

THE POST OFFICES OF BRACKEN COUNTY

On December 14, 1796 the Kentucky General Assembly approved the formation of Kentucky's twenty third and twenty fourth counties--Bracken, taken from parts of Mason and Campbell Counties, and Montgomery. Over the years Bracken lost territory to Pendleton and Robertson Counties and assumed its present 203 square mile area in 1882. It was named for two creeks--Big and Little Bracken--which honored William Bracken, a pioneer trapper, who had visited that area in 1773 and later settled on one of the creeks where he may have been killed by Indians.

As is true with Mason County, Bracken is drained by the Ohio River and the Licking's North Fork and their tributaries. Major branches of the Ohio are Holts, Willow, Snag and Little Snag, Locust, Turtle, and Bracken Creeks. North Fork streams include Willow and Willow Camp Creeks. Above Santa Fe, the North Fork forms Bracken's border with Robertson County.

Bracken's first county seat was at Augusta, just below the mouth of Bracken Creek. From 1800 to 1802 the seat was at an indefinitely located place called Oxford. In 1839 it was officially and permanently moved to its present site, the centrally located Brooksville, sixty three road miles nne of downtown Lexington and fifty two road miles southeast of downtown Covington.

Bracken has been primrily an agricultural county. After the Civil War it became a major burley tobacco producer and, for a while, was one of the country's leading wine producing counties. Still dominating the economy, agriculture is now being supplemented by tourism and some small industrial activity like a plastics factory

in Augusta. Nearly 7,800 county residents were counted in the 1990 Census.

Post offices discussed below are located by road miles from the junction of Ky 10 and 19 in downtown Brooksville.

The fourth class city of Augusta, Bracken's largest and earliest community, is on the Ohio River flood plain, eighteen miles below Maysville and nine miles nne of Brooksville. It was established in 1796/7 on 600 acres deeded by Capt. Philip Buckner and was probably named for the large Virginia county that once included all of Kentucky. It was Bracken's first seat till October 1800 when court was removed to Andrew Morrow's farm, said to have been called Oxford, where it remained for seventeen months till it was returned to more permanent quarters in Augusta.

Oxford remains an enigma. Its precise location is not known. Some say it was in the vicinity of the old Rocky Point School. It may have been on Ky 10, near the Bluegrass Road, or it was one mile east of Brooksville. It is doubtful that it was ever actually a town. Moreover, no one knows why the court was moved there nor why its stay was so short. There is no evidence that it ever had its own post office, and if it did it was not called Oxford.

Augusta's post office was probably established on September 6, 1800 as Augusta or Bracken Court House¹ with William Brooks its first postmaster. Brooks was succeeded in January 1801 by Capt. Buckner's son William, one of the new town's leading citizens. The office may have closed before 1803 for there is no further record of its operation until 1805 when Nathaniel Patterson was appointed postmaster.

For most of the nineteenth century the town's economy was largely based on river and, after the late 1880s, rail traffic. Its gradual decline in the twentieth century has recently been somewhat offset by a few industries (like the Clopay Corp., makers of plastic parts, and F.A. Neider, an old company that now makes metal stampings), and its new role as a cultural center with crafts stores, galleries, and an annual writers' conference. Many of its historic buildings are being restored. The ~~1990~~ Census counted 1,336 residents.

Germantown is one of the few Kentucky cities that straddle a county line. This sixth class city with a ~~1990~~ population of 248 centers at the junction of Ky 10 and 875, just west of the Mason County line, and seven miles east of Brooksville. The town was laid out in 1794/5 by Whitfield Craig, et al., on 320 acres then owned by Philemon Thomas and was incorporated on December 10, 1795. It is said to have been named for a group of Pennsylvania-Germans who had earlier settled at nearby Buchanan's Station.

The Germantown post office was established on the Mason County side of the line on December 8, 1817 with Ludwell Owings (?) as postmaster. In 1851 the office was moved to the Bracken County side, and for nearly a century it shifted between the two counties. It is now back in Bracken County to which most of its residents are now oriented.

Though Germantown was a fairly prosperous mill town and rural trade center with some 600 residents when Maysville and Augusta were still only landings, its location off a navigable stream and its later failure to attract a railroad precluded its development. During World War One a patriotic effort to rename it Maytown was successfully blocked by local residents.

The fifth class city of Brooksville is one of Kentucky's smallest county seats with a 1990 population of only 670. It centers at the junction of Ky 10 and 19, roughly where the pioneer road between Augusta and Cynthiana crossed one of the old buffalo traces. William and Joel Woodward arrived here from Germantown just before 1800, and the site was soon known as Woodwards Crossroads. This name was also given to the local post office that operated from 1825 to 1828.

This site's central location so appealed to many persons in the county that its seat was moved here from Augusta in 1833. But this move was not officially sanctioned by the Kentucky legislature till February 16, 1839. It was renamed then for David Brooks, the state representative who introduced the bill to authorize the transfer. On October 15 of that year the local post office was re-established as Brookville Court House with James M. Lucas, postmaster. Court House was soon dropped but, oddly, the office remained Brookville till 1901 when the medial "s" was formally placed where in fact it colloquially had always been.²

Two shortlived post offices served unknown locations in the late 1820s. Coleman's, known to have operated only between 1828 and 1830, was probably named for one or more Bracken County families who are said to have also given their name to the 2½ mile long branch that joins the Licking's North Fork at Milford.

Bracken Cross Roads, established on February 28, 1829, with E.K. Easley, postmaster, had closed by the end of that year.

While we don't know that Coleman's post office was on Coleman's Branch, we have traced the source of three other early office names

to two Ohio River streams. Locust Creek which joins the Ohio half a mile below (west of) Wellsburg, was so named by 1782 and may earlier have been called Turtle Creek. John H. Rudd alone operated the Locust Grove post office somewhere on its banks between April 1, 1830 and late January of the following year. On July 5, 1839 Jacob Stroube established the post office of Locust Mills 1½ miles up the stream from its confluence and six miles from Brooksville.

Somewhere on Holt's Creek, which heads in Pendleton County and joins the Ohio at Foster, was the Holt's Creek post office. This operated between May 23, 1843 and mid August 1847 with Peter Demoss, its only postmaster. The stream was probably named for Joseph Holt who had acquired some 2,700 acres on the Ohio River in the mid 1780s.

The small mill village of Milford on Ky 10, just north of the Licking's North Fork, and 9¼ miles southwest of Brooksville, was founded in 1831 by John Ogdon, the co-owner of a local store. It was named for S.L. Snodgrass' water-powered grist mill and a ford that crossed the river at that site. The post office was established on December 1, 1832 with Daniel B. Ellis, postmaster. By March 1870, when the place was incorporated, Milford had five stores, several mills, two hotels, tobacco dealers, and a saddle-harness maker. The mills and hotels are gone but the local post office still serves several stores and other businesses.

Sometime after helping to establish the town of Augusta, Philip Buckner moved his family to the site of a future travelers inn on what would become the main road between Augusta and Cynthiana. Here, on December 1, 1832 (the same day the Milford post office was established), a local family gave its name to the Powersville post office

of which E. H. Early and John Power were the first of a succession of postmasters. Though its office closed in late July 1904, several stores and a church continue to serve this community on Ky 19, 3½ miles southwest of Brooksville.

Only some homes and abandoned store buildings on Ky 10, 8¼ miles west of Brooksville, remain of the once busy rural trade center of Berlin [bɛ/lə n]. Named for the capital of the country of origin of some of its early residents, the town and its post office had a curious history.

The first post office to serve that area was Pleasant Ridge, established at an unknown site on November 13, 1837 with Richard M. Poe, postmaster. On February 11, 1859 it was moved to or simply renamed Berlin by Samuel B. Lennex (or Lennix or Lenox). In October of that year Lennex renamed it Hagensville for a local family. In two months it was again Berlin, but less than a year later it returned to Hagensville. It was back to Berlin in June 1865, then to Hagensville once more in December of that year, and back to Berlin again in September 1868. On March 15, 1869 the town was incorporated as Berlin and thus the post office retained that name till it closed in mid December 1913. The Berlin name is used exclusively now; Hagensville is all but forgotten; and Pleasant Ridge identifies only a Methodist church, 1½ miles north.

Another pair of shortlived post offices also remain unlocated. Dix's was operated between January 17, 1840 and late August 1842 by William Dix. Stanton, named for then U.S. Congressman Richard M. Stanton (1812-1891) of Maysville, was established on February 6, 1851 with Samuel Hedges, postmaster. In February 1853 Hedges

succeeded in having his own name applied to the office. When John Hanson replaced him in November of that year the office became Hansonville, and closed in April 1855.

Among the smallest sixth class cities in Kentucky (with a 1990 population of only sixty five), the former Ohio River port of Foster is at the mouth of Holt Creek, fourteen miles northwest of Brooksville. It was first called Foster's Landing for Israel Foster, an early settler and large landowner, and its post office was established in this name on August 19, 1847 with Richard T. Lindsay, postmaster. On January 29, 1850 the office was renamed Foster, by which name the town was incorporated on the following day. For the rest of the century and especially with the coming of the C&O Railroad in 1888, the town boasted tobacco warehouses, shoe and cigar factories, a bank, a hotel, a depot, and other businesses. Its post office, a store, and a small ceramics factory survive.

No one knows how Bracken County's Santa Fe got its name. Its post office opened on November 22, 1848, with Edward Artsman, postmaster, about the time several other such named places were established in other parts of the country, most referring to the city in that new territory ceded to the U.S. after the Mexican War. The post office closed in July 1861. It was re-established by storekeeper Jesse H. Jett on June 8, 1886 but as Santafe, on the Licking's North Fork, and operated till mid January 1905. All that remains of Santa Fe, just before Ky 539 crosses the North Fork, 11½ miles ssw of Brooksville, is an abandoned store building and some homes.

The post office of Browningsville, established on January 21, 1854 by Abner Holton, and probably named for Bracken County descend-

ants of Henry Browning, was a quarter of a mile east of Pendleton County, just west of the present Ky 539, and two miles south of Neave. After an intermittent existence, the office closed in March 1879. On November 20, 1881 it was re-established by Peter G. Ingram to again serve the community of Browningsville. But instead of the proposed name Rigg, for a local physician, the office operated till mid October 1884 as Rama. Nothing remains at the site, two miles south of Neave, but some old homes and an abandoned store building. Whence Rama [rā/mə] is not known. Could it have been named for the Biblical Ramah, the town northwest of Jerusalem, that earlier had been the place where Judge Deborah deliberated?

Was an early bridge over the North Fork of Licking, in the southeast corner of the county, the source of Bridgeville? This post office, established by James L. Hannah and operating between September 29, 1857 and late April 1861, and again from February 15, 1875 to July 1877, served several stores and a flour mill, 9½ miles sse of Brooksville. Nothing is there now.

Now the site of little more than the Lenox Lumber Company, the former Ohio River landing and rail station of Bradford is eight rail miles below Augusta and 9 3/4 miles nnw of Brooksville. It was first called Metcalfe's Landing probably for the local family of Franklin Metcalfe, and in this name its post office was established on April 22, 1863 with John T. Sullivan, postmaster. In February 1866 the community was incorporated as a town and named for Laban J. Bradford, a local businessman and town trustee. On April 2nd the post office also became Bradford and operated till 1956.³

Intermittently, from September 24, 1864 to mid July 1904, the inexplicably named Petra [pee/tree] post office served two stores on the present Ky 19, midway between Powersville and Milford, and seven miles southwest of Brooksville. Payne R. Lucas was its first postmaster.

According to Henry Harmon Miller's Site Location Report, a post office he would call Cleveland was to serve an area some five miles north of Petra and two miles east of Kincade (sic) Creek. Since his preferred name, probably honoring then State Senator Francis L. Cleveland, was already in use in Fayette County, and his second choice, Harlan, was in use in Harlan County, Miller's post office took his middle name Harmon. He alone operated it from May 16, 1866 till sometime in 1870.

An Ohio River landing and settlement known as Rock Spring since before the Civil War secured a post office on September 6, 1870. It was named Tietzville for its first postmaster, a local storekeeper Charles Tietz, Jr. In April 1884 then postmaster John Norris had the office renamed for the community, and as Rockspring it served several stores and tobacco houses, a brick factory, distillery, and sawmill through January 1910. Sometime after 1885 an apparently unsuccessful attempt was made to move the office over a mile east to a point on the east side of Wrangling Run. On all late nineteenth and twentieth century maps Rockspring is shown on the C&O railroad, 0.7 miles east of Wellsburg (Elmgrove), and eight miles north of Brooksville. There is nothing there now. The origin of Rockspring's name has not been explained.

I can not help wondering if those who named the Mount Hor post office, just south of the abandoned Belmont (Belle Mount) Baptist Church, two miles north of Santa Fe, and some nine miles southeast of Brooksville, could have intended it to be named for the Biblical Mount Horeb. According to the Rev. Isaac Taylor, in his Words and Places⁴, Hor as a name simply means "mountain." Curiously, though, the only Hor shown on modern maps is Hor Dalmaj, an Iraqi lake southeast of Baghdad, with Hor meaning lake or marsh.

Anyway, Bracken County's Mount Hor post office operated between April 20, 1871 and mid July 1904 with the local druggist Jonathan W. Jacobs its only postmaster. All that remains at the site is the old church cemetery.

Chatham [chaed/əm] was a small village centered at the junction of the present Ky 19 and 875, four miles northeast of Brooksville. Its post office, operating from December 4, 1871 through June 1904, is said to have been named by its first postmaster, William S. McKibben, for a town in Columbia County, New York. Only some homes and a couple of churches survive.

Bethesda, a shortlived post office that hardly anyone remembers, began on April 19, 1872 as Hillsdale, the present name of the road on which it was located. James W. Henderson and Nelson Byar were its only postmasters till it closed in mid July 1874. It was re-established on April 16, 1891 by Florence and John A. Armstrong, who had its name changed to Bethesda in April of the following year. It closed for good two years later. The office, just north of Ky 10, and five miles east of Brooksville, served an area of small plantations best known today as the boyhood home of John G. Fee,

-11-

the co-founder of famed Berea College in Madison County. Whence Hillsdale and Bethesda is not known.

Another of Bracken's intercounty towns, Lenoxburg, straddles the Pendleton County line. Its post office, which started and ended in Bracken County, was established on July 14, 1874, with storekeeper William H. Landen as postmaster, and was probably named for Samuel B. Lenox, another local storekeeper. The town was incorporated in April 1882 and had a steam-powered flour mill, wagonmakers, and three general stores. Though the office closed in mid January 1906, the community on Ky 10, 12 3/4 miles wnw of Brooksville, still has its stores, one in Pendleton County.

On Rt. 1109, just north of the new Double A Highway, and eight miles northwest of Brooksville, was a community once called Fairview. According to tradition, an early settler, William A. Yelton, named it for the fair view he had of the surrounding hills from the front door of his new home. When it came time to establish the local post office, postmaster-designate John W. Riley proposed the name Jacksonville probably for John Jackson, a local resident. Learning that this name was unacceptable, he suggested instead Johnsville for himself, Jackson, and Johnson E. Yelton, a local storekeeper, who soon became the second postmaster. The office operated from April 11, 1879 through February 1906. By 1884, when it was incorporated as a town, the place had a tobacco warehouse, hotel, at least three general stores, wagonmakers, and the other usual village institutions. Only some homes survive along with two nearby churches, one still preserving the Fairview name.

A local family of Neaves, descendants of Virginia-born pioneer Walter Neave or Neaves, gave its name to the post office established to serve a settlement first called Holton's Corner for an early storekeeper. According to postmaster-designate Robert Fishback's Site Location Report, the community was then called Miller's Cross Roads and this was the name first proposed for his office. Robert and his daughter Mary ran the Neave [neev] post office on the present Ky 22, 9½ miles west of Brooksville, between December 2, 1879 and mid July 1906.

The community of Willow on Ky 10, six miles west of Brooksville, may have been named for the North Fork's aptly named Yellow Willow Creek, one of whose branches heads just south. Its post office, though, was Pearl, named for descendants of John Pearl (1795/6-1878), and it operated between January 14, 1880 and August 1882 and from March 1887 till mid July 1904. Charles V. True was the first postmaster. Only an abandoned store building and the local church remain.

Three miles south of Ky 10 and five miles southeast of Brooksville was the old Parina [pae/ra:n/ə] post office that Albert H. McBeth established on August 2, 1880 and which operated till mid July 1906. Its name origin is not known though one may wonder from its pronunciation whether it referred to South America's second longest river on whose banks Argentina's capital once stood. It is also the name of one of Brazil's southern states.

The post office of Bladeston on the present Rt. 1159, 3½ miles nnw of Brooksville, was established on February 8, 1884 with William W. Dean, postmaster, to serve the community of Great Crossing.⁵

The office closed in November 1886 but was re-established in March 1891 by John William Dean. To serve a mill and the newly opened rail spur between Brooksville and the Ohio River, Dean in January 1901 had the office moved half a mile southwest where it took the name Cumminsville and operated till 1933. The two post offices were named for local families. The Bladeses were descended from Zadock Blades (1776-ca.1844), a Dover area pioneer. Little remains at either site: there are only three homes at Cumminsville, and only the Concord Church and several homes survive at Bladeston.

Belcourt and Waelder were the names given to a small village and its post office that may have been at what is shown on contemporary maps as Stonewall. The office was established as Belcourt on February 10, 1890 in place of the preferred name Collins for postmaster-designate George W. Collins. In October of that year Collins was succeeded by Thomas J. Griffith who continued as postmaster through November of the following year. On February 4, 1901 Griffith re-established the office, intending to call it McKinley. Since this name was in use in McLean County and Belcourt by then had been applied to an office in Webster County, he called his office Waelder instead. It closed in late November 1903. The derivations of Belcourt and Waelder are not known.⁶

Two more post offices served C&O stations just south of the Ohio River. One, Elmgrove, established on April 4, 1890, with William Grgeory Hall, postmaster, served the village and station of Wellsburg. Now only some homes mark the site just south of the junction of Ky 8 and 1159, 7½ miles north of Brooksville. Elmgrove may have been aptly named, while Wellsburg was probably named for the local

closed
1940

descendants of Francis Wells, one of the county's first justices and an early Augusta trustee.

The Wellsburg site is 0.3 miles east of Wellsburg Junction to which the ten mile long Brooksville and Wellsburg Railroad was completed in 1897 to join the C&O, providing a rail outlet to Brooksville merchants. After an unglorious career, this line was abandoned in 1931.⁷

The other post office and C&O station on the river was the aptly named Willowgrove at the site of an early landing at the mouth of Snag Creek. It operated from February 20, 1891 through February 1910. D. Carroll Thomas was its first postmaster.

From March 25, 1891 to late March 1906 James Weatherington and George O'Neal ran the inexplicably named Gertrude post office at the junction of the Augusta-Berlin and Locust Ridge Roads, five miles north of Brooksville.

Champ T. Morris, a grocer and justice of the peace, and his wife Cornelia M., a milliner, ran the post office of Morris at or near the site of the present Western Hills Elementary School on Ky 10, 9 3/4 miles wnw of Brooksville. The office opened on November 18, 1893 and closed in mid July 1904.

Bracken's last established post office Walcott served a store and Murray's Station (on the Brooksville and Wellsburg line) from June 26 1901 till October 1922. This early settlement of Murrays may first have been called Cedar Fork for its site just above the mouth of this Locust Creek branch that is now known as Goose Creek. Early in the nineteenth century the Murray progenitor, James Hugh Murray, built his family's home, a store, and a mill on land he had

acquired from Philip Buckner in 1797. Nearby is Kentucky's oldest extant covered bridge, a seventy four feet long wooden structure built in 1824 that spans Locust Creek, 4½ miles nnw of Brooksville.

According to local tradition, the first postmaster Stephen H. Thomas had intended to name his office Woolcott for a town in England he had heard about, but for some reason it was spelled Walcott. In recent years this error was acknowledged, with published maps giving the intended spelling.

In 1954 the Walcott (or White) Bridge was closed to traffic with the rerouting of Ky 1159 and the building of a new concrete structure over Locust Creek. The bridge, one of only thirteen covered bridges still standing in Kentucky, is now the center of a modest park. A small grocery is at the south side of the new Double A Highway that, to the disgruntlement of Murray's descendants, splits this old community.

Five of Bracken's thirty six post offices (Augusta, Brooksville, Germantown, Foster, and Milford) are active, the first four serving still incorporated towns. Eleven offices were the foci of villages that once existed but do no longer, though most still serve a rural church and a store or two.

Local/area people accounted for fourteen post office names. Five offices were named for distant places, while to three were transferred the names of nearby features (a grove, a creek, and one or two mills). One office was named for the county. Two had geographic or descriptive names and one had a name that may have been derived from a local feature (a bridge). Another referred to a local economic

activity. The origins of nine office names have not yet been derived. Seven offices have not been precisely located.

Seven offices have names that were not originally proposed for them. Six served communities with other names. Nine had name-changes.

FOOTNOTES

1. The post offices of many of Kentucky's early county seats were officially given these dual names while other offices were merely unofficially referred to by the county names in addenda. In either case this generally lasted only a few years till the one word town name became the post office's only name.
2. It was not until November 6, 1912 that the U.S. Board on Geographic Names officially authorized the Brooksville spelling.
3. The Bradfords were a prominent Bracken County family whose progenitor, the English-born William, came to the county in 1791 and served as sheriff and magistrate until his death in 1830. His son Laban J. and grandson Alexander Jewell later represented the county in the Kentucky legislature. Laban's brother, Joshua Taylor, was a noted Kentucky physician.
4. Words and Places or Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology, and Geography, London: George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 1909, P. 337.
5. This community was identified as Grand Crossing in the 1884 Lake Atlas.
6. Waelder also identifies a small community in Gonzales County, Texas, between Houston and San Antonio.
7. Plans to extend the line to West Liberty as the Cincinnati and

Licking River Railroad Company never materialized. The line went into receivership in 1917 and was re-incorporated two years later as the Brooksville and Ohio River Railroad.

REFERENCES

1. Bracken County Homemakers, Recollections: Yesterday, Today, for Tomorrow: A History of Bracken County, 1969
2. Brooksville Centennial, 1839-1939, Brooksville, 1939
3. Brumley, Edith, Brooksville, Ky., interviewed by the writer on April 15, 1978
4. Hickey, Nora, a manuscript history of Bracken County for the WPA, ca. late 1930s.
5. Rennick, Robert M. Kentucky Place Names, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1984
6. United States Post Office Department: Site Location Reports --Bracken County, Ky. Post Offices, National Archives (Washington, D.C.)

BRACKEN CO. POST OFFICES

- ✓ 1. AUGUSTA or BRACKEN COURT HOUSE-- established Jan. 1, 1801, Wm. Brooks; 4/1/1801, Wm. Buckner....

APD

12/1/1832, E.H. Early, 4/15/33, John F. Power

- ✓ 2. POWERSVILLE-- est. Nov. 13, 1841, Jas. W. Morford; 2/8/1851, John A. Hamilton; 7/13/1857, John K. Blades; Disc. 7/6/1864; Re-est. 3/19/1866, John W. Blades; Disc. 1/13/1869; Re-est. 7/15/1869, Geo. Hamilton... 9/24/1902, Chas. A. Colvin; Disc. eff. 7/30/1904 (mail to Brooksville);

10/15/1839, T.A.M. Lucas

- ✓ 3. BROOKSVILLE (COURT HOUSE)-- est. Oct. 15, 1842, Jos. C. Linn; 12/28/1844, John N. Furbin... 5/21/1897, Emma Metcalfe; n.ch. to Brooksville, 5/27/1901, Henry C. Metcalfe...

Woodward's R.R. (1825-1828)

APD

- ✓ 4. LOCUST MILLS-- est. April 28, 1843, Wm. A. Pepper; 11/10/1863, Abraham B. Haley; Disc. 8/19/1873(?);

7/5/1839, Jacob Stroube

- ✓ 5. HOLT'S CREEK-- est. May 23, 1843, Peter Demoss; Disc. 8/19/1847;

11/13/1837, Richard M. Poe; 3/15/43, Philamon A.C. Kemper(?)

- ✓ 6. PLEASANT RIDGE-- est. Feb. 23, 1844, Owen T. McClenahan; 11/5/1845, Sanford Figgins... 11/13/1850, Jos. Chipman; changed to Berlin, 2/11/1859, Sam'l. B. Lennex (sic); changed to Hagensville, 10/4/1859, S.B. Lennix (sic); changed to Berlin, 12/6/1859, Samuel B. Lennex (sic); changed to Hagensville, 10/8/1861, Jas. McClanahan (sic); 12/4/1861, Mathew Hagen; changed to Berlin, 6/12/1865, James B. McClanahan; 10/25/1865, John W. Boughner (?); changed to Hagensville, 12/20/1865, Matthew Hagen; 10/17/1867, Wm. N. Whalin; changed to Berlin, 9/28/1868, Mrs. Matilda Whalin... 8/30/1876, H.P. Cookendorper; Disc. 11/11/1886 (mail to Johnsville); Re-est. 4/23/1887, A.A. McClanahan; 7/11/1887, Albert W. McClanahan... 5/15/1909, Wm. M. McAtee; Disc. 12/12/1913 (mail to Bradford);

- ✓ 7. FOSTER'S LANDING-- est. Aug. 19, 1847, Richard T. Lindsay; changed to Foster, 1/29/1850, Richard T. Lindsay; 5/22/1856, Seth C. Gorham....

APD

- ✓ 8. SANTA FE-- est. Nov. 22, 1848, Edward Artsman; 7/18/1854, Robt. A. Struve; Disc. 7/27/1861; re-est. as Santafe (sic), 6/8/1886, Jesse H. Jett; Disc. eff. 1/14/1905 (mail to Brooksville);

- ✓ 9. MILFORD-- est. June 10, 1850, Wm. M. Best; 6/13/1851, Jas M. Browning....

disc 3/1/1842;

12/1/1832, Dan'l. B. Ellis; Disc. 2/19/35; Re-est 9/22/38, Josiah S. Moffet; 4/17/41, H.A. Moore; 1

APD Disc

✓ DIX'S = 1/17/1840, Wm Dix; Disc 8/23/1842.

✓ BRACKEN CROSS ROADS = 2/28/1829, E.H. Early

✓ COLEMAN = 1828-1830

✓ LOCUST GROVE = 1830-1831.

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BRACKEN CO. POST OFFICES (2)

- ✓ 10. STANTON-- est. Feb. 6, 1851, Sam'l. Hedges; name changed to Hedges, 2/10/1853, Sam'l. Hedges; n.ch. to Hansonville, 11/7/1853, John Hanson; Disc. 4/3/1855;
- ✓ 11. BROWNSVILLE-- est. Jan. 21, 1854, Abner Holton; 3/13/1858, Wm. T. Browning; Disc. 10/22/1860; Re-est. 9/3/1868, Elijah Regan; Disc. 1/26/1871; Re-est. 11/3/1871, Eli Watson; 12/22/1873, Wm. T. Browning..8/21/1877, Chas. Rigg; Disc. 3/5/1879;
→ Ramo #26
- ✓ 12. BRIDGEVILLE-- est. Sept. 29, 1857, Jas. L. Hannah; 1/7/1859, Jos. L. Galbraith; 10/25/1859, Henry T. Struve; Disc. 4/25/1861; Re-est. 2/15/1875, Geo. W. Galbraith; Disc. 7/23/1877;
- ✓ 13. METCALFE'S LANDING-- est. April 22, 1863, John T. Sullivan; 12/28/1864, Geo. B. Poage; changed to Bradford, 4/2/1866, Silas W. Norton...10/8/1880, W.T. Bradford; 6/13/1881, Alex'r. J. Bradford; 7/20/1887, Mary D. Bradford....
Disc 1956
- ✓ 14. PETRA-- est. Sept. 24, 1864, Payne R. Lucas...Disc. 7/11/1867; Re-est. 8/1/1867, Mrs. Rowena Marshall...Disc. 9/21/1869; Re-est. 7/30/1879, Edgar Willis; 5/13/1881, Wm. O. Bradford; ...1/24/1898, John T. Reed; Disc. eff. 7/15/1904 (mail to Brooksville);
- ✓ 15. HARMON-- est. May 16, 1866, Henry H. Miller; Disc. but dont know when;
1870
- ✓ 16. PIETYVILLE (?)-- est. Sept. 6, 1870, Charles Piety, Jr. (?);
Probably in error for Tietzville
- ✓ 17. TIETZVILLE-- est. Sept. 6, 1870, Charles Tietz, Jr.; 3/25/1878, John Norris; changed to Rockspring (sic), 4/25/1884, John Norris...4/27/1908, Andrew F. Riley; Disc. 1/31/1910 (mail to Elm Grove);
- ✓ 18. MOUNT HORSE ~~(?)~~-- est. April 20, 1871, Jonathan W. Jacobs; Disc. eff. 7/15/1904 (mail to Brooksville);

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BRACKEN CO. POST OFFICES (3)

19. CHATHAM-- est. Dec. 4, 1871, Wm. S. McKibben...Disc. 5/29/1873;
Re-est. 7/16/1873, John McKibben...7/15/1897, Jacob F. Traugott;
Disc. eff. 6/30/1904 (mail to Augusta);
- ✓ 20. HILLSDALE-- est. April 19, 1872, Jas. W. Henderson; 5/11/1874,
Nelson Byar; Disc. 7/15/1874; Re-est. 4/16/1891, Florence
Armstrong; 5/6/1891, John A. Armstrong; changed to Bethesda,
4/27/1892, John A. Armstrong; Disc. 5/15/1894 (papers to
Germantown);
- ✓ 21. LENOXBURGH-- est. July 14, 1874, Wm. H. Landen; 2/19/1877,
Titus B. Wright...8/22/1898, Chas. N. McCarty; Disc. eff.
1/16/1906 (papers to Falmouth, Pendleton Co.);
- ✓ 22. JOHNSVILLE-- est. April 11, 1879, John H. Riley; 1/9/1880,
Jas. D. Constable...8/28/1882, Johnson Yelton...7/21/1897,
Alex'r. A. Yelton; Disc. eff. 2/28/1906 (mail to Bradford);
- ✓ 23. NEAVE-- est. Dec. 2, 1879, Robt. Fishback; 10/27/1893, Mary J.
Fishback; Disc. eff. 7/16/1906 (mail to Falmouth, Pendleton
Co.);
- ✓ 24. PEARL-- est. Jan. 14, 1880, Charles V. True(?); 6/28/1880, John
Galloway; Disc. 8/22/1882 (papers to Berlin); Re-est. 3/30/
1887, Thos. W. McAtee; 9/21/1894, Edward L. Johnson; 3/13/
1900, Chas. Hedgecock; Disc. eff. 7/15/1904 (mail to Brooks-
ville);
- ✓ 25. PARINA-- est. Aug. 2, 1880, Albert H. McBeth; Disc. 8/19/1882;
Re-est. 5/22/1893, Wm. Huffman; 12/22/1893, Wm. H. Field;
Disc. eff. 7/16/1906 (mail to Brooksville);
- ✓ 26. RAMA-- est. Nov. 20, 1881, Peter G. Ingram; 12/4/1882, Zeno C.
Fisher; Disc. 10/13/1884 (mail to Batchelors Rest);
- ✓ 27. BLADESTON-- est. Feb. 8, 1884, Wm. W. Dean; Disc. 11/3/1886
(papers to Brooksville); Re-est. 3/11/1891, John W. Dean;
7/21/1891, Frank M. Holten; 3/21/1896, John W. Dean; name
changed to Cumminsville, 1/7/1901, John W. Dean; 1/26/1906,
Louis E. Dean; 11/6/1924, Jos. Cummins; 3/31/1930, Mrs.
Gertrude W. Cummins....

Disc 1733

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BRACKEN CO. POST OFFICES (4)

- ✓ 28. BELCOURT-- est. Feb. 10, 1890, Geo. W. Collins; 10/13/1890, Thos. J. Griffith; Disc. 11/27/1891 (mail to Germantown);
- ✓ 29. ELMGROVE (sic)-- est. April 4, 1890, W.G. Hull; 3/17/1894, Chas. F. Jordan...
Disc 1940
- ✓ 30. WILLOW GROVE-- est. Feb. 20, 1891, D. Carroll Thomas; changed to Willowgrove, 10/26/1894, D. Carroll Thomas; 5/25/1908, Jacob Henniger; Disc. 2/28/1910 (mail to Foster);
- ✓ 31. GERTRUDE-- est. March 25, 1891, Jas. W. Weatherington; 5/3/1895, Geo. W. O'Neal; Disc. 3/28/1906;
- ✓ 32. MORRIS-- est. 11/18/1893, Champ T. Morris; 10/18/1894, Cornelia M. Morris; Disc. eff. 7/15/1904 (papers to Bradford);
- ✓ 33. WAEELDER-- est. Feb. 4, 1901, Thos. J. Griffith; Disc. eff. 11/30/1903 (papers to Bridgeville, Robertson Co.);
- ✓ 34. WALCOTT-- est. 6/26/1901, Stephen H. Thomas; 6/14/1902, Ahab L. Murray..2/24/1920, Lovall W. Smith; Disc. 10/14/1922 (mail to Cumminsville);
- ✓ 35. Locust Grove (1831-1832) or 1830-31 (P+9)