THE POST OFFICES OF SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Roughly two-thirds of Scott County's 286 square miles lie within Kentucky's Inner Bluegrass section and are drained by the North and South Forks of Elkhorn Creek. The hilly northern one-third, in the Outer Bluegrass, is watered by the streams of the Eagle Creek system. Downtown Georgetown, Scott's seat and largest community, is some thirteen road miles north of the court house in Lexington. A population of nearly 24,000 was counted in the 1990 Scott County Census.

The area that became Scott County was explored in the summer of 1774 by a party of Virginians led by John Floyd who were locating land warrants for French and Indian War veterans. The first permanent settlements, though, were not made until after the Revolution. The county was created entirely from Woodford County on June 22, 1792, in one of the first acts of the new Kentucky legislature. It was the eleventh in order of formation. Its name source, General Charles Scott (1739-1813), a popular Revolutionary War veteran and Indian fighter, later became the state's fourth governor. By April 1, 1819, when the county's present boundaries were assumed, its territory had given rise to what would become, in part or whole, eight other counties. This article will deal only with the thirty nine post offices contained in the present boundaries.

The county's seat, Georgetown, a fourth class city with some 11,400 residents, is on US 25, 62, and 460, just west of I-75. In 1776, on a hill above John Floyd's Royal Spring on the west side of town, a party of Pennsylvanians, under the leadership of John McClelland, established McClellands Station. This was abandoned by the end of the year following an Indian attack and remained unoccupied until 1782 when the Rev. Elijah Craig brought his Baptist congregation from Virginia. The community they
established here was incorporated by the Virginia legislature in 1784 as Lebanon (or Lebanon Station). In 1790 it was renamed George Town for President George Washington and became the new county's seat two years later. It was not until 1846 that the name was officially spelled one word. However, according to postal records, the post office, established on or at least by January 1, 1801 (with Thomas Lewis, postmaster) was always spelled one word. For most of its two hundred year history Georgetown was a trade and processing center for area farm products, but has owed its recent growth to I-75 and non-agricultural development culminating in the Toyota plant that opened at the northeast edge of town in 1987.

In the winter of 1783-4, at the point where the great buffalo path between the bluegrass and the Ohio River crossed North Elkhorn Creek, Virginia-born Robert Johnson built a station called (The) Great Crossing or Johnson's Station. Other names have identified the village that grew up around this pioneer settlement on the present Ky 227, just north of US 460 and 2.8 miles west of the Georgetown courthouse. It was early called Great Buffalo Crossing and, for most of the nineteenth century, Great Crossings. The latter name was borne by the local post office that operated from July 1, 1811 through March 1905. Since then, with store, school, and twenty or so homes, it has been Great Crossing or, locally, simply The Crossing.

A post office with two names and probably more than two locations owed the names to the offices' proximity to Big and Little Eagle Creeks, respectively. The name Big Eagle has long been popularly applied to the eighty mile long Eagle Creek which heads at Turkeyfoot and joins the Kentucky River where Henry, Carroll, and Owen Counties come together. The Big Eagle
post office was established by Thomas S. Theobald on April 1, 1816 at some unknown location probably on the creek. After several possible site changes it had arrived by the 1830s about where the Lexington and Cincinnati Road crossed Big Eagle, just north of the present Eagle Spring.

In September 1849 the post office was moved two miles south, perhaps close to the Little Eagle Creek whose name it then assumed. It was likely still on the Lexington and Cincinnati Road where postmaster John S. Getty ran a tavern. By the time the Little Eagle post office closed in April 1878 it was at some point between Little Eagle and the main stream, just north of Double Culvert and 1½ miles west of the new Cincinnati Southern Railway.

A second Scott County community associated with the buffalo migration was Stamping Ground. Still a sixth class city with some 700 residents, it is on Ky 227, two miles up Locust Fork from North Elkhorn, and 8½ miles northwest of Georgetown. It is generally believed that great herds of buffalo accustomed to gathering at a local salt spring had trampled or stamped several acres of undergrowth and soil as they waited under the trees to taste the water.¹ This attracted Indian and later white hunters and ultimately settlement. In 1816 Robert Johnson's heirs gave title to his 162 acre farm to Joseph and Scott Herndon. On October of that year a post office called Stamping Grounds was established at or near the spring with Alexander Bradford as postmaster. A town was laid off in 1817 with deeds to the lots referring to the new community as Herndonsville. By this name, too, the local post office operated from February 1823 to February 1834 with Andrew, Lewis, and Preston Calvert sharing the postmastership. In 1834, when the town was chartered as Stamping Ground, the post office again took this name and it has borne it ever since.
The first of Scott County's two post offices called Davis was established on December 2, 1819 with Benjamin Davis as its only known postmaster. Its location and date of termination are not known. The second Davis post office, on Straight Fork in the northeastern part of the county, will be discussed below.

The village, railroad station, and post office of Newtown on the present US 460, five miles east of Georgetown, may have been aptly named, but it is generally thought to have honored an early proprietor, Newton Cannon (1761-1841). Perhaps it couldn't be called Newton since a post office by this name had just opened in Green County. Anyhow, in an area settled before 1800 by Delaware-born Cannon, the post office of Newtown was established on January 2, 1826 with Cannon's son-in-law, the local storekeeper, Martin L. Bates, as the first postmaster. Its strategic crossroads location between four important antebellum towns influenced the community's early development, but it failed to achieve its expectations, and only a couple of stores and a church remain. Its post office closed in April 1931.

In the fall of 1825, Col. Richard M. Johnson, then representing Kentucky in the U.S. Senate (and later to become Vice President) opened a boarding school for Choctaw Indians on his farm on the Blue Springs Branch of North Elkhorn. Here (some five miles wnw of Georgetown) the Rev. Thomas Henderson, a Baptist minister and the school's superintendent, established the Blue Spring post office on December 9, 1826. Less than a month later its name was changed to Choctaw Academy. In 1831 the school, removed its post office and Rev. Henderson were/several miles southwest to another of Col. Johnson's farms, near the White Sulphur Springs. By then the children of other Indian tribes were included in the Academy's enrollment
which numbered nearly three hundred at any one time. The school closed in the early 1840s when other opportunities became available for Indian education, and the post office ceased in January 1840.

About a mile or so west of the Academy's second site was the village of White Sulphur. This centered at the junction of two pioneer roads (the present US 460 and the Ironworks Road), eight miles west of Georgetown. The area had been settled in 1786 by Maryland Catholics diverted from their original intention of joining other Catholics in Nelson County. One of their leaders, Jeremiah Tarleton (1755-1826)\(^3\), soon to become one of the county's largest landowners, opened a tavern for travelers between the Frankfort and Georgetown settlements. In 1829 another Marylander, James Combs, acquired the tavern from Jeremiah's son, George, and, on June 23, 1837, established therein a post office he called Tarlton.\(^4\)

In September 1838 the office was renamed White Sulphur (with Lewis Calvert, postmaster) for the nearby springs that had recently been developed by Col. Johnson and others for a health resort. Until the early 1850s the springs and a large hotel attracted thousands of visitors from all over the bluegrass. Only St. Francis Mission, its cemetery, a store, and some homes survived the closing of the post office in May 1902.

Another of the late eighteenth century settlements was Turkeyfoot at the junction of the three head forks of Eagle Creek, 9½ miles nne of Georgetown. This juxtaposition is said to have reminded its namer, Col. Robert Patterson (the co-founder of Lexington) of a turkey's foot. For several decades after its founding in 1817, the community was a prosperous industrial town whose mills, tanneries, and distilleries supplied much of the county. The local post office may have been established in 1826 and operated intermittently till June 1886. Only a church and several homes on Ky 620 remain.
The settlement and post office of Longlick, on Ky 32, twelve miles nnnw of Georgetown, was named for its several sites on Long Lick Branch of Lytle's Fork (of Eagle Creek) where buffalo herds on their way to the Ohio River would stop for long licks of the local salt rock. The post office was established as Long Lick on January 16, 1828, with Hiram Kelly, postmaster, and closed in May 1848. After a thirty year interval, it reopened in June 1878 (with Millard F. Griffith, postmaster) and operated through July 1902. By 1895 the name was spelled as one word.

About one mile west of White Sulphur, on the road between Georgetown and Frankfort (now US 460), was a post office established in 1828 as Overton. It may have been named for the family of Samuel R. Overton of Lexington who had fought for Col. Johnson in the War of 1812 and whose Virginia-born father, Waller, was a Revolutionary War veteran. In 1833 the office was inexplicably renamed Greenfield and operated till July 1836.

One of the two Jones' taverns on the road between Lexington and Cincinnati (now roughly US 25) was located about one mile south of the present city of Corinth (at the junction of Grant, Scott, and Harrison Counties), twenty one miles north of Georgetown. Here Peter Jones established the Jones post office which operated from December 9, 1829 to June 1836. In May 1852 John Jones, who was then running the tavern, re-opened the office which lasted till February 1863. This may have been at the site of the fin de siècle community of Slattenville that is mentioned by Scott County historian B.O. Gaines.

A post office called Owens for its only postmaster, Thomas Owens, operated from August 5, 1833 through 1842 on the road between Georgetown and Long Lick, perhaps a mile or so north of the site of the later post office of Skinnersburg.
At or near the junction of the present US 62 and Ky 922, 5½ miles northeast of Georgetown, a community called Patterson's Cross Road was laid out and founded by its proprietor, a Mr. Patterson. Under successive owners, including Robert Barkley, it soon became known as Barkley's Crossroads, Marion Crossroads, Marion, and finally (in 1849) Oxford. Its post office was established as Marion on April 1, 1836 with Cary A. Ward, postmaster. In April 1846 it became Oxford, though no one knows why, and continued to serve this eastern Scott County trade center through March 1902.

A shortlived (May 6, 1840 through July 1841) and as yet unlocated post office was Fishville, probably named for its only postmaster, Robert H. Fish.

On July 29, 1848 Lewis C. Suggett established the Cave Spring post office at or near the cave-derived springs on the west side of the Lexington Road, three miles south of Georgetown. This was in the vicinity of Robert Sanders' tavern (the first in the county) which opened in 1791. In May 1851 the post office name was changed to Spring Dale and the office operated till July 1853.

A north side branch of Eagle Creek gave its name to the post office of Ray's Fork which Robinson Jones established on February 26, 1849 on what is now the South Fork of this stream. The creek is believed to have been named for the pioneer Ray family. In 1856 postmaster John F. Smith moved the office one mile south and, in 1867, had it renamed Stonewall either for the area's stone fences or the late Civil War General Stonewall Jackson. At several sites in the vicinity of the present US 25, sixteen miles north of Georgetown, it operated till it closed in August 1906.
A post office called Green's Store, another whose location is yet unknown, operated from February 5, 1851 through July 1852 with George Mallory, its only postmaster.

Payne's Depot has long been a rail shipping point where the L&N (now SCX) crosses US 62, six miles southwest of Georgetown. From the early 1790s to 1834 when the Lexington and Ohio, Kentucky's first railroad line, established a station here between Lexington and Frankfort, the site was a supply point for wagon-hauled freight. The station and later its post office and the community that grew up around them, were named for the Payne family of local landowners whose progenitor, General John Payne, had replaced John Floyd as Virginia's surveyor in Kentucky and was Scott County's first justice. From 1835 till the Cincinnati Southern Railway was completed to Georgetown in 1876, this was the only shipping point for Georgetown and Scott County farmers. The Payne's Depot post office was established on January 31, 1852 with General Payne's son, Asa, as its first postmaster. It closed in February 1925.

Two relatively shortlived post offices, both named for water-powered mills on Lytle's Fork of Eagle Creek, were established on the same day, July 18, 1854. Beatty's Mill, a combined saw and grist mill, was built by George Beatty in 1812 and was still in operation by 1880, about 2½ miles north of Long Lick (where the present Coppage Road crosses the Fork). This post office, with William Walsh its only postmaster, closed in April 1856. The history and precise location of Griffee's Mill, whose post office George Griffee alone operated till September 1859, is not known.
The county's second Davis post office operated between April 5, 1880 and November 1903 on the present Ky 32 and the aptly named Straight Fork of Eagle Creek, less than one mile from the Harrison County line, and 13½ miles nne of Georgetown. It served a community called Straight Fork which centered on postmaster John Will Davis' store for which it was named. An earlier post office called Straight Fork operated from October 26, 1886 till November 1879 in William Wiles' store, a short distance west of Davis's.

On January 3, 1867 the post office of Dry Run was established, with William H. Offutt, postmaster, to serve the community of Kinkaid. It was named for its site on a branch of North Elkhorn Creek, some six miles north of Georgetown, that may have been known to Scott County pioneers as Little North Elkhorn. The Kinkaid name, which honored one or more prominent bluegrass families, was also applied to the local station on the Cincinnati Southern Railway. In 1906 the post office (and later the community) were renamed Delaplain for Benjamin J. Delaplain, local storekeeper and railroad agent. The office operated intermittently through April 1931.

Minorsville, on Ky 227, 4½ miles north of Stamping Ground, has occupied a site that may have been settled in the 1830s on part of its name source, Jeremiah Minor's 2,000 acre Revolutionary War grant. J.T. Reynolds established the post office in his store on August 29, 1870. It closed in July 1902.

The sixth class city of Sadieville, Scott County's third incorporated community with an active post office, centers at the junction of Ky 32 and the Southern Railway, just south of Eagle Creek, and fourteen miles north of Georgetown. It was founded in 1877/8 on the Cincinnati Southern tracks
that had just been completed through this site and was named by the rail-
road's construction engineers for Sadie (Mrs. Richard) Pack who had
opened her home to them while they were supervising the building. The
post office was established on January 14, 1878 by storekeeper James W.
Jones and the town was incorporated in 1880. It soon became an important
rail shipping point and the main trading center for northern Scott
County. Today only a bank, grocery store, and post office continue to
serve the 255 residents.

The history of the crossroads settlement of Skinnersburg, at the head
of McConnell Run, some nine miles north of Georgetown, is not known.
Reference to an unlocated Skinnersville has been found in early Scott
County records. A William Skinner is known to have acquired 100 acres on
Eagle Creek in Owen County in the early 1840s. And Hezekiah and a later
William Skinner are mentioned in county records in the late nineteenth
century. One or more of these could have been the name source of the
post office that operated here from June 6, 1878 through July 1902.

In the 1850s Joseph Rogers' son, William A., settled just south of a
gap on the old Turkeyfoot Road which was soon referred to as Rogers Gap.
This was at the head of what became Rogers Gap Creek, one of the head
forks of Eagle. When the Cincinnati Southern reached the gap in the
1870s, the right-of-way and land for the depot were donated by a Rogers
heir and the family's name was also given to the station and the post
office. The latter, established some 7½ miles north of Georgetown, on
May 5, 1879, with Thomas J. Hedger, postmaster, extended through April
1931.
Like Sadieville, the one time factory town and post office of Josephine was also named for a local woman. When in 1880 James J. Jackson proposed a post office to serve the Lytles Fork area of the county, a vicinity then known as Jackson Bridge, it was to have been called Lytles Fork. But it was named instead for Mrs. Nancy Josephine Murrell, and operated from September 23, 1880 to August 1913 on the present Ky 32 at or near the mouth of Opossum Branch of Lytles, seventeen miles nnnw of Georgetown. Lytles Fork (laid/alez), which joins Eagle Creek in Owen County, was named for Capt. William Lytle, a pioneer from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, who had entered land in that area in 1783.

No one knows how or why the name Porter was given to John E. Vance's post office on Ky. 32, 13½ miles north of Georgetown. Proposed names Ex Hill, Little Eagle (though it was one mile west of that stream) and New Hope were apparently not acceptable to postal authorities. Porter was undoubtedly a family name but whose? The office operated from October 25, 1880 to August 1906.

On the present Ky 227 (only 250 yards from the Owen County line and 16½ miles northwest of Georgetown), a site once owned by Jesse A. Suter, was the Suterville post office. Established by James B. Glass, it served the extreme northwestern section of the county from February 11, 1885 to August 1905.

On June 12, 1886 a post office called Biddle was established at Parker Hill on the south side of Little Eagle Creek, about one mile south of Porter. George E. Palmer was the first postmaster. Sometime before it closed in March 1902, it seems to have moved to the present Ky 620, one mile south of the creek and nearly eleven miles north of Georgetown. It was probably named for one or more Scott County families of whom nothing else is known.
The prominent Finnell family, whose most important Scott County member was B.W., the first county judge, gave their name to a post office near the East Fork of Eagle Creek, 10 3/4 miles northeast of Georgetown. The Finnell [fihn/əl] post office served a mill, a plow and wagon factory, and area farm families at Haman's store from June 12, 1886 through March 1902. James H. Hamon was the first postmaster.

Emerson was the name applied to a shortlived post office established on October 4, 1888, with Amanda M. Coghill, postmaster, that closed the following February. It has never been located but was undoubtedly named for the prominent Emerson (or Emison) family. The family's progenitors included pioneer settlers Ash and Hugh Emison who owned much land and several important mills on Dry Run, north of Georgetown, and Eagle Creek, just north of the future Sadieville. (Sadie Pack was Ash's granddaughter.)

Emerson was probably not at the site of the future Lenerson post office, Scott County's last to be established, though the similarity in their names has often led to confusion. Lenerson (whose name origin remains unknown) operated from June 23, 1900 through June 1903, with George W. Combs its only postmaster. His preferred name, Zion Hill was for the community that still bears this name, on South Elkhorn Creek, one mile south of US 62 and eight miles southwest of Georgetown. Sometime before 1872, ex slaves purchased lots here from Hill Robinson and established a community that long provided labor for area horse farms.

The Muddy Ford post office was named for its site at the mouth of the Four mile long Muddy Ford Creek, a branch of the West Fork of Eagle Creek, 8 1/2 miles one of Georgetown. The creek was first settled in 1792 by the family of Samuel Barnhill of Buchanan County, Virginia and was probably named for the excessive mud it deposited when overflowing its
banks at some natural fording spot. Hugh Sharon ran the post office in his store from October 21, 1890 till July 1893.

From January 20, 1896 to June 1927 the post office of Duvall served the clients of Franklin Morris's (and later the Richardson family's) store, which was also a station on the Cincinnati and Frankfort Railroad, six miles wnw of Georgetown. It was named for Alvin Duvall, a judge on the Kentucky Court of Appeals and grandson of area pioneer Cornelius Duvall. Nothing but homes survived the discontinuance of rail service and the burning of the store in 1966.

Until recently Kentucky had a post office called Alpha. It also had three called Omega, one of which served an area in northwestern Scott County from March 3, 1896 through July 1902. It has only been approximately located, on the east bank of Lytles Fork, at or slightly below the mouth of Hess Branch. George W. Robey, the local storekeeper and its only postmaster, never left a record of the name's derivation.

Another post office whose origins have not yet been determined was Jola. On April 19, 1900, somewhere south of the head of Cedar Creek, near the Franklin County line, and midway between the post offices of Switzer, Minorsville, and Stamping Ground, Annie Weber established the post office she preferred to call Weber for her husband, Joseph's, family. Another Weber post office in Hancock County necessitated the change. By the end of July 1902 the office had closed.

Only three of Scott County's thirty nine post offices—Georgetown, Stamping Ground, and Sadieville—survive and serve the county's three current incorporated cities. Other viable communities once served by post offices are Oxford, Newtown, and Minorsville. Paynes Depot, Rogers Gap, and Turkeyfoot were past villages. The other offices served stores, stage coach (tavern) stops, mills, or railroad stations.
Twenty one offices were named for local or area persons or families. Two honored famous Americans (though one of these, Stonewall, may have been derived from the area’s stone fences). Five more were given geographically descriptive names. To five offices were transferred the names of nearby features (creeks and a local school). Six (Greenfield, Oxford, Porter, Omega, Jola, and Lenerson) have as yet unknown derivations. Seven have not yet been precisely located.

The names of six post offices were not those originally intended for them. Four are known to have served places with other names. Six names were changed during the extent of the offices’ operation. As found in other bluegrass counties, Scott’s post offices with more than one postmaster invariably occupied more than one site within a several mile radius. Not surprisingly, fifteen of the post offices closed in the first decade of the twentieth century following the establishment, in 1896, of rural free postal delivery. Nine of these closed in 1902 alone.

(Note: Post offices are located by road miles from the court house in downtown Georgetown.)

Footnotes
2. Richard Johnson was one of the several sons of Great Crossings pioneer Robert Johnson. Two of Richard’s brothers and a nephew were also to represent Kentucky in the US Congress.
3. He is generally identified as "Jeremiah the Catholic" to distinguish him from his Protestant cousin, another Jeremiah Tarleton, who had settled east of Georgetown.

4. The family's name was spelled both with and without the medial "e".

5. The Kinkaids, whose name was earlier spelled Kinkead and later Kincaid, were descendants of Revolutionary War veteran William Kinkead and owned much land and many businesses in the bluegrass. Their best known member was William Blackburn Kinkead, a Lexington jurist and scholar.


REFERENCES


8. United States Post Office Department: Site Location Reports—Scott County Post Offices, National Archives (Washington)

9. Wilson, Samuel M. speech on the occasion of the erecting of a monument at the Big Spring, reproduced in *The Georgetown News* and in a "local history scrapbook" in the Georgetown Public Library.
SCOTT COUNTY POST OFFICES

1. GEORGETOWN C.H. -- est. 1/1/1801, Thos. Lewis; 7/1/1802, Thos. Martin....

2. GREAT CROSSINGS-- est. 7/1/1811, Marvin (?) Duvall; 12/24/1812, Thos. Henderson...5/20/1847, Philip B. Hudson; Disc. 11/12/1861; Re-est. 12/10/1861, James W. Belt; 10/10/1863, James F. Sconce...2/13/1903, Alfred E. Reber; Disc. 3/11/1905, effective 3/31/1905 (mail to Georgetown);

3. BIG EAGLE-- est. 4/1/1816, Thos. S. norba'l...4/28/1840, Milton H. Threchets (?); Disc. 7/28/1841; Re-est. 10/26/1841, John Lindsy (sic); 11/2/1846, Wm. Herriott; changed to Little Eagle. 9/29/1849, John S. Getty; 1/7/1859, Mrs. Frances Brockman...10/20/1864, Mrs. Frances Brockman; Disc. 8/17/1865; Re-est. 10/17/1865, Milford Truitt; 11/19/1867, George W. Whitton; Disc. 5/1/1878;

4. STAMPING GROUNDS (sic)-- est. 10/1/1816, Alexander Bradford... (sometime afterwards it was discontinued and later a Hendersonville' post office was established...8/21/1833, F.C. McCalla; changed to Stamping Ground, 2/26/1834, F.C. McCalla; 2/20/1835, Lewis Calvert....

5. CHOCTAW ACADEMY-- est. 1/5/1827, Thomas Henderson; Disc. 1/14/1840;

6. LONG LICK (sic)-- est. 1/14/1828, Hiram Kelly; 3/4/1834, Lewis C. Suggett; Disc. 5/31/1848; Re-est. 6/18/1878, Millard F. Griffith; 6/7/1879, D. Scott Aslop...4/6/1882, Andrew T. Griffith; name change to Longlick, 8/28/1895, Jas. W. Palmer; Disc. 7/3/1902, effective 7/31/1902 (papers to Stamping Grounds);

7. JONES' -- est. 12/9/1829, Peter Jones; Disc. 6/11/1836; Re-est. 5/13/1852, John Jones; 6/27/1856, Peter N. Jones; Disc. 2/10/1863;

Daviso po 12/2/1819, Benj. Davis
8. TURKEY FOOT—1/31/1831, Bushrod W. Wash; 8/22/1836, Robert Wash; Disc. 7/13/1838; Re-est. 4/24/1851, Thos. L. Moore; Disc. 10/6/1851; Re-est. 11/3/1851, James Fields; 12/3/1851, Geo. W. Whitton; 4/15/1856, Jacob Russell; Disc. 9/20/1859; Re-est. 3/1/1860, Geo. W. Bates; Disc. 5/16/1862; Re-est. 1/10/1871, Jas. D. Boone; Disc. 7/16/1873; Re-est. 7/10/1878, Mandeville Hinton; Disc. 4/24/1883 (papers to Davis); Re-est. 2/10/1885, Jas. S. Parker; Disc. 6/19/1886 (no papers sent);

9. OVERTON—5/22/1832, Benjamin Wright; changed to Greenfield, 2/20/1833, Benjamin Wright; Disc. 7/8/1836;

10. NEWTOWN—11/2/1832, Hiram Otwell; 1/20/1834, John McMeekin ...11/11/1927, Walker Wallace; Disc. 4/15/1931, effective 4/30/1931 (mail to Georgetown);

11. OWENS—8/5/1833, Thos. Owens; Disc. 4/5/1839; Re-est. 7/19/1839, Thos. Owens; Disc. 1/3/1843;

12. MARION—4/1/1836, Cary A. Ward; 9/30/1843, Hartwell E. Boswell; changed to Oxford, 4/14/1846, Hartwell E. Boswell; 12/31/1846, Cary A. Ward...12/14/1901, General B. Cannon; Disc. 2/19/1902, effective 3/31/1902 (papers to Georgetown);

13. TAILTON—6/23/1837, James Combs; changed to White Sulphur, 9/22/1838, Lewis Calvert; 9/27/1839, John T. Campbell... 7/28/1841, Daniel Vanderslice; Disc. 3/22/1844; Re-est. 5/3/1844, Daniel Vanderslice; 2/3/1853, Philip B. Shepherd... 7/13/1857, Marcus A. Dehoney; Disc. 11/12/1861; Re-est. 3/1/1865, Thos. J. McClelland; 5/22/1866, Thos. B. Heazlitt; ...3/11/1898, Neuman C. Lucas; Disc. 4/24/1902, effective 5/15/1902 (papers to Georgetown);

14. FISHVILLE—5/6/1840, Robert H. Fish; Disc. 7/28/1841;

15. CAVE SPRING—7/29/1848, Lewis C. Suggitt; changed to Spring Dale (sic), 5/1/1851, Lewis C. Suggitt; Disc. 7/11/1853;
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16. RAY'S FORK-- 2/26/1849, Robinson Jones; 6/13/1851, John Jones; 6/17/1853, Winslow Robinson; Disc. 6/23/1855; Re-est. 8/21/1856, John F. Smith; 3/12/1857, Winslow L. Robinson; Disc. 1/20/1860; Re-est. 5/5/1860, Sam'l. W. Lucas; Disc. 2/10/1863; Re-est. 9/26/1865, John F. Smith; changed to Stonewall, 11/27/1867, John F. Smith; 11/3/1870, Watson C. Tucker; 9/28/1874, T.J. Burgess; Disc. 7/1/1875; Re-est. 8/20/1875, Wm. C. Tucker; 9/6/1875, Watson C. Tucker... 10/18/1902, Robert Gillespie; Disc. 7/19/1906, effective 8/15/1906 (mail to Sadieville);

17. GREEN'S STORE-- 2/5/1851, George Mallory; Disc. 7/29/1852;

18. PAYNE'S DEPOT-- 1/31/1852, Asa Payne; 4/9/1861, John Kinsla; Disc. 10/18/1861; Re-est. 11/21/1861, Gabriel P. Long; 12/15/1863, Chas. B. Lewis... 8/11/1915, Colvin P. Wheeler; Disc. 2/14/1925 (mail to Lexington);

19. BEATTY'S MILL-- 7/18/1854, Wm. Walsh; Disc. 4/29/1856;

20. GRIFFEE'S MILL-- 7/18/1854; Geo. Griffee; Disc. 9/20/1859;

21. STRAIGHT FORK-- 10/26/1866, Wm. M. Wiles; 12/31/1877, John Kitchen... 9/8/1879, Theodore Fish; Disc. 11/21/1879;

22. DRY RUN-- 1/3/1867, Wm. H. Offutt; 11/14/1870, Henry Edmondson; Disc. 9/25/1872; Re-est. 1/16/1873, Urias Hambrick; Disc. 11/14/1876; Re-est. 9/24/1877, Wm. J. Neal; 12/2/1878, Urias Hambrick... 4/26/1889, Benj. J. Delaplain; 12/27/1899, John L. Thurman; 6/4/1900, Benj. J. Delaplain; 10/14/1901, Claud R. Rogers... 9/2/1905, John M. Lee; changed to Delaplain, 7/10/1906, Wm. A. Mathers; 4/7/1909, Jas. H. Giles... 6/23/1927, Mrs. Ella Hardwick; Disc. 4/15/1931, effective 4/30/1931 (mail to Georgetown);

23. MINORSVILLE-- 8/29/1870, J.T. Reynolds; 3/29/1881, H.D. Ferrell... 2/25/1899, Temple E. Gayle; Disc. 7/3/1902, effective 7/31/1902 (papers to Stamping Ground);

24. HINTON-- 10/15/1877, Thos. Million; 11/5/1883, Rufus Lancaster... 9/8/1894, Sam'l. Gardner (into Harrison Co. 7/13/1898, for a short time, then returned to Scott Co.); 4/19/1900, Lewis R. Nelson; 7/1/1904, Bessie Green... 1/26/1906, Lewis R. Nelson (into Harrison Co.) closed in 1966
SCOTT COUNTY POST OFFICES (4)

25. SADIEVILLE-- 1/14/1878, James W. Jones; 8/31/1881, Jesse Fears...

26. SKINNERSBURGH-- 6/6/1878, James C. Murrel; 1/3/1881, John Thomas Henry...3/20/1890, Benj. M. Perry; changed to Skinnersburg; 1/23/1894, Geo. M. Breen; 5/22/1896, Sallie Burgess; 6/17/1898, Andrew J. Brumback; Disc. 7/3/1902, effective 7/31/1902 (papers to Stamping Ground);

27. ROGERS GAP-- 5/5/1879, Thos. T. Hedger; 2/26/1880, Millard F. Griffith...6/22/1928, Erie Williams; Disc. effective 4/30/1931 (mail to Georgetown);

28. DAVIS-- 4/5/1880, John W. Davis; 2/4/1896, Charles T. Smith...2/3/1900, Ella Lucas; Disc. 11/24/1903, effective 11/30/1903 (papers to Sadieville);

29. JOSEPHINE-- 9/23/1880, James J. Jackson; 3/6/1882, Andrew J. Pettit...12/19/1882, Jas. C. Murrell; Disc. 7/13/1883 (papers to Rock Dale, Owen Co.) (sic); Re-est. 11/30/1883, Nathaniel D. Reddin; 4/26/1890, Clinton D. Murrell...7/14/1910, Martin L. Hughes; Disc. 8/15/1913 (mail to Sadieville);

30. PORTER-- 10/25/1880, John E. Vance; 1/22/1887, Thos. J. Penn; 11/2/1895, Jas. S. Penn; Disc. 7/19/1906, effective 8/15/1906 (mail to Sadieville);

31. SUTERVILLE-- 2/11/1885, James B. Glass; 4/11/1890, James F. Addison...3/18/1904, Joseph B. Glass; Disc. 7/22/1905, effect. 8/15/1905 (mail to Stamping Ground);

32. BIDDLE-- 6/12/1886, George E. Palmer; 10/14/1889, James M. Warring...5/17/1893, Geo. E. Palmer; Disc. 2/19/1902, effect. 3/31/1902 (papers to Georgetown);

33. FINNELL-- 6/12/1886, James H. Hamon (?); 7/27/1895, W.T. Hamon; 6/10/1901, Elbert M. Smith; Disc. 2/19/1902, effective 3/31/1902 (papers to Georgetown);

34. EMERSON-- 10/4/1888, Amanda M. Coghill; Disc. 2/4/1889 (no papers)
35. MUDDY FORK (sic) -- 10/21/1890, Hugh Sharon; Disc. 7/14/1893 (mail to Oxford);

36. DUVALL -- 1/20/1896, Franklin Morris; 1/20/1899, Willie A. Richardson; 1/31/1927, James E. Richardson; Disc. effective 6/15/1927 (mail to Georgetown);

37. OMEGA -- 3/3/1896, Geo. W. Robey; Disc. 7/3/1902, effective 7/31/1902 (papers to Stamping Ground);

38. JOLA (#) -- 4/19/1900, Annie Weber; 10/16/1901, Benj. F. Baldwin; Disc. 7/3/1902, effective 7/31/1902 (papers to Stamping Ground);

39. LENERSON -- 6/23/1900, George W. Combs; Disc. 6/10/1903, effective 6/30/1903 (papers to Midway);
**Scott-Co. communities**

1. Little Eagle (dpo) had been Big Eagle
2. Choctaw Academy (dpo)
3. Georgetown (co. seat) had been Lebanon; before that McClellands Sta.
4. Dry-Run (dpo) Delaplain (com. & dpo) had been Dry Run
5. Minorsville (dpo and com)
6. Great Crossing (dpo and com)
7. Stamping Ground (po and com) had been Hendersonville
8. Long Lick (or Lonslick) (com. & dpo)
9. Newtown (com. & dpo)
10. Greenfield (dpo) had been Overton
11. Turkey Foot (dpo and com)
12. Owens (dpo)
13. Jones (dpo)
14. Oxford (dpo and com) had been Marion
15. White Sulphur (com. & dpo) had been Tailston
16. Fishville (dpo)
17. Springdale (dpo) had been Cave Spring
18. Stonewall (dpo and com) had been Ray's Fork
19. Green's Store (dpo)
20. Payne's Depot (dpo and com)
21. Beatty's Mill (dpo)
22. Griffie's Mill (dpo)
23. Straight Fork (dpo)
24. Hinton (dpo) (com)
25. Sadievile (com. & po)
26. Skimmersburg (dpo)(com)
27. Rogers Gap (dpo)(com)
28. Davis (com. & dpo)
29. Josephine (com. & dpo)
30. Porter (dpo)(com)
31. Chaterville (com. & dpo)
32. Biddle (dpo)(com)
33. Lernerson (Emerson) (dpo) = Zion Hill (po)
34. Finnell (dpo)
35. Muddy Fork (dpo)
36. Duvall (dpo)(com)
37. Omega (dpo)
38. Jola (po)(dpo)
39. Sodom (ext. com)
40. Peak (dps)(com)
41. Rohan (com)
42. Schiff (com)
43. Skullbuster (com) = Corinth Div.
44. Tarlton (com) = White Sulphur
45. Vendome (com)
46. Halley (com)
47. Kenny (com)
48. Lacymore (com)
49. Lemons Mills (com) = Zion (com)
50. Alberta (com)(Harrison Co.)
51. Boyd Town Ngbr.
52. Bur (sic) Oak Ngbr.
54. Cedar Ngbr.
55. Corinth (com)
56. Double Culvert (com)
57. Hominstown Ngbr.
58. Eagle Springs (com)
59. Herndon (com)
60. Indian Creek Ngbr.
63. Rodgers (sic) Park Ngbr.
64. Sand Lick (com) (Frank Co.)
65. Switzer (com) (Frank Co.)
66. Tinnel Ngbr. Annell
67. Watkinsville (com)
68. Zion Hill (com) +
69. Cranetown (com)

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\text{N}_T = 56 \quad \text{(*) sample, } \quad \text{X = reserved.}
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