THE POST OFFICES OF LARUE COUNTY

On March 4, 1843 the Kentucky General Assembly officially estab-
lished the state's ninety eighth county and named it LaRue. It was
taken from the southeastern section of Hardin County and its seat
was placed at Hodgenville, then and still (with 2,700 residents)
its largest community. Hodgenville is ten miles southeast of I-65
which forms the eastern edge of Elizabethtown. From its original
territory no other counties were taken, and thus it assumed its
current boundaries at its beginning. According to the 1990 Census,
the county's 263 square miles are home to over 11,500 residents.

LaRue County's mostly rolling to hilly terrain is drained by
the Rolling Fork River (a major Salt River tributary) and the main
stream and two head forks of the Nolin River (in the Green River
system). The Rolling Fork forms part of the county's eastern boundary
with Nelson County, and its Salt Lick Creek tributary separates the
county from its southeastern neighbor Marion.

As was true with several Kentucky counties there was little
agreement at the outset on the name to be applied to this county.
The original petitioners had wanted it called Lynn for Benjamin
Lynn, pioneer Indian fighter and later preacher, for whom the
Nolin River is said to have been named. From its original settlement
close to the future Hodgenville till its creation as a separate county,
this territory was known simply as the Nolin area and later as the
Nolin Section of Hardin County. For apparent political reasons it
was thought better to name it for then House Speaker (and future
Kentucky governor) John LaRue Helm, and in his name the bill to

organize the county was introduced. But the bill was amended to give the honor instead to an earlier governor Gabriel Slaughter. A compromise resulted in naming it LaRue for Helm's grandfather, John P. LaRue (1746-1792), a Frederick (now Clarke) County, Virginia native, who was among the county's pioneer settlers.

Most of the post offices discussed below are located by road miles from the court house square.

The fourth class city of Hodgenville centers at the junction of US 31E and Ky 210 (old Ky 61), just south of the North Fork of the Nolin River, about half a mile above the site of Phillip Phillips' Fort, the first known settlement in what became LaRue County. To this fort, built in the winter of 1780/1, came the brothers-in-law John P. LaRue and Robert Hodgen. In early 1789, the English-born Hodgen (1742-1810), having acquired a 10,000 acre tract on the south side of the fork, built a grist mill. He soon became one of Hardin County's first justices and later served that area in the state legislature. The small settlement that grew up around his mill became known as Hodgen's Mill and was an early contender, with Elizabethtown, for the Hardin County seat. In February 1818, by petition of Hodgen's widow and sons, the site officially became the town of Hodgenville. It was incorporated in February 1839 and became the seat of the new LaRue County on the latter's establishment. While the town has always been Hodgenville, the post office was Hodgensville from its inception on December 7, 1826 (with Thomas Binion, the first postmaster) till March 2, 1904. Since then its name has been spelled the same as the community's. Presumably to cash in on the lucrative tourist trade attracted to Lincoln's Birthplace National Historic Site, three

miles south, some people considered changing the town's name to Lincoln's Birthplace, Kentucky.[1] But not seriously.

LaRue's second post office was Oak Hill. Little is known of it but that it was operated by Jefferson and William W. Brownfield between May 22, 1843 and early June 1856. It may have been at or close to the site of the extant Oak Hill Baptist Church which was organized in April 1856 just south of Little Barren Run and three-fourths of a mile west of the later Maxine.

The village of Magnolia centers at the junction of US 31E and Ky 470, nine miles south of Hodgenville, and extends for about one mile along both roads. About a mile north of the junction is the site of Jediah Walter's twelve room home which served as a stage stop and inn on the old Louisville and Nashville Turnpike. After Walter's death in 1844, the stop was maintained by Dr. David J. Harris who, on April 14, 1851, established there a post office which he is said to have named for his wife.[2]

Just after the Civil War Aaron F. Smith moved the post office a mile south to his store at what was then known as Centerpoint for either its being midway between the stage stop and the Tate House to the south or its role as a neighborhood social center.[3] Monroe County's Centre Point post office already in operation probably led to the retention of the Magnolia name at the new location by which this office is still known.

A post office called Rock Hill was established in Green County on May 5, 1854. In late September of that year postmaster David Terrill renamed the office Felixville for his young son Felix. In November 1861 Sydney L. Johnson had the office moved barely over

the LaRue County line to his store and gave it the new name <u>Mount</u> <u>Shearman</u>. Inadvertently or otherwise this soon became <u>Mount Sherman</u>. The origin of this name in either spelling has never been determined. No such families were known in either county at the time the post office was established. Nor was it likely to have been named for Civil War general William T. Sherman who had achieved no fame by 1861 and the wrong kind of fame in that area at any later time.

Sometime in the mid 1870s, if not earlier, James H. Hoover had the office moved again, to his store about a mile north. At this site, on the present Ky 61, a mile from the county line, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles sse of Hodgenville, it still serves a small village. Only an old church cemetery remains at the first or "Old Mount Sherman" site.

Rolling Fork's tributary, Salt Lick Creek, gave its name to a small settlement and its post office at some point on this stream. This aptly named stream was first called Crystal Creek, but was known as Salt Lick at least by early 1811 when its area was first surveyed. The post office of <u>Salt Lick</u> was operated between July 26, 1855 and mid May 1865 by Jacob T. Miller and Joseph A. Nevitt.

According to a local tradition, the site of the recently disincorporated nineteenth century mill town and trade center of <u>Buffalo</u> was settled in the late 1840s by the Creal family. It is said to have been named for the discovery of a buffalo's rib lying along the bank of Nolin's South Fork on which it is located. More likely the name recalls that buffaloes had early wallowed in that vicinity. The still active post office was established on September

16, 1856 by William L. Creal, local storekeeper, and the town that developed around it on Ky 61, 5½ miles sse of Hodgenville, was incorporated in January 1884.

Nothing is known of the Parkers for whom the post office of Parker's Grove was named. From September 29, 1879 to October 1895 storekeeper James A. Lamkin ran that post office three miles wnw of Magnolia. In mid October 1895 George M. Dixon moved it one mile north to the junction of the present Parkers Grove and Charlie Ragland Roads where, as Parkers Grove, it served his store till it closed in December 1909. There is nothing now at either site.

Yeamans was a short-lived post office (between February 10 and November 4, 1880) imprecisely located some five miles east of Mount Sherman and five miles south of the Rolling Fork River. It was named for its only postmaster Van Yeamans Hall, about whom nothing else is known. The first name proposed for it, though, was Mount Holly.

Nothing remains but some homes and the Rolling Fork Baptist Church of a once thriving mill and trading town on the south bank of the Rolling Fork River, less than a mile west of the Marion County line. Alleged by Collins' history and some later LaRue County historians to have been the site of the proposed city of Lystra,ʸ it was early settled around the church but not developed as a community until the late 1870s. This is when James N. Lowe opened a store in which, on September 8, 1880, he established the post office he called Hawkroost. Why he chose this name is not known. Actually Lowe's preferred names were Lowe's Store, Salt Lick (for the stream that joins the Rolling Fork a mile east,) and what may have been Coon Mountain Hollow (also unknown).

Anyhow, <u>Hawkroost</u> ceased as a post office in early June 1881. It was re-established by William D. Ford on June 7, 1886 but was named <u>Gleanings</u> presumably but inexplicably for the Biblical gleaners who were allowed to pick the grain left behind in the fields after the regular harvests. After several short distance moves following the First World War, the post office closed in 1959, as did the local store shortly thereafter.

<u>Mobley</u>, another shortlived post office (September 23, 1880 to mid January 1882), served what may then have been called <u>Boones Grove</u> on the west bank of Otter Creek, half a mile up from the Rolling Fork River. Its only postmaster, Benjamin Ferrill, had been un-successful in getting it named <u>St. George</u>. <u>Mobley</u> undoubtedly referred to one or more area families, perhaps that of blacksmith George C. Mobley of Hawkroost.

The origin of the name <u>Oriska</u> for yet another shortlived post office (April 10 1884 through November 1885) has always mystified those LaRue Countians who even recall it. It served a locality centered at the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church that was then (and later) called <u>Price</u> for the family of its only postmaster Hatton Price. When that name was disallowed for the post office, Hatton, a harness and coffin maker who may also have run the local store, requested the postal authorities to select the name themselves. Whether they did or not, <u>Oriska</u> was the name chosen.

This vicinity, with its grocery and church at the junction of US 31E and Ky 470 and 84, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Hodgenville, is now known as <u>White City</u>. According to local tradition, storekeeper Bill Anderson painted his store building, home, rock fence, and gatepost

white, and successfully encouraged his neighbors to follow his example.

One possible clue to the origin of Oriska is the choice of this name for an office in Barnes County, North Dakota. According to Mary Ann Barnes Williams' book on North Dakota names, Oriska was the name of an Indian princess in one of nineteenth century author Lydia Sigourney's popular poems.⁵

US 31E passes through the once prosperous distillery town of Athertonville on the west bank of Knob Creek, just south of the Rolling Fork River and ten miles northeast of Hodgenville. It was near here, at the mouth of Knob Creek, that Watie Boone is said to have opened, in 1780, what may have been the first commercial distillery in Kentucky. Peter Lee Atherton, who arrived at this site some ten years later, operated one of central Kentucky's first ferries about where the highway crosses the river.

Just up the creek Peter's son, John McDougall, opened his family's distillery in 1867 and founded the town of Atherton for his workers. The local post office, established on April 10, 1884 by John's cousin, the storekeeper Alexander Mayfield, was first called Medcalf for another area family, and became Athertonville the following month. By then the town too had become Athertonville. Toward the end of the century this had become the county's second largest town. The distillery closed with prohibition but, on repeal, was reopened under new ownership. In 1946 the buildings were purchased by the Seagram Company. The post office closed in 1958.

If county historian Bessie Miller Elliott is right, the community and post office of Attilla [aet/ihl/ə] were named by accident. This post office was established by William Marshall DeSpain on June 17, 1886 at his store a quarter of a mile south of East Otter Creek and six miles south of Gleanings. Following instructions, he submitted with his post office petition a list of desired names, incidentally mentioning the Civil War guerilla raid under the disreputable Attilla Cox in April 1865 which had killed his father James L. For reasons that LaRue Countians still cannot fathom, the postal officials chose Attilla for the post office and not any of the names on DeSpain's list. Even more unexplainable was that this name went apparently unchallenged by DeSpain and his neighbors.

The history of this post office between 1886 and 1915 is not clear. It seems fairly certain that Attilla was moved several times, closer to Gleanings, for, according to an obscure map in the postal archives, it is shown only three miles south of Gleanings. On 1898/9 maps it is shown a little to the east of the new Ginseng post office. But no official records of such moves have been found. In March 1915 the office is known to have been moved half a mile east of its previous location to a site $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Gleanings and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Ginseng. (sic) In 1918 it was moved again, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further east to the Bethel Church community. In the early 1930s it centered at Dotson's Store, half a mile east of the Bethel Church, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Salt Lick Creek, where Ky 462 now joins the Levelwoods Road. Here it remained till it closed in 1958.

Attilla's final location was about a mile or two southwest of
another post office maintained by DeSpain, alone, between July 3,
1902 and the end of October 1916. Inexplicably called Diggs, though
the first name proposed for it was Blue Hill, it was a quarter of
a mile west of Salt Lick Creek and three miles south of the Rolling
Fork River. It seems to have left virtually no impression on LaRue
County's modern historians.

The extinct mill town and post office of Malt were where the
present Ky 210 crosses the West Fork of Otter Creek, 9½ miles
southeast of Hodgenville. About fifty feet from his water-powered
grist mill, which he acquired in partnership in 1879, was James Mason
(Mace) Howell's store, which he opened in 1883. Here he established
a post office which he would call Altonia. Since a name close to
that spelling was already in use in Marshall County, he selected
instead the name Otter for the Rolling Fork tributary that had
probably been named for the animals that early settlers had seen
on its banks. From July 31, 1886 this office served Howell's store
and mill till, in December 1897, it was moved by Robert J. Skaggs
some three miles northwest where it continued to operate as Otter
till 1912. In the latter year it was moved one mile southeast to
a point just south of what is now called Jericho, where it operated
till 1936.

Back at the Howell's Mill site, when the lack of a post office
was sorely missed, another office was requested. Among the several
names suggested were Carlo and Malt, the first for a brand of dog
food and the other for some cans of malt, both spotted on shelves
in the local store. Joe Robert Howell, the store's co-owner, became

the Malt postmaster in 1899. This office closed in 1941 and the store and mill were torn down the following year. Nothing today remains at any of the Otter and Malt sites.

The community called Roanoke may be on or near the site of the aptly named Cave Spring which, some say, was the county's first albeit impermanent settlement, a fort built by a party led by Daniel Boone before 1780.[6] Before the Civil War this was the site of a track for the training of race horses and a soldiers' drilling field. The Roanoke post office was established on January 9, 1888 by James Clarence Peters to serve his store at the head of Middle Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Hardin County line. By the turn of the century it was serving at least two stores, flour and saw mills, a cooperage, wagonworks, and several other businesses. The office closed in July 1917. A modern store is now located at this crossroads site, 8½ miles north of Hodgenville. Some have questioned the traditional notion that the name began as Roan Oak referring to a large local oak tree. But there is no known connection with places in Virginia and North Carolina whence the name could have come.

But an oak grove is more likely to have been the source of Leafdale, the name applied, in April 1910, to the Gibson post office on Ky 470, 4½ miles east of Hodgenville. The local Gibsons had given their name to a post office established by William H. Brown on January 21, 1882 to serve one or two crossroads stores and the Oak Grove Methodist Church. A newly relocated Hodgenville dentist named Thomas is said to have had the name changed. The Leafdale office closed in 1937, and the church and the two crossroads stores are also gone.

In early 1888 the Hodgenville and Elizabethtown (later a branch of the Illinois Central) Railroad was completed between these two cities. In an area just five hundred feet from Middle Creek, which forms the Hardin County line (and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Hodgenville), its tracks extended almost along the line dividing the farms of Anthony Vernon Goodin and Anthony Kennedy, both nicknamed "Tone". Thus a station and, on June 6, 1888, a post office (with Robert A. Hubbard, postmaster) were established and called Tonieville. This place never had more than the station, a school, and two stores, all gone. The post office closed in 1938 and the last store building lies vacant. The new four lane Ky 61 between Elizabethtown and Hodgenville extends just south of the tracks.

Where Ky 52 crosses the Louisville and Nashville Railroad's Knoxville Division tracks two miles northwest of New Haven and the Rolling Fork, and 13 3/4 miles northeast of Hodgenville, was Lyons Station. Its local post office was so established on April 8, 1890 and named for its first postmaster William H. Lyons, who was also the railroad's agent and the manager of a company that supplied lumber for lawn and porch furniture and keyboard instruments. One or more sawmills, a store or two, other businesses, and a school rounded out this small community. In January 1902 the post office became simply Lyons and closed in 1952. Little remains.

Three 1890s-era mills gave their names to the post offices that served them. On April 22, 1890 Thomas Jefferson Wilkins (1842-1913) opened the Wilkins post office to serve his mill $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Hodgenville. It closed in mid November 1904.

From March 17, 1892 till January 1905 Mrs. Ella Reid maintained the Reid Mills post office on Nolin's South Fork, 1½ miles southwest of the Lincoln Birthplace Historic Site, and 4½ miles south of Hodgenville.

Eagle Mills, the name of a grist and flour mill on the north bank of Nolin, a quarter of a mile south of Middle Creek and seven miles west of Hodgenville, was established on September 15, 1893 by James H. Morrison. His preferred name Stuart was disallowed. The mill under several owners survived by a number of years the post office's closing in June 1903.

Nothing remains of the community, five miles north of Hodgenville, once called Silva for the post office William Walters operated in his country store from February 11, 1891 through April 1907. This community was also known as Middle Creek for the local Baptist church and the Nolin River tributary, a quarter of a mile west. The post office name is said to have derived from the brand name of the large heating stove in the back of the store. For years Walters was known as "Silva Bill".

According to tradition, when storekeeper Samuel Thomas Wyatt found his family name in use for a post office in Elliott County,[7] he accepted some postal official's suggestion that he name it Tanner. Thus any local significance of the latter name is problematic. County historians doubt there ever was a tannery there and no late nineteenth century Tanner families have been reported in the county. Wyatt's post office (he was its only postmaster) operated from March 25, 1898 through March 1908 at its crossroads location on the present Ky 357, one mile east of Barren Run, and 5¼ miles ssw of Hodgenville. The local country store continues to serve that area.

Charles S. Ferrill's store on the west bank of Otter Creek, one and a half miles up from the Rolling Fork, was the site of what would be called Ferrill's post office. But instead it was named Ginseng when Ferrill opened it on December 29, 1898. Several area moves in the 1910s and 20s brought it to Herbert Howell's store on the West Fork of Otter, one mile above its original location, and eleven miles southeast of Hodgenville, where it closed in 1957. Ginseng, the plant for which the office was named, is still being dug by area residents for an Elizabethtown market.

Joseph Alexander Foote (1874-1958) gave his family's name to a post office on the east bank of South Nolin, probably in the vicinity of the junction of the present Ky 61 and 584, some three miles above (southeast of) Buffalo. The office operated between July 3, 1900 and mid January 1917.

Several names proposed by William Judson Tucker for a post office about half a mile south of the Oak Hill Church deferred to the inexplicable Maxine when it was established on May 29, 1901. In late 1903 William T. Brooks moved the office half a mile east to the junction of the present Ky 357 and 1517, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ssw of Hodgenville, where it continued to operate through January 1905. The small Maggard store now marks the crossroads site.

The Mount Tabor neighborhood, centering on the Baptist church of this name on Ky 584, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of Buffalo, was served by the Gatton post office. Despite Gatton's placement by current maps on the Green County line, it was actually in the immediate vicinity of the church, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the line. Since Tabor was already in use in Menifee County, the post office was named for the

Rev. John S. Gatton, a popular Baptist preacher of the early twentieth century, who may have served the Mt. Tabor church. The post office was established on June 1, 1923 in the Skaggs store with Viola Skaggs, the first postmaster. It ceased operation in 1958. The store too is gone. The church, organized around 1850, was named by its first clerk, William Brown, for the Biblical Mount Tabor, five miles east of Nazareth, the summit of which, some believe, was the scene of The Transfiguration.

Four of LaRue's twenty nine post offices (Hodgenville, Buffalo, Magnolia, and Mount Sherman) are still active. These and at least four others served towns or villages at some time. Eleven post offices bore names that were not those first proposed for them. Five offices served places with other names. Five had name-changes.

Local or area persons/families gave their names to eleven post offices. Five offices were named for local geographic features (though one, Roanoke, may have been named for a distant place). To four were transferred the names of local or nearby features (two creeks and two mills). One office had a scriptural reference; the name of another referred to a product sold in the local store; and a third is said to have been named for a store fixture. Six name derivations are as yet unknown. Two offices have not been precisely located.

FOOTNOTES

1. Phil Norman, "Hodgenville Ties its Future to Lincoln", Louisville Courier-Journal, April 25, 1966

2. According to the 1850s Census, David Harris, then 45, was living with his wife Marg.

3. The Magnolia Quarterly, Vol. 1 (1), July 1898, P. 3:1

4. According to Collins' history (1874, Vol. 2, P. 646) and later LaRue County historian, Judge Otis Mather, English speculators in 1794 laid out the town they called Lystra on some 15,000 purchased acres on the south side of the Rolling Fork between Otter and Salt Lick Creeks. This, says Mather, was about fifteen miles east of the future Hodgenville, at the site of what became Gleanings. Marion Countians, as we have seen, have disputed this location, claiming the site of Lystra was at what later became New Market.

5. Mary Ann Barnes Williams, Origins of North Dakota Place Names: Cass and Barnes Counties, Washburn, N.D., 1959

6. Daniel E. McClure, Two Centuries in Elizabethtown and Hardin County, Kentucky, Elizabethtown: Hardin County Historical Society, 1979, P. 32

7. Actually the Elliott County post office, established in 1889, was Wyett but, in the days before zip codes sufficiently distinguished post offices, the two names were considered close enough to be confusing.

REFERENCES

1. Cruse, Susan, Hodgenville, Ky., interviewed by the writer on October 18, 1978

2. Elliott,Bessie Miller, History of LaRue County, Hodgenville, 1969

3. Howell, Carl, Jr., Hodgenville, Ky., interviewed by the writer on October 18, 1978

4. Jones, Earl, Hodgenville, Ky. interviewed by the writer on October 18, 1978

5. LaRue, Jim, Hodgenville, Ky. interviewed by the writer on October 18, 1978

6. Mather, O.M., The Mather Papers, originally published in 1925, and re-published in 1968 by the LaRue County Herald-News

7. Nichols, Edna and Charles, Hodgenville, Ky., interviewed by the writer on October 18, 1978

8. Nichols, Edna Bloyd, "Magnolia Was on Early Coach Route" The LaRue County Herald-News, August 29, 1974, P. 18C:1-2

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

10. United States Post Office Department: Site Location Reports-LaRue County Post Offices, National Archives (Washington, D.C.)

11. The Larue County Herald-News, Bicentennial Edition, August 29, 1974, passim

<u>LARUE COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES</u>

1. HODGENSVILLE C.H.-- est. in Hardin Co. 12/7/1826, Thomas Binion; 11/10/32, John C. Ray...7/1/1840, Darwin J. Sparrow (to LaRue Co. when est.)...renamed <u>Hodgenville</u>, 3/2/1904, Thos. B. Kirkpatrick....

2. OAK HILL-- est. in Hardin Co. 5/22/1843, Jefferson Brownfield; (to LaRue Co. when est.); 2/12/50, Wm. W. Brownfield; Disc. 7/10/1856;

3. MAGNOLIA-- est. 4/14/1851, David J. Harris; 3/25/18   (?), Wm. H. Patterson; 8/1/54, Robert Williamson; Disc. 12/6/54; Re-est. 4/3/1855, Wayne Ferguson; 1/16/57, Aaron S. Bayne...2/3/1864, Thos. J. Ragland; Disc. 3/30/1865; Re-est. 12/21/65, Aaron F. Smith; Disc. 10/5/66; Re-est. 11/20/1866, Aaron F. Smith; 12/26/77, Willis Skaggs....

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4. ROCK HILL-- est. in Green Co. 5/5/1854, David Terrill; changed to <u>Felixville</u>, 9/28/1854, David Terrill; changed to <u>Mt. Shearman</u> (sic), 11/21/1861, Sydney L. Johnson (and by now in LaRue Co.); 8/30/1867, James H. Hoover; 9/18/1867, Sidney L. Johnson (sic) ...10/23/1931, Clyde R. Benningfield

A PO

5. SALT LICK-- est. 7/26/1855, Jacob T. Miller; 12/7/1858, Jos. A. Nevitt; Disc. 5/11/1865;

est.
6. BUFFALO-- 9/16/1856, Wm. L. Creal; 8/3/57, Wm. W. Brownfield; 10/11/1859, Thos. J. Brownfield; Disc. 10/22/1860; Re-est. 2/18/1863, Wm. L. Creal; 4/11/1863, Thos. J. Brownfield....

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est.
7. PARKER'S GROVE-- 9/29/1879, James A. Lamkin; 10/23/95, Geo. M. Dixon; Disc. 12/15/1909 (mail to Hodgenville);

est.
8. YEAMANS-- 2/10/1880, Van Yeamans Hall; Disc. 11/4/1880;

9. HAWKROOST-- est. 9/8/1880, James N. Lowe (?); Disc. 6/6/1881;

LARUE CO. POST OFFICES (2)

10. MOBLEY-- 9/23/1880, Benjamin Ferrill; Disc. 1/11/1882;

11. ORISKA-- 4/10/1884, Hatton Price; Disc. 11/30/1885 (papers to
    Hodgensville);

12. MEDCALF-- 4/10/1884, Alexander Mayfield; changed to <u>Atherton-
    ville</u>, 5/8/1884, Alexander Mayfield; 10/20/1885, Everett W.
    Atherton....

Disc-1958

13. GLEANINGS-- 6/17/1886, Wm. D. Ford; 3/9/1892, Thos. Craven....

Disc 1959

14. ATTILLA-- 6/17/1886, Wm. M. Despain; 7/16/1895, James F. Scott...

Disc 1958

15. OTTER-- 7/31/1886, James M. Howell; 12/28/1897, Robert J. Skaggs
    ....

Disc 1936

16. ROANOKE-- 1/9/1888, James C. Peters; 9/27/1888, John A. Basham..
    12/30/1904, John W. Spancer; Disc. 7/31/1917 (mail to Hodgen-
    ville);

17. GIBSON-- 1/21/1888, Wm. H. Brown; 1/31/1889, Lon Davenport...
    7/12/1907, Nannie F. Kane; name changed to <u>Leafdale</u>, 4/22/
    1910, Nannie F. Kane...

Disc 1957

18. TONIEVILLE-- 6/6/1888, Robert A. Hubbard; 8/22/1888, Thos. S.
    Munford....   Disc 1938

19. LYONS STATION-- 4/18/1890, W.H. Lyons; name changed to <u>Lyons</u>,
    1/22/1902, Wm. H. Lyons; 7/21/1905, John T. Spencer....

Disc. 1952

LARUE COUNTY POST OFFICES (3)

✓ 20. WILKINS-- 4/22/1890, Thos. J. Wilkins; 5/24/1893, Thos. J.
       Slack, Jr. ...1/21/1904, Wm. H. Wilkins; Disc. 10/25/1904,
       effective 11/15/1904 (mail to Hodgenville);

✓ 21. SILVA-- 2/11/1891, Wm. Walters; Disc. 4/9/1907, effective
       4/30/1907 (mail to Elizabethtown);

                            Ella
✓ 22. REID MILLS-- 3/17/1892, Ellen Reid; Disc. 1/11/1895 (mail to
       Hodgenville);

✓ 23. EAGLE MILLS-- 9/15/1893, James M. Morrison; 9/28/1893, John C.
       Baird...1/8/1903, Jesse B. Bunch; Disc. 6/22/1903, effective
       6/30/1903 (papers to Elizabethtown);

✓ 24. TANNER-- 3/25/1898, Samuel T. Wyatt; Disc. 3/7/1908, effective
       3/31/1908 (mail to Sonora);

✓ 25. GINSENG-- 12/29/1898, Charles S. Ferrill; 1/21/1901, John L.
       Gaddie...1/19/1903, Wm. H. Dotson; Disc. 5/20/1903, effective
       5/30/1903 (papers to Howardstown); Re-est. 9/14/1904, Chas.
       S. Ferrill; 9/13/1905, John W. Scott....

                                        Disc. 1957

✓ 26. MALT-- 7/1/1899, Joseph R. Howell; 11/2/1905, Henry M. Bloyd...
                        Disc 1941

✓ 27. FOOTE-- 7/3/1900, Joseph A. Foote; Disc. 5/28/1904, effective
       6/4/1904 (mail to Otter); Re-est. 9/16/1904, Wm. G. Salsman;
       10/31/1916, Claude Ferrill; Disc. 1/15/1917 (mail to Otter);

✓ 28. MAXINE-- 5/29/1901, Wm. J. Tucker; 10/6/1903, Wm. D. Brooks;
       Disc. 12/29/1904, effective 1/31/1905 (mail to Sonora);

✓ 29. DIGGS-- 7/3/1902, Wm. M. Despain; Disc. 10/31/1916 (mail to
       Raywick);

✓ 30. GATTON-- 5/1/1923, Viola Skaggs...
                        Disc. 1958

Larue Co. communities

*1. Hodgenville (co. seat) ⊙
 2. Yeamans (dpo)
 3. Hawkroost (dpo)
*4. Mobley (dpo)
 5. Oriska (dpo)
*6. Athertonville (dpo and com) had been Medcalf (sic) ⊙
*7. Magnolia (po and com) ⊙ ← Centerpoint
*8. Oak Hill (dpo) (com)
 9. Salt Lick (dpo)
 10. Mount Sherman (po and com) ⊙
*11. Buffalo (po and com) ⊙
 12. Parkers Grove (dpo) (com)
*13. Gleanings (com. & dpo) ⊙ ← Hawksworth (?)
*14. Attilla (com. & dpo)
 15. Hibernia (dpo) (Taylor Co.)
*16. Otter (dpo and com) ✗
 17. Roanoke (dpo)(com)
*18. (Gib) Leafdale (po and com) had been Gibson ✗
*19. Tonieville (dpo and com) ⊙
*20. Lyons Station (dpo) changed to Lyons (com) ⊖ ✗
 21. Eagle Mills (dpo) (com)
 22. Tanner (dpo and com)
*23. Malt (dpo) ⊙ (com) ✗ ← Otter
*24. Ginseng (com. & dpo) ✗
*25. Foote (dpo)
 26. Maxine (dpo and com) ✗
 27. Diggs (dpo)
*28. Gatton (dpo) (Mt. Tabor=com.)   Gatton (com)
*29. Wilkins (dpo)
*30. Silva (dpo) (com) ✗ ⌇
*31. Reid Mills (dpo)
 32. Middle Creek (com) ⌐
 33. Barren Run (com)
*34. Brooks (com)
 35. Jericho (com) ✗
 36. Mathers Mill (com)
*37. South Buffalo (com)
*38. Talley (com)
*39. Upton (po and com) ← Uptonville ← Leesville (see Hardin Co.)
*40. White City (com) ⊙ = Oriska P.O.
*41. Levelwoods (com)

$N_T = (38)$ ⊙ = sample

                    ✗ = reserve