

## THE POST OFFICES OF BULLITT COUNTY

Bullitt County's 300 square miles lie just south of Jefferson County. They are drained by the Salt River whose main stream flows through its central section from east to west and forms its northwest border with Hardin County. Salt's main tributary, the Rolling Fork River, forms the rest of the county's Hardin boundary. With its 1990 population of over 47,000, Bullitt continues as one of the state's fastest growing counties and, with Oldham, as Louisville's main exurban neighbor. Shepherdsville, the Bullitt County seat, is only twenty road miles south of downtown Louisville, less than a half hour drive on I-65.

The twentieth of Kentucky's counties in order of formation, Bullitt was created on December 13, 1796 from sections of Jefferson and Nelson Counties. It was named for Alexander Scott Bullitt (1762-1816), who helped draft the state's first constitution in 1791, was the first president of its senate (1792-1799), and its first lieutenant governor (1800-1804). Bullitt assumed its present boundaries in January 1824 when Spencer County was organized from parts of Bullitt, Jefferson, and Shelby Counties. This was Bullitt's only loss of territory.

Bullitt County's earliest claim to Kentucky fame came in the 1780s with the development of the state's first commercial salt works at several sites in the Salt River valley, in effect giving that stream its current name. Bullitt's Lick, just below Shepherdsville, was discovered by and named for Capt. Thomas Bullitt (Alexander's uncle) in 1773 while he was surveying for land claims. The county's

major industries today include distilling, printing, quarrying, livestock and burley farming, and some manufacturing (notably of cinder blocks and hardware conveyors). The Louisville and Nashville Railroad's main north-south line extends through the county for some twenty miles. Two branches extend from Bardstown Junction and Lebanon Junction east to the communities which gave them their respective names. At least a third of Bullitt County's post offices have served stations on one of these lines.

Most of the offices discussed below are located by road miles from the junction of Ky 61 and 144 in Shepherdsville.

The county's oldest town is Shepherdsville, a fourth class city with a 1990 population of 4,800. Attracted by its proximity to the Bullitts Lick salt works, Adam Shepherd, a Marylander, acquired a 900 acre tract on Salt River on which he built a mill, opened a store, did some salt making, and laid out, on the north bank, the town that bears his name. It was chartered on December 11, 1793 and became the seat of the new county on the latter's establishment. In January 1806 Thomas T. Grayson became the first postmaster of the county's oldest post office. In 1855, anticipating the completion of its main line, the L&N located here its first station in the county. The town's recent growth and development came in the 1950s with the location of the Kentucky Turnpike (a section of I-65) just east of town to which its business district expanded, and with its annexation in 1974 of the community of Salt River, just across that stream. The latter had its own L&N station and even its own post office, only a quarter of a mile south of Shepherdsville's, from January 15, 1886 through July 1906. For its first six months this Salt River

post office, with Ora A. Lutes, postmaster, was known as Groverton, probably honoring then US President Grover Cleveland.

Mount Washington, another of Bullitt's fourth class cities, developed from a stage stop midway on the pioneer roads connecting Louisville with Bardstown and Shepherdsville with Taylorsville. First known simply as The Cross Roads, the community was chartered in December 1822 as Mountvernon (sic) probably for George Washington's Virginia home. But since the Rockcastle County seat had already pre-empted that name, local people agreed to call their new post office, established in 1828, Mount Washington instead, and this name was assumed by the town itself in January 1833. By the Civil War the town had become the county's largest with flour and saw mills, tanneries, and factories making coffins, rifles, pianos, furniture, and hats. Mount Washington with its active post office is still strategically located at the junction of the present US 31E/150 and Ky 44, 10½ miles ene of Shepherdsville and less than a mile from the Jefferson County line. By several recent annexations it has acquired a population of some 5,200 including a workforce of primarily Louisville area commuters.

All that remain of a busy nineteenth century factory town and steamboat port at the mouth of the Rolling Fork River, 11½ miles southwest of Shepherdsville, are scattered foundation stones in the Fort Knox Military Reservation. The town is known to have been laid off by the brothers James G. and John S. Pitt on six hundred acres they purchased in 1831 from Abraham Froman who was then running a ferry across Salt River. It was thus first called Pittstown. (Yet a Pittstown post office is known to have operated for several months

in 1828-29 on the Hardin County side of the Rolling Fork so Pittstown, as such, may be slightly older than has long been assumed. However, the post office serving the Bullitt County town site on the southeast side of the Salt River-Rolling Fork confluence, was established on March 11, 1850 as Pitts Point (with John Greenwell, postmaster) and by this name the town was incorporated in February 1861. Several miles below the head of steamboat navigation on the Salt River, this site early became the terminus for river craft and thus a shipping point for area salt and later farm and timber products. When roads replaced the river as channels of commerce, Pitts Point declined; its post office closed in April 1807 and little remained when, in 1941, the federal government purchased the site for the expansion of the military reservation. The similarity of the name of this town to Pittsburgh, Pa., also located at the point of convergence of two large streams, has suggested a variant source of the name. But we'll stay with the brothers Pitt.

Within the boundaries of the Fort Knox Reservation are the sites of several other old Bullitt County post offices. Hill View operated from July 1, 1872 till October 1874 on the old Pitts Point-to-Shepherdsville road, five miles due north of the former and less than seven miles west of the latter, probably in the vicinity of the old Mount Eden Methodist Church. Charles F. Dupre, the Belgian-born physician, was the first of its three postmasters. It is, of course, not to be confused with the county's largest town, the fourth class city of Hillview in the north central part of the county.

Less certain are we of the site of Griffin which Merrit Griffin established and probably named for himself on February 21, 1889. It was 2½ miles north of Salt River and six miles wsw of Shepherdsville, probably at the northern edge of the Reservation, and closed in October 1895.

On June 19, 1897 this post office was re-opened as Knobs at a point probably in The Knobs, an area of hills between Chappel Ridge and Rising Sun Ridge, or just west of the old Hill View office. This is assumed on the basis of postmaster-designate James E. Miller's Site Location Report in which he locates his new office seven miles west of Shepherdsville, 4½ miles north of Pitts Point, and five miles east of Cupio. It closed after only 7½ months but was re-opened again by Gilbert Griffin, again as Knobs when his preferred name Griffin was disallowed as having been assigned, only two months before, to a post office in Wayne County. In 1901 the Knobs office was moved half a mile west where it operated through 1906.

The Crisp post office was just north of Salt River, in the upper end of Arnolds Bottoms, five miles south of Cupio and four miles southwest of the Knobs post office. Postmaster-designate Henry H. Ross's preferred name Clayton (probably for landowner Clayton Davis) was disallowed and the office operated, inexplicably, as Crisp from November 10, 1897 through 1906. No one knows the origin of Crisp, a family name elsewhere in Kentucky but apparently not here; some think it should have been Crist, a family name of great significance in early Bullitt County history.

The post office of Indian Run which Noah Smith ran from February 10, 1890 to April 1895 was four miles south of Pitts Point and slightly more than five miles west of Belmont. This suggests a site at what's shown on contemporary maps as Hays School, at the head of the stream (a Rolling Fork tributary) for which it was named.

From May 14, 1901 till mid November of that year the Honesty post office operated, probably just east of the Indian Run post office site, in the Lee and Langley store in Hays Flats. This was on the present Ky 251, five miles west of Belmont. When James Wilbert Langley, its only postmaster, learned that his preferred name Enterprise was already in use in Carter County, he may have chosen another "virtue" name.

As stated above, over a third of Bullitt County's post offices served railroad stations and the communities that grew up around them. The six that we will next consider, in the order of their post office establishment, were on the Louisville and Nashville's main north-south line. We've already discussed two other stations on this line that was completed in 1858--Shepherdsville and Groverton-Salt River.

The post office that later became Belmont was started on March 8, 1847 as Crooked Creek Furnace (with David B. Whitman, postmaster) to serve the iron works established (probably) by John H. Baker in 1844 on that creek, just east of the present I-65. In 1853 the furnace was acquired by a company of Pennsylvanians and renamed for their Belmont Iron Works in that state. In 1854 the post office too took the Belmont name. With the arrival of the railroad about a mile west, the office relocated at the new station, also called

Belmont, seven rail miles south of Shepherdsville. By the early 1870s, however, the furnace had ceased operations, unable to compete with less expensively produced iron elsewhere. The community that developed around the station and post office never consisted of more than a few stores and a mill, and declined with the end of the railroad's economic dominance of the area. The post office was reduced to "community" status in 1966 and closed altogether in 1974. Only a number of homes and two churches remain near the tracks just north of Ky 251.

Brooks Station was established on the main line in 1857, less than two miles south of Jefferson County and five rail miles north of Shepherdsville. It was named for the local family of pioneer salt maker Joseph Brooks who had moved his family to this area in 1784. By the early nineteenth century he had acquired some 12,000 acres in the two county area and developed a major salt works at Manns Lick, in the future Fairdale, over the line in Jefferson County. The local post office was established as Brooks Station on January 26, 1858 with Thomas Hoagland, postmaster. From 1867 to 1885 it was known as Mount Vitio, a name that still defies explanation. Since 1885 the office, with a succession of local site changes, has been simply Brooks and still serves the community centering at the junction of the Brooks Hill Road (Rt. 1526) and the tracks, half a mile west of I-65.

The post offices at the main line junctions with branch lines to Lebanon and Bardstown, respectively, were both established on February 21, 1862. Lebanon Junction,<sup>1</sup> twelve rail miles south of Shepherdsville, soon developed into a major rail center, and by the

late nineteenth century had replaced Mount Washington as the county's largest town. It enjoyed considerable prosperity into the twentieth century with locomotive repair and service shops, fueling and cooling facilities, and a large yard for the main line. But the replacement of steam locomotives by diesel engines and the transfer of some activities to South Louisville led to the town's inevitable decline as a rail center. It has become primarily a residential community, albeit still a fifth class city, with many of its 1,740 residents commuting to railroad and other jobs in the Louisville area, and is home to many retired railroadmen. It still has its post office.

When the people of Bardstown learned that the L&N would not extend its line southeast through their city, they built their own seventeen mile long Louisville and Bardstown Railroad to join the main line at a point that came to be known as Bardstown Junction. Almost immediately, on completion in 1860, the line was leased to the L&N who purchased it outright four years later. It was thenceforth known as the Bardstown Branch. At this site, which began simply as a switching point also called Bardstown Branch (according to an L&N timetable, October 1859), a small community was founded. The local post office was first called Nelson Junction and became Bardstown Junction in 1866. From February 1888 to May 1890 the office was known as Trunnellton for the family of storekeeper Henry Trunnell. The community and station, though, remained Bardstown Junction and the post office ~~office~~ reassumed this name which it bore till it closed in 1957. This was never very much of a community, and only a couple of stores and a church remain.

Four stations on the Bardstown Branch had post offices. The first of these offices, Cane Spring, preceded the coming of the railroad. It was established on March 25, 1828, with Moses P. Jenkins, postmaster, just over the line in Nelson County. It closed in February 1830 but was re-established on March 1, 1832 and soon moved about two miles northwest to a site within Bullitt County. By the time the railroad was built through in 1860 the local community had become a busy place with tanneries and leather dealers, a saw and grist mill, and several other industries and stores. In April 1860 the post office became Cane Spring Depot, but by 1876 it had apparently moved about a mile northeast of the station where, in 1882, it became again simply Cane Spring. Here it remained till it closed in September 1912.

But the station, seven rail miles east of Bardstown Junction and a mile from the county line, got another post office on March 8, 1902 when Thomas J. Phillips assumed the charge of Lotus. This office continued to serve the station and its small community through October 1919. Whence the name Lotus has not been definitively determined. Railroaders cite this legend for what it's worth: "When it came time to name their settlement (the early settlers) had been so taken by the surrounding beautiful countryside they selected 'Lotus'--derived from the ancient legend that strangers who ate of the mildly sweet fruit of the lotus tree would forget their native land and lose all desire ever to return to it."<sup>2</sup> But doesn't Lotus sound too much like Lutes, the name of an area family that had been given to another Bullitt County post office?

A local quarry gave its name to Bardstown Branch's next post office. Quarry Switch, established by Coleman B. Davis on May 9, 1872, served the station of this name and the local community he identified, in his 1876 Site Location Report, as Rock Dale. In March 1879 the station, post office, and community (which by then included a hotel, distillery, flour mill, and store), three miles east of Bardstown Junction, became known as Clermont. This might have been named for a nineteenth century Salt River steamboat or Robert Fulton's alleged vessel.<sup>3</sup> Today, Clermont's post office and store serve the Jim Beam Distillery and the 10,000 acre Bernheim Forest whose northern boundary lies just across the tracks.

Two rail miles east of Clermont was the station and post office of Hobbs. When the office was established on December 13, 1886, postmaster-designate, railroad agent, and local distiller Francis L. Ferriell offered a number of names including Longwood, Hardwood, Westwood, Granddad, and Big Spring. The latter was the name borne by the station since it opened before 1870. None of these names were acceptable to the Post Office Department. Ferriell then chose Hobbs, and the station also assumed this name. The post office closed in early July 1899 and was re-established in July 1915. Old Grand Dad, the main product of the local Barber-Ferriell Distillery, was again disallowed, and Hobbs continued to be applied to the station and the post office till the latter closed in October 1916. Hobbs may have been named for a distinguished Bullitt and Nelson Counties family whose best known member was Smith May Hobbs (1817-1885), a Mt. Washington physician.

Little remains of another distillery town and railroad station two miles east of Bardstown Junction. The post office was established as Chapeze [shə /peez] on May 23, 1893, with James O. Hagan, postmaster, and named for the station located there in the 1880s. The latter was derived from the name of Adam and Ben Chapeze's local distillery. The Chapezes were the sons of Bardstown lawyer-legislator Ben Chapeze (1787-1839, whose father, Dr. Henry, a French immigrant, had moved to Nelson County after Revolutionary War service. The post office was discontinued in 1932, and several years later the community and station were renamed Limestone Springs for another local distillery, since closed.

Hubers and Gap were the other stations on the L&N's main line that had their own post offices. Just west of the site of the pioneer Clear's Station (on Clear's Run, named for George Clear), and three rail miles north of Shepherdsville, the Hubers post office operated between December 13, 1880 and July 1915. Charlton B. Rogers, the first postmaster of record, was soon succeeded by Louis C. Huber, son of a local farmer, J.H. Huber, the probable name source. Since the Second World War the station has been known as Kenlite, from the product of a local cinder block factory.

The shortlived Gap Station post office which Ed Wright maintained from June 7, 1893 to December 1895, was two miles south of Hubers. It was named for the gap between Coleman and McDonald Knobs through which pass the railroad and Preston Highway (Ky 61). The local community is still called Gap in Knob.

The only station on the Bullitt County section of the Louisville Henderson and St. Louis Railway (acquired by the L&N in 1929) was Stites. This is said to have been named for Sam Stites, a trainmaster on that line. Its post office, however, was Stibbins and was operated by Harold E. Brown from April 13, 1909 through October 1917. County historians were surprised to learn from post office lists that the place ever had a post office by this name and did not know its name origin. However, a Benjamin Stibbins is listed as a Bullitt County taxpayer in 1799-1800. Little remains at this site, where Ky 44 crosses the tracks, one mile east of the Ohio River and twelve miles west of Shepherdsville.

A trio of relatively shortlived mid-nineteenth century post offices have never been located and their names have never been derived.

Sedley operated between October 28, 1852 and mid October 1855. James M. Hankey, about whom nothing seems to be known, was the first of its four postmasters. There are no known Bullitt County families of Sedleys, but there is or was a Southhampton County, Virginia community of this name.

Bitter Water, operating from February 26, 1857 through 1867, also had four postmasters; the first was William Vaughn.

John B. Bolton, probably the school teacher of this name, ran the Pill Ridge post office between April 16, 1862 and the end of July 1863.

For a little over a year, before Nelson County's Cox's Creek post office was established in 1856, Bullitt County had a post office of this name somewhere on its section of that twenty three mile long

Salt River tributary. Henry McCullough operated the Bullitt County office between July 16, 1850 and September 1851.

In County Judge William C. Short's store somewhere in the Mt. Washington area was the Shortville post office which the judge (1850-1853) operated with his clerk and brother-in-law Saul C. Russell from July 7, 1854 through 1863.

From November 13, 1873 through October 1917 the Smithville post office served a flour mill, distillery, hotel, two coopers, and a wool carding operation just west of where the present US 31E/150 crosses the Salt River, at the Spencer County line, and 2½ miles southeast of downtown Mt. Washington. Henry Ruehl was the first postmaster. Only a few homes now mark the site. Nothing is known of the Smiths for whom it was likely named.

Two more post offices serving Bullitt County's Cox Creek area were Deacon's Mills and Solitude. The first, on the east bank of the creek, two miles south of Salt River, might have been called Water Valley but for the recently established Graves County office of that name. So storekeeper Thomas H. Clark had it named for Deacon's local flour mill when he opened it on May 20, 1879. It closed in mid February 1882.

Oliver and Millwood were the preferred names for the office established on the present Ky 480, just short of the Nelson County line and less than a mile east of Deacon's Mills. But Solitude, for reasons unknown, was the name given to this office when it opened on April 30, 1887, with F.M. Stark, the first postmaster. A successor was James B. Deacon whose family had the nearby mill. The office closed in September 1914. Sometime later, apparently, the community

served by this office was moved over a mile west to the site indicated on contemporary maps at the junction of 480 and Woodsdale Road.

The post offices of Whitfield and Ting served the extreme northeast section of the county. The first, on the present Rt. 1319, just short of the Spencer County line and half a mile south of Jefferson County, operated from July 29 1891 through July 1916. When postmaster-designate Thomas Chowning found he was unable to give the office his family's name, he chose Whitfield. Perhaps he named it for S.A. Whitfield, the first Assistant Postmaster-General over whose signature the Site Location Report instructions had been sent to Mr. Chowning. Naming an office after a postal authority, while rare, is not unheard of.

The curiously named Ting may have been corrupted from Kings, the name submitted for this office by postmaster-designate Thomas Tyler, for the local Kings Church and several area families. He may have been its only postmaster from May 22, 1899 through July 1916 at its site, probably at the junction of 1319 and the Markwell Road, 2½ miles southwest of Whitfield and three miles northeast of Mt. Washington.

The name Fancy was inexplicably given to Edward and Katie Graves' post office somewhere between Cox Creek and Cedar Creek, four miles west of Solitude's original site. This office operated between March 17, 1898 and mid November 1904.

Also on March 17, 1898 William L. Weller established his Weller post office where Ky 480 crosses Lickskillet Creek to serve the small settlement then known as Lickskillet. This was a mile south of Lickskillet's confluence with Cedar Creek and some four miles east

of Shepherdsville. This office operated through February 1905.

Ten days before the Weller and Fancy post offices were established, Mrs. Katie D. Lutes opened her Lutes postoffice on the present Ky 44, a mile north of Salt River and four miles east of Shepherdsville. This was probably just west of Whites Run. It lasted till mid March 1901.

The name Cupio [kyu/pee/oh] applied to a post office on the south bank of Knob Creek, less than half a mile south of Ky 44 and 10½ miles west of Shepherdsville, still defies explanation. This office, established by Greenup Miller on March 4, 1874, served a store, school, church, and several sawmills through March 1908.

According to tradition, the "patterns on the ground made by moonlight shining through the trees reminded (postmaster-designate John Robert) Holsclaw, M.D., of zones on a map."<sup>4</sup> Accordingly, when he established his post office at the junction of the present Zoneton Road (Rt. 1116) and the Preston Highway (Ky 61), 1½ miles from the Jefferson County line and six miles north of Shepherdsville, he called it Zoneton. The office operated from May 17, 1883 through October 1902, serving flour and saw mills and a country store. The western part of the community that survived this office is now the fifth class city of Pioneer Village (with a 1990 population of 1,130).

Joseph Alden Barrall, a local millowner and the postmaster-designate,<sup>5</sup> gave his family's name to the Barrallton post office which he established on February 13, 1885 to serve the Knob Creek valley community then known as Sunnyside. This was on Rt. 1526, some seven miles wnw of Shepherdsville, and 1½ miles northeast of the church that still bears the Sunnyside name. The latter may

have been derived from its location about a mile north of the Rising Sun Ridge. The office was discontinued in 1947.

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Of Bullitt County's thirty seven post offices only five (Shepherdsville, Mount Washington, Lebanon Junction, Brooks, and Clermont) are still active. The first three serve incorporated places. The county's five other incorporated places, all in the area just south of the Jefferson County line, are served by the Okolona post office. Only a third of Bullitt's post offices ever served villages of any significance. A country store or railroad station, perhaps a church or two, and a rural neighborhood were all that characterized the service area of the others.

Thirteen offices were named for local or county residents or families, while two honored persons of national importance. Four names were geographically descriptive, while to six offices were transferred the names of nearby features (three streams, two towns, and a mill). A distant place may have accounted for one name; a boat may have been the derivation of another; and a literary allusion has been credited for a third. Two were possibly the result of interpretive errors by postal officials. Seven post office names are as yet unexplained. Six offices have not been located.

The names of eight post offices were not those originally intended for them. Seven served communities with other names. Six had name changes.

1. William F. Pursell was Lebanon Junction's first postmaster.
2. R.R. South (pseudonym of Kincaid Herr) "Our Station Names" L&N Employees' Magazine, September 1949, P. 16
3. Fulton's boat was actually the North River Steam Boat. It was never called the Clermont, a name applied only to one of its Hudson River ports-of-call.
4. A History of Bullitt County, published by the Bullitt County Historical Commission, 1974, P. 23
5. Barrall's family were descendants of French-born and Pennsylvania-raised pioneer Christian Barrall, Sr. (ca. 1770-1863).

## REFERENCES

1. Briggs, Richard "West Point History: Pitts Point" Radcliff Sentinel, February 16, 1978
2. Castner, Charles of Louisville, Ky., interviewed by the writer, March 21, 1972
3. Gerth, Joseph "Brooks" A Place in Time: The Story of Louisville's Neighborhoods, Louisville: Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Company, 1989, Pp. 124-25
4. A History of Bullitt County, Shepherdsville: Bullitt County Historical Commission, 1974
5. Pike, Burlyn of Shepherdsville and Louisville, interviewed by the writer, October 2, 1977
6. Rennick, Robert M. Kentucky Place Names, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1984
7. United States Post Office Department: Site Location Reports --Bullitt County, Ky. Post Offices, National Archives (Washington, DC)

BULLITT COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICE LISTS

- ✓ 1. SHEPHERDSVILLE C.H.- 1/1/1806, Thomas T. Grayson; 7/1/1808, George Sanders....  
Est. 1828 (P+S) APO
- ✓ 2. MT. WASHINGTON- 10/12/1830, Jacob Fox; 1/21/1836, Wm. C. Wood.....  
APO
- ✓ 3. CANE SPRING- est. in Nelson Co. 3/1/1833, Thomas W. Overall; 8/17/1836, Jeremiah Barger; into Bullitt Co. but d.k. when-- sometime between 1836 and 1841; 1/6/1841, Wm. W. Wise; Disc. 7/16/1842; Re-est. 5/15/1844, Sexton R. Samuels; name changed to Cane Spring Depot, 4/17/1860, James M. Doom (?). .... 12/9/1874, Gabriel Lutz (sic); changed to Cane Spring, 6/26/1882, Gabriel Lutz; 10/16/1883, John W. Lutz... 4/23/1912, Trusie B. Pace; Disc. 9/14/1912 (mail to Lotus);  
1828 (P+S)
- ✓ 4. CROOKED CREEK FURNACE- 3/8/1847, David B. Whitman; 3/15/1852, John C. Tarr; 9/6/1853, Wm. Patterson; changed to Belmont, 5/3/1854, Wm. Patterson; Disc. 2/3/1864; Re-est. 12/21/1865, Wm. Patterson; 1/24/1866, David B. Whitman.... Disc. 1966  
Belmont RR (1966-1974)
- ✓ 5. PITTS POINT- 3/11/1850, John Greenwell; 10/30/1850, Wm. J. Colbow.... 12/9/1856, Geo. W. Hardy; Disc. 1/9/1858; Re-est. 2/12/1858, Jeremiah Froman.... 3/9/1898, Geo. W. Hardy; Disc. 4/9/1907, effective 4/30/1907 (mail to Belmont);  
Pittstown: 1828-1827 (P+S)
- ✓ 6. COXES CREEK- 7/16/1850, Henry McCullough; Disc. 9/25/1851;
- ✓ 7. SEDLEY- 10/28/1852, James M. Hankey; 2/7/1854, Thomas Hougland; 5/31/1854, R.A. Beauchamp; 11/22/1854, Joseph Cox; Disc. 10/16/1855;
- ✓ 8. SHORTSVILLE- 6/7/1854, Saul C. Russell; 2/10/1857, Wm. C. Short; Disc. 1/2/1863;
- ✓ 9. BITTER WATER- 2/26/1857, Wm. Vaughn; 10/8/1861, Caleb Samuels; .... 5/4/1864, Samuel Welch; Disc. 2/19/1866; Re-est. 3/6/1866, Thomas D. Welch; Disc. 12/30/1867;

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BULLITT CO., KY. POST OFFICES (2)

- ✓ 10. BROOK'S STATION- 1/26/1858, Thomas S. Houglund; Disc. 9/20/1859; Re-est. 10/21/1859, George N. Sanders; Disc. 10/6/1864; Re-est. 12/22/1864, James R. Farmer; 4/13/1867, Geo. N. Sanders; changed to Mount Vitio (sic), 4/30/1867, George N. Sanders.... 11/6/1883, Geo. N. Sanders; changed to Brooks, 12/16/1885, Patrick C. Hogan; 10/19/1887, John W. McCarthy.... 5/15/1923, Stella Paynter; Disc. effective 2/15/1924; Re-est. 8/19/1924, Mary B. Gibson; 11/25/1924, acting, 12/31/1924, Anna M. Yancey....
- A P O
- ✓ 11. LEBANON JUNCTION- 2/21/1862, Wm. F. Pursell; 6/7/1865, Richard W. Deats....
- A P O
- ✓ 12. NELSON JUNCTION- 2/21/1862, Wm. W. Eppihimer (?); 6/27/1862, Joseph T. Bowman.... 4/22/1865, Denmark Forsyth; Disc. 7/24/1865; Re-est. 12/21/1865, James B. English; changed to Bardstown Junction, 1/19/1866, James B. English; 11/17/1868, Henry Clay Bowman.... 3/13/1871, Jacob K. Bales; Disc. 3/22/1872; Re-est. 5/31/1872, J.E. Edelin; 10/13/1873, Wm. H. Trunnell; 7/28/1887, Joseph J. Blankenship; changed to Trunnelton, 2/21/1888, Joseph J. Blankenship; changed to Bardstown Junction, 5/14/1890, Joseph J. Blankenship; 12/21/1895, Thomas J. Trunnell....
- Disc 1957
- ✓ 13. PILL RIDGE- 4/16/1862, John B. Bolton; Disc. 7/31/1863;
- ✓ 14. QUARRY SWITCH- 5/9/1872, Coleman B. Davis; changed to Clermont, 3/24/1879, Coleman B. Davis; 12/21/1880?, John M. Samuels....
- A P O
- ✓ 15. HILL VIEW- 7/1/1872, Charles F. Dupré; 4/20/1873, Benj. F. Chambers; 1/9/1874, Robert Hardesty; Disc. 10/16/1874;
- ✓ 16. SMITHVILLE- 11/13/1873, Henry Ruehl; 10/23/1873, Albert Miller.... 9/12/1907, Wm. E. Stansbury; Disc. 10/31/1917 (mail to Mt. Washington);

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BULLITT COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (3)

17. CUPIO- 3/4/1874, Greenup Miller; 3/10/1875, John W. Knadler.... 2/4/1907, Wm. E. Ashby; Disc. 3/17/1908, effective 3/31/1908 (mail to West Point);
- ✓ 18. DEACON'S MILLS- 5/20/1879, Thomas H. Clark; 5/21/1881, Anderson Rouse; Disc. 2/16/1882 (papers to High Grove, Nelson Co.);
- ✓ 19. HUBER- 12/13/1880, Charlton B. Rogers; 11/28/1882(?), Louis C. Huber.... 9/9/1889, J.H. Ringgold; Disc. 11/5/1889 (papers to Shepherdsville); Re-est. 6/30/1893, Maurice B. Nash; Disc. (date not given; no papers sent); Re-est. 3/22/1898, Joseph J. Blankenship; 7/27/1904, Susie Smither; .... 2/16/1914, Emma B. Buckley; Disc. 7/15/1915 (mail to Shepherdsville);
- ✓ 20. ZONETON- 5/17/1883, John R. Holsclaw; 5/11/1886, Myra Sanders; Disc. 10/29/1902 (papers to ~~Salyers~~ Shepherdsville);
21. BARRALLTON- 2/13/1885, Joseph Alden Barrall; 3/3/1914, Mattie E. Able;
22. GROVERTON- 1/15/1886, Ora A. Lutes (sic); changed to Salt River, 7/17/1886, Ora A. Lutes; 8/3/1887, John R. Buckman.... 8/5/1901, Wm. H. Hays; Disc. effective 7/31/1906 (mail to Shepherdsville);
- ✓ 23. HOBBS- 12/13/1886, Francis L. Ferriell; 9/28/1897, Thomas K. Perkins; 1/4/1899, Patrick D. Carmody; Disc. 7/1/1899 (papers to Clermont); Re-est. 7/8/1915, Joseph M. Dawson; Disc. 10/31/1916 (mail to Clermont);
- ✓ 24. SOLITUDE- 4/30/1887, Francius (sic) M. Stark; 7/10/1890, Joseph Lloyd.... 10/14/1895, James B. Deacon.... 2/3/1904, Adrian L. Harris; Disc. 9/30/1914 (mail to Lenore);
- ✓ 25. GRIFFIN- 2/21/1889, Merit Griffin; 8/12/1892, Charles Brown; Disc. 10/9/1895 (mail to Cupio);

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- ✓ 26. INDIAN RUN- 2/10/1890, Noah Smith; Disc. 4/9/1895 (mail to Pitts Point);
- ✓ ~~27.~~ KIRK- 10/25/1890, James M. Withers;  
(Breck. Co.?)
- ✓ 28. WHITFIELD- 7/29/1891, Thomas Chowning; 10/19/1901, John R. Cornell.... 4/21/1910, Shelby B. Walls; Disc. 5/31/1912 (mail to Ting); Re-est. 6/17/1914, Anna L. Tyler; Disc. 7/31/1916 (mail to Taylorsville);
- ✓ 29. CHAPEZE- 5/23/1893, James O. Hagan; 9/22/1897, Myron Weller....  
Disc 1932
- ✓ 30. GAP STATION- 6/7/1893, Ed Wright; Disc. 12/19/1895 (mail to Shepherdsville);
- ✓ 31. KNOBS- 6/19/1897, James E. Miller; Disc. 11/1/1897 (papers to Shepherdsville); Re-est. 6/17/1898, Gilbert Griffin; 2/6/1901, Alma W. Ogle; Disc. 11/14/1906, effective 1/2/1907 (mail to West Point);
- ✓ 32. CRISP- 11/10/1897, Henry H. Ross; 12/1/1898, James D. Goldsmith; 12/6/1902, James Davis; Disc. 11/14/1906, effective 1/2/1907 (mail to West Point);
- ✓ 33. LUTES- 3/7/1898, Katie D. Lutes; Disc. 2/28/1901, effect. 3/15/1901 (papers to Shepherdsville);
- ✓ 34. WELLER- 3/17/1898, Wm. L. Weller; 9/25/1900, Willie M. Combs; 4/9/1902, Wm. L. Weller; Disc. 1/27/1905, effect. 2/28/1905 (mail to Salt River);
- ✓ 35. FANCY- 3/17/1898, Edward H. Graves; 12/17/1901, Katie A. Graves; 11/12/1903, Emerine Hibbs; Disc. 11/2/1904, effect. 11/15/1904 (mail to Salt River);

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36. TING- 5/20/1899, Thomas Tyler; 6/15/1914, L. Thomas Tyler; Disc. 7/31/1916 (mail to Taylorsville);
37. HONESTY- 5/14/1901, James W. Langley; Disc. 10/31/1901, effect. 11/15/1901, (papers to Belmont);
38. LOTUS- 3/8/1902, Thomas J. Phillips; 4/14/1906, Eliza F. Clayton; (~~5/8/1908~~) .... 4/27/1915, Blanche Phillips; Disc. 10/31/1919 (mail to Deatsville);
39. STIBBINS- 4/13/1909, Harold E. Brown; Disc. 10/31/1917 (mail to West Point);