THE POST OFFICES OF MEADE COUNTY

Though Meade County is not actually in the Salt River basin, it is tied, historically and economically, with neighboring Jefferson and Hardin Counties and can thus justifiably be included in this volume. In fact, its 306 square miles were taken, on December 17, 1823, from sections of Hardin and Breckinridge Counties. Its name source was Capt. James Meade, one of the nine officers killed in the Battle of River Raisin (January 22, 1813) for whom Kentucky counties were named. It was either the 75th or the 76th of the state's counties to be formed for the act establishing it also established Graves County in the western part of the state. Meade's original boundaries were never changed. Brandenburg, the seat, is on the Ohio River, forty seven road miles southwest of downtown Louisville. The 1990 Census counted over 24,000 county residents.

Except for its northwest section the county is mostly in a karst sinkhole plain with relatively few "surface streams." Its principal waterways--Spring, Wolf, Cedar, French, and Otter Creeks and Doe Run--are all Ohio River tributaries.

The first permanent settlement in the county was at the mouth of Wolf Creek. The first county court was organized on March 22, 1824 at John Rush's home in Buck Grove. For a few months the county's official seat was
at or near the site of the famed Doe Run Mill where that stream is crossed by Rt. 1638. Since this site, laid off as the town of Claysville, locally called New Philadelphia, and later known as Brownville was considered "unhealthful", the Kentucky legislature in January 1825 authorized the transfer of the seat four miles northwest to Solomon Brandenburg's Landing in the vicinity of which it has been ever since.

The county includes some 15,000 acres of the Fort Knox Military Reservation in which six post offices are known to have been located. Though still primarily an agricultural county, over a fifth of its work force is employed by Fort Knox, and some others work for the Olin (Chemical) Corporation just below the mouth of Doe Run.

Post offices will be located by road miles from the Brandenburg post office on High Street.

Meade's first post office and the only one established before the county itself was organized was at New Philadelphia. From April 1, 1818 to December 21, 1819, this office bore that name. Samuel Holmes was the postmaster. From the latter date, when William Dupuy became postmaster, till (probably) April 1833, the office was known as Little York. This name had already been applied to a small village centered on Zadock Hurd's water-powered sawmill that may have been built as early as 1814. By the mid 1820s this village had at least two stores, as many grist mills, a tanyard, a hotel, and several shops.
It is not too clear how Little York relates to New Philadelphia which surveyor Nathan Raitt had laid out as Claysville and was soon to become known as Brownville. According to area historians, these names referred to the same area, but Little York may have centered at a point a little south of the present Rt. 1638, just below the mouth of Blue Springs Branch. The Meade County Court's first record book (A, P. 47) refers to Claysville, as such, as the county's seat in 1824.

Nothing historically significant occurred in this vicinity after the seat was moved to Brandenburg until July 1, 1862 when Washington L. Coleman, who had by then acquired one of the local mills, reopened the Little York post office which he ran till January 1873. According to Coleman's records, this office and his mill were then on the east bank of Doe Run, five (road) miles south of the Ohio River, and five (road) miles (south)east of Brandenburg's post office.

The origin of these names has never been precisely determined. It has merely been assumed that Claysville was named for Henry and Little York was early populated by people who had come from that state. Hurd is said to have been a native New Hampshireman.

Meade County's second post office was also established to serve a water mill, James Overton's grist mill on Otter Creek, that may have been built as early as 1808. The mill and possibly Fleming Woolfolk's tavern went by the
name of Plain Dealing. By this name too the post office operated, with Woolfolk as postmaster, from 1825 till December 1838. At that time the office was moved a short distance up the creek to the site by then called Garnettsville and took that name. This site, on the east bank of Otter, and the present Rt. 1638 (which followed an old stage route between Louisville and Hardinsburg), ten miles southeast of Brandenburg, grew from a stage stop that may have been established by, and/or named for, a James Garnett. By February 1874, when this community was incorporated, it had become an important town with at least four mills, several stores and shops, and some 300 residents. Not much survived the closing of the post office in October 1906. In 1940-41 the Federal Government bought up the land for its Fort Knox expansion, demolishing its few remaining buildings. Nothing now marks the site but the local cemetery.

The first class city of Brandenburg is home to over 1,800 persons. It was part of the 3,000 acre Richard Barbour tract early called Falling Spring (and maybe Buzzard Roost) that was acquired in 1804 by Solomon Brandenburg who soon moved there and opened a tavern, landing, and ferry. By 1824 when he offered the site for the relocation of the county's seat it had come to be known as Brandenburg's Landing. The town was laid off by Nathan Raitt, and its post office was established, on January 13, 1826, as Brandenburgh Court House (with Gabriel Wathen,
postmaster). Shortly thereafter it became simply Brandenburgh. By the 1850s it had become an important Ohio River shipping port for area tobacco, grain, and livestock. It was incorporated in March 1872. From August 1892, for some reason, the post office name was spelled Brandenberg, an error that was not officially recognized until June, 1917 when the U.S. Board on Geographic Names decided on Brandenburg. But the postal authorities didn't get around to changing it till May 1924. Brandenburg's Main Street which slopes down to the river lost its commercial dominance when, after a devastating tornado on April 3, 1974, many businesses and the courthouse were relocated in the surrounding hills.

In the 1820s Hiram Cassel Boone (1789-1862), a cousin of Daniel and Squire, settled on the Ohio River between Little Bend and the future Breckinridge County line. He soon founded and gave his name to Boone's Landing just above Spring Creek where he ran the Boone's Landing post office from January 26, 1828 to March 1830. The office was re-established as Boonsport (sic) with John H. Staples and Boone's son Grandison as postmasters. In July 1840 this became the Flint Island post office, and in March 1880 it took the name Concordia, the name given some years before to the community it served. It retained this name till it closed in 1967.

While the Flint Island name is still applied to an Ohio River island just above the Breckinridge County line, it also referred to the precinct or district on the Kentucky mainland, taking in most of the northwest section of Meade County. It is generally believed that the name referred to the hornstone or flint-like substance used by Indian hunters in making their flaked tools and weapon parts,
evidences of which were found in the area by later white settlers. Contrary to popular belief, however, the Flint Island post office was not on the island nor on the Kentucky bank just opposite the island but at the Boonsport-Concordia site, eighteen miles wnw of Brandenburg. An explanation of the application of Concordia, a probable variation of Concord, has not been found. A possible Saxon Lutheran influence remains to be investigated. Anyhow, the village it served fell victim, as did many other Ohio River settlements, to the 1937 floods. Little remains.

A trio of shortlived and unlocated antebellum post offices must be noted. White Cloud was operated by Jesse P. Lewis between September 22, 1847 and late March 1849. Campbell, with George H. White, its only postmaster, operated between July 29 and mid August 1856. Birksville was served by Thomas J. Swan from September 13, 1860 till December of that year. Their name sources also remain unknown. There were some Campbells in the county but no known families of Birk. Could White Cloud have been named for Waubesiek (ca. 1794- ca. 1841), the Indian prophet, better known historically as White Cloud, who was advisor to Chief Black Hawk and was captured with him after the Sauk-Fox War? Several later White Cloud post offices elsewhere in the country also commemorated him and one or more other Indian leaders who had also taken this name.

In the early 1790s a company headed by the Philadelphia financier and land speculator John Nicholson initiated a plan to build several large cities on some 100,000 acres they owned south of Louisville. One of these on forty three acres in the Ohio River bottom just below the mouth of Otter Creek they would call Ohioopionigo for the river
and a highly respected Indian chief. Though this name appears on Russell's 1794 map of Kentucky, Nicholson's plans never materialized.

However, on the proposed site, some ten miles ese of Brandenburg, was founded a major nineteenth century steamship port and industrial town called Rock Haven. It is assumed that it was named for its location at the foot of a high bluff overlooking the river. The post office, established in the bottom on May 23, 1848 (with Robert Graham of Grahamton as the first postmaster) operated intermittently at several locations, moving ever further south from the river to escape land use changes and flood waters, till, when it closed in 1956, it was over a mile south of the river. In the 1930s the town site and some 2,500 adjacent acres were bought by the Federal Government for a recreational demonstration area. Residents moved away and buildings were torn down. It is now a section of the 3,000 acre Otter Creek Park that the city of Louisville officially acquired from the Federal Government in 1947.

On November 7, 1850 Newman Faulconer established the aptly named post office of Good Springs to serve a small crossroads settlement centered at the Hill Grove Baptist Church, 10½ miles south of Brandenburg. This had been an early stage coach stop on the road between Louisville and Hardinsburg that may have even earlier (before 1800) been called Black Oak Grove. In July 1851 Faulconer had the office name changed to Meadville (sic). It became Hill Grove in March 1864, with Aaron A. Shacklett, postmaster, though the community continued to be Meadville through the late 1870s. The office closed in December 1904 and only the local church remains.
Somewhere near Payneville, Thomas and Mary Brown operated the Stapleton post office between February 19, 1855 and early January 1873. According to Thomas' Site Location Report of 1868, it was 4 3/4 miles south of the river and ten miles west of Brandenburg. No Stapleton families are listed in the nineteenth century Meade County records, but one wonders if this office could have been named for one or more Staples families then living at several places in the northwestern part of the county.

Another crossroads community (at the junction of the present Rts. 144 and 1238), eight miles sse of Brandenburg, was the site of the Garrett post office. This operated first as Garret between April 2, 1857 and late March 1862, with Henry Haynes, postmaster, and then as Garrett between March 6, 1866 and mid November 1906. It is said to have been named for an early family but nothing is known of them; no such families are listed in Meade's 1860 Census, though twenty years later W.H. Garrett opened the Sirocco post office.

At the mouth of its name source, nineteen miles northwest of Brandenburg, the Ohio River shipping port and post office of Wolf Creek once dominated the agricultural economy of northwestern Meade County. Its site on an alluvial plain made its hinterland among the richest farming areas in Kentucky. Some of the finest flatboats and log rafts on the river were made here. In recent years an underground stone quarry operated between Wolf Creek and Cedar Flats. But little remains of any economic significance save what might be developed for recreational purposes. According to tradition, wolves were early attracted to this vicinity to feed on young buffalo making their way to the river. With John H. Trent, its first postmaster,
the local post office operated between March 21, 1862 and 1967.

The Cedar Flats area referred to above is some five miles east of Wolf Creek. Three post offices served this area intermittently between 1871 and the First World War. The first, Cedar Landing, was operated by Francis A. Lonigan from April 6 to October 6, 1871 on the river, at the mouth of the aptly named Cedar Branch. It reopened for an even shorter time (from February 24 through April 1880) as the inexplicably named Victoria, with Benjamin F. Allen, postmaster.

Then there was the Cedarbranch post office which opened on April 23, 1906 in postmaster William G. Bennett's store about a mile up that stream. Two more postmaster-storekeepers and at least one relocation closer to the river brought the office to its closing in February 1918. Its one word spelling reflected the 1894 Post Office Department decision to avoid names with two or more words.

The village of Payneville with its active post office and several stores extends for over half a mile on Ky 144 around its junction with Ky 376, eight miles west of Brandenburg. The community was first called Caseyville for Reuben Casey who had acquired the land there around 1854. But the Union County post office of this name led to the choice of Payneville for Thomas L. Crosier’s new post office which officially opened on July 27, 1868. This honored the local descendants of Lewis Payne.

In 1809 David M. and Lydia Richardson brought their family from Whitehall, New York to the future Meade County. They arrived first at what later became Richardson's Landing [ˈrɪhəndəns] before settling in the area between Payneville and Midway. Over the years
members of their family, from son Daniel Saxton to grandson Gus, became political leaders of the county. Second generation family members established the village and landing in their name on the Ohio River, a short distance below the mouth of French Creek. The Richardson Landing post office opened here on July 27, 1868 with W.C. Richardson, postmaster. In the late nineteenth century the office moved half a mile down river. Sometime before the First World War, it was moved again one mile southwest of the river (and some seven miles wnw of Brandenburg) where it continued as Richardson Landing (simply Richardson was by then in use by a Lawrence County post office) till April 1, 1932 when it became Lodale [loh/däl]. The latter name has not yet been explained. Nothing remains at any of the post office sites.

Muldraugh [muhl/droh, Muhl/draw, mahl/droh], Meade's other fifth class city, with one of its seven active post offices, began as a station on the old rail line between Cecilian and Louisville that, in 1896, became a part of the Illinois Central system. This station, barely half a mile from the Hardin County line and twelve miles ese of Brandenburg, was the late nineteenth century shipping point for the Grahamton and Garnettsville mills and area farmers. Its post office was established on June 22, 1874 with Thomas W. Summers, postmaster. It was undoubtedly named for the nearby ridge that extends for some seventy five miles from West Point to western Marion County, on whose easternmost end John Muldraugh had settled around 1776.

The apochryphal "Mule-draw Hill" account is still offered though hardly taken seriously by historians: "The ridge south of Louisville
was very difficult to climb and pioneer teamsters were often dependent on mulepower to get them up the hill. One enterprising man purchased a number of mules for rental use and set himself up at the foot of the hill at a place he called Muledraw Station. Soon the hill came to be known as Mule-Draw Hill.

Muldraugh, which extends for over a mile between US 31W/60 and the Hardin County line has been completely surrounded by the Fort Knox Military Reservation. The lion's share of its population has been transient military personnel and their dependents and those who cater to their needs; others commute to civilian jobs on the base. Any attempt to expand as a town has been severely restricted by its location and by the Fort’s apparent indifference to its needs. Incorporated as a sixth class city in 1948, it became a fifth class city with some 2,300 residents in 1957, but now (1990) has fewer than 1,400.

On contemporary maps a crossroads locale labeled Haysville lies 1.4 miles wnw of Guston and nine miles ssw of Brandenburg. A post office to serve this area was established on October 24, 1876 as Hayesville with William H. Singleton, the local blacksmith, as postmaster. His preferred name Singleton, as we shall see below, was later applied to another post office he established several miles away. However, when Marvel Bewley became postmaster in early 1884 he had the office name changed to Andersonville for the area's leading landowning families. The office closed in March 1890. The discrepancy in the spelling of the locality and post office names (even in nineteenth century records the former was spelled Haysville) has not been explained. Nor has its source been determined. The
suggestion that it might have been named for area Haynes families is given some credence by the 1891 Meade County Gas Wells map on which the place is identified as Haynesville.

One or more families of Rhodes, whose descendants still live in Meade County, are honored by the hamlet and post office of Rhodelia [roh/deel/yə] on Ky 144, nearly seventeen miles west of Brandenburg. This site was first called Vessels Woods for early owners Thomas and Sarah Vessels. In 1878 Stephen Kincheloe Vessels and a brother opened a store here, and on September 4th of the following year Stephen established the Rhodelia post office. Several Rhodeses were late nineteenth century postmasters, and every postmaster since 1945 has been a Vessel. One account of the post office's naming singles out Elias Rhodes (1781-1868), a pioneer and leading citizen of neighboring Breckinridge County (which is only half a mile away). Some say that (future Kentucky governor) J. Proctor Knott, on a visit to one of the local Rhodes families, suggested that the new office be named for his late friend.³

Where the present US 60 crosses Otter Creek, 1½ miles south of what had been Garnettsville, was the nineteenth century mill town of Grahamton. To this recently acquired site, that of a grist mill built in 1814 by David Brandenburg, a Louisville cotton mill owner Robert Graham transferred his mill's equipment and, by 1837, began the operation of one of the earliest complete textile mills in the Ohio Valley. A company town soon grew up around Graham's new mill site, though it was not to secure its own post office till 1880. In the late 1840s, Graham left his mill for involvement in the new Rock Haven establishment on the river, five miles down the creek.
Thenceforth the mill was owned and operated, as the Grahamton Manufacturing Company, by the family of his partner Thomas Anderson.

The post office opened as Grahampton on January, 1880 with storekeeper Anthony Shwabenton, postmaster. This obvious spelling error, later surreptitiously corrected, may have reflected the inexplicable pronunciation of the name as *ghra/haem/tan*, which had also led Kentucky historian Lewis Collins to spell it with a "p".

The post office closed in February 1907, and the village site, like that of its neighbor, Garnettsville, was later acquired by the federal government for its Fort Knox expansion.

Possibly an unremembered windstorm, here or elsewhere, accounted for Sirocco [sə/rahk/oh or sah:/rahk/oh], a name applied to a post office operating from April 13, 1881 through July 1958. Actually the first name suggested for this office by postmaster-designate W.H. Garrett was Grandville. The community it served never consisted of more than a store which housed the office, a school, and a one-time (ca.1895) flour mill. When a new highway (now Ky 144) was located some 500 yards south of his post office-store, William Jennings Ray moved them to the road. Sirocco, which may be one of Kentucky's few unique post office names, is the Arabic-Italian word (from sharug, meaning east wind) referring to a hot, dry, southerly wind moving from North Africa across the Mediterranean to southern Italy.

The old Pennebaker post office, according to the 1891 Gas Wells map of Meade County, served a community then known as Wrightsville, where Lickskillet is shown on more recent maps, two miles south of the Ohio River and about 7½ miles southeast of Brandenburg. The
post office was established on August 4, 1882 by Casper H. Lane, the local blacksmith, to serve a community he identified in his petition and Site Location Report as Lanesville. In July 1894 then postmaster James D. Jones had the office moved two miles southwest to a point one mile east of Doe Run and midway between the Garrett and Weldon post offices. It remained Pennebaker till December 1897 when its name was changed to Groveland. In March 1901 the Groveland post office was moved by postmaster Billie B. Allen one mile north to a site five miles north of Garrett and two miles east of Doe Run where it remained till it closed in mid November 1906.

The Pennebakers were an eastern Meade County family of German descent whose name was earlier spelled Pen(n)ebacher. The Wrights were another Meade County family. Groveland was probably aptly named though its precise locations are not known. (It was not at the site of Buck Grove). The Lickskillet name is said to have been applied to the crossroads settlement in the late nineteenth century for its site at or near an encampment of John Hunt Morgan's Confederate troops. Lacking adequate provisions, the story goes, his men were compelled to eat whatever they had or could forage for locally and then lick their skillets.

Several members of the Peckenpaugh family, beginning with John H., ran the Peckenpaugh [pehk/ən/paw] post office in the middle of Paradise Bottom from January 29, 1883 through 1913. It served an Ohio River landing that had borne that name at least since the early 1870s, four miles above Leavenworth, Indiana and fourteen river miles below (northwest of) Brandenburg.
The fastest growing place in the county and by now its third largest town is the unincorporated community of Flaherty [flæ/tee]. Extending along Ky 144 and 1600 from their junction thirteen miles sse of Brandenburg, it has been the commercial center for southeast Meade County since its founding in the very early 1880s. The community may first have been called St. Martin for the local St. Martin of Tours (Catholic) Church that had been founded there in 1847. In his petition for a post office in late 1882, Michael Flaherty, a blacksmith who had recently arrived from Vine Grove, submitted St. Martin and Black Hawk as the preferred names. However, according to local tradition, his name so overshadowed everything else on the petition that the postal officials authorized the office in his name. It operated only from May 14, 1883 through July 1906.

The Woodland School, established in the 1870s, was named for its being in a grove of large oak trees just north of the present US 60 and 2 1/2 miles southwest of Grahamton. It probably gave its name to the Woodland post office that operated from February 14, 1888 through July 1904. Storekeeper Philip P. Nevitt was the first of its two postmasters.

Meade County's sixth class city of Ekron [Ehkr/ran], one of Kentucky's smallest, lies at the junction of Ky 144 and the L&N Railroad, 6 1/4 miles south of Brandenburg. The town grew up around a Louisville St. Louis and Texas Railway station on land donated in 1888 by Thomas Roberts, a local physician and farmer. The name, that of a Biblical city, was suggested by Dr. Roberts' wife Elizabeth and adopted over Loneoak (for a single tree that once stood by a nearby pond and provided shade for resting slaves). The local post
office was established on January 14, 1889 with Charles E. Anderson, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1905. Since the Second World War, with the dismantling of its distillery and the closing of most of its stores and other businesses, the town declined to but a shadow of its former commercial importance when in the early years of the twentieth century it was the county's leading rail shipping point. The sole local industry remaining is the Derby Tank Car Company which opened in 1975 to clean and refurbish rail tanker cars and gondolas. Only a store and church continue to provide for the local population of 110 mostly retired persons and their families. One of Meade's several consolidated elementary schools and a still active post office serve the central part of the county.

Five days after Ekron's post office was established, in anticipation of the completion of the Louisville St. Louis and Texas (acquired by the L&N in 1929), the post office of Guston was opened, 3½ rail miles southeast. Albert J. Thompson was the first postmaster. The office and station and the community that grew up around them were named for Gus(tavia) W. Richardson, a county surveyor, magistrate, and then (1885-1889) state legislator who was instrumental in getting the railroad to locate through that area.6 The post office and a store or two are at the junction of the tracks and Ky 428, three-fourths of a mile north of US 60 and 8½ miles ssw of Brandenburg.

Several other post offices served stations and small communities on the Louisville St. Louis and Texas (early called the "Texas" line).
Long Branch operated between February 2, 1889 and mid December 1905 at the edge of the Ohio River bottom, by the stream of this name which joins Doe Run two miles west. Lillie J. Ditto was its first postmaster.

On September 18, 1889 the post office of Weldon was established to serve a new "Texas" station about 2½ miles southwest of Long Branch. It is said to have been named for Zach Herndon and a man named Cromwell for both, like Gus Richardson, had helped to locate the line through Meade County. Juliet Fowler was the first postmaster. In 1911 the station was moved three-fourths of a mile southwest to what became, and has since been, known as Brandenburg Station. Actually, according to an 1896 Kentucky business directory and gazetteer, the station at Weldon was also known as Brandenburg Station. The post office, which remained at Weldon till it closed in mid July 1914, also served two flour mills, several stores, and a school.

When William Franklin Gerkins, serving the Gerkins Station on the Texas line, a mile north of the mouth of Otter Creek, petitioned for the local post office his preferred name Gerkins was replaced by Willowdale. Later the station itself took the latter name. The office operated between June 8, 1892 and mid September 1897. On December 28, 1900 this office was re-established by Frank Bartles, but since the Willowdale name had recently been applied to an office in Clay County, Bartles gave his own name to it. Some years later the station name became Bartles too. The office closed in 1941 when that area was acquired for the Fort Knox expansion.
Also within the military reservation boundaries was the railroad's Pilcher Station and its Pilcher post office, 1½ miles north of Bartles and a mile from the Hardin County line. This was named for the family (probably John Pilcher's) who maintained Pilcher Landing on the Ohio River, several hundred yards north of the station. The office operated from September 17, 1915 (with Earl W. Perry, the first postmaster) through November 1925.

Another post office whose site is now a part of the Fort Knox Reservation was the shortlived Twin Cave. But this served a station on that short section of the Illinois Central Railroad that extended between Muldraugh and the Hardin County line southwest of West Point. More precisely, this office, which Henry Withers and Gross Simpson operated between July 6, 1900 and mid July 1901, was just west of the Twin Cave Station, almost on the Hardin County line, and 1½ miles north of the Muldraugh post office. The two caves to which the name refers are a mile west.

The crossroads hamlet of Battletown is on Ky 228, a mile west of the Ohio River, and nine miles northwest of Brandenburg. On May 7, 1890 Mack Johnson Bennett opened a post office at his store to serve a small community that may then have been called Staples for one or more local families. Because a Johnson County post office called Staple had only recently closed, another name was sought for the Meade County office. According to tradition, postmaster-designate Bennett named his office for an afternoon-long, inconclusive fist fight between Nathan Hubbard and Jimmy Bennett over either the location or the naming of the office, or possibly over a woman. Sometime later the office was moved about a mile east to what is
given, on the 1891 Gas Wells map, as Thompson's Store. At this site it still serves about one hundred area residents, a consolidated school, two stores, and several churches.

One of Kentucky's three inexplicably named Bombay post offices was on Rt. 1844 (Liberty Road), close by the old Liberty School, 3½ miles ssw of Battletown. In Mrs. Jacie Simler's petition for this office, which she operated between April 26, 1894 and mid September 1895, she asked that it be called Maxville, but Bombay was recorded instead. On June 5, 1905 John H. Singleton reopened this office at his store across the road from its original site and just north of what is now called Singleton Lane. Singleton was still postmaster when his office closed in August 1907. This vicinity is identified on contemporary maps as Liberty.

While the nineteenth century precedence of naming American communities for newsworthy persons, places, and events in other parts of the world would suggest the naming of Kentucky's Bombays, nothing sufficiently important is known to have happened in that Indian city that made it to the American media in the 1890s. Thus we have no idea why 1890s post offices in Meade, Wayne, and Clay Counties were given this name.

Northeast of Bombay, midway between Battletown and Brandenburg, was the post office of Milan. This might have taken the name of another foreign city, though it seems more likely it was named for one or more families of Milam. This office was established on August 8, 1894 with John H. Cain, postmaster, on the present Ky 228, half a mile east of French Creek. It would have been named for the local Oak Grove School if that name had not been in use in Christian County.
That the office may have honored some Milams is suggested by the pronunciation of its name mahˈlən. After several vicinity site changes the office closed in January 1911. Charles Haynes was its last postmaster-of-record.

Andrew Jefferson Greenwell (1822-1894) was the first postmaster and name-source of the family-run Andyville post office on the present Ky 144, 4 3/4 miles west of Payneville. It served a family-run store from November 13, 1890 till 1965. The community now centers at a nearby grocery, on the site of a former school.

Indiana-born William H.H. Singleton (1841-1904), unsuccessful in giving his name to an earlier post office near Guston, did succeed in having it applied to an office that was probably at or near the junction of the Wolf Creek-Battletown and Rawling Roads, nearly five miles west of Battletown. Here the Singleton post office served a family-run saw and grist mill and several cooperages between July 31, 1893 and mid November 1904, shortly after William's death. He was its only postmaster.

The Dick post office was somewhere in Stith Valley, maybe on the present Rt. 1238. It was operated from March 20, 1896 through July 1906 by Byron P. and Ernest L. Dowell. But its name origin is not known. It may have been someone's given or nick name since two other names proposed by Byron were also given names—Neva and Annie. Several area Richard Dowells were, like Byron and Ernest, descendants of Elijah Dowell, a pioneer settler of south central Meade County.
The Big Bend neighborhood, the county's northernmost section, is a big bend of Kentucky land nearly surrounded by the Ohio River. To serve this area, Samuel B. Crecelius established the Crecelius [kir/seel/yəs] post office on July 3, 1897. It was located in the Round Bottom section of the Bend, northwest of the Schooner Point Landing. In 1914 postmaster James S. Smith had the name changed to Big Bend and, in 1917, the office was moved half a mile north to a point on the elevation just east of Mt. Hope Church where it closed in May 1921.

Several miles below Big Bend, between Wolf Creek and Concordia, is the Little Bend of the Ohio River. It too had a post office, called Roberta, in the middle of the bend, about a mile from the river, and some twenty four miles wnw of Brandenburg. The office was established on January 24, 1906 with Ruth E. Griggs, its first postmaster. She was succeeded by other members of her family until the office closed in 1955. For most of the twentieth century the neighborhood served by this post office was identified as Little Bend.

From February 5, 1898 through March 1905 Matilda and W.H. Ashcraft, in turn, maintained the Ashcraft post office, probably on the present Ky 79, just south of Midway. They were the descendants of the Pennsylvania-born, Meade County pioneer and Indian fighter Richard Ashcraft.

Sometime before the 1880s on the Ohio River, midway between Kings Landing and Richardson's Landing, and a mile east of the future Battletown, the American Carbonate Company began developing one of the country's largest deposits of oolite stone. This is a kind of
limestone used in making cement, though at one time it was commercially exploited in the making of marble dust and whiting used in paints and putty. In 1885 the quarry was sold to the American Whiting Company, though the locale continued to be called Carbonate Mills. Shortly after the turn of the century Samuel Horner of the Kosmos Portland Cement Company acquired the quarry to supply his new plant at Kosmosdale, up river in Jefferson County. Soon the company town of Oolite [u/lah:t] was founded, and its post office was established on July 9, 1910 with William H. Tompkins, postmaster. In 1914 the quarry, community, and post office were moved a mile down river where at least the quarry continues to operate, albeit on a limited scale. The post office and school closed in 1958. The last homes were torn down in the mid 1870s and the small work force that still supplies the Kosmosdale plant commutes from their homes elsewhere in the area.

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Only seven of Meade's forty two post offices (Brandenburg, Muldraugh, Ekron, Guston, Battletown, Payneville, and Rhodelia) still operate. The first three serve incorporated cities. These plus only half a dozen more serve one time villages. Each of the others was located at merely a store, old stage stop, or landing and, usually, near a church or school. The authorization, on July 17, 1901, of Felix E. Mode to operate the Mode post office at an unknown location was rescinded early the following month.

Seventeen offices bore the names of local or county persons or their families. Five had geographic or descriptive referents. Two were most likely named for distant places while to seven were
transferred the names of nearby features (three streams, a hill, a school, a cave, and a bend). One's name commemorated a local event, and another's name was a combination of parts of two personal names. The origins of nine office names are not known. Five offices have not yet been located.

The names of six post offices were not those originally proposed for them. Six served communities with names other than those borne by their offices. Nine had name-changes.

FOOTNOTES


3. Fr. John A. Lyons in a manuscript history of nearby St. Theresa's (Catholic) Church, c.1950, P. 4

4. Lewis Collins, Historical Sketches of Kentucky, Cincinnati, 1847, P. 447

5. This story, reported by Mrs. Juanita Padgett, a nearby resident, to George Wright, was recounted in his article "For Those Hungry For Lickskillet History" in the Meade County Messenger, September 25, 1985, P. A2. The distances given above are in 1890s road miles.

6. Gus Richardson was a son of Orla C. Richardson, an earlier magistrate and legislator, and nephew of Daniel Saxton Richardson who gave his name to Richardson's Landing.
7. This railroad had quite an ambitious name, but as its first president, W.V. McCracken, once remarked, it didn't reach either Louisville or St. Louis and was never expected to go to Texas. Before the turn of the century it was somewhat more realistically renamed The Louisville Henderson and St. Louis.

8. Zachary Taylor Herndon (ne Owen County, Kentucky in 1847) was a civil engineer for the L&N who came to Meade County in early 1876 where he acquired and operated a flour mill till he was elected county clerk in 1880. (William Henry Perrin, etal., Kentucky: A History of the State, Louisville: F.A. Battey, Third edition, 1887, P. 1135)

9. There is nothing to the folk etymology that attributes this station's name to a job "well done".


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3. Chism, Robert W. of Ekron, Ky., in a letter to the writer, April 14, 1980

4. Coleman, Marie, retired librarian, Meade County Public Library, interviewed by the writer, August 23, 1978
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13. The United States Post Office Department: Site Location Reports—Meade County, Ky. Post Offices, National Archives (Washington)

14. "Water Power Mills in Meade County" WPA manuscript in the Kentucky State Library

15. West, Louise, Brandenburg, Ky., in a letter to the writer, April 17, 1987
WATER POWER MILLS IN MEADE COUNTY (KY)

Our former residents of our County expressed their industry and progressiveness in early taking advantage of the various streams within the County, to provide them with power with which to operate their grist, flour, lumber, woolen and textile mills. In the operation of these mills in producing the necessities of life it was but natural that these places were visited by the people of the surrounding country, as well as places where small villages were established, and wherever these conditions are brought about history is made.

There have been a number of water power mills located within our County, one being located on Flippen's Run, built sometime between 1812 and 1815, one located at Mills Springs which was built about the same time. Between 1795 and 1800 a small grist mill was operated on the old Jess Moorman place, near Long Branch, Ky., and at the present time there is practically no water at the place where it was once operated.

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison built a mill in Indiana at Harrison Springs near Blue River shortly afterward 1807. Also Squire Boone built a mill in Indiana about 2 1/2 miles across the river from here on Buck Creek in 1809. This was a stone mill house and had the following inscription over the door: "I set and sing. my soul's salvation and bless the God of my creation."

On Otter Creek the first record of a mill site is an entry in 1782 made by Edward Bulger, who was killed at the "battle of Blue Lick, of that year. The mill, though was not built for several years later, about 1794. The site of this mill was near the present Garnettsville. This was hewed log mill dam.

David Brandenburg first built a mill at the Falls of Otter Creek just above Grahampton which was about 2 miles above John Overton's mill (Dec. 13th 1813).
Graham's factory was built about 1842, but jeans, linsey and woolen goods and fine linen were woven on Doe Run Creek as early as 1816, fully 25 years before any were woven at Grahampton.

There were a number of water power mills located on Doe Run Creek and in fact the most important of the County.

The Old Oakland mill property known as Sulphur Wells. The high part of this building was built about 1821 by Thomas Stevenson, an Englishman who came from Northampton, South Britain, England. He evidently left England about 1810 according to the sworn statement of his daughter, Mary Elizabeth Stevenson made in March 1825.

This Thomas Stevenson was a man of a good deal of wealth for the time. In 1828 in Thomas Stevenson's enclosure on Doe Run, there stood a large dwelling house, stables, stone spring house. He owned horses, poultry, cattle and sheep. He had a blacksmith shop and carpenter tools and was well equipped with dyes and cloth. The work room had looms, wheels, cards and reels for making thread and cloth. The library had four volumes geography, five volumes Pratt's Gleanings in Holland, Wales, etc., twenty volumes on theology, Dr. Sancroft's work on Philosophy, Bibles, testaments and hymnals, dictionaries, spelling books, grammars, Blackstones commentaries, and other law books. He also had pictures of Gen. Washington and Commodore Decatur, six naval pictures, two Italian oil paintings, Masonic Hall several fancy engravings and family pictures.

In 1827 Dr. Chas. Sebastian made a motion in Meade Co. Court that permission be granted to use the large jury room when not used by Circuit Court, to be used as a Masonic Lodge. Dr. Sebastian was the son of Judge Benjamin Sebastian, and probably the old Judges buried in the grave yard on Herbert Brown's place on East Hill.
tilizer plant and water power saw mill, sawing up the timber on the place. At this time people began to come to Sulphur Wells and camp in the old building, later these campers leased this property and ran a summer resort for a number of years until the artesian well located on this property ceased to flow. This was the cause for the property again lying idle for a few years. In the fall of 1927 Coleman and Smith drilled 4 sulphur wells on this property and in the spring of 1928 had this antique stone mill building remodeled into a modern hotel where they have enjoyed a nice business. The Old Oakland Mill operated at all times of the year by three turbine water wheels of 25 horsepower each. A part of the machinery in this mill was French burrs imported from France and was brought up the Mississippi river on Keel boats. Burtleys and Alexander at one time owned this old mill.

The town of Little York was started by a man named Zadock Hurd, Sr. who was a Revolutionary War soldier, and he was probably buried near there. In 1816 a Breckinridge Co. court order calls for a road from Sugar Tree Run to Hurde Mill on Doe Run. The Little York Mill was built about 1814 and was a log building of the old type. It secured its power from the same dam that is now used for the Doe Run Flour Mill, probably had about 20 horse power developed by an old wooden undershot wheel which drove the big stone burrs. It was located across the creek from Little York which was located just above the wagon above Doe Run Mill. Zadock Hurd and other worker in it. All these folks were from New Hampshire. Polly Hurd, Zadock Hurd's daughter married Daniel Saxton Richardson. Wm. Berryman secured this mill about 1824. He was a Capt. in the War of 1812, was in an Indian campaign of 1812 with Capt. Soloman Brandenburg, Capt. Jas. Hall, Capt. Henry Yeakey and Major Benj. Shacklett. He also, was in the battle of New Orleans. In 1824 Little York was called New Philadelphia, later the name was changed to Browsville. Joseph Atwell and Edward Hayden owned
a store at this place and Chas. Dorsey, Jr. was their clerk. March 4, 1819 he gave a receipt of Joseph F. Woolfolk, Paid by Calvin Hurd, a son of Zadock Hurd, Sr. for Mrs. Threlkeld, a widow who married Joseph F. Woolfolk. This Chas. Dorsey later moved to Brandenburg and was a brother of Azel W. Dorsey, an Indiana school master.

The Little York mill was also owned and operated by Wash Coleman and it was abandoned about 1873.

The Johnston Mill near the Rock Haven and Brandenburg ford near Alfred Powell's house is another of the old mills on Doe Run Creek. It was a mill with an overshot wheel and had solid stone burrs with square hole in it for a wooden shaft. Also this same Johnston owned and operated a woolen factory on the farm now owned by Alfred Powell.

John Pusey Johnston mortgaged 1 woolen factory on Doe Run Creek, consisting of 2 carding engines, 130 spindles, 6 loom and all apparatus belonging to these and 1500 acres of land in Daviess County on Panther Creek shortly after he built his mill. He also had a rope walk in Cynthiana, Harrison County, Ky., where he had been in business for some years before coming to Meade County.

On Oct. 25th in 1825 the Meade Co. Court appointed John Johnston surveyor of a road as lies between the Town of Brandenburg and Asa Chambers old place by way of Johnston's new factory including all hands, beginning at the mouth of Flippens Run on the Ohio River, up the river to mouth of Doe Run, thence up Doe Run to Johnston's new factory including all the hands at both factories.

The John Pusey and Wash Coleman Mill was known as Doe Run Flour Mill is a 4 story stone building with two modern turbine water wheels of about 90 horse power and was built about 100 years ago for a woolen factory but was never used for that purpose. It laid idle for a number of years, only a part of the floor being laid in it and camp meetings were held
in it before the mill machinery was installed about 1873.

About 1830 Wash Coleman sold out to John Pusey. Wash Coleman then built a mill at the present site of the old light plant. About 1889 W. D. Coleman & Co. (Dr. Dave Pusey, D. S. Childs and W. D. Coleman) bought John Pusey out and this mill has been run as a flour mill since that time.

A man by the name of Nugent was killed in the top of this mill about 1877, by his clothes getting caught on a shaft. A boy named John Gant, while playing on a shaft got his ragged coat sleeve caught on a set screw and was almost killed.

The Wash Coleman mill was built on the site on the present light plant about 3/4 mile above Little York about 1881, operated as a grist mill and for wool carding. This mill had a new stone dam considered the best on the creek. It had two modern turbines, about 80 horse power, was operated about 25 years as a flour mill and later torn down and an electric light plant built on the site which supplied Brandenburg lights until recently. These mill sites located on Doe Run are practically all owned by Coleman and Smith at present.

This history of these many old water power mill sites would indicate to us today that a vast number of the people of our surrounding country were frequent visitors to our County to secure the corn meal, flour, carded wool, as well as the woolen cloth to feed and clothe them. In doing this we know that miles of trails or roads would have to be traveled to get to and from these mills.
Meade Co. communities

1. Brandenburg (co. seat)  
2. Little York (dpo) later known as New Philadelphia; then as Brownsville  
3. Richardson Landing (dpo, com)  
4. Little York (dpo)  
5. Garnettsville (dpo) had been Plain Dealing (com)  
6. Flint Island (dpo) had been Boonsport later called Concordia (com)  
7. White Cloud (dpo)  
8. Rock Haven (dpo) (com)  
9. Hill Grove (dpo) had been Meadville (sic); before that Good Springs  
10. Stapleton (dpo)  
11. Campbell (dpo)  
12. Garrett (dpo) (com)  
13. Birksville (dpo)  
14. Wolf Creek (dpo) (com)  
15. Payneville (po and com)  
16. Cedar Landing (dpo)  
17. Muldraugh (po and com)  
18. Andersonville (dpo) had been Hayesville Haysville (com)  
19. Rhodella (po and com)  
20. Grahamton (dpo) (com)  
21. Victoria (dpo)  
22. Sirocco (dpo) (com)  
23. Groveland (dpo) had been Benjamin  
24. Peckenaugh (dpo) (com)  
25. Flaherty (dpo and com)  
26. Woodland (dpo)  
27. Ekron (po and com)  
28. Guston (po and com)  
29. Long Branch (dpo) (com)  
30. Weldon (dpo)  
31. Battletown (po and com)  
32. Andyville (dpo) (com)  
33. Willowdale (dpo)  
34. Singleton (dpo)  
35. Big Spring (dpo)  
36. Bombay (dpo)  
37. Milan (dpo)  
38. Dick (dpo)  
39. Bend Bend (dpo) had been Crecelius  
40. Ashcraft (dpo)  
41. Twin Cave (dpo)  
42. Bartles (dpo) (rr) = Willowdale (dpo)  
43. Mode (p.o. est. but never in op.)  
44. Roberta (dpo and com)  
45. Cedarbranch (dpo)  
46. Oolite (dpo and com)  
47. Pilcher (dpo)  
48. Hawkins (com)  
49. Brandenburg Sta. (com)  
50. Buck Grove (com)  
51. JC (popr)  
52. Lapland (region)  
53. Lickskillet (crossroads)  
54. Lodale (com)  
55. Mangin (popr)  
56. Maples Corner (dmm) (com)  
57. Midway (com)
58. Moravia (com)
59. Peter (popr)
60. Stiles (popr)
61. Fullinwid (popr)
62. Bremville & clayville

\[ \text{POPR} = 5 \]
\[ \text{region} = 1 \]
\[ \text{poest} = 1 \]

\[ NT = \boxed{53} \]

\( \cdot \) = sample
\( \cdot \) = reserve
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DOE RUN Baptist Church. 1824. Near Brownsville.
DOE VALLEY* 3.5 mi. ESE of Brandenburg.

EAST HILL. The section of Brandenburg E of Main Street and KY 1638. (Formally Eastwood Hills) GUS

EKRON* PO 1889-present. On KY 144 and the L & N Railroad, 5 mi. S of Brandenburg. (Baptist Ch. 1904, cemetery; Full Gospel Ch. of God 1950) GUS

FERN COVE. PO 1900-1901. Near Rock Haven.

FLAHERTY* PO 1882-1906 (after Michael Flaherty).
5.2 mi. ENE of Big Spring, on KY 144 and 1600. FLA

FLAT ROCK. 2.4 mi. W of Battletown. NEW

FLINT ISLAND. Island in the Ohio which marks the upper end of the Breckinridge Co. line. (Also name of the Concordia PO, 1867-1880) ALT

FLIPPING CREEK. 1 mi. E of Brandenburg. MAU

FORT KNOX Military Reservation* Eastern section of Meade Co., including nearly all of the land E of Otter Creek. FTK, ROC

FREE AND EASY. N of KY 1692, 2.5 mi. W of Brandenburg.

FRENCH'S CREEK. 4.5 mi. WW of Brandenburg. MAU

FROMAN Hollow* On the Ohio 1.1 mi. N of Rock Haven. ROC

GARRETTsville. PO 1838-1906. On Otter Creek and KY 1638, 1.3 mi. W of Muldraugh. ROC

GARRETT* PO 1857-1962, 1866-1906. On KY 448 and 1238, 1.6 mi. SSE of Buck Grove. ROC

GOOD SPRINGS. PO 1850-1851 (changed to Meadville).

GRAHAMTON* PO 1880-1907 (after Robert Graham). On Otter Creek and US 60, 2.4 mi. W of Tip Top. ROC

GROVELAND. PO 1897-1906. Buck Grove.

GUSTON* PO 1889-present (after Gus D. Richardson).
On KY 428, 710, 3 mi. ENE of Irvington. (Baptist Ch. 1914) GUS

HAMILTON Hill. 2.3 mi. WW of Brandenburg. MAU

HAYESVILLE* PO 1876-? On KY 428, 1.4 mi. NW of Guston. GUS

HIGH POINT. Near Beechland.

HILL GROVE* PO 1864-1904. 10.5 mi. S of Brandenburg. (Baptist Ch. 1822, cemetery) GUS

HOGBACK Hill. 2.6 mi. N of Irvington on the county line. IRV

HOG WALLOW* At US 60, KY 448 and 144, 2.5 mi. SSE of Buck Grove. ROC
OHIO VALLEY HISTORY

HOLY TRINITY Episcopal Church. 1869. Originally in Grahamton; moved to Brandenburg.

HUGHES LANDING. The mouth of Otter Creek. ROC

INDIAN HILL. Snow Mountain. TRON Mountain. Along Abrahams Run and the L & N Railroad, at the Hardin Co. line on the Ohio. ROC

JACKEY'S GROVE. In Stith Valley 3 mi. from Garrett. JARBOE SINKS. 6 mi. S of Wolf Creek on Spring Creek. ROC

JENNINGS KNOB. 2.3 mi. E of Garrett. ROC

JOHNSTOWN. On KY 448, 2 mi. S of Brandenburg Station. KEENER. PO 1864. On the Breckinridge Co. line. ROC

KING'S LANDING. Oolite. ROC

LAPLAND. 1.7 mi. W of Mint Springs. NEW

LIBERTY. 2.3 mi. SW of Lodale. ROC

LICKSKILLED. On KY 1238, 1638, 1.2 mi. S of Rock Haven. ROC

LITTLE BEND. The bend of the Ohio which forms the southern end of the Crawford-Perry Co. (IN) line. (Baptist Ch. 1868-ca 1945) ALT

LITTLE YORK. PO 1819-1833. Near Brownsville. ROC

LODGE. PO 1832-1845. 0.8 mi. SSE of Battletown. NEW

LONG BRANCH. PO 1839-1905. At the mouth of Doe Run. ROC

MACEDONIA Christian Church. 1868. Battletown. (The Macedonia Baptist Church 1861-ca 1868 was located near Stapleton.) ROC

MAPLES CORNER* On KY 333, 2.5 mi. NNE of Big Spring. ROC

Meadville. PO 1851-1864 (changed to Hill Grove). ROC

Midway* On KY 79, 1329, 4.3 mi. N of Guston. ROC

MILL. PO 1894-1911. On KY 228, 4.3 mi. NW of Brandenburg. ROC

MILES HILL. 1.1 mi. E of Garrett. ROC

MINT SPRINGS. 2.3 mi. N of Battletown. NEW

MOUNT HOPE United Methodist Church* On KY 228 in Big Bend W of the lower end of Lower Blue River Island. Cemetery. LEA

PORT CRANE* On KY 228, 6 mi. N of Brandenburg. LEA

PRIESTHURST. PO 1882-1897 (changed to Groveland). ROC

Rhodelia. PO 1892-1897 (changed to Groveland). ROC

RICHARDSON'S LANDING. PO 1868-1872, 1874, 1875-1932 (after D. S. Richardson; changed to Lodale). ROC

ROBERTA* PO 1906-1955. 3.8 mi. N of Concordia in the Little Bend. ROC

ROCK HAVEN* PO 1848-1862, 1866-1874, 1874-1956. ROC

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NEW BRANDENBURG Baptist Church. 1919. Brandenburg Station. Cemetery. GUS

NEW HIGHLAND Baptist Church* 1869 (originally Highland). 2 mi. N of Midway on KY 144, 1692. Cemetery. GUS

NEW HOPE Baptist Church. 1822. Renamed Hill Grove. ROC

NEW PHILADELPHIA. Local name for Brownsville. ROC

OAK GROVE. 4 mi. WNW of Brandenburg on KY 228. MAU

OAK HALL. Sandy Hill. ROC

OHIO Baptist Church. 1821. Renamed Wolf Creek 1859. ROC

GULITE. PO 1910-1958. On the Ohio due E of Battletown. ROC

OTTER CREEK Baptist Church. 1813-1943. On Otter Creek between Grahamton and Garnettsville. ROC

OTTER CREEK Park* Louisville city park adjoining Fort Knox. Includes lands west of Otter Creek and N of KY 1638. ROC

PARADISE BOTTOM. The flood plain of the Ohio on the Big Bend opposite Blue River Island. LEA

PATTESON MEMORIAL United Presbyterian Church. 1891. (Merged with Irvington First Presbyterian, ca 1967.) ROC

PAYNEVILLE* PO 1866-present. On KY 144 and 376, 8 mi. W of Brandenburg. (Baptist Ch. 1842) IRV

PECKENPAUGH. PO 1863-1913. In Paradise Bottom. ROC

PENNEBAKER. PO 1882-1897 (changed to Groveland). ROC

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL Baptist Church. 1829. Now Brandenburg First Baptist (1975). ROC

PILCKER. PO 1915-1925. On the Ohio 2 mi. NNE of Hughes Landing. ROC

PIOMINGO Bend. The bend of the Ohio at the mouth of Otter Creek. ROC

PLAIN DEALING. PO 1825-1838. Near Garnettsville. ROC

PLEASANT GROVE. 1.8 mi. NNW of New Highland. ROC

PHOENIX Hollow. On the West side of Big Bend. ROC

PRAZER Hollow. 2.6 mi. SW of Rhodelia. ROC

PRODELIA* PO 1879-1890, and present (after Elias Rhodes). On KY 144, 6 mi. WNW of Payneville. ROC

RICHARDS LANDING. PO 1868-1872, 1874, 1875-1932 (after D. S. Richardson; changed to Lodale). ROC

ROBERTA* PO 1906-1955. 3.8 mi. N of Concordia in the Little Bend. ROC

ROCK HAVEN* PO 1848-1862, 1866-1874, 1874-1956. ROC

ROCK HAVEN. 4 mi. WNW of Brandenburg on KY 228. ROC

SANDY HILL. ROC

WAYNE. PO 1863-1872, 1874-1897 (changed to Grove). ROC

WOODS HOLLOW. On the W side of Big Bend. ROC

XANTHO. PO 1885-1897 (changed to Groveland). ROC

YORKS END. PO 1870-1905. 2.5 mi. SW of Brownsville. ROC

ZEPHYR. PO 1884-1905. 3 mi. S of Battletown. ROC
MEADE COUNTY

See also items 009, 064, 034, 035, 048, 068, 070, 079, 086, 171, 334, and relevant genealogical items. (For item 070, see particularly chapter 36.)

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OHIO VALLEY HISTORY

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Meade County

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