The Post Offices of Madison County, Kentucky

Madison County is in the Outer Bluegrass region of central Kentucky, just south of Lexington. Some 57,500 persons call its 443 square miles home. Richmond, its seat and largest community, is ten miles south of the Kentucky River and twenty five miles from downtown Lexington.

The county is entirely drained by the Kentucky River and its principal tributaries. The river itself forms its northern and northeastern boundary for some sixty one miles, separating Madison from Fayette, Clark, and Estill Counties. Paint Lick Creek (which separates Madison from Garrard County on the west), Silver Creek, Tates Creek, Otter Creek, Muddy Creek, and Drowning Creek (which forms much of Madison's eastern boundary with Estill County) are other streams in the Kentucky River system which figured significantly in the county's long history. Red Lick Creek and several smaller streams in the southern part of the county are branches of Station Camp Creek, a Kentucky River tributary mostly in Estill County. In the southeastern section of Madison County, in the vicinity of Bighill, is the Cumberland Escarpment which divides the bluegrass from the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains.

Madison was the state's seventh county in order of formation and thus one of the nine that were established while Kentucky was still part of Virginia. The act creating the county from a section of Lincoln County was passed by the Virginia legislature on Dec. 15, 1785 but it did not become effective until August of 1786. It is generally believed (though still questioned by some) to have been
named for future US President James Madison, then serving in the Virginia legislature, who was pushing for the enactment of a federal constitution. Fourteen other counties, in whole or part, were carved from Madison's original territory over a sixty year period until its present boundaries were fixed in April 1858.

This article will treat only the seventy post offices within the present limits of Madison County, which has been divided arbitrarily into nine geographic areas, conforming to the county's nineteenth century magisterial districts.

I. The Post Offices of the Richmond District: This district, encompassing Richmond, the county's seat, and proceeding for several miles south and southeast includes the post offices of Rogersville-Arcadia-Terrill, Goochland, Harris-Estill, Colyer, and Caleast.

Richmond is a second class city of some 21,000 persons, centered at the junction of US 25/421 and Ky 52, just east of I 75. The site was acquired and first settled in 1784/5 by Col. John Miller, a Virginia-born Revolutionary War veteran, who donated it for the relocation of the county's seat from Milford, 4½ miles southwest. The latter had been established in 1787 on a hill overlooking a branch of the Taylor Fork of Silver Creek owned by Samuel and John Estill, and is said to have been named by Capt. John Kincaid for a favorite slave whom he later freed. On July 4, 1798 the county court authorized the seat's move to Miller's land as more accessible to the county's population centers, and named it for Miller's Virginia birthplace. The Richmond post office, the oldest in the county, is thought to have been established on July 1, 1802 with William Miller, its first postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1809. For years nothing had marked the Milford site but a pile of stones from the old court house.
Some 5½ miles sse of Richmond, centering at the junction of US 25/421, is the village of Terrill. An early stopping place for travelers on the Wilderness Rd., it was the site of the Rogers family settlement of Arcadia named for the home Adam Rogers, Sr. had built in 1811. In Jan. 1846 by legislative act the settlement was renamed Rogersville. A post office also called Rogersville operated here intermittently from July 1849 to Dec. 1872. The Arcadia name was applied to the local post office when it was re-established in June 1877 with George W. Maupin, postmaster. It closed again in Sept. 1879 and did not reopen until April 1883 when George C. Francis named it Terrill for the pioneer family of William Towles Terrill, an antebellum legislator and storekeeper, who had acquired the site. The post office closed for good in Nov. 1927.

Somewhere in the vicinity of Rogersville-Terrill was a post office called Goochland which was established by and named for Chiswell D. Gooch, who had been the first Rogersville postmaster. This office operated from April 1856 to 1863, then inexplicably was re-established, still as Goochland, in eastern Rockcastle County, some nine miles south.

By the early 1870s the Louisville and Nashville Railroad’s Rowland Branch had reached a point between Richmond and Rogersville where it was to join the Kentucky Central Railroad coming south from Winchester. A station was located here (some 2.7 miles sse of Richmond) called Harris Station, probably for J.D. Harris, local landowner, and a post office by this name was established on May 12, 1879 to serve it. In Nov. 1882 the office became simply Harris, and in April 1898 was renamed Estill for by then the station was known as Ft. Estill Junction for its site west of the pioneer Ft. Estill or Estills Old Station. The post office closed in Dec. 1908.
From June 30, 1890 through April 1900, in the area of the present Blue Grass Ordinance Depot, just east of Muddy Creek and nearly six miles east of Richmond, was the Colyer post office. This served a settlement that had grown up around Stephen Colyer's blacksmith shop. The preferred name Stephens was already in use by a post office in Elliott County.

Never more than a crossroads store with a post office in operation from April 4, 1894 to Aug. 1905 was Caleast. On the Lancaster Rd. (Ky 52), one mile west of the present I-75 and five miles ssw of Richmond, this post office was probably named for its first postmaster, Calvin East.

II. The Post Offices of the Foxtown District: Nine post offices—Boonesborough, Foxtown, White Hall, Perkins, Million, Sturgel-Redhouse, Bluegrass, Hockaday, and Amster—served the Foxtown District, north and northwest of Richmond.

In the spring of 1775, Daniel Boone built a fort overlooking the Kentucky River, just below the mouth of Otter Creek. This became Boonesborough which was chartered by the Virginia legislature in Oct. 1779 and laid out as a town in 1787 on 640 acres, including all the land along the river from the site of Lock 10 to Ky 627 and the Memorial Bridge, and south to the site of Boone's fort at the top of the hill. Though by 1800 it had over 100 homes, had become an important river port, and was even nominated for the state's capital, the town failed to develop. By the 1820s little remained. Yet from 1828 (possible as early as 1825) to 1845 and from 1854 through 1866 a post office called Boonesboro (and later Boonesborough) served most of the farmsteads of north central Madison County. From July 1914 till the following June another Boonesboro operated on the hill half a mile from the river and 1 ½ miles below Otter Creek (12 ½ miles north of Richmond). Today, Boonesborough State Park marks the site of the fort and settlement.
The proper spelling of the settlement and post office name has long been debated. The county's historical society and most contemporary historians consider Boonesborough the correct and preferred spelling of the name. According to George W. Ranke, in his 1901 history of the community, it was formally named Boonesborough in May 1775. Boone himself spelled it Boonsborough, reflecting his spelling of his own name, and it was chartered as Boonesborough in 1779. The simplified spelling seems to have come with the establishment of the post office, which was corrected by the time of the Civil War. The 1956 legislation authorizing the acquisition of the site for the state park spelled it Boonesboro but this too was soon corrected and the park was officially dedicated as Boonesborough. Nevertheless, the State Highway Department continues to spell it Boonesboro on state maps and locates it a few miles from where it should be.¹

A post office called Foxtown and later White Hall was located at several proximate sites on US 25, 6½ miles north of Richmond. The village of Fox Town (later Foxtown), which it served, was founded before 1800, several hundred yards northeast of pioneer William Hoy's Station, and was the home of the prominent Fox family. The post office was established as Fox Town on March 18, 1831, with William T. Fox, postmaster, and closed the following year. It was re-established by Charles L. Fox on March 15, 1843 as White Hall but was probably not named, as is popularly believed, for the mansion home, 1½ miles northwest, of Cassius M. Clay, famed journalist, politician, diplomat, and Kentucky's leading anti-slavery advocate. This building, erected by his father, Gen'l. Green Clay, in 1799, and first called Clermont, may have taken the White Hall name from the post office which Cassius used as his mailing address as early as 1846.²
(Could the post office have been named for the old royal palace in London?)

Though the office closed in Sept. 1918, the community remains viable and continues to bear both the Foxtown and White Hall names.

To serve a community then, as now, aptly called Stringtown, on Tates Creek, two miles south of the Kentucky River, Major Perkins established a post office on June 23, 1880. His preferred names, Beech Springs, then Perkinsville, not being acceptable, the post office was called simply Perkins. In 1881 it was moved one mile down the creek (which parallels the present Ky. 169), some 12 miles northwest of Richmond, preserving its original name, where it closed in Feb. 1898. Contemporary maps still distinguish the two residential clusters of Perkins and Stringtown.

A post office to be called Million for the family of local landowner and merchant B.B. Million was established probably in the Shallow Ford Valley, about a mile east of Tates Creek. Postal authorities found Million unacceptable as a name and the office opened on Dec. 23, 1881 as Fain for its first postmaster, Richard C. Fain. In Nov. 1884 Bryant Holman moved it to Tates Creek where it was able to assume the Million name though the community it was to serve was called Holman's Store. Several short distance site changes later brought the post office to a point on the present Ky. 169, 7½ miles wnw of Richmond, where it closed in 1945. The Millions in Madison County are said to have descended from John Million who arrived in Boonesborough in 1775.

Some 6½ miles north of Richmond, where the present Ky. 388 crosses Otter Creek, the post office of Red House was established on Aug. 31, 1883 with Jonathan F. Sturgel, postmaster, to serve the recently opened Red House Station of the Kentucky Central (later L&N) Railroad and the large rural neighborhood that supported it. For some reason the office was called
Sturgel for its first two months, then became Red House, and, in 1894, Redhouse. According to nineteenth century Madison County historian, French Tipton, the name identified a settlement of sorts as early as the 1840s. Its derivation, though, is uncertain: the name may have referred to the local Red House Tavern which catered to Kentucky River loggers in the nineteenth century, someone's ancestral home in England, or, most likely, the large red brick home of an ante-bellum family. The village that grew up around the station and post office failed to survive the latter's closing in 1954.

The Bluegrass post office, probably named for the bluegrass area of Kentucky, was on the present US 25, about 3/4 mile north of its junction with Ky. 627 and 1 3/4 mile north of the White Hall post office site. It was established on April 6, 1894 with Thomas R. Perkins, postmaster, and closed in Sept. 1906.

Hockaday was an imprecisely located post office between the head of Jacks Creek and the Kentucky River, about 12 miles northwest of Richmond. It was established on March 26, 1900 by James H. Million, its only postmaster, and named for his mother's family, descendants of Virginia-born James Hockaday, who arrived in Madison County around 1790 and lived some six miles south of Richmond. The office closed in 1907.

Some two miles from the Kentucky River and between two and three miles northwest of the mouth of Otter Creek, probably on the Boonesborough Rd. (now Ky. 627), was a post office called Amster. This was established on May 27, 1905 and named for the family of its first postmaster, Sam Amster. It closed in April 1914.
III. The Post Offices of the Union District: This, the northeast-most district of the county, was probably named for Union City, one of its post offices. Its three other post offices were Doylesville, Shearer, and Williamson.

On Muddy Creek and Ky. 1986, one mile south of the Kentucky River and twelve miles northeast of Richmond, was the post office of Doylesville. Operating intermittently from Dec. 23, 1847 (with William W. Baldwin as its first postmaster) through June 1930, it and the community it served were named for Pat Doyle, the first storekeeper.

The post office and crossroads hamlet of Union City has had a long history. It grew up around and was named for a union church that was established in 1812. Its present brick structure was built in 1848. The first post office to serve this vicinity on Ky. 1986, seven miles northeast of Richmond, was established by Absalom B. Stivers on Aug. 15, 1851 as Breckville. It was probably named for Daniel Brock (1788-1871), a prominent Richmond banker and lawyer who had served on the Kentucky Supreme Court and as a US Congressman. This post office was discontinued in 1855 but re-established two years later as Union Meeting House which closed again in 1859. On May 25, 1876 William Powell re-established the office as Union City. Thereafter the community was identified as both Union and Union City, with the second name probably used to distinguish it from the meeting house. The post office closed for good in 1976.

From Oct. 12, 1883 through 1885 a post office called Shearer served a railroad crossing and station of this name just east of Otter Creek and half a mile from the Kentucky River. It is said that when the Kentucky Central (L&N) Railroad was being extended south of the river in the early 1880s, Samuel Shearer (1799-1893) gave the engineers gratis rights to lay their tracks through his farm. In turn they named the station for him.
The first postmaster, Miss Dora Shearer, accepted this name for her post office though her first preference had been Boon's Fort (sic) for the next station north of Shearer, across the river from present day Ford. The Shearer site, in the northwest corner of the Union City District, is eleven miles north of Richmond.

On May 19, 1905, Margaret Welch re-established the Shearer Station office but called it Williamson (for reasons unknown). It closed in 1906.

IV. The Post Offices of the Elliston District: Just south of the Union City District and between Richmond and the Estill County line, centering on the old and new routes of Ky. 52 and proceeding along the tracks of the old Riney-B, was the Elliston District. It was named for one of its communities and included the post offices of Elliston, Waco, College Hill, Drownville, Shifflet, Estrada, Moberly, Panola, Brassfield, Portwood, and Bybee.

The only extant post office in this district has served its largest community, Waco, which is centered at the junction of the present Ky 52 and 977, 8½ miles east of Richmond. The area's first post office was Viney Fork, several miles to the southwest. This was established on June 2, 1837 with David S. Goodloe, postmaster, and named for the three mile long branch of Muddy Creek that was overrun with trees and wild vines. In 1846 the post office was moved by its postmaster, John Martin, to the site of one of Muddy Creek's two Ogg's Mills which name it assumed. Brightberry B. Ogg ran the post office for nearly a year until it and the mill were acquired by Thomas Ellis who renamed both Elliston. In 1861 Lucien T. Griggs moved the post office half a mile east and renamed it Waco. In 1866 it returned to the Elliston site but was brought back to Waco in 1869.
Waco may have been named for Waco, Texas by Phil A. Huffman who had come to Madison County in the late 1840s to acquire a local pottery. Handmade pottery is still the area's leading industry and tourist attraction. Elliston is now considered a part of the greater Waco community.

Abner Oldham, an early surveyor, is said to have once compared the thick briars and cane of northeast Madison County to the rough vegetation of Texas. This allegedly suggested the name for the community that developed some four miles north of Waco, midway between Muddy Creek and the Kentucky River and 12½ miles east of Richmond. When, in 1874, Walter K. Norris petitioned for a post office and found that Texas was already in use by a Washington County post office, he submitted the name College Hill referring to the Texas (aka Ayers) Seminary, a private school that had been established on a nearby hill in 1868. Moreover, the community itself had formally assumed the College Hill name by legislative act in March 1873. The school also adopted this name and Texas was relegated to history. The post office operated from Jan. 15, 1875 to 1983.

The Drownville post office that David J. Snowden established on May 20, 1884 was to have been called Drowning Creek for its site on the west bank of that stream, 2½ miles above the Kentucky River and 11½ miles east of Richmond. According to tradition, this fifteen mile long creek, heading half a mile northeast of Dreyfus, was named for the legend of Daniel Boone's fight with an Indian whom he succeeded in drowning in that stream. The post office closed in August 1888.

On April 17, 1886 John L.P. Shifflet established a post office on the Richmond-Irvine Pike (roughly the route of the later Ky. 52), 4½ miles east of Richmond, which lasted only 3½ months. This was to serve the area around Concord Church, in the vicinity of the present Robinsville, but the preferred name, Concord, was already in use, the office was called Shifflet.
A later post office serving this vicinity from June 12, 1923 to Jan. 1925 was Estrada. This name is believed to have been applied by the L&N Railroad to its station just south of the Concord Church and 3/4 mile north of the new Ky 52. The derivation of this name is unknown. Ford Baker was its only postmaster.

From Oct. 31, 1891 to 1957 the Moberly post office served a small village extending along the Richmond-Irvine Pike and the now abandoned route of the Riney B (later L&N) Railroad, some 5½ miles east of Richmond. The first postmaster, John Stone Moberley, named it for his family, descendants of the Rev. Richard Moberley, a Virginian who settled in the area before 1800, and his son, Dr. Thomas S. (1804-1888), a physician and stock-raiser. The inconsistent spelling has not been explained.

In the south edge of the district two post offices were established in the early 1890s to serve the new stations along the recently constructed Riney B Railroad. The first, on Nov. 27, 1891, was Panola. According to tradition, it was to have been called Hispanola, for reasons unknown, but postal officials shortened it to Panola. Yet since cotton was grown in Madison County in the nineteenth century, it is possible that the name was taken from the Choctaw word for cotton. After several short distance site changes in the vicinity of the present Ky. 499, half a mile from the Estill County line and 15½ miles ese of Richmond, the post office closed in 1965.

The second Riney B station, two miles west of Panola, was Brassfield at a site that earlier may have been called Centreville. This post office was established on August 31, 1893 by station agent David C. Martin who named it for his maternal grandfather, Madison County pioneer, James Ely Bras(s)field (1782-1864). The office closed in 1934.
On June 19, 1893 Silas Portwood, a descendant of the Otter Creek pioneer, Page Portwood, established a post office in his store just south of the Richmond-Irvine Pike (old Ky 52), half a mile west of Drowning Creek, and eleven miles east of Richmond. He named it Portwood after his preferred name Handy was rejected by the postal authorities. It closed in Nov. 1905.

The crossroads hamlet and post office of Bybee on old Ky. 52 between Waco and Drowning Creek and 9½ miles east of Richmond grew up around one of the oldest continuously operating potteries west of the Alleghenies. Since the discovery in the early 1840s of kaolin clay deposits on a nearby farm, six generations of Ely Cornelison's descendants have produced hand-turned pottery of international acclaim. The community, as Bybeetown, may have preceded the Civil War but was certainly well established by 1876. It was not until July 7, 1902, however, that the Bybee post office began its 82 year operation, with Matt D. Bybee as its first postmaster.

V. The Post Offices of the Yates District: Twelve post offices—Bighill, Kingston, Joes Lick, Walnut Valley, Speedwell, Pruntys Mill, Combs, Frederick, Dreyfus, Mote, Duluth, and Coyle—served this southeast Madison County district that was named for several prominent area families.

The post office of Bighill still serves the southeast section of the county from its site at the junction of US 421 and Ky 21, 14½ miles sse of Richmond. It may have been established as Bigg Hill as early as Oct. 1820 (with Ignatius R. Simons as postmaster) but no further information on this office, its location, or its closing date has been discovered.

The current post office was established as Big Hill on the Rockcastle County line on May 22, 1843 with James D. Ballard, its first postmaster. This was on the south side of the big hill for which it was named, and three
miles south of its present site (probably in the vicinity of the recently closed Rockcastle County post office of Morrill). The hill was an obstacle as well as a landmark for early travelers over the old pioneer road (now US 421) into the bluegrass area. In June 1846 William F. Smith had the office moved to a point north of the hill. Over the next seventy years it occupied several sites at the head of Red Lick Creek before it arrived at its present location. By 1895 the post office name was being spelled as one word.

On June 2, 1837 Robert Cox established a post office somewhere on Joes Lick Creek and called it Joes Lick. This stream heads in the south flank of Joes Lick Knob and extends over 3½ miles to Red Lick Creek just north of the Duluth post office site (see below). According to an unconfirmed local legend, the knob and lick were named for the late eighteenth century discovery of the name "Joes Lick" carved on a limestone rock on top of the knob. But the carved rock has never been seen; nor is known the location of the lick or the identity of the Joe to whom it refers. Early trans-Allegheny explorer, Michael Stoner stated in an 1806 deposition that Joes Lick was somewhere at the head of Red Lick Creek and had borne that name since 1772.

Anyhow, on March 17, 1846 this Joes Lick post office was moved an undetermined distance north to a site on the present US 421, 3½ miles north of the knob and 7½ miles sse of Richmond and renamed Kingston. This cross-roads hamlet and its post office (which operated until 1929) were named either for Theodore King, its first storekeeper, or for Kingston-Upon-Hull in England by an early settler who may have been a native of that city.
On May 20, 1852 another Joes Lick post office was established (with James H. McWilliams, postmaster), 2½ miles south of Kingston (just north of the Knob) and operated intermittently till 1875. Sometime in the late nineteenth century the community it served came to be known as Bobtown. Legend has it that this name was given by local storekeeper, Whitfield Moody, for Uncle Bob Fitch, an esteemed ex-slave who lived in the area for many years. From March 3, 1899 to April 1911 the community had another post office called Mote which is barely recalled by local people who continue to refer to the hamlet, at the junction of US 421 and Ky 1016, as Bobtown. Recently, county historian Robert N. Grise found an old record that suggested that both post office and community had been named for a resident, "Uncle Bob Mote." However, no Motes or Fitches have been found in nineteenth century Census records.

A post office called Walnut Valley, in operation between March 22, 1839 and April 1854, was probably at the junction of the present US 421 and Ky 594 (at the head of Red Lick Creek), a mile north of the present Bighill post office. Its derivation may be merely guessed at for there are no known features called Walnut anything in that area. It apparently preceded the transfer of the Big Hill post office to this vicinity.

The post office of Speedwell was established on April 17, 1852 with Henry B. Dillingham, the first postmaster. It operated through Dec. 1939 at several sites in the vicinity of the junction of the present Ky. 374 and 499, 11½ miles southeast of Richmond. According to most accounts, it was named for John Speed Smith (1792-1854), a state legislator and sometime Congressman from Kentucky whose home, Castle Union, had been on nearby Muddy Creek. The Speeds, his mother's Virginia-derived family, were still living in that area by the turn of the century.
Somewhere on or near the two mile long Prunty Branch of Drowning Creek, between Panola and Combs (about 15 miles southeast of Richmond), may have been the site of a Pruntys Mill post office that Harvey Hamilton ran from Sept. 28, 1854 to Sept. 1859. Thomas Prunty (born around 1810) is known to have lived just north of the branch, but it is not known whether he had a mill there.

Just west of the Estill County line and east of what contemporary maps identify as Needmore (sixteen miles southeast of Richmond), was the post office of Combs. It was established on April 13, 1881 by Magie F. Combs and probably named for the family of local landowner W.B. Combs. It closed in Feb. 1911. The community of Needmore "died" following the closing of the local sawmill.

The shortlived (from Jan. through April 1891) post office of Frederick was midway between Kingston, Speedwell, and Combs, in the northeast corner of the present Central Kentucky Wildlife Management Area, just below the head of Muddy Creek, and 11½ miles southeast of Richmond. It was named for its only postmaster, Milton K. Frederick or his family.

On Jan. 28, 1899, less than a mile southeast of the Frederick site, John Speed Ogg established a post office that is still known as Dreyfus to serve a community that has been called Bearwallow since before the Civil War. It was undoubtedly named for the French army officer whose treason trial had been much in the news in the late 1890s.

No one knows how the post office of Duluth came by its name. Serving a community also known as Red Lick on that stream and Ky. 594, some two miles east of US 421 and 15½ miles sse of Richmond, this office was established on Feb. 19, 1901 (with Francis Marion Jones, first postmaster) and closed in 1974.
Around 1850 a community called Crooksville was founded about where the present Ky 499 crosses Muddy Creek (ten miles southeast of Richmond), and was named for the famed Madison County pioneer surveyor John Crooke and his family who lived nearby. When a post office was established on April 17, 1911 (with Lucinda Lamb as its first postmaster), the Crooksville name was rejected and the office was called Coyle for another area family. It closed in 1924.

VI. The Post Offices of the Glades District: This district, named for the area just northeast of Berea College, was comprised of five post offices -- the two Bereas, Wallaceton, Whites, and Asbury.

Madison County's only other incorporated community is Berea, a fourth class city with some 9100 residents, whose post office is one of the five that are still active in the county. It centers on a two mile long rocky ridge, just east of I-75; its recently annexed northeast section brings it only 11½ miles, via US 25, from downtown Richmond. It is home to several small industrial plants and famed Berea College and is the trade center for southern Madison County.

According to a recently published history of the county, in 1853 Cassius Clay invited a fellow abolitionist, the Rev. John G. Fee of Bracken County, Ky, to move to a part of his 600 acre tract then called The Glade (or Glades) and to pastor a local church for its anti-slavery parishioners. Shortly thereafter Clay authorized the platting of a village in the Glades that would be a model community of freethinking non-slaverholders and asked Fee to name it. Fee chose Berea from the Macedonian city mentioned in Acts 17:11 where Paul once preached to open-minded listeners, the kind that Clay hoped would people his new community. However, finding the Glades not quite suitable to their plans, Clay and Fee soon moved their community and
its new name up on the ridge to the southwest. Here Berea was laid out as a town and a school was established (in 1855) on the east end of the ridge, in an area then locally called The Bresh for the thick scrub vegetation. This school became Berea College. On July 20, 1854 William B. Wright established the Berea post office on a ridge site he had recently purchased from Clay. This office closed in 1860 following the expulsion of Fee and his anti-slavery supporters by their slaveholding neighbors.

In July 1850, at an as yet undetermined site northeast of the Glades, a post office called Menelos was established with John Dozier, postmaster. When Schuyler Johnson became postmaster in 1861 he moved the office to his blacksmith shop below the mouth of Brushy Fork, 1½ miles northeast of the present college campus. It was renamed Johnson's Shop. In 1869 William N. Embree, Fee's son-in-law, acquired this post office and moved it to the ridge, to a site on the present campus, and renamed it Berea. The present Berea post office building, erected in 1937, is on the site of Fee's original log cabin home.

No one recalls the origin of the Menelos (also spelled Menelaus) name though nineteenth century historian French Tipton traced it back to a small community in the early 1840s. I was once told that it might have been the given name of an early resident about whom nothing has ever been learned. The Glades name survives in that of a local Christian church (though not the one that Fee had pastored.)

Where Ky 21 follows the east bank of Paint Lick Creek (across from Garrard County), 4½ miles west of Berea and 17½ miles ssw of Richmond, was the post office of Wallaceton. This was established on June 11, 1883 by Harrison C. Kinnard whose proposed names of Willows, David, and Kinnard were rejected for that of the local Wallace family that had already given its name to nearby Wallace Chapel. Elias B. Wallace ran the post office in his store later in the century. It closed in July 1906.
The post office of Whites Station, 10½ miles south of Richmond, was established on Feb. 6, 1885 (with Wiley E. Harris, postmaster) to serve the local Kentucky Central (later L&N) Railroad station that had been named for the White families of that area. In Dec. 1924 the Station was dropped from the post office name, and it remained Whites until it closed in 1937.

When Laura E. Todd established a post office in March 1900 and her family’s name Todd was unacceptable, she suggested Asbury instead, probably for Francis Asbury (1745-1816), the first Methodist bishop in America. The office operated till Feb. 1925 on Brushy Fork of Silver Creek, two miles southwest of Berea’s post office, serving a community then also known as Hayti [heɪˈtaɪ].

VII. The Post Offices of the Kirksville District: This district north of The Glades and east of the Richmond Districts was centered on the village of Kirksville for which it was named. In addition to the Kirksville post office, it was served by the Silver Creek, Mill Grove, and Peytontown offices.

The post office of Kirksville served the village of this name at the south end of Poosie Ridge (just north of the junction of Ky 595 and 1295, 9½ miles southwest of Richmond) from 1845 to 1975. Some say there was a settlement here, early in the nineteenth century, called Baghdad that, by 1839, had been renamed Centerville for its site midway between Silver and Paint Lick Creeks (and possibly for its being halfway between the county seats of Lancaster (Garrard County) and Richmond. It was renamed when the post office was moved there from Silver Creek on July 31, 1845 to honor Samuel Kirkendall who ran the local store since 1832 and had recently deeded land for the local school and church. The post office was first called Silver Creek presumably for its site on or near that major Kentucky River tributary, 1 3/4 mile east, and operated at least from Dec. 1828. Kirksville is still a rural trade center with stores, churches, and one of the county’s public schools.
Incidentally, the name of the creek which heads near Big Hill and meanders through much of southern and western Madison County, had one or more of three possible derivations: (1) the tradition that traces of silver were found in some of the springs along its banks, (2) the clear water over limestone rocks whose reflection gives it a silvery aspect, and (3) the account of a man who was carrying some silver coins to Richmond when his horse stumbled while fording the creek, the coins dropping into the creek, lost forever.9

Some 3½ miles southeast of Kirksville, where the Lancaster Rd. (Ky 52) crosses the creek, a second Silver Creek post office operated from June 24, 1862 to June 1920. Here in the late nineteenth century, the L&N Railroad built a station to ship the products of area farms and three local distilleries. There is nothing at the site now but several recently built homes.

Somewhere near Kirksville is believed to have been the shortlived Mill Grove post office which Thomas W. Horton established on June 29, 1857 and which closed in April 1862.

One of the descendants of pioneer scout and Silver Creek landowner, Yelverton Peyton (1755-1849), is said to have given land to his ex-slaves. On this land, some seven miles ssw of Richmond, a community called Peyton-town was founded that later became a station on the L&N's now defunct Rowland-Richmond branch. By June 22, 1899, when Wiley E. Harris established its post office, the community had at least 200 residents. The post office closed in 1910 and little remains of the community.
VIII. The Post Offices of the Poosey Ridge: Between the Paint Lick and Silver Creeks, in the northwest section of the county, is the fifteen mile long Poosey Ridge whose name may have been corrupted from that of families of Poseys that are believed to have been early residents of the Paint Lick valley. However, the late Forrest Calico, area historian, cites a tradition that it was named for the local Poos family and was first called Poos's Ridge. The post offices of Posey, Edenton, Cottonburg, Edneyburg, Idalia, and Bradshawmill will be discussed below.

The Posey post office was established on Aug. 10, 1846 with Archer Ferrill, Jr., its first postmaster, probably somewhere on the ridge. It may have been named for one or more of the Posey families that lived in the Paint Lick valley before the Civil War. It closed in March 1858.

A post office called Edenton occupied several sites in the vicinity of the present Ky. 595, some 2½ miles up the ridge from the Kentucky River, and about 15½ miles west of Richmond. It was established on April 13, 1867 with Levi H. Hendren, postmaster, and closed in 1954. Its name derivation is not known. Some have suggested a Biblical origin. I wonder if it could have been named for the unique Eden Shale formation that underlies the Poosey Ridge and nearby areas in Madison and adjacent counties. (Or could this have been the other way around?)

The family of Benjamin F. Cotton gave its name to the Cottonburgh post office when he established it some five miles up the ridge from Edenton on May 21, 1886. By 1894 the name was spelled Cottonburg. In 1914 the post office was moved two miles north to or near the site of the earlier Edneyburg post office in which vicinity (on Ky 595, twelve miles west of Richmond), it remained until it closed in 1974. Edneyburg had been established on April 10, 1901 by Henry M. Snyder who, when his own name was
rejected by the postal authorities, submitted that of Edney (Edna?) Prather (1883-1968), a neighbor and frequent visitor to the Snyder home. Edneyburg closed in Nov. 1906.

About a mile up from the Kentucky River (17½ miles wnw of Richmond) was the post office of Idalia that was established by William Cassity on Feb. 18, 1901 to serve the lower end of Poosey Ridge. The preferred names Bill and Shang (were these Cassity's nicknames?) were rejected by the Post Office Department, and Idalia (whose source is unknown) was chosen instead. The office closed in Nov. 1906.

The Bradshawmill post office was established on April 29, 1909 by Leslie T. Bradshaw just above the mouth of Dry Branch of Paint Lick Creek (12½ miles west of Richmond). It was named for the Bradshaw Mill on or near the site of an older Potts Mill which served much of the Poosey Ridge in the late nineteenth century. It was discontinued in 1937.

IX. The Post Offices of the Million District: This district, between Silver Creek and Tates Creek, northwest of Richmond, was named for the nineteenth century landowning families of Million living on both sides of Tates Creek. The post offices of Ruthton, Baldwin, Newby, Valley View, Delpha, Whitlock, Haysburg, and Cuzick were included therein.

The Ruthton post office was established on Feb. 6, 1884 by Merritt Martin to serve the community of Bogie's Mill on Silver Creek, 9½ miles west of Richmond. The mill in question, half a mile below the mouth of Bogie's Branch, was built by Andrew Bogie and was the first water-powered mill in the county. The origin of the name of the post office, which closed in May 1915, is not known.
The family of William E. Baldwin, the first postmaster, gave its name in 1890 to the post office and crossroads hamlet of Baldwin on the present Ky. 1985, 1½ miles west of Tates Creek and eleven miles wnw of Richmond. The office closed in June 1915.

James A. Stapp and his brother ran a store on or near the present Ky. 1984, two miles southwest of Million (and 9½ miles west of Richmond). When Stappton was rejected by the Post Office Department, the name Newby for some area families was submitted instead. The office operated from March 1891 to 1939 with Stapp as its first postmaster.

The village of Valley View extends for almost a mile along Ky. 169, up from the Kentucky River and fourteen miles northwest of Richmond. At or near the site of Strother Million's mid-nineteenth century store and a steam-powered sawmill on the river, just below the mouth of Tates Creek, two Richmond men, J.H. Powell and S.F. Rock, laid out the town of Valley View in 1891. For the next thirty years this was a fairly prosperous lumber producing community dominated by the Southern Lumber Company which received logs rafted down the river from eastern Kentucky. Its decline came with the depletion of the timber supply in the late 1920s.

The community can be traced to 1785 when John Craig established a Kentucky ferry which recently celebrated its bicentennial as the oldest continuous business in Kentucky and one of the state's few surviving ferries, serving Lexington area commuters from Madison County. It is not known when Valley View was applied to the community but it most likely proceeded the establishment of the post office on Nov. 27, 1891 (with Joseph F. Johnson, the first postmaster). It is said to have been inspired by the beautiful view seen from the hill across the river in Fayette County. After several short distance moves, the post office closed in 1957.
When storekeeper Hayse Stocker petitioned for a post office a mile east of Silver Creek and south of the Kentucky River, postal authorities rejected his family name. They accepted instead that of a relative, one (or both?) of two known Delpha Stockers--Mrs. Sidney (nee Brumfield) Stocker or her six year old granddaughter. The Delpha post office opened on July 18, 1900. In June 1902 its second (and last) postmaster, William Thomas Sanders moved the office 1½ miles north to the banks of the river, probably at or near the mouth of Stony Fork, fourteen miles wnw of Richmond. In Aug. 1910 it closed.

Stocker was more successful in May 1909 when his given name was accepted for another post office, Haysburg, two miles south of Delpha, which by then had moved to the river. Through June 1912 Haysburg served a community that is still known as Woodland Heights.

Cordova and Whitlock were the names proposed by John B. Ledford for the post office established in early 1901 to serve the L&N's Whitlock Station on Tates Creek. The post office of Whitlock (which operated from April 1901 to Dec. 1913) and the station at the junction of the present Ky. 169 and 1985, 9½ miles northwest of Richmond, were named for the family of Virginia-born Albert Whitlock (who was born around 1825).

About half a mile south of the Kentucky River and 2½ miles southwest of Valley View was the post office of Cuzick. Operating from July 1913 to 1957, it was named for the family of its first postmaster, James G. Cuzick.

Five Madison County post offices have not been even approximately located. Proctor Place, in operation from May 16, 1834 to Aug. 1836, with Thomas H. Harris, its only postmaster, may have been named for the Rev. Joseph Proctor, Indian fighter and pioneer Methodist preacher who figured prominently in early area history. (Could this have been in the vicinity of Proctor's
Chapel, now the Red House Methodist Church? Joseph is said to have helped organize this church in the early 1790s).

The shortlived Tates Creek post office was established by James H. Holman in March 1856, most likely somewhere on that stream. In less than a year it closed. The creek, which heads within Richmond's northern city limits, was named for pioneer Samuel Tate of Powells Valley, Va. In March 1755, according to tradition, he was camped on this stream when his party was attacked by Indians. He alone escaped.

Shelton H. Lain was the sole postmaster of Roberson's Mill from July 1863 through Jan. 1865. The Haden's Store post office, established on May 8, 1866 by storekeeper Thomas H. Haden probably in the Foxtown District, also lasted only a short time, until Sept. 1867. Richard Allen, the only postmaster of Snowden (June 1890 to Jan. 1891) named this office for his mother's family. His uncle, David J. Snowden, had been the first postmaster of Drownville.

Two post offices were authorized but never operated. P.B. Riddle's order of appointment to run the Meecy post office was rescinded the following March. C.C. Chadwell, who lived somewhere near Bearwallow (Dreyfus), was unsuccessful in establishing the Chadwell post office.

Madison County was also home to one of the few known Confederate post offices. Called The Rock House or Camp Boone Hollow, it was located in a cave or hole in the side of a hill off the road between Union City and Doylesville, in an area long known as The Cedars. According to Judge John C. Chenault's reminiscences as recorded in Dorris' Old Cane Springs, it was maintained by a young girl, Mary Ann Oldham, to forward mail between Cincinnati and Atlanta, serve as a message center for traveling rebel troops, and provide refuge for those seeking to avoid the pro-Union Home Guards. Mary Ann died shortly after her postwar marriage into the local Deatherage family.
Only five (Richmond, Berea, Bighill, Waco, and Dreyfus) of Madison County's seventy post offices survive, the first two serving currently incorporated communities. The settlements that grew up around sixteen extinct post offices are viable though they now depend primarily on Richmond or Berea for their postal and other services. Most of the offices are known to have served settlements of one kind or other, with at least a store and/or railroad station, at the time they were active. Many of these survive by name, at least as residential clusters.

Twenty one offices were named for the first postmaster or his family and twentyfour were named for other local or area persons or families. Four were named for well known persons, local or otherwise. Four referred to geographic features or conditions in the area. To seven, including Arcadia, which was the new name of an older post office, were transferred the names of nearby features. Five (possibly six if White Hall is included) were named for distant places. Two post offices had several possible name origins (including Redhouse which was first called Sturgel). And the derivations of five post office names are not known or merely surmised.

The names of nineteen post offices were not those originally intended for them. At least ten served communities that had names other than those of their post offices though, in several cases, the communities later adopted the post office names. Fifteen post offices had name-changes. Most of the post offices having more than one postmaster (only twelve offices had only one) also had more than one known location. In Kentucky, a post office generally moved with a change in postmaster for this was usually in that person's home or store. Often the moves covered several square miles though remaining within the communities or neighborhoods they served.
Note: The distances given for the post offices in this article are road miles from the main post office in downtown Richmond.

Footnotes

1. The area was served by another Boonsboro (sic) post office on the Clark County side of the river from Feb. 2, 1898 to Dec. 1903.


3. For Jeremiah Ayers, its benefactor.

4. The Richmond Nicholasville Irvine and Beattyville (or Riney B) Railroad, incorporated in 1888, was a predecessor of the Louisville and Atlantic Railroad which was purchased by the L&N in 1909. Shortly thereafter, the line was abandoned, and any hopes of a thriving community around the stations-post offices died.

5. At least it was so identified, with stores and several homes, on a published 1876 map of the county.


8. This name survives in Brushy Fork of Silver Creek, just south of the ridge.

9. Fred Allen Engle also tells this story in "Silver Creek Wanders" in the Richmond Register, ca. Feb. 1978

11. Prof. Grise suggests it was named for Strother Million, mid nineteenth
century storekeeper and tavern owner in the Valley View area. (see Robert N.
Grise, "Village of Valley View" Richmond News, July 9, 1969

12. Jonathan M. Dorris, Old Cane Springs, the revision and supplementation
of an original document by John C. Chenault, Louisville, 1937, passim

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POST OFFICES NAMED FOR THE FIRST POSTMASTER OR HIS FAMILY

1. Amster (1907-1914)
2. Baldwin (1890-1915)
3. Brandnewmill (1909-1937) (family ran a mill at the mouth of Dry Br. of Paint Lick Creek)
4. Combs (1881-1911)
5. Cottonburg (1886-1974)
7. Cuzick (1913-1957)
8. Elliston (1850-1869) (forerunner of Waco PO, a mile e)
9. Fain (1881-1884) (renamed Million)
10. Frederick (1891)
12. Haden's Store (1866-67)
13. Johnson's Shop (1861-1867) (forerunner of Berea PO) (Schuyler C. Johnson had blacksmith shop)
14. Moberly (1891-1957)
15. Perkins (1880-1898)
16. Portwood (1893-1905)
17. Shearer (1883-1886)
18. Shifflet (1886)
19. Sturgel (1883) (which became known as Redhouse)
20. Chadwell (1896) (order for establishment was rescinded)

POST OFFICES NAMED FOR OTHER LOCAL OR AREA PERSONS OR FAMILIES

1. Brassfield (1893-1934)
2. Bridgville (1851-1855) (forerunner of Union City)
3. Colyar (1890-1900)
4. Coyle (1911-1924) (po for the community of Crooksville)
5. Doylesville (1857-1900)
6. Harris Station (1879-1882), Harris (1882-1898) and Estill (1898-1908)
7. Hockaday (1900-1907)
8. Kirkville (1st called Silver Creek from 1828-1845. Was Kirkville till it closed in 1975. Named for Samuel Kirkendall. Commu. was also early known as Centerville and may even have been called Baghdad)
9. Mote (1857-1911) (po served the community of Bobtown)
10. Newby (1891-1939)
11. Ogg's Mill (1846-1850)
12. Peyton's Mill (1899-1910)
13. Posey (1846-58) (not sure of this but there were Poseys in the early 19th cent. in the area that has since been called Posey Ridge)
14. Prunty's Mill (1854-1859)
15. Roberson's Mill (1863-65)
16. Rogersville (1849-1872) which became Terrill (1883-1927) (both for local families)
17. Fox Town (1831-32)
18. Snowden (1890-91)
19. Wallacetown (1883-1906)
20. Whites Station and Whites (1885-1937)
21. Whitlock (1901-1913)
22. Boonesborough (1829 or 1828 - 1866) and Boonesboro (1914-5) (contemporary historians prefer the longer spelling as more historically correct)
NAMES DERIVED FROM NEARBY GEOGRAPHIC AND MAN-MADE FEATURES

1. Tates Creek (from creek, named for pioneer Sam'l. Tate) (1856-57)
2. Silver Creek (two post offices with this name. One became Kirksville) (1828-1845 and 1862-1920)
3. Joes Lick (two post offices with this name. One became Kingston) (1837-1846 and 1852-1875)
4. White Hall (for the nearby Clay family mansion) (1843-1918)
5. College Hill (community was first called Texas but was renamed for a local school) (1875-1983)
6. Union City (first called Brecksville, then Union Meeting House for a local union church) (1857-59 and 1876-1976)
7. Arcadia (named for an old home) (1877-79)
8. Drown ville (named for Drowning Creek) (1884-88)
9. Viney Fork (named for nearby stream) (1837-1846)

NAMES DERIVED FROM OTHER (DISTANT) PLACES

1. Richmond (from Richmond, Va.) (1802+)
2. Berea (from city in Asia Minor mentioned in The Bible) (1854-1850 and 1867+)
3. Waco (for city in Texas) (1861-66 and 1869+)
4. Duluth (thought to have been named for city in Minnesota but not confirmed) (1901-1974)

NAMES DERIVED FROM THOSE OF FAMOUS PERSONS

1. Boonesborough/Boonesboro (for Daniel Boone) (1825-66, and 1914-5)
2. Speedwell (for John Speed Smith, US Congressman from Ky) (1852-1939)
3. Dreyfus (for French captain whose court martial and trial was in the 1899+)
4. Asbury (for Bishop Asbury of the Methodist Church) (1900-1925)

NAMES DERIVED FROM GIVEN NAMES OR NAME COMBINATIONS

1. Caleast (Calvin East, 1st postmaster) (1894-1905)
2. Delpha (Delpha Stocker) (1900-1910)
3. Haysburg (Hayse Stocker) (1909-1912)
4. Edneyburg (Edney Prater) (1901-1906)

NAMES DERIVED FROM LOCAL GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES OR CONDITIONS

1. Walnut Valley (1839-1854)
2. Big Hill (1820?)
3. Valley View (1891-1957)
4. Bluegrass (1894-1906)

NAMES WITH SEVERAL POSSIBLE ORIGINS (none confirmed)

1. Redhouse (first called Sturgel) (1893-1954)

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Panola (1891-1965)

ORIGIN UNKNOWN OR UNCERTAIN

1. Proctor Place (may have been named for Jos. Proctor, famed Indian fighter & preacher) (1834-36)
2. Edenton (1867-1954)
3. Ruthton (1884-1915)
4. Idalia (1901-1906)
5. Williamson (1905-06)
6. Estrada (1923-25)
7. Meecy (est. 1895, but order was rescinded)
POST OFFICE PROPOSED NAME (REJECTED) SERVED COMMUNITY OF ANOTHER NAME

Asbury --------------- Todd -------------------------- aka Hayti
Bybee --------------- Bybeetown ----------------------
College Hill ------------ Texas ----------------------
Colyer --------------- Stephens ----------------------
Cottonburg ------------ Stephens Shop ----------------
Coyle --------------- Crooksville -------------------
Delpha --------------- Stocker ----------------------
Dreyfus --------------- Drowning Creek --------------
Drownville ------------ Snyder ----------------------
Edenton --------------- Poosley ----------------------
Edneyburg ------------ Hockaday and Igo ------------
Hockaday -------------- Bill and Shang --------------
Idalia --------------- Bobtown ----------------------
Mote --------------- Stappton ----------------------
Newby --------------- Beech Spring and Perkinsville ---
Perkins --------------- Stringtown -------------------
Portwood --------------- Handy ----------------------
Ruthton --------------- Bogie's Mill ----------------
Shearer --------------- Boon's Fort ------------------
Shifflet --------------- Concord and Taylor---------
Sturgel --------------- Red House (but this name was eventually given to this po)
Fain --------------- Million (ditto) ---------------
Wallaceton ------------ Willows, David, and Kinnard ----
White Hall -------------- Foxtown -------------------
Whitlock -------------- Cordovia and Whitlock

POST OFFICES WHICH CHANGED NAMES (either while still in operation or after they were discontinued and then re-established in the vicinity)

Silver Creek became Kirksville (then a new Silver Creek was est.)
Joes Lick became Kingston (then a new Joes Lick was est.)
Viney Fork moved to and became Ogs Mill which later moved to and became Elliston which later moved to and became Waco which later became Elliston which finally became Waco
Arcadia became Rogersville and later Terrill
Menelos became Johnsons Shop and later Berea
Breckville became Union Meeting House and later Union City
Harris Station became Harris
Fain became Million
Sturgel became Red House (Redhouse)
Whites Station became Whites
Foxtown became White Hall

Over one-third of the post offices had names other than those of the communities they served or the names that originally had been proposed for them.
MADISON COUNTY POST OFFICES

1. RICHMOND C.H. -- 7/1/1802 (?), Wm. Miller; 8/20/1806, Robert Miller.

2. SILVER CREEK- 12/29/1828, Alexander Miller; changed to Kirksville, 7/31/1845, George W. Sullivan; 2/18/1847, Wm. A. Downton.

3. BOONESBORO- 2/25/1829, Samuel Halley; Disc. 5/16/1845; Re-est. 6/13/1854, John Stevens; Disc. 2/25/1863; (by now spelled Boonesborough); Re-est. 5/18/1865, K.F. Hargis; Disc. 12/4/1866; Re-est. as Boonsboro, 7/21/1914, Lizzie Portwood; Disc. 6/15/1915 (mail to Redhouse).

4. PROCTOR PLACE- 5/16/1834, Thomas H. Harris; Disc. 8/22/1836;


6. JOES LICK- 6/2/1837, Robert Cox; changed to Kingston, 3/17/1846, Wm. W. Boyd; 1/21/1848, Tiberius B. Ballard; 3/9/1911, Joseph M. Terrill; Disc. 9/26/1929, effective 10/15/1929 (mail to Berea);

7. WALNUT VALLEY- 3/22/1839, Jonathan Nelson; 8/12/1845, John Chambers; 1/10/1853, James M. Stivers; Disc. 4/13/1854.

foxtown 2/18 WM. T. FOX

Tatia White 1876-1887
8. WHITE HALL— 3/15/1843, Charles L. Fox; 6/7/1843, Joel E. Fox... 12/15/1865, Wm. G. Nunnelly; Disc. 1/16/1867; Re-est. 2/26/1867, Thomas D. Brimfield; 11/12/1867, Eli B. Crockett... 12/19/1901, John W. Wilson; Disc. 9/14/1918 (mail to Richmond);

9. BIG HILL— est. in Rockcastle Co. 5/22/1843, James D. Ballard; 7/8/1843, Wm. S. Evans; Disc. 9/29/1843; Re-est. in Madison Co. 6/8/1846, Wm. W. Smith; 12/4/1856, Wm. P. Moore....

10. POSEY— 8/10/1846, Archer Ferrill, Jr; 5/17/1848, George Horine... 1/20/1857, Joseph Jones; Disc. 3/11/1858;

11. DOYLESVILLE— 12/23/1847, Wm. W. Baldwin; Disc. 7/8/1850; Re-est. 7/10/1857, Allen L. Roach; 1/28/1859, James A. Shearer.... 6/12/1860, Jerry H. Powell; Disc. 10/11/1861; Re-est. 12/20/1861, Jerry H. Powell; Disc. 2/14/1863; Re-est. 3/19/1883, David W. Durham; 4/2/1890, Casander (sic) Y. Durham.... 5/26/1927, Anna B. Jett; Disc. 6/30/1930 (mail to Richmond);

12. ROGERSVILLE— 7/21/1849, Chisel (?) D. Gooch; 1/29/1850, Wm. M. Maupin; 1/6/1851, Samuel Fechheimer; Disc. 5/26/1857; Re-est. 4/3/1860, Socrates Maupin; 6/21/1861, Andrew J. Marshon... 12/20/1866, May Fechheimer; Disc. 10/26/1869; Re-est. 6/4/1872, Robert P. Gillen; Disc. 12/10/1872;


14. BRECKVILLE— 8/15/1851, Absolom B. Stivers; 2/10/1853, Thompson Keene.... 3/25/1854, Wm. H. Niblack; Disc. 5/22/1855; → Union Into House.
MADISON COUNTY POST OFFICES (3)

15. SPEEDWELL- 4/17/1852, Henry B. Dillingham; 12/14/1861, Joseph Searcy; Disc. 6/24/1862; Re-est. 7/29/1862, James C. Harris; 2/7/1868, Thomas Ellison.

16. JOE'S LICK- 5/20/1852, James H. McWilliams; 3/31/1854, Daniel Ramey; 1/7/1858, John W. Browning; Disc. 11/12/1861; Re-est. 2/14/1870, Henry J. Clark; Disc. 5/28/1873, Thomas J. Garrett; Disc. 6/13/1875.

17. BREA- 7/20/1854, Wm. Wright; Disc. 10/12/1860.

18. PRUNTY'S MILL- 9/28/1854, Harvey Hamilton; Disc. 9/20/1859.


21. UNION MEETING HOUSE- 8/15/1857, Isaac S. Lykins; Disc. 8/16/1859.


24. HADEN'S STORE- 5/8/1866, Thomas H. Haden; 12/11/1866, Daniel Purcell; Disc. 9/18/1867.


Goochland 1863
MADISON COUNTY POST OFFICES (4)

26. COLLEGE HILL- 1/15/1875, Walter K. Norris; 1/7/1880, James H. Lewis...

27. UNION CITY- 5/25/1876, Wm. A. Powell; 10/9/? James F. Oldham...

28. ARCADIA- 6/19/1877, George W. Maupin; 11/18/1878, Clifton D. Samuels; Disc. 9/20/1879;

29. HARRIS STATION- 5/12/1879, John D. Shay; 1/24/1881, H.J. Simmons; changed to Harris, 11/29/1882, H.J. Simmons; 12/14/1882, Davis J. Simmons.... 1/5/1894, Wm. D. Gregory; changed to Estill, 4/9/1898, Wm. D. Gregory; 6/21/1898, Green B. Turley, Jr.... 9/10/1904, Harvey Chenault; Disc. 12/31/1908 (mail to Richmond);

30. PERKINS- 6/23/1880, Major Perkins; 11/16/1881, Justus A. Robinson.... 7/9/1891, John W. Masters; Disc. 2/15/1898 (papers to Valley View);

31. COMBS- 4/13/1881, Magie (sic) F. Combs; 3/27/1886, James M. Bruce.... 7/30/1895, Schuyler Lakes; Disc; 9/11/1895, (mail to Panola); Re-est. 12/17/1895, George D. Rogers; 2/14/1898, Mason Jones.... 5/16/1910, Lucinda Lamb; Disc. 2/15/1911 (mail to Panola);

32. FAIN- 12/23/1881, Richard C. Fain; changed to Million, 11/24/1884, Bryant Holman; 1/5/1905, James M. Stapp.... 7/9/1912, James K. Chaney; Disc. 12/15/1913 (mail to Richmond); Re-est. 11/21/1922, James Rhodus; 4/21/1930, Thomas Jenkins; Disc. 1945;

33. TERRILL- 4/6/1883, George C. Francis; 1/20/1885, Augustine E. Barnes; 2/9/1886, James Lucas; Disc. 8/27/1887 (papers to Kingston); Re-est. 10/31/1887, Andrew J. McGuire; 11/23/1895, Robert W. Crawford.... 6/13/1924, Joseph T. Ballew; Disc. effective 11/30/1927 (mail to Kingston);
34. WALLACETON- 6/11/1883, Harrison C. Kinnard; 11/26/1884, John McGill; 6/26/1885, Elias B. Wallace; 11/6/1905, Jasper N. Ogg; Disc. 7/6/1906, effective 7/31/1906 (mail to Paint Lick, Garrard Co.)

35. STURGEL- 8/31/1883, Jonathan F. Sturgel; changed to Red House, 10/24/1883, Jonathan F. Sturgel; 7/28/1885, John E. Shearer; 12/17/1891, Wm. R. Green; name changed to Redhouse, 6/13/1894, Otho O. Taylor; 12/15/1896, Benj. F. Boggs; Disc. 7/6/1906, effective 7/31/1906 (mail to Paint Lick, Garrard Co.)

36. SHEARER- 10/12/1883, Miss Dora Shearer; 6/29/1885, Miss Ann Edwards; Disc. 1/5/1886 (papers to Ford);

37. RUTHTON- 2/6/1884, Merritt Martin; 3/7/1888, Louis Blakeman... 12/11/1911, Joseph Long, Jr.; Disc. 5/15/1915 (mail to Newby);

38. DROWNVILLE- 5/20/1884, David J. Snowden; 6/5/1886, Matt T. Bybee; 8/2/1888, D.J. Snowden; Disc. 8/30/1888 (papers to Waco);

39. WHITES STATION- 2/6/1885, Wiley E. Harris; 2/25/1890, Jesse R. Maupin... 10/18 (or 8-?) 1912, Robert F. Maupin; name changed to Whites, 12/1/1924, Robert F. Maupin; Disc. 1937

40. SHIFFLET- 4/17/1886, John L.P. Shifflet; Disc. 7/30/1886 (mail to Richmond);

41. COTTONBURGH- 5/21/1886, Benjamin F. Cotton; 12/1/1887, Wm. T. Cotton... (by the 1890s, it was spelled Cottonburg);

42. MILL CREEK- 7/17/1886, Frank S. Collins;
43. COLYER- 6/30/1890, A.R. Harris; 9/2/1891, Abijah B. Estridge; Disc. 9/24/1892; Re-est. 10/26/1892, Richard W. Colyer; Disc. 4/19/1900, effective 4/30/1900 (papers to Estill);

44. SNOWDEN- 6/30/1890, Richard Allen; Disc. 1/22/1891 (no papers sent);

45. BALDWIN- 8/26/1890, Wm. E. Baldwin; Disc. 3/19/1894 (papers to Perkins); Re-est. 6/30/1894, Charles W. Landers; 5/10/1899, Junius G. Baxter... 11/17/1913, James H. Jones; Disc. 6/15/1915 (mail to Newby);

46. FREDERICK- 1/15/1891, Milton K. Frederick; Disc. 5/1/1891 (papers to Kingston);

47. NEWBY- 3/14/1891, James A. Stapp; 4/10/1894, John S. Stapp... Disc. 1939;

48. MOBERLY- 10/31/1891, John S. Moberly; 2/8/1898, Rufus K. Moberly; Disc. 1937;

49. PANOLA- 11/27/1891, Edmond J. Shackelford; 12/14/1891, Charles W. Cobb... Disc. 1965;

50. VALLEY VIEW- 11/27/1891, Joseph F. Johnson; 12/5/1892, Gustave A. Roy... Disc. 1957;

51. PORTWOOD- 6/19/1893, Silas Portwood; 5/20/1905, Joseph Burgher; Disc. 11/1/1905, effective 11/30/1905 (mail to Winston, Estill Co.);

52. BRASSFIELD- 8/31/1893, David G. Martin; 2/4/1895, Edgar Blanton... Disc. 1934.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Office</th>
<th>Date Established</th>
<th>First Postmaster</th>
<th>Date Appointed</th>
<th>Second Postmaster</th>
<th>Date Disc.</th>
<th>Mail Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CALEAST</td>
<td>4/4/1894</td>
<td>Calvin East</td>
<td>4/26/1898</td>
<td>Jason S. Bulner</td>
<td>7/13/1905</td>
<td>8/14/1905 (to Richmond)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLUEGRASS</td>
<td>4/6/1894</td>
<td>Thomas R. Perkins</td>
<td>7/8/1895</td>
<td>Wm. Oldham</td>
<td>10/14/1901</td>
<td>3/10/1903 (to White Hall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHADWELL</td>
<td>2/14/1896</td>
<td>C.C. Chadwell</td>
<td>rescinded</td>
<td>3/14/1896</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DREYFUSS</td>
<td>1/28/1899</td>
<td>John S. Ogg</td>
<td>3/17/1900</td>
<td>James Young</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOTE</td>
<td>3/3/1899</td>
<td>Anderson B. Haley</td>
<td>1/16/1902</td>
<td>Wm. B. Harris</td>
<td>4/21/1911</td>
<td>(to Kingston)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEYTONTOWN</td>
<td>6/22/1899</td>
<td>Wiley E. Harris</td>
<td>2/12/1906</td>
<td>Doray P. Murray</td>
<td>7/15/1910</td>
<td>(to Richmond)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASBURY</td>
<td>3/20/1900</td>
<td>Laura E. Todd</td>
<td>6/20/1900</td>
<td>Deborah F. Parsons</td>
<td>2/14/1925</td>
<td>(to Berea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOCKADAY</td>
<td>3/26/1900</td>
<td>James H. Million</td>
<td>11/2/1907</td>
<td></td>
<td>11/30/1907 (to Richmond)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELPHA</td>
<td>7/18/1900</td>
<td>Hayse Stocker</td>
<td>7/10/1902</td>
<td>Wm. T. Sanders</td>
<td>8/15/1910</td>
<td>(to Baldwin)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The post office of Delpha was re-established on 6/27/1912 and moved to Perry Co., Ky. sometime between 1912 and 1915.
MADISON COUNTY POST OFFICES (8)

63. IDALIA- 2/18/1901, Wm. Cassity; 12/29/1902, Thomas Warren; Disc. 10/25/1906, effect. 11/15/1906 (mail to Edenton);

64. DULUTH- 2/19/1901, Francis M. Jones; 11/14/1901, Henry Moore; Disc. 1977

65. EDNEYBURG- 4/10/1901, Henry M. Snyder; 12/16/1905, Charley W. Long; Disc. 11/5/1906, effect. 11/30/1906 (mail to Cottonburg);

66. WHITLOCK- 4/10/1901, John B. Ledford; 1/22/1902, Wm. P. Sowers... 4/13/1910, Hamon Million; Disc. 12/15/1913 (mail to Richmond);


68. WILLIAMSON- 5/19/1905, Margaret Welch; Disc. 9/25/1906, effect. 10/10/1906 (mail to Doylesville);

69. AMSTER- 5/27/1907, Sam Amster; 6/14/1913, Wm. R. Mahone; Disc. 4/30/1914 (mail to Redhouse);


71. HAYSBURG- 5/28/1909, Hays Stocker; Disc. 6/30/1912 (mail to Baldwin);

72. COYLE- 4/17/1911, Lucinda Lamb; Disc. 12/31/1913 (mail to Speedwell); Re-est. 5/25/1914, Edward Young; 7/6/1917, Horace G. Cox; Disc. effect. 5/12/1924 (mail to Speedwell)
73. CUZICK- 7/17/1913, James G. Cuzick; 1/18/1930, Claude White; Disc. 1/15/1937

74. ESTRADA- 6/12/1923, Ford Baker; Disc. effect. 1/15/1925 (mail to Moberly);

1779 White Oak or Hart's Station at B'borough founded.
1781 Grubba's Station on Tates Cr. established
    Hayes Station in Foxtown established.
    Estill's fort established (?)
1784 Viny Fork Baptist Church constructed.
    First house build where Richmond named.
1785 Ferry at mouth of Jack's Creek established.
1793 Proctor's Chapel (Methodist) estab. (tentative).
1795 Carver's ferry estab.
    Ferry at mouth of 4-Mile Cr. estab.
1797 Viny Fork Baptist Church constructed.
1802 Viny Fork stone church begun.
✓ Red Lick Baptist Church constructed.
1811 Madison Methodist circuit estab.
1813 ✓ Bethel Baptist Church constructed (Kingston).
1815 Combs Ferry estab.
1817 Fire Dept. in Rich. org.
1818 New store house at mouth of Silver Cr. 36 x 66".
1834 Brick church at Union built.
1837 Post Office at Joe's Lick.
1839 ✓ Kirksville called Centerville.
1841 Methodist brick church built at Richmond.
1843 Richmond Female Institute by Rev. R. Smith
    Richmond Female Academy by J. A. Brown
✓ Doylesville named by Legislature.
1847  Waco probably begun.
      Doyleville probably begun.

1848  Brick church at Union built.

1840-49 decade.  Red House est. this decade.
      Texas preceeding College Hill founded.
      Waco began to take shape this decade.
      Elliston began to take form in this decade.
      Kingston began to form in this decade.
      Menelaus named.

1850  Crookesville founded.

1851  Post Office at Breckville (now Union City).

1852  Post Office at Speedwell (formerly Viny Fork?)
      Flux at Waco.

1855  Masonic Lodge at Kingston.
      Iron fence around court house yard.

1856  Masonic Lodge at Waco estab.

1857  Post Office at Union Meeting House (Breckville).

1850's  Masonic Lodge, Menelaus, estab. abt. 1852, abandoned abt. 1870.

1859  Bybeetown begun.
      John Manley's horse mill built at Red House -east in Co.

1850-59 Doyleville estab. this decade.

1863  Telegraph constructed Lexington to Richmond.

1865  6-7 men killed at Drownville.  Killed by soldiers.

1866  Oil struck at 129' on Flint Creek.

1868  Duncannon estab.  (Note: a railroad station.)

1870  Paint Lick & High Point turnpike chartered.
      Bridge over Clay's Ferry opened April.
      Richmond, Union & Doyleville turnpike chartered.

1871  Mill Grove & Paint Lick turnpike (via Kirksville) chartered.

1872  Richmond, Union & Doyleville turnpike reopened.

1875  Telegraph from Stanford to Richmond.

1879  Arnold's Hall opened.
1880 Presbyterian Church at Kirksville dedicated.  
1882 Boone named.  
    Shearer named.  
    Ford begun?  
    Post Office at Ft. Estill (also known as Harris)  
    Post Office at Harris' Ferry estab.  
1883 White's Station named.  
    Post Office at Red House.  
    Ky. Central RR opened to Richmond.  
1884 Post Office at Drownville.  
1887 Speedwell, Kingston & Menelaus turnpike chartered.  
1890 Million station named.  
    Valley View named.  
    Newland named.  
    Hay (?) named.  
    RNI&B RR opened to Richmond.  
    Limits of Richmond extended to radius of 1 mile.  
1891 Moberly Station named.  
    Panola station named.  
    Brassfield named.  
    RNI&B RR accident at Million.  
    Big sawmill at Valley View built.
NAMES DERIVED FROM NEARBY GEOGRAPHIC AND MAN-MADE FEATURES

1. Tates Creek (from creek, named for pioneer Sam'l. Tate) (1856-57)
2. Silver Creek (two post offices with this name. One became Kirksville) (1828-1845 and 1862-1920)
3. Joe's Lick (two post offices with this name. One became Kingston) (1837-1846 and 1852-1875)
4. White Hall (for the nearby Clay family mansion) (1843-1918)
5. College Hill (community was first called Texas but was renamed for a local school) (1875-1983)
6. Union City (first called Brecksville, then Union Meeting House for a local union church) (1857-59 and 1876-1976)
7. Arcadia (named for an old home) (1877-79)
8. Droomville (named for Drowning Creek) (1884-88)
9. Viney Fork (named for nearby stream) (1837-1846)

NAMES DERIVED FROM OTHER (DISTANT) PLACES

1. Richmond (from Richmond, Va.) (1802+)
2. Berea (from city in Asia Minor mentioned in The Bible) (1854-1859 and 1867+)
3. Waco (for city in Texas) (1861-66 and 1869+)
4. Duluth (thought to have been named for city in Minnesota but not confirmed) (1901-1974)

NAMES DERIVED FROM THOSE OF FAMOUS PERSONS

1. Boonesborough/Boonesboro (for Daniel Boone) (1825-66, and 1914-5)
2. Speedwell (for John Speed Smith, US Congressman from Ky) (1852-1939)
3. Dreyfus (for French captain whose court martial and trial was in the war) (1899+)
4. Asbury (for Bishop Asbury of the Methodist Church) (1900-1925)

NAMES DERIVED FROM GIVEN NAMES OR NAME COMBINATIONS

1. Caleast (Calvin East, 1st postmaster) (1894-1905)
2. Delpha (Delpha Stocker) (1900-1910)
3. Haysburg (Hayse Stocker) (1909-1912)
4. Edneyburg (Edney Prater) (1901-1906)

NAMES DERIVED FROM LOCAL GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES OR CONDITIONS

1. Walnut Valley (1839-1854)
2. Big Hill (1820+)
3. Valley View (1891-1957)
4. Bluegrass (1894-1906)

NAMES WITH SEVERAL POSSIBLE ORIGINS (none confirmed)

1. Redhouse (first called Sturgel) (1893-1954)

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Panola (1891-1965)

ORIGIN UNKNOWN OR UNCERTAIN

1. Proctor Place (may have been named for Jos. Proctor, famed Indian fighter & preacher) (1834-36)
5. Williamson (1905-06)  6. Estrada (1923-25)  7. Meecy (est. 1895, but order was rescinded)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POST OFFICE</th>
<th>PROPOSED NAME (REJECTED)</th>
<th>SERVED COMMUNITY OF ANOTHER NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asbury</td>
<td>Todd</td>
<td>aka Hayti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bybee</td>
<td>Bybeetown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Hill</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colyer</td>
<td>Stephens</td>
<td>Stephens Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonburg</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edneyburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyle</td>
<td>Crooksville</td>
<td>Crooksville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delpha</td>
<td>Stocker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dreyfus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bearwallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drownville</td>
<td>Drowning Creek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edenton</td>
<td></td>
<td>Poosely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edneyburg</td>
<td>Snyder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockaday</td>
<td>Hockaday and Igo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idalia</td>
<td>Bill and Shang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mote</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bobtown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newby</td>
<td>Stappton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perkins</td>
<td>Beach, Sorin and Perkinsville</td>
<td>Stringtown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portwood</td>
<td>Handy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruthton</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bogie's Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shearer</td>
<td>Boon's Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shifflet</td>
<td>Concord and Taylor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturgel</td>
<td>Red House (but this name was eventually given to this po)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fain</td>
<td>Million (ditto)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallacetan</td>
<td>Willows, David, and Kinnard</td>
<td>Foxtown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POST OFFICES WHICH CHANGED NAMES (either while still in operation or after they were discontinued and then re-established in the vicinity):

- Silver Creek became Kirksville (then a new Silver Creek was est.)
- Joes Lick became Kingston (then a new Joes Lick was est.)
- Viney Fork moved to and became Oggs Mill which later moved to and became Elliston which later moved to and became Waco which finally became Waco.
- Arcadia became Rogersville and later Terrill
- Menelos became Johnsons Shop and later Berea
- Breckville became Union Meeting House and later Union City
- Harris Station became Harris
- Fain became Million
- Sturgel became Red House (Redhouse)
- Whites Station became Whites
- Foxtown became White Hall

Over one-third of the post offices had names other than those of the communities they served or the names that originally had been proposed for them.
POST OFFICES NAMED FOR THE FIRST POSTMASTER OR HIS FAMILY

1. Amster (1907-1914)
2. Baldwin (1890-1915)
3. Bradshawmill (1909-1937) (family ran a mill at the mouth of Dry Br. of Paint Lick Creek)
4. Combs (1881-1911)
5. Cottonburg (1886-1974)
7. Cuzick (1913-1957)
8. Elliston (1850-1869) (forerunner of Waco PO, a mile e)
9. Fain (1881-1884) (renamed Million)
10. Frederick (1891)
12. Portwood (1893-1905)
13. Johnson's Shop (1861-1867) (forerunner of Berea PO) (Schuyler C. Johnson had blacksmith shop)
14. Moberly (1891-1957)
15. Perkins (1880-1898)
16. Portwood (1893-1905)
17. Shearer (1883-1886)
18. Shifflet (1886)
19. Sturgel (1883) (which became known as Redhouse)
20. Chadwell (1896) (order for establishment was rescinded)

POST OFFICES NAMED FOR OTHER LOCAL OR AREA PERSONS OR FAMILIES

1. Brassfield (1893-1934)
2. Breckville (1851-1855) (forerunner of Union City)
3. Colyer (1890-1900)
4. Coyle (1911-1924) (po for the community of Crooksville)
5. Doylesville (1847-1926)
6. Harris Station (1879-1882), Harris (1882-1898) and Estill (1898-1908)
7. Hockaday (1900-1907)
8. Kirksville (1st called Silver Creek from 1828-1845. Was Kirksville till it closed in 1975. Named for Sam'l. Kirkendahl. Commu. was also early known as Centerville and may even have been called Baghdad)
9. Mote (1879-1934) (po served the community of Bobtown)
10. Newby (1891-1939)
11. Ogg's Mill (1846-1850)
12. Peytontown (1899-1910)
13. Posey (1846-50) (not sure of this but there were Poseys in the early 19th cent. in the area that has since been called Poosey Ridge)
14. Prunty's Mill (1854-1859)
15. Roberson's Mill (1863-65)
16. Rogersville (1849-1872) which became Terrill (1883-1927) (both for local families)
17. Fox Town (1831-32)
18. Snowden (1890-91)
19. Wallacetown (1883-1906)
20. Whites Station and Whites (1885-1937)
21. Whitlock (1901-1913)
22. Boonesborough (1829 or 1828 - 1866) and Boonesboro (1914-5) (contemporary historians prefer the longer spelling as more historically correct)
Madison Co, communities

1. Richmond (co. seat)
2. Kirksville (po and com) had been Silver Creek and Centerville
3. Boonesboro (dpo) (com) G Boonesborough
4. Proctor Place (dpo)
5. Waco (com & po) had been Elliston, before that Ogg's Mill; before that Viney Fork
6. Kingston (dpo) had been Joes Lick (com)
7. Walnut Valley (dpo)
8. White Hall (dpo) (com) aka Foxtown
9. Big Hill (com. & po)
10. Posey (dpo)
11. Doylesville (dpo) (com)
12. Rogersville (dpo)
13. Berea (com. & po) had been Johnson's Shop; before that Manelos
14. Breckville (dpo) →
15. Speedwell (com. & dpo) X
16. Joe's Lick (dpo)
17. Prunty's Mill (dpo)
18. Tates Creek (dpo)
19. Mill Grove (dpo)
20. Union Meeting House (dpo) →
21. Silver Creek (dpo) (not No. 2, above) (com)
22. Roberson's Mill (dpo)
23. Haden's Store (dpo)
24. Edenton (dpo) (com)
25. College Hill (com) (po) → Texas
26. Union City (com) (po) → Union Meeting House → Breckville
27. Arcadia (dpo)
28. Estill (dpo) had been Harris, before that Harris Station
29. Perkins (dpo) (com)
30. Combs (dpo) (new move) (?)
31. Million (dpo) had been Pain (com) (com)
32. Terrill (dpo) ← Rogersville and Clarksville (com)
33. Wallaceton (dpo) X
34. Redhouse (com. and dpo) had been Red House; before that Sturgel
35. Shearer (dpo) (v)
36. Ruthton (dpo) (com)
37. Drownville (dpo)
38. Whites (dpo) had been Whites Station (com)
39. Shifflet (dpo)
40. Cottonburg (po) (com) X
41. Mill Creek (dpo)
42. Colyer (dpo)
43. Snowden (dpo)
44. Baldwin (dpo) (com) O
45. Frederick (dpo)
46. Newby (dpo and com) O
47. Moberly (com. and dpo) O
48. Panola (dpo) (com) ← Panola O
49. Valley View (dpo and com) O
50. Portwood (dpo)
51. Brassfield (com. & dpo) O
52. Caleast (dpo) (com) O
53. Bluegrass (dpo) (com)
54. Meecy (p.o. est, but never in op.)
55. Chadwell (ibid.)
56. Dreyfuss (com. & po) aka Bean Wallow
*57. Mote (dpo) (c= Mott) Bobtown (com) ☞
*58. Peytontown (dpo) (com) ☞
*59. Asbury (dpo)
*60. Hockaday (dpo)
*61. Delpha (dpo)
62. Idalia (dpo) (now popr)
63. Duluth (dpo) (never popr) (com) ✗
*64. Edneyburg (dpo) ✗
*65. Whitlock (dpo)
*66. Bybee (com. & po) ☞
67. Williamson (dpo)
*68. Amster (dpo)
*69. Bradshawmill (dpo)
*70. Haysburg (dpo)
*71. Coyle (dpo) = Crooksville (?)
*72. Guzick (dpo) (com)
73. Estrada (dpo)
*74. Stringtown (com)
75. Canfield (com) (seen+)
76. Robinsville (com)
77. Crooksville (ext. com.)
*78. Azbillville (com) (seen+)
79. Cumberlandville View (com)
80. Menelaus (sic) (com)
81. Slate Lick (com) ✗
12. Dogwalk (com)
82. Gabbardtown (com)
83. Upper Silver Creek (com)
84. Jackson Hol. (com)
*85. Milford (ext. com) ✗
86. Brookside (com)
87. Blythewood (com)
88. Flint Road (com)
89. Dunsiname (com)
90. Hedgehill (com)
91. Lynnwood (com)
92. Maplewood (com)
93. Ravenwood (com)
94. Brookstown (com) - ext.
95. Jacks Creek Ngbr.
96. Clays Ferry Ngbr.
97. Long Cabin Ngbr.
*98. Lynch (popr)
100. Pilot Knob Ngbr.
102. Dixie Park Ngbr.
103. Hickory Plain Ngbr.
104. Middletown (com) ✗
105. Scaffold Cane Ngbr.
106. So. Wallacetown (sic) Road Ngbr.
107. Walnut Meadow Ngbr.
108. West Union Ngbr.
110. Paint Lick Ngbr.
111. Poosy Ngbr.
112. Blue Grass Ordinance Depot Ngbr.
113. Buggytown (com) & Buchertown
114. Happy Landing (com)
115. Reeds Crossing (com) & Queen's Crossing (Shiflet po)
*116. Red Lick (com) x
117. Needmore (com) ext. x = combs 10
*118. Farristown (com) 0 x
119. Smithville (com)
120. Arlington (com) (Richmond)
*121. Duncanon (com)
122. Long (popr)
*123. Round Hill (com) 0
124. Slate Creek (com)
*125. Ophelia (com)
*126. Barnett Valley (recent com) x
127. Pine Grove (com)

\[ \text{ngbr} = 16 \]
\[ \text{popp} = 2 \]
\[ \text{poles} = 2 \]

\[ N_T = 107 \]
Dreaming Creek - (Madison Co.) A little girl dreamed that a ladder was let down from heaven, and she went up in it. Several hours after telling her dream, she and three other children, went into the valley, 5 mi. from Richmond, the County seat, after hickory nuts. They were captured by Indians and the little girl was killed. Richmond is on the Town Fork of Dreaming Creek - Town Fork was so named - owing to an old Indian town (prehistoric) - so says the deposition of Archibald Woods, Sen., Aug. 27, 1814.

Collins Vol. II
p. 533 - 75 words
"Red Lick is shown by Barker on the head-waters of Red Lick of Station
Camp Creek in the vicinity of Big Hill in southern Madison County, Kentucky.
It was but a short distance from Boone's Blue Lick. The path from Virginia
to Boonesborough passed close to these licks around which for considerable
distances all vegetation had been stamped out or eaten away by the hoofed
animals which came to lick the salty clay."

"Per comment: The place must have taken its name from the bare red
clay. There is no definite origin given."
PLACE NAMES

"Calloway's Ferry. The first in Kentucky - was established by an Act of the Virginia legislature in October, 1779, at the town of Boonesborough on the Kentucky River." (In Calloway County.)

Pub. Library Pioneer, Ky. by W. R. Jillson - 1939 pp. 129-130 -

"This county was called after Col. Richard Calloway, who removed with his family to Kentucky in 1776. He speedily became an efficient actor in the affairs of the infant settlement." ... In 1779, he with others, under an Act of the Virginia legislature, was appointed a trustee to lay off the town of Boonesborough."

"Per Comment: I think it reasonable to suppose that the Ferry was named by or for Col. Richard Calloway.

History of Kentucky by Collins Vol. II, p. 110 Calloway County - ?
"INDIAN FORT MOUNTAIN, a citadel of defense by prehistoric peoples, is located about three miles east of Berea at the head of Silver Creek in Madison County. It is a slab-rock fortified knob. This unusual antiquity is sometimes called Rube's Mountain. It is the largest prehistoric fort in Kentucky." (W. R. Ellison)
Basin Mountain (near Berea) a prehistoric fortification on a small flat-topped knob. Two stone walls guard the summit, which is 18 acres in extent. The mountain is named for the two basins that were hollowed out on its crest to hold water for defenders of the fort. The fortification is a strategic position near the Warriors Path, which passed through Boone's Gap, 3 mi. S. of Berea.

Ref.
Ky. Guide - p. 270
"Crew's Ferry on the Kentucky River was operated by David Crew under a Virginia grant of 1775 at the mouth of Jack's Creek in Madison County."

p. 130 - 30 words
"Warren's Station is located on Filson's map slightly southwest of Knob Lick."

"Warren's Station was settled about one mile from Estill's Station. It was settled by Thomas Warren."

Pub. Lib.
Pioneer, Ky., by W. R. Jillson, 1934
p. 106 - 35 words
"Hoy's Station was located on the west side of the Lexington turnpike, about six miles northwest of Richmond in Madison County, not far from the present village of Foxtown. It was settled in the spring of 1781 by William Hoy. An Indian assault upon this Station prompted Captain Holder's retaliation, which resulted in his defeat near the Upper Blue Locks, August 12, 1782. Now the James Hendrick's farm."

Pub. Lib.
Pioneer, Ky., by W. R. Jillson, 1934
pp 87-88 - 75 words.
MADISON COUNTY

"Crew's Station, one mile northwest of the village of Foxtown and about six miles northwest of Richmond in Madison County. It was settled by David Crews in the fall of 1781."
Twetty's Fort (Madison Co.) or the Little Fort, as it was indiscriminately called is about 5 miles south of Richmond, the County seat named for Capt. Wm. Twetty who was killed there by Indians and buried within its walls. For a few years it was (on account of Indian attacks) one of the most notorious in Kentucky, but was almost entirely unknown by 1873. Twetty's Fort was the first in Kentucky. Erected on the 26th of March, 1775.

Collins - Vol. II
Page 520 - 60 words
WHITE OAK SPRING - "White Oak Spring. This was an optional name for Hart Station which was located about one mile above Boonesborough in the Kentucky River valley in part of what is now Madison County. It was settled in 1779 by Nathaniel Hart."
Blue Lick.

"Blue Lick as shown by Filsoe in Lincoln County on the trail leading from Flat Lick to "Boonesborough". It is situated in what is now southern Madison County on the head waters of Blue Lick Creek, an easterly flowing tributary of Station Camp Creek which joins the Kentucky River. Blue Lick is in the vicinity of Berea of today. By the pioneers it was frequently called Boone's Blue Lick."

Pub. Library
Pioneer, Ky., by W. R. Jillson - 1934
Page 117 - 75 words
Boone's Blue Lick & Red Lick - "Boone's Blue Lick sometimes called simply Blue Lick was situated on the headwaters of Station Camp Creek in southern Madison County. Red Lick was close by. Both were blue clay licks. Stoner and Boone were at these celebrated Licks in 1774. The trace from Virginia to Boonsborough (spelled as is) passed the edge of these licks which during the early days were a great rendezvous for pioneer hunters. The waters were sulphur-saline."
BEAR WALLOW "An old Bear Wallow, so named by Daniel Boone, is at Harris' station, on the railroad, 3 miles south of Richmond. (Madison County). The pond is still there, and its water, probably slightly salty, is as much sought by stock and domestic animals, as formerly by wild animals."

Pub. Library
Hist. of Ky. by Collins - 18888
p. 524 - 46 words
BULL LICK - "Bull Lick. Several primeval springs in Central Kentucky went by this name. One is in Montgomery on Grassy Lick Creek, one on Small Mountain Creek in Fayette, one on Flat Lick branch of Licking in Bath and two in separate localities in Madison County."

BULL LICK - "A pioneer spring on Silver Creek in Madison County where the road from Boonesborough to St. Asaphs made the crossing of the stream. It was well known prior to 1780. James McCormick's well stood here in 1804. This spring was sometimes called Rock Lick and occasionally it was styled Sulphur Lick."

"There is a black sulphur spring, highly impregnated with salt, at or near Boonesborough; this was a great resort of Buffalo, deer, and other animals, when Kentucky was first explored."