THE POST OFFICES OF LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

The study of a state or county's post offices has long engaged the attention and efforts of some historians. From lists of offices furnished by the U.S. Postal Service or the National Archives, they have sought locations, histories, and name derivations. Old maps, county histories, local newspapers, land records, and personal interviews have provided most of the necessary data. But the systematic and comprehensive study of an area's post offices is not easy. Aside from the obvious lack of available information on many offices, there is the problem of deciding how to locate particular offices.

The customary practice is to consider a post office as a single place and thus it appears on a map or in a gazetteer. But during their existence over eighty per cent of Kentucky's 7,800+ offices occupied more than one site, and most had several locations often over several square miles. Since placing each site of each office on a map would result in impossibly congested maps, only one such site could feasibly be shown, and the mapper arbitrarily decided on this, usually by locating the office's longest held or most recent site. Of course, when a site change was for more than several miles, and especially when there was an interruption in service or a change-in-name, the office would be considered different places.

Like many other features of American historic life, post office site changes can be politically explained. Until the middle of the twentieth century, postmasters were generally political appointees whose positions were dependent on their partisan adherences. Thus after an election many Kentucky offices would have new postmasters. Since offices were then usually in the postmaster's store or home,
each change in postmaster would result in a change in location.

Learning the derivation of a post office's name is also a difficult task. Since few premier postmasters, who were usually allowed to name their new offices, left written records explaining their choices, it is seldom possible to accurately determine why particular names were given. From examinations of post office names throughout the state we know that over half of Kentucky's post offices bore the names of local or area people. Others had the names of the streams on or near their first locations or referred to some other aspects of the local geography; or they had the names of distant places or famous non-local persons of the time; or they referred to the on-going economic or social activities of the area's residents. But why a particular name was given to a place rather than some other name, equally appropriate, may never be known.

Many post office names were not those originally intended for them; nor did some offices bear the names of the communities they served. Postal rules had long proscribed name duplication in a state. By 1900, in Kentucky, as elsewhere, all the good names were already taken leading desperate postmasters to accept proposals from outsiders who seldom revealed the reasons for or meanings of their suggestions.

Postal historians must be cautious in explaining a name. They've learned that a name's meaning or source is not inherent in it. Nor should they infer the derivation of the name of a particular place from that name's application to some other place.

Historians have also challenged the popular belief that community, and especially post office, names are fairly permanently fixed. In Kentucky we have learned that at least a fourth of all post
offices had name-changes during their existence. Some of these were re-established offices whose original names had been assumed by other offices elsewhere in the state. In other cases, perceptions of the inappropriateness of names led to their being replaced by other names. Those derived from persons or other places known to or admired by the namers but having little to do with the place itself or of no significance to later residents were often changed. So were names associated with abandoned establishments like stage stops, landings, mills, or railroad stations. Names were also changed in response to changes in the character or appearance of the place, or to commemorate some important event which had occurred there after the original naming and gave the place a new significance, or simply to improve that place's public image.

In addition, several hundred Kentucky post office names had minor, inadvertent spelling changes. Others, following the standards of name simplification prescribed in the 1890s by the U.S. Board on Geographic names, were divested of superfluous letters or words (terminal h's, or "City"), or had two or more words combined into one.

Nineteen of Jefferson County's sixty-eight independent post offices were within Louisville's present city limits. Yet, except for Masonic Home, the county's most recently established office (1934), each was set up to serve an area not yet included in Louisville. At least two-thirds of the county's offices served definable communities with concentrated populations and, with a few exceptions, took their names from them. Most of the other offices were established in rural areas around which communities later grew.
up, adopting the office names. Nearly all of the rural offices were connected with at least a store, stage stop, river landing, or, in later years, a railroad station.

Rural Free Delivery, begun in 1896, and the advent of improved roads making larger towns and their services more accessible to rural families led to the closing of many of Jefferson County's smaller post offices within the first two decades of the twentieth century. Nineteen offices were closed in the first decade alone, eleven of them in only two years, 1902 and 1903.

Only seven Jefferson County post offices (Louisville, Prospect, Glenview, Fairdale, Harrods Creek, Fisherville, and Eastwood) are still in operation. A number of county offices--those serving incorporated or relatively large unincorporated communities--were replaced only within the last few decades by branches of the Louisville office, and they usually retained the old post office names.

Twenty offices were named for local or county residents (Bishop, Bossdale, Buechell, Clark, Eastwood, Edwards, Fisherville, Gagel, Hikes Point, Hoertz, Howesburgh, Kellers Tavern, Malott, Neville, O'Bannon, Routt, Shively, Thixton, Tucker, and Worthington). Louisville honored a famous foreigner, King Louis XVI, for aiding the American Revolutionary cause. Nine names had geographical or locational references (Beechmont, Crescent Hills, Cross Roads, Fairdale, Lakeland, Middletown, Okolona, Parkland, and Valley Station.)

Distant places (Saxony and Palatka) gave rise to two post office names, while to fifteen were transferred the names of area features (eight streams--Cedar Creek, Falls of Harrod, Fern Creek, Fish Pools, Fords Fork, Goose Creek, Harrods Creek and Long Run; a city--South
Louisville; a pioneer station—Lyndon; a farm—Glenview; a street—Prestonia; a church—St. Matthews; an institution—Masonic Home; and a military base—Camp Taylor.

Economic and social activities contributed to three more office names (Pleasure Ridge Park, Salina, and Shippingport). Jeffersontown, of course, was named for the county. Two offices (Highland Park and Kosmosdale) were named for the business firms that had established them. One (Newburgh) served a newly founded community. Anchorage's name was symbolic. Three offices had several possible name derivations: Clifton had either a geographic reference or was named for a Jefferson County family; Avoca may have had a literary reference or been named for a place in New York with a literary source; and Prospect was either descriptive or symbolic.

The origins of nine post office names have never been determined (Albemarle, Fairmount, Lochland, Meadow Lawn, Mechanicsville, Minoma, Orell, Smyrna, and Warwick Villa.) Three Jefferson County post offices (Albemarle, Keller's Tavern, and Neville) have never been precisely located. Another unlocated office, to be named Mitchell, was authorized in 1899, but its order was rescinded the following year and it never opened.

The names of ten post offices were not those originally proposed for them. In several cases the preferred names (e.g. Parksville, replaced by Edwards; Minoma (sic), replaced by Prestonia; and Springdale, replaced by Summit) were already in use by other Kentucky post offices.
REFERENCES


3. United States Post Office Department: Site Location Reports—Jefferson County, Kentucky, from 1866 to 1950 (Washington, D.C: National Archives)

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LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY POST OFFICES (with dates of establishment and closing, name-changes (if any), and dates some offices became Louisville branches)

LOUISVILLE POST OFFICES

1. LOUISVILLE (1795 to the present)

2. SHIPPINGPORT (1819—transferred to PORTLAND in 1839, and closed in 1870)

3. EDWARDS' (1865—1872)

4. FAIR GROUNDS (1877—name changed to CRESCENT HILL in 1881, and became a Louisville branch in 1903)

5. DOUP'S POINT (1879—name changed to SAXONY in 1891, and closed in 1896)

6. HIKES POINT (1879—name changed to HIKES in 1895, and closed in 1902)

7. SAX (1883—and closed in 1887. Re-established as SOUTH LOUISVILLE in 1888, and closed in 1894)
8. MINOMA (1886-1892)
9. PARKLAND (1886-1894)
10. CLIFTON (1887-1897)
11. PALATKA (1888-1891)
12. BOSSDALE (1891-1896)
13. HIGHLAND PARK (1891-1913)
14. ALBEMARLE (1895-1895)
15. BEECHMONT (1897-1906)
16. PRESTONIA (1899-1902)
17. GAGEL (1901-1902)
18. CAMP TAYLOR (1922-1946)
19. MASONIC HOME (1934-recently closed but need date)

JEFFERSON COUNTY POST OFFICES

1. MIDDLETOWN (Before November 1803, and became a Louisville branch in 1968)
2. JEFFERSONTOWN (1816-and became a Louisville branch in 1966)
3. LONG RUN (1828-1931)
4. CURREY'S (1833-name changed to FISHERVILLE in 1847, and still active).
5. SALINA (1834-1865)
6. NEVILLE (1836-1837)
7. KELLER'S TAVERN (1838-1838)
8. NEWBURGH (1839-1850. Re-established in 1864. Closed again in 1878, but re-established as NEWBURG in 1894, and closed for good in 1902)
9. SNOW HILL (1847-name changed to HAYS' SPRING in 1850. Name changed to FAIRMOUNT in 1862, and closed in 1902)
10. LYNNFORD (1849- name changed to ST. MATTHEWS in 1851, and became a Louisville branch in 1931)
11. WILLIAMSON (1850- name changed to O'BANNON in 1859, and closed in 1964)
12. CROSS ROADS (1850-1854. Re-established in 1874, and closed again in 1879)
13. LACONA (1850- name changed to PLEASURE RIDGE PARK in 1876, and closed in 1903. Re-established in 1948, and became a Louisville branch in 1964)
14. FERN CREEK (1851- and became a Louisville branch in 1966)
15. GRASSY POND (1854- name changed to RIVER VIEW in 1860. Re-located and name changed to KOSMOSDALE in 1905, and became a Louisville branch in 1966)
16. FISH POOLS (1854-1856)
17. CEDAR CREEK (1856-1862)
18. FALLS OF HARRID (1856-1864)
19. DEPOSIT (1857-relocated and name changed to SOUTH PARK in 1889. Relocated and name changed to CORAL RIDGE in 1926. Relocated and name changed to FAIRDALE in 1955. An active post office)
20. HOBBS STATION (1865-name changed to ANCHORAGE in 1872, and became a Louisville branch in 1965)
21. ORELL (1865-1909)
22. WORTHINGTON (1870-1907)
23. SUMMIT (1870-1874. Re-established in 1892 as GOOSE CREEK, and closed in 1902)
24. LYNDON (1871- and became a Louisville branch in 1963)
25. FLOYD'S FORK (1871-1888)
26. TAYLOR'S STATION (1872- name changed to EASTWOOD in 1881, and still active)
27. EDEN (1873- name changed to AVOCA in 1896, and closed in 1929)
28. VALLEY STATION (1874- and became a Louisville branch in 1967)
29. LOCHLAND (1874-1903)
30. HARRODS CREEK (1875 to the present)
31. HOWESBURGH (1878-1888)
32. SMYRNA (1881-1902)
33. MALOTT (1882-1907)
34. BUECHEL (1883- and became a Louisville branch in 1954)
35. WILHOYTE (1886- name changed to PROSPECT one month after establishment, and still active)
36. ASYLUM (1887- name changed to LAKELAND in 1888, and closed in 1963)
37. OKOLONA (1889- and became a Louisville branch in 1955)
38. CLARK'S STATION (1890- name changed to CLARK STATION in 1892. Name changed to CLARK in 1894. Closed in 1933)
39. HOERTZ (1890-1903)
40. WARWICK VILLA (1893-1898)
41. GLENVIEW (1893 to the present)
42. MEADOW LAWN (1893-1907)
43. BISHOP (1894-1903)
44. ROUT (1895-1907)
45. SHIVELY (1897- and became a Louisville branch in 1949)
46. TUCKER (1897-1907)
47. THIXTON (1900-1902)

48. MECHANICSVILLE (1901-1902)

49. WAVERLY HILLS (1930-1961)
Jefferson, Kentucky's most populous county, was one of the three into which the Virginia legislature, on June 30, 1780, divided its Kentucky territory. Thus it was, with Fayette and Lincoln, one of the first three counties established in what became the state of Kentucky. It was named for Thomas Jefferson, then Virginia's governor. From Jefferson County's original 7,800+ square miles, comprising everything between the Kentucky, Green, and Ohio Rivers, part or all of twenty-eight other counties were taken. On November 17, 1784 most of this territory became Nelson County, the fourth Kentucky county to be formed. From the rest was created Shelby County in 1792, Spencer (in part) in January 1824, and Oldham the following month. With the establishment of Oldham County from Jefferson and part of Henry and Shelby Counties, Jefferson assumed its present 386 square mile area.

The first settlement in the county was made in May 1778 on Corn Island in the Ohio River, off the north bank of the present downtown Louisville. Under the leadership of General George Rogers Clark these settlers soon moved to the bank itself, and Louisville was formally established as a community in 1780 and named the seat of the new county. The island has since disappeared into the waters of the Ohio. Other early Jefferson County settlements were made along its principal streams, especially Pond, Beargrass, Harrods, and Goose Creeks (Ohio River tributaries) and Floyds Fork and Fern Creek of Salt River.

The 1990 Census counted slightly over 665,000 Jefferson County
residents. Some 269,000 of them were living in Louisville's sixty square miles, while another 136,000 were citizens of ninety three other incorporated communities. The rest were distributed throughout the county in unincorporated places and rural areas. All sections of the county beyond Louisville's city limits are considered suburban to Louisville in the accepted sense of the word. The proliferation of incorporated communities, most of them with fewer than 3,000 residents, was primarily a post World War II phenomenon. This began essentially with a 1938 state law precluding annexation by a first class city (Louisville, then as now, the only such city in the state) of any adjacent incorporated territory. By then nearly all of Louisville's spacial growth had come from annexation. Several attempts between 1956 and 1983 to combine city and county governments into a single administrative structure were unsuccessful.

Of Jefferson County's sixty eight independent post offices, nineteen were within the present Louisville city limits, though during their operation most served independent communities that had not yet been incorporated into Louisville. The rest were (and six still are) out in the county. This chapter will consider the Louisville and county post offices separately. For convenience the county has been divided into its five geographic sections: central east, north east, south east, south central, and south west. Current and recent branches of the downtown Louisville post office have been arbitrarily excluded from this discussion. Most of the offices are located by road miles from the court house on Jefferson Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets.
I. Louisville's Post Offices

In December 1773 Virginia's colonial government issued two patents for 2,000 acres each on Kentucky's Ohio River bank. Based on surveys made that summer by Captain Thomas Bullitt, these tracts included all the land between the river and the present Broadway and were granted to John Connolly and John Campbell. The first settlement was made here in late 1778 with the removal of the Corn Island settlers to a site less subject to flooding and more defensible against Indian attacks. In May 1780 the Virginia legislature authorized the establishment of a town named for the French king Louis XVI who had recently aided the American Revolutionary cause. The town's original plat extended from the river to Jefferson Street and between First and Twelfth Streets.

Louisville's development as a city owes much to its location at the so-called "Falls of the Ohio", actually a series of rock-ledged rapids causing a fall in the river's level of some twenty six feet over a two mile stretch. In all but high tide this caused a break in navigation and the need to transfer cargo and passengers to land carriers that would bypass the rapids. At Louisville's original site just above the "falls", downriver traffic was portaged to a site just below the "falls". Later, when the steamboat facilitated upstream travel, the Louisville site became the point of re-embarkation for continued movement to Cincinnati and points east. The steamboat and the railroad that later revolutionized the movement of goods and people furthered Louisville's development as a major commercial and industrial city and the center of a seven county metropolitan area. Louisville's longterm identity as a manufacturing
city recently gave way to one of economic diversification when the city became the national headquarters of some of America's leading service establishments.

One of Kentucky's earliest post offices, Louisville's was established to serve the new town on January 1, 1795, probably in the home, on Fifth and Main Streets, of its first postmaster, the French-born merchant, Michael LaCassagne. After a number of different downtown locations including, from 1858 to 1892, the government building at Third and Liberty (then called Green Street), the Louisville post office most recently moved into a new building on Broadway between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

The town and post office have always been officially Louisville, though the site, for most of its early years, was popularly known as The Falls of the Ohio. Even today the place and many of its businesses and institutions are identified by Louisville's nickname Falls City.

Two other beneficiaries of the break in navigation were the relatively shortlived independent communities of Shippingport and Portland, early rivals of Louisville, who were to share a post office between 1819 and 1870.

A community some two miles below the first mainland Louisville settlement was chartered by the Virginia legislature in 1785 on forty five acres of John Campbell's original tract and was soon called Campbelltown. In 1804 its natural harbor attracted the attention of the Tarascon brothers, Jean Antoine and Louis, recent arrivals from France, who acquired the land in 1806. By then it had become Shippingport in anticipation of its development as a major river
port and especially of its role as the point of re-embarkation for
downriver traffic. Here the Tarascons built a wharf, shipyard,
ropewalk, and later an all-purpose mill. A post office was
established in 1819, though little is known of it. The town was
incorporated in 1829.

By 1832, however, Shippingport suffered severe economic
disruption—from a devastating flood and a recession, but most
damaging of all, the completion in December 1830 of the two mile
long Louisville-Portland Canal. The latter, which, in effect, made
Shippingport an island, provided for the unimpeded movement of river
craft past the rapids, all but ending the need for the transfer of
goods and passengers—the town's main economic justification.
Shippingport's population began to move away; many came to Louisville
and its main rival Portland to which its post office was transferred
in October 1839. Before the Civil War the place had become, in the
words of area historian, George Yater, a "depressed area." 2

Shippingport is now a mostly underdeveloped 116 acre island separated
from downtown Louisville by a 500 foot wide canal stretching from
Nineteenth to Thirtieth Streets. At the lower part of the island
are the McAlpine Dam and Locks and the Louisville Gas and Electric
Company's hydro-electric plant.

Portland on the mainland was at the lower end of the canal, just
below (west of) Shippingport. Laid off in 1811 for its original
owner, Gen. William Lytle, it too became an early river port, giving
it its name. It was incorporated as a town in 1834 but became a
part of Louisville three years later to secure the Ohio terminus
of the new Lexington and Ohio Railroad. When plans for this failed,
however, the annexation was annulled (in 1834). But Portland was
re-incorporated in the larger town in 1851, and has been a Louisville
residential neighborhood ever since. For convenience, since it was
still some four miles from downtown Louisville, Portland maintained
the post office it had acquired from Shippingport till August 1870.
Over the years Portland's territory has expanded to its present
limits, roughly Thirteenth and Fortieth Streets and Market Street
on the south.

The next post office to be established within Louisville's present
city limits was 3½ miles east of the then Louisville post office.
It may have been on the Brownsboro Road, just northeast of the School
for the Blind (then called The Blind Asylum), in what would become
Clifton. Since postmaster-designate John Watson's preferred name
Parksville was already in use in Boyle County, the Jefferson County
office was called Edwards for the local landowner Frederick G. Edwards
and operated from May 1, 1865 through August 1872. 3

In 1842 Edwards' neighbor, Joshua B. Bowles, a Louisville banker
and retired riverboat captain, built a home on some land he had
acquired between the present Frankfort Avenue and Brownsboro Road.
He is said to have named it Clifton for the steep bluff edging his
property on the north. The Louisville Cincinnati and Lexington (later
Louisville and Nashville) Railroad station just south and east of
his home, was called Bowles Station. After Bowles' death in 1869,
his property was subdivided and the Clifton name was applied to the
community that grew up there. 4 On March 10, 1887 the Clifton post
office was established at or near the station, which by then had
also become Clifton, to serve the area formerly served by the Edwards
post office. Jacob Happel was the first postmaster. The office closed at the end of 1897, about the time the area was annexed by Louisville. The residential neighborhood of Clifton is now bounded by Mellwood Avenue (on the west), Brownsboro Road (on the north), Ewing Avenue (on the east), and Payne Street (on the south). A separate community called Clifton Heights is north of Brownsboro Road.

Clifton's eastern neighbor, the area known since the late 1860s as Crescent Hill, had a post office since November 26, 1877. This office was first called Fair Grounds for its site on the thirty eight acre fairgrounds on Frankfort Avenue (US 60) adjacent to the present St. Joseph Childrens Home. Here from 1853 to 1873 the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association had run a series of statewide fairs. William H. Brown was the first postmaster. In November 1881 postmaster and storekeeper Samuel McGinnis had the office, where Crescent Avenue crosses the LC&L tracks, renamed Crescent Hill, a name derived from the shape of the ridge on which its community is located. By then the area was converting from a truck crop producer for the Louisville market to one of suburban homes for affluent Louisville businessmen. It was incorporated in April 1884 but became a part of Louisville fourteen years later. Though as an independent post office Crescent Hill ceased operation in mid August 1903, it has continued as a Louisville station. Crescent Hill's present boundaries as a Louisville neighborhood are Ewing Avenue (on the west), Lexington Road (on the south), Cannons Lane and Fenley Avenue (on the east), and Brownsboro Road (on the north).
On the north side of Frankfort Avenue, just beyond Crescent Hill's eastern boundary and just west of the independent city of St. Matthews, is the 127 acre Masonic Womens and Orphans Home. The home had moved to this site in 1927 from its original quarters in downtown Louisville (the site of the later Du Pont Manual High School). The Louisville area's last post office was established here as Masonic Home in the spring of 1934 with James C. Morris, postmaster. It recently closed.

The section of Louisville called Doup's Point [dúps point] centered at its post office, just south of the junction of Bardstown and Taylorsville Roads, about 4½ miles southeast of the Louisville post office. This area was named for George Doup, its first proprietor, an early magistrate and later sheriff, who ran a brewery on Bardstown Road. The post office was established on January 30, 1879, with storekeeper William Amos Shadburn as postmaster. In August 1891 his successor, local apothecary, Frank Edward Schmuck, had the office renamed Saxony, it is believed, for the ancestral home in Germany of many of his neighbors. It closed in February 1896 but the community continues as Doup's Point.

At the junction of Hikes Lane and the Taylorsville Road the post office of Hikes Point was established on July 17, 1879 with H. Clemens Cocke, postmaster. This and the community it served were named for the lane on which lived several members of the pioneer Hikes family. The family's progenitor, George, Sr. (1762-1832), a Revolutionary War veteran, had come to the area from Pennsylvania in the 1790s and settled some 400 acres on the lane between the Point and Bardstown Road, 2½ miles southwest. He established mills, orchards, and a
successful stock and tobacco farm in the area. He, son George W. (1788-1849), and grandson Edward J. (1817-1901) were local magistrates for most of the nineteenth century. Though the post office operated as Hikes from April 1895 through mid August 1902, when it closed, the community has continued as Hikes Point.

South Louisville which, for much of the twentieth century, was the location of the L&N Railroad's shops, was developed in 1870 as a residential suburb from farm land owned by the Churchill family. By the late 1880s the local community was known as Sax, and a post office by this name operated here between June 18, 1883 and January 1887. Whence Sax is not known. E. Marion Freer, its first postmaster, had been unsuccessful in getting the office named for himself. In 1886 the community was chartered as the town of South Louisville for the local railroad station just south of the present University of Louisville campus. When the post office was re-established in February 1888 (with John C. Sale, postmaster) it too took the South Louisville name. The office closed in 1894, and by 1898 the community had become a part of Louisville.

In October 1886 Thomas L. Phillips petitioned for a post office to be called Manomaton or Manoma [ma/nahm/ah/tahn] to serve the community then known as Spring Garden. Requested by the postal authorities to select another name, Phillips submitted Minoma and this name was acceptable. From November 13, 1886 through July 1892 this office was on Preston Street, just south of Eastern Parkway and north of the present community of Parkway Village. Minoma Avenue, one block south of Eastern Parkway, continues this name which, with Phillips' preferences, remains unexplained.
One mile south of Minoma, where Preston Street crosses the Southern Railway, just east of the Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center, the post office of Prestonia served the railroad station of this name from February 23, 1899 to October 1902. Its only postmaster, Henry M. Kleier, had been unsuccessful in calling the office Minoma (sic). Prestonia was undoubtedly named for the street which is believed to have been named for the Louisville pioneer landowner Maj. William Preston. Prestonia survives as a Louisville residential neighborhood just north of Standiford Field.

The Parkland neighborhood south of Broadway and west of Twenty Sixth Street grew up around a 342 acre tract that had been divided into 1,072 lots in the early summer of 1871 by the Morris-Southwick Development Company and named for its "park-like" appearance. It was chartered as a city in 1874. The post office was established on December 22, 1886, with William C. Cooper, postmaster. Parkland was chosen as the post office name over several other suggestions (including Lawnfields, Avondale, Delta, Melrose, Ovidon, and, curiously, Okolona). The office closed in November 1894 soon after the community's annexation by Louisville. Over the years other names had been informally applied to sections of the neighborhood--Homestead to its southeast section and Needmore (later Little Africa) to its largely black southwest section. The northwest corner may once have been called Dunkirk.

One of Kentucky's shortest lived post offices was the inexplicably named Albemarle which operated between January 8 and July 1895 at some as yet unlocated site on Cane Run Pike, half a mile south of Parkland's Southern Railway station. James W. Applegate was its
only postmaster. It may have been just south of the present Louisville city limits, in the wedge just north of Shively, and thus could be "out in the county."

A post office operating from June 6, 1888 through 1891 at the junction of Third Street and New Cut Road, just north of the present Auburndale, was named Palatka by George W. Ewing, the first of its two postmasters. The reason for the name's application is not known; it may have been named for the town on the St. Johns River in north Florida, the center of an important potato producing region. This name which was originally corrupted from the Seminole word for ford or ferry crossing, survives in Jefferson County for the road marking the southwest boundary of Iroquois Park, several blocks north of the post office site.

Frank H. Boss gave his family's name to the Bossdale post office which operated from September 26, 1891 to October 1896 at the junction of Bardstown Road and Midland Avenue. This served a newly settled area in the north end of Two Mile Precinct, a section of The Highlands that had become a part of Louisville by January 1896.

The community of Highland Park was developed around 1890 to accommodate the employees of the L&N's South Louisville yard and shops. T.C.H. Vance laid it off as a town which was chartered in May 1890 and named for its hilly location. Actually, this hilly location had given its name in 1871 to the Highland Park Corporation which had acquired this large tract of unoccupied land south of Louisville. But twenty years went by before an H.P.C. subsidiary, the Vance Land Company, was ready to develop it. The Highland Park post office was established on October 31, 1891
(with Margaret J. Bocklage, postmaster) somewhere between the tracks and Park Blvd., the community's main street, about 1\frac{1}{2} miles south of the South Louisville post office. By 1897 the office was on Ash Bottom Pike (now Crittenden Drive). It closed in July 1913 and the community it served became a part of Louisville in 1922. Until recently the residential neighborhood was between the railroad tracks (on the west), Woodlawn Avenue (on the south), Standiford Field, Louisville's airport (on the east), and the Watterson Expressway (on the north). Airport expansion has cut into much of its territory.

The western section of the H.P.C.'s original tract was an area first called Old Highland Park. Chartered as the community of Beechmont Addition on November 16, 1891, it soon became an area of summer homes for middle class Louisvillians attracted by the magnificent beech trees there. With the extension of the electric streetcar and Southern Parkway, it soon developed as the permanent suburban community of Beechmont and, like its eastern neighbor, was annexed by Louisville in 1922. Its territory ultimately expanded to include the area between the tracks (on the east), Southland Blvd. (on the south), Southern Parkway (on the west), and, now, the Watterson Expressway (on the north). The post office, established on October 14, 1897, with Henry C. Taylor, its only postmaster, was on Third Street, 1\frac{1}{2} miles west of the Highland Park post office, and operated through 1906.

Somewhere on Taylor Blvd., probably in the vicinity of Hazelwood, north of Iroquois Park was the Gagel post office. This was named for its only postmaster, Lawrence Gagel, and operated between May 20, 1901 and August 1902. The name survives in nearby Gagel Avenue,
which forms Louisville's southern city limits between the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad tracks and Manslick Road.

In June 1917 Camp Zachary Taylor was established to train American soldiers for World War One combat. This 2,700 acre tract, then in an agricultural area sse of Louisville's city limits and named for the county's twelfth president, soon housed the largest training facility in the U.S. As many as 64,000 soldiers were stationed here in the summer of 1918, and nearly a quarter of a million would be housed here at various times. But with the war's end the camp closed. Its land and buildings were sold at auction. Some buildings were removed to other army camps. The central section of the camp was developed as a residential area called Camp Taylor. Many discharged soldiers bought lots here and formed the nucleus of the community which, in 1950, became a part of Louisville. A Camp Taylor post office operated from October 10, 1922 to 1946 at the corner of Reservoir and Taylor Avenues, near the Southern Railway's Camp Taylor Station. It has been a Louisville postal station since. Dycie Chism Watkins was its first and longtime postmaster.

II. Jefferson County's Post Offices:  A. The Post Offices of Central Eastern Jefferson County

The first post office to be established beyond the present Louisville city limits was Middletown which served the city of that name from the first of January 1804 till 1968. Its first postmaster was Martin Brengman, a local tavern keeper and town trustee. He was succeeded in 1809 by William White, probably the area's first resident, who laid off the town in 1797 and arranged for its
incorporation in May of that year. The name is thought to have derived from the town's location on the main road between Louisville and Shelbyville. For the first quarter of the nineteenth century Middletown was the county's principal commercial and industrial town to which early Louisvillians are said to have come to trade. Its factories produced cigars, cabinets, leather, silk, and woolen goods for regional consumption. By the mid 1820s, however, Louisville's economic development had surpassed Middletown's and the latter never recovered. It remains an east side commuter suburb of Louisville, between Anchorage and Jeffersontown, and centers at the junction of Shelbyville Road (US 60) and Watterson Trail, twelve air miles east of the court house. The community lost its incorporation in 1962, regained it in 1979, and is now a fourth class city with a 1990 population of some 5,000. Its postal needs are now served by a Louisville branch office.

On the very day that Middletown was chartered, the Town of Jefferson, centering at the junction of Watterson Trail and Taylorsville Road (Ky 155), about 3½ miles south, was also officially established on forty acres of Abraham Bruner's land. Named for the county, it soon became Jefferson Town and then Jeffersontown. It was also, though informally, known as Bruner's Town, at least till the mid 1820s, but was never, as Collins' history states, called Newtown; that name had early been applied to a place near the Fish Pools in the south central part of the county. Though Jeffersontown became an important milling and trade center for eastern Jefferson County by 1830, it has realized its greatest growth and development only within the past thirty years. Annexation and an aggressive
recruitment of business and service industries has given this fourth class city of some 23,000 residents an enviable balance of residential and commercial occupancy. The local post office, established as Jeffersontown on February 9, 1816, with Peter Funk, postmaster, has been a branch of the Louisville post office since 1966.

Some seven miles east of Middletown and only three fourths of a mile from the Shelby County line was the longtime (1828 through April 1931) post office of Long Run. This served one or more stores, a sawmill, and an L&N station on the South fork of Long Run, a Floyd Fork tributary. It was along the valley of this stream that, in September 1781, the survivors of an Indian attack made their mile long flight to reach the safety of a nearby fort.

Floyd Fork itself gave its name to two nineteenth century post offices. This stream which joins Salt River just east of Shepherdsville in Bullitt County, had been named sometime before 1783 for Col. John Floyd (1750-1783), pioneer surveyor and Indian fighter, who had a station on Beargrass Creek by 1779. The first Floyds Fork post office operated on this stream in Shelby County between 1852 and 1855. The second, established on August 23, 1871 by James F. Conn, served a mill, store, and depot at Beckley's Station on the L&N, just west of the stream and midway between Middletown and Long Run. Beckley, which still identifies this vicinity on published maps, was named for the family of A.G. Beckley, a Shelby County native, who settled on 250 acres in this area in 1855 and whose son, George W., was the last Floyds Fork postmaster. The office closed in August 1888.
One and a half miles west of the Floyds Fork post office and Beckley Station was Williamson's Station and its longtime Eden and Avoca post office. This office, where the present Aiken Road crosses the L&N tracks (just east of the Gene Snyder Freeway) was established as Eden on December 15, 1873 with James Williamson, postmaster. In April 1896 then postmaster Jerome N. Winsteadley moved the office across the (Aiken) road and renamed it Avoca [oʊ/voʊ/koʊ]. Here it remained till it closed in July 1929. Whence Eden is not known. The name has not been used for years and would hardly be recognized by contemporary area residents. Avoca, a name shared by communities and post offices in thirteen other states, is believed to have derived from the river in County Wicklow in Ireland, forty miles south of Dublin, that was immortalized in Thomas Moore's famous poem The Meeting of the Waters as "The sweet vale of Avoca".

The small village of Eastwood now centers at the junction of the old Shelbyville Road (presently called the Eastwood Cut-Off) and the Fisherville Road (Rt. 1531), about halfway between the Floyds Fork and Long Run communities. Actually this viable settlement with an active post office is New Eastwood, a quarter of a mile south of its original site at the L&N's Taylors Station. On July 15, 1872 Edward G. Taylor, the local agent for what was then the Shelby Branch of the Louisville Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, established a post office in the depot. In November 1881 he had the station and post office name changed to Eastwood, the name that had been applied to the local Methodist church as early as 1851. A possible source of this name is the family of John Eastwood, a member of
William Harrod's county militia (1779-1780), who later acquired several land grants in what became Shelby County. What, if any, connection he or his family had with this vicinity, now known as Old Eastwood, is not yet known.

Local landowner and farmer Hazael Tucker or his son Albert undoubtedly gave their name to the Southern Railway's Tucker Station, three miles east of Jeffersontown and three-quarters of a mile north of the Taylorsville Road (Ky 155). Here Edwin S. Goose established the Tucker post office on December 30, 1897 which lasted through February 1907. The station is also long gone, but the small settlement that grew up around it is still shown on maps at the junction of the Tucker Station and Rehl Roads, just north of the tracks.

B. The Post Offices of Northeastern Jefferson County

The fourth class city of St. Matthews, with a 1990 population of some 15,800, is the outgrowth of a community that centered where Chenoweth-Breckenridge Lane crosses the junction of Shelbyville Road (US 60) and Westport Road (Ky 1447), 15½ miles east of the court house. This area was early a part of Sale's Precinct that had been named for an early nineteenth century tavern keeper, Edmund P. Sale. By 1840 Daniel Gilman had opened a store and stage stop here and the vicinity was soon called Gilman's Point, a name then assumed by the precinct itself. On September 25, 1849 W.M. Evans established the local post office called Lynnford probably for the pioneer Linn (Lynn) Station, built in 1780 by William Lynn on the nearby Middle Fork of Beargrass. On October 1, 1851, when Joseph Seaton became
postmaster, the office was renamed St. Matthews for the local Episcopal church that was organized in 1839. After an intermittent existence the post office ceased its independent operation on September 30, 1931 and has since been a branch of the Louisville post office.

In the early twentieth century St. Matthews' L&N station was noted as a marketing and rail shipping point for hundreds of eastern Jefferson County potato and truck farmers. But by the late 1940s, with Louisville's insatiable need for suburban housing and attendant residential services, the area's own farms had given way to middle class homes and shopping centers. So prodigious was Louisville's growth, in fact, that in 1958 part of St. Matthews' western business district, including Gilman's Point itself which, for some reason, had not been included in that city's incorporation in 1950, was annexed by its larger neighbor.

Another early twentieth century rail shipping point for Jefferson County potato farmers was the L&N station serving the community and post office of O'Bannon. It centers just north and east of the LaGrange Road (Ky 146) interchange of the Gene Snyder Freeway, thirteen miles east of downtown Louisville. The community began as Williamson, named for John Williamson, a large landowner and distiller, whose family had also given its name to the precinct created in 1813. The post office was established on February 12, 1850 with John Bushrod O'Bannon, Williamson's son-in-law, as the first postmaster. In early 1859 the post office, station, community, and precinct were renamed by O'Bannon's son Isham, then postmaster, for his pioneer family. John Bushrod, son of Virginia-born Isham
O'Bannon (1767-1845) who had first settled in Shelby County in 1816 and later moved to Jefferson, had acquired some 400 acres of land in Williamson's Precinct by 1830 and built his home. He later distinguished himself as a Louisville banker and insurance executive. The O'Bannon post office closed in 1964.

In 1798, at the mouth of Harrods Creek, another early rival of Louisville was being planned. The trustees of Lexington's Transylvania Seminary had acquired some two hundred acres of Ohio River bottom land on which they laid out the village of Transylvania. Half acre lots were sold; a store, a mill, a distillery, and a ferry were opened; and for awhile this river landing for the transhipment of goods to and from other Jefferson County settlements rivalled those at the Falls, some eight miles downstream. By the 1820s, however, the Louisville area businesses had succeeded in destroying whatever hopes the Harrods Creek landing had for its future.

But modest rural development on the creek justified the establishment, on June 10, 1856, of a post office called Falls of Harrod for its location. Frederick B. Pennebaker was its postmaster. It closed in July 1859, but reopened in September 1861 and continued to operate till mid June 1864.

A second post office, called simply Harrods Creek, three quarters of a mile up from the river, was established on March 16, 1875 with James Hutchison, postmaster. With several vicinity site changes it still serves the small village of that name centering on the junction of the Wolf Pen Branch and River Roads. Below the junction, the area along the creek and the Ohio River bottom has been a summer resort area for boaters. Transylvania, Guthrie, Riverside, and
Juniper Beaches are considered part of the greater Harrods Creek community. On the ridge east of the village center are the substantial homes of the descendants of wealthy Louisville families.

The creek, which heads in western Henry County and extends through Oldham and Jefferson Counties, was early named for Capt. William Harrod, the older brother of James Harrod of Harrodsburg, who commanded the militia at the Falls of the Ohio.

Goose Creek was another Ohio River tributary that gave its name to a community and post office. This spring-fed stream that heads in Anchorage and flows for thirteen miles to join the river about a mile below the mouth of Harrods Creek may have been named for the wild geese said to have inhabited its banks in early settlement times. Since it is identified on Filson's 1784 map it was not named, as some believe, for William Goose, the Pennsylvania-born wagonmaker, who did not arrive in nearby Jeffersonville until 1796.

About where Boonesboro Road (Ky 22) meets Barbour Lane, half a mile east of Goose Creek and some 3 1/2 miles from the river, was the community of Springdale. This was named for one of the Goose Creek springs that had long provided drinking water for the Young family and their neighbors. When the local post office was established on June 27, 1870, Daniel Simcoe, its postmaster-designate, learned that Springdale had already been given to a post office in Mason County. He called his office Summit instead, and it operated till January 1874. When it was re-established on October 5, 1892 (with Emma Frederick, postmaster), Springdale was still in use, and the office served local residents till January 1902 as Goose Creek.

Today the area is still called Springdale though part of the
territory served by the old post offices is now within the corporate limits of Barbourmeade, Spring Valley, and Goose Creek, attractive middle-class suburbs some 8½ miles northeast of the court house.

The sixth class city of Goose Creek, which was incorporated in October 1969, is not to be confused with an older Goose Creek community at the mouth of that stream. In 1961 the U.S. Board on Geographic Names affirmed this name for the latter community over Florida Heights, a name applied in the early 1880s to a nearby station on the Louisville Harrods Creek and Westport Railroad.

The fourth class city and residential suburb of Anchorage [æŋˈkɑrədʒ] with some 2,100 residents is centered at the junction of Evergreen and LaGrange Roads, 12½ miles east of the court house. It was founded in the 1850s by Edward Dorsey Hobbs (1810–1888) as a station on the Louisville and Frankfort (later L&N) Railroad of which he was president from 1855 to 1867, and was first called Hobbs Station. By 1860 the depot had been joined by several businesses and homes. The Hobbs Station post office, established on January 5, 1865, with William Henry Cox, postmaster, was renamed Anchorage in 1872, at Hobbs' request, for the home to which his friend James W. Goslee, an Ohio and Mississippi riverboat captain, had retired before the Civil War. According to tradition, Goslee had removed the anchor from his last boat and placed it on his front lawn to show that he had come to his final anchorage. Encircled in the rim of a locomotive wheel, the anchor now hangs as the town's symbol across the street from the Louisville branch post office that has served the community since its own post office closed in 1965. The town has been incorporated since March 1878.
About a mile northwest of downtown Anchorage were the several locations of the Lakeland post office. This served the Louisville Cincinnati and Lexington (L&N) station that began as Central Asylum for the nearby Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum that was founded in 1870. The post office was established at the station as Asylum on November 4, 1887 with Mary W. Whipps, postmaster. After an unsuccessful attempt the following February to rename the office Anchorage Asylum, it took the name Lakeland in May 1888. The station too became Lakeland. These were named for the nearby lake created in the 1850s and 60s by Sim L. Garr, a local nurseryman, to furnish water for the asylum whose board of commissioners he was later to chair. The lake, later known as Garr Lake, is shown on contemporary maps as Willow Lake. When the post office closed in 1963 it was on the north side of the tracks and LaGrange Road, some eleven miles east of downtown Louisville. The Asylum is now the Central State Hospital on Lakeland Road.

The Worthington post office, with Richard J. Tarlton, postmaster, was established on May 21, 1870 in a store at the junction of the present Brownsboro and Ballardsville Roads, a little less than a mile east of the I-75/Gene Snyder Freeway interchange. Though the office ceased operations in August 1907, the community it served continued to be a market for the large potato and stock farms of the area and by the 1920s began to be developed as a residential suburb. It is not to be confused with the new sixth class city of Worthington Hills, two miles east and just short of the Oldham County line. Both communities were most likely named for the descendants of Edward Worthington, an early Jefferson County surveyor, who may
have been one of the original Corn Island settlers and served with George Rogers Clark on his Illinois campaign. A later Edward Worthington represented Louisville in the Kentucky legislature in 1855-1857.

Lyndon, one of the county's fastest growing suburbs, is now a fourth class city of some 8,000 residents centered at the junction of LaGrange Road and Lyndon Lane, 8 1/2 miles e of the court house. The LCL Railroad promised to establish a station there if landowner Alvin Wood donated the site. In 1871 he built them a depot where the Lane crosses the tracks, and presumably named it for nearby Lynn's Station. The post office was established on April 1 of that year in the depot and Walter C. Whitaker was named the first postmaster. Less than a month later Wood himself became postmaster. The office became a branch of the Louisville post office in July 1963. The community grew slowly around the depot-post office until it was incorporated in 1965 to avoid annexation by St. Matthews, its western neighbor.

Lyndon's southern boundary, Shelbyville Road (US 60) was long the main route between Louisville and the Bluegrass. On the north side of the road, just west of its junction with the present Whipps Mill Road, and eight miles from downtown Louisville, was a travelers inn called Eight Mile House. Across the highway, on April 26, 1878, storekeeper Charles F. Howes established the Howesburgh post office. It closed in early January 1884, but was re-established in August 1887 probably at the inn, but closed for good the following January.
Till 1891 much of the area between Westport and LaGrange Roads, on both sides of the L&N tracks, half a mile west of Lyndon's depot post office, was owned by Lewis Washburn. After his death, Lewis' son and heir, George R., laid off on some fifty acres what he hoped would become one of Louisville's first residential suburbs. Why he named it Warwick Villa is not known. His plans for it never materialized; since his asking price was too high for what were poorly drained lots in an area then so far from downtown Louisville, few were sold. The Warwick Villa post office he established on January 17, 1893 survived only through April 1898. A twenty room summer tourist hotel fared somewhat better till it was destroyed in a fire. Years later Washburn's unsold lots did find some occupants, and a modest, middle-class suburb, now within Lyndon's western limits, still bears this name.

In the summer of 1877 the now defunct Louisville Harrods Creek and Westport Railway, following the bank of the Ohio River, reached a point then aptly known as Sand Hill, about three-quarters of a mile from the Oldham County line. Here the eleven mile, narrow gauge line stopped, never to be completed to Westport, ten miles farther, even after its acquisition by the L&N in 1881. Station agent A.C. Wilhoyte established the Wilhoyte post office there on February 15, 1886, but the following month the office assumed the station's name Prospect, and it has borne that ever since. Today the fourth class city of Prospect, whose 2,800 residents include some of the county's wealthiest business and professional families, extends between US 42 and Harrods Creek, Covered Bridge Road, and the Oldham County line. The community still centers at its post office on US 42, across
Glenview was another L&N&W station, half a mile south of Goose Creek. The site was deeded to the railroad by the widow of James McFerrin, a meatpacker, who, in 1868, had acquired 885 acres of James S. Bate's 5,000 acre Berry Hill estate and started the Glen View Farms to breed trotting horses. The Glenview post office was established at the station, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles northeast of the courthouse, on May 11, 1893, with John W. Owen, postmaster. It still serves the sixth class city of Glenview and its 650 residents in their elegant hillside estates on the River Road bluff overlooking the Ohio and along exclusive Glenview Avenue. This community had its roots in the Fincastle Addition developed before 1900 by the Glenview Land Company and named for the old Fincastle Club, a kind of country club there in the 1880s. Four nearby communities between Glenview and US 42 also bear the Glenview name with the addition of Heights, Acres, Hills and Manor. The last two are sixth class cities in their own right.
from Rose Island Road. Whence the name Prospect can only be guessed at. Either someone admired the view from the top of Sand Hill or the prospect of completing the railroad beyond that point was in doubt.

C. The Post Offices of Southeastern Jefferson County

On February 9, 1833 Edward Currey (1778-1850) established Currey's post office on the west bank of Floyds Fork. In March 1847, while James Dimmitt was postmaster, the office was renamed Fisherville for Robert Fisher's local mill. The community that grew up around the mill and the post office, just south and east of the junction of the present Taylorsville (Ky 155) and Finchville (Ky 148) Roads, eighteen miles ese of the court house, was a thriving mill and trade center of nearly 1,100 residents in the early 1870s. By the early twentieth century it enjoyed some popularity as a summer watering place for Louisville society. But the spring on which the resort depended dried up after the First World War and the mill was torn down in 1921. Little but the post office and a store remains.

Around 1840 the brothers A.C. and Charles Hays built a store by one of the two springs that came to be known as Hays' Spring. At this store, on the west side of the Bardstown Road (now US31E/150), midway between Fern Creek and the Bullitt County line and fifteen miles southeast of the court house, a post office inexplicably called Snow Hill was established on February 27, 1847. Lewis Snapp was the first postmaster. In December 1850 this office then in John Hays' store was renamed Hays' Spring and in February 1862 it became Fairmount. It closed in August 1902. Fairmount may have been a
commendatory name, but nothing has yet been learned of its derivation.

A little over a mile south of Fairmount was the shortlived Thixton post office that operated between December 28, 1900 and mid August 1902. William J. Nelson and William D. McLain were its postmasters. It was at the junction of Thixton Lane and Bardstown Road where the family of William and Elizabeth Thixton had a tavern in the late 1850s. Their son, John L.'s old home still stands on the northeast corner of that intersection.

The never incorporated suburban community of Fern Creek with a 1990 population of some 16,400 extends along Bardstown Road for over a mile in either direction from Fern Creek Road, about twelve miles southeast of the court house. It was named for a Salt River tributary, about 1½ miles northwest of Fern Creek Road, where its post office, established on July 23, 1851, with Squire Hardman, postmaster, may have first been located. Along the creek, so named at least by 1782, wild ferns early grew in abundance. This whole area along Bardstown Road was settled before 1800 and, until the Civil War, was noted for its orchards. Sometime after the war the post office was moved to the junction of the present Fern Creek and Bardstown Roads, still the center of the community. Because of its "strung out location" along Bardstown Road, the community, in the late nineteenth century, was also called Stringtown on the Pike. The area remained essentially rural until Appliance Park, an industrial area three miles west, was established in 1950. The post office closed in 1966 and the Fern Creek community is now served by a Louisville branch post office.
The community long called Ashville, where Cedar Creek Road and Brentlinger Lane join Bardstown Road, 1 3/4 miles south of Fern Creek, may have been the site of the Cedar Creek post office. This office operated between April 22, 1856 and early February 1862 with Louise Miller and Jacob Johnson, postmasters. The site, half a mile east of the creek for which it was named, was settled before 1800 by the family of James Guthrie who had acquired a land grant there for Revolutionary War service. This Floyds Fork branch heads just south of Fern Creek and had been aptly named at least by 1786.

The one time mill and farm trade village of Seatonville on Floyds Fork, about 1 3/4 miles southeast of the present Gene Snyder Freeway, is now merely a name on the maps. When Michael A. Malott was unable to call his new post office Seatonville, the name already borne by the community as well as its precinct, or even merely Seaton, he submitted his family's name, and as Malott [maʊt] the post office served the Seatonville community from May 10, 1882 to August 1907. The Seatons were a well established area family whose progenitor was Rodham Seaton, the Virginia-born son-in-law of Floyds Fork pioneer Thomas Curry. Malott's grandfather, Hiram (1775-1838), had acquired much land in the Jeffersontown and Fern Creek areas after his arrival in Jefferson County in 1797.

R.R. Clark (shown on Beer's 1879 Jefferson County map) lived on the Shelby County line, three miles east of the Fisherville post office. It is probable that when the Louisville Southern (later Southern) Railway extended its line through this vicinity, Clark gave the railroad its local station site and it became Clark's Station. The Clark's Station post office was established on May
15, 1890 with Frank M. Shea, postmaster. Its name was changed to Clark Station in March 1892 and Clark in May 1894. It closed in 1933.

The post office of Rout (which should have been Routt, another southeast Jefferson County family name) was operated from November 15, 1895 to August 1907 by Samuel B. Clark. This was in his store at the junction of the Old Heady and Routt Roads, four miles south of Fisherville. In addition to Clark's broom factory, the post office served Charles Mills' sawmill and George Cartwright's nursery. Before the 1880s the community may have been called Oak Ridge, the name of the local school.

Mechanicsville was a shortlived post office no one recalls and that has never been shown on published maps. It may have been on old Ky 155, midway between the Fisherville and Wilsonville (Spencer County) post offices, just east of Dunbar Branch of Cane Run, and about one mile west of the Shelby County line. James A. Lashbrook, its only postmaster, ran it between April 12, 1901 and the end of June 1902. Its name source remains unknown.

D. The Post Offices of South Central Jefferson County

On August 24, 1839 John W. Smyser established a post office at the junction of the Old Shepherdsville and Poplar Level Roads. He called it Newburgh for it was to serve a "new town" in an area that had been settled some ten years earlier by four German families. The office closed in May 1850 but was re-established in November 1864 with Alexander S. Shively, postmaster. It closed again in April 1878 but was re-established, as Newburg, in March 1894, with Louise
Shively, postmaster, and closed for good in February 1902. Newburg today is an unincorporated community of some 21,650 residents. It includes the old black community of Petersburg, centering on the junction of Shepherdsville and Newburg Roads, a mile north of Newburg's center, that was named for Peter Laws, a freed slave who built a log home there just after the Civil War.

The only Kentucky post office ever actually called Cross Roads operated from March 14, 1850 to January 1854 and from April 14, 1874 to April 1879 in the precinct of that name in south central Jefferson County. More precisely, it was in a store at the junction of the present Preston Highway (then called the Shepherdsville Road) and Mount Washington Road, less than three-quarters of a mile from the Bullitt County line and 11½ miles sse of the court house. Alexander Sayres was its only postmaster.

The Cross Roads post office was on the upper reaches of Fishpool Creek, a short distance south of the famed Fish Pools. So identified by the 1780s, these were a dozen or so springs that formed the creek that extended northwest between Preston Highway and Bluelick Road, and were a pioneer breeding ground for fish. In the vicinity of pioneer James Francis Moore's home overlooking the creek and a quarter of a mile below the pools, there was a settlement called Fish Pools with a post office of this name that Joseph E. Gailbreath operated from July 20, 1854 through late November 1856.

Somewhere in this vicinity, on 150 acres of Col. Moore's land, the Kentucky legislature (in 1794) authorized the establishment of the first town outside of Louisville's present city limits. It was laid off and named Newtown, but due to the excessively marshy
condition of the land, it attracted few settlers and never developed.

**Fish Pool** was the first name proposed for another post office to be established in 1889 on Preston Highway, half a mile northeast of Fishpool Creek. But this was not to be. On August 16, 1889, with George B. Kiser, postmaster, the office opened as **Okolona** [oh/kə/lohn]. This is said to have been corrupted from Lone Oak referring to a large tree just west of Preston Highway and a block south of the Outer Loop.

In the nineteenth century the area west and north of this post office site was called **The Wet Woods** and was described as a "forbidding section of marshes and dense forest." It was early a refuge for undesirables and outlaws. In time, though, the land was drained and cleared and the first permanent homes and businesses were established in the 1890s. The **Okolona** community, named for the post office, got its first spurt of growth following the completion of the Electric Interurban line south from Louisville shortly after the turn of the century. The community today is a sprawling unincorporated suburb with a 1990 population of nearly 19,000 centered at the junction of Preston Highway and the Outer Loop, around nine miles sse of the courthouse. Its boundaries are roughly I-65 (on the west), Fern Valley Road (on the north), probably Pennsylvania Run (on the east), and the Bullitt County line (on the south). In 1955 the post office became a branch of the Louisville post office, and it still is.
The Fairdale name generally identifies a sprawling area roughly between the Outer Loop (on the north), the L&N Railroad tracks (on the east), the Bullitt County line (on the south), and New Cut, Manslick, Keys Ferry, Jefferson Hill, and Top Hill Roads (on the west). It has an estimated 14,000 residents and includes the viable communities of Coral Ridge and South Park and the sixth class city of Hollyvilla. The Fairdale name also applies to an active post office and an unincorporated community with a 1990 population of 6,600 centered at the junction of Fairdale, Mitchell, and Mt. Holly Roads, nearly eleven miles south of the court house.

In the mid 1850s when the L&N's main line to Nashville reached the northwest corner of the South Park Hills it established a station at the junction of the present Fairdale and South Park Roads and called it Old Deposit. Why Deposit is not known. According to George R. Stewart, such a name usually referred to a military supply depot. On January 13, 1857 the Deposit post office was opened at the station with Archibald Lochery, postmaster. In 1889, when Dallas P. Farmer was postmaster, the railroad moved its station a mile south and it and the post office, which had also moved, became South Park. In late 1926 the post office was moved again, another mile south, to the Coral Ridge Station, and it took the Coral Ridge name. Sometime before 1939 then postmaster Joseph W. Sanders moved the office to a point at the junction of the national Turnpike and Mt. Holly Road which contemporary maps still identify as Coral Ridge.
The Fairdale community is said to have developed around a store opened in 1881 by the brothers John and Si Morgan. In 1910, at a gathering to decide on a name for this new community, Oscar Reed's suggestion of Fairdale, a commendingatory name, was adopted. In 1949, Fairdale residents requested the transfer of the Coral Ridge post office to their community, 1 1/2 miles northwest. In February 1955 the office was moved again, to its present location, and renamed Fairdale.

The city of Hollyvilla, with some 650 residents, just southwest of Coral Ridge, was established in 1958 and probably named for the nineteenth century community of Mt. Holly. The latter name has survived in that of the road and a church just east of Fairdale's business district.

On June 30, 1881 storekeeper Thomas J. Applegate established the post office of Smyrna probably on what is now Applegate Lane, just east of the Old Shepherdsville Road and just south of the Outer Loop. In August 1900 his successor, Edward M. Miller, moved the office half a mile east to the junction of Applegate Lane and the present Smyrna Road where he operated it till it closed in February 1902. Why Smyrna is not known. It is one of a number of populated places in the U.S. named for the ancient city in Asia Minor that is said to have been the birthplace of Homer and is mentioned in the Book of Revelation. In most cases the name as applied to American communities was derived from a local church, but no such church is known to have been at the Jefferson County site. Could the similarity of the name to that of the local Smyser family be significant?
Buechel [byʊ̃/chel] is an unincorporated residential suburb of some 7,000 residents strung out for 1 mile along Bardstown Road but centering where that road crosses the Southern Railway tracks. Just within the community's unofficial northern limits, at the junction of the present Goldsmith Lane and Bardstown Road, was Sullivan's Old Station, one of the county's earliest settlements, established in early 1780. Much of this area along Bardstown Road and northwest of Fern Creek was early and probably informally called Two Mile Town for its being in Two Mile Precinct, so named because its northern limit was two miles from mid Louisville.

In 1880 Swiss-born John Buechel arrived in the area and acquired The White Cottage, an aptly named tavern on the banks of Beargrass Creek, where the present Buechel Avenue joins the Bardstown Road. Here in 1882 he was authorized to establish the White Cottage post office which, however, was soon called Buechel instead and officially opened on April 25, 1883. The tavern too soon took his name.

Sometime after 1887, when the Louisville Southern (later Southern) Railway tracks reached this area, and before 1889, Charles Scoggans, a local horse breeder, gave two acres for a station 0.2 mile northwest of the tavern. The station was called Stine's. After the Buechel post office was moved there in April 1901, the station, too, took the Buechel name. The post office became a Louisville branch in 1954. In 1951 part of the greater Buechel community became the independent city of West Buechel with a 1990 population of 1,600.
Two turn-of-the-century post offices that served rail stations just south of Louisville's southern limits were named by and undoubtedly for their first postmasters. One, Hoertz, was established by Henry Hoertz and served the L&N station of that name just north of the Outer Loop. It operated from October 10, 1890 intermittently till April 1903.

At the southern edge of the new sixth class city of Watterson Park was the post office and Southern Railway station of Bishop. It was established by William Bishop and operated, where the present Bishop Road crosses the Southern's tracks, from September 27, 1894 to February 1903.

E. The Post Offices of Southwestern Jefferson County

Due to its situation in relatively poorly drained, low lying terrain in the Ohio Valley, west of the Muldraugh Ridge, this was the last of the county's suburban areas to be developed.

From its name, the earliest post office in the southwestern part of Jefferson County probably served, or at least referred to, the area salt works. Salina, operating between March 1834 and April 1865, was on the old Louisville and Nashville Turnpike (roughly the route of the present Dixie Highway or US 31W), about midway between West Point and downtown Louisville. This was about the site of the later Johnstown. Thomas N. Johnson was the first postmaster.

The unincorporated town of Pleasure Ridge Park had a 1990 population of some 25,100, making it the largest unincorporated community in Kentucky. It is located roughly between Muldraugh Ridge (on the east), Rockford Lane, the Shively city limits (on the north),
the Ohio River (on the west), and Pages Lane (on the south), but has always been pretty much centered where the Dixie Highway joins Greenwood Road, nine miles ssw of the court house.

The community which was first called Painesville, for the dominant local family, was renamed Pleasure Ridge Park around 1874 for a popular dance hall on the ridge. To this park and the Paine's hotel at the foot of the ridge (on Greenwood Road, just west of Dixie) the Elizabethtown and Paducah (later Illinois Central) Railroad, which had been completed to this point by 1874, began daily excursion runs from Louisville, and soon the vicinity was a favorite recreation spot.

The first post office to serve this area, then occupied by several large farms, was established on September 16, 1850 as Lacona. Jesse Plesler was the first postmaster. Lorenzo M. Paine, storekeeper and hotel owner, who had become postmaster in 1864, had the office renamed in August 1876 for the community and its rail station. After a number of local site changes the office closed at the end of 1903. It was re-established on November 16, 1948 and became a branch of the Louisville post office in 1964. Why it was called Lacona is not known. This name may be a variant of Laconia, the original name for New Hampshire, that referred to that New England colony as a land of many lakes.

The most southwesterly section of Jefferson county is a strip of land between the Ohio river and Salt River and Pond Creeks (the latter forming the Hardin and Bullitt County lines, respectively). Before 1900 this was a sparsely settled farming area aptly called River View, at least by the late 1830s. The first post office to serve
this area was established by William Arnold on July 20, 1854 as Grassy Pond for a local feature. This became River View in July 1860 while Elijah Rutledge was postmaster. John Applegate and others ran the post office at several sites near the Illinois Central Railroad's River View station till, in October 1905, the office was moved about two-thirds of a mile northeast to the depot of the new Kosmos-Portland Cement Company plant where, as Kosmoosdale, it remained as an independent post office till 1966.

The cement company was started just after 1900 by a Philadelphian, Samuel J. Horner. Near his plant and its ICRR depot between the tracks and the Dixie Highway (eighteen miles ssw of the court house) he built a "company town" for his workers. This town, which never housed more than forty families at any one time, was closed in the mid 1960s; the homes were torn down and the site was made into a park. The plant still operates, under different management, but its employees now commute from other area communities. The name Kosmo may derive from the type of stone used to make the cement, and it may have been corrupted (intentionally or otherwise) from cosmos, suggesting the world-wide applicability or usefulness of the product.

Some three rail miles above the River View post office and station was the station and post office of Meadow Lawn. This station was established in 1874 undoubtedly taking its name from the local precinct. But until 1893 postal needs were met by the post office of Orell [oh/rehl], 1 ½ miles north. Then, on May 22, 1893, the Meadow Lawn post office opened in the depot, with Mary L. Hall, postmaster, and served the vicinity through July 1907.
Before the railroad came in, the site of the Orell station and post office was a stage coach stop on the old Louisville and Nashville Turnpike run by Thomas and Buford Lewis. This post office was established on April 21, 1865 with Joseph Braden, postmaster, and continued through April 1909. In the mid 1880s at least five stores and several other businesses also served the area's rural population. The name's origin remains unknown. One may wonder if there is any connection with the central Russian city of Orel [ərˈvlʲ], an industrial and rail shipping center, founded in 1564, which survived nearly total destruction in World War Two, but in 1970 had reached a population of a quarter of a million.

Valley Station was the next post office and station up the rail line and the L&N Turnpike (now Dixie Highway). In 1874 the depot was built where the present Valley Station Road crosses the tracks, 2½ miles north of Orell and twelve miles ssw of the court house. It was named for its situation in the valley west of Muldraugh Ridge, and is now the center of another sprawling unincorporated area of over a dozen suburban subdivisions and a population of nearly 23,000.

Johnstown, the site of southwest Jefferson County's first post office, is one of these communities. The Valley Station post office operated from June 22, 1874 (with William T. Kennedy, the first postmaster) till 1967 when it too became a branch of the Louisville post office. To serve the area's growing and shifting population for much of the twentieth century, the post office changed locations several times over one or two square miles. The area's biggest growth began after the Second World War when it attracted Fort Knox personnel and many Louisville area factory workers.
Another post office and station, though little remembered, was Lochland, two miles northeast of the center of Pleasure Ridge Park. This office was established by storekeeper Jacob B. Hawes on June 22, 1874. It closed in October 1877 but reopened four years later and continued through April 1903. The many area ponds may have given it its name, but this is only a guess.

Two miles northeast of the Lochland post office site is the center of the fourth class city of Shively [sha:vey/lee], Louisville's closest southwest neighbor. At this center—the junction of Dixie Highway, Seventh Street Road, and Crums Lane, five miles ssw of the court house—Jacob and Christian William Shively settled around 1780 and built their home. A small community began to grow up in the 1810s around Christian's mill and tavern and soon the local precinct took their name. To this vicinity, shortly before the Civil War, came a number of German-Alsatian families who converted the large estates, that had characterized the area for its first sixty years, to smaller farms to supply produce for the Louisville market.

In 1897 St. Helen's Catholic Church was established at the junction and became the focus of the community. It gave the community the name by which it would be more or less identified for the next forty years. But when the local post office was established on October 30, 1897 with Helen F. Kramer, postmaster, St. Helens was already in use in Lee County. So the precinct's name, Shively, was used instead. The railroad station, however, was always called Alms House for the Home for the Aged and Infirm just west of the depot. The town was incorporated on May 20, 1938 to preclude annexation by Louisville. Shively continued as its name. St. Helens is now
applied to the Louisville neighborhood just east of the Shively limits and between Berry Blvd. and the Watterson Expressway. Since 1949 the Shively post office has been a Louisville branch serving the city's 15,500 residents.

Jefferson County's penultimate post office served the Waverly Hills (T.B.) Sanitorium at the southeast edge of Pleasure Ridge Park from July 28, 1930 till 1961. Mary E. Deaver was Waverly Hills' first postmaster. By the turn of the twentieth century this site on the ridge just east of the IC tracks and a mile south of downtown Pleasure Ridge Park was owned by Major Thomas H. Hays. A teacher, Miss Lizzie Harris, who boarded with the Hays family, is said to have suggested the name Waverly for her nearby school. Her fondness for Walter Scott's novels was shared by the major who added Hills and adopted the name for his estate. The name was given to the hospital when it was opened on July 26, 1910 and was later retained when the buildings were leased, in 1961, by the Kentucky Geriatrics Foundation for a nursing home. In 1965 the area just east of the complex was developed for public recreation as the Waverly Hills Park and Bobby Nichols Golf Course.

Jefferson County had two very short lived antebellum post offices that have not yet been located. One was Neville, operated by John Neville from May 19, 1836 till the middle of the following March. From May 21, 1838 till mid August of that year, Joseph Keller maintained the Kellers Tavern post office. Nothing is known of a John Neville. The Kellers were a pioneer Jefferson County family whose Virginia-born progenitor, probably another Joseph, built a
stone house somewhere in the county before 1810. Jillson, in Pioneer Kentucky, reported a pre-1780 Keller's Station on Beargrass Creek.

Only seven (Louisville, Prospect, Glenview, Fairview, Harrods Creek, Fisherville, and Eastwood) of Jefferson County's once independent post offices are still active. The first three serve incorporated cities. Many of the county's post offices—those serving incorporated or relatively large unincorporated places—were replaced only within the last thirty years by branches of the Louisville post office. At least two thirds of the county's offices have served concentrated populations. Nearly all of the others were connected with at least a store, stage stop, or railroad station during their existence.

Twenty offices were named for local or county residents. Another honored a famous foreigner. Nine had geographic or locational references, while to fifteen were transferred the names of area features (eight streams, a city, a pioneer station, a farm, a street, a church, an institution, and a military base). Distant places accounted for two names, while economic or social activities contributed to three more. One was named for the county. Two were derived from the names of the companies that established them. One served a newly founded community. One was symbolic. Another was named for a favorite novel. Three had several possible derivations. The origin of nine offices are unknown. Three offices have not been precisely located.
The names of ten post offices were not those originally proposed for them. Eight served communities with names other than those borne by their offices. Sixteen had name changes.

One post office, to be called Mitchell, was authorized on April 5, 1899 with Annie Blevins as postmaster. But the order was rescinded the following March and the office never operated.

FOOTNOTES

1. Portland and Masonic Home were the exceptions.

2. George H. Yater, Two Hundred Years at the Falls of the Ohio: A History of Louisville and Jefferson County, Louisville, 1979, P. 105

3. Frederick (ne 1806) was the son and heir of John Edwards who had acquired this tract, which he called Chatworth, in 1808 from Peyton Southall. (Samuel W. Thomas, Crescent Hill Revisited, 1987, Pp. 48-49)

4. One cannot help wondering if the community could have been named for the family of William B. Clifton and his son Charles, the mid nineteenth century owners of property on the lower Bardstown Road. What connection, if any, they had with the Clifton community, though, is not known.

5. According to a map accompanying Ben Casseday's 1852 history of Louisville.

6. Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin have also had an Avoca. All but those in Texas and Louisiana were named for the Irish river or Moore's poetic
reference to it. The Louisiana place derived its name from avocat, the Cajun version of avocet, the marsh snipe found in that area. The Texas station and post office (1893-1900) was named for the nearby community of Avo to which name "ca" was added. (Fred Tarpley 1001 Texas Place Names, Austin: University of Texas Press, 1980, P. 16)

7. Lynn's Station was on Beargrass Creek's Middle Fork, close to the Bullitt family cemetery, some 2½ miles east of downtown St. Matthews. Col. Richard Anderson acquired the site in 1787 and there built his home Soldiers Retreat. It is now on the site of the Hurstbourne Country Club.

8. Could Snow Hill have been named for the Isham or Thomas Snow families that are listed as Louisville residents in the 1840 Census? Or could it have derived from the long time seat of Worcester County, Maryland which had been named for a London (England) suburb?

9. Newburg was briefly incorporated, from 1982 to 1987.

10. Contrary to tradition, this post office name was not a respelling to avoid confusion with another Kentucky post office. The McCracken County post office of Lone Oak was not established until 1892. Owen County's Lone Oak post office operated only from 1873 to 1875, and the shortlived Loneoke post office in Hart County was not established till 1898. Neither do the two antebellum Okolonas in Mississippi and Arkansas have any apparent connection with Kentucky's community-post office of this name. Arkansas' Okolona was named for Mississippi's which may have been of Muskogean origin. Ohio's Okolona was derived from its own
11. History of the Okolona Area, compiled by the Okolona Woman’s Club, 1956, P. 9


REFERENCES


4. Early History of Valley Station, Ky., The published by the Valley Woman’s Club, Valley Station, Ky., n.d.

5. Eaton, Yvonne, "Historians Point the Way on Local Place Names" Louisville Courier-Journal, July 1, 1984, P. H1

6. Fern Creek Lore and Legacy—200 Years, compiled by the Fern Creek Woman’s Club, 1976

7. Guthrie, Blaine of Middletown, Ky., interviewed by the writer on April 4, 1978


9. History of the Ohio Falls Cities in two volumes, Cleveland: L.A. Williams & Co., 1882


14. Louisville Survey: Central and South--City of Louisville, Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission, May 1978

15. Lyndon Lore (A Historic Account of the Lyndon Community...) published by the Lyndon Homemakers Club, 1972


17. Rennick, Robert M. Kentucky Place Names, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1984


21. Ibid., "Shively Was Shaped by the Example 2 Vigorous Priests Set" Ibid., October 9, 1965

22. Ibid., "From Salt to Moonshine, Fairdale's Colorful History Has a Flavor All Its Own" Ibid., October 12, 1965

23. Ibid., "The Dark and Bloody Ground--Settlers Paid a Dear Price in Eastwood-Fisherville" Ibid., October 15, 1965

24. Ibid., "Fern Creek Has a Past: Home-Cooked Meals and Vast Orchards" Ibid., October 19, 1965

25. Ibid., "Rush to Suburbia Made St. Matthews" Ibid., October 22, 1965

26. Ibid., "Valley Station--An Endless Sea of Subdivisions and the Dixie" Ibid., October 26, 1965

27. Ibid., "Once Sleepy Jeffersontown is Growing Up" Ibid., November 5, 1965

28. Ibid., "Pleasure Ridge Park Kindles Memories of Day When It Was Dance Hall" Ibid., November 9, 1965

29. Ibid., "King Potato Ruled O'Bannon, Worthington at Peak of their Heyday" Ibid., November 12, 1965

30. Ibid., "For Lyndon, Incorporation as a City Was Better Than Being Annexed" Ibid., November 16, 1965

31. Ibid., "Harrods Creek--A Stream, Village, a Luxury Area" Ibid., November 17, 1965

32. Ibid., "Serene, Elegant Glenview Imitated But Not Duplicated" Ibid., November 23, 1965

33. Ibid., "Prospect is Where Millionaires Meet With Commoners" Ibid., November 30, 1965

34. Thomas, Samuel W. Crescent Hills Revisited, 1987
35. U.S. Post Office Department: Site Location Reports--Jefferson County Post Offices, Washington, DC: National Archives

36. Yater, George H., Two Hundred Years at the Falls of the Ohio: A History of Louisville and Jefferson County, 1987
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES

1. LOUISVILLE (C.H.)-- 1/1/1795, Michael Lacassagne; 10/1/1797, Warden Pope...

2. JEFFERSONTOWN-- 2/9/1816, Peter Funk... 12/1/1825, Simeon N. Kalfus; 1/15/1839, George W. Finley... Disc. 1966

3. MIDDLETOWN-- 1/1/1807, M. Bringman; 4/7/1809, Wm. White... 5/2/1831, Wm. R. Vance; 1/30/1835, Robert W. Glass... 7/3/1863, Wm. Waters; Disc. 8/31/1865; Re-est. 11/4/1865, Moses A. Dear; 2/5/1880, John D. Powell...

4. LONG RUN-- 1/4/1830, Trammell Conn; 5/1/1833, Egbert Wooldridge... 5/22/1923, George Lohmeeller; Disc. 4/15/1931, effective, 4/30/1931 (mail to Fisherville);

5. SHIPPINGPORT-- 12/27/1831, Salas C. Conklin; 8/21/1838, John M. Martin; name changed to Portland, 10/9/1839, George F. Pope; 11/2/1839, Paul Villier... 7/26/1867, Henry Fichterman; Disc. 8/23/1870;

6. CURREYS-- 2/9/1833, Edward Currey; 8/12/1845, James H. Dimmitt; name changed to Fisherville, 3/8/1847, James H. Dimmitt; 2/7/1854, Daniel L. Shouse...

7. SALINA-- 3/13/1834, Thomas N. Johnson; 2/4/1836, James B. Jewell... 5/23/1837, Ambrose Camp; Disc. 10/20/1837; Re-est. 5/2/1838, Gabriel L. Jones; 3/2/1842, Wm. Q. Johnson... 3/25/1865, John Harrison; Disc. 4/21/1865;

8. NEVILLE-- 5/19/1836, John Neville; Disc. 3/14/1837;

9. KELLERS TAVERN-- 5/21/1838, Joseph Keller; Disc. 8/15/1838;

Belleville P.O. (?) 4/11/1827, John A. Haynes(?) 1/20/1832, Edmund M. Eldridge -- (pre-1820 Pop) (no + P+8.)
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (2)

10. NEWBURGH- 3/24/1839, John W. Smyser; Disc. 5/14/1850; Re-est. 11/10/1864, Alexander S. Shively; 7/15/1869, Mrs. Louisa Shively; Disc. 4/17/1878; Re-est. 3/19/1894, Louisa Shively; Disc. 1/23/1902, eff. 2/28/1902 (papers to Station C, Louisville)

11. SNOW HILL- 2/27/1847, Lewis Snapp; name changed to Hayes Spring, 12/6/1850, John A. Hays; 6/9/1851, Archibald Hays; name changed to Fairmont (or Fairmount), 2/3/1862, John A. Hays; 3/24/1879, Thomas A. Hays... 3/23/1894, George Schuster; Disc. 7/9/1902, effective 8/14/1902 (papers to Buechel);

12. LYNNFORD- 9/25/1849, Whelon (?) M. Evans; name changed to St. Matthews, 10/1/1851, Joseph Seston; Disc. 1/8/1852; Re-est. 3/12/1852, John B. Anderson; 8/8/1857, Daniel Gilman; 7/16/1872, Henry Holzheimer; Disc. 5/29/1873; Re-est. 6/6/1873, Henry Holzheimer; Disc. 4/3/1876; Re-est. 5/5/1876, Henry Holzheimer; 2/25/1892, Louis Bauer... 9/30/1928, Raymond H. Heskamp; Disc. effective 9/30/1931 (mail to Louisville);

13. WILLIAMSON- 2/12/1850, John B. O'Bannon; name changed to O'Bannon, 1/25/1859, Isham B. O'Bannon; 1/6/1871, James M. Hampton; Disc. 5/18/1906, effective 6/15/1906 (mail to Anchorage), rescinded 6/6/1906; 7/2/1906, Edgar J. Clare...

14. CROSS ROADS- 3/14/1850, Alexander Sayres; 5/11/1850, Wm. Davis; Disc. 1/21/1854; Re-est. 4/4/1878, Thomas M. Beiler; Disc. 4/18/1879;

15. LACONA- 9/16/1850, Jesse Fesler; 2/14/1853, A.H. Hussey; Disc. 9/20/1859; Re-est. 10/18/1859, James W. Dugan... 4/7/1864, Lorenzo M. Paine; name changed to Pleasant Ridge Park, 8/2/1876, Lorenzo M. Payne (sic); 5/14/1889, Henry C. Paine; Disc. 12/22/1903, effective 12/31/1903 (papers to Valley Station);

Re-est. 1948
Disc. 1964.
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (3)

16. FERN CREEK- 7/23/1851, Squire Hardman; 4/8/1856, Simeon B. Lewis; Disc. 10/12/1868; Re-est. 11/12/1868, Simeon B. Lewis; 2/24/1871, Albert Miller... 4/9/1900, Charles M.D. Cartwright; Disc. 7/9/1902, effective 8/14/1902 (papers to Buechel);

17. FISH POOL (sic)- 7/20/1854, Joseph E. Gailbreath; Disc. 11/25/1856;

18. GRASSY POND- 7/20/1854, Wm. Arnold; 10/25/1858, Elijah Rutledge; name changed to River View (sic), 7/10/1860, Elijah Rutledge; 12/28/1864, George S. Duncan... 2/3/1869, Alvarado P. Steel; Disc. 1/11/1877; Re-est. 2/11/1878, John W. Applegate; 3/11/1878, Alvarado P. Steel... 6/27/1896, Wade H. Steele (sic); Disc. 5/26/1900, effective 6/15/1900 (papers to West Point); Re-est. 6/22/1901, Margaret Callum (sic); name changed to Kosmosdale, 10/26/1905, Charles A. McCallum (sic); 2/20/1915, Frederick G. Tiedemann...

19. CEDAR CREEK- 4/22/1856, Louisa Miller; 9/3/1857, Jacob Johnson; Disc. 2/5/1862;

20. FALLS OF HARROD- 6/10/1856, Frederick B. Pennebaker; Disc. 7/27/1859; Re-est. 9/13/1861, Christian A.M. Yarbra; Disc. 6/17/1864;

21. DEPOSIT- 1/13/1857, Archibald J. Lochery; 2/19/1858, James W. Fisher... 12/15/1870, Mrs. Mary A. Browner; Disc. 2/27/1873; Re-est. 4/8/1873, Robert R. Brown; Disc. 8/9/1875; Re-est. 12/29/1879, Francis A. Mudd; 3/22/1880, Wm. McTaggart... 5/10/1887, Dallas P. Farmer; name changed to South Park, 7/16/1889, Dallas P. Farmer; 9/2/1889, Johnson Longacre... 3/5/1919, Joseph W. Sanders; name changed to Coral Ridge, 12/1/1927, Joseph W. Sanders;

22. WEBB'S STATION- 1/5/1865, Wm. Henry Cox; name changed to Anchorage, 8/27/1872, Wm. H. Cox; 3/5/1874, Benjamin E. Mulford...
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (4)

23. ORELL- 4/21/1865, Joseph Braden; 10/23/1866, Benjamin F. Smith... 2/21/1902, Andrew L. Woods; Disc. 4/30/1909 (mail to Valley Station);

24. EDWARDS- 5/1/1865, John W. Watson; 3/15/1867, Henry Holzheimer... 6/4/1872, Jacob Lauer; Disc. 9/2/1872;

25. WORTHINGTON- 5/21/1870, Richard J. Tarlton; 2/15/1883, Fred Edinger... 5/21/1889, Henry H. Sims; 12/23/1905, James L. Quesenberry; Disc. 7/18/1907, effective 8/31/1907 (mail to St. Matthews);


27. LYNDON- 4/1/1871, Walter C. Whitaker; 4/27/1871, Alvin Wood... 10/15/1873, Wm. Osborn; Disc. 2/16/1874; Reest. 3/4/1874, Wm. Osborn; 5/5/1885, Wm. B. Warford....

28. FLOYDS FORK- 8/23/1891, James F. Conn; 8/31/1885, Reginald P.C. Conn... 1/12/1888, George W. Beckley; Disc. 8/29/1888 (papers to Eastwood);

29. TAYLORS STATION- 7/15/1872, Edward G. Taylor; (....) 3/23/1880

30. EDEN- 12/15/1873, James Williamson; 10/12/1877, Morris A. Ward... 1/3/1891, Jerome N. Winsteadley; name changed to Avoca, 4/6/1896, Jerome N. Winsteadley; 2/27/1900, Nathaniel J. Winsteadley... 2/23/1924, acting, 6/18/1924, John W. Wright; Disc. 6/18/1929, effective 7/15/1929 (mail to Anchorage);


Disc. 8/29/1888 (mail to Anchorage);
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (5)

32. LOCKLAND- 6/22/1874, Jacob B. Hawes; Disc. 10/22/1877; Re-est. 10/3/1891, Henry J. Saffran; 1/5/1898, Mollie Durham; Disc. 4/9/1903, effective 4/30/1903 (papers to Pleasure Ridge);

33. HARRODS CREEK- 3/16/1875, James Hutchison; 6/10/1875, Henry Holm... 2/19/1915, Jake H. Maddox; Disc. 12/15/1917 (mail to Prospect); Re-est. 7/18/1925, Martha B. Schneidmiller; 10/8/1926, acting, 1/27/1927, Walter Bader... APO

34. FAIR GROUNDS (sic)- 11/26/1877, Wm. H. Brown; 5/6/1880, George D. Sparks; 2/8/1881, Samuel McGinnis; name changed to Crescent Hill, 11/14/1881, Samuel McGinnis; 1/22/1894, Henry P. Watson... 10/1/1902, Annie M. Blakemore; Disc. 8/12/1903, effective 8/14/1903 (papers to Louisville);

35. HOWESBURGH- 4/26/1878, Charles F. Howes; 3/6/1882, Thomas C. Caumisar (?); Disc. 1/7/1884 (papers to Lyndon); Re-est. 8/27/1887, Louis J. Specht; Disc. 1/5/1888 (papers to Lyndon);

36. DOUPS POINT- 1/30/1879, Wm. A. Shadburn; 3/26/1891, Frank E. Schmuck; name changed to Saxony, 8/22/1891, Frank E. Schmuck; 10/26/1895, Wm. A. Shadburn, declined; Disc. 2/26/1896 (papers to Bossdale);

37. HIKES POINT- 7/17/1879, H. Clemens Gocke; 6/2/21881, Jacob Vogt... 11/19/1890, August Krieger; name changed to Hikes, 4/20/1895, Martin Eigelbach; 4/22/1896, Frank Bauer; Disc. 7/9/1902, effective 8/14/1902 (papers to Buechel);

38. SMYRNA- 6/30/1881, Thomas J. Appelgate (sic); 8/30/1900, Edward M. Miller; Disc. 1/23/1902, effective 2/28/1902 (papers to Station "C", Louisville);

39. EASTWOOD- 11/29/1881, Edward G. Taylor; 8/3/1887, Oliver P. Jasper; APO

40. MALOTT- 5/10/1882, Michael A. Malott; 9/2/1891, Foree C. Jean; 1/13/1900, Frank L. Jean; Disc. 7/15/1907, effective 8/15/1907 (mail to Jeffersontown);
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (6)

41. BUECHEL- 4/25/1883, John Buechel; 7/22/1893, Henry C. Hikes (?); 4/26/1898, English W. Hoke; 6/29/1899, Mathias Luhr; Disc. 1/14/1901 but order rescinded 1/23/1901; ...

42. SAX- 6/18/1883, E. Marion Freer; 10/29/1885, W.L. Meeks; 11/20/1885, Jacob Miller; Disc. 1/12/1887 (papers to Louisville); → S. LOUIS I/I

43. WILHOYTE- 2/15/1886, A.C. Wilhoyte; name changed to Prospect, 3/23/1886, Allen M. Wilhoyte; 2/25/1895, George W. Littrell; ... A/Po

44. MANOMATON- 11/13/1886, Thomas L. Phillips; name changed to Minoma, 11/13/1886 (or 12/13/1886), Thomas L. Phillips; 2/19/1890, Ruth Boone; Disc. 7/28/1892 (mail to Louisville); → Pre-storia

45. PARKLAND- 12/22/1886, Wm. C. Couper; 2/25/1889, Wm. H. Young; ... 8/30/1893, James H. Bassett; Disc. 11/5/1894 (papers to Louisville);

46. CLIFTON- 3/10/1887, Jacob Happel; 7/5/1887, Theodore Weisenberger; ... 12/16/1897, Ernie Scheffer, Jr. (sic); Disc. 1/3/1898 (papers to Louisville);

47. ASYLUM- 11/4/1887, Mary E. Whips; name changed to Anchorage Asylum, 2/1/1888; order of appointment rescinded 3/10/1888; name changed to Lakeland, 3/12/1888, Mary E. Whips; 2/21/1896, Maxwell R. Houston; ...

48. SOUTH LOUISVILLE- 2/14/1888, John C. Sale; 10/9/1888, Joseph A. Elzy; Disc. 8/15/1889 (papers to Minoma); Re-est. 4/8/1890, John M. Guelda; 5/24/1893, Annie M. Cunningham; Disc. 11/5/1894 (papers to Louisville);

49. PALATKA- 6/6/1888, George W. Ewing; 9/15/1890, Charles Fromhartz; Disc. 1/3/1891 (papers to South Louisville);
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (7)

50. OKOLONA- 8/16/1889, George B. Kyser; 7/21/1897, James W. Sanders; 12/27/1899, John F. Jones; Disc. 1/23/1902, effective 2/28/1902 (papers to Station E., Louisville)

51. CLARK'S STATION- 5/15/1890, Frank M. Rhea; 3/26/1891, Wm. T. Purdy; name changed to Clark Station, 3/17/1892, Nathaniel R. Blankenbocker; name changed to Clark, 5/16/1894, Wm. C. Pemberton; 12/11/1901, Everett E. Walters...

52. HOERTZ- 10/10/1890, Henry Hoertz, 3/11/1891, Harry L. Kendall; Disc. 5/6/1892 (mail to South Park); Re-est. 6/30/1892, Benjamin Kremer; Disc. 5/5/1893 (no papers sent); Re-est. 7/31/1893, George W. Shumate, declined; 5/14/1894, Wm. K. Seirp (?); 6/17/1895, Noah Larkin... 12/27/1899, Jackson M. Fearington; Disc. 4/7/1903, effect. 4/18/1903 (papers to South Park);

53. BOSSDALE- 9/26/1891, Frank H. Boss; Disc. 10/19/1896 (papers to Louisville);

54. HIGHLAND PARK- 10/31/1891, Margerath J. Bocklage; 3/9/1892, Alexander McQuire... 3/10/1913, George W. Newton; Disc. 7/14/1913 (mail to Louisville);

55. GOOSE CREEK- 10/5/1892, Emma Frederick; 1/5/1894, Ed Reuling... 3/10/1900, Ina F. Wilson; Disc. 12/23/1901, effective 1/31/1902 (papers to St. Matthews);

56. WARWICK VILLA- 1/17/1893, John H. Fisher; 5/13/1893, George R. Washburn; Disc. 4/26/1898 (papers to Lyndon);

57. GLENVIEW- 5/11/1893, John W. Owen; 6/10/1907, Emily M.L. Allen...  

58. MEADOW LAWN- 5/22/1893, Mary L. Hall; 1/14/1902, Harry E. Carter... 2/4/1907, Maud Carman; Disc. 7/9/1907, effect. 7/31/1907 (mail to Orell);
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59. BISHOP- 9/27/1894, Wm. Bishop; 4/11/1896, Markus T. Bishop; Disc. 1/31/1903, effective 2/14/1903 (papers to Buechel);

60. ROUT- 11/15/1894, Samuel B. Clark; Disc. 7/15/1907, effective 8/15/1907 (mail to Jeffersontown);

61. ALBERMARLE- 1/8/1895, James W. Applegate; Disc. 7/11/1895 (mail to Louisville);

62. BEECHMONT- 10/14/1897, Henry K. Taylor; Disc. 12/8/1906, effective 1/2/1907 (mail to Louisville);

63. SHIVELY- 10/30/1897, Helen F. Kramer; 9/6/1902, Agnes J. Basye....

64. TUCKER- 12/30/1897, Edwin E. Goose; 9/25/1902, Henry Jones; Disc. 2/1/1907, effective 2/28/1907 (mail to Jeffersontown);

65. PRESTONIA- 2/23/1899, Henry H. Kleier; Disc. 9/26/1902, effective 10/15/1902 (papers to Bishop);

66. MITCHELL- 4/5/1899, Annie Blevins, order rescinded 3/22/1900;

67. THIXTON- 12/28/1900, Wm. J. Nelson; Disc. 7/9/1902, effective 8/14/1902 (papers to Buechel);

68. MECHANICSVILLE- 4/12/1901, James A. Lashbrook; Disc. 6/3/1902, effective 6/30/1902 (papers to Fisherville);

69. GAGEL- 5/20/1901, Lawrence Gagel; Disc. 7/9/1902, effective 8/14/1902 (papers to Louisville);
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70. CAMP TAYLOR - 10/10/1922, Dycie B. Chism; 
     \s cr. 1946

71. WAVERLY HILLS - 7/28/1930, Miss Mary Elizabeth Deaver; 
     1/1/1931, Lida Rose Stewart; 
     \s cr. 1961

72. MASONIC HOME - 1934 \s APD. 

When closed?