The Post Offices of Shelby County, Kentucky

The 385 square miles of Shelby County are in the Outer Bluegrass region of central Kentucky. Some 24,800 residents were counted in the 1990 Census. The county's terrain is rolling and partially hilly; its fertile soil has made it one of the state's half dozen top agricultural counties, indeed its leading dairy producer. Shelbyville, its centrally located seat and largest town, lies twenty seven air miles east of downtown Louisville and thirty seven air miles west of downtown Lexington. This city and Simpsonville, 6½ miles west, are the county's only incorporated places.

Most of Shelby County is drained by tributaries of Salt River including Floyds Fork (which forms Shelby's boundary with Oldham County), Plum Creek, and Brashears Creek with its main branches--Buck, Guist, Bullskin, and Clear Creeks. The northeast section is watered by the main streams and upper branches of Six Mile and North Benson Creeks of the Kentucky River system.

The county's first known settlement, in the spring of 1780, was Squire Boone's Painted Stone Station on Clear Creek, two miles north of the future Shelbyville. Boone first visited this site in the summer of 1775 and again the following spring. On the latter occasion he fetched a stone from the north bank of the creek and on it he etched his name and the year and then painted it in red.\footnote{\textit{\textsuperscript{1}}} \textit{\textsuperscript{1}}

The twelfth county in order of formation, Shelby, was one of the four established in Kentucky's first legislative session. On June 28, 1792 Gov. Isaac Shelby (1750-1826) approved the new county that had been named for him. All or part of seven other counties were taken from Shelby before its present boundaries were assumed in March 1856.
The thirty eight post offices discussed below were those within the county's current boundaries. Eight other offices had been established in Shelby County but were either in those areas that became other counties or later moved short distances over adjacent county lines. Thus Taylorsville, Mt. Eden, Camden (Vandykes Mill), Wilsonville, and Wayside will be discussed in a separate study of Spencer County's post offices, while Bayard will be featured in a study of Henry County offices, and Laputa and Scrabble were discussed in the chapter on Franklin County in my book on Bluegrass county offices.2

Shelbyville, a fourth class industrial city with some 6,200 residents, is also among Kentucky's largest tobacco, furniture, and antique markets. It was established as a town and the county's seat in the fall of 1792 when the new county accepted site owner William Shannon's offer of fifty acres and a good spring in preference to Lynch's Station on the ridge just south of the Painted Stone Station. Named for the county, it was the first of four Shelbyvilles in as many states to be seats of a Shelby County, all honoring Kentucky's first governor.3 The town was laid off in January 1793 but was not incorporated until February 1846. Its post office was officially established on April 1, 1801 with James Wardlow, the first postmaster.

Shelby County's second post office has served its only other incorporated city, Simpsonville, since 1821. This town of some 900 residents is on US 60, less than three miles from the Jefferson County line. It was founded in 1816 on the site of a tavern and stage coach relay station. Its name source, John Simpson, was a Virginia-born Shelbyville lawyer and four term state legislator who had been elected to the US Congress in 1812 but lost his life at the Battle of the River Raisin early the following year. The town was first incorporated in January 1832.
southern
Within Simpsonville's city limits, about a mile south of the town center, was the post office of Veechdale. This served the nearby Louisville Southern Railway from February 5, 1889 to October 1920. Will Wright was the first postmaster. The Veeches, for whom it was named, were area descendants of the pioneer brothers George and John who had come from Uniontown, Pa. before 1792.

Another early post office was Roberts Store of which nothing seems to be known but its approximate dates--1825 through February 1836. Morris Thomas may have been its only postmaster.

The post office of Christiansburgh had been established at least by January 1827, with Walker Daniel, postmaster, to serve a community that was founded in February 1819 and incorporated as/town in 1824. The origin of its name is not known though many have accepted the story of the stranger who, having run afoul of the law, was befriended by some local residents prompting him to remark on their kindness and Christian beneficence.

On October 12, 1861 the post office was moved two miles southeast to the site of a mill and station on the recently built Louisville and Frankfort (later L&N) Railroad and given the station's name Bagdad. This name, too, has never been historically explained. Several traditional accounts have been challenged. According to the least likely, the local miller's son had a speech impediment so that his attempts at saying graddad or anything else came out "bagdad". Or, whenever a customer arrived at the mill with a sack of grain the boy would call out to his father "bag, dad?" Then there was Richard Radford, a resident who, for some reason, had been called "Daddy's Bag" by the early railroad men. Their fondness for him is said to have led them to name the station for him by reversing the syllables of his nickname to Bagdad. Radford, incidentally, was the first postmaster of the relocated office.
The Christiansburgh post office was re-established by Israel P. Wilcoxson on June 29, 1865 at another site on the railroad, but this time some 2½ miles west of Bagdad and about one mile southwest of its original location. The station here was inexplicably called Hinesville or Christiansburg Depot but the post office again became Christiansburgh. Over the years the original site has come to be known as Old Christiansburg.4 Little remains here or at (New) Christiansburg, nine miles northeast of Shelbyville. At the latter site only a small store and two churches survived the closing of the post office in 1955.

Bagdad, however, is still a viable community, centered at the junction of Ky 12 and 395, 10½ miles northeast of Shelbyville. Almost since its beginning, it has been a milling center, and from its depot ample amounts of flour and meal, as well as livestock and tobacco, have been shipped all over the state and region. The village still has its rolling mill, a bank, several stores and churches, and the active post office.

About one mile east of Bagdad was another rail station and post office that had preceded the mill town. Called Consolation for reasons unknown, its post office operated from September 17, 1849 (with Reuben W. Hawkins, its first postmaster) to October 12, 1861, the very day the Christiansburgh post office was moved to Bagdad.

In October 1817 the village of Hardinsville was founded and named for land owner Wesley (or Westley) Hardin (ca. 1788-ca.1821). Its post office was established before 1830 (perhaps as early as 1825) and it was incorporated in December 1850. In March 1856, however, the community's name was changed to Graefenburg, as was the post office's the following July.5 Two years later the community again became Hardinsville while
the post office remained Graefenburg till it closed in December 1909. The name had been changed on the request of the Post Office Department for the most compelling of reasons, the similarity of its first name to Hardinsburg, the seat of Breckinridge County, which had borne that name since 1803. Whence Graefenburg is not known. One account is that a Dr. O'Neal had seen the name in an almanac. The only possible historic sources of the name are two obscure central European communities and a hill. Only by the turn of the twentieth century did the Graefenburg name come to supercede Hardinsville as the name of the community which still extends for nearly a mile along old US 60 (Ky 1472), just west of the Franklin County line, and twelve miles east of Shelbyville.

Henry Clay, while campaigning for public office, is said to have suggested his name for a settlement that may first have been called Shytown. As Clay Village the post office was established on February 27, 1829, with William L. Perry, postmaster. A town by that name was laid off on the present US 60, six miles east of Shelbyville, the following year and was incorporated in 1839. The post office closed in May 1908. Over the years residents have combined the two words of the name though it remains Clay Village on contemporary maps.

A post office called Helmsville operated from April 18, 1832 through November of that year at a site as yet unlocated. It was undoubtedly named for the pioneer family of the first of its two postmasters, Thomas Helm. One of the pioneer Helms, William, is known to have built the county's first grist mill, in 1793, on Quist Creek, about a mile below Robert Tyler's Station on Tick Creek. Could this have been the site of this post office?
At another unknown site was Robert P. Mitchell's Mitchell's Mill post office which operated from January 12, 1831 to March 1836. Its connection with a later Mitchell post office is also unknown. The latter, which James T. Mitchell ran from July 3, 1900 to July 1903, was on the east bank of Six Mile Creek, just below the mouth of Indian Fork (fourteen miles northeast of Shelbyville). This vicinity may still be known as Rattle Trap, the name Mitchell first proposed for his office.

The aptly named hamlet of Chestnut Grove has centered on a large country store on the present Ky 53, just north of Ky 362 and 7½ miles north of Shelbyville. Its post office, established by Caleb Guthrie on Jan. 26, 1837, operated through June 1902.

Around 1825 a community in the southeast corner of the county was laid off and probably named Connersville for its proprietor. When the post office was established on May 9, 1839 (with Robert J.R. Baker, postmaster), it was given the name Harrisonville for one or more of its early residents, though it may, as Collins' history suggests, have been named for General William Henry Harrison. By this name the town was incorporated in 1847. Though the post office closed in May 1908, a church and a couple of stores (now only Newt Perry's grocery) have served the community on Kentucky 395, 15½ miles southeast of Shelbyville.

The post office and mill village of Southville was in the southern part of the county, centering at the junction of the present Ky 53, 44, and 714, 8½ miles south of Shelbyville. But we cannot assume this was the source of its name. A family name origin cannot be ruled out though no such families have been located in antebellum county records. Anyway, on January 23, 1839 Preston Owen established here, at the site of an old post office.
tavern and stage stop, which with a sawmill and several stores served a fairly prosperous little community till it closed in January 1906. Now only a church and Carriss' grocery remain.

Jesse's Store and Hempridge were post offices serving the old hemp producing area of Hempridge, nearly two miles south of Jeptha Knob.10

The first of these, half a mile south of the main Jeptha Creek (8½ miles southeast of Shelbyville), was named for the family of Warner B. Jess (1801-1880), its only postmaster from February 21, 1842 to January 1871.

Where Ky. 714 crosses Jeptha Creek was the post office and Louisville Southern Railway station of Hempridge, named for the area that, in the early nineteenth century, had been one of the main hemp producers in the state. According to tradition, it may have been the second Shelby County community name suggested by Henry Clay after he was presented with a large hemp stalk in the form of a cane. The post office, established on February 9, 1889 with Millard Fillmore Jesse, the local station agent, as the first postmaster, served the area through February 1911. The name has been incorrectly given as two words on contemporary maps.

The small village and one time L&N station of Croppers Depot is now the modest hamlet of Cropper, centered at the junction of Ky 43 and 241, ten miles northeast of Shelbyville. It was at the southern edge of an area first settled by the so-called "Dutch Tract" families. On September 29, 1851 James H. Cropper established the post office as Croppers Depot, a name that had just been given to the local Louisville and Frankfort (later L&N) Railroad station. The post office became simply Cropper in October 1882, and that name was given to the town when it was incorporated in 1890. With the closing of the post office in 1904 and the store and school several years later, only two churches and some homes are all that remain of the town.
Col. John Floyd (1750-1783), the pioneer surveyor and Indian fighter, established a station on Jefferson County's Beargrass Creek in 1779. Shortly thereafter a stream that joins Salt River just east of Shepherdsville was named for him, and somewhere on the section of that stream that separates Shelby from Oldham County was the shortlived (March 24, 1852 through March 1855) post office of *Floyds Fork* run by James Slone.

In 1851 Ludwell Finch (1806-1879) bought a farm and opened a blacksmith shop about a mile east of the pioneer Buck Creek Station. To serve the community that grew up around him he established a post office in July 1857 which he named *Finchville*. It closed after only five years but was re-established in March 1876 in anticipation of the arrival (in 1880) of the Louisville Cincinnati and Lexington (L&N) Railroad. Samuel O. Mitchell, the storekeeper and later station agent, became the new postmaster. The town was incorporated in 1878. The railroad was abandoned in 1952, and the Finchville community, including its active post office (seven miles southwest of Shelbyville), a church, store, and the family-owned Robertson's Country Hams, now extends along Ky 55 for half a mile from its junction with Ky 148.

A post office called *Six Mile*, operated by William J. Stivers from December 17, 1857 to February 1861, suggests its location somewhere on Six Mile Creek. This stream, which heads just north of Bagdad and joins the Kentucky River at Lockport, in Henry County, figures prominently in Shelby County's pioneer history. It bore its name at least by 1782; it appears on Filson's 1784 map and is thought to refer either (or both) to its being six miles northeast of the Painted Stone Station or to the six air miles from its mouth to that of Drennons Creek down the Kentucky River. Curiously, postal records also list an *Ivan* post office (November 3, 1857 to December 24, 1857) operated by Stivers in Shelby County, but nothing
has been learned about this. This could have been an earlier name for the Six Mile post office.

Another post office named for a stream was North Benson, also the name given to the local Louisville Cincinnati and Lexington (L&N) station, half a mile from the Franklin County line and nearly twelve miles east of Shelbyville. Actually the station and post office were half a mile up that stream's tributary, Dutch Fork. The post office, established by George W. Hodges on September 4, 1866, closed in December 1881 but re-opened the following May as Hatton (with John A. Bell, postmaster). It may have been named for one or both of two early Shelby Countians, John and Robert Hatton of whom nothing yet has been learned. The office ceased operations in 1986.

The local blacksmith, Andrew Todd, is said to have given his name to the Todds Point post office on the present Ky 362, 1½ miles northwest of Shelbyville. It operated from April 18, 1867 (with Thomas A. Fountain, the first postmaster) through August 1913. Locally the community now centering on Pinnick's Grocery is called simply The Point.

The small village at the junction of the present Ky 12 and 1922, fourteen miles east of Shelbyville, has been known as Jacksonville since the Civil War. This name was given to its post office, established by James Kesler on January 3, 1870. It closed in 1875 but was re-established as Zilpah in May 1881 (with Enoch Pinkston, postmaster) and closed for good in August 1902. Jacksonville may have been named for President Andrew Jackson or, as some think, for a local family, that of a local Baptist preacher also named Andrew Jackson. The source of Zilpah, though, is not known.
Also on January 3, 1870, Romulus L. Bailey established a post office at his store about four (air) miles north-east of Jacksonville (about ½ mile from the Franklin County line). As Bailey's Store, it operated until mid April 1875. It was re-established as Flag Fork three weeks later by Bailey's neighbor and kinsman, A.A. Bailey, at his store and grist mill one mile east (in Franklin Co.).

The post office of Scotts Station served two stores, a church, and L&N station, four rail miles west of downtown Shelbyville, from February 26, 1872 to July 1920. William Henry Bell was the first postmaster and William L. Scott, whose family was the likely name source, was an early station agent and local storekeeper.

Peytona has been a settlement at the junction of old US 60 and Ky 395, eight miles east of Shelbyville. It was named for John Peyton, the site's post-bellum owner, with the terminal "a" said to have been added by a neighbor, Squire Gill, to make a better sounding name. The local post office, established by Thomas J. Peyton, operated from July 27, 1874 through June 1902.

Boulware, among Kentucky's shortest lived post offices (April 13 to August 4, 1881), was on the L&N Railroad, less than one mile south-east of Croppers Depot. Its only postmaster was Thomas Lemuel Boulware (1841) for whom it was most likely named.

Major William L. Waddy is said to have donated some land to the Southern Railway for its right-of-way and depot if the town to be established there would be named for him. The tracks were completed through his land in 1886, and on August 22 of that year the Waddy post office was established with Thompson W. Waddy, postmaster. The viable village with its active post office, stores, bank, and three churches is still centered at the junction of the present Ky 395 and 637, 11½ miles south-east of Shelbyville.
From May 27, 1891 through June 1902, Edward Clarence Figg ran a post office in his store, 8½ miles south of Shelbyville. Presumptuous plans for what he preferred to call Figg City were apparently not shared by the Post Office Department, and it became simply Figg honoring descendants of Virginia-born pioneer James M. Figg. Though the site was nothing more than a country store, and that has been gone for years, it is still identified on published maps as Figgs.

The name of Patrick Joyes (ne 1826), a Louisville man who had recently moved to the Bullskin Creek area some four miles west of Shelbyville, was given to a station on the Southern Railway and, on December 7, 1897, to the local post office as Joyesdale. The post office operated till November 1906. Adriel M. Cowherd, who was to distinguish himself in many years of service to the Louisville post office, was the first postmaster.

The Elmburg post office served a crossroads settlement on Ky 43, 12½ miles northeast of Shelbyville, from August 9, 1898 to September 1902. Ransom D. and George T. Wood were its only postmasters. The name derivation is not known.

Nor has the name source of the Gloria post office yet been determined. This office, established by storekeeper William A. Hankins on March 5, 1900, probably served the Plum Creek community once known as Alfarata and later called Needmore, some eleven miles southwest of Shelbyville. The post office operated for only one year.

J. Kelly Lawrence gave his name to the Lawrence post office which he operated from April 18, 1900 through June 1902, about midway between Peytona and Bagdad. This was probably at or near the junction of the present Ky 395 and the Benson Road (Ky 1779), some nine miles east of Shelbyville.
Since Cyclonia, the name proposed by Mrs. Martha Lewis Chick for a post office in the northwest section of the county, was considered too similar to Cyclone, that of an office in Monroe County, she called it Nugent instead. She alone operated it from July 11, 1900 through June 1902 on the present Ky 322 and the west bank of Bullskin Creek, 2½ miles north of Chestnut Grove. Whence Nugent is not known; it's a family name but no one of that name is known to have lived in that vicinity.

Another pre-empted name, Penny (then applied to a post office in Calloway County) gave way to Junta when Louis N. Carpenter opened his post office on July 11, 1902 probably at the junction of Back and Little Beech Creeks, 2½ miles northeast of Mt. Eden (and 15½ miles southeast of Shelbyville). Neither name has yet been explained, but one might guess at a Spanish derivation of Junta as this name was sometimes given to a place at the junction of two roads or streams. Carpenter closed his office in February 1910. The name, curiously spelled Junte, is now applied to a nearby gravel road off Ky 636, which parallels Back Creek.

Lincoln Ridge, an elevation between US 60 and I-64, about 1½ miles southwest of Simpsonville, is best known as the site of the Lincoln Institute and, most recently, the Whitney M. Young Jr. Residential Manpower Center. The Institute was established in 1911 for the education of blacks who had been forbidden by the passage of the Day Law (1904) from continued instruction at the till then integrated Berea College. The post office served the Institute and the village that grew up around it was established on April 29, 1914 with Edith M. Ellis as the first postmaster. Preferred names for the office--Lincoln Institute and Lincolnia--yielded to Lincoln Ridge which was later applied to the nearby L&N station. With reintegration the school closed in 1964.
Three years later its buildings were in use for an interracial state-run boarding school for bright but at-risk teenagers and later became home to the Manpower Center. The late Whitney M. Young, jr., whose father had once ran the Institute, was Executive Director of the National Urban League (1961-1971). In 1967 the post office became a rural branch and closed for good in 1974.

Another post office named for a Veech family was the last to be established in the county. As Veechland, with J.D. Taber, its first postmaster, it served the Old Masons Home of Kentucky from 1943 to 1959. The home on the north side of US 60, 1½ miles east of Shelbyville, was opened about 1902 as a retirement home for Kentucky Masons and their families.

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Five of Shelby's thirty eight post offices (Shelbyville, Simpsonville, Bagdad, Waddy, and Finchville) are still in operation, the first two in the county's current incorporated cities. The others still serve smaller unincorporated communities. Earlier villages with post offices included Cropper, Jacksonville, Christiansburg, Hardinsville (Graefenburg), Harrisonville, Southville, Consolation, Scotts Station, and Elmburg. One post office served a school and a nearby railroad station, and the rest served at least a store, railroad station, and/or one or more churches, and the rural residents who were dependent on them.

Twenty one offices were named for local or area persons or families. Two honored persons of state or national significance. One had a geographically descriptive name. To four were transferred the names of local features (three streams and a school). One referred to a local industry. Folk explanations have been offered for Christiansburg and
Bagdad but these have never been confirmed. The name of another (Jacksonville) has more than one possible origin. The derivations of six (Consolation, Southville, Junta, Elmburg, Gloria, and Nugent) have not yet been learned. Five offices have never been located.

The names of seven post offices were not those originally intended for them. Five are known to have served places with other names. Four names were changed during the course of the operation of the offices. Thirteen of the post offices closed in the first decade of the twentieth century, six in 1902 alone.

One office, to be called Haddox, with site and derivation unknown, was authorized on July 12, 1897 with O.B. Todd, postmaster. Curiously, this order was not rescinded until March 25, 1900 but the office is not known to have ever operated.

(Note: Most of the post offices are located by road miles from the courthouse in Shelbyville).

FOOTNOTES
3. Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri are the other states with a Shelbyville as the seat of a Shelby County.
4. In 1894 the Post Office Department's policy of name simplification applied here and the terminal "h" was dropped.
5. For a while postal records spelled the name Graefenberg.
6. One of the Grafenbergs was a town in Upper Franconia, some eighteen miles northeast of Nurenberg, that was noted for its flour and lumber mills, breweries, and summer resort. The other community was a village
in northern Silesia (now the Czech Republic) where Vincent Priessnitz, the father of hydrotherapy, introduced his first water cure. The hill in the Rheingau, was famed for its vineyards.

7. According to Wilana Brown, who tells the story of Clay’s visit to the community in her "Echoes of Shelby’s Past", it was called Stringtown.

8. The Rattle Trap name was, until recently, applied to two roads: one extending from the mouth of Indian Fork for two miles northwest to Elmburg, and the other extending for the same distance southeast to Ky 1922, just north of Jacksonville. These roads are now called the Radcliff-Shipman and Jacksonville-Radcliff Roads, respectively.

9. 1847, P. 518

10. Jeptha Knob is a group of small hills probably formed by abortive volcanic action some 400 million years ago. The largest of these, two miles in diameter, is also, at 1,188 feet, the county's highest elevation. The hills were collectively named for the Jeptha Creeks, two miles south, streams known to late eighteenth century explorers. Their name is now believed to have been corrupted from Jesse, a pioneer family name. Betty B. Matthews suggested (in the Newsletter of the Shelby County Historical Society [Vol. 18, November 1991, n.p.] that the eighteenth century convention of writing the double s (of a name like Jesse) as ss, gave rise to its pronunciation as djehp/tha ). Moreover, a 1795 deposition by Daniel Boone [Deed Book Bl, Pp. 272-73] refers to Little Japsey Creek. [Ibid.]. And land grant records and surveys of the 1790s refer to acreages acquired on Jesse Creek. (Willard R. Jillson, The Kentucky Land Grants...1782-1924, two volume edition. republished by the Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. of Baltimore, Md., 1971, Vol. 1, passim.) Thus the knobs and streams (in the Guist Creek
watershed) were not named for the Biblical account of Jeptha's
daughter, nor for a Jeptha Layson (ne 1834) whose holdings were
limited to a farm north of Shelbyville.

Dutch Settlement of the Kentucky Frontier)" de Halve Maen, Vol.
LV (4), Winter 1981, Pp. 9ff and Ibid., Henry County's Low Dutch
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6. Harbison, Martha, (Shelby) County Place Names, manuscript for the Isaac
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SHELBY CO. POST OFFICES

1. Shelbyville Ct. Hse-Shebbyville (1801)
2. Christiansburg-Bagdad (1827)
3. Roberts' Store (1825)
4. Hardinsville-Graefenberg-Graefenburg (1821-1820)
5. Simpsonville (1821)
6. Clay Village (1829)
7. Helmsville (1822)
8. Mitchells Mill
9. Chestnut Grove
10. Laputa (Franklin Co)
11. Harrisonville
12. Southville
13. Jesse's Store
14. Consolation
15. Croppers Depot
16. Floyds Fork
17. Finchville
18. Ivan (?)-Six Mile
19. Christiansburg
20. North Benson
22. Jacksonville-Zilpah
23. Baileys Store
24. Scott's Station
25. Peytona
26. Scrabble (Franklin Co)
27. Boulware
28. Hatton
29. Wardside
30. Waddy
31. Veechdale
32. Hembridge
33. Figg
34. Dema (?)
35. Haddox (order resc.)
36. Joyesdale
37. Elmburg
38. Gloria
39. Lawrence
40. Mitchell
41. Nugent
42. Junta
43. Lincoln Ridge
44. Veechland
Shelby Co. communities

*1. Shelbyville (co. seat)
*2. Bagdad (po and com) had been Christiansburgh
*3. Clay Village (dpo and com) had been Shytown
*4. Graefenburg (dpo and com) had been Hardinsville
*5. Simpsonville (po and com)
*6. Chestnut Grove (com. & dpo) → Gleneagle
*7. Laguta (2) (dpo) → Franklinc
*8. Harrisonville (com. & dpo) → Connensville
*9. Southville (dpo and com)
*10. Jesse's Store (dpo)
*11. Consolation (dpo) (com)
*12. Cropper (po and com) had been Croppers Depot
*13. Floyds Fork (dpo)
*14. Finchville (po and com) → Buck Creek Sta.
*15. Ivan (dpo)
*16. Six Mile (dpo) maybe nr. Christiansburg
*17. Mitchell's Mill (dpo)
*18. Roberts Store (dpo)
*19. Christiansburg (com. & dpo) had been Hinesville (not No. 2, above
*20. North Benson (dpo)
*21. Todds Point (dpo and com)
*22. Jacksonville (dpo) (com) → zip
*23. Bailes Store (dpo)
*24. Scott's Station (dpo) Seets (team)
*25. Peytona (dpo) (com)
*26. Boulware (dpo)
*27. Zoelpak (dpo)
*28. Hatton (dpo) (com)
*29. Wayside (asis) Gloria (dpo)
*30. Waddy (po and com)
*31. Veechdale (dpo) (com)
*32. Hempridge (dpo) (com)
*33. Figg (dpo) Figgs (com)
*34. Dema (dpo)
*35. Haddox (sic) (p.o. est. but never in op.)
*36. Joyesdale (dpo) or Jones (com)
*37. Elmburg (dpo) (com)
*38. Lawrence (dpo)
*39. Mitchell (dpo)
*40. Nugent (dpo)
*41. Junta (dpo) (com)
*42. Lincoln Ridge (dpo) (com)
*43. Dover Ngbr.
*44. North Scott Sta. Ngbr.
*45. Flat Rock Ngbr.
*46. (ditto) South Pleasureville (com)
*47. Carr (com)
*48. Mulberry (math) (com)
*49. Beech Ridge Ngbr.
*50. Hooper (com)
*51. Rockbridge Ngbr.
*52. Pickett (com)
*53. Scotts (com)
*54. South Scott Sta. Ngbr.
*55. Logan Station Ngbr.
*56. Gathright (com)
*57. Logan (com)
58. Montclair (com)
59. Olive Branch (com)
60. Egypt (com)
61. Brunerstown (com)
62. Clarks Station Ngbr.
63. Conner (com)
64. Needmore (com)
65. Locust Grove Ngbr.
66. Sunnyside Ngbr.
67. Snow Hill (com)
68. Veachland (com)
69. Vigo (com)
70. Hansbrough (com, part of Shelbyville)
71. Tyler Sta. (pioneer)
72. Owen Sta. (pioneer)
73. Walls Station (pioneer)
74. Whittaker Sta. (pioneer)
75. Spring Oak Estates (planned comm)
76. South Shore (ibid.)
77. Plum Run (ibid.)
78. Buffalo Lick Ngbr.

*Alcoholic Pioneer sta. = Y
Part of Shelbyville = Y
Notor = II
Poesy = 1
Planned = 3

\[ N_T = 58 \]

[\( \bigcirc \) = sample]
[\( \times \) = reserves]