Garrard County's 232 square miles occupy parts of Kentucky's Inner and Outer Bluegrass and include, in the extreme southeast, the eastern end of its Highland Rim or Knobs section. It is an area of rolling hills, well suited to tobacco and stock raising, and extensively watered by streams of the Kentucky River system. The main channel of the Kentucky River separates Garrard on the north from Jessamine County. Two principal tributaries--Dicks River (with its Herrington Lake impoundment) and Paint Lick Creek form the county's western boundary with Mercer and Boyle Counties and its eastern boundary with Madison County, respectively. Other Kentucky River streams historically associated with Garrard County are Sugar and White Oak Creeks (branches of the main stream), Fall Lick, Drakes, Gilberts, and Boones Mill Creeks (of Dicks River), and Back and White Lick Creeks (of Paint Lick). Lancaster, the county's seat and its only incorporated community, is thirty five road miles south of downtown Lexington. Some 11,600 residents call the county home.

The first white settlement in the county may have been in 1775 by John Kennedy, of a leading pioneer family, on a fork of White Lick Creek that has since borne the family's name. The county, Kentucky's twenty fifth in order of formation, was organized by legislative act on December 17, 1796 from sections of Lincoln, Madison, and Mercer Counties and was thus wholly a part of the original Lincoln County, one of the three into which Virginia's Kentucky District had been divided in 1780. From Garrard County no other Kentucky counties were taken though, by December 1801, when Garrard assumed its present boundaries, several small areas had been added to it from Madison and Lincoln Counties. The county was named for Virginia-born James Garrard (1749-1822), a Revolutionary War veteran and
later Baptist preacher, who helped establish Kentucky as a state and served two terms as its second governor—from 1796 to 1804.

Lancaster, the county's seat, is a fifth class city with a 1990 population of some 3,400. It centers at the junction of US 27 and Ky 52, the approximate routes of two pioneer roads connecting Boonesborough with Harrodsburg and Lexington with Crab Orchard, and was first called Wallace's Crossroads for a resident, Major Andrew Wallace. In 1797 Capt. William Buford donated this site for the county's seat and petitioned the new court for the establishment of a town. It was surveyed and platted the following year by James Bledsoe, Jr., and named for what may have been the Pennsylvania birthplace of Buford's brother-in-law, Henry Pauling (or Pawling), one of the committee that had approved the site for the seat. The post office was established at least by January 1, 1801 as Lancaster Court House, with James G. Whelan, the first postmaster, but the name was shortened to Lancaster around 1811.

The county's second post office may have been Paint Lick if we accept the possibility that an office of this name was in operation around 1817, or that at least an effort had been made then to establish such an office. Mention is made in old, virtually illegible postal records of a Paint Lick post office in 1817. If the office did exist it was probably closed shortly thereafter. We know, though, that a Paint Lick post office was formally established (or re-established) on December 11, 1834 with James H. Spilman, postmaster, and, except for three years (1875-78) in Madison County, has operated in Garrard County ever since.

The viable village of Paint Lick extends for about a mile along Ky 52 west from Paint Lick Creek, nearly twelve miles east of Lancaster, and some twenty four miles from the Kentucky River. The creek, and later the village and its post office, were named for a salt lick along its bank, and
some nearby rocks and trees that Indians are said to have painted to mark a good spot to hunt the wild animals that came to drink there. Here, in 1776, Col. William Miller established Fort Paint Lick, which later became Paint Lick Station.⁴

Another early post office still serving its community is Bryantsville. The village of this name, just off the relocated US 27, nine miles northwest of Lancaster, was the site of Smith's Station that had been established in 1779 by the Rev. James Smith and his brother Henry. The station, later known as Smithtown, became Bryantsville in 1836 honoring another local family, John Bryant's. On the site of James' original log home, at the south end of the present village, his son Edmund built a brick tavern that was soon a major stage stop between Lexington and the famed Crab Orchard Springs resort. After two destructive fires the rebuilt building came to be known as Burnt Tavern. By this name, on March 17, 1818, Edmund established the local post office which, in April 1845, was renamed Bryantsville for the village.

A post office called Kennedy's may have been established around 1827. From August 1833 till it closed the following May, it was operated by Alexander R. McKee as Kennedyton. Nothing else is known of it or its location. It may have served the large plantation home of Thomas Kennedy (1757-1836), the most influential of John Kennedy's sons, who helped organize the county and was its first state representative. If so it would have been at or near his home, seven miles east of Lancaster, half a mile south of the present Ky 52, on the road to The Flatwoods.

To serve a Kentucky River landing, and later a small village just below the mouth of Hickman Creek, Philonzo L. Fitch opened the Fitchport post office. From February 2, 1839 through October 1842 this operated on the Garrard County banks, probably on the site of Sam Grant's
(pioneer) Station. In December 1843 the office was re-established as Boon's Knob on the Jessamine County side of the river and was later called Jessamine and Camp Nelson. This vicinity, on the present US 27, some fourteen miles nw of Lancaster, was recently developed as a tourist attraction with stores and specialty shops and the Camp Nelson CPO (1975-79).

From January 7, 1840 to May 1842 Richard P. West operated the Milan post office whose location and name derivation remain unknown.

One of the earliest settlements on the Kentucky River was at the mouth of Sugar Creek. As early as 1789, to what was then called Colliers Warehouse, pioneer farmers were bringing their hemp and tobacco crops to be shipped downstream. A town was soon laid out here, on land owned by the Oavisises, and named Quantico for what was then but a branch of the Potomac River in Prince William County, Virginia. By the 1820s little remained at the Kentucky River site. But on February 9, 1848 a post office was established a short distance down river and explicitly called Edinburg. Nelson McMannis and John T. Leavell operated it through October 1857.

It was not until July 1890 that another post office was established to serve this area. Oliver Perry Stone opened an office on Leavell Ridge, about one-quarter of a mile south of the river to be called Coy, probably for young Coy Sanders. Finding that name in use by a Marshall County post office, he called it Stone instead. In February 1901 Coy, then storekeeper, himself became postmaster, and in August 1912 had the office renamed Coy. By 1917, a year before it closed, the office had been moved to a site just north of Scotts Fork's confluence with Sugar Creek, half a mile up from the river.
Buckeye, the name of a church organized in 1804 (and later called the Liberty Baptist Church), was also given to a branch of Sugar Creek and to a community and its post office on Ky 39, nine miles northeast of Lancaster. The office, established on July 11, 1844 with James H. Letcher, the first postmaster, served this once thriving village centered on the church that had been named for a nearby buckeye tree, long a community landmark. Two churches and the smallest of the county's four consolidated elementary schools are all that remain of the community whose post office closed in September 1915.

Somewhere on the stream for which it was named was the Back Creek post office. Joel N. Ramsey was its only postmaster from July 20, 1854 to September 1859. This Paint Lick Creek tributary had been named by John Maxwell at least by 1781 though only local traditions have accounted for its name derivation. According to the late Forrest Calico, the county's leading twentieth century historian, the area drained by this stream was early considered "back country" or "back of the cane." Perhaps it was named for the pioneer family of Herman Back (who died in 1797) and his son Joseph (ca. 1740-1831). Or it could be that, following an attack on area pioneer settlements, some Indians were driven back to the banks of this stream.

A mile west of Paint Lick, on the north bank of Henderson Branch of Paint Lick Creek, the Lowell post office was established on October 25, 1858. The first postmaster was the local storekeeper, James H. Spilman (probably Paint Lick's first postmaster some twenty four years earlier). The name, which was later (1868) also applied to the L&N Railroad station and the small village that grew up around it, has never been explained. The county never had any Lowell families. After an intermittent existence, the post office closed for good in March 1917.
From April 26, 1867 to January 1870 William P. Prewitt had a post office called **Spoonsville** on one of the east side branches of Back Creek. According to historian Calico, it was named for a local storekeeper, Robert F. Spoon(e), but no record of such a man or of this family name has been found in nineteenth century county records. Yet families of Spoonamore are known to have been living in Garrard County by mid-century, and Lincoln County records identify an early Dicks River landowner named Jacob Spoonums. On March 10, 1886 Mrs. Eliza Ellison re-established the post office, but by then Spoon was in use elsewhere, as were her other suggested names Freedom (for the nearby Baptist church) and Ellison. The name chosen for the office was Nina, that of the daughter of the new school teacher who had given her name also to the local school. In 1902 the post office was moved one mile northeast to what is now the junction of the Nina Ridge (Ky 1666) and Ross Roads, where it continued to serve the Spoonville community until it closed in July 1913.

On the Jessamine County side of the Kentucky River, opposite the mouth of Paint Lick Creek, Vinson Brumfield established the Brumfield post office on May 18, 1868. Exactly thirteen months later the office moved across the river to a site 13½ miles nw of Lancaster where, as Saunders Ferry (sic), it was operated by Joseph P. Turner through January 1871.

On April 19, 1900 the office was re-established by Thomas House as Giles, probably honoring a local man, Virginia-born Giles Sanders. (Was it his ferry?) In 1910, from its site just below the mouth of Paint Lick Creek, it was moved one quarter mile up the present Ky 39 where it continued to operate through March 1912.
The family of Allen Hiatt, who owned 2,000 acres some three miles east of Lancaster, gave its name to a station on the L&N Railroad's Richmond Branch that was completed in 1868. A store was soon opened here, and on July 15 of the following year the post office of Hyattsville was established with John W. East, postmaster. The office was discontinued in July 1917 and the station closed by 1934. The store is gone too, and only the local church remains to mark the community that centered at the junction of the present Ky 52 and 1295.9

A short-lived post office called Herington (sic) was established on November 8, 1871 with William T. Hurt, postmaster, some four miles northeast of Byantsville, on or near a branch of Sugar Creek. It may have been named for either families of Herring, who had lived in Garrard County since the early nineteenth century, or descendants of James and Samuel Herrington, who were listed in the 1830 county Census. There was certainly no connection between this office (which closed in December 1873) and the thirty five mile long, 3,600 acre Herrington Lake which borders the county on the west. This Dicks River impoundment was created in 1925 on the completion of the then world's largest rock filled dam, three miles up from the Kentucky River, and named for Lewis Butler Herrington, the Georgia-born and raised attorney and officer of the Kentucky Utilities Company that had developed it. Herrington, a Richmond and later Louisville resident, had once represented Madison County in the Kentucky Legislature.

After several vicinity moves the post office of Buena Vista, established on January 21, 1878, with John H. Dickerson, postmaster, ended its days (in August 1964) at the junction of Ky 152 and 753, twelve miles northwest of Lancaster. The community it served was sometimes also called Harmony for the local Presbyterian church, organized around
1820, and extant. The post office was probably named for the Mexican War battle (1847) which had several Garrard County casualties.

The post office of Hogback which storekeeper William T. West operated from September 27, 1881 to July 1882 was on Sugar Creek, probably at or very near the pioneer settlement of Three Forks, half a mile north of Judson. The settlement's name refers to the three forks of Sugar Creek, though only its Middle and West Forks actually meet here, East Fork joining the main stream over a mile above. The derivation of the Hogback name has never been determined.

Storekeeper William D. Marksbury established two post offices in the late nineteenth century. One, which he named Marksbury, operated on the present US 27, 5½ miles northwest of Lancaster, from April 4, 1883 to September 1915. The other, which he called Marcellus, for reasons as yet unknown, was nearly three miles northwest, about half a mile from Herrington Lake, on the present Ky 34. This was established on December 9, 1893 to serve saw and grist mills and a local store. After several short distance moves, it closed in December 1933.

At the junction of the present Ky 39 and 1131, five miles northeast of Lancaster, was the one time village and post office of McCreary. William M. Gulley started the office on January 29, 1886 and it operated through April 1914. There is no evidence that it was named for Kentucky's Governor James B. McCreary (1875-79). The name might have been corrupted from McQuerry, that of the descendants of William McQuerry who had settled on nearby Sugar Creek before 1800.

The tree-covered plateau long known as The Flatwoods was served in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by two post offices. For twenty nine years (from September 13, 1886) storekeeper Wyatt H. Furr operated the Flatwood post office at the head of Drakes Creek, about
eight miles southeast of Lancaster. About a mile east, probably on the present Ky 1972, near Graveyard Hill, Sarah E. Hammack, one of Kentucky's few women cobblers, maintained the Hammack post office from September 29, 1888 to April 1906.

Todd Scott (ne 1838), a storekeeper, is believed to have been the name source of the shortlived (April 14, 1887 to September 1888) post office of Toddville at the junction of the present US 27 and Ky 152, 1½ miles northeast of Bryantsville. J.C. Huston was its only postmaster.

One of the four post offices serving Garrard County railroad stops on the L&N's Richmond line (between Lancaster and Estill Station) was Point Leavell [lehv/ai], about two miles southeast of Hyattsville. The station and office (which operated between May 14, 1887 and May 1912) were named either for John Y. Leavell, a Lancaster banker, who had helped arranged for the line's development just after the Civil War, or his brother Louis Y., who earlier owned land on the adjacent Richmond Rd. (Ky 52). Or both.

A small settlement on Ky 954, 12½ miles southeast of Lancaster, may first have been called Linchburg until John Myham Carter brought his family here from Rockcastle County and opened a store and grist mill. On April 29, 1890 he established the local post office which he named Cartersville for his family. On his death in 1908 he was succeeded by his nephew John Daniel Carter who ran the office until February 1925 when it closed and the store was sold. Another store still serves this small community at the edge of the Knobs.

Manse, a small hamlet on Ky 52, has been centered on the Old Paint Lick Presbyterian Church, nine miles east of Lancaster. It was first called Old Paint Lick for the church that, in 1793, was built at the site
of the present Paint Lick Cemetery, one quarter of a mile northwest, and by 1830 had been moved to the location it still occupies. When the local post office was established on May 7, 1890 (with William S. Fish, postmaster) it was called Manse to distinguish it from Paint Lick, 2½ miles northeast. Manse, the term customarily applied to Presbyterian parsonages, referred to a white brick structure just across the road that is still in use, though as a private residence. The office closed in April 1906.

On April 1, 1891, to serve the once thriving Mt. Hebron community on the present Ky 1355, eleven miles north of Lancaster, storkeeper John B. Bourne opened a post office he called Bourne. Little but the nearby Mt. Hebron Church survived its closing in April 1949, after the death of its fourth and longtime (forty years) postmaster, William S. Bowling.

When, in early 1891, Robert A. Stone was unable to name his new post office on Sugar Creek, five miles north of Lancaster, for his six year old son, Victor, he chose Judson instead. Whence Judson is still unknown. Calico's county history refers to a Judson Fork of Sugar Creek but does not locate it; nor does he date it to indicate whether the name had preceded the establishment of the post office. At least two families of Judson were living in the county by 1900. Could the post office have been named for Moses Judson (no 1862), a Buckeye district farmer? It closed in February 1935.

The name of the distinguished Garrard County family of pioneer George Teater (1739-1815) was given to the village of Teatersville known to have been in existence at least by the early 1840s. The local post office on Ky 39, 6½ miles northeast of Lancaster, was not established, however, until June 1, 1893 (with storekeeper William Simpson, the first postmaster) and served the area between Buckeye and McCreary through June 1912.
Kirby Teater's store continued to operate for many years but it, too, is gone.

From August 28, 1894 through February 1904 Sweeney Morgan ran the Sweeney post office on the Crab Orchard Rd. (Ky 39), in the vicinity of the Gilberts Creek Church, 4½ miles south of Lancaster.

A post office called Bettice was operated by Robert C. Hamilton from September 26, 1894 thru 1895 on the present Ky 52, a little over two miles west of Lancaster, and named for the local Bettis brothers—William (1853-1938) and Robert (1854-1916), probably descendants of pioneer John Bettis. The curious spelling of the post office name can not be explained though it should be noted that the family's name was spelled Bettus in the 1880s Census. Bettis is probably the correct spelling. Contemporary maps show a mile long Bettis Lane joining Ky 52 at the post office site.

A short distance west of Paint Lick Creek and some two miles north of Lowell were the shortlived post offices of Pullins and Leaf. The first was operated from September 13, 1895 to July '96 by David C. Pullins (1860-1940). When Edwin W. Norris re-established it in July 1897, the Pullins name was replaced inexplicably by Leaf, but the office lasted only six months. It is not known if the two offices were at the same site.

Garrard's shortest lived post office (from April 23 through September 1904) was Dripping Springs which served the family-style summer resort just above the mouth of Indian Branch of Falls Lick Creek near the Lincoln County line. This resort, whose magnesium water attracted people who couldn't or wouldn't visit the nearby Crab Orchard Springs, had been named for the continual dripping of the spring water into a pool at the foot of a slate wall. The spa ceased operations in the 1920s and nothing marks the site today.
One of the county's Hackley families (which included a Civil War sheriff, George Hackley) gave its name to a post office on the present Ky 1295, just east of Back Creek and some seven miles east of Lancaster. Thomas Kelley, the first postmaster, was a brother-in-law of Samuel Hackley. The office operated from May 5, 1904 through July 1914.

Somewhere between Lancaster and Flatwood and some two miles south of Point Leavell were the two sites, 1½ miles apart, of the Spainey post office. It was established on July 25, 1904 and named for the family of its first postmaster, Mollie Spainhower, a descendant of Henry Spainhower (1809-1901). Henry, a North Carolina native, was a furniture and casket maker who settled with his family on Back Creek in 1844. The office, at its second site, four miles south of Lancaster, was discontinued in September 1915.

Loyd was another early twentieth century post office whose location has not yet been determined. It is believed to have been on the ridge, half a mile east of Sugar Creek, between Judson and McCreary and some six miles north of Lancaster. It was established on September 13, 1907 and named for Loyd L. Sanders, its first postmaster. It was in third postmaster, Kirby Teater's store when it closed in August 1910.

Garrard's last post office was in or just south of Polly's Bend, four miles north of Buena Vista. Since Polly, the name preferred by its only postmaster, Richard D. Woods, was already in use in Letcher County, the office was named Red Wing instead. The bend had been named for an antebellum owner, Polly McMurtry, but whence Red Wing is not known. The office operated from April 13, 1910 through September 1911.
Of Garrard County's thirty nine post offices, eight served identifiable communities (villages) at some time. Only three surviving offices (Lancaster, Paint Lick, and Bryantsville) still do. Lancaster, the seat, is the county's only extant incorporated community. The names of nine post offices were not those originally proposed for them. Five offices served communities with other names, and five had name-changes.

Twenty four offices were named for local or area persons/families. One was given the name of a distant place. Another was named for a Mexican War battle. Three had geographic name sources and one referred to a local building. Two were transferred the names of nearby features. The derivations of seven remain unknown, and the precise locations of seven (Kennedyton, Milan, Back Creek, Herington, Pullins, Leaf, and Loyd) have not been determined.

**Note:** The distances given for most of the offices are road miles from downtown Lancaster.

**FOOTNOTES**

1. This main southside tributary of the Kentucky River heads at Brodhead in northwest Rockcastle County and extends for roughly forty five miles northwest to the river just above the High Bridge. Though the stream is identified as Dix River on contemporary maps and records and has been officially so designated by the US Board on Geographic Names, many historians and this writer prefer to acknowledge its most likely historical derivation in the Cherokee "Capt. Dick", and continue to call it Dick's River. Our position is simply that Dix is a corruption of the proper name for this stream and, to quote the late Louisville Courier-Journal writer, W.S. Kaltenbacker, a "perversion of Kentucky history".
It is generally accepted that some Long Hunters (probably Joseph Drake for whom Drakes Creek was named, and the Skaggs Brothers), while searching for game in the winter of 1769/70, met an English-speaking Indian who called himself "Captain Dick." He directed them to his stream where they would be satisfied by the deer and bear they would find along its banks. They were to hunt their fill and then go home. From about 1781 till the early 1850s land records and maps invariably identified the stream as Dick's River. The misspelling has been traced back to an error by a Mercer County clerk which, apparently, was allowed to go unchallenged.

2. The county's establishment came as a partial response to the transfer of Madison County's seat from Milford to Richmond.

3. During much of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the village actually straddled the Madison County line with a number of homes located east of the creek.

4. Clay Sutton of Lancaster once offered a dramatic but entirely fanciful account of the name. In a 1927 article in the Lexington Herald he told of how the Indians had punished a white hunter for violating a squaw by hanging him by his heels from a tree. They then slit his throat and splashed his blood on the trunks of nearby sycamore trees as a warning against similar white depredations.

5. See the chapter on Jessamine County post offices in my Post Offices of Kentucky's Bluegrass, 1993, Pp.

6. According to Fairfax Harrison, Landmarks of Old Prince William, 1964, Pp. 52, 389, it was only years later that the name Quantico was given to a town, and later yet to the Marine training camp. This Indian name, meaning "by the long stream", was in use at least by 1700.
7. For one possible derivation of Edinburg, see the Edenton entry in my Post Offices of Kentucky's Bluegrass, Pp.

8. Other name sources have been suggested but with no substantiation:
   John Giles had acquired 500 acres on Sugar Creek by 1783. Stephen Giles Letcher, a Lancaster pioneer bricklayer, helped build the county's first court house and was the father of future Kentucky Governor Robert P. Letcher.

9. The spelling discrepancy has not been explained; Hiatt is the correct spelling of this pioneer Garrard family's name.

10. According to Collins' 1847 history. The family's name, though spelled through most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as Teater, was given as Teter in early county records. Pioneer George and his sons, William, George, Jr., and Samuel, had acquired much Garrard County land in the 1780s.
REFERENCES:

1. Ballard, Patricia, Librarian, Garrard Co. Public Library, interviewed by the writer on 4/21/1978


5. Ibid., letters to thr writer, 5/3/1969 and 5/21/1969


7. Kinnaird, Dr. J.B. *Looking Backward* (Historical Sketches of Lanc. and Garrard Co., 1796-1924, from Authentic Sources and Tradition Set Out in Chronological Order), ca. 1924


10. Ibid., *Post Offices of Kentucky's Bluegrass*, Lake Grove, Oreg.: The Depot, 1993


The Post Office at Lancaster, Garrard County, Ky. was established in 1801.

Mr. James G. Whelan was the first Post Master and the Post Office was in a log house which is still standing on Richmond Street, directly across from the Ford Garage.

Benjamin Franklin, the first Post Master General said: "The Post Office helps mightily in giving substance to the American ideal of freedom of expression. The right of men to speak freely, it should be noted, is not primarily on oral matters, to be meaningful it must be freely translated into letters, books, newspapers, magazines and all other printed matter. And then by the speediest and safest way, these written ideas must reach those who know and understand if they are to defend the liberties we cherish so dearly, including an uncensored postal service. The right which we enjoy to communicate freely with one another to express our ideas without fear of censorship is a priceless heritage of free men and distinguishing characteristics of our American way of life."

Shortly after my return from the Army at the close of World War I, I applied for a position as rural mail carrier and obtained the job, beginning work Dec. 20, 1920. I served almost 27 years as rural carrier. The first eleven years I used a horse and buggy because the roads were so bad in some places one had to walk and lead the horse much of the time in Winter.

I was appointed Post Master October 15, 1948 and retired July 19, 1963.

From the beginning of my work in the Postal Service I took a great interest in the entire operation throughout the country because the Postal System is a much greater operation than the ordinary layman can ever imagine.

The receiving and dispatching of the mails at that time both incoming and outgoing was a most intricate system and the service was better at that time than ever before or since because the mail traveled mostly over a vast railroad system that operated almost on a minute schedule.

Today our mails are dispersed to district centers, carelessly thrown together—all classes and carelessly handled by employees not interested in the job, where the older clerks and officials tended promptly to every detail of the service. Air Mail may be one exception at the present time.

The Lancaster Post Office was established in 1801 on the L & N Railroad, a branch between Louisville and Richmond, Kentucky running West to East through the county.

From Lancaster to the Madison County line on the Railroad in rotation were: Hyattsville, Point Leavell, Lowell, Paint Lick. Before the RFD service routes were established in 1905 Star Routes delivered the mail to smaller post offices in the county in spring wagons, buggies or on horseback.

The Burkeve Star Route out of Lancaster in 1900 and before was driven by a colored man, Uncle Lewis Burnam, in a spring wagon. In the Summer he drove one horse, in the Winter two horses. He carried mail sacks to rural post offices—Guy, McQueary, Teatersville and Buckeye. From Burkeve, Mr. Bronson Locker, for years, carried the mail on horse back or in a buggy to Lloyd, Coy, and Giles located in the Northern part of the county.
A Star Route out of Lancaster went to Bryantsville, Marksbury, Bourne, Davistown, Buena Vista, Marcellus, Judson and Toddville. This route was carried by a man named Clark, about the turn of the century.

Another Star Route carried by Uncle Sam Palmer, colored, from Point Leavell went to Hammock, Furr and Sweeney.

A spring wagon star route out of Paint Lick went to Cartersville and Manse, the last carrier being a Mr. Davis. There was also a short star route by horse back from Paint Lick, Lowell, Hackly, and Nina.

The histories of these old offices is very vague in most instances but while Post Master, I obtained a map from the Dept. in Washington dated 1880 and I know the names and locations of all the offices named to be correct. I also know by my early experience with horse and buggy in the early 1920's that these old carriers had many bad roads, snow and high water problems but from talking with old residents of the different communities I found they seldom failed in their appointed rounds.

Modern people don't realize what a small volume of mail these men carried but they were most careful to deliver it with promptness.

At times, each office would have maybe from 1 to one half dozen letters and maybe 1 to 3 newspapers, in a mail sack. This, you know, was before parcel post or the enormous amount of trash mail we have today. Air Mail had never been dreamed of. Farm work was the main industry here, lack of education in rural areas made less interest in the mails.

Mr. J. Wade Walker
Tape Made April 14, 1978
Garrard County Public Library
Lancaster, Kentucky
GARRARD CO. POST OFFICES

✓ 1. Burnt Tavern-Bryantsville (2)
✓ 2. Kennedy's-Kenedyton (3)
✓ 3. Lancaster Ct. Hse-Lancaster (1)
✓ 4. Paint Lick (4)
✓ 5. Pitchport (5)
✓ 6. Milan (6)
✓ 7. Buckeye (7)
✓ 8. Edinburg (8)
✓ 9. Back Creek (9)
✓ 10. Lowell (10)
✓ 11. Spoonville-Nina (11)
✓ 12. Saunders Ferry (12)
✓ 13. Hyattsville (13)
✓ 14. Herington (sic) (14)
✓ 15. Hogback (15)
✓ 16. Buena Vista (16)
✓ 17. Marksbury (17)
✓ 18. McCreary (18)
✓ 19. Flatwood (19)
✓ 20. Toddville (20)
✓ 21. Pt. Leavell (21)
✓ 22. Hammack (22)
✓ 23. Cartersville (23)
✓ 24. Teatersville (24)
✓ 25. Manse (25)
✓ 26. Stone-Coy (26)
✓ 27. Bourne (27)
✓ 28. Judson (28)
✓ 29. Marcellus (29)
✓ 30. Sweeney (30)
31. Bettice (31)
32. Pullins (32)
33. Leaf
34. Giles (23) -> Sandina Ferry (Brunfield)
35. Dripping Springs (34)
36. Hackley (35)
37. Spainev (36)
38. Loyd (37)
39. (REXWING) Red Wing (sic) (38)
GARRARD COUNTY PLACE NAMES

1. LANCASTER: Were Dunn’s Spring & Hoskin’s X-Rds. two different places? Who, in particular, had come from the city of that name in Pa?

2. BRYANTSVILLE: When did Jas. Smith settle at the Burnt Tavern site? Where was the Burnt Tavern from the present Bryantsv? Was Henry Smith James’ son or brother or did he have a son and a bro. named Henry? Who was Edmund Smith? Was Smith Sta. ever called Smithtown? Why was name ch. to Bryantsville and when? More on the Bryants? What’s there now?

3. BUCKEYE: When & by whom lst settled? Ever have another name? What’s there now now?

4. PAINT LICK: Where was Wm. Miller’s Station from the community site? Where was the lick from the community site? Were the Lick & the sta. at the same site? Was the commu. named for the creek? When and by whom was the commu. itself est?
5. **HYATTSVILLE**: Named for Allen Hiatt, landowner? Is this the proper spelling of his name? Why ch. in spelling for the community? Who were Jack & Will Hiatt to Allen? (po est. 7/1869 with John East...) What's there now? Who and when 1st settled? When did the Hiatts arrive there, from where?


7. **TODDVILLE**: (po est. 4/1887, Jas. C. Huston; disc. the following yr) When & by whom settled, est? Ever have another name? Named for Todd Scott, storekeeper? What's there now?
8. **McCREADY**: Was it named for Ky's governor? When, why, and by whom? What's there now?

9. **POINT LEAVELL**: When & by whom settled or est? Ever have another name? Confirm: named for John Y. Leavell? Who was he and why was it named for him? Why "Point"? What's there now?

*10. **BOURNE**: (po est. 4/1891, John B. Bourne) (...)

11. **DAVIS TOWN**: Spelled two words? When and by whom 1st settled and est? What kind of place? Confirm: named for W.M. Davis, landowner? What's there now?
12. **LLOYD**: (or should it be spelled Loyd?) (po est., as Loyd, 9/1907, Loyd L. Sanders, 11/1909, Kirby Teater). Was it named for 1st pm? When & by whom settled, est? What's there now?

*13. **LOWELL**: (po est. 10/1858, Jas. H. Spilman...) (...)

*14. **BUENA VISTA**: (po est. 1/1878, John H. Dickerson...) (...)
15. CARTERSVILLE: 1st called Linchburg (ch. spl) When & by whom 1st settled? Why named Linchburg and why spelled this way? Which Carter was it renamed for and why? Who was Byham Carter? (po est. 4/1890, John B. Carter..) What's there now?

16. JUDSON: (po est. 4/1891, Robt. A. Stone...) (...)

17. MARCELLUS: (po est. 12/1893, Wm. D. Marksbury) (...
18. **TEATERSVILLE:** Is it spelled Teaterville or Teaterville?

19. **NINA:** (po est. 3/1896, Eliza Ellison...) Who was Nina? Was this community ever called *Spoons*ville? Why? When & by whom first settled, est? Why n.ch? What kind of place? What's there now?

20. **SWEENEY:** (po est. 3/1894, Sweeney Morgan) when & by whom est? When did Morgan arr and from whence did he come? More on him? What's there now? Ever have another name?
21. **CAMP DICK ROBINSON**: Was Hoskins X-Rds at this site? Who was the x-rds named for? When 1st settled? Ever a community at the site? Who was David Finley and what connection did he have with this place? What's at site now?

**OTHER PLACES/NAMES**:

22. Kennedytown
23. Fitchport
24. Milan
25. Edinburg
26. Back Creek
27. Saunders Ferry
28. Herrington
29. Hogback
30. Flatwood
31. Hammack
32. Manse
33. Coy (Stone)
34. Bettice
35. Pullins
36. Leaf
37. Giles
38. Dripping Springs
39. Hackley
40. Spainey
41. Red Wing
42. Camp Nelson Bridge
43. White Oak (Galilee)
44. Gaskins Camp
45. Gums Chapel
46. Three Forks
47. Ethridge
48. Fonso
49. Quantico (com)
50. Stringtown (com)
Garrard Co. communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bryantsville</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>had been Burnt Tavern (com)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Kennedytown</td>
<td>dpo</td>
<td>had been Kennedy's</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Lancaster (co. seat)</td>
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<td>had been Wallace Crossroades Station</td>
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<td>4. Paint Lick</td>
<td>(po and com)</td>
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<td>5. Fitchport</td>
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<td>6. Milan</td>
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<td>7. Buckeye (dpo and com)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Edinburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Back Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Lowell (dpo) (com)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Spoonville</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Saunders Ferry (dpo)</td>
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<td>had been Blumfield in Jessamine Co.</td>
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<td>13. Hyattsville</td>
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<td>14. Herrington (dpo) (com)</td>
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<td>15. Buena Vista (dpo) (com)</td>
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<td>16. Marksbury (dpo) (com)</td>
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<td>17. McCready (dpo) (com)</td>
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<td>18. Nina (dpo) (com)</td>
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<td>19. Flatwood (dpo)</td>
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<td>20. Toddville (dpo)</td>
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<td>21. Point Leavell (dpo) (com)</td>
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<td>22. Hargrave (dpo) (com)</td>
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<td>23. Manse (dpo and com)</td>
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<td>old name</td>
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<td>24. Goy (dpo)</td>
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<td>had been Stone (com. called Stone)</td>
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<td>25. Bourne (dpo) (com)</td>
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<td>26. Judson (dpo) (com)</td>
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<td>27. Teatersville (dpo) (com)</td>
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<td>28. Marcellus (dpo) (com)</td>
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<td>29. Sweeney (dpo)</td>
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<td>35. Hackley (dpo) (com)</td>
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<td>36. Spaine (dpo)</td>
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<td>37. Loyd (sic) (dpo)</td>
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<td>38. Red Wing (dpo)</td>
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<td>40. Camp Dick Robinson (com)</td>
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<td>41. Camp Nelson Bridge (com)</td>
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<td>42. Davis Town (sic) (com)</td>
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<td>43. White Oak (aka Galilee) (com)</td>
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<td>44. Gaskins Camp (com)</td>
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<td>45. Gums Chapel (com)</td>
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<td>46. Guy (com)</td>
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<td>47. New Union Nbr.</td>
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<td>48. Three Forks (Com)</td>
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<td>49. Wilson (popr)</td>
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<td>50. Ethridge (com)</td>
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<td>51. Fonso (com)</td>
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<td>52. Quantico (com)</td>
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<td>53. Stringtown (com)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* = sample
\( \) = residential
\( \) = excluded
\( \) = popr

Excluded: 3

NT = 51