

THE POST OFFICES OF BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Bourbon County's 292 square miles are located in the Inner Bluegrass section of Kentucky. Paris, its centrally located seat, is 20 road miles ne of downtown Lexington. It is drained by the Licking River tributaries of Hinkston, Stoner, Houston, Silas, Cooper, and Townsend Creeks and several minor branches, all of which figured prominently in the pioneer history of the county.

The state's fifth county was established in 1785-86 from part of Fayette, one of Kentucky's three original counties, and was one of the nine formed while Kentucky was still a part of Virginia.¹ The names of both the county and its seat honor the French royal family for its aid in America's war for independence. All of 25 counties and part of eight others were created from the original Bourbon territory. This article will deal with the 28 post offices located within the county's present boundaries which had been secured by 1800.

Paris, a third class city with an estimated mid-1980s population of about 8100, is centered at the junction of US 27, 68, and 460, major bluegrass area thoroughfares through much of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Near a large spring later called Hopewell where Houston and Stoner Creeks come together, pioneer Joseph Houston established a station in 1775. This site was later pre-empted by Marylander John Reed and others. In 1786 Lawrence Protzman (probably from Frederick County, Maryland) acquired part of Reed's land and divided some 250 acres of it into town lots which he offered for the seat of the county organized that year. At his request the Virginia legislature in 1789 chartered the town as Hopewell.

Though the town was officially renamed Paris in 1790 to conform to the name already given to the county, its post office, established on June 11, 1794 (with Thomas Eades, postmaster), was inexplicably named Bourbonton. It was not until 1826 that the post office officially assumed the town's name though Paris may already have been in use for the post office by 1815. There is no evidence, however, that the names Bourbonto(w)n or Bourbon Court House were ever applied to the town itself.

The origin of the Hopewell name is problematic. Contemporary historians dispute the romantic traditions of pioneer teamsters on the old Limestone-Lexington Pike (now US 68), east of town, hoping to reach the security of Houston's blockhouse by nightfall and early settlers hoping to survive the hardships of frontier life. More likely it was named for another Hopewell community back east, perhaps in New Jersey.² The possibility of its having been derived from the name of a pioneer Presbyterian church near the Fayette Co. line cannot be entirely discounted. According to the late Judge Samuel Wilson, that church, on the Lexington Pike (US 27/68), 7½ miles sw of downtown Paris, though officially established in 1787, may actually have been constituted two years earlier, the name Hopewell definitively identifying a loose congregation of worshippers a full two years before its application to Protzman's town. Wilson guessed that Protzman named his new town "in the hope of attracting the members of the Hopewell congregation to his town site or, perhaps, of inducing them...to locate their church within the limits of the new town." He was, of course, unsuccessful, and the Hopewell name was gone for good by 1790. But why the church was named Hopewell the judge never told us.³

Bourbon's second town in Population and its second oldest post office is Millersburg. This fifth class city with an estimated 1100 residents stretches for nearly a mile along US 68 and the L&N Railroad from a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Nicholas Co. line to Hinkston Creek, some seven miles ne of Paris. It was named for John Miller (1752-1815), a Pennsylvanian who, in 1798, founded the town on 100 acres of his farm. The post office was established as Millersburgh on Oct. 1, 1804 with George Selden as the first postmaster. Following the Post Office Department's policy of removing extraneous letters from names it became simply Millersburg in 1893. A thriving nineteenth century commercial, industrial, and educational center with flour mills, distilleries, hemp, cotton and tobacco factories, it is now perhaps best known as the first home of Kentucky Wesleyan College and the site of the famed Millersburg Military Institute, founded in 1893.

North Middletown, Bourbon's third city, with an estimated population of 630, is centered at the junction of US 460 and Ky. 57, nine miles se of Paris. Around 1800 a village began to grow up around a mill and tavern that had been established by a Mr. Swinney and came to be called Swinneytown. It later became known as Middletown for its location midway between Paris, Mt. Sterling, Millersburg, and Winchester, but was incorporated in 1818-19 as North Middletown to distinguish it from the Middletown in Jefferson Co., 70 miles due west. (Why it was not thus called East Middletown is unknown). ~~It is not certain that the North Middletown post office was established on Sept. 24, 1829 with Thomas J. Dobyas as postmaster, but this is the earliest date given in the Post Office records.~~ *The Po was est. on March 2, 1819.*

The hamlet and post office of Ruddells Mills where Stoner and Hinkston Creeks meet to form the South Fork of the Licking River, six miles north of Paris, was named for the Ruddell family whose Virginia-born progenitor, Isaac, built a cabin near the site in 1776. In 1779 the threat of Indian raids forced him to move his family three miles downstream ^{to} the abandoned Hinkston Fort that was shortly afterwards captured by Col. Byrd's mixed band of British and Indians. After four years of captivity the Ruddells returned and settled near their original site where Isaac's son, Abram, later operated the mill which gave the name to the community that grew up around it and the local post office which was established on July 5, 1820. According to tradition, an effort to locate the county's seat at this site was unsuccessful when Isaac's wife objected that city life would disrupt the bucolic existence the family had come to cherish. The family is said to have spelled its name Ruddell but over time the spelling was corrupted to Ruddle and even Riddle to conform to the local pronunciations. Contemporary historians are not pleased to see the name misspelled on most maps and legal documents. The post office closed in 1906.

Jacksonville is a hamlet on the Russell Cave Rd. (Ky. 353), 7½ miles nw of Paris. Its post office, since closed, was probably established on May 15, 1828 with William Simpson, postmaster, and may have been named by the supporters of Andrew Jackson. For a brief period, from Dec. 1882 to July 1883, the post office was called Reuben for postmaster Reuben Cavander.

Strategically located at the junction of roads between Lexington and Cynthiana and Paris and Georgetown, four main bluegrass cities, was a once prosperous trade center aptly called Centerville. Here at Charles Williams' tavern, a stopping place for Cincinnati-bound teamsters and drovers, Hugh J. Patterson established the Centerville post office on Oct. 10, 1828.⁴ Bypassed by the railroad and unable to compete economically with Paris, six miles east, it declined to its present rural hamlet status by 1900 and lost its postoffice in 1909.

Some ten miles east of Paris, on Ky. 537, is the site of the old Littlerock post office. This was established by John W. Letton on Jan. 27, 1829 and was first called Flat Rock for the large number of flat rocks in the vicinity that were used as building materials for early Bourbon Co. homes and churches. The community that grew up around the post office was incorporated as Flat Rock in 1871. But two years later, after Andrew B. Thomason became postmaster, the office was removed a mile and a half up the road to the confluence of Plum Lick and Boone Creeks and inexplicably renamed The Levy. The following year Thomason renamed his post office Plum Lick for the stream, and in 1894 it became simply Plum. It closed in 1905.

On June 22, 1882 the Flat Rock community acquired another post office but it was named Littlerock to avoid confusion with a Flat Rock post office that was then operating in Pulaski Co. Littlerock was discontinued in 1906.

The Plum Lick and Plum names may have been derived from the many wild plum trees still in the valley. Local tradition has it that a band of Indians enroute to or from their Ohio homes were eating plums and discarding the stones on the ground. (Some say the plum eaters were

Daniel Boone and a companion.) In any case the locality is no longer locally called Plum, though it is still so identified on published maps, but as The Levy. Historians have been puzzled by this too but its pronunciation as Lehv/ee and the definite article suggest a corruption of that geographic term and thus that kind of geographic feature somewhere in the vicinity.

A shortlived post office, unknown to contemporary Bourbonites, was Halleckburgh. This operated for about two years from March 30, 1830 in Benjamin Halleck's tavern on the Bryans Station Rd., less than two miles from the Fayette Co. line and 6½ miles sw of Paris. Though Hallack had died in 1823, his farm and tavern were maintained by Ezekiel Thurston, the first of the two postmasters.

Clintonville, another thriving nineteenth century manufacturing town bypassed by the railroad, has been at the junction of Ky. 57 and 1678, eight miles south of Paris. It was originally called Stipps Crossroads for its first settlers, the brothers John and George Stipp. The post office, when established by Walter Jones on Aug. 29, 1831, was named Clintonville for the local Masonic lodge which had been organized and named in 1825-6 for New York's Governor DeWitt Clinton who had just completed the Erie Canal. The community was briefly incorporated in this name in 1850.

Just a few yards from the Hopewell Church on the Lexington Pike was William Moreland's tavern in which he established the post office, on July 26, 1833, that he named for himself. This building, which was also known as the Ten Mile House for its distance from Lexington, served as one of the principal ante-bellum stage stops between that city and Maysville on the Ohio River. The post office was discontinued in 1861.

This vicinity is identified as Piper / ^{on} contemporary state highway maps for the area descendants of the pioneer Bourbon Co. family of John and Samuel Piper.

Several Bourbon post offices established in the 1850s served communities that grew up around the stations of the old Kentucky Central (later Louisville and Nashville) Railroad.

The Houston post office, created on June 19, 1849 with Willis P. Dorsey, the first postmaster, anticipated the railroad by several years. It was located a little over a mile sw of Paris' present western limits and was named for its proximity to Houston (or Huston)⁵ Creek. This, one of the earliest named streams in the county, honored Joseph Houston, a native Pennsylvanian who arrived in the area in April 1775 and built a station at the site of the future Paris. The post office closed in 1877.

Another office opened in the vicinity in March 1894 as Rummansville for its postmaster Robert A. Rummans. Two years later this office was renamed Glenkenney for the William Kenney farm on which it was located, and by this time the station was also called Kenney's Station. The post office closed in 1905. These offices were just south of what is identified on current state highway maps as Monterey, on the Paris-Lexington Rd. (US 68/27), which was ostensibly named for the Mexican War battle. I have never been able to learn what kind of place the Monterey name was originally applied to for there have been nothing but large farms in the immediate vicinity.

Some 2½ miles sw of Houston (Kenney) Station and post office was the Hutchison post office that served Martin Hutchison's Station and store.⁶ Current maps still identify this as a hamlet close to the junction of Ky. 1939 and the historic Bryan Station Rd., less than a mile se of US 68/27.

The post office, established on July 25, 1856 as Hutchison's (with James E. Kendall as the first postmaster), became simply Hutchison in 1893, and was discontinued in 1930.

Down the Kentucky Central tracks from Hutchison about 2½ miles to a point less than ¼ mile from the Fayette Co. line was the post office established on Jan. 18, 1860 as Lowe's Station. It was named for a local resident, Solomon Lowe (or Low) who served as postmaster briefly on two occasions before it closed in 1870. On Dec. 18, 1876 the post office was re-established as Massie's Store. Five months later it moved a short distance over the county line to the site of Andrew W. Skinner's (presumably blacksmith) shop and was renamed Skinner's Shop with Andrew as its postmaster. In 1880 Skinner had the name changed again to Muir for Muir Station on the Kentucky Central. The station was probably named for the family of Col. Samuel Muir, the son of a Scottish immigrant, whose ^{own} sons, L.P. and J. Walker, were prominent post Civil War Bourbon Co. stockmen. The Muir post office closed in 1951.

Another Kentucky Central station at which an antebellum post office was located was Shawhan, less than a mile from the Harrison Co. line and 5½ miles north of Paris. The forerunner of this office was called Townsend, which was established on Dec. 2, 1854 by George F. Lilley and named for its probable (but as yet undetermined) location on Townsend Creek which joins the Licking River at the Harrison Co. line. The creek honors John Townsend, an early pre-emptioner. In 1855 Lilley moved the post office to the newly laid tracks of the Covington and Lexington Railroad which became the Kentucky Central, and renamed it Lilley's Station. Two years later the station and post office were renamed Shawhan at the request of the descendants of pioneer landowner Daniel Shawhan (1738-1791).

The last antebellum post office established in Bourbon Co., on Aug. 5, 1858 (with Susan Peters as postmaster), was called Stony Point either (or perhaps both) for the many area rocks or the Revolutionary War battle. It was located on the Winchester Rd. (now Ky. 627), seven miles se of Paris. Three-quarters of a mile north is the site of the Fox Academy, one of the leading preparatory schools of Nineteenth century Kentucky and the boyhood home of famed author John Fox, Jr. The office closed in 1892.

The first Bourbon post office established after the Civil War was Jackstown, just west of Hinkston Creek, which forms the Nicholas Co. boundary, and 10½ miles ene of Paris. Though the office operated intermittently from 1866 to 1905, the community it served dates back to 1800. By then the brothers John and Samuel Fearne had built a water mill across the Hinkston and laid off a town they would call New London. Ambitious plans for their town never materialized. A modest trade center was the result. It is believed that Jackstown was named for John **Fearne**, though it may have honored one Jack Phelps who ran a tavern near the mill.

About where the present Colville Rd. joins Ky. 32/36, just short of the Harrison Co. line and 11½ miles nne of Paris, was the post office of Colville [Kahl/vihl]. From May 6, 1867 till it closed in 1870 it was served by one postmaster, Henry H. Talbott. In 1888 John H. Dunnington re-established it in Harrison Co., about ½ mile nw. It closed in 1910. It was named for at least one of the prosperous Colville families that farmed in both counties for most of the nineteenth century.

The post office of Cane Ridge, on Ky. 537, 6½ miles east of Paris, was located near the famed Cane Ridge Meeting House where, in 1801, was held a weeklong revival attended by an estimated 20,000 persons from all over Kentucky and adjacent territories. The church, built by the Presbyterians

in 1791, later became the "birthplace" of the Disciples of Christ, and still stands as a historical shrine. It was named for the dense growth of cane on the ridge that dominated the countryside for seven miles around. The post office, in operation from May 1876 until the late summer of 1905, was named for the church.

Four more Kentucky Central (L&N) Railroad stations gave rise to post offices after the Civil War.

Austerlitz, where the tracks cross Ky. 57, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Clark Co. line and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Paris, was established on April 23, 1884 with James M. Whaley, postmaster. Like the station, it was named by a resident after his visit to the site in Moravia of Napoleon's 1805 victory over the Austrian and Russian armies.

Some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Austerlitz was the post office and station of Escondida. The station was first called Cunningham for the family that owned the site. But the post office, established inexplicably as Budtown on July 7, 1884, with John Cunningham as the first postmaster, was located about a mile se. In Sept. 1895 the post office was moved to the station and both were renamed Escondida for Sidney Payne Clay's estate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west. The office closed in 1926. Why the estate was given the Spanish word "hidden" is not known.

A Kentucky Central station, four miles north of Paris, whose post office operated from 1890 to 1912, was Kiserton. This was named for a prominent nineteenth century family, descendants of pioneer John Kiser who lived nearby.

Kerslake [Kirz/lak] was a very short lived post office at the site of the Kennedy (later New Forest) Station, two miles ne of Paris. Established on March 28, 1892, it was named for its only postmaster, Samuel Kerslake, a local blacksmith.

A second post office named for a Bourbon Co. church was Elizabeth on Ky. 1876, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of US 460 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Paris. The Elizabeth Baptist Church, organized in 1811, was named for Elizabeth McClanahan who donated the site. It is now used as a residence. The post office had only one postmaster, Charles B. Cox, from its establishment on Jan. 12, 1891 till it closed in 1914.

William, another short lived post office, established on June 22, 1892 and discontinued 11 months later, was probably named for its only postmaster, William H. Sanders. It is the only office in the county about which contemporary historians are in complete ignorance.

At the site of the present Blacks Crossroads (named for another local family), on the Jackstown Rd., six miles ene of Paris, was the post office of Osgood. The post office, established on June 1, 1893 with John W. Letton, Jr. as first postmaster, closed after ten years. No one knows for whom or what it was named. It has been guessed that it combined the names of two county families, the Osbornes and the Goodmans.

Probably the only post office in the US that may have been named for the "Bard of Avon" was the last to be established in the county, on Feb. 4, 1896 with James L. Powell as the first of its two postmasters. The Shakespeare post office was at the end of the Spears Mill Rd., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Ky. 627 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles se of Paris. Of course, one might try to make a case for its nominal /association with the Spears Mill neighborhood which it served until it closed in 1905, but county historians won't go out on this limb.

Of Bourbon County's 28 post offices, 15 were named for local persons or families, two for national figures, and five for local geographic features or situations. Two honored foreign places and another referred to a nearby estate. One office had two possible name derivations while the name origins of two others are still unknown.

Only three offices, those serving the county's three incorporated places (Paris, Millersburg, and North Middletown) survive. Ten offices closed in the first decade of the twentieth century alone. One office, William, the shortest lived of them all, has not been located.

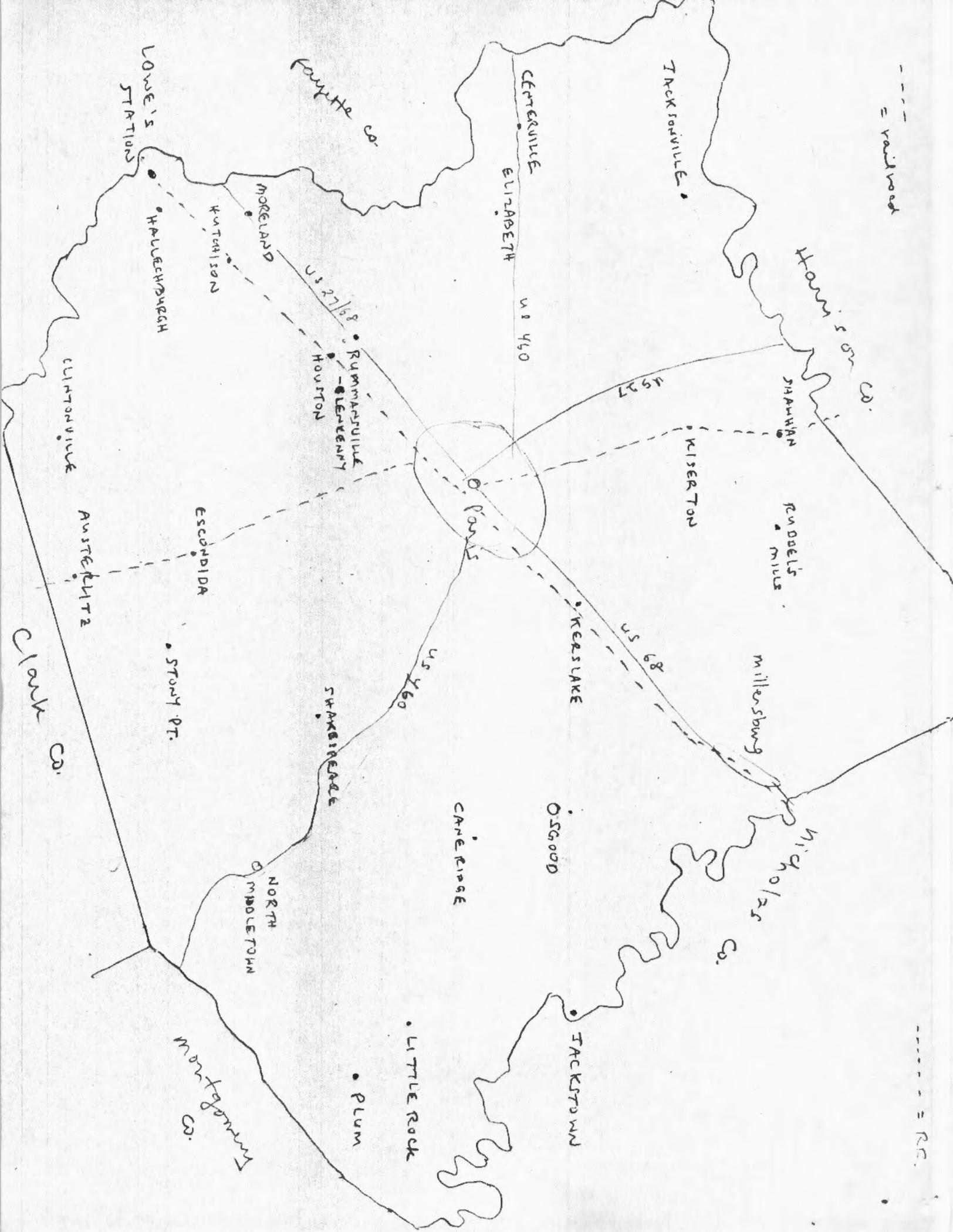
Note: The distances given in the entries, above, are road miles from Paris' city limits.

Footnotes

1. Kentucky was admitted to the Union as its 15th state in June 1792.
2. At least one Bourbon Co. historian, the late Edna Whitley, thought that Protzman was born in New Jersey and later moved to Frederick Co., Maryland. There is a Hopewell in Maryland, in Somerset Co. on the Eastern Shore, far removed from Frederick Co.
3. Judge Samuel L. Wilson, "Hopewell Presbyterian Church" Register of the Kentucky Historical Society. Vol. 35, July 1937, Pp. 286-93
4. I erred in my Kentucky Place Names by giving this post office's date of establishment as Oct. 1, 1812 (with Ayers Stewart as postmaster). This was for a post office of the same name, probably in presentday Crittenden Co.
5. In pioneer depositions and early nineteenth century deeds and other legal documents, the name was invariably spelled Huston, but I have been assured that Houston is the correct spelling.
6. Inexplicably, nineteenth century maps often spelled this name Hutchinson, and at least one county history, Perrin's, followed suit.

References

1. Ardery, Mrs. William B. "Historical Sketch Paris, Ky." The Bourbon News, Oct. 1, 1935
2. Beers, D.G. and J. Lanagan, Compilers, Atlas of Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford Counties, Ky., Philadelphia: D.G. Beers & Co., 1877
3. Bourbon, Ky. Commemorative Book, 1786-1986: 200 Years of Progress, Paris, 1986
4. Coleman, J. Winston, Stage-Coach Days in the Bluegrass, Louisville, 1935
5. Perrin, William Henry, History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison, and Nicholas Counties, Ky. Chicago, 1882
6. Rennick, Robert M. Kentucky Place Names, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1984
7. Smith, William Warren, in History of Nicholas County, Ky. edited by Joan Weissinger Conley, Carlisle: Nicholas Co. Historical Society, 1976, Pp. 83-5
8. Whitley, Edna (Mrs. W.H.), of Paris, Ky., interviews, Feb. 21, 1974 and April 6, 1977
9. Whitley, Edna, "Footnotes to Local History" columns in the (Paris) Kentuckian-Citizen, c.1950s (passim)
10. Whitley, Edna, Notes on Bourbon Co. estates, farms, other landmarks, made available in 1977 to the Kentucky Place Name Survey
of
11. Willis, Dorcas, / Shakespeare, Ky., interview, Oct. 1, 1988
12. Wilson, Samuel M. "Hopewell Presbyterian Church" Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, Vol. 35, July 1937, Pp. 286-93



BOURBON COUNTY, KY. POSTOFFICE (5)

- ✓ 28. SHAKESPEARE- 2/4/1896, James L. Powell; 6/23/1897, John F. Bedford; Disc. 8/22/1905, effective 9/14/1905 (mail to Paris); ✓

BOURBON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES

1. JACKSONVILLE-

5/15/1828, Wm. Simpson; Disc. 1/4/1836; Re-est.
5/1/1848, C.S. Hardin; 11/10/1851, Samuel Allison;
9/5/1854, Patrick M. Hill; 8/27/1858, Alfred A.
George; Disc. 10/4/1859; Re-est. 6/12/1868, Thomas
W. Carrant; Disc. 12/22/1868; Re-est. 1/27/1877,
John H. Smith; Disc. 12/24/1877; Re-est. 7/18/1883,
Reuben Cavender; 8/6/1883, Miss Nannie Cavender....
2/26/1901, Wm. H.C. Allen; Disc. 10/13/1902, effective
10/31/1902 (papers to Paris);

2. NORTH MIDDLETOWN-

9/24/1829, Thomas J. Dobyms; 3/25/1833, Samuel Buckner;
....

3. CENTREVILLE-

^{10/10/28, Hugh J. Patterson;}
2/19/1830, James Vaughan; 3/27/1838, Francis B. Taylor;
.... 4/23/1857, Jetson Hanna.... 8/22/1866, Wm. P.
Collins; Disc. 9/7/1866; Re-est. 10/26/1866, Benjamin
F. Moore; 5/21/1869, Miss Mary Ann Flourney.... 4/3/1909,
Stephen O. Burberry; Disc. 10/15/1909 (mail to Paris);

4. FLAT ROCK- 1/27/1829, John W. Letton; 10/24/29, Thos. C. Bladsoe;

11/29/1830, Wm. P. Payne; 5/27/1835, John Wilson....
10/8/1873, Andrew B. Thomason; name changed to The Levy,
11/6/1873, Andrew B. Thomason; name changed to Plum Lick,
4/20/1874, Andrew B. Thomason; 5/5/1885, Hiram P. Wilson;
.... 3/2/1887, Wm. B. Crouch; name changed to Plum,
5/14/1894, Martha J. Knox; 2/4/1896, Perry H.M. Hazel-
rigg, not confirmed; 3/27/1896, Pitt P. Morse; 10/17/
1896, Maggie Craig; Disc. 8/22/1905, effective 9/14/1905
(mail to North Middletown);

5. CLINTONVILLE-

8/29/1831, Walter Jones; 3/1/1836-?, Edmund M. Parrish;
.... 5/11/1874, Thomas (?) Melton; Disc. 10/11/1875;
Re-est. 12/8/1875, Isaac Stipp; 3/22/188?, Wm. F.
Heathman....

Halleckbungh 3/30/1830, Ezekiel Thurston;
10/8/31, John Brooks; Disc. 2/14/1832

BOURBON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (2)

- ✓ 6. MORELAND- 7/26/1833, Wm. Moreland; 1/26/1837, Aquilla Willet (sic); 6/25/1861, John W. Bain; Disc. 7/16/1861; ^{1/22/40;}
↳ Geo. W. Bain 8/27/58 ✓
- ✓ 7. MILLERSBURGH- 10/1/1804, Geo. Selden; 10/1/1807, Lewis Vimont; 12/4/1833, Charles Talbutt... 1/23/1841, Aquilla Willett; 10/16/1843, James Bassett; (Oscar J. Miller was postmaster from 5/15/1837 to 1/23/1841); 5/15/1889, Ida B. Collier; name changed to Millersburg, 7/12/1893, Fletcher A. Jones, reappointed 10/1/1895; 11/12/1897, John M. Jameson, Jr..... ✓
- ✓ 8. PARIS (C.H.)- Est. as Bombontown, 11/1/1795, Thomas Cades; 7/1/1800, Wm. Patton; ... James Paton, ¹⁸¹⁵ ~~Jr.~~ ^{sic} ^{sr}; 3/14/1837, Otho Hughes;..... ✓
- ✓ 9. RUDDLE'S MILLS- 7/5/1820, John McKee; John McKee; 6/21/1841, Isaac Johnson; 2/6/1857, Wm. Bassett; (given as Ruddel's Mills in the 3rd Register vol. c. 1859).... 7/21/1874, Garret (sic) D. Jones; Disc. 10/16/1874; Re-est. 11/16/1874, Mathias R. Harper; (also given as Ruddel's Mills in the 4th Reg.) 5/26/1885, Nannie Knight; Disc. 8/23/1906, effective 9/15/1906 (mail to Paris); ✓
- ✓ 10. HOUSTON- 6/19/1849, Willis P. Dorsey; 7/26/1869, Samuel McMeekin; Disc. 10/18/1877; ✓
- ✓ 11. TOWNSEND- 12/2/1854, George F. Lilley; name changed to Lilley's Station, 10/16/1855, George F. Lilley; name changed to Shawhan, 10/12/1857, Columbus Tate; 1/13/1859, George F. Lilley.... 2/12/1875, Daniel Duncan.... ✓

BOURBON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (3)

- ✓ 12. HUTCHISON'S- 7/25/1856, James Kendall; 5/26/1857, John M. Berry; 3/31/1859, Martin Hutchison; Disc. 11/8/1865; Re-est. 12/15/1865, Martin Hutchison; 6/29/1869, Tobias Bealert.... 11/15/1886, Milton R. Jacoby; name changed to Hutchison, 4/15/1893, Alonzo Morrow; 3/6/1896, *custis* Curtis L. Talbott.... 5/8/1918, Clyde P. Rice; Disc. 12/23/1929, effective 1/15/1930 (mail to Paris); ✓
- ✓ 13. LOWE'S STATION- 1/18/1860, Alonzo Morrow; 7/16/1861, Thomas J. Scott; 8/15/1861, Solomon Low (sic); Disc. 1/25/1862; Re-est. 3/11/1862, Thomas Henderson; Disc. 3/30/1863; Re-est. 4/6/1866, Solomon Low; Disc. 11/3/1870; ✓
- ✓ 14. JACKSTOWN- 4/2/1866, Aquilla Robey; 7/10/1866, Alvin H. Robey; 6/20/1867, Barton W. Smith; Disc. 8/18/1868; Re-est. 10/28/1889, John F. Wasson; Disc. 12/3/1890 (no papers sent); Re-est. 8/7/1891, Walter P. Smith; 4/20/1895, John F. Wasson; Disc. 2/23/1904 (mail to Carlisle), rescinded 3/31/1904; Disc. 8/29/1905, effective 9/14/1905 (mail to Paris); ✓
- (Harrison ✓
Co.) 15. COLVILLE- 5/6/1867, Henry H. Talbert; Disc. 4/22/1870; ✓
- ✓ 16. CANE RIDGE- 5/15/1876, Beverly B. Bramblet; 7/27/1881, Thomas Ashbrook.... 5/29/1900, John A. Skillman; Disc. 8/29/1905, effective 9/14/1905, (mail to Paris); ✓
- ✓ 17. LITTLEROCK (sic)- 6/22/1882, Benjamin F. Wilson; 10/28/1884, John A.L. Wilson; 6/10/1887, Wm. O. Evans; Disc. 11/17/1906 (mail to Paris); ✓
- ✓ 18. REUBEN- 12/13/1882, Reuben Cavander (sic); Disc. 7/13/83 (papers to Centreville); ✓
- ✓ 19. AUSTERLITZ- 4/23/1884, James M. Whaley; 8/25/1885, Charles Honaker..... ✓

Disc.

BOURBON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (4)

- ✓ 20. BUDTOWN- 7/7/1884, John Cunningham; 1/16/1890, Mary E. Cunningham.... 8/28/1895, Henry C. Whaley; name changed to Escondida, 9/21/1895, Thomas E. Clay; 2/15/1896, William Cunningham.... 8/18/1904, James R. Price; Disc. ✓
4/14/1906, effective 5/14/1906, rescinded 5/15/1906;
Disc. 3/8/1926, effective 3/31/1926 (mail to Paris);
- ✓ 21. STONEY POINT- 8/5/1858, Susan Peters; 6/10/1863, John W. Fox; Disc. 8/14/1863; Re-est. 12/15/1863, John W. Fox; 3/1/1867, Miss Amanda W. Peters; 8/19/1869, Edmund Lyng; (given as Stony Point in the 4th and 5th volumes of the ✓
Registers); 9/29/1881, J.W. Fox; 11/22/1881, Mrs. Agnes Arkle.... 7/10/1889, Maria McDowell; Disc. (mail to Austerlitz), 10/3/1891; Re-est. 12/14/1891, Bridget Kenny; Disc. 8/1/1892 (mail to Austerlitz);
- ✓ 22. KISERTON- 9/20/1890, John W. Harris; 12/23/1896, George W. Estes.... 4/26/1899, James T. Kiser (he was the 4th ✓
postmaster); 8/21/1908, Harry B. Larkin; Disc. 12/31/1912 (mail to Kite);
- ✓ 23. ELIZABETH- 1/12/1891, Charles B. Cox; Disc. 1/31/1914 ✓
(mail to Paris);
- ✓ 24. KERSLAKE- 3/28/1892, Samuel Kerslake; Disc. 4/22/1892 ^{either 1892 or} 1893 ✓
(no papers sent);
- ✓ 25. WILLIAM- 6/22/1892, Wm. H. Sanders; Disc. 5/5/1893 (no ✓
papers sent);
- ✓ 26. OSGOOD- 6/1/1893, John W. L^etton, Jr.; 7/9/1894, David ✓
S. Allen (no papers sent); 7/28/1894, Daniel D. Connors; 11/28/1894, David S. Allen; Disc. 6/15/1899 (papers sent to Millersburg); Re-est. 4/18/1900, James H. Martin; no date given, W.S. Hughes; Disc. 7/2/1901, effective 7/15/1901 (papers to Millersburg); Re-est. 4/4/1902, Wm. S. Hughes; Disc. 3/9/1903, effective 3/31/1903 (papers to Millersburg);
- ✓ 27. RUMMANSVILLE- 3/23/1894, Robert A. Rummans; 2/28/1895, ✓
Joseph Flora; name changed to Glenkenny, 5/1/1896, ✓
Joseph Flora; 2/27/1900, George A. Harper; Disc. 6/10/1905, effective 8/15/1905 (mail to Paris);