FACTS CONCERNING JOHNSON COUNTY

1. Johnson County has long been recognized for its coal, lumber, oil, and natural gas, but the county has never been noted for producing any particular breed or strain of domestic animals. In fact Johnson County is considered to be a county which has never produced but very more farm products than is consumed in the county.

2. There is a move on at the present time to encourage the production of tomatoes to be canned and shipped to various markets. The acreage which will be planted in tomatoes this season will be about two hundred acres.

3. There is another movement for the production of one hundred acres of strawberries to be planted in the county this season. These berries are to be marketed cooperatively and shipped into consuming centers.

4. Johnson County began in 1935 to sponsor an annual fair which is to be held each fall in Paintsville. The exhibits of course cover all farm crops, livestock, poultry, and native hand work.

5. Farmers of this county are beginning to produce small fruits, and vegetables more than ever before. Some of the most noted fruit growers are Fred Vanhoose, Mingo, Kentucky; Leo F. Lemaster, Chandlersville, Kentucky; Watson Davis, Sip, Kentucky; B. R. Wheeler, Flat Gap, Kentucky; and Dave Corder, West Van Lear, Kentucky.

6. The county is also noted for poultry production. Poultry has been the most important farm enterprise in the county for a number of years.

7. The leaders in the poultry improvement movement are: Mrs. Fred Branham, Oil Springs, Kentucky; Mr. B. R. Wheeler, Flat Gap, Kentucky; Mr. Galen Picklesimer, Meally, Kentucky; Mr. Ernest Neal, Paintsville, Kentucky; Mr. Walter Shannon, Paintsville, Kentucky; Mr. Tom Williams, Flat Gap, Kentucky; Mrs. Adella Collins, Riceville, Kentucky; Mr. J. B. Pack, Chandlersville, Kentucky; Mr. Leo F. Lemaster, Chandlersville, Kentucky. From all indications at the present, Johnson County will be noted for small fruits, beef cattle and poultry in the future.
8. Johnson County produces some handicraft work, such as small pieces of furniture, brooms, chairs and willow baskets. Most of these are sold locally. The Junior High School in the Paintsville Schools has a handicraft department which produces many pieces of handicraft work. All work is disposed of locally.

9. Johnson County produces nothing unique for export. It is known for its good productions of tobacco and much of this is exported.

10. Miss Gertrude Patrick of Paintsville composed the music for the popular poem, "Crossing the Bar". This song has been sung over WLW, WSAZ and several other broadcasting stations. Mitchell Hall of this county wrote a history of Johnson County, published in 1928. Several poems have been written throughout the county and one noted one is "Homesick for Kentucky", by John Fred Williams, County Superintendent of Johnson County Schools. This poem can be found in Hall's history of this county.

11. Johnson County is noted for a high grade building stone. A good example of this stone can be seen in the County Jail House building in the public square at Paintsville. Nature so formed it in layers arranging from almost any thickness that could be wanted. From nothing up to two and three feet thick. The county has some high grade asphalt stone. As for good gas wells, there are very few.

    Johnson County has some cannel coal which was at one time mined at Offutt, Kentucky and also at East Point. One of the best grades of bituminous coal, known to the buying public as "Millers' Creek Block" can be found at Van Lear, Kentucky. The Consolidation Coal Company at this time is mining approximately 2,500 tons per day. The North East Coal Company is also mining in the same seam. It is known as the "Yellow Jacket" coal on the Cincinnati market.

12. The public records of Johnson County are preserved intact. They date back to 1892 when Johnson County was formed from part of Floyd County. These records are found in the County Court House in Paintsville, Kentucky.
13. A "History of Johnson County" was written and published by Mitchell Hall in 1928. This is a complete history of the county up to that date. "Big Sandy Valley", by William Ely, published in 1887 is a history of the early settlers of this county and the entire valley. "The Big Sandy Valley" by Willard Rouse Jillson, published in 1923 is a regional history, this also includes Johnson County. The Senior Class of 1936 of the Paintsville High School, at present is making a book. "The History of Paintsville", this history is to be published by the class and donated to the Paintsville Public School Library.

14. "The Paintsville Herald" and the "Paintsville News" have both always been interested in local history. The Paintsville Herald made a publication called the "Industrial Edition", on March 10, 1927. This was said to be the largest edition of any Kentucky newspaper. This edition contained 180 pages, 12 sections of 8 pages, 4 pages of comics, 5 sections of 16 pages each of rotogravure, 683 pictures. 10,000 copies were printed. This publication showed the interest of the firm in local history and scenes. In September 1935 the Paintsville News gave a complete history of Johnson County. Both firms are always cooperative and are known for their services and boosting of Paintsville and the Big Sandy Valley.

15. In the court yard at Paintsville, facing Court and Second Streets are two Memorials. One is a white marble statue of a World War Soldier which is dedicated to the memory of the soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses who gave their lives in the cause of this great nation. This is in honor of their loyalty, courage, sacrifice, and victory. To them there is no death, they live forever in the memory of their glorious achievement. Erected by Johnson County Post 117 American Legion. The other Memorial is a stone and cement formation on which is a bronze plate with the names of the Revolutionary Soldiers who died in the war. This monument was erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1933 in memory of the eleven men from Johnson County,
who died in the cause of their country. The largest and most beautiful
Memorial is the Mayo Memorial Church at the corner of Court and Third Streets.
This Church is in memory of the late John C. C. Mayo.

16. Evidences of Indian occupation of Paintsville and its vicinity are
still found in the many Indian graves along the tops of the highest ridges.
Several of these can be found now along the ridge extending west and south
from the "Hanging Rock", on Mill Branch, which is just a short distance southwest of the city. These burying places of the dead consist of huge piles of
stones, usually of equal size and about the size a man could carry. Some of
these piles of stone are made in places where the absence of stones is very
evident, indicating that the stones had been carried great distances—probably
up the mountain side. In the vicinity of main Paint Creek early settlers found
many of the large trees skinned of their bark with drawings of birds and animals done in red and black on the smooth undertrunk of the tree. One of
these, a giant elm, that once stood in what is now known as the Huff Cemetery
near Bridgeford Addition, had been peeled of its bark for some twenty feet
from the ground, and on it was painted, in black, a huge snake. These
paintings were to be found up and down the creek, which caused it to be named
Paint Creek.

About midway up the hill facing the river, some eight or nine hundred
feet north of the Concord Baptist Church, is an Indian rock home, which no
doubt was used by the red man for protection, replacing the wigwam in time of
danger. It is completely enclosed by a natural rock formation and has had an
opening cut in the rock, in the shape of a circle, and about two feet in
diameter, for an entrance. This point of interest remains intact as evidence
of occupation of the Indian before the settlement of Johnson County, by the
whites.

The largest and most outstanding Indian Mound in this county is
located in Bridgeford Addition to Paintsville on the property of the C. & O.
Railway Company. Several attempts have been made to open these mounds, but
FACTS CONCERNING JOHNSON COUNTY

Helen Pack

the railway company will not give their consent. It is said the late Dr. Bayes of Paintsville offered to purchase the site of this mound. Dr. Bayes had a large collection of relics and has opened many graves throughout the county.

17. Answered in No. 10

18. There is very little history that connects Johnson County with the War of 1812. Nothing has been shown regarding Johnson County and the Spanish American War.

Civil War. There is an official book on file at the County Clerk's office at Paintsville, Kentucky, giving the names of those from Johnson County who served in this war.

The Big Sandy Valley was not immune from the ravages of war during the stirring days of the Civil War. James A. Garfield, who was later elected President of the United States, spent several months in this region in charge of the Union Soldiers. He was sent to the valley to dislodge General Humphrey Marshall who was encamped at Prestonsburg in charge of Confederate soldiers. During the campaign Garfield camped at Paintsville, later moving to Middle Creek where he engaged Marshall in battle, driving the Confederates into Virginia. At Hager Hill, near Paintsville, can still be seen faint traces of the old breast works thrown up by Marshall's men.

World War. Too much praise cannot be written for every man in the service of his country during this war. Twenty five boys from Johnson County never returned, but are now at rest in Flanders Field. They live forever in the memory of the Johnson County people.

19. One of the most interesting things from this county and one that attracted nation-wide attention was the coming of John C. C. Mayo into Johnson County and making a fortune from the Kentucky hills that gave him the title of multimillionaire. Mr. Mayo's wealth was estimated at $20,000,000. or more.

Mr. Mayo started life as a school teacher, taught for years and laid the foundations of his fortune with the money which he saved from earnings as a
school teacher. It is safe to say that no school teacher in the history of the world has made his wages multiply like Mayo. Traveling from schoolhouse to schoolhouse in the mountains, Mayo became acquainted with a great part of Eastern Kentucky. He saw that a vast wealth of coal and other minerals was locked up in the hills and that some day railroads would be built and this wealth taken out. The owners of the despised mountain lands would then reap a fortune. He also saw his way to get his grip on these lands with little cost.

The titles were imperfect because millions of acres had been given away by the Virginia Legislature when Kentucky was still a part of Virginia, but as these lands lay in what was then the wilderness those to whom they were given did not take possession, nor did their heirs. Hence the lands lay unoccupied until settlers came in. Right of possession gave these "squatters" a claim to the land, but they did not feel certain about it. The lands were of little value for agriculture and no one had much faith in their mineral wealth, so Mayo found he could buy options on immense tracks at small valuation with a little cash. Finally he closed up his options and organized companies. With his scores of coal mines in operation his wealth increased rapidly. In 1905 Mr. Mayo organized a college at Paintsville known as the Sandy Valley Seminary. Mr. Mayo will never die in the minds of the people for he will always be in the memory of the Sandy Valley People. His life was dedicated to fulfilling the splendid vision of his early manhood and he lived to see his beloved hills unseal their hidden riches in ampler measure than he had ever foretold. He saw the railroads stretch their shining steel, following where his feet had found the way to the coal. He saw the hillsides blossom into busy cities and begin her course to progress.

The dialect of the people of Johnson County is typical to that of the mountain sections of Eastern Kentucky. Johnson County Fair was started more than a half century ago and with the exception of a few years during the depression has been held yearly during the month of September. This is an annual celebration for the people throughout the county. Everyone takes
interest and always the best products of the County are on display. The celebrating of July 4 is also an annual celebrity. This custom was also started more than a half-century ago. On this day people throughout the county gather in Paintsville, the County seat for a big celebration. The American Legion Post 117, usually carry on an all day program consisting of races and contests and prizes are awarded to the winners.

Under folklore would come the story of Jennie Wiley which is a true happening in Johnson County.

It was a rainy day in the fall of 1787. A band of Indians had been defeated a few days before by Mathias Harman and others while on a hunting trip to the Big Sandy Valley, and they decided to fall upon the settlements of Walker's Creek before Harman and his men returned. Mrs. Wiley's brother, a boy of fifteen, remained with her in the absence of her husband. There had been born to Thomas Wiley and his wife four children, the youngest about fifteen months.

John Borders, a near neighbor came over to warn Mrs. Wiley and to tell her to come over to his home before dark, because Indians were thought to be in the woods close there.

It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when Mrs. Wiley and her children were ready to start to the home of the Borders. Suddenly the house was filled with Indians. They came in at the open door yelling the war whoop and began to strike down the children with their tomahawks. Mrs. Wiley's brother aided her as much as he could until he was brained with a tomahawk and scalped before her eyes. Only the youngest child remained alive. She caught up this child and fought off the Indians for a few moments, after which a Shawnee Chief found an opportunity to seize her and claim her as his captive. Mrs. Wiley learned in some way from the actions of the two chiefs and what they said that they supposed themselves at the house of Mathias Harman. She made haste to inform them that they were not at the Harman residence and told them her name. They did not believe her and set fire to the house taking her and her child with them as captives.
Mrs. Wiley was held captive by the Indians for eleven months. During this time her baby was killed before her eyes when a chief slung its brains out on a tree. Another baby was born to Mrs. Wiley on the way, but it was also killed before her eyes.

One day while the Indians were out hunting and had Mrs. Wiley tied in a cabin with a raw hide rope it began raining. Mrs. Wiley rolled over into the corner where the rain was leaking through the building and let it fall on the hide which stretched and when she was able to make her escape.

She fled down the bed of Little Mud Lick Creek and then turned up Jennie's Creek, which was named after her. She walked in the middle of the creek so she could not be tracked by the Indians. She found her way to Harman's Station, at East Point, where she was forded across the river on a log, just getting across before the Indians appeared on the other side. It took several months to let her husband know she was at last alive and safe. Jennie's Creek now bears her name because of the awful tragedy that happened and the way she escaped.

The history of roads in Eastern Kentucky is merely a repetition of that of any other region, and of all new territories. The "buffalo trace" became the "Indian path", and this in turn became the saddle road, which widened and grew into wagon roads, later to become hard-surfaced highways over which travel can now be seen steadily and constantly rolling.

The first known trail in the Big Sandy, which in reality was more of a path meandering through the "Breaks" and Pound Gap and on down the Big Sandy to the Ohio. The next turnpike in that section was one from Mt. Sterling to the Big Sandy River, to connect with the Virginia Road. The legislative act to open this road was passed in 1802. Following closely on this, a turnpike from Mt. Sterling via Prestonsburg to the State line and Cumberland Mountain was opened. In 1830, a road from Prestonsburg to Paintsville was opened. With the exception of one other road leading up Licking River, and to the Big Sandy,
the above mentioned roads constituted the main highways until the State primary system of roads was adopted.

The principal streams flowing in and through the county are: The Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, Big Paint Creek, John's Creek, Wiley Branch, Tom's Creek, Buffalo Creek, Greasy Creek, Lick Creek, Hammond Creek, Muddy Branch, Jenny's Creek, Little Paint Creek, Big and Little Mud Lick Creeks, Miller's Creek, Upper and Lower Laurel, Frank's, Rockcastle, and Hood Fork of Blaine.

The Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy is the major stream in Johnson County. It is a navigable stream two-thirds of the year.

22. Paintsville has one theatre, "Sipp", which presents three shows daily. Admission 10¢ and 25¢. The theatre is new and modern in every respect. There are two athletic fields one belonging to the Paintsville High School located in Stafford Addition east of Paintsville. The other field is on Third Street in the Mayo field. The county has one camp open to the public at all times. This camp belongs to the 4-H Club and is at Fishtrap. (Described in "Points of Interest").

23. There are no manufactures and mining carried on in Johnson County other than those engaged in commerce.

24. Johnson County has five high schools, located at the following places: Paintsville High School, Paintsville, Kentucky, Meade Memorial High School, Williamsport, Kentucky, Van Lear, High School, Van Lear, Kentucky, Flat Gap High School, Flat Gap, Kentucky, Oil Springs High School, Oil Springs, Kentucky. There is one Commercial College in Paintsville, Known as Hill Business College.

25. Johnson County is well supplied with good libraries. Paintsville High School Library has more than 4,000 volumes. There are no public libraries, but following is a list of private libraries composed of 1,000 to 3,000 books: Mr. Orville Wheeler, John Fred Williams, R. C. Thomas, Garland Rice, James W. Turner, Fred Howes, M. O. Wheeler, Mrs. E. E. Archer, Mrs. Fred Atkinson, Harry La Viers, Rev. Cantor, and Clifford Pace.
26. There are no famous paintings in Johnson County.

27. Johnson County has no museums, but there are some private collections of Indian relics to be found in this county. Homer Chandler of this city has a good collection.

28. Places of geological interest in the county, which have already been described under "Points of Interest" are: Stafford Springs, near Staffordsville, Falls of Little Mud Lick, Hanging Rock; High Bridge on Tays Branch, and the rock cliffs on Big Paint near Fish Trap Church. Some of the most beautiful scenes in all Kentucky can be found at the last named place.

29. There is a National Game Preserve in Johnson County which is strictly enforced and carried out.

30. The towns of Johnson County are Paintsville, Van Lear, Thealka, White House, West Van Lear, East Point, Offutt, Oil Springs, Flat Gap, Denver, Riceville, and Red Bush.

Paintsville is the county seat and by far the most important town within its territory. It was originally an old trading post, called Paint Lick Station.

Van Lear which is one of the larger coal mining towns of Eastern Kentucky is the site of operations of the Consolidation Coal Company. It was started in 1909 and 1910, it has grown to a population of over four thousand people. It now produces over 25 hundred tons of coal per day.

Thealka and White House are both coal-mining towns of the Northeast Coal Company. Both are run in like manner and have conditions similar to the town of Van Lear, except that neither are as large. Thealka is a mile and a half below Paintsville on Muddy Branch. It is one of the earliest of the mining centers of the county. It has little for amusement, but is close enough to Paintsville to enjoy its privileges. Thealka is above the average mining town. It has one of the most modern consolidated school buildings in the Big Sandy Valley.
East Point is probably the oldest town in the county, having been settled by the Auxiers and Greers soon after the abandonment of Harman's Station in Blockhouse Bottom. The town has always been small and ceased to grow after the railroad passed through.

Oil Springs is a small town on Little Paint Creek, and on the recently constructed Garrett Highway. Although more of a community gathering place than a town, it has grown recently to warrant the name. The first settlers were Litterals.
FACTS CONCERNING JOHNSON COUNTY

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

1 - 7 Justice L. Pidcock, County Agricultural Agent
12 - John H. Chandler, County Court Clerk
14 - Sherman Gullett, Managing Editor of Paintsville Herald
30- Johnson County History by Mitchell Hall.
Local History (Legend) (William Sagave -240)

One of the tales that is told by the old folk of this county is concerning the way Jennies Creek received its name.

Jennies Creek is a small stream touching this county on the northeast and flowing into the waters of Big Paint Creek in Johnson County.

It seems that young woman by the name of Jennie Wylie was captured by the Indians and, after being held captive for a time managed at least to escape them, but her escape was discovered and she was pursued by a small band of Indians. She fled before them in as straight a course as she could toward her home, living on wild berries and such other food as she could find in the forest. All the country was heavily wooded at that time and all travel was by narrow paths through the thick growth of wood, vines and bushes. The Indians were getting close to her and she was almost in despair when she came to the edge of a very deep ravine, and looking above saw a long grape vine swinging from the branches of a huge oak, and within reach of her hand. She grasped the vine firmly and jumped with all her might toward the other side of the ravine, and sailing lightly through the air, clinging to the vine, she landed safely and unobserved on the other side. Tying the vine so it would not return, she hastened on her way. The Indians lost so much time in finding her trail again she reached her friends before she was overtaken by them.

The creek over which she swung on the grape vine was afterward called "Jennies Creek" because of this event, which happened at what is now called "Harrow of Jennies Creek."
Names of Creeks and Places

When I was a child I heard my parents tell how the creek we lived on got its name:

We lived on the Pigeon Roost Fork of Greasy Creek in Johnson County. The story goes that this section of the country was very wooded and wild, so naturally afforded wild animals aplenty.

Well, two old timers were hunting one day and came face to face with a big grizzly, one of the hunters had a big knife, and the other one didn't. The bear attacked the one who didn't have the knife, and the man began howling, "Run, Bill," meaning for Bill to run up and stab the bear with the big knife.

Instead of Bill coming to the rescue, he was running to beat the band around the hill. When the man finally realized what his pal was doing he yelled, "Bill, throw me the knife, or I'll kill you, if I ever get loose from this bear."

Well the poor man finally pulled, tusseled, and dragged the bear until he reached the knife where Bill threw it. He stabbed and slashed until he killed the grizzly, which was so fat that the grease ran down to the creek making the water so greasy that folks began calling the section, Greasy Creek. And as for the friendship of the two hunters, it did not exist ever again.

From Angie Ward's collection, Johnson County, Kentucky.

Student of Leonard Roberts
Monheadd State U. 1959
HOW PIGEON ROOST GOT IT'S NAME

Many years ago before the land was settled and cleared up, there would be great flocks of pigeons using in this territory. In the fall when the crops were ripe and ready for harvest, the pigeons would descend on the grain fields and just help themselves. They became very fat and were very delicious, when they would be killed.

The farmers tried several methods to stop this destructive feeding on their crops, and at last after watching the birds' roosting place the people would gather in groups with pine torches for lights and arm themselves with big flat boards, and after disturbing the pigeons, and the light from the torches would blind them, the people would knock them down, and kill loads of them. After a few raids on the fowls, the remaining flock left, but the creek got the name Pigeon Roost, because of the wild pigeons.
The Rock House (Johnson Co.) a natural rock formation with a circular opening cut to provide entrance. Such shelters, bearing evidence of Indian occupation, replaced wigwams in times of danger.

Rock House in Cumberland County, took its name from the overhanging cliffs.

These places provided homes for families who boarded up the entrances and were used for hogs or sheep in winter.
JOHNSON COUNTY POST OFFICES

✓ 1. PAINT CREEK-- est. in Floyd Co. 3/7/1831 (perhaps earlier), James Hayden, name was changed to Paintsville about the time Johnson Co. was established; 6/21/1843, Jesse Wheeler...

✓ 2. HOOD'S FORK-- 7/25/1856, Benj. Salyer...Disc. 7/6/1874;

✓ 3. OIL SPRINGS-- 1/29/1868, Hamilton Litteral...Disc. 9/12/1872; Re-est. 9/19/1873, Sam'l. Williams...

✓ 4. EAST POINT-- est. in Floyd Co. 2/6/1871, Wm. T. Hager...to Johnson Co. when Wm. J. Conley became postmaster c. 10/1/1877....

✓ 5. FLAT GAP-- 2/26/1873, Henry Jayne...n.ch. to Flatgap, 11/22/1894, John E. Hamilton...

✓ 6. LAUREL HILL-- 6/17/1875, Reuben Kazee; Disc. 11/27/1876;

✓ 7. BOONS CAMP-- 5/16/1876, James Mollett....

✓ 8. WARD CITY-- 5/16/1876, Jesse Preston...Disc. 9/30/1897 (papers to Boons Camp);

✓ 9. BARNETTS CREEK-- 4/17/1879, Zehaniah M. Caudill...

✓ 10. PATTONIA-- 1/15/1880, James Pelphrey; Disc. 11/4/1890 (mail to Flat Gap);

✓ 11. NEVA-- 6/20/1882, James M. Preston..Disc. 12/12/1882 (mail to Preston);

✓ 12. FITZ-- 7/3/1882, John W. Boyes...changed to Denver, 7/30/1888, Ruce M. Miller...

✓ 13. PREW-- 7/14/1882, Millard F. Rule..Disc. 3/16/1887 (papers to Barnetts Creek); Re-est. 5/15/89, Chas. G. Rule; 8/22/93, Jessie Stafford; changed to Staffordsville, 10/7/1893, ibid;
JOHNSON CO. POST OFFICES (2)

14. SIF-- 12/15/1885, James Green... Disc. 1/23/1895

15. MYRTLE-- 4/23/1887, John S. Rittenhouse... 12/11/1897, Laura Harris; n.ch. to Whitehouse, 11/26/1901, Ibid. ....

16. GALEN-- 8/30/1887, Francis M. Picklesimer... Disc. eff. 6/15/1904 (mail to Sitka);

17. STAPLE-- 4/12/1888, Geo. W. Stapleton; Disc. 5/14/1889 (papers to Barnett's Creek);

18. REDBUSH-- 5/22/1890, Wm. A. Williams... Disc. 1/23/1896

19. RIVER-- 9/6/1890, Elbert J. Harris.... APO

20. FUGET-- 1/5/1891, Colbert F. Wallin.... Closed 1/18/1900

21. DANIELS CREEK-- 3/25/1891, James Wells... Disc. 7/11/1895 (mail to East Point);

22. NESBIT-- est. in Floyd Co. 3/25/1891, Martin Clark; to Johnson Co. 5/11/1891, Nelson Webb... Disc. 1/18/1894 (papers to East Point);

23. RICEVILLE-- 10/17/1891, Geo. D. Rice.... Disc. 1/23/1894

24. GERTIE-- 5/21/1892, Hester Auxier; Disc. 7/11/1895 (mail to Staffordsville);

25. SOTO-- 6/6/1892, Arizona Davis... Disc. 4/30/1913;

26. COAL-- 6/30/1892, Bracken L. Davis... Disc. 4/15/1914 (mail to Van Lear);

27. ELIZA-- 1/8/1897, Eliza J. Rittenhouse; 7/8/1901, John W. Butcher; n.ch. to Williamsport, 12/5/1902, Ibid. ....
JOHNSON CO. POST OFFICES (3)

✓ 28. MINGO-- 7/3/1897, Manda Preston n. d. to Turkey in 1898.

✓ 29. WINIFRED-- 7/13/1897, Wm. M. Daniel... Disc. 1977.

✓ 30. TOMS-- 9/30/1897, Rosa A. Turner... Disc. eff. 8/15/1906 (mail to Sitka);

✓ 31. ODDS-- 11/22/1897, Woodson Joseph... Disc. 5/15/1914 (mail to Nero); Re-est. 9/27/1928, Fred Crislip; Disc. 1948.

✓ 32. FLANERY-- 12/17/1897, Dora Lemaster... Disc. 6/30/1914 (mail to Wheelersburg);

✓ 33. SAINT MAUR-- 4/22/1898, James A. Williams; Disc. eff. 9/14/1907 (mail to Manila);

✓ 34. KERZ-- 6/21/1898, Francis A. Jones... Disc. 4/30/1918 (mail to Flat Gap); Re-est. 9/27/1928, Fred Crislip; Disc. 1957.

✓ 35. MANILA-- 7/1/1898, Wm. McDowell... Closed before 1900.

✓ 36. SAMPSON-- 7/1/1898, Francis A. Jones, order rescinded 8/20/1898; 3/7/1899, Redmond W. Picklesimer; ch. to Volga, 2/23/1905; Closed (off.) 6/8/1996.

✓ 37. ASA-- 5/15/1899, Amanda Fairchild... Disc. 1957.

✓ 38. KEATON-- 5/17/1900, Sarah A. Holbrook...

✓ 39. JARVY-- 9/19/1900, Jarvy Caudill... Disc. eff. 9/15/1904 (mail to East Point);

✓ 40. LAUREL HILL-- 9/29/1900, Lewis Lemaster; Disc. 1/31/1913 (mail to Flat Gap);

✓ 41. KENWOOD-- 4/7/1902, Miranda J. Williams; Disc. 1951.
JOHNSON CO. POST OFFICES (4)

✓ 42. WIN-- est. in Magoffin Co. 11/21/1900, Wm. H. Conley... 2/7/1907, Andrew Spradlin; into Johnson Co. 2/7/1907, Ibid... Disc 1930 1977

✓ 43. BIGSTONE-- 5/13/1902, Miranda J. Williams, order rescinded 7/30/1902;

✓ 44. BALLOT-- 7/1/1902, Brittain J. Blair... Disc 1935

✓ 45. SITKA-- 8/13/1902, Mollie Gambill... 3/6/07, John C. Sublett, 2/11/10, unnamed Sublett, 10/20/10, 10/10 Rice

✓ 46. HAGERHILL (sic)-- 1/15/1903, Geo. B. Rice.... APO

✓ 47. NILES-- 8/1/1903, P.J. Mahan (ineligible); 8/31/1903, Cynthia Gullett.... Disc 1933

✓ 48. MEER-- 10/25/1904, Victoria Salyer; 6/4/1909, Victoria Meek... Disc. eff. 8/31/1912 (mail to Lower Greasy);

✓ 49. NIPPA-- 2/28/1905, Wm. R. Meadors.... Disc 1935

✓ 50. STAMBAUGH-- 2/28/1905, Bessie L. Stambaugh; 5/29/1914, Exer D. Stambaugh.... APO

✓ 51. HENRIETTA-- 5/10/1905, Chas. P. Hall... Disc. eff. 9/15/1923 (mail to Whitehouse); Re-est. 9/22/1924, Mrs. Rosa Wallen; Disc. eff. 1/15/1925 (mail to Whitehouse);

✓ 52. NERO-- 5/24/1905, Nelson Webb... Disc 1933

✓ 53. THELMA-- 6/5/1905, Virgie Childress (sic); 3/27/1914, Thos. J. Spencer; 3/13/1928, Luther A. Price... APO

✓ 54. LYDIA-- 1/13/1906, John A. Trimble... Disc. eff. 5/15/1911 (mail to Denver);
JOHNSON CO. POST OFFICES (5)

✓ 55. MUDDY BRANCH-- 6/20/1906, Mary Matney; name changed to Thealka, 1/16/1911, ibid.; 6/18/1914, James N. Meek...
   disc. 11/2/1947

✓ 56. FLAMBEAU-- 6/7/1907, Lola Music; Disc. 1/31/1910 (mail to East Point);

✓ 57. GUSTAVE-- 7/31/1907, Andy J. Owens; Disc. 7/15/1913 (mail to Win);

✓ 58. LOWER GREASY-- 4/28/1908, Thomas B. Tibbals... 8/7/1911, Joseph D. Ward; 11/21/1913, Wm. R. Pack; name changed to Offutt, 12/4/1914, Ibid...
   closed betw. 10/1/94-10/1/97

✓ 59. ELNA-- 8/4/1908, Haden Williams; 4/20/1916, Polk Pendleton; into Morgan Co. 2/21/1924;

✓ 60. BARNROCK-- 11/5/1909, Francis Skaggs.... Disc. 1951

✓ 61. VAN LEAR-- 11/10/1909, Frederick H. King....
   APO

✓ 62. CHANDLERVILLE-- 10/18/1910, Noah B. Tolliver; 4/4/1912, Henry G. Chandler...
   disc. 1966

✓ 63. WEST VAN LEAR-- 4/29/1912, James H. Price....
   APO

✓ 64. TOKIO-- 4/29/1914, Burns Conley
   not in f+3 - did it even operate?

✓ 65. LEANDER-- 7/31/1915, James W. Caudill...
   disc. 1996

✓ 66. JOENA-- 5/3/1920, Flaura A. Fyffe; name changed to Aversville, 11/23/1920, Ibid....

   into Land Co.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Post Office</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Postmaster</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>MEALLY</td>
<td>9/27/1921</td>
<td>Leonard Webb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>SWAMP BRANCH</td>
<td>12/22/1923</td>
<td>Crate Rice</td>
<td>closed (maybe in 1943)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>COLLISTA</td>
<td>2/14/1927</td>
<td>Milt Witten</td>
<td>Disc. 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>LINDBERGH</td>
<td>12/8/1927</td>
<td>John B. Wheeler</td>
<td>Disc. 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>GILLEM BRANCH</td>
<td>4/24/1930</td>
<td>Mrs. Esley Bailey</td>
<td>Disc. 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>WITTENSVILLE</td>
<td>9/18/1930</td>
<td>Cue Witten</td>
<td>Disc. 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>PONGETTE</td>
<td>6/17/1931</td>
<td>Anderson Daniel</td>
<td>Disc. 1932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Johnson Co. communities

1. Paintsville (co. seat) 2. Hood's Fork (dpo)
3. Oil Springs (po and com) 4. Flat Gap (po and com)
5. Laurel Hill (dpo) 6. Boons Camp (po and com)
7. Ward City (dpo)
8. Barnetts Creek (dpo) 9. Patonia (dpo)
10. East Point (com. & po) 11. Neva (dpo)
12. Denver (po and com) had been Fitz
13. Staffordsville (po and com) had been Frew
14. Sip (dpo) 15. Whitehouse (po and com) had been Myrtle; before that Mt. Craven (co)
16. Galen (dpo) 17. Staple (dpo)
18. Redbush (po and com) 19. Fuget (po and com)
20. River (po and com)
21. Daniels Creek (aka Odds) (dpo) Odds also had a (dpo)
22. Nesbit (dpo) 23. Riceville (po and com)
24. Gertie (dpo) 25. Soto (dpo)
26. Coal (dpo) 27. Williamsport (po and com) had been Eliza
28. Mingo (dpo) Tutor Key (po and com) had been Mingo
29. Winifred (po and com)
30. Sitka (po and com) had been Toms
31. Kerz (dpo) 32. Planery (dpo)
33. Saint Maur (dpo) 34. Manila (po and com)
35. Volga (po and com) had been Sampson
36. Asa (dpo) 37. Keaton (dpo)
38. Jarvy (dpo) 39. Laurel Hill (dpo)
40. Collista (dpo) 41. Kenwood (dpo)
42. Swamp Branch (dpo) (po and com)
43. Bigstone (p.o. est. but never in op.)
44. Ballot (dpo)
45. Hagerhill (po and com)
46. Niles (dpo)
47. Meek (dpo)
48. Nippa (po and com)
49. Stambaugh (po and com)
50. Henrietta (dpo)
51. Nero (dpo) Pop. incl. of John's Creek (ngbr.)
52. Thelma (po and com) had been Buskirk's Station
53. Lydia (dpo)
54. Thealka (po and com) had been Muddy Branch and Buffalo?
55. Win (po) 56. Flanbeau (dpo)
57. Gustave (dpo)
58. Elna (po) 59. Barnrock (dpo)
Chandlerville (dpo) ngbr.
Van Lear (po and com)
West Van Lear (po and com)
Tokio (dpo)
Offutt (po and com) had been Lower Greasy
Leander (po and com)
Meesly (po and com)
Lindbergh (dpo)
Gillem Branch (dpo)
Fonette (dpo)
Wittensville (po and com)
Fish Trap (com)
Big Mine Fork Ngbr.
Clifton Ngbr.
Little Mine Fork Ngbr.
Low Gap Ngbr.
Little Gap Ngbr.
Sugar Grove Ngbr.
Upper Frank Ngbr.
Upper Sitka Ngbr.
Big Laurel Ngbr.
Joes Creek Ngbr.
Cuba Ngbr.
McKenzie Branch Ngbr.
Mudlick Ngbr.
Patterson (com)
Upper Keaton Ngbr.
Little Laurel Ngbr.
Big Paint (pour)
Sycamore Ngbr.
Baker Branch (com)
Rush Ngbr.
Hammonds Ngbr.
Chestnut (com) = Henrietta Po (dpo)
Johnson Sta. (com)
King Add'n. (com)
Concord Ngbr. (Thelma Po)
Dawkins (com)
Tudor (sic) Ngbr.
Head of Greasy Ngbr.
Buffalo (com)
Miller Creek Ngbr.
Pigeon Roost Ngbr.
Three Forks Ngbr.
Daniels Ngbr.
Blair (com) (rr)
Lick Fork Ngbr.
Little Mudlick Ngbr.
Rockhouse Ngbr.
Barnetts Ngbr.
Buckhorn Ngbr.
Dry Branch Ngbr.
Fairview Ngbr.
Green Rock Ngbr.
Green Valley Ngbr.
Hargis Creek Ngbr.
Head of Little Paint Ngbr.
Hurricane Ngbr.
Pickle Fork Ngbr.
Pigeon Creek Ngbr.
Dobson (com)
121. Long Fork Ngbr.

122. Mill Creek Ngbr.

123. Patrick (com) (rr)

124. Middle Fork Ngbr.

*125. Paint Creek (po) → Paintsville

*126. Harmons Sta. (pioneer)

*127. Lower Twin Branch (ngbr.)

128. Bobbs (com) ×

129. Fitch (com)

*130. Japan (com)

131. Beech Wall (com)

132. Sherkan (com)

133. Leslie (com) or lesley (rr) = Robberson (po)

\[ \text{Ngbr} = 43 \]

\[ \text{pop} = 1 \]

\[ \text{po est} = 1 \]

\[ N + = \]