THE POST OFFICES OF WOODFORD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

In the western section of Kentucky's Inner Bluegrass region are the 192 square miles and 20,000 residents of Woodford County. Versailles, the county seat, is thirteen miles west of downtown Lexington. Like the other counties of the Bluegrass, Woodford has been drained by the streams of the Kentucky River system. For thirty five miles the main stream forms its southern and western boundary, while South Elkhorn Creek separates it on the northeast from Scott County. Other main branches of the Kentucky River that have figured in the county's two hundred year history are Glenn's Holman's, Grier's, Tanner's and Clear Creeks and Buck Run. The county's first permanent settlements may have been made in the winter of 1782-3 in an area some five miles east of Versailles.

Woodford, Kentucky's ninth county in order of formation, was created by the Virginia legislature on November 12, 1788, the last county established before Kentucky became a state in June 1792. It was taken wholly from Fayette County and originally included all of the latter between the Kentucky River and a line extending north from that river to the mouth of the Licking River, across the Ohio from the present Cincinnati. It was named for General William Woodford (1735-1780), a Virginia-born Continental Army officer who was captured by the British at the siege of Charleston (1780) and died later that year while their prisoner in New York.

By May 1795, when it assumed its present boundaries, Woodford had lost territory to ten other counties. Most of it was taken in June 1792 to form Scott County; the rest was its share of Franklin County, organized in December 1794. Only the twenty four post offices within the present Woodford County boundaries are discussed below.
Woodford's seat, the fourth class industrial city of Versailles, with some 7,300 residents, was the county's first established town and had its first post office. As the new seat (though not the site of the county's first court-in-session), Versailles was founded and laid out in 1792 on Hezekiah Briscoe's land at the head of Glenn's Creek. A large spring there that still gushes from a nearby cave, gave the vicinity its first name Falling Spring. At the suggestion of a co-founder and trustee, the Huguenot-descended Col. Marquis Calmes, who had served under LaFayette in the late war, it was renamed for the French royal palace, one of his favorite places in the old country. His choice was easily ratified by his fellow trustees who had also served in the war and valued French support for the American cause.

The post office was established in the summer of 1802, certainly by October 1, with Stewart Wilkins, the first postmaster. The name's curious pronunciation [vər/səlz], which is said to go back to its beginnings, reflects early Republican America's tendency to conform pronunciation to spelling. Incorporated in February 1837, Versailles is today noted for its historic homes and its Rand McNally, Texas Instruments, and Sylvania plants.

Only a store, school, three churches, and some old homes on Ky. 1965, eight miles south of Versailles, remain of Mortonsville, the county's second established town and post office site. Settled around 1790 by Virginians attracted by its proximity to Gen. Charles Scott's Kentucky River landing, five miles west, it was first called Rucker's Big Spring for John Rucker, Sr. who had built one of the first homes just above the spring. Another early settler was John Morton whose son, Jeremiah, with visions of a great city accessible to New Orleans by a mighty river system, laid off the town in 1812 and named it for his family. It grew and prospered as a shipping
center despite its location five miles from Scott's Landing to which goods were hauled by wagon. By the Civil War it had become an economic competitor with Versailles. William Shryock established the local post office on January 21, 1828 and the town was incorporated in 1835. In the late 1860s it was considered as a site for a possible shift of the state capital from Frankfort. As with other antebellum Bluegrass trade centers, it's decline came with the routing of rail lines through other communities. The post office closed in October 1921.

A short-lived (1830-31) but as yet unlocated post office called Rees Cross Roads is mentioned in the Post Office Register. It may have been named for a David Rees who is listed in the 1830 Census in the Mortonsville Precinct.

Midway, aptly named for its location between Lexington and Frankfort, may have been the first town in the United States built by a railroad. This fifth class city of some 1,290 residents has the county's only other active post office. It centers at a point half a mile south of I-64 and the junction of US 62 and 421, 7½ miles north of downtown Versailles. In 1831, Kentucky's first railroad, the Lexington and Ohio, began laying track from Lexington to some point on the Ohio River. Construction reached John Francisco's 216 acre farm two years later. After its purchase by the railroad, this site, by then called Middleway, was surveyed by R.C. Hewitt and divided into town lots which the railroad sold to their future occupants. A post office that had been established as Stevenson's on February 8, 1832 at Thomas Stevenson's store, half a mile north, was moved to the tracks in April 1834, and renamed Midway in March 1837.
Incorporated in 1846, Midway developed rapidly into a manufacturing town and a trade center for a major horse breeding and general farming section of the Bluegrass. It remained a railroad town of some importance into the twentieth century with a station on the L&O's successor, the Louisville Cincinnati and Lexington Railway (acquired by the Louisville and Nashville in 1881), and a passenger transfer point when that line was joined, in 1885, by the Versailles and Midway (Southern) Railway. In 1972 the town's central business district was almost completely revitalized and is now a center of small boutiques, quaint restaurants, and quality antique and gift shops, in addition to the other establishments of a modern rural trade center.

Two more shortlived and unlocated early post offices were Wood Park and Higbee's Store. The first, established by David Merry on February 11, 1835, operated till November 1837. It may have been named for one of the county's several Wood families or had a descriptive name origin. Higbee's Store was named by its first postmaster, John Higbee, whose store was at some point five miles southeast of Versailles and two miles from the Jessamine County line. It operated from December 30, 1835 to January 1839.

The once thriving Kentucky River port of Clifton is now a residential community some six miles WNW of Versailles. It was laid off as a town in 1841 on fourteen acres of John Berryman's bottomland farm for the employees of his and William Graddy's local hemp factory. In January 1848 it was incorporated as Clifton, taking its name from Clifton Heights, pioneer Thomas Railey's upland farm that had been settled in 1790 and named for uncle Carter Harrison's old Virginia home. The Clifton post office was
established by Robert H. Berryman in May 1848 but lasted only till September of the following year. It was not re-established till September 20, 1889 when storekeeper William Lane, unsuccessful in naming it Woodford Landing or Laneville, opened the post office as Cicero on the town's main street. In the meantime several distilleries, mills, shops, and other businesses had located "downtown" and a steamboat refueling depot, ferry terminal, and shipping port for area farmers centered at Woodford Landing several hundred yards above. The community may, for awhile, have been known as Woodford City. But Clifton was its official name and the inexplicably coined Cicero was only its post office.

In 1901, for some unknown reason, the post office was moved up the hill, 1½ miles east, to the junction of the present Ky 1964 and Steele Road, a site that had been called Brookie's Cross Roads or Brookietown since the early 1870s. (It had been named for James W. Brookie (1830-1905), the landowner and a local distiller.) County historians remind us that Brookietown was never part of the Clifton community, which remains to this day on the river bottoms. When the post office closed in September 1903 the Brookie-town and Cicero names faded into obscurity.

The post office of Dorsey may have served the Dorsey Tavern on the Frankfort Road (now US 60), half a mile north of McKees Crossroads, and six miles nne of Versailles. This two story frame building was erected in the early 1840s by Patrick and Sarah Dorsey and catered to travelers between the state capital and Versailles and points south. The post office, with John S. Rearden, the first postmaster, operated between January 17, 1850 and July 1859.
Across the Kentucky River from the mouth of Shawnee Run was the nineteenth century's busiest river landing and shipping port. It was established by Thomas Munday soon after his arrival there about 1806 and called Munday's Landing. After his death in 1833, his sons, Jeremiah V. and Edmund took over his businesses which by then included wharves, a ferry, a coalyard, lumberyard, boat factory, saw and gristmills, and other river port appurtenances. In 1847 Jeremiah built a two story frame building on the bank and opened a tavern to serve riverpassengers and travelers on what was then the main route between Lexington and Harrodsburg that crossed the river on Edmund's ferry. From February 7, 1854 through November 1865 Joseph T. Curd ran the Munday's Landing post office. Jeremiah's son, Robert L. heired his father's holdings in 1875, running the tavern and landing till his death in 1883. The place was then acquired by William E. Faircloth who re-established the post office as Mundy's (sic) on July 9, 1895 and ran it till February 1905. Shortly after the turn of the century Jack Chinn began a fluorspar and calcite mining operation in the vicinity. But by the depression all had been abandoned. Today (1984) only the building housing the old tavern remains to mark the site, 17½ miles south of Versailles.

The spelling of the landing's name has long been in dispute. Though on late nineteenth century published maps the name was spelled Mundy's and several Mercer County Mundy families and others succeeded in 1959 in having the US Board on Geographic Names confirm Mundy as the official spelling, the founding family historically spells their name Munday and this was the way the landing was originally identified. William Railey, the county's leading historian, consistently spelled the family and the landing's name as Munday. The conflict may never be resolved.
In the early nineteenth century, Virginia-born Isaac Miles settled on lower Glens Creek and built a grist mill. His son, Samuel, inherited the mill and developed around it a prosperous factory town. When his neighbors suggested that his new post office, established on July 25, 1854, be named Milestown, he deferred to the more appropriate Millville for his father's mill and another that had been built by R.R. Darnell at the upper end of town. The post office closed in June 1859 but was re-established in 1871 by James R. Shaw who kept the Millville name. The office closed for good in 1907, and the mills ceased operation shortly after World War One. For a while after 1908 Millville had a station on the L&N's Highlands line between Frankfort (six miles northwest) and Versailles (nine miles southeast), but this too is gone. Millville is now a residential community for the Old Crow and Old Taylor Distilleries one mile down the creek.

Little remains of once busy Spring Station on the old Lexington and Ohio (L&N) Railroad, where the tracks still cross Ky 1685, 3½ miles west of Midway and nine miles north of Versailles. The vicinity was settled early by families of Blackburns, Alexanders, and others whose descendants still own much of the local land. There may already have been a village there when the railroad came through in 1833. The post office was established on May 6, 1856 as Spring Station with George Turner, postmaster, but the community may then have been called Big Spring Station. The name source was the Alexander (or Big) Spring that bubbled up in several places ½ miles north of the depot. From 1932 to 1947 the community was the national headquarters of the Southern Pacific Railroad which had been attracted by the county's then low tax rate. The post office closed in February 1973.
On March 1, 1859 local storekeeper Samuel E. Ryley established the post office of Troy at the junction of the present Ky 33 and 1267, less than ½ mile from the Jessamine County line and 10 3/4 miles south of Versailles. The source of this name is not known. It is possible that Ryley, a native of New York State, had named the post office for the city in New York. Or he could have named it for Edward Troye (1808-1874), the famed Swiss-born painter and sometime county resident who is listed as Troy in the 1850 and 1860 Woodford County Censuses. In the second half of the nineteenth century, Troy was the major trade center for southeast Woodford County. The post office operated till February 1908, Today only the local Presbyterian Church, a store, and some homes survive.

Proceeding west from Spring Station toward Frankfort, the Lexington and Ohio Railroad in October 1833 reached William Drucker’s farm, half a mile from the Franklin County line. From him the right-of-way and depot site were purchased, and by 1835 Duckers Station had become a stop on the Lexington to Frankfort run. The local post office, established as Duckers by William A. Dishman on August 21, 1860, closed in 1861 but re-opened in 1867 as Duckers and served that vicinity till 1955. The tracks of the L&N (successor to the L&O and now a part of the CSX Transportation system) still cross the Old Frankfort Road at Duckers, nine miles nmw of Versailles.

Over thirty years before the L&O Railroad established the station and town of Midway, travelers between Lexington and Frankfort were accustomed to following a route some two miles south. Halfway along that route (for years called the Old Frankfort Pike), at a site 5½ miles nmw of Versailles, Major John Lee opened a tavern on some property he had acquired in the 1790s. A small settlement developed there that was soon called Leesburgh. After
Lee's death in January 1802, his tavern was leased by Horatio J. Offutt whose family may, by then, have also acquired holdings in the area. In 1812 Richard Cole, Jr. secured the tavern which soon became known as Coles Tavern and later the Black Horse Tavern. Cole may also have run a shortlived post office there around 1818 called Coles about which nothing seems to be known.

When, in the 1840s, the road between Versailles and Midway (now US 62) was built, its junction with the Old Frankfort Pike came to be called Offutts Crossroads. By now the tavern had ceased operation and its building soon became home to a succession of toll collectors on the new road. In the 1870s the Nugent family opened a store across the road from the tavern. Soon the junction was known as Nugents Cross Roads. On February 8, 1884 James Nugent established a post office in his store. His first choice, Offutt, for the name of his office was disallowed, and he agreed to the use of Nugent.

In the spring of 1886 Charles McCullough moved the office one-third of a mile east on the Old Frankfort Pike to a site owned by the descendants of Judge Caleb Wallace (1742-1814), in a cabin on whose farm the county's first court was held on May 5-6, 1789. The office was renamed Wallace Station for the station established on the Versailles and Midway (later Southern) Railway for the weighing and shipping of locally mined phosphate. The post office became simply Wallace in 1903, by which time a settlement had grown up there to accommodate the phosphate miners and their families. When the mines were worked out, the miners left. The post office closed in December 1913, and only a small grocery remains. The tavern building at the crossroads, long a private home, was acquired in 1976 by the Woodford County Historical Society and is on the National Registry of Historic Places. An effort continues to open a museum on the premises.
The former mill town and farm trade center of Faywood is now a residential settlement where the Old Frankfort Pike crosses South Elkhorn Creek, half a mile west of the Fayette County line (hence its name) and 7½ miles north-east of Versailles. Before the post office was established on April 10, 1886 (with John C. Hopkins, the first postmaster), the community was known as Booneville for several related landholding families, descended from pioneer Daniel Boone. The office operated through September 1903.

Pinckard, a small village and railroad stop near the Fayette County line and six 3/4 miles sse of Versailles, may early have been called Satansville for reasons that can only be guessed at. It is not known if the Pinckard name identified the community before its post office was established on June 1, 1888, with John A. Myers, the first postmaster. George M. Pinckard, a Versailles resident in 1830, who may earlier have lived in Fayette County, and several antebellum Pinckard families in the greater Lexington area belie the local tradition that the place was named for a building whose outer walls, over the years, had taken on a pinkish color. The post office closed in 1932.

One of the oldest Presbyterian churches west of the Alleghenies gave its name to a Southern Railway station established in 1888/9 and the Pisgah post office that operated from March 15, 1890 to January 1931. The church was founded in 1784 soon after the settlement of this area just west of the present Fayette County line and a mile north of the road to Lexington (US 60). Adam Rankin, the first pastor, is said to have named it for the mountain from which, the Bible tells us, Moses viewed the promised land. The church and a nearby school, 4½ miles east of Versailles, still serve this 4000+ acre rural neighborhood which, in 1988, was recognized as a rural historic district on the National Registry of Historic Places.
The little crossroads hamlet of Nonesuch lies at the junction of the Fords Mill and Cummins Ferry Roads, 13½ miles south of Versailles. Since no one knows the history of this community nor how it got its singular name, it has presented itself for wild speculation. Some say the name was suggested by Samuel McCauley, a local magistrate, who was much taken by the incomparable productivity of the area farms. Others credit the tale of a lady who found little to purchase in Henry D. Wilson's sparsely stacked store and said it was "certainly a nonsuch place." The same designation may also have been given for the community's early reputation as a rowdy place. But the name could have been suggested by the Virginia None-Such, an as yet unprecisely located colonial plantation, so named because its owners thought no place was so pleasant. In any case the post office that Henry Wilson established in his store on April 8, 1890 served the community till October 1925. A store and nearby consolidated school remain.

Two shortlived post offices served the area centering on what has long been known as McKees Cross Roads, the junction of the present US 60 and Steeles Road, 5½ miles nnnw of Versailles. The McKees were the Virginia-born brothers, David and Robert, Jr. who arrived in Woodford County in 1790 and made their homes at this site. The two post offices, operated by Thomas Hackney, were Forest Home (from March 11 through August 1891) and Highview (from May 22, 1901 through September 1903). Neither name has been explained.

Following Revolutionary War service, William Garrett settled on or near the present Ky 169, 5½ miles sse of Versailles. Soon after the Riney-B (later L&N) Railroad arrived at his family's farm in 1889, the Garrett Station was established there. Joseph M. Patterson was named station agent
and, on November 27, 1891, he became the first postmaster of what was inexplicably named the Fort Garrett post office. The office closed in November 1917 and the tracks were abandoned and removed in the early 1930s. Contemporary maps show Fort Garrett today as the site of a large orchard and farm market, at the junction of Ky 169 and 1967, one mile north of Pinckard.

The railroad town and post office of Milner, bordered by the Southern Railway tracks and the present US 62, 2 miles from the Kentucky River and 4½ miles west of Versailles, was earlier called Railey's Station and Buck Run. The latter has long been the name of the Railey family's horse farm just south of this stream noted by its earliest settlers for the white tailed deer encountered there. The Louisville Southern tracks cut through the farm in 1889, and soon Railey's Station began shipping area livestock, farm produce, and the products of several local distilleries. The Buck Run post office was established in the depot on May 5, 1896 with Robert Louis Frazier, the first postmaster. In August 1903 George Bartlett, then postmaster, storekeeper, and station agent, had the name changed to Milner for, some say, a railroad company official. In 1913 the post office was moved some two hundred yards down the tracks where it remained till it closed in 1934. Only some homes and a nearby church survive.

Nearly two miles down Glenns Creek from Millville, just short of the Franklin County line (in the vicinity of the Glenns Creek Station and the Old Crow Distillery) was the Quire post office. This was operated by John C. Quire in his store from December 15, 1898 through June 1903.

Another post office serving northwest Woodford County in the section between Glenns Creek and the Kentucky River (that has long been known as
Germany Bend) was Glenns. This may have been located at what has since been called Knights Corner, where Will and Nellie Knight had a store at the junction of the Germany and Watts Ferry Road (Ky 1964), 2 1/2 miles southwest of Millville. This office, obviously named for the creek, was established by Lulie R. Williamson on May 15, 1899 and operated through September 1903. The creek which heads at the northwest edge of Versailles drains the northwest quarter of Woodford County till it joins the Kentucky River just over the Franklin County line. Named for the pioneer settlers, Thomas and David Glenn, the creek was the power source for several major mills, including those at Millville. It is said that more big named distilleries are located on its banks than on any other Kentucky stream. According to tradition, the section between Glenns Creek and the Kentucky River, north of 38 5' N, was named for early settlers from Germany. Residents and businesses in the lower end of Glenns Creek and the Germany Bend areas are now on a Frankfort rural route.

Warwick, the name of the most recently established Woodford County post office, paradoxically refers to one of the earliest named settlements in Kentucky. The name was originally (perhaps as early as 1774/5) applied to a large bottom on the Mercer County side of the Kentucky River, just below the mouth of Landing Run, at what is shown on contemporary maps as Oregon. Here the Virginia legislature on November 1, 1787 authorized the establishment of a town to be called Warwick on fifty acres deeded by Walter Beall. It soon became Mercer County's chief river port for the shipment of its farm produce to southern markets. But its subsequent history is little known and apparently undistinguished. A post office was operated on the Mercer County side by Gabriel M. Slaughter from July 15, 1889 through December 1891. It was re-established as Woodford's last post office on June 11, 1902 with Joseph W. Searcy, postmaster, but after two short distance site changes in an area roughly sixteen miles ssw of Versailles, it closed for good in September 1912.
At least ten of Woodford County's twenty four post offices served identifiable communities at some time in their history. The others served rural stores, taverns, railroad stations, or river landings, and little else. Seven post offices had name-changes. Only two (those serving the only presently incorporated cities (Versailles and Midway) survive.

Nine offices bore the names of local/area persons or families. One (Milner) may have been named for a prominent non-local person. Two were named for distant places, but to four were transferred the names of nearby features (tavern, church, stream, and settlement). Three had geographic referents. One was named for a local industry. One (None-such) had several possible name explanations. The derivations of four names are unknown. Three post offices (Wood Park, Higbee's Store, and Rees Crossroads) have not yet been located.

Note: The distances for the post offices are road miles from downtown Versailles.

FOOTNOTES

1. Actually the L&O never reached the Ohio River. When it became evident that it would extend no further than the state capital, its name was changed to the Lexington and Frankfort. Only in 1851 was rail service between Lexington and Louisville realized, though in reverse, when the tracks were completed from Louisville to Frankfort to join those from Lexington.
2. Too often in county references Ryley's name is misspelled Riley, suggesting that Ryley had been corrupted from the more familiar Anglicized Irish family name. But Samuel was of German origin and actually spelled his name Ryley.

3. Charles Railey (no relation whatsoever to Ryley or Riley), his family's Virginia-born progenitor, was one of five pioneer brothers who had settled in western Woodford County in the 1790s. Clifton's Thomas Railey was another.

4. Invariably spelled Glens in early court records (as far back as 1784) and most nineteenth century maps and documents, the stream and place/feature derivatives today are spelled Glenns. Historical records have been inconsistent, though, in spelling the name of the two brothers who were the first to enter land upon the stream's banks.

5. The Warwick site was also called Harrods Landing as it was the Kentucky River outlet for Harrodsburg, Kentucky's first permanent settlement.

6. Until the Kentucky River's system of locks and dams was built, this was the farthest point flatboats and similar craft could travel upstream.

7. Whence the name Warwick is not known. At least one person of this name, Wilson Warwick, is listed in Woodford County's 1810 Census and 1816 tax list. Perhaps there were earlier Warwicks in Mercer County's history. Neither is it known why the Mercer County site was later called Oregon. (cf George M. Chinn, The History of Harrodsburg and the Great Settlement Area of Kentucky, 1774-1900, privately printed, 1985, Pp. 21, 66, 105, 237)
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4. Darnell, Ermina Jett, History of the Forks of Elkhorn Church, 1946
5. Field, Willis W., "Clifton Was Once Known as Woodford City, Later as Cicero" Woodford Sun, December 17, 1880.
6. Hudson, Billie, "Woodford County Village, Which Almost Became Kentucky's Capital, Will Observe 104th Anniversary Quietly Tuesday", Lexington Leader, February 26, 1939
8. "Midway Will Celebrate Construction of Railroad and Her Own Hundredth Birthday" Lexington Leader, May 7, 1933
9. Munson, Garrett and Margaret Ware Parrish, editors, Woodford County, Ky. The First Hundred Years, 1989
12. Sames, James W., Nugents Crossroads, Ky., interviewed by the writer, May 12, 1972 and May 8, 1992
13. US Post Office Dept: Site Location Reports--Woodford Co. Post Offices, National Archives
14. Williams, Mrs. R.G., Place Names in Woodford Co. manuscript for the local DAR, ca. 1941
WOODFORD COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES

1. VERSAILLES C.H. - 10/1/1802, Stewart Wilkins; 1/1/1804, Wm. Eastland.

2. MORTONSVILLE - 1/21/1828, Wm. Shryock; 7/5/1834, Benjamin Wickersham; 5/22/1915, Roy S. Leedy; Disc. 4/15/1918, (mail to Versailles); Re-est. 6/8/1918, Gertrude L. Mitchell; Disc. effective 10/31/1921 (mail to Versailles).


4. WOOD PARK - 2/11/1835, David Merry; 9/21/1835, Wm. Robertson; 11/14/1836, Robert Pitman; Disc. 11/24/1837.

5. HIGBEE'S STORE - 12/30/1835, John B. Higbee; 11/1/1837, Allen W. Hawkins; Disc. 1/23/1839.

6. CLIFTON - 5/9/1848, Robert H. Berryman; Disc. 9/21/1849.


8. MUNDAY'S LANDING - 2/7/1854, Joseph T. Curd; Disc. 11/30/1865.

9. MILLVILLE - 7/25/1854, Samuel Miles; Disc. 6/22/1858, Re-est. 6/13/1871, James R. Shaw; 7/29/1876, Wm. W. Darnell; 6/4/1886, Charles Ruby; Disc. 7/19/1907, effective 8/15/1907 (mail to Frankfort).


11. TROY - 3/1/1859, Samuel E. Ryley; 4/17/1883, John G. Stewart; 10/15/1904, Mattie J. Stewart; Disc. 1/21/1908, effect. 2/15/1908 (mail to Pinchard).
WOODFORD COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (2)

12. DUCKER'S- (late in Oldham where) established 8/21/1860 with Wm. A. Dishman as postmaster; (by now in Woodford Co.); Disc. 11/5/1861; Re-est. 5/21/1867, James E. Goodwin; 2/15/1875, Thomas L. Gibson...

13. CICERO- 9/20/1880, Wm. Lane; 11/1/1889, Frank P. Berryman... 12/6/1902, Virgil Wilson; Disc. 9/15/1903, effective 9/30/1903 (papers to Versailles);

14. NUGENT- 2/8/1884, James Nugent; 1/14/1886, Charles McCullough; name changed to Wallace Station, 3/11/1886, Charles McCullough; 5/17/1902, Beatrice McKinivan; name changed to Wallace, 5/9/1903, Beatrice McKinivan; Disc. 12/15/1913 (mail to Versailles);

15. FAYWOOD- 4/10/1886, John C. Hopkins; 1/12/1885, H.P. Roberts; 4/18/1902, Lula R. Williamson; Disc. 9/15/1903, effective 9/30/1903 (papers to Versailles);

16. PINCHARD- 6/1/1888, John A. Myers; 1/23/1890, Charles H. Deane... 4/26/1907, Emma L. Holmes; Disc. 3/31/1921 (mail to Keene); Re-est. 4/26/1921, Mary A. Lancaster;

17. PISGAH- 3/15/1890, Peter G. Powell; 9/28/1893, Peter G. Powell, Jr.; 12/6/1897, James T. Cox; Disc. 12/16/1930, effective 1/15/1931 (mail to Versailles);

18. NONESUCH- 4/8/1890, Henry D. Wilson; 1/24/1902, James R. Bond; 4/1/1907, Clarence L. Moore; 8/6/1919, Holloway N. Carter; Disc. effective 10/15/1925 (mail to Versailles);

19. FOREST HOME- 3/11/1891, Thomas W. Hackney; Disc. 8/28/1891 (papers to Versailles);

20. FORT GARRETT- 11/27/1891, Joseph M. Petterson, Jr.; 4/4/1898, George W. Owen... 4/12/1915, John W. Garrett, Jr.; Disc. 11/15/1917 (mail to Versailles);
WOODFORD COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (3)

21. MUNDYS, 7/9/1895, Wm. E. Faircloth; Disc. 1/17/1905, effective 2/15/1905 (mail to Wilmore, Jessamine Co.);

22. BUCKRUN (sic) - 5/5/1896, Robert L. Frazier; 5/6/1898, George L.R. Bartlett; name changed to Milner, 8/1/1903, George L.R. Bartlett; 7/23/1914, James G. Bartlett.... Disc. 1934

23. QUIRE - 12/15/1898, John C. Quire; Disc. 6/10/1903, effective 6/30/1903 (papers to Frankfort);

24. GLENNS - 5/15/1899, Lulie R. Williamson; 2/19/1902, Allen McGarvey; Disc. 9/15/1903, effective 9/30/1903 (papers to Frankfort);

25. HIGHVIEW - 5/22/1901, E.C. Hackney; 6/26/1901, Thomas W. Hackney; Disc. 9/15/1903, effective 9/30/1903 (papers to Frankfort);

26. WARWICK - 6/11/1902, Joseph W. Searcy; 3/7/1903, Thomas B. Webster.... 10/12/1909, Edward P. Wilson; Disc. 8/24/1912, effective 9/30/1912 (mail to Nonesuch);
Woodford Co. communities

1. Versailles (co. seat) O
2. Mortonsville (dpo & com)
3. Midway (com. & po) had been Stevenson's
4. Wood Park (dpo)
5. Higbee's Store (dpo)
6. Clifton (dpo) (com)
7. Dorsey (dpo)
8. Mundys Landing (dpo) later Mundys (dpo)
9. Millville (dpo) (com)
10. Spring Station (po and com)
11. Troy (dpo) (com)
12. Ducker's (dpo) (com)
13. Cicero (dpo)
14. Wallace (dpo) had been Wallace Sta.; before that Nugent (com)
15. Paywood (dpo) (com)
16. PineKard (com. & dpo)
17. Pisgah (dpo) (com)
18. Nonesuch (dpo) (com) O
19. Forest Home (dpo)
20. Fort Garrett (dpo)
21. Milner (dpo) had been Buckrun (com)
22. Quire (dpo)
23. Glens (dpo) Glens Creek Sta. (com)
24. Highview (dpo)
25. Warwick (dpo)
26. Duncan (com)
27. Clear Creek (com)
28. Frogtown (dpo) (Fro., Co.)
29. Gaybourn (com)
30. Woodford Village (com)
31. Shetland (com)
32. Elm Corner (com)
33. Sycamore Estates (com)
34. Sodom (com)
35. Jesse (com)
36. McKee (com) McKees Crossroads (com)
37. Grassy Springs Ngbr.
38. Big Sink Pike Ngbr.
40. Sames Crossroads (com) had been Nugents Crossroads; before that Offutt's Crossroads; before that Leesburg or Leestown or Leeville
41. Frankfort Pike Ngbr.
42. Germany Ngbr.
43. Leestown Ngbr.
44. Hereford (com)
45. Knights Corner (com)
46. Taylorton (com)
47. Davistown (com)
48. McCowan Ferry Pike Ngbr.
49. McCracken Pike Ngbr.
50. Tyrone Pike Ngbr.
51. Greers Creek Ngbr.
52. Firmantown (com)
53. Troy Pike Ngbr.
54. Lexington Pike Ngbr.
55. Dry Ridge Pike Ngbr.
56. Bonita (com)
57. Hunter Town (com)
58. Swords Ferry Ngbr.
59. Honeytown (com)
60. Hillsboro Ngbr.
61. Oregon Pike Ngbr.
62. Clover Bottom (com)

\[ n_{gbr} = 16 \]
\[ MT = 48 \]

\( O = \text{sample} \)
\( X = \text{reserves} \)
PLACE NAMES IN WOODFORD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

**Buck Pond** was built by Col. Thomas Marshall.

**Bosque Bonita** built by the Bufordes.

**Grier’s Creek Church** on Grier’s Creek.

**Ahmed Tucker’s Church** was at Mortonsville.

**The village of Troy** was named by Samuel Riley.

**Pinkard, a little village named by Mr. Pinkard from Alabama.**

**Steeles Landing** was named from Col. William Steeles log house built there.

**Coles Tavern** was in the vicinity of Sodom. It was near the old Harmony Presbyterian Church.

**Cave Springs** was built by William Alexander in 1789.

**Sumner’s Forest** was a land grant to Jethro Sumner. It was bought by Senator Brown in 1795.

**Waverly, near Spring Station,** was the home of David Humphries.

**Watkins’ Tavern** was on the corner of Court Street and Main Street and was run by Mrs. Henry Watkins, Henry Clay’s mother.

**Oak Hill, on the Nicholasville Pike** was erected by Joseph Woolfolk in 1815.

**Scotts Ferry** was named for General Scott a revolutionary soldier who built his log cabin there.

**Mt. Echo** was the gay home on the Pisgah Pike and was one of the refuges from the Indians.

**Calumet** was Senator Martin’s home.

**Joe Blackburn Bridge** connecting Woodford and Anderson Counties.

**Woodford County** was incorporated in 1792. It was named for a Revolutionary Soldier.

**Versailles** was named for the French capital by Gen. Marquis Calmes and in honor of Lafayette.

**Pisgah Presbyterian Church** is the site of the old Transylvania University.

**Hillsborough Baptist Church** is erected on land donated by Capt. Jack Jouett.

**Glennie Creek Baptist Church** on the Steele Pike.