THE POST OFFICES OF HENRY COUNTY

Henry shares its birthday with Gallatin County (as well as Muhlenberg and Cumberland Counties). On December 14, 1798 the Kentucky legislature authorized the establishment of Henry County wholly from Shelby County and named it for Patrick Henry (1736-1799), the twice governor of Virginia whose signature appeared on many of Kentucky's early land grants. From Henry's original territory were taken all or part of Oldham, Trimble, and Carroll counties. It assumed its present 289 square miles in January 1874 after losing some additional acreage to Oldham.

The eastern two-thirds of the county are drained by the meandering Kentucky River which for some thirty miles forms Henry's eastern border with Owen County. Principal Henry County tributaries of that stream are Canes Run, Drennon, Six Mile, Pot Ripple, and Stevens Creeks. The Little Kentucky River, which joins the Ohio about three-fourths of a mile west of the mouth of the Kentucky, drains most of the western third of the county.

The county's first settlements of any consequence were made in the 1790s by thirty four families of Dutch descent in the area between Pleasantville and Defoe and along the middle reaches of Six Mile Creek. Long essentially an agricultural county, Henry began to diversify its economy after the Second World War with some light industry in its larger towns. The 1990 Census counted nearly 13,000 residents.

Most of the post offices described in this chapter will be located by road miles from the junction of US 421 and Ky 146 in New Castle. the county's seat, which is thirty one road miles ene of downtown Louisville.

The sixth class city of New Castle was founded as the seat of the new county on the latter's inception. Its post office was established as New Castle or Henry Court House in early 1805 with Dennis Abbott, postmaster. Its name source remains a matter of conjecture. Some, on the basis of the town's having been settled by Virginians, say it was named for the Charlottesville home of one of Thomas Jefferson's sisters. Others assume it refers to the town in Delaware which honored the Earl of Newcastle. No one has suggested a derivation from the city in northern England; and the town in western Pennsylvania was not established till 1802. Kentucky's New Castle, which now has some 900 residents, was incorporated in February 1817.

Henry County's second post office may have been the shortlived and as yet unlocated Campbell's Mills (1826). It could have been a forerunner of Campbellsburg (see below) or even in Henry's territory that became a part of another county. No one knows anything about it.

The sixth class city of Pleasureville until December 1961 was two separate towns distinguished as North Pleasureville and South Pleasureville. A mile apart, they were at the west end of the pioneer Old Dutch Tract, the communal settlement of thirty four Dutch Huguenot families on several thousand acres acquired in 1786 from Squire Boone. The older of the two towns, North Pleasureville, was first called Bantatown [bahn/tə/town] for the family of Cornelius Banta who built the first home on the site, or for Abraham Banta, the leader of the Dutch settlers. The post office established here in 1828 was called Pleasureville by which name the community was incorporated in 1842. According to local tradition, this name was derived from a visitor's

remarks about his pleasure at being among such pleasant people as were living at this place.

In the early 1850s the Louisville and Frankfort (later Louisville and Nashville) Railroad was built through the southern end of Henry County on its way to the Kentucky capital. At a point a mile south of Pleasureville a depot was located which became the nucleus of another community called Pleasureville Depot. To this were attracted many of the businesses of the earlier Pleasureville. In 1874 the Pleasureville post office was also moved here, retaining its name. To fill the void left at the other place, James W. Clark in 1879 established the North Pleasureville post office which operated till 1963.

Though the two towns united in the winter of 1961-62[1], oldtimers at least, continued to distinguish them as North Town and South Town. Pleasureville now extends along Ky 241 from a point a few hundred yards within Shelby County to the original North Pleasureville. The latter centers at the junction of 241 and US 421, one mile north of the center of South Town. Roughly half of the 760 residents counted in the 1990 Census live in each section. The post office continues to operate from South Town, 7 3/4 miles southeast of New Castle.

Another post office that probably served the eastern end of the Low Dutch Tract was Demaree. Its location is not known but I conjecture it was on land heired by the descendants of Samuel Demaree, Sr., one of the original Dutch settlers, just north of the future Defoe. A younger Samuel Demaree was its only postmaster between February and October 1829.

A post office called <u>Brent's</u> may have been at or near the site of the later <u>Turner's Station</u>. On the Burr map (1838), this post office, in operation between April 7, 1828 and mid January 1843, is shown on Mill Creek, just below the then Gallatin (later Carroll County) line, and eleven road miles north of New Castle. (Turner's Station will be discussed below). It was named for Dr. Sanford Brent (1800-1892), a Campbellsburg area physician, later turned farmer, who was the first of its two postmasters.

The fifth class city of <u>Campbellsburg</u> now extends west for one and a half miles along US 421 from its junction with Ky 55. At what may earlier have been called <u>Campbellsville</u> for a local family, a town was established by the legislature on January 29, 1840 and given the name <u>Chiltonsville</u> for the family of Charles Chilton, a town trustee and the local postmaster, who would shortly be elected to the state legislature. Three weeks later another act changed the town's name to <u>Campbellsburg</u>. The first post office definitely known to have served this vicinity was established on February 25, 1830 as the inexplicably named <u>Benevola</u>. John H. Oliver, its first postmaster, was succeeded in March 1836 by Chilton. In September 1840 the post office too became <u>Campbellsburg</u>.

The arrival of the Louisville Cincinnati and Lexington (or Short Line, later L&N) Railroad at a point half a mile east of Campbellsburg and the erection of a depot there in 1869 led to a population shift and shortly to the distinction between <u>Old Campbellsburg</u> and <u>Campbellsburg Station</u>. The post office and other busineses were then moved to the vicinity of the Station. On March 20, 1876 the community around the station was incorporated as <u>New Campbellsburg</u>, though locally it continued for awhile as <u>Campbellsburg Station</u>.

In recent years the corporate boundaries of this community were extended west to Boyer Road (within a mile of I-71) and now include most of Old Campbellsburg. The town is now simply Campbellsburg, and its 600 residents (1990 Census) are still served by the post office at the junction of US 421 and Ky 997, 7½ miles north of New Castle.

In the early 1830s the Wallace family opened a warehouse at the mouth of Six Mile Creek, some fourteen miles east of New Castle. To serve the community growing up around it the post office of Wallaceville was established on June 22, 1833. It was maintained by Henry Moore through May 1835 when it closed. On July 3, 1840, shortly after the building of Kentucky River's Lock Number Two, just below the Six Mile confluence, the post office was reopened as Lockport with Alexander D. Williams, postmaster. The community, incorporated in this name in 1854, soon became a prosperous river port and mill town. However, it has barely survived a series of floods and the recent closing of its post office.

The two rail lines through Henry County that became a part of the L&N system gave rise to several stations with post offices. One of these lines, the route of the old Louisville and Frankfort Railroad between LaGrange and the state capital, was completed in 1851. Within a few years stations were located at Jericho, Smithfield, Eminence, Spring Hill, and Pleasureville.

Jericho, some two miles from the Oldham County line, acquired its post office from Hendrensville (sic), one mile north. Postal service for the community of Hendronsville was initiated on October 18, 1830 with James Buchanan as its first postmaster. In February

1836 a legislative act renamed that community Beech Grove to avoid confusion with another Kentucky place[2], though it continued for most of the century as Hendrensville. On May 7, 1852 the post office moved to the newly established Jericho station (with James H. Moore, postmaster), taking that name. By the time the office closed in 1965 rail service through southern Henry County had been discontinued. The derivations of the Hendrensville and Jericho names are not known.

Eminence, the county's largest town, was also organized as a station on the Louisville and Frankfort. Its name may have been derived from its being at the highest point on this rail line (939 feet above sea level). The first post office to serve this area was established as Bayard on March 2, 1836, about a mile within Shelby County and probably two miles south of the new station. On June 20, 1850 Nathan J. Wells had the office moved to the tracks and renamed for the new town and station.

Eminence is now a fourth class city with a 1990 population of slightly more than 2,000. It is centered at the junction of Ky 22 and 55, four miles south of New Castle. It is also the county's main industrial town with factories making steel and copper products, electric amplifiers, magnetizers, and sporting goods. The origin of Bayard is not known, but one might wonder if it could have honored the Delaware congressman who was one of the American signers of the Treaty of Ghent that ended the War of 1812.

Some 2½ rail miles southeast of Jericho and 4 3/4 rail miles west of Eminence was the Smithfield station. It was named for Thomas Smith (1790-1850), the onetime New Castle merchant who later engaged in land speculation and, as president of the Louisville and Frank-

fort Railroad, succeeded in getting its tracks laid through Henry County instead of neighboring Shelby. Following its incorporation in March 1870, Smithfield enjoyed some success as a factory town producing brooms, cigars, and chewing gum. The post office, established on March 10, 1851 with Fleet H. Goodridge, postmaster, still serves this sixth class city, the county's smallest, with only 115 residents (1980 Census). Now centering at the junction of Ky 322 and 1861, the town is 6 3/4 miles southwest of New Castle.

The first post office serving Hill Spring Station, 2½ rail miles east of Eminence, and 6¼ miles sse of New Castle, was established as Midview on October 9, 1851, with Robert H. Ellis, postmaster. By September 1863 when it closed, the local community and station were known as Belleview. The office was re-established in July 1864 (with William O. Brewer, postmaster) as Hill Spring. Thenceforth, till that office closed in late February 1918, both Hill Spring and Belleview were used interchangeably for the station and community. Though there is nothing at the site now but some homes, published maps identify it as Bellview (sic). None of these names has been explained. (Incidentally, the Belleview name was in use by a Christian County post office between 1846 and 1892.)

The last station before the Louisville and Frankfort tracks left Henry County was Pleasureville Depot, 1 3/4 miles east of Hill Spring-Bellview. (See above).

One of the most curiously named places in Kentucky is Port Royal. The as yet unexplained name suggests a river site, but this small village has actually been on a hill, over a mile from the Kentucky River. More precisely, since the early nineteenth century, it has

centered at the junction of Ky 199 and Cane Run Road, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles nne of New Castle, and has been the trading center for northeastern Henry County. Its river outlet was a large boat dock later called Lane's Landing which, for a short time, had its own post office. The Port Royal post office was established on September 14, 1837 with John Boulware, postmaster, and still serves several stores and shops, two churches, and a number of homes. (Could Kentucky's Port Royal have been named for Virginia's, on the Rappahannock, just below Fredericksburg? Or for South Carolina's near Beaufort?)

The Lane's Landing post office, a quarter of a mile below the mouth of Cane Run, was established on May 22, 1893 and served two stores and the public landing till May of the following year. John W. Jones, the first of its two postmasters, had first proposed to call the office Chimney but then settled for the name of the landing operated by a family of Lanes.

A post office established as Mount Hope on August 17, 1839, with Nathaniel Mothershead, postmaster, was then in Oldham County. In February 1842 that area became a part of Trimble County, and in March 1850 it became a part of Henry County. Then on April 22, 1846, with Julius Wilhoite as postmaster, the post office's name was changed to Sligo, ostensibly for the city and county in northwestern Ireland.

Among the several stations established on the Louisville Cincinnati and Lexington (or Short Line, later L&N) Railroad when it was built through the western part of Henry County in 1869 was Pendleton. Named for a local family, perhaps that of J.T. Pendleton, it has been six rail miles northeast of LaGrange and two road miles south of Sligo. To this new station, on September 20, 1869, John

M. Barbour moved the Sligo post office and renamed it Pendleton.

Sligo, however, has continued as a viable community on US 42, just short of the Oldham County line and 10½ miles wnw of New Castle. It even had its own post office again, though for only a short time in 1892-93, with Albert S. Morgan, postmaster. Pendleton also continues as a viable community with a couple of businesses and its extant post office.

Henry's shortest-lived post office, Callaway's Cross Road, whose location is not known, operated only between April 18 And August 11, 1840. Richard Callaway, its probable name source, was its only postmaster. Perhaps this Richard Callaway (1798-1846) is the one buried in the Highlands-Callaway family cemetery on Ky 22, east of Eminence. Also buried there Was Col. John Callaway (1775-1825), a Henry County pioneer.

Almost as short-lived (January 8 through August 1861) and also unlocated was the Rockpoint post office maintained by William P. Gardner.

The first of the four post offices named for Drennon's Creek and with reference to other area features associated with that historic stream was Drennon's. This was established on November 21, 1844 with Willett R. Owen, postmaster. Its precise location is not known. It could have been at or near the future Springport on the Kentucky River, 1¼ below (north of) of the mouth of Drennons Creek, (and twelve miles northeast of New Castle) since in January 1855 (with Joseph P. Evins as postmaster) it took the Springport name. When Hannibal Skinner became postmaster in June 1858 it returned to Drennon and continued to operate through May 1859. The aptly

named Spring Port post office was re-established on February 2, 1859
with Miller S. Montgomery as postmaster and operated till May 1899.
By the 1870s the Spring Port post office was serving a community
with a number of riverport-type businesses and some 500 residents.
There is nothing there now.

Drennons Ridge, a north-south elevation south of the creek and
between it and the Kentucky River, nine miles east of New Castle,
gave its name to the post office of Drennan's Ridge (sic). This
was established on December 10, 1849, with William Barton, postmaster.
The following September his successor, Richard Shaw, had the name
changed to Franklinton. By 1878, when the crossroads community here
was incorporated as Franklinton, its several stores and other busi-
nesses were serving a couple of hundred residents. The post office
closed in 1958 and only a grocery and the Drennons Ridge Baptist
Church remain. Whence Franklinton? It is said to have been named
for a local family but nothing is known of them. A Thomas Franklin
is listed in the county's 1830 Census but his residence is not given.
And neither he nor any other Franklins are mentioned in 1840 and
1850 Censuses, nor in nineteenth century burial records.

The hamlet and still active post office of Bethlehem centers
at the junction of Ky 22 and 573, 6 3/4 miles ese of New Castle.
Though the origin of this name is not really known[3], local people
have been taking advantage of it for years. Every December the
local post office processes thousands of Christmas cards and letters
sent here from all over the world for its distinctive postmark. Since
1961 the local churches have co-sponsored the annual "Living Nativity"
in an old barn across the road from the post office. Local persons

and livestock represent all the characters of the nativity except for the Infant Jesus which is a doll.

Until 1954 the place, which may have been settled before 1800, was known as Mobley Stand, suggesting a stage stop named for the family that may have owned the site. John Mobley is listed in the Henry County Census from 1830 to 1850 though his residence is not located. The local post office was established on August 20, 1853 as Henrico, perhaps associating this county in some way with the one of that name in Virginia. But by February 1854 postmaster John Kephart had the office renamed Bethlehem. As such the local community was incorporated in March 1876. This was later annulled so the state could build a road through the town.

Sulphur is another station with an extant post office on the old LCL (L&N) Railroad. Three rail miles north of Pendleton, just east of the Little Kentucky, and eight miles northwest of New Castle, the community it served was first called Abbottsford for Marion and Wash Abbott, early settlers. The depot was built by a sulphur spring on land donated by Thomas H. Hancock in 1867, and the community by then was known as Sulphur. Hancock established the local post office on August 24, 1869 naming it Sulphur Fork for the stream which joins the Little Kentucky a few hundred yards north of the depot. In January 1880 the post office became Sulphur Station, and by November 1882 it was merely Sulphur. By the end of the century the town, incorporated as Sulphur in 1890, had become a fairly prosperous mill-town and rail shipping point. But it is no longer.

Some three miles north of Campbellsburg, the L&L established another station on land deeded by Joseph T. Ransdell. They called it Spring Hill for its location near the foot of the hill above Tom Barker's Spring. On September 20, 1869 Ransdell opened the Spring Hill Depot post office. But the town that developed around the depot and post office was incorporated, in March 1876, as Turners Station. In June 1879 the post office too took this name. The Turners were J.S. and T.J. Turner, who ran one of the five local stores, and their family's Virginia-born patriarch, Joseph Burch Turner (1803-1898), who had settled there early in the century with his pioneer parents and still lived nearby. Like most other railroad towns this one is but a shadow of what it once was. It was dis-incorporated in the 1970s, and there is little more there than its active post office just south of Ky 574 and ten miles north of New Castle.

Harpers Ferry sounds like it was named for a famous place on the Potomac River. Perhaps it was for although Edward G. Harper was a local mill operator and sometime postmaster, there was no ferry there, much less a place for one. It was on top of a hill, at the junction of the present Ky 561 and the Harpers Ferry Road, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles ese of New Castle. The nearest large stream, the Kentucky River, was $4\frac{1}{2}$ road miles east. Nevertheless, the post office was established as Harper's Ferry on May 16, 1870 with Bejnamin F. Hall, the first postmaster. By this time the place was home to several mills and tobacco factories. Harper himself became postmaster in 1877 and ran the office for a number of years. In 1894 the apostrophe in the post office's name was removed, and in late February 1914 the office was discontinued. Nothing marks the site today.

On February 10, 1875, at a point on the present Ky 389, half a mile southwest of the Kentucky River and about 1½ road miles west of Gratz, Allen M. Blanchard established a post office he called Lead Mines. This referred to the nearby lead deposits discovered shortly after the Civil War that were exploited from the 1870s through World War One. Two months after the office's establishment, Michael McAllister moved it to his store where he maintained it till it closed in late November 1880. Nothing is there now.

According to local tradition, a Mrs. LeCompte, when asked where her boy Lige was, would answer "he's up at his sweet home". She was referring to the place where the area men would assemble to trade and race their horses, swap stories, and generally pursue typically manly activities.[4] Thus it was that, on April 16, 1875, John S. Holmes established the Sweet Home post office on the present US 421, just north of the Shelby County line, and four miles ese of North Pleasureville. The office lasted till the following November, but the village, with its two stores, a mill, church, and several shops, endured. On October 3, 1884 the post office was re-established in postmaster Wesley Hall's store. His preferred name, Watterson, probably honoring Louisville Courier-Journal editor Henry Watterson (1840-1921), was replaced by Defoe [dee/foh], by which name the town was incorporated in May 1890. But the place continued to be popularly known as Sweet Home till the first World War. Whence Defoe is not known though it's entirely likely that it referred to the English writer. The post office recently closed and only the church and Smith's grocery remain.

An examination of late nineteenth century county maps reveals a rather impressive layout for a town called Gestville [ghehst/vihl] at Lock Number Three on the Kentucky River. Attempts to determine the origin of this name have been futile. No Gest families have been identified in county records. But it's very likely that this name was a corruption of Gistville, for on March 11 1862 the Kentucky legislature approved the establishment of a town by this name at that location. Furthermore, several related families of Gist [e.g. those of William N. (1811-1835) and William L. (1829-1895)] are known to have been living in the New Castle area at this time.

Anyhow, ambitious plans for the development of this place as a major logging town and river port were precluded by the replacement of the steamboat by the railroad and later by highway vehicles as a means of transportation. The local post office was not established till June 26, 1882 when George W. Lawrence, a local storekeeper and hotel owner, became the postmaster of Gest, a shortening of the town's name as instructed by the postal authorities. But Gestville remained the town's name till well into the twentieth century. Only a church and some homes on Ky 561, twenty three miles east of New Castle, survived the closing of the post office in 1959.

According to postmaster-designate George W. Thurmond's Site Location Report, the Grubridge [ghruhb/rihdj] post office would serve his shop 3½ miles west of Harpers Ferry and two miles east of Six Mile Creek. This would place it at what the Lake Map of 1882 identified as Adamsville (for local families), and it would thus be on the present Ky 573, just east of Little Six Mile Creek, and some two miles west of the Grub Ridge Christian Church. The office,

in operation between February 19, 1885 and mid July 1890, was named for the ridge which had probably been named for the family of William H. Grubb. Thurmond was its only postmaster. There is now no sign of a community, under any name, at that site.

Three and a half miles up Drennon Creek, and ten miles northeast of New Castle, is the abandoned site of one of Kentucky's most fashionable nineteenth century spas. Called Drennon Springs, the resort was developed in the 1830s and 40s around the medicinal waters of the several different kinds of sulphur springs discovered in 1773 by Matthew Bracken and Jacob Drennon and named for the latter.[5] By the late 1860s, however, little remained of the spa. Most of its buildings burned in 1865 and little effort was made to redevelop the area. Nevertheless, on January 20, 1885, with plans for a small village, Thomas A. Campbell established a post office close to the south banks of the creek, about a mile northeast of the spa. The office closed in February 1914.

Meanwhile, at the mouth of Drennon Creek, Newton F. Jones opened another post office on June 22, 1899 and called it Drennon. In early 1904 Frank O. Stroker had this office moved half a mile east to the Glen Mary Landing on the river and had it renamed Glenmary. (By then the Post Office Department was insisting on one word names.) In November 1922 this post office was moved to the site of the old Drennon Springs post office where, as Drennon Springs, it continued to operate till it closed for good in 1935.

Nothing remains of the resort but one spring that still attracts the occasional visitor. For awhile its water was being bottled for shipment to northern cities. The site's present owners would like

to re-establish it as a resort but nothing much has happened. The store at the last post office site closed some years ago.

Just below the mouth of Banta's Fork, where the present Ky 573 crosses Six Miles Creek, eleven miles ese of New Castle, was the Blackwell post office. This may have been at a site earlier called Blackwell Stand for a local family, probably that of the late Joseph Blackwell. The office was established on August 27, 1890 by store-keeper John Francis Raisor whose first name preference was Crains Hill. Nothing has survived its closing in mid July 1925.

No explanation has yet been found for the name of the Orville post office established on June 20, 1892 with Mrs. Rosella E. Bondurant, its first postmaster. First located on the north side of Stevens Creek, about 1½ road miles from the river, it early served two stores, a grist mill, and a blacksmith shop. After several short distance moves it ended its independent days in 1960 on Ky 561, half a mile east of its original location and 18½ miles east of New Castle. Here until recently it served some homes and a small grocery store as a community post office out of Pleasureville.

The Clements of nearby Clements Bottom established the post office of Fallis at the mouth of Pot Ripple Creek, 10½ miles east of New Castle. From January 16, 1895 it served a Kentucky River landing that may earlier have been called River Dale, the name first proposed for it. The office was then probably given the name of George W. Fallis, the pioneer New Castle physician, and his physician son who had represented the county in the state legislature in 1845. The office closed in 1948.

The Vance post office which served the northern end of Henry County between Mill Creek and the Kentucky River was probably located in the vicinity of the Pleasant Union Methodist Church on the present Rt. 1361, thirteen miles north of New Castle. The first name proposed for it, and the probable name of the small community it would serve, was Handy. But it operated from October 26, 1895 through January 1906 as Vance with James Anderson Monroe and William Doll as its only postmasters. The derivation of Handy is not known. Vance was likely named for the family of Robert W. Vance, Pendleton area magistrate and large landowner.

From April 20, 1898 through October 1902 Joseph Moore (only) ran the Lacie post office on Ky 193, seven miles north of New Castle. This may have been named for one or more of the several nineteenth century Lacie (Lacy) families in the county. A grocery and half a dozen homes are still so identified on published maps.

Unless the post office of Bar was named for a nearby Kentucky River sandbar, we have no ideas how its name was derived. The office was established on December 2, 1898 with Martin V. Long, its first postmaster. Until it closed in late April 1914 it served only a store and the home of its proprietor on the present Ky 389, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of New Castle.

On Ky 22, less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Kentucky River, in the vicinity of Cemetery Hill, was the post office of Noe. This was established by and named for John Joel (Jack) Noe (1867-1961) on April 5, 1899 and lasted through March 1914.

The post office that Thomas F. Jenkins operated from June 15, 1901 through February 1903 was inexplicably called Dellville and

not Echo, Jenkins' first preference. This office on the west bank of Drennon Creek and the present Ky 202, 5½ miles northeast of New Castle, served a store or two and the local voting precinct. Nothing is there now. I have no idea why the name has been spelled Delville on recent maps.

Henry's prominent Carroll family was probably the name source of the Carroll post office at the mouth of Joe's Branch, 2½ miles up Six Mile, and 11 3/4 miles east of New Castle. It operated between May 1, 1909 and mid October 1923 with James M. Aldridge, its first postmaster. The Carrolls included John D. (1854-1927) who represented the county in the Kentucky House from 1881-1884, Judge William (1836-1909), and the judge's son, Owen, a New Castle physician. For much of the twentieth century this vicinity has been known as Slabtown for the local legend that people would come to the sawmill there to pick up the slabs for firewood.

Five of Henry's forty post offices (Eminence, New Castle, Pleasure-ville, Campbellsburg, and Smithfield) still serve incorporated towns. Five others (Pendleton, Port Royal, Sulphur, Turners Station, and Bethlehem) are the center of current hamlets or small villages. Another nine offices, since closed, also served villages, several surviving on rural routes.

Local/area people accounted for fourteen office names. One office may have been named for a famous British author. Three bore geographic or descriptive names. One was probably named for a distant place, and to four were transferred the names of nearby features (a landing, a stream, a ridge, and a collective springs). Economic institutions

(a mill, a lock, and local mines) were preserved in three names. A human emotion is said to have accounted for Pleasureville's name. At least two derivations have been offered for New Castle's name--a town in Delaware and a Virginia estate, while Harpers Ferry may have been named for both a local person and a distant place. The origins of seven office names have not yet been derived, and three offices (Campbell's Mills, Callaway's Cross Roads, and Rockpoint) have not been located.

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

FOOTNOTES

1. Residents of both the Pleasurevilles prefer "united" to "merge" for the latter term suggests a loss of the original identities in the new entity, and this was certainly not the case here.

2. Probably Herndonsville in Scott County, though by 1834 the post office serving the latter had been renamed Stamping Ground.

3. Naomi Hankins Hall, in her History and Memories of Bethlehem Community, Henry County, Ky, Danville, Va., 1981, suggested that the town was named for a noted race horse called Bethlehem Star owned by a Dr. E.T. Long. This needs verification.

4. Maude Johnson Drane, History of Henry County, Kentucky, 1948, Pp. 46-47.

5. The 1783 survey of George Rogers Clark's 400 acre patent including the springs referred to the creek as Drennon's Lick Creek and the site of the springs as Drennon's Lick. For awhile in the

late eighteenth century the lick was a modest supplier of the
area's salt.

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