Jackson County's 346 square miles are located in the western end of the East Kentucky Coal Field. McKee, its centrally located seat, is on US 421, twenty nine road miles north of Manchester, and sixty road miles sse of downtown Lexington. Like most of the counties in its region and described in this volume, its terrain is hilly with "deeply entrenched streams and cliff-lined valleys."\(^1\) Over half its area lies within the Daniel Boone National Forest.

The county is drained by several branches of two of Kentucky's main rivers, the Kentucky and the Rockcastle (itself a branch of the Cumberland River.) Figuring prominently as reference points for settlements and post offices in the southern and western sections of the county are the Rockcastle River streams: Horse Lick and Clover Bottom Creeks, the Middle Fork (with its head forks--Laurel Fork and Indian Creek), and the South Fork (with its Moores, Pond, and Terrell Creeks). The eastern and northern areas of the county are watered by the Kentucky River's Station Camp Creek (and its two head forks--South Fork and War Fork), and by the Kentucky's Sturgeon and Sextons Creek tributaries.

Jackson became Kentucky's 105th county when it was organized on February 2, 1858 from parts of Clay, Estill, Laurel, Madison, Owsley, and Rockcastle Counties and named for the late president Andrew Jackson. It probably assumed its present boundaries in 1882.

For most of the nineteenth century Jackson's economy was based on farming, timbering, and some coal mining, with products shipped to Bluegrass and more distant markets by the Kentucky and Rockcastle Rivers. Two early twentieth century lumber companies, the West Virginia-based Turkey Foot and the locally-based Bond-Foley, were the county's leading busi-
nesses. (Turkey Foot supplied timber for its mills at Heidelberg and Cressmont in Lee County, while Bond-Foley operated one of the country's largest doubleband sawmills at Bond in Jackson County.) The county's only two railroads were the Bond-Foley's Rockcastle River Railway, which operated between 1915 and 1930, and the Kentucky Rockcastle and Cumberland Railroad which shipped timber along Wild Dog Creek to mills in the Kentucky River valley. Oil was drilled at Sand Springs during the First World War.

The depletion of the county's timber by the early 1930s and the decline in mining after World War Two led to a population exodus, and by the middle 1980s Jackson had become one of the state's least prominent counties, and certainly its poorest in terms of per capita income. Few job opportunities in the county forced educated people to move elsewhere. From a peak of 16,000+ in 1940, Jackson's population had declined to 10,000 by 1970. By the 1990s agriculture was still the county's main economic support with some lumbering, iron, gas, and coal (by stripping) exploitation, and several industries like Kentucky Woodcrafts (in Gray Hawk), Mid South Electronics (in Annville), and McKee Manufacturing Company. Jackson's population is now on the rise with 12,000 in 1980 and 1990 and 13,000 counted in the 2000 Census. By developing and promoting local crafts and modernizing US 421 (that crosses the county northwest-southeast), and the creation of the county as an empowerment zone, the county is now luring tourism as its key support.

For our consideration of Jackson's sixty three operating post offices, the county has been divided into several areas centering on the principal roads and stream valleys. The offices will be located by road miles from the court house in McKee or from other offices in their respective areas.
POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED IN THE MOTHER COUNTIES BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION OF JACKSON

Two of the county’s three earliest post offices—Gray Hawk and Maulden—were established in Owsley County, while Middle Fork was first a Laurel County office.

Gray Hawk, near the head of the McCarmon Branch of Laurel Fork, was established on October 18, 1853 with John L. Hamilton, postmaster, and is said by some to have been named for the many gray hawks found in that area. Others, however, believe that it was named for Messrs. Gray and Hawk, local landowners. While no record has ever been found of such ownership, Gray families are known to have lived in that and other areas of the county in the nineteenth century, and a Mrs. Nancy Hawk was the local postmaster from January 1892 to June 1893. The Gray Hawk post office still serves a village extending for a mile along US 421, six miles southeast of McKee.

Neither the source of the Maulden post office name nor its first Owsley County location are known. No families of this name are found in the nineteenth century Owsley County censuses. There may, though, be something to the suggestion that it was named for a War of 1812 "battle-ground". The post office was established as Mauldin on June 28, 1857 with John Farmer, its first postmaster. It closed in December 1867, and was re-established as Maulden on April 24, 1884 with Levi B. Holcombe, postmaster. The earliest known Jackson County location of this office (in 1895) was one fourth of a mile west of Sturgeon Creek and 2½ miles east of Tyner where it served one or two stores owned by the Holcombs. In 1904 it moved to Sturgeon Creek. Over the next forty years it moved at least half a dozen more times up and down Sturgeon, including a stay
at the mouth of the two mile long Maulden Branch, across from Herd Branch and the Mount Gilead Church. When it closed for good in 1986 it was on Rt. 1709, 1.3 miles east of the mouth of Maulden and 0.7 miles up the Double Lick (Branch) of Sturgeon, 13½ miles southeast of McKee.

The Middle Fork post office was established in Laurel County on June 24, 1856. Since its first postmaster Isaac J. Faubus, who was to become Jackson’s first county judge, is known to have lived at the mouth of Renfro Branch of Middle Fork, we assume this was its original site. While 1890-91 maps also show this office at the mouth of Renfro, 5½ miles up Middle Fork from its South Fork confluence (see below), ca. 1880s postal maps show it just below the confluence, on the main Rockcastle River. In any event, in 1895 the Post Office Department’s name simplification policy reduced the office name to one word. After several more moves on the Middle Fork, it ended up just below Renfro, at the junction of the present Ky 89 and 2002, eleven miles southwest of McKee, where it closed in 1939.

POST OFFICES ON MODERN HIGHWAYS: US 421

The mostly two lane US 421 begins at Michigan City, Indiana (on the southern end of Lake Michigan), extends south through Indiana, crosses the Ohio River to Kentucky at Milton, proceeds through Frankfort, Lexington, and Richmond, Kentucky to the Virginia line, southeast of Harlan, and then continues through Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina to the Atlantic Ocean at Wilmington. Eight Jackson County post offices have been on this road. Four of them, including McKee, are still active.

The fifth class city of McKee, with a 2000 population of 878, centers at the junction of US 421 and Ky 89. It was founded as the county's seat on the farm of Solomon Stevens on the Pigeon Roost Branch
of Indian Creek, and was named for either George R. McKee, a county judge and state representative from that area, or John McKee, an early settler who helped get the county organized. The McKee post office was established on October 25, 1858 with Harris Freeman, postmaster, and the town was incorporated on April 1, 1882.

Between the head of Clover Bottom Creek and the South Fork of Station Camp Creek were the several sites of the Clover Bottom post office. It was established on July 11, 1862 with Green V. Holland, postmaster, who named it for the Horse Lick Creek branch that flows through a rich limestone bottom with a heavy growth of clover. By the turn of the twentieth century the community it served, with stores, mills, and tanyards, had a population of some 450, and was the largest in the county (for McKee then had only one hundred residents). When it closed in 1981 the office was at the junction of US 421 and Ky 1955, eleven miles northwest of McKee.6

One of several Kentucky post offices that had occupied sites in three counties was Morrill [mər/əl]. It was established in Jackson County on January 25, 1867 with Robert Braughton, its first postmaster, three miles northwest of the Clover Bottom post office and sixteen miles northwest of McKee. Though Morrill, in several spellings, is a family name in Kentucky, no such families are known to have lived in this area. It's possible that the name was a corruption of marl, denoting a soil composed of clay and calcium carbonate that creates a loam used as a fertilizer. In the winter of 1902-03 Jacob C. Simpson had the office moved one mile southwest into Rockcastle County where it closed in mid November 1915. It was re-established on April 4, 1929 with Robert Taylor Abner, postmaster, on the Madison County side of the Rockcastle-Jackson-Madison Counties convergence, but had been moved by the spring of 1931 half a mile south into Jackson County where on US 421, it was suspended on December 29, 1989.
On June 10, 1886 William A. Hurst established a post office on Clover Bottom (then Big Clover) Creek. Instead of his first preference Hurst Shop, he called it Collinsworth for one or more related area families. By the mid 1890s the name was spelled Collingsworth for by then some members of the family were spelling their name that way.

By 1900 there was a small crossroads settlement 1½ miles east of Collingsworth called Sand Gap for a slight but very sandy depression in the ridge that forms the dividing line between the Rockcastle and Kentucky River watersheds. To this site storekeeper Abel P. Gabbard moved the Collingsworth post office which, on February 15, 1902, took the Sand Gap name. The exploitation of the area's sand deposits to make pavements and building foundations and, in the 1930s, the development of the area's coal resources led to the settlement's considerable growth (some say to a population of nearly 3,000). The post office still serves the village centered at the junction of US 421 and Ky 2004, 9.2 miles northwest of McKee.

The extant post office of Waneta [wuh/neht/ə] was established by James Marion Gilbert, a school teacher, on January 12, 1900. It was then, as now, on Birch Lick Creek, one of the head forks of Indian Creek, nearly two miles below the earlier Birch Lick post office (see below) and roughly midway between McKee and Sand Gap. According to Gilbert's Site Location Report, it was to have been called Sleppey but was named Waneta instead, allegedly for an old Indian acquaintance of Mr. Gilbert or, possibly, in allusion to some old Indian word or name of which nothing is known. In 1909 the office was moved 1½ miles up Birch Lick where it closed in late October 1911. It was re-established on June 18, 1925 by Maggie Morris at or near its previous site to serve the Birch Lick neighborhood, and with a few short distance moves, remains on Birch Lick and US 421 (which parallels the stream), four miles northwest of McKee.
A family of Bradshaws, perhaps that of Robert N. (ne ca. 1866),
gave its name to a post office established on May 5, 1906 by the Baileys
(Mary C., Ida, and James M. Bailey were postmasters, in order) at the
head of Pigeon Roost, some four miles east of McKee. After several
local moves it closed in 1938 at the junction of US 421 and (old) Ky 89,
2½ miles east of McKee.

Just after the Civil War, Francis Clark's 40,000 acre holdings at
the upper end of Pond Creek were acquired by several families. One of
these, Samuel Amyx's, soon arrived from Hawkins County, Tennessee.
Feeling very homesick and likening their new Kentucky home to the "exile"
of the Biblical Hebrews in the land of the pharoahs, they called it
Egypt. On November 9, 1876 Adam Rader opened the Egypt post office
which closed in June 1887, and was re-established on November 24, 1893
by Dr. David S. Smith to serve his store and several mills. In 1920 the
office was moved half a mile west to the mouth of Woods Branch of Pond,
on (the present) US 421, 12½ miles southeast of McKee, and here it was
suspended on September 23, 1992.

The post office still serving the village of Tyner (centered at the
junction of 421 and Ky 30, ten miles southeast of McKee), was established
on February 10, 1880 by Robert D. Gibson. According to tradition, none
of the names Gibson submitted to the Post Office Department were accept­
able so a postal inspector suggested naming it for the Indiana lawyer and
ex-Congressman James Noble Tyner (1826-1904) who had been (1876-77) the
U.S. Postmaster-General and was, then, the First Assistant Postmaster­
General (1877-1881).
The two lane Ky 30 extends between US 460 at Salyersville and I-75, four mile north of London (via Magoffin, Breathitt, Owsley, Jackson, and Laurel Counties). Nine Jackson post offices were, at one time or other, on this route.

The earliest of these offices was Chinkapin Roof, probably intended as Rough, which referred to the numerous dwarf chestnut trees then found on the banks of Pond Creek. From May 16, 1870 through August 1873 Roger Cornett operated this office one mile north of Pond Creek and seven miles south of McKee.

As the more appropriate Chiniquapin Rough, this office was re-established on September 2, 1878 on the north bank of Pond, four miles below (west of) Egypt. Storekeeper Franklin R. Riley was its first postmaster. In 1886 the post office and local community were renamed Annville for Nancy Ann, the wife of another storekeeper Edward W. "Ned" Johnson, who was to serve as postmaster from 1889 to 1902. From 1909 till 1978 this community was home to the Annville Institute, a boarding school founded by the Reformed Church in America. Its buildings now house the Jackson County Ministries. The village still served by the Annville post office extends for a mile along Ky 30, four miles west of its junction with US 421 at Tyner, and nine miles south of McKee (via Ky 290). In 1988, to attract industry, it was chartered as a sixth class city and has a 2000 population of 589. One firm, Mid South Electronics, makes parts for table-top appliances.

On April 13, 1881 the Peoples post office was established on the Laurel County side of the Rockcastle River's South Fork, across from the mouth of Pond Creek. Postmaster William A.J. Spence's first name choice,
his own, was disallowed probably owing to there being a Spencer post office in Montgomery County. A local tradition has it that Spencer then named it for one William Peoples, a Harlan County man, who had married a local girl named Ball. On July 9, 1888 Abel Pennington moved the office to the Jackson County side where at several vicinity sites it served the Mouth of Pond Creek locality till, at the junction of Ky 30 and 2002, 13½ miles ssw of McKee, it was suspended on January 29, 1999.

Andrew Isaacs gave his family's name to a post office he established on May 5, 1899 on Pond Creek, four miles above Peoples. In 1914 Ninian U. Bond (ne ca. 1867 in Pennsylvania), doing business as the Bond-Foley Lumber Company, opened a double-band sawmill in this vicinity around which he established a company town and, on August 5, 1914, had the local post office renamed Bond. By this time the company had built its Rockcastle River Railway with spur lines to ship logs for the mill and thence lumber to the Railway's junction with the L&N at East Bernstadt (in Laurel County). In May 1930, with the depletion of the area's timber supply, the mill closed and the rail line was abandoned. The town became a trade center on Ky 30 for the Pond Creek valley. When the post office closed in January 1990 it was at the mouth of Big Bottom Branch, 5½ miles west of Tyner, and 9½ miles south of McKee.

A mile west of the Bond post office was the rail station and post office of Cornelious, established by William Cunagin on January 10, 1925 (with Mr. Ollie W. Medlock, its first postmaster) and named for local families who spelled their names Cornelius. It closed in 1934.

Between US 421 and the Owsley County line, Ky 30 crosses the Sturgeon Creek watershed. The first of its three Jackson County post offices in this watershed, Elias, was established on July 21, 1915 with Laura
Wilson, its first postmaster. Though the first name proposed for it was Laurel Ford it was named for Elias Botner Flannery (1869-1947), a London-based U.S. Marshal serving this part of Kentucky. From its original site on Sturgeon, just below the mouth of Wilfreds Branch, it was moved in 1920 one mile down the creek, and by the mid twenties was on the present Ky 30, half a mile up Wolf Branh of Sturgeon, half an air mile from Owlsley County, and twelve miles ese of McKee. It closed in 1987.

Just east of where Ky 30 crosses Blackwater Creek, a branch of Sturgeon, someone once discovered a mummified human body. Here, on November 8, 1915 the Mummie post office was established with Hiram Green Montgomery, its first postmaster. In 1921 it was moved half a mile west to then postmaster Nellie Montgomery's store on Blackwater, 2.8 miles west of Elias and 9½ miles southeast of McKee, and closed in 1975.

A local family of Herds (whose name may also have been spelled Heard and Hurd) lived one mile southeast of Blackwater Creek. On March 18, 1916 Ben H. Farmer established the Herd post office, with Robert H. Farmer, its first postmaster. After a short move in 1935, until it closed in September 1992, the office was three fourths of a mile up Herd Branch (which joins Sturgeon at old Maulden), just a few yards east of Ky 30.

POST OFFICES ON KY 89

Ky 89 extends between Winchester (in Clark County) and a point near Lamero (on the Rockcastle River in Rockcastle County). Six post offices operated within its Jackson County limits.

The aptly named Sand Spring post office was established on April 17, 1879 at some unknown site, nine miles north of McKee, by the lawyer Henry H. Gabbard, its only postmaster. In 1883 it's known to have been serving several stores and mills and a population of some 500 at a site twelve
road miles north of McKee. In February 1886, for reasons unknown, Gabbard had it moved several miles into Estill County where it took the name Kissie for a nearby hill, and closed the following year. What's now locally called Sand Springs is on Ky 89, ten miles north of McKee. The name has also identified two small branches of Cavanaugh Creek, several miles south of the old post office site.

On June 27, 1890 Sarah Steele established the Fox Town post office, named for an area family, perhaps Isaac's and Almerinda's. Its original location is also not known other than that its first Site Location Report placed it six miles north of McKee. By 1895 the name was spelled as one word. By 1926 the office was on Cavanaugh Creek (though that section of the stream was then called Dry Fork), where it is crossed by Ky 89, seven miles north of McKee, and where it closed in October 1982.

The inexplicably named Carico occupied at least three sites on Middle Fork of Rockcastle and what became Ky 89, between 1901 and 1938. According to first postmaster Robert N. Robinson's Site Location Report it was, first, four miles below the Middle Fork post office. In 1918 it was moved 1½ miles up the Fork; and in 1935 it was moved three miles down the Fork to a point two stream miles from the Middle-South Fork confluence and 13.3 miles southwest of McKee. Robinson's first name preference, Hanna, has also not been derived.

William Hurley established the Hurley post office on Indian Creek (and the present Ky 89) on September 26, 1902. When it closed in 1935 it was just below the mouth of Outen Branch, 3.8 miles southwest of McKee, and served the Upper Indian Creek Neighborhood and school.

Since John Holt's family name was already in use in Breckinridge County, his wife Della opened her Middle Fork post office just below the mouth of Robinson Creek on May 27, 1922 as Ardery. Her successor Lucy
Sumners may have moved it in March 1930 1½ miles up the Fork to about where the Carico post office ended up two years later. And here it closed in 1933. Though Ardery has been a Kentucky family name, its Jackson County significance is unknown.

The Shop Branch post office was at the mouth of its one mile-long Indian Creek name source, 2.3 miles south of Hurley and six miles ssw of McKee. It operated from December 23, 1927 to 1935. Its only postmaster June Cole's first name preference was Herman.

POST OFFICES ON RTE 2004

Rte 2004 extends west along the north end of Jackson County from Ky 89, at the Estill County line, then turns south through Kerby Knob, and ends at US 421 and Sand Gap. Four post office served its twenty mile route.

The first of these, Alcorn, named for Jackson and Estill County families, was established on September 6, 1886 in postmaster Albert H. Williams' store probably on what's now 2004, twelve miles north of McKee. By the turn of the century it was serving Ramsey's Mill, some stores, and other businesses, and 350 residents. Several moves later, including one two miles east to Big Hollow, it ended in 1976 back on 2004, 14½ miles north of McKee. 12

The Kerby Knob post office, operating between July 1890 and March 1992, was named for a ridge (not a knob) that had been named for neighbors of storekeeper William J. Daugherty, the first postmaster. When it closed it was on 2004, fourteen miles northwest of McKee.

A post office called Shirley operated at two rural sites in the northwest corner of Jackson between February 13, 1908 and mid April 1917. Rabe Reece, the first of its two postmasters, had first proposed the name Virgel. One or the other of its two sites was at the junction of (the
present) 2004 and the Croley Mountain Road, just south of the head of Rock Lick Creek, and 2.6 miles northwest of Kerby Knob. Neither Shirley nor Virgel have been name derived. Its having been one mile west of the 3\frac{1}{2} mile long Shirley Branch of Red Lick Creek (which heads ca. 1\frac{1}{2} miles within Jackson County near the Grassy Springs Church) doesn't help much. The stream's name source is also unknown.

One of the few post offices established after the Second World War, Hisel, from 1948 to 1986, was on Ky 2004, at the head of Cane Branch of Rock Lick Creek (in the Station Camp watershed) and one (air) mile from the Estill-Madison-Jackson Counties convergence. With Sherman Hisel (ne ca. 1915, the son of Curtis and Deenie Hisel), its first postmaster, it was named for his large local family and the locality by then known as Hisel Town.

POST OFFICES ON RTE. 2003

Rte. 2003 extends for 6\frac{1}{2} miles between Parrott (at its junction with Rte. 2002) and Ky 290, two miles north of Annville.

The crossroads hamlet of Parrott was once called Nichols, perhaps for Robert (ne 1854) and Elizabeth, and earlier was (and still is) known as Letter Box (the name of its recently closed elementary school.) Long before the establishment of the Parrott post office on September 7, 1898 by John Lear, postmaster, the postal needs of the neighborhood were served by a letter box tacked to an old hollow tree by the side of the road. Until it closed in March 1990, the Parrott post office, named for one or more area families who spelled their name both Parrott and Parrett, occupied several sites of Rte. 2002, just south of its junction with 2003, fourteen miles ssw of McKee.
Thomas Madison Dees (ne June 1873) established a post office he called Dees on November 7, 1905 to serve a neighborhood since called Pine Flat. This was on the present Rte. 2003, above the head of Pond Lick Branch, five miles east of Parrott, and seven miles due south of McKee. It closed in September 1907 but was re-established a mile west of August 10, 1910 by Martha Baker as Deese. Here it closed again in November 1913. It reopened again as Deese on July 3, 1920 another mile west, with Lawrence Cornett, postmaster, and closed for good in 1934.

Pine Flat had another post office which Tom King opened on May 18, 1928 as Dabolt [da/bohlt]. This honored Frederick D. Dabolt, the New York-born superintendent of Bond-Foley. Sometime before the Second World War, it was moved nearly two miles west to the last Deese post office site at Seven Pines where it closed in March 1994.

POST OFFICES IN THE ROCKCASTLE RIVER WATERSHED: THE HORSE LICK CREEK VALLEYS

The Rockcastle River heads at its Middle and South Fork confluence in the southwest corner of Jackson County and joins the Cumberland River at the Laurel-Pulaski-McCreary Counties convergence. It was first named Lawless River by the famed mid eighteenth century explorer Dr. Thomas Walker for one of his party, but was renamed in 1867 by the Long Hunter Isaac Lindsay for a large overhanging rock, customarily called a "rock castle", somewhere on its bank.

One of its branches, Horse Lick Creek, heads in northwest Jackson County, between Morrill and Threelinks, and extends for 18½ miles to a point less than two miles below the Middle-South Forks confluence. On Civil War era maps this stream is identified as Clover Bottom Branch. By 1994 some 17,000 acres in the Horse Lick watershed were owned by the U.S. Forest Service, and another 1,400 were owned by the Nature Conservancy as a bio-reserve. Seven post offices served this watershed.
The aptly named Sand Bluff, operating between December 2, 1872 and mid August 1873, has not been precisely located. But it according to its only postmaster Isaac Davis, was near the Rockcastle County line, two miles west of the main Horse Lick channel, three miles north of Goochland (in Rockcastle County), and four miles south of Morrill.

Somewhere near the future Pine Grove neighborhood was the first site of the Evergreen post office and, later, the site of Eglon. According to the Evergreen postmaster Sarah Lunsford’s Site Location Report, her office, established on October 19, 1893, was two miles northeast of the main Horse Lick channel and six miles southeast of the Clover Bottom post office.

In 1904 a successor Edward Lake had the office moved one mile southwest to a site half a mile from Horse Lick and two miles from Goochland, which was then all but on the Jackson-Rockcastle County line. It closed in June 1912.

On April 24, 1908 Sarah Lunsford re-established her post office as Eglon (though her first name preference was Clide). When it closed in 1957 it was still serving the Pine Grove area on Rte. 1955, 3 3/4 miles south of Clover Bottom. Neither Evergreen nor Eglon have been named derived.

Two more area post offices whose name sources are not known were Lantana and Dango. Lantana, between March 28, 1902 and January 15, 1903, was on the east side of Horse Lick Creek, just below the mouth of Raccoon Creek, and served a village of some 200 residents. The first name preference of its only postmaster William Carpenter was Sidney, then, as now, in use in Pike County. On January 24, 1906 the office was reopened as Dango with William S. Ledbetter, postmaster. It was discontinued in 1926.

Aptly named but not precisely located was the Doublelick post office established by Frank C. Jones on April 26, 1905. In his Site Location Report he placed it three miles west of Evergreen’s second location and
three miles south of the Clover Bottom post office. It closed at the end of May 1916.

Half a mile below the mouth of Clover Bottom Creek (of Horse Lick), Elbert Lakes, on May 18, 1906, established the inexplicably named Loam post office. Till 1951 this office, 12½ miles west of McKee, served one of the oldest neighborhoods in the county, midway between Evergreen's second site and Dango. This included the Bethel community on lower Clover Bottom, around a church (built in 1934), school, store, sawmill, and other businesses. Most of the area's residents left after the Second World War when the sawmill closed, and little remains.

The shortlived Collier post office (July 31, 1907 to mid May 1915) served the lower end of Gravel Lick Creek, a Clover Bottom branch that heads just south of Sand Gap. Brock, for its two postmasters William and Sylvania Brockman, was in use in Laurel County, so they named it for another prominent Jackson family.

POST OFFICES ON THE SOUTH FORK BRANCHES

The South Fork of the Rockcastle River heads just east of Deer Lick in Clay County and extends for about thirty miles (partly along the Laurel-Clay County line) to join the Middle Fork at the Jackson-Laurel County line.

The South Fork's major tributary, Pond Creek, heads just above the old Egypt School, over a mile east of the Egypt post office, and extends for at least fourteen miles to the South Fork near Peoples. In addition to Egypt and the offices on the present Ky 30, it had a post office first called Pond Fork and then Welchburg. Pond Fork was established on March 15, 1875 by Ambrose Powell, the local storekeeper, who had acquired some of Francis Clark's Pond Creek land and was an early Jackson County judge.
and state legislator. The office closed in August 1880, but was re-established on February 19, 1885 with Stephen P. Stamper, postmaster, midway between Chinquapin Rough (Annville) and Egypt, and served mills, stores, and other village businesses. In November 1889 Samuel E. Welch, a local storekeeper since the late 1870s, became postmaster and, on March 10, 1890, the office became Welchburg. After several short moves it settled down at the junction of two roads just north of the creek, one mile southeast of Ky 30, 11½ miles sse of McKee, and here it closed in 1975.

The 8½ mile long Moores Creek, named for local families, joins the South Fork at the Jackson-Laurel County line, 2.4 miles (by Ky 30) south of Peoples. The first of its two post offices Moores Creek occupied at least half a dozen sites on its middle stretch. It was established on March 15, 1875 by Dr. Samuel Johnston, its first postmaster, thirteen miles south of McKee, and was soon serving the southern part of Jackson County. It closed in 1984.

The creek's other post office Lite, established by Alfred Little, operated at two sites between October 29, 1902 and February 1918, roughly two miles west of the Moores Creek post office. The locality it served was once called Miller. Why Miller or Lite (or Book, Willing, and several other names proposed for the office) is not known.

In the spring of 1903 Mrs. Amanda Crawford applied for a post office to be called Twins on Buffalo Creek, two miles south of the Moores Creek post office and one mile north of the South Fork's main channel. But it opened, on August 18, 1903, as Cassia. In April 1905 Mrs. Crawford's successor Mattie House had it moved one fourth of a mile up Buffalo to the head of that stream and here it closed in mid August 1907. Whence Twins or Cassia has also not been learned.17
Another South Fork branch, Terrells Creek heads in Jackson County and extends for nearly six miles, mostly as the Jackson-Clay County line, to the Fork in Laurel County. Two offices Datha and Royrader served its residents.

Datha [də/θa], on the Clay County line, near the head of Terrell, fifteen miles sse of McKee, was established on March 15, 1905 by the local storekeeper and sometime teacher William S. Bowling and named for his pupil and future wife Emma Datha Langdon (1880-1952) who was its first postmaster. The office closed in December 1917 but was re-established on August 25, 1932 by Mrs. Lula Cornett, and closed for good in 1954.

Another Bond-Foley executive, its bookkeeper and, later, manager Roy Rader (ne June 1889) was also honored with a post office in his name. Royrader [roi/rad/ər] was established on August 30, 1927 with Etta McGee, postmaster, on the south side of Moores Creek, three miles above the Moores Creek post office. By 1939 it had been moved about a mile south to the head of Lewis Branch of Terrell, and in 1948 it was moved another half mile south to serve the Terrells Creek community on the present Ky 578, 1 3/4 miles west of Datha, and 13½ miles sse of McKee, where it closed in 1969.

Thomas Vickars (or Vicars) applied for a post office two thirds of a mile up the Laurel Branch of South Fork, three miles northwest of Peoples. Instead of Vickars, which he had first proposed, he had it called Eberle [eh/bir/lee], a name he's said to have seen on a case of eggs in a local store. The office opened on May 3, 1928 with Alfred May, its first postmaster. When it closed in 1984, it was half a mile west of the branch, just north of the main South Fork channel.
The Middle Fork of the Rockcastle River extends for eight miles from its head forks—Indian and Laurel—to join the South Fork at the Laurel County line to form the main Rockcastle River. According to Lloyd's Civil War map, the entire length of Middle Fork was then identified as Laurel Fork. Ten post offices, including Middle Fork, Waneta, Tyner, Ardery, Carico, and Gray Hawk were in the Middle Fork watershed.

Two offices served the seven mile long Birch Lick Creek, one of Indian Creek's two head forks, which heads one mile southeast of Sand Gap and is paralleled for most of its length by US 421. Some two miles above the first site of Waneta (see above) was John Marcum's shortlived (May 27, 1870 to February 8, 1871) Birch Lick post office.

The Mildred post office, which may have been named for Mildred Jones, was at several sites on Laurel Fork. Established on May 8, 1902, with Mrs. Maggie Moore, its first postmaster, it closed at the end of 1964 at the mouth of Grassy Branch of Laurel, 1.7 miles wsw of Tyner.

From April 29, 1926 to 1934 Etta Creech maintained the Wilma post office to serve the Oak Grove community just above the head of the 2 1/2 mile long Flat Lick Creek, another Laurel Fork tributary. This vicinity, 2 1/2 miles north of Tyner and nine miles southeast of McKee, is just east of the eighty seven acre Beulah (or Tyner) Lake, the county's main water source, created in 1969. As Oak Grove was then in use in Christian County, another name Anderson, for the local family of Abijah and Cora, was first suggested, and then Wilma for their daughter.

Somewhere on the 2 1/2 mile long Hog Branch of Middle Fork was Lucy Gunagin's Hogbranch post office which she ran from October 27, 1914 through September 1915. In her Site Location Report, the first name proposed
looks like Lucky, but may have been Lucy, and the office would serve the neighborhood and school district of Seven Pines, above the head of the branch (a vicinity later served by the Deese and Dabolt post offices.)

POST OFFICES IN THE KENTUCKY RIVER WATERSHED: ON THE BRANCHES OF STATION CAMP CREEK

Station Camp Creek heads at its head forks--South Fork and War Fork--one mile south of the Jackson-Estill-Lee Counties convergence on Brushy Mountain, and joins the Kentucky River opposite Irvine (Estill County's seat). It was named for the site of a Shawnee Indian campground and trading post called Ah-wah-nee (deep grassy place). Its main channel and War Fork were part of the route between the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers—the Old Warrior Path—followed by Shawnee traders and called by them Athiamiokee (or path of the armed ones). Along much of its Estill and Jackson Counties route were a number of rock shelters and caves used by the Indians and later by pioneer travelers. Dr. Walker called it the Hunting Creek.

On the branches of Station Camp’s 26 1/2 mile long South Fork, which heads just south of Morrill, were the half dozen or so sites of the Brazil [brɔːzil] post office. This was established in May 22, 1900 by A.P. Williams, with Eli A. Ball, its first postmaster. According to its first Site Location Report, it was one mile north of the South Fork channel, 6 1/2 miles east of Kerby Knob, 3 1/2 miles southwest of Foxtown, and four miles south of Alcorn. Its first move, half a mile west, came in 1901; its second, 1 1/2 miles south, came two years later; followed by another, one fourth mile west in 1904; and yet another 1 1/2 miles east in 1909, back to its first site. In 1913 it was moved another two miles east. From the 1920s till it closed in 1954 it was on a ridge between Rock Lick Creek
and Dry Fork, branches of South Fork, one mile west of South Fork, and 5½ miles east of the Kerby Knob post office. It's not known why it was named for the South American country.

The Wind Cave post office, established by Godfrey P. Isaacs on April 14, 1902, on the east side of War Fork (just below the mouth of Wind Cave Branch) was named for a nearby limestone cave. A cool breeze coming out of the bottom of its fifty foot high entrance gave it its name.²⁰ By the end of the year Isaacs had moved the office one mile down the Fork (north). In 1908 his successor Samuel Judd moved it three miles southwest to his store 1½ miles up the Wind Cave Branch, about nine miles northeast of McKee, where it was suspended in September 1992.

Between June 11, 1902 and early April 1906 Pollyann and Orville Fox maintained the Laura post office on the north bank of Cavanaugh Creek, 6½ miles north of McKee. Other than its being four miles from the then site of Foxtown, according to its only Site Location Report, nothing else is known of it. (The 8½ mile long Cavanaugh Creek joins the Station Camp Creek's South Fork 3½ miles from the latter's War Fork confluence.)

His ten year old son Hugh was the name source of John A. Park's post office on Owsley Fork of Red Lick Creek (a Station Camp branch in Madison County) barely within the northwest corner of Jackson County, and just north of the new Owsley Fork Reservoir that serves sections of both counties. The office operated between August 17, 1903 and mid January 1917.

POST OFFICES ON STURGEON CREEK AND ITS BRANCHES

The thirty five mile long Sturgeon Creek heads 1½ air miles northeast of Egypt and drains the eastern section of Jackson County and the western section of Owsley County before joining the main channel of the
Kentucky River opposite Heidelberg in Lee County. Three post offices (Nathanton, Powell, and Lynch-Chadwell) served its Jackson County valleys.

Somewhere just north of the Clay-Owsley-Jackson Counties convergence and east of Wilfreds Fork of Sturgeon, Dr. Nathan(iel) M. Clark (ne 1849), established the Nathanton post office on May 19, 1884. In May 1894 Elijah McWhorter had it moved 1½ miles west to serve several stores and area mills between Sturgeon and the Owsley County line, three miles northeast of Maulden and thirteen miles east of McKee. (This may have been on Edge Lick, a branch of Wilfreds). In July 1923 it was again moved, three fourths of a mile east, to serve the Union School neighborhood on Wilfreds, 1½ miles above its Sturgeon Creek confluence, and closed in 1933.

The area where Sturgeon Creek leaves Owsley County had two post offices. The first, the shortlived (May 11, 1900 to January 15, 1901) Powell was probably one fourth of a mile up Travis Creek of Sturgeon. It was named for its only postmaster Cassius M. Powell, whose first name choice was Travace (sic).

Several Sturgeon area families, probably descended from pioneers Lewis and Mary Lynch, were honored by the Lynch post office, established in 1905 by Leander Taylor, three fourths of a mile up Travis Creek from the earlier Powell office site. When Taylor declined the postmastership, the office opened, on December 18, with Richard Couch in this position. In the winter of 1916 Rachel M. Minter had it moved 1½ miles south, probably to the mouth of Grassy Creek of Sturgeon, two miles from the Owsley County line, and 9.3 miles east of McKee. On October 9, 1917 she had the name changed to Chadwell, probably for Harrison Chadwell, and it was discontinued in late January 1925.
On June 14, 1904 John D. Spurlock established a post office in his store at the head of Blackwater Creek of Sturgeon, 6½ miles southeast of McKee. Instead of Abner, for his seventy four year old father (disallowed as an Abner post office already served a Nicholas County community), he called it Privett for a Jackson County family. In 1910 John's son Sherman had it moved 200 yards east to the junction of the present Rtes. 587 and 1071, and it closed in 1934.

The six mile long Wild Dog Creek heads a mile and a half within Jackson County, crosses the northwest corner of Owsley County, and joins Sturgeon Creek at the Owsley-Lee County line, just above Earnestville. For some time before the Great Depression, this now all but uninhabited section of the Daniel Boone National Forest was the route of the eighteen mile long Kentucky Rockcastle and Cumberland Railroad that shipped timber from the Turkey Foot Lumber Company's logging operations on War Fork to its sawmill at Cresmont.

When Josephus L. Ward was unable to use Wild Dog for his new post office at the head of the creek (eight miles northeast of McKee) he named it Orpha [awr/fee] for his wife (nee October 1862), and it opened on August 5, 1905. In 1911 Logan Farmer had the post office moved closer to the Owsley County line where it would serve the New Zion Ridge Neighborhood and renamed it Muncy, possibly for William (ne ca. 1831) and Mary Muncy. After several area moves its name was changed again, in 1942, to New Zion, the name of a local church, where, on Ky 587, three fourths of an air mile from Owsley County and twelve miles northeast of McKee, it closed in 1981.

**JACKSON COUNTY'S ONLY POST OFFICE ON SEXTON CREEK**

Sexton Creek, which heads one mile within Jackson County, drains much of northeastern Clay County, and joins the South Fork of the Kentucky
River in southern Owsley County (see above). High Knob was Jackson County's only Sexton Creek post office.

The High Knob office was established by Jesse H. McWhorter on October 24, 1876 on the Clay side of the county line, just west of a 1,360+ foot elevation at the head of Huckleberry Branch of Sexton Creek.23 Here it served a settlement with store, mills, a wagon factory, and other businesses and some 200 residents. In 1897 the office was moved by Margaret McGeorge nearly one mile northwest to the main channel of Sexton, over the Jackson County line, to serve the Stringtown village on (the present) Ky 577, 2½ miles southeast of Egypt and 14½ miles sse of McKee. It closed here in 1939.

OTHER JACKSON COUNTY POST OFFICES

The Olin post office was established on March 27, 1907, with Ida King, its first postmaster, on the ridge between the Alum Cave and Devils Den Branches of Laurel Fork. Its first name choice Earl, possibly for the infant son of Owen W. and Elizabeth King, was in use in Muhlenberg County as Earles. It may then have been named for Olin Rader, an area resident. After several local moves it closed in 1964, one fourth of a mile up the Blooming Grove Church Road, just east of Ky 290, and 6.7 miles south of McKee.

Somewhere at a site 2½ miles south of Red Lick Creek and three miles east of Shirley, west of Alcorn and north of Kerby Knob, the area later served by the Hisel post office, was Lucy. This office, maintained from February 8, 1911 through the following year, by Jasper N. Isaacs, would have been called Clifford if that name hadn't then been borne by a Lawrence County office. Neither Clifford nor Lucy have been identified.
Only six (McKee, Annville, Tyner, Gray Hawk, Sand Gap, and Waneta) of Jackson's sixty-three post offices are still in operation. The first two serve currently incorporated cities. Nine others were also the foci of settlements with definable boundaries and concentrated populations. The other offices, as elsewhere, served only one or two local stores, one or more mills, a school, a church or two, and the rural families depending on them.

One office, Ledford, was established, probably in the Sturgeon Magisterial District, on August 6, 1895 by William E. Farmer whose authorization was rescinded in late October. It may have been named for Robert Ledford (ne April 1867) and his wife Elizabeth who lived in the Sturgeon area.

Local or area persons or families were the sources of twenty-seven post office names, while one office was given the name of a non-local person, the U.S. Postmaster-General. Six offices had geographic or descriptive names. Two were named for distant places, while ten were given the names of local or nearby features (six streams, two elevations, a cave, and a church). Two possible derivations each may have accounted for two office names. Two more offices had other name derivations (a mummified human body and a product on a store shelf). Thirteen office names are still underived, while six offices have not yet been precisely located.

Twenty-nine offices bore names not originally intended for them, while seventeen served communities, neighborhoods, or rail stations with other names, and eight had name-changes during their existence.
FOOTNOTES


2. Fort Malden, a British garrison at Amherstburg on the Detroit River, south of Windsor, Ontario, was built in 1797-9, and was captured by the Americans in 1813.

3. For the record, Mauldin is the name of a town in Greenville County, South Carolina, seven miles southeast of Greenville city, with a 2000 population of over 15,000. Malden, a Boston, Mass. suburb, was founded in 1649 and named for an English town. Any connections between these places and the Jackson County post office are also unknown.

4. During the 1920s, the section of US 421 passing through Jackson County was identified as Ky 21. Before that it was called the Bosworth Trail.

5. Quite an increase from the 250 recorded in the 1970 Census.

6. In the nineteenth century Clover Bottom Creek was known as Big Clover to distinguish it from Little Clover, another Horse Lick branch that still bears this name.

7. Was this to honor C(alvin) Bascom Slemp who was later to develop large coal holdings in eastern Kentucky and represent his Virginia district in the U.S. Congress? In 1900 he's known to have been teaching math at the Virginia Military Institute.

8. The first name proposed for the Bradshaw post office was Collier for another Jackson County family.

10. Chinkapin or Chinquapin derives from the Algonquian chincomen or checkingquamins and, since colonial times, has identified over a dozen places and features in North Carolina alone. Few of these trees anywhere survived a devastating blight.

11. Pond Creek was Isaacs' first name preference for the post office that took his family's name.

12. Williams' first name preference Bevis is unexplained.

13. Nichols was the first name choice for what became Parrott.

14. Apparently other members of Thomas Madison's family spelled their name Deese.

15. Pine Flats was the first name proposed for the Dabolt post office.

16. Lakes' first proposed name for what became the Loam post office was Mingo, then in use in Johnson County for the post office that later became Tutor Key.

17. A Cassia post office in Lake County, Florida was named for tropical trees or shrubs. Could Jackson's Cassia have been named for one or more of several area men named Cassius?

18. Emma Datha Langdon was the daughter of William H. and Hannah Langdon with whom she was living before she married Bowling in January 1909.

19. though the first name proposed for this office was Clyde.


21. Clark's first name choices were Clarksville and, possibly, Nathan, though the second name shown on his initial Site Location Report looks more like Noather.

22. Blackwater Creek joins Sturgeon half a mile above the Lynch-Chadwell post office site.

23. This is not the High Knob, another Clay County elevation which, at 1,387 feet, is two air miles south.
REFERENCES

1. Bowles, Isaac Anderson, History of Jackson County (to about 1918), a undated manuscript retyped by the Jackson County RECC, 1974. A copy is in the Jackson County vertical files, Kentucky Historical Society Library.

2. Clark, Helen B. of Lancaster, Ky., in a taped interview for Pat Ballard of the Garrard County Oral History Project, April 17, 1978


4. Farmer, Stephen, Postmaster of Herd, Ky., in a letter to William Gladstone Steel of Medford, Oregon, October 13, 1923


6. Moore, Jack of Tyner, Ky., interviewed by the author on July 9, 1977

7. Rennick, Robert M. Kentucky Place Names, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1984

8. U.S. Post Office Department: Site Location Reports--Jackson County, Ky. Post Offices, National Archives (Washington, D.C.)

9. Wilson, Alfred Vernon and Maud, of Peoples, Ky., interviewed by the author, July 9, 1977

10. Wilson, Jess of Possum Trot, Clay Co., Ky., interviewed by the author, July 9, 1977

11. York, Delbert of Annville, Ky., interviewed by the author on July 9, 1977
JACKSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES


2. GREEN HALL- est. in Owsley Co. 1/2/1855, James D. Foster; 4/29/1856, Meredith C. Hughes (sic); (in Jackson Co. in 1858); 5/10/1872, Meredith C. Hughes, Jr. (sic).

3. MIDDLE FORK- est. in Laurel Co. 6/24/1856, Isaac J. Faubus; (in Jackson Co. in 1858); 10/18/1859, Robert M. Green; Disc. 11/13/1860; Re-est. 12/20/1860, Ezekiel Faubus; 9/6/1867, Isaac J. Fauber (sic) ... (later postmasters included at least 5 Tusseys) ... Disc. 1879.

4. MAULDIN (sic)- est. in Owsley Co. 6/29/1857, John Farmer; (in Jackson Co. in 1858); 3/7/1860, John Parker; 9/14/1864, John Farmer; Disc. 10/17/1865; Re-est. 5/10/1866, John Farmer; Disc. 12/5/1867; Re-est. as Maulden (2/16/1892 - Julia Heleema) 4/24/1884, Levi B. Holcombe (sic); 12/26/1888, John E. Holcombe.


6. CLOVER BOTTOM- 7/11/1862, Green V. Holland; Disc. 1/26/1863; Re-est. 4/6/1866, Green V. Holland; 12/20/1867, Richard Lamb; 5/28/1869, Green V. Holland; Disc. 1/7/1874; Re-est. 12/14/1874, Wm. J. Hays; 7/30/1885, David F. Sharp.
JACKSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (2)

7. MERRILL- 1/25/1867, Robert Braughton; 8/6/1868, W.H. Moody; ... 1/31/1887, Jacob C. Simpson; (In Rockcastle Co. 1/15/1903, Jacob C. Simpson; 9/7/1904, Addie Simpson; 5/23/1905, Wm. J. Simpson; Disc. 10/20/1905, effective 11/15/1905 (mail to Bighill, Madison Co.). Re-est. in Madison Co. 4/4/1929, Robert T. Abney; 6/16/1931, Mrs. Ida Abrams; (by now it had returned to Jackson Co.)

8. CHINKAPIN ROOT (sic)- 5/16/1870, Roger Cornett; Disc. 8/20/1873;


10. SAND BLUFF- 12/2/1872, Isaac Davis; Disc. 8/11/1873;

11. MOORES CREEK- 3/15/1875, Samuel Johnston; 8/28/1879, Chesley Perky...

12. POND FORK- 3/15/1875, Ambrose Powell; 9/14/1876, John Herst; Disc. 8/5/1880; Re-est. 2/19/1885, Stephen Stamper; 11/24/1886, Carter D. Powell; 11/19/1889, Samuel E. Welsh (sic); name changed to Welchburg (sic), 3/10/1890, Samuel E. Welsh; (later it was listed as Welch); 3/8/1895, John Johnston...

13. EGYPT- 11/9/1876, Adam Rader; 5/3/1880, John Rader; 12/28/1881, Adam Rader; Disc. 6/14/1887 (papers to Pond Fork); Re-est. 11/24/1893, David S. Smith; 3/7/1915, John R. Smith...

14. HIGH KNOB- est. in Clay Co. 10/24/1876, Jesse H. McWhorter; 12/31/1885, Daniel S. Botkin; 11/3/1897, Margaret McGeorge; (in Jackson Co. 12/7/1897, Margaret McGeorge); 1/12/1899, Jacob Gabbard...

14A. SAND SPRING (1879-1886)
JACKSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (3)

15. CHINQUAPIN ROUGH- 7/17/1878, Franklin P. Riley; name changed to Annville, 1/7/1886, Franklin P. Riley; 1/18/1886, Sarah Riley... 1/23/89, Edward W. Johnson (to 9/26/02) - - 1/31/1919, Robert H. Johnson (to 3/19/24)....

16. TYNER- 2/10/1880, Robert D. Gibson; 3/27/1883, Wm. H. Jones...

17. DRIP ROCK- 12/13/1880, James W. Parsons; 9/11/1886, Francis R. Davidson....


19. NATHANTON- 5/19/1884, Nathan Clark; 4/13/1887, Nathan M. Clark; 5/27/1887, James A. Clark....

20. COLLINSWORTH (sic)- 6/10/1886, Wm. N. Hurst; 7/1/1889, Henry Cook; (by now the p.o. was listed as Collingsworth); 3/13/1894, Abel P. Gabbard; name changed to Sandgap (sic), 2/15/1902, Abel P. Gabbard; 11/18/1909, George P. Richardson....

21. ALCORN- 9/6/1886, Albert H. Williams; 10/3/1908, Wm. P. Terry... 9/5/1918, Mary E. Harrison; Disc. 2/28/1919 (mail to Locust Branch), rescinded;....

Disc. 1919
JACKSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (4)

22. SHERBY KNOB (sic) - 6/27/1890, Wm. J. Dougherty (office was never in operation); name changed to Kerby Knob, 7/24/1890, Wm. J. Daugherty (sic); 1/11/1904, Albert Powell... 2/10/1920, Robert C. Smith; Disc. 3/31/1920, (mail to Brazel (sic)); Re-est. 12/20/1920, Cassius M. Russell; 11/16/1921, Laura H. Smith; (---) Disc.

23. FOX TOWN - 6/27/1890, Sarah Steele; name changed to Foxtown, 12/10/1895, Wm. M. Lakes; 9/23/1898, Newton J. Coyle...

24. EVERGREEN - 10/19/1893, Sarah Lunsford; 5/17/1895, Robert J. Engle; Disc. 6/11/1895 (mail to Clover Bottom); Re-est. 7/28/1897, Sarah Lunsford; 1/7/1899, John Amyx; 1/7/1904, Edward Lake; Disc. 6/30/1912 (mail to Eglon);

25. LEDFORD - 8/6/1895, Wm. E. Farmer, order rescinded 10/23/1895;

26. PARROTT (sic) - 9/7/1898, John Lear; 10/28/1899, John McDowell....


28. WANETA - 1/12/1900, James M. Gilbert; 7/6/1901, Wm. Isaacs... 3/15/1910, Carlista Stone; Disc. 10/31/1911; re-est. 6/8/1925, Maggie Norris; 3/18/1930, Shade Slone (sic); (---) 1/9/1930

29. POWELL - 5/11/1900, Cassius M. Powell; Disc. 1/3/1901, eff. 1/15/1901 (papers to Greenhall);
JACKSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (5)

30. BRAZIL- 5/22/1900, Eli A. Ball; 1/8/1903, Ellen P. Murphy; ....
   Disc 1/5/1954

   Disc 1938

32. LANTANA- 3/28/1902, Wm. Carpenter; Disc. 12/27/1902, effective
   1/15/1903 (papers to Carico);

33. WIND CAVE- 4/14/1902, Godfrey P. Isaacs; 11/5/1908, Samuel Judd....
   Disc 9/22/1992

34. MILDRED- 5/8/1902, Maggie Moore; 4/9/1903, John C. Miller....
   Disc 12/30/1964

   3/9/1906, effective 4/2/1906 (mail to Foxtown);

36. HURLEY- 9/26/1902, Wm. Hurley; 7/29/1903, Edward Gabbard; ....
   Disc 1/15/1935

37. LITE- 10/29/1902, Alfred Little; 1/28/1911, Frank Lewis;
   12/23/1916, Syrena Simpson; Disc. 2/1918 (mail to Peoples);

38. HUGH- 8/17/1903, John A. Parks; 11/13/1911, Sallie Fowler;
   Disc. 1/15/1917 (mail to Big Hill);

39. CASSIA- 8/18/1903, Amanda Crawford; 4/24/1905, Mattie House;
   Disc. 7/15/1907, effective 8/15/1907 (mail to Moores Creek); n.ch.
   to Crawford...

40. PRIVETTE- 6/14/1904, John D. Spurlock; 3/20/1914, Sherman Spurlock....
   Disc 1934
JACKSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (6)

41. DATHA- 3/13/1905, Emma Langdon; 12/31/1912, Mollie W. McWhorter; Disc. 12/15/1917 (mail to Elvira);

42. DOUBLELICK (sic)- 4/26/1905, Frank C. Jones; 12/27/1907, Henry Cook... 5/16/1911, George Sparks; Disc. 3/31/1916 (mail to Clover Bottom);

43. LYNCH- 8/4/1905, Leander Taylor, declined; 12/18/1905, Richard Couch; 2/7/1916, Rachel M. Minter; name changed to Chadwell, 10/9/1917, Rachel M. Minter; Disc. effect. 1/31/1925 (mail to Mummie);


45. DEESE- 11/17/1905, Thomas M. Dees (sic); 3/15/1906, James Tincher; Disc. 8/30/1907, effect. 9/14/1907 (mail to Isaacs); Re-est. 8/10/1910, Martha Baker; Disc. 11/30/1913 (mail to Isaacs); Re-est. 7/3/1920, Laurence Cornett; 9/28/1921, Parlee Hurley (who later became Parlee Angel);

46. DANGO- 1/24/1906, Wm. L. Ledbetter; Disc. 7/31/1909 (mail to Carico); Re-est. 5/31/1910, Stephen Phillips; 4/19/1917, Green Carpenter;

47. BRADSHAW- 5/5/1906, Mary C. Bailey; 10/11/1909, Ida Bailey.... Disc 1938-

48. LOAM- 5/18/1906, Elbert Lakes; 7/12/1912, Maggie Lake.... Disc 1951

49. OLIN- 3/27/1907, Ida King; 11/8/1907, Jennie Medlock.... Disc 1964
JACKSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (7)

50. COLLIER- 7/31/1907, Wm. L. Brockman; 1/27/1912, Sylvania Brockman; Disc. 5/15/1915 (mail to Sandgap);

51. SHIRLEY- 2/13/1908, Rabe Reece; 2/27/1911, Nannie Smith; Disc. 4/14/1917 (mail to Kerby Knob);

52. EGLON- 4/24/1908, Sarah Lunsford; 7/27/1910, John W. Richardson...

Disc. 1957

53. LUCY- 2/8/1911, Jasper N. Isaacs; Disc. 12/31/1912 (mail to Locust Branch);

54. HOGBRANCH (sic)- 10/27/1914, Lucy Cunagim; Disc. 9/30/1915 (mail to Middlefork);

55. ELIAS- 7/21/1915, Laura Wilson; 9/16/1920, Lucy Pierson...

Disc. 1980

56. MUMIE (sic)- 11/8/1915, Hiram V. Montgomery; 12/31/1920, Nellie Montgomery; Disc. 1975

57. HERD- 3/18/1916, Robert H. Farmer; 9/22/1916, Kate Farmer...

A po

58. ARDERY- 5/27/1922, Della Holt; 3/4/1930, Mrs. Lucy Summers...

Disc. 1933

59. CORNELIOUS-(sic) 1/10/1925, Ollie W. Medlock; 3/29/1926, Nick D. Ison...

Disc. 1934

60. WILMA- 4/29/1926, Etta Creech; Disc. 1934
JACKSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (8)

61. ROYRADER - 8/30/1927, Etta McGee; disc 1969

62. SHOP BRANCH - 12/23/1927, June Cole; disc 1935

63. EBERLE - 5/3/1928, Alfred May; disc 1984

64. DABOLT - 5/18/1928, Tom King; disc

65. Hisel (1948-1986)
- Sherman Hisel

Later P.O.
- Cookeburg (Rock Co.)
- Robinet (Rock Co.)
- Jess Hill (Rock Co.)
- Goodland (Rock Co.)
- Three Links (Rock Co.)
- Hisel (1948-1986) (P+9)