THE POST OFFICES OF FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Fayette County's 285 square miles and estimated 225,000 inhabitants[1] lies in the heart of Kentucky's Inner Bluegrass. Lexington, some eighty road miles east of downtown Louisville and about the same distance south of downtown Cincinnati, has always been its centrally located seat. But in January 1974 the county and its seat were united into a single entity called Lexington-Fayette County.

Fayette County has long been noted for its horse farms, some over 1,000 acres, and its great antebellum homes. Tobacco and livestock farming and the processing industries derived from them formed its principal economic base through most of its first two hundred years. With Lexington's new diversified economic base, Fayette became the country's fourth fastest growing county in the 1970s and '80s.

The county is drained almost exclusively by the branches and main stream of the navigable Kentucky River which forms part of its southeastern boundary. The branches--particularly the North and South Elkhorn Creeks, the East and West Hickman Creeks, Cane Run, Shannons Run, and Boones Creek (which forms most of Fayette's border with Clark County on the east)/figured prominently in much of central Kentucky's pioneer history.

Fayette, named for the Marquis de Lafayette, was one of the three counties into which the Virginia legislature divided its original Kentucky County on June 30, 1780. Its territory then took in everything north and east of the Kentucky River from its confluence with the Ohio to the head of its North Fork near the Virginia line. All of thirty seven and part of seven other counties were taken from its original area. This article will deal only with the twenty seven post offices contained within the present boundaries which had been assumed by February 1, 1799.

Of these offices, only Lexington's (with its branch stations) survive.
The others had served what are now urban and suburban neighborhoods in the
county.  Only two, besides Lexington's itself, were located within the
Lexington city limits prior to the merger.  The independent existence of
each post office will be assumed in the following discussion.

Lexington was Fayette County's first settlement and its earliest post
office.  Two closely related accounts of its naming, which occurred even
before the establishment of the community itself, have been offered. More
likely the future Lexington was named in early June 1775 when a group of
hunters from Harrodsburg were camped by a spring near the center of the
present city discussing the formation of a settlement there.  Such names
as York and Lancaster were suggested until someone's report on how the
farmers of an obscure Massachusetts village called Lexington had recently
taken on the British army inspired their unanymous decision to name it
Lexington.[2]   According to another account, news of the Battle of Lexington
had reached a group of men who were helping William McConnell build his
cabin as the basis for a land claim of a site just south of the present
Lexington Cemetery.[3]

Lexington's beginnings as an actual settlement may be traced to the
construction in 1779 of a fort on the site of the southwest corner of Main
and Mill Streets (the very center of the present city).  The following year
John Todd and others owning land in the area conveyed part of their hold-
ings to the trustees of the new town who succeeded in having it formally
created by the Virginia legislature in May 1782.  By this time it had
become the seat of the new Fayette County.  Ten years later it was Kentucky's
first seat of government, a shortlived state of affairs that ended the
following year with the capital's permanent move to nearby Frankfort.

The Lexington post office was established on October 1, 1794 with Innes Baxter Brent, the first postmaster. Lexington, however, was not officially incorporated as a city until December 1831.

Fayette County's second post office was the shortlived Boon's Station,[4] probably somewhere on the site of Daniel Boone's 185 acre tract between Gentry Road and Baughman (Boffman or Boofman) Fork,[5] about a mile above Boones Creek. The post office operated from April 1, 1812 (with Henry Moore, its only postmaster) through mid April of the following year. This station, part of the 1,000 acre William Madison Military Survey on the south side of Boofman's Fork, was Boone's home from 1782 till 1786 when he moved his family to the future Maysville, Kentucky.

Meanwhile, Samuel Todd and others were settling a site less than a mile west of the station, at the crossing of two buffalo traces. This settlement, called Cross Plains, may have been the area's next post office (from 1819 to 1826) although nothing is known of this. The next known post office was established in 1826 as Athens [ā/thənz] by local store-keeper Harvey Bledsoe who, in that year, laid out the town that was also to bear this name. No one has ever explained this curious pronunciation.
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Nor why the community/called Athens in the first place. According to one theory, "as Cross Plains the community had a reputation for lawlessness and when the respectable citizens decided to clean it up, they thought its image could be improved with a new name. Perhaps Athens was suggested by Lexington's nickname, "the Athens of the West" which, it is fairly certain, preceded the renaming of Cross Plains."[6] Perhaps. But its image as a gambling and generally lawless community is known to have extended at least through the Civil War.

Athens with its hemp and woolen mills, distilleries, stores, and shops was an early competitor with Lexington for economic dominance in the county. Disastrous fires in the 1840s-50s and an inadequate water supply, however, ended its aspirations. The village with two stores, several churches, and a school still centers at the junction of the two pioneer roads (the Boonesborough and Cleveland Pikes), ten miles south-east of the Fayette County Court House. The local post office closed in July 1909.

A post office that served northern Fayette County off and on from 1826 to 1973 was Donerail [dahn/ər/āl]. It and the community it served has had a curious history that is only now beginning to come to light. Possibly as early as 1807, Archibald Hutchison or someone else opened a tavern at the junction of the Georgetown Pike (now US 25) and the Ironworks Pike, ¼ mile from the Scott County line. The tavern is said to have been called Doneraile, the name of a town on the Awbeg River in the northern section of Ireland's County Cork. But it is not known when or why.

A James Hutchison established a post office in the tavern on March 10, 1826 which was named Donnerail or Donoraile. In 1835 Jeremiah (or Jere) Delph acquired the tavern (or may have opened another tavern there) and by September of that year had moved at least the post office over the line into Scott County. In March 1838 he returned the office to Fayette, to a site a short distance north of its original location, and called it Carrolton. Later that year he renamed it Delphton by which it was known till it closed in 1851.

On March 17, 1879, the office was re-established as <u>Donerail</u> at the original site and ¼ mile west of the newly opened Cincinnati Southern Railway tracks and depot.[7]   Squire C. Gaines was the postmaster.  As the last independent post office in the county it closed in December 1958, but as a rural branch of the Lexington post office, then 7½ miles south, it continued to serve the area through May 1973.  The local store and nearby depot were dismantled in 1976 to make way for an access road to the new Kentucky State Horse Park, 3/4 mile east.  Nothing remains at the junction.

Since the name had been applied to the tavern and post office by 1826 it is hardly likely, as is popularly believed, to have been suggested for the place by Irish railroad workers in the 1870s.  They may, though, be something to the late Charles Staple's account of the Irish peddlar who, on being robbed at the tavern, was heard to say that he had never been robbed before except at Doneraile in the old country.  But this is still just a story.

Isaac N. Yarnall gave his name to a station and post office on Kentucky's first rail line.  The Lexington and Ohio Railroad (the first west of the Alleghenies) was chartered in January 1830 to bring rail service to a twenty eight mile stretch between downtown Lexington and Frankfort.[8]   The first six mile section was completed in 1833 to <u>Villa Grove</u> at Thompson's (or Lindsey's) Spring where a Captain C. Clatterbuck ran a tavern he called "The Villa  House."  At this point, on February 14, 1844, Yarnall established a post office he called <u>Yarnallton</u>.  Though the office closed in March 1850 his name continued to be applied to <u>Yarnall's Station</u> on what had, by then, become the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.  The <u>Yarnallton</u> post office was re-established on November 14, 1879, with Patrick H. Harkins as postmaster, at the station, about where the present Yarnallton Road crosses the L&N tracks.  The office closed for good in October 1917.

A post office called <u>Marble Creek</u> operated intermittently from February 21, 1848 to Feb. 1865 on    at least two as yet unlocated sites on or near the seven mile long Kentucky River tributary of that name.  Shortly after its establishment by John M. Taul in Fayette County it was moved a short distance over the Jessamine County line.  In February 1860, when William S. Johnson became postmaster, it was returned to Fayette County.  The creek which joins the Kentucky River two miles below the junction of Jessamine, Fayette, and Madison Counties, is said to have been named for its "solid white marble bed or lining" at its mouth.[9]

At several locations on the Richmond Road, west of Athens, was the <u>Walnut Hill</u> post office.  This referred to a Presbyterian church in a grove of walnut trees on a hill just west of the junction of the present Walnut Hill and Richmond Roads.  Its original log structure, built around 1784, was replaced in 1801 by a stone building that is still standing and in use.  The post office was established perhaps at or near the church, on December 7, 1850 with Alexander A. Patterson, postmaster.  By 1856, when Thomas Lavin became postmaster, it was located at the junction of the Athens and Richmond Roads, 3/4 mile southeast, where it is still identified on contemporary maps.  It was later moved over a mile southeast to the junction of the Jacks Creek and Richmond Roads, near the site of the present Bentley Memorial Church, nine miles southeast of the Court House. The post office may have had other locations before it closed in May 1901.

One of the oldest settlements in the county grew up around Eli Cleveland's landing on the Kentucky River, just below the mouth of Boones Creek, some fourteen miles sse of the Court House.  Though for most of the nineteenth century it was known by its post office name, <u>Cleveland</u>, it is today identified, locally and officially, as <u>Clay's Ferry</u>.   Sometime before 1790

Eli had acquired 1,000 acres of Alexander Cleveland's pre-emption warrant on which, by 1791, he had established a landing, boatyard, warehouse, mills, and other businesses. A Kentucky River ferry between Madison and Fayette Counties was established there in 1792 as Stones Ferry (for Valentine Stone, its first operator). In 1798 / the ferry was acquired by Green Clay, the Madison County businessman and landowner, and in a few years was being called Clay's Ferry. The ferry was replaced by a bridge completed in 1870/1 over which the present US 25/421 extends to Richmond and points south.[10]

The post office, established on August 27, 1853 with Benjamin F. Watts, the first postmaster, was, from its inception to about 1866, listed in the postal records as Cleaveland. This was probably in error since Eli's name is spelled with the "a" on late eighteenth century land records and Fayette County deed books. The post office had an intermittent existence at several locations, even for two short periods across the river in Madison County, till it closed for good in November 1928. Today, the Clays Ferry name is applied collectively to a number of camp style homes and several businesses along the river below the bridges.

The first of Fayette's predominantly black communities is what is now known as Fort Spring. Still a viable community just south of US 60, midway between Lexington and Versailles (7½ miles west of the Fayette County House), it was earlier known as Slickaway, and before that as Reform. According to tradition, it was founded on the west bank of South Elkhorn Creek, in the vicinity of John Parker's pioneer mill, on land given by a Major Thomas Streshley to three of his freed slaves. By the 1830s a Mr. Pugh had a store here and Thomas S. Graves and Lewis O'Neal maintained taverns to serve the travelers between Versailles and Lexington. Sometime

later Richard Lucas had a tavern to which area slaves would slip away of
a night to frolic. The place came to be called Slipaway and eventually
Slickaway.[11]

It was not until June 1854 that the area's first post office was
established. It was inexplicably called Reform and Charles W. Castleman
operated it at an unlocated site through February 1857. Not until March
1872 was it re-established, as Slickaway, the name borne by the community
at least by the 1850s. Levi Rice, the first postmaster, was succeeded
in 1875 by William S. Murray during whose tenure (in January 1886) the
name was changed to Fort Spring.  It seems that some of the patrons,
following the lead of the Rev. Rutherford Douglas, took exception to the
Slickaway name and sought the nicer sounding name of Harvey Worley's farm
home. Fort Spring had earlier been applied to Lewis O'Neal's old stone
tavern over a large spring that is said to have been used as a head-
quarters for Union troops during the Civil War. Yet while the post office
became Fort Spring the community itself continued to be called Slickaway
into the twentieth century. The post office closed in July 1903.

One of Kentucky's best known and most visited state shrines is the
Waveland Mansion, the centerpiece of the Kentucky Life Museum.  This is a
restored pioneer village with gardens, orchard, craftshops, store, slave
quarters, and the other accouterments of ante-bellum rural life, located
on the Higbee Mill Road, ¼ mile west of the Nicholasville Rd. (US 27), and
six miles south of the Court House. The vicinity was first settled in
the 1790s by Daniel Boone Bryan, of the pioneer Bryan Station family,
whose stone house stood at the site of the present mansion. Around his
home he located a gunshop, blacksmith shop, grist and paper mills, a
distillery, a church, and a seminary. In 1847 his son Joseph completed

the twelve room Greek revival mansion he called Waveland, it is said, "for the waves of grain blowing in the wind on the (surrounding) fields."[12] In the mansion, or at least on the estate grounds, the shortlived Waveland post office operated from December 19, 1855 to May 6, 1856 with Henry J. Kennedy as postmaster. In 1956 the University of Kentucky acquired the 200 acre estate for its experimental farm and, in the following year, the mansion and its grounds became the Kentucky Life Museum.

The Chilesburg post office had two sites in Fayette County, It was first operated from 1826 to 1830 by Richard Chiles (1785-1853) at his tavern at the junction of the Cleveland and Winchester (now US 60) Roads. On May 16, 1863 it was re-established at or near this site with Mrs. Alice McGrady, postmaster. With the completion of the Lexington and Big Sandy (now C&O) Railroad in 1872, the post office and village that had grown up around it were moved to the tracks, 1.7 miles south (9 3/4 miles east of the Court House). Here William E. Christian had just built a depot for Athens Station to serve the village of Athens, four miles south. The post office operated till November 1954.

At the junction of the Harrodsburg (US 68) and Higbee Mill Roads, on the north bank of South Elkhorn Creek, was the South Elkhorn post office. Here, a mile from the Jessamine County line and 5½ miles from the Fayette Court House, the Rev. Lewis Craig built the county's first grist mill in 1783, which was shortly deeded to John Higbee, the local tavern owner. The area soon became the site of the annual Kentucky Militia encampment. The post office, which operated from July 7, 1871 to July 1904, mostly in Frank Spencer's store, was the focus of a late nineteenth century village and is now the residential subdivision of Plantation Grove.[13] The creek

itself joins North Elkhorn some four miles east of Frankfort to form the
main Elkhorn Creek, one of Kentucky's earliest named streams. The con-
figuration of the two creeks and their many branches is said to have
reminded early travelers of the prongs of an elk's horns.

East Hickman Creek gave its name to a community and later a post
office on its east bank, at the junction of the present Walnut Hill and
Tates Creek Roads, 9½ miles south of the Court House. The community is
on the Jessamine County line and the post office, established on October
24, 1876 was first in postmaster Thomas Jones' store in Jessamine County.
It was later moved a short distance over the line to Fayette County where
it operated through April 1906. The East and West branches of Hickman
Creek meet in Jessamine County, some 2½ miles below the post office, to
form the main stream which joins the Kentucky River just above Camp
Nelson. The pioneer Baptist preacher, William Hickman, was the name
source.

On April 26, 1877 the Bourbon County post office of Massie's Store,
which had been established in December 1876, was moved a short distance
over the Fayette County line to Andrew A. Skinner's shop. It then took
the name of Skinners Shop with Skinner as its postmaster. In 1880
Skinner had the name changed to Muir for it was to serve Muir Station on
the Kentucky Central (later L&N) Railroad. This station and the village
that grew up around it, half a mile from the county line and 8¼ miles
ene of the Court House was probably named for the family of pioneer John
Muir and may have been a part of his 2,600 acre Revolutionary War grant.
The Muir post office closed in May 1951.[14]

A local landowner, Dr. F.M. Green (or Greene) may have given his name to the Greendale Station on the old Cincinnati Southern Railroad, where the tracks are crossed by the present Spurr Road (Ky 1979), five miles north of the Court House. The Greendale post office, established on March 17, 1879, with Thomas Nichols Faulconer, postmaster, served the small community there till 1957. Greendale was perpetuated in the name of the Kentucky House of Reform, a juvenile detention home that opened half a mile west of the station and post office in 1897. By the time it closed in October 1971 this institution was known as Kentucky Village. The following June the 300 acre site became home to the Blackburn Correctional Complex, a pre-release facility and minimum security state prison.

The Russell Cave post office was established by Benjamin F. White on April 20, 1879 in his store at the junction of the Ironworks and Russell Cave Roads, a site then known as Kearneys Crossroads. It was named for the cave, 1½ miles northeast (just north of where the present Huffman Mill Road joins the Russell Cave Road) and nearly seven miles nne of the Court House. This cave was on land first settled by Col. William Russell (1758-1825), a Revolutionary War veteran and Indian fighter who later represented Fayette County in the Kentucky Legislature. The area around the cave, which overlooks North Elkhorn Creek, was a popular antebellum site for picnics and political rallies. Nothing in the immediate vicinity of the post office survived its closing in August 1900. The cave has long been sealed and most of that area is now horse farms.

In the northeast corner of the county, in the vicinity of the old Union Church of Christ (established in 1823), part of Jacob Sidener's 1400 acre farm was divided among his eleven children. Son Jacob, Jr's. 190

acre share was called Union Dale (at least by 1860).  In March 1883,
Jacob Jr. (1824-1891) established a post office in his grocery store,
half a mile southwest of the church.  When he couldnt call it Milward
(for a prominent Fayette County family) he offered his own family name.
Nine months later (in December 1883) he had the name changed to Loradale
[lahr/a/dāl] for the Lora Dale Lodge #28 of the Good Templars which
occupied space on the second floor of the store building and which
Jacob Jr. served as Noble Grand.  A community that began to develop
around the church, store, and post office was first called Old Union.
Around 1900 some of the Sidener family land was sold to L.R. Huffman
who subdivided it, calling his new community the Huffman Subdivision.
Though the post office closed in January 1901 the community as Loradale
still centers at the church, just south of the junction of Russell Cave
and Carrick Roads, 11¼ miles nne of the Court House.

One of Fayette's two Frogtowns[15] was an early settlement just north
of the junction of Armstrong Mill and Tates Creek Roads, 4½ miles south
of the Court House and a part of the present Gainesway Subdivision.  The
local post office, which Archibald Logan Hamilton established on March 2,
1888 was called Kirklevington [kirk/lehv/əŋ/tən].  For awhile, after
Lafayette's 1825 visit to Kentucky, the community may also have been
called Fayetteville, but this is not certain.  The story goes that, on
this site, some early travelers, stopping for the night on the banks of
West Hickman Creek, were kept awake by the continuous croaking of frogs.
Hamilton acquired some land here in the 1880s and established a horse
farm to which he gave the name Kirklevington for the church his family
had worshipped at back in their native Scotland.  The post office, which
closed in 1900, took this name.  The name survives in Kirklevington Drive

and Park, west of Tates Creek Road. Frogtown's major claim to fame is as the birthplace, in 1807, of Missouri's Sen. David Rice Atchison, the so-called "President for a Day."

The inexplicable name of Avon is now applied to two stores and a linear settlement of homes scattered along the Briar Hill and Haley Roads, about seven miles east of the Court House. It's the service center for the Lexington Blue Grass Ordinance Depot, a mile from the Bourbon Co. line. Before the Federal Government established the depot in 1941, the name identified the hamlet centering at the Avon Station of the Kentucky Union (now L&N) Railroad which opened in 1888 where Briar Hill Road crosses the tracks, a site at the southeast corner of the Ordinance Depot. On December 3, 1890 J. Howard Weathers, whose family long owned that whole section, established the Avon post office. It closed in April 1913.

The shortest lived post office in the county was Horeb located in the vicinity of the Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church at the junction of the Ironworks and Mt. Horeb Roads, 6½ miles north of the Court House. The office operated only from August 25 to mid November 1892 with David A. Coyle, its only postmaster. The church, established in 1827 by the Rev. Charles Phillips and named for the biblical Mt. Horeb, occupied a structure erected that year and replaced in 1926. It still stands.

The Elk Chester post office was established on December 10, 1892 by Patterson Steele in the depot of the Elk Chester Station of the Louisville Southern Railway, just east of the mouth of Manchester Branch of South Elkhorn Creek and 8½ miles west of the Court House. The name was obviously a combination of the two stream names; the branch headed just east of the Keeneland Race Track barns. The office closed in April 1928.

Another post office serving a C&O station was <u>Brighton</u>. This operated from October 25, 1894 through May 1935 about where the present Man-O-War Blvd. joins Bryant Road and crosses the since abandoned railroad tracks, 5½ miles ese of the Court House. The name's origin remains unknown.

From June 21, 1895 to May 1899 Henry H. Cardwell operated the <u>Ellerslie</u> post office [<u>ehl</u>/ərz/lee] on the site of the present Lexington Mall, just north of the junction of Richmond and New Circle Roads, three miles southeast of the Court House. It was named for the nearby two story brick home built by Gen. Levi Todd in 1787 and the two nearby reservoirs that had recently been formed to supply Lexington's water by the damming of West Hickman Creek. Todd (1756-1807), who may have been one of the party of hunters that gave Lexington its name and was the county's first court clerk, named his estate for his family's ancestral home in Scotland. The ancient village of <u>Elderslie</u> (early <u>Ellirslie</u>) is in Renfrewshire, near Paisley, west of Glasgow, and gave its name to two other American post offices, in Maryland and Georgia. Todd's home remained the residence of several distinguished Fayette families until 1939. It was torn down in early 1947.

Another inexplicably named post office serving a railroad station was <u>Montrose</u>, from August 27, 1896 to April 1906, where Briar Hill Road crosses the L&N tracks, 5½ miles ene of the Court House. The name was later applied to Dr. M.E. Johnston's nearby horse farm.

The <u>Shannondale</u> post office served the hamlet of <u>Little Texas</u> from February 5, 1898 to May 1901. This community centers at the junction of Military and Fort Springs Roads, on Shannons Run, for which it was named, some ten miles wsw of the Court House. The run, a South Elkhorn Creek

tributary draining the southwest part of the county, was probably named
for pioneer Hugh Shannon who had an improvement and mill on South Elkhorn.
The community was founded as Shannondale in the late nineteenth century
but is said to have come by its Little Texas name as the result of the
conventional greeting "Here comes Texas" when the local baseball team
would arrive for its games in a covered wagon.

Samuel Moore was the only postmaster and probably the name source of
the shortlived Moore post office (May 23, 1899 to March 1900) which may
have been located at or near the junction of the Spears and Jacks Creek
Roads.  Nothing else seems to be known of this office except that when
it closed, its papers were inexplicably sent to Logana, several miles
into Jessamine County.

Fayette's last established post office was Nave which, from March 18,
to mid September 1901, served the community of Coletown.  When post-
master-designate Walter Brooking's preferred name, Coletown, was rejected
by postal authorities, he offered the name of an important bluegrass
family, descendants of the pioneer brothers, Leonard and Peter Nave of
Jessamine County.  Coletown, one of Fayette's black communities, centers
at the junction of East Hickman (Walnut Hill) Road and Shelby Lane, 5 3/4
miles sse of the Court House.  It was named for a former slave, Milly Cole,
who, in 1843, had heired ten acres in that vicinity from Sarah Johnson,
sister of her former master.  On Milly's death in 1868, the land was
divided equally among her three children who were joined by other families
to found the settlement.

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Of Fayette County's twenty seven post offices, nine were named for local or area persons or families; four referred to distant places; and to eleven were transferred names of nearby places or features (three of these were creeks and fourth was a combination of the names of two local streams; three were estates or buildings, two were churches, one was a lodge, and one was a cave). The origins of three (Montrose, Avon, and Brighton) are still unknown.

Distances given for the post offices in this article are road miles from the court house in downtown Lexington. The main Lexington post office is no longer downtown, having recently moved to a site between Newtown and Georgetown Roads, just beyond New Circle Road.

FOOTNOTES

1. This figure has been disputed as an undercounting of Fayette's 1900 population. An unofficial revised count later that year of 233,000 was not accepted by the Census Bureau and its original figure stands.

2  This account was reported in an unsigned article in the July 29, 1809 issue of Kentucky Observer and Reporter, a Lexington newspaper published by William Worley.

3. According to an interview with Walter Bullock, Draper Mss. #11CCC180. Both accounts are recorded in Charles R. Staples' History of Pioneer Lexington, 1939, Pp. 7-8

4. Though Daniel Boone was a notoriously indifferent speller, he did not, as is commonly believed, omit the "e" from his name. As the late nineteenth century Kentucky historian, George R. Ranke pointed out, Boone was consistent throughout his adult life  in signing his name Boone. Other authorities, most recently the University of Kentucky's Joe Nickell, who discusses this

at some length in his <u>Ambrose Bierce is Missing</u>, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1992, P. 79ff.  Apparently the people who petitioned for the post office were the "indifferent spellers".  The omission of the "e" has been traced back to Boone's first biographer and Kentucky's first alleged historian, John Filson.

5.  The spelling of this pioneer family's name has also been inconsistent. W.R. Jillson (in his <u>Pioneer Kentucky</u>, 1934, P. 73) refers to the two brothers John and Jacob <u>Boofman</u> and their <u>Boofman's Old Station</u> on <u>Boofman's Fork</u> of Boone's Creek.  But <u>Boffman</u> was the spelling used by one John's descendants by 1810.  And <u>Baughman,</u> the name recorded on contemporary maps and which is now accepted by the US Board on Georgraphic Names, has been traced back to early Fayette County land deeds.

6.  Robert M. Rennick, <u>Kentucky Place Names</u>, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1984, P. 9, from an interview with Burton Milward.

7.  This rail line was built by the Cincinnati Southern which, in 1881, leased it to the Cincinnati New Orleans and Texas Pacific (now Southern Railway) which has operated it ever since.

8.  This railroad actually was intended eventually to reach some point on the Ohio River, probably Louisville.  It later became a part of the L&N system.

9.  Martha Davis, DAR manuscript on Fayette County Place Names, 1940, P. 9

10.  I-75 crosses the Kentucky River on a separate bridge, less than ¼ mile below the Clays Ferry Bridge.

11.  According to another tradition, the place was first called <u>Slipperyway</u> (which was corrupted to <u>Slipaway</u> and then to <u>Slickaway</u>) after a horse lost its footing on an icy road and fell into the creek killing its rider.  The slickness of the ice could have given rise to <u>Slickaway</u>.  But this too is still just a story.

12. Undated descriptive brochure on the restored mansion.

13. Jacob S. Foley was the first postmaster.

14. Robert M. Rennick, "The Post Offices of Bourbon County, Ky."
LaPosta, Vol. 30 (3), July 1989, Pp. 66-72, 70

15. The other Frogtown is near the Woodford County line, just south of
US 60.

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8.  REFORM- 6/13/1854, Charles W. Castleman; Disc. 3/3/1857;

9.  WAVELAND- 12/19/1855, Henry J. Kennedy; Disc. 5/6/1856;

10. CHILESBURGH- 5/16/1863, Mrs. Alice McGrady; 5/20/1865,
    Cornelius Murphy.... 4/29/1903, Aristus N. Warnock;
    1/10/1908, John F. Lynch....
    5/16/17, miss mary E. Disc. 11/15/1954 (m. to /ex)
    Forney;

11. SOUTH ELKHORN- 7/7/1871, Jacob S. Foley; Disc. 9/17/1874;
    Re-est. 10/26/1874, Franklin Spencer; 2/18/1898,
    Alexander Foley; 6/5/1901, David C. Elkin; Disc. 6/24/
    1904, effective 7/14/1904 (papers to Lexington);

12. SLICKAWAY- 3/8/1872, Levi Rice; Disc. 1/6/1875; Re-est.
    2/1/1875, Wm. S. Murray; name changed to Fort Spring,
    1/29/1886, Wm. S. Murray; 10/12/1888, Harlow Spencer....
    2/15/1901, Younger B. Stone; Disc. 7/16/1903, effective
    7/31/1903 (papers to Pisgah);

13. EAST HICKMAN- 10/24/1876, W.P. Kimball; 11/23/1876, Thomas
    Jones.... 5/8/1901, Allen S. Foley; Disc. 4/11/1906,
    effective 4/30/1906 (mail to Nicholasville, Jessamine Co.);

14. MASSIES STORE- 12/18/1876, J.S. Fishback; name changed to
    Skinners Shop, 4/26/1877 when it moved from Bourbon Co.
    to Fayette Co. with Andrew W. Skinner as postmaster;
    name changed again to Muir, 12/20/1880, Andrew W. Skinner;
    4/8/1886, James W. Woolums....
    c 7/1922, mrs. Louise Penrod; Disc 1951 5/31/1951 (m. to lex)

15. DONERAIL- 3/17/1879, F. Squire C. Gaines; 12/20/1882,
    Benjamin Quick.... 1/22/1924, Walter S. Gum; (...) 9/30/1958
    Disc 12/31/1958 ← Pearl R. Rawlins
    2/18/36, mefford S. Rawlins;

16. GREENDALE- 3/17/1879, Thomas W. Faulconer; 6/12/1882,
    Beatty R. Spurr....
    Disc. 12/31/1957 (m to /ex)

10/16/1924, mrs. Ada Byers; 12/13/50, mrs. Bessie F. mcKenney; 3/31/52,
mrs. margaret S. Pemberton, 7/15/55, mrs. Hester F. Larkin;

17. RUSSELL CAVE- 4/30/1879, Benjamin F. White; 2/17/1880,
    Haney (or Harvey-?) N. Gregg.... 6/15/1900, John W.
    Harris; Disc. 8/10/1900, effective 8/15/1900 (papers
    to Lexington);

18. SIDENER- 3/6/1883, Jacob Sidener, Jr.; name changed to
    Loradale, 12/12/1883, Jacob Sidener, Jr.; 7/29/1891,
    James P. Sidener; .... 9/18/1897, Ira Parks; Disc.
    1/10/1901, effective 1/31/1901 (papers to Centerville);

19. KIRKLEVINGTON- 3/2/1888, Archibald L. Hamilton; 9/15/
    1891, Oscar N. Featherston....

    Disc 1900

20. AVON- 12/3/1890, J. Howard Weathers; 5/27/1895, Nathan G.
    McDonald; 9/6/1910, Lawrence Hildreth; Disc. 4/15/1913
    (mail to Hutchison);

21. HOREB- 8/25/1892, David A. Coyle; Disc. 11/15/1892 (mail
    to Lexington);

22. ELK CHESTER- 12/10/1892, Patterson (?) Steele; 8/11/1896,
    Charles C. Patrick; .... 3/23/1926, Mrs. Lisle B. Steele;
    Disc. effective 4/30/1928 (mail to Lexington);

23. BRIGHTON- 10/25/1894, Thomas B. Adams; 7/14/1906, Walter
    S. Gum; 7/24/1919, Fred S. Bunnell;....
    5/1924, geo. w. noble; ____ Disc. 5/31/35 (m. to lex.)

24. ELLERSLIE- 6/21/1895, Henry H. Cardwell; Disc. 5/12/1899
    (papers to Lexington);

25. MONTROSE- 8/27/1896, Wm. P. Haney (?); 2/23/1899, Benj.
    F. Bronaugh; Disc. 3/14/1906, effective 4/14/1906 (mail
    to Lexington);

26. SHANNONDALE- 2/5/1898, John S. Lusby; 7/25/1901, George
    H. Smith; Disc. 9/26/1901, effective 10/15/1901 (papers
    to South Elkhorn);

27. MOORE- 5/23/1899, Samuel Moore; Disc. 2/20/1900, effective
    3/15/1900 (papers to Logana, Jessamine Co.);

28. NAVE- 3/18/1901, Walter Brooking; Disc. 9/6/1901, effective
    9/14/1901 (papers to East Hickman);

see
Peter
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