

✓ KALER (Graves Co.): [Kā/lər] (Symsonia). This hamlet with extinct post office on KY 131, less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile e of the West Fork of Clarks River and 10 air miles nne of Mayfield, was named for a local family. Its post office, established April 4, 1883 by James H. Carter, operated until 1905. Today a large grocery and sawmill serve the area and local families secure their mail from the Hickory post office,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  road miles sw. [Lon Carter Barton, interview, 8/5/1977] <sup>1228</sup>

✓ KALIOPI (Leslie Co.): [Kael/ee/oh/pee] (Hyden West). An active post office and store at the mouth of Devils Jump Branch of Hell for Certain Creek, 2½ miles from the confluence of the latter and the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River, and 5 air miles nnw of Hyden. The local post office was first called Omarsville [Oh/mahrz/vihl] when established Feb. 27, 1929 at the mouth of Mill Branch of Hell for Certain, about a mile below the present site. The first postmaster, Lilbern W. Woods is said to have named it for the son of Elmer Huff, a Republican Party official at that time. After several brief changes in location to sites on nearby Big Fork, Sam Pilatos (Palatous) moved the post office to his store at the present site--what was then known as Mouth of Devils Jump Branch--and, at his request, it was renamed Kaliopi on March 1, 1945 for his mother back in their native Greece. The name of the 5 mile long Hell for Certain Creek [Hehl far Sæt/en] which joins the Middle Fork River 8 miles below (n of) Hyden, is certainly as old as the county itself. Among the numerous accounts of this name is this: After a heavy rain two travelers are said to have found the swollen stream difficult to maneuver. When one exclaimed to the other "This is Hell", the other replied "For certain." [(1) Robt. Epperson, letter to me, 4/12/1980; (2) Floyd D. Baker, interview, 4/23/73]

1059  
1223

✓ KAYJAY (Knox Co.): [Kā/djā] (Kayjay). At this site on KY 225 and the mouth of Tye Fork of Brush Creek, a mile from the Bell Co. line and 8 air miles s of Barbourville, Nimrod Lunsford established a post office on Nov. 2, 1892 and called it Lunsford [Luhnʒ/fərd]. It was discontinued in 1908. On April 9, 1931 the office was re-established as Kayjay, a name derived from the initials of the Kentucky-Jellico Coal Co. which had opened a mine there the year before. The mine and a local coal loading depot are gone and only a store and a rural branch of the Barbourville post office now serve the community of some 150 residents. [Philip Fox, Sr., in letter to me, 6/27/1978]<sup>1068</sup>

✓ KEATON (Johnson Co.): [Kee/tən] (Redbush). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 469 and Keaton Fork of Blaine Creek (at the mouth of Noisy Branch),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the Lawrence Co. line, and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  air miles nw of Paintsville. The post office was established May 17, 1900 with Sarah A. Holbrook, postmaster, and named for a local family. [J.K. Wells, interview, 8/30/1980]<sup>14</sup> 11

✓ KEAVY (Laurel Co.): [Kee/vee] (London SW, Vox). A hamlet with an active post office and some 300 residents along KY 312, 9 air miles ssw of London. According to local tradition, when the residents learned they were to be given their own post office, they decided that each should have a chance to suggest a name and the best among them would be sent to Washington. Add Karr, sitting in the local store, happened to spot the word "Keavy" on a box on one of the shelves. This was the name of a brand of shoes or of the company that made them. The name somehow attracted him and he proposed it and it was the name submitted to the postal authorities. The office was established July 17, 1888 with Isaac R. Storm, postmaster. [(1) Mae Hart, student at Union Coll., term paper for Leonard Roberts, 1957; (2) "The Logan Ewell Stories" col. in the SENTINEL ECHO, 2/16/1967] 544.903

✓ KEEFER (Grant Co.): [Keef/er] (Lawrenceville). This 19th century crossroads trade center and post office, 1½ mile from the Owen Co. line, and 7 air miles ssw of Williamstown, was settled before 1820 and first called Priceburg for John Price, the pioneer storekeeper. It is not known when the Keefer name was first applied to the place but it did identify the post office in operation from 1889 to 1903 and derived from the many kieffer pear trees that still grow around the local church and cemetery. It's been said <sup>SP?</sup>

that at least part of the community was once nicknamed Struts-  
ville for on Sunday afternoons well dressed young men would strut with their girl friends up and down the dusty road. The area is now served by the post office at Corinth, 6 road miles se. [(1) Opa Morgan, etal., interview, 4/30/1978; (2) article on early hist. of Keefer, in the GRANT HERALD, 2/5/1953, repro. in GRANT CO. SESQUICENT. Souvenir Prog., 8/23-9/1970, Pp. 10-11; (3) Mike Ellis, TP for Mrs. Hazel Ogden's English class, Grant Co. H.S., 1963-4, compiled by her in ms. form, 5/1965, and donated to the Co. Libr.] <sup>SP?</sup>

.1342

✓ KEENE (Jessamine Co.): Keen (Keene). A village of some 300 residents with store and active post office, at the junction of KY 169 and 1267 less than 2 miles from the Woodford Co. line and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  air miles nw of Nicholasville. The village that grew up around a stone mill built in 1794 was laid out in 1813 as North Liberty. Its post office, though, was established July 14, 1830 and named Keene by Ephraim Carter, the first postmaster, and Harvey Huggins, the storekeeper, for their hometown in New Hampshire. By this name it was incorporated in 1844. The medicinal qualities of a local sulphur spring, discovered in 1848-9, led to the development of a popular and flourishing summer resort. However, sometime after the Civil War the community's white families began to move away and their homes were sold to Negroes who today make up almost 90 per cent of the population. [(1) Bennett H. Young, A HIST. OF JESS. CO. 1898, P. 188; (2) Mrs. Hal Williams, "Railroad Bypassed Keene, Spelling Doom as Gay Watering Place for Blue Grass" LEX. LEADER 3/24/1962, P. 6:2-4] 240, 817

✓ KELAT (Harrison Co.): [Kee/laet] (Kelat). This hamlet at the junction of KY 1032 and 1744, 8½ air miles n of Cynthiana, was called Fairview when James R. Brannock arrived at the site in 1873 and opened his store. When he applied for a post office in that name in 1884 he learned that it was already in use. A local teacher, T.J. Smith, asked to submit a unique name, chose Kelat, a city in the obscure Asian country of Baluchistan. By this name the office opened on March 20, 1884 with Zeb M. Kenady as postmaster. It closed in 1905 with its papers sent to Berry, road 4.3/miles w. The Brannock store remains at its original site just across the road from the Fairview Baptist Church which preserves the community's original name. [(1) J.W. Brannock, ms HIST. OF KELAT, 1976, (2) Mrs. Floyd Barnes, interview, 11/12/1977] 859, 1227

✓ KELLACEY (Morgan Co.): [Kehl/a/see] (Ezel). A settlement with extinct post office, 3/4 mile up Tarkiln Branch of the Licking River and 6½ air miles wnw of West Liberty. The post office was established May 22, 1922 with Ada Cox, postmaster, and named for the brothers Kelly and Asa Cox. [Mrs. Geneva Thompson, t.p. for Geo. Boswell, MSU, 1965] 980

✓ KENNEDY (Christian Co.): [Kihn/ə/dee] (Oak Grove). Now only a trailer park on KY 115,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the Tennessee state line and 13 air miles sse of Hopkinsville, marks the site of what was only a depot and cattle pen, store and shortlived post office on the defunct Clarksville & Princeton branch of the L&N Railroad. Both station and post office (the latter established Jan. 2, 1889) were named for David Newton Kennedy of Clarksville, Tenn., the president of the Northern Bank of Tennessee and the Clarksville Board of Trade and a stockholder of the Indiana Alabama & Texas Railroad that, by 1887, had become the L&N's Clarksville & Princeton branch. [Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977] 1403

✓ KENSEE (Whitley Co.): [Kehn/see, Kehn/zee] (Jellico West):

This extinct post office and coal camp on Pigeon Roost Creek, a branch of Clear Fork of Cumberland River,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile w of US 25W and 8 air miles s of Williamsburg, was probably named for its location  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Tennessee state line. The post office, established June 26, 1884 with James W. Fox, postmaster, closed in 1917 and residents in the vicinity of the Kensee Church now get their mail from the Jellico post office, 2 road miles s. [Eugene Siler, interview, 6/23/1978]

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COUNTY:

✓ KENTON [Kɪn/ˈtɒn]. 165 sq. miles. Pop. 132,000. Seat: Independence. Established in 1840 from part of Campbell Co. and named for Simon Kenton (1755-1836), Kentucky pioneer, scout, and Indian fighter. Kentucky's 3rd largest county in population, it contains the state's 4th largest city, Covington, across the Ohio River from Cincinnati.

✓ KENTONTOWN (Robertson Co.): [Kihn/tən/town] (Piqua). Now but a hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of US 62 and KY 1521,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  air miles sw of Mt. Olivet, this community was chartered in 1795 as Newtown and was thus the first settlement in the future Robertson Co. Since it had been laid out by John Kenton, brother to famed frontiersman, Simon Kenton, it was later renamed in John's honor. The post office was in operation as Kentontown at least by 1830. It closed in 1918 and Mt. Olivet now furnishes mail service. [Lucien Robinson, interview; 4/22/1972, 4/16/1978] 1365

✓ KENVIR (Harlan Co.): [Kehn/vər] (Evarts). A coal mining town with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 800, on KY 215, 3 miles up Yocum Creek from its confluence with Clover Fork of the Cumberland River, and 8 air miles e of Harlan. It was founded in 1919 by the Black Mt. Coal Corp. and probably refers to its proximity to the Kentucky-Virginia state line, 3½ miles e. The post office was moved from Dizney, 2 miles e, to this site on Jan. 3, 1921 with Roscoe F. Weaver, postmaster. [B.W. Whitfield, letter to me, 5/11/1979] 1173

✓ KESSINGER (Hart Co.): [Kā/sihŋ/ər] (Munfordville). A hamlet extending for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile along KY 88, 3 air miles nw of Munfordville, whose post office, established July 12, 1887, was named for its first postmaster, Jacob Kessinger, or his family. The office closed in 1963 but the community's 50 or so farm residents are still served by 2 local stores on a Munfordville rural route. [Roy A Cann, ms. hist. of Hart Co., 1971, P. 22] 863

✓ KETTLE (Cumberland Co.): [Kehd/əl] (Frogue). An active post office serving the entire south<sup>ern</sup> end of the county is located at the junction of KY 485 and 449, on a high ridge 5 air miles s of Burkesville. It was established (~~probably-at-a-point-further-west~~) July 22, 1881 with John M. Bridgefarmer, postmaster, probably at a point further w, above the head of the creek for which it was named. The county's late historian, J.W. Wells offered this account of the naming of the creek in the late 18th century: "A number of prospectors had come to that part of the county and, night overtaking them, they pitched their tent on the banks of the new creek, spread down their bedding, stacked their cooking vessels close to their place of rest, and reclined for the night. One of the men...awoke from a horrible dream of having spent the night with their kettle under his head....He arose on the next morning and related his (dream) to his comrades. After a jovial catechizing by the members of the party, they fell on the name for the camp. Hence the name of the creek." The Kettle area was ~~was~~ long known for its timbering and sawmill operations. One the county's 3 graded schools is located  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile down KY 449 from the post office. [(1) J.W. Wells, HIST. OF CUMB. CO. 1947, Pp. 152-4, 185; (2) R.N. Smith, interview, 9/22/1978] 223, 1385

✓ KETTLE ISLAND (Bell Co.): [Kehd/al Ah/land] (Balkan).

A station on the Straight Creek Branch of the Cumberland Valley Division of the L&N Railroad, 6 rail miles ene of Pineville. The Kettle Island post office, established March 15, 1912, with Thomas B. Hail, postmaster, and which still serves one of the oldest coal towns in eastern Kentucky, is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile up Kettle Island Branch of Straight Creek,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  air miles ene of Pineville. According to one tradition, local women used to do the family wash with a community keetle on a small island in the creek where water and brushwood were plentiful. A more likely explanation is that some early hunters used an old iron keetle found buried on the island as a landmark to guide their friends to good places to hunt or settle. In either case, the name was applied in pioneer days, long before the coal town, railroad station and post office were established. While some mining continues in the area, the community is now mostly one of retired persons. [(1) "Our Station Names" L&N EMPLOYES' MAG. 6/1949, P. 18, 9/49, P. 15; (2) Edward S. Bell, <sup>Wilson</sup> tape, 11/27/1978] 736, 1416

✓ KEVIL (Ballard Co.): [Kehv/əɪ] (LaCenter). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 275 residents on the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and US 60,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the McCracken Co. line and 13 air miles ne of Wickliffe. The post office was established Sept. 4, 1903 with Robert A. Russell, postmaster, and named for R.U. Kevil, local landowner. The Kevil City Improvement Co. sold lots for the creation of a town there. It boomed in the early 1950s when the atomic energy plant was being built nearby. [Chas. R. Geveden, "Profiles of Ballard Co. Communities" in the Purch. Ed. of the MAYFIELD MESS. 12/27/69, P.D4:6] 445

✓ KEYSBURG (Logan Co.): [Keez/bergh] (Allensville). A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 96 and 102, only  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the Tennessee state line and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  air miles ssw of Russellville. One of the oldest communities in the county, it was settled around 1802 and named for Capt. John Keys, an early resident. The post office was established as Keysburgh June 14, 1834 with Samuel P.V. Gillespie, postmaster, and operated with several intermissions until 1906. Keysburg's location on an interstate stage route and incorporation in 1837 led to its prosperity as the county's second largest town with some 700 residents. Its fall from prominence came with the location of the L&N Railroad's Memphis Branch 6 miles n. Now there are fewer than 100 residents and they depend on the Allensville post office,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  road miles nw, for their mail service. [(1) Stratton, PLACE NAMES OF LOGAN CO. 2nd ed. 1947, n.p.; (2) Edw. Coffman, THE STORY OF LOGAN CO., 1962, P. 264] 42,206

✓ KIDDS STORE (Casey Co.): [Kihdz Stawr] (Hustonville). A rural settlement, now all but extinct, at the junction of US 127 and KY 906, about a mile from the Lincoln Co. line and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  air miles nne of Liberty. The post office, established March 30, 1887, was named by and for its first postmaster, storekeeper, and gristmill operator, Elias H. Kidd. It closed in 1954 and the local store and school were torn down to make way for US 127. Residents now get their mail from Hustonville,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  road miles ne. [Gladys & Otis C. Thomas, interview, 9/21/1978] <sup>1397</sup>

✓ KIDDVILLE (Clark Co.): [Kihd/vəl] (Levee). A once thriving village at the junction of KY 974 and 1960,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile w of Lubegrud Creek and the Montgomery Co. line, and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  air miles e of Winchester. It was named for the family of William Burgess Kidd whose widow and 5 children had left Middlesex Co., Va. in 1818 and eventually settled at what, by the 1850s, had become an important trade center for a large farming area with plow and wagon, carding and woolen factories, distilleries, hotel, school, and a post office established July 16, 1842. Some <sup>time</sup> before 1850 it was suggested as the seat of a proposed new county to be created from parts of Clark, Montgomery, Estill, Madison and the present Powell Counties to be called Stuart Co. for Samuel G. Stuart, the area's leading citizen. It failed when the counties involved understandably objected to losing their territories. The post office closed in 1906 and while residents <sup>still</sup> enjoy the services of a local store their mail is brought by rural delivery from Mt. Sterling, 7 air miles nne in neighboring Montgomery Co. [(1) Kathryn Owen, interview, 6/1/1977; (2) "Clark Co. Chron." WINCH. SUN, 12/14/1922]

✓ KILDAV (Harlan Co.): [Kihl/dāv] (Evarts). This coal mining community on Clover Fork of the Cumberland River, 5½ air miles e of Harlan, was named for the Messrs. Killebrew and Davis of Nashville, Tenn. who opened the King Harlan Coal Co. mines there in 1916. The post office, since closed, was established May 17, 1916 with Squire M. Wheeler, postmaster. Mail is now secured from the Evarts post office, 1 road mile ne. [B.W. Whitfield, letter to me, 5/11/1979] 1173

✓ KINGS MOUNTAIN (Lincoln Co.): [Kihyz Mown(t)/ən] (Eubank, Halls Gap).  
An active post office, railroad station, and trade center at the junction of KY 501 and the Southern Railway, 10 air miles s. of Stanford. Though little of its early history is known, it's believed that the village of Kingsville (named for several local King families) preceded the building of the famed Kings Mountain Tunnel, .9 mile long that was completed for the then Cincinnati Southern Ry. in 1876. The tunnel through the formidable Muldraugh Hill (~~enabled-the-railroad-to~~) facilitated the completion of the railroad through Kentucky and led to the rapid growth of the town. The post office of Kings Mountain Station, established Oct. 29, 1877, with Sam'l. Carey, postmaster, was renamed Kingsville in 1887 and then became Kings Mountain in 1909. Meanwhile, at some point in the vicinity, perhaps at or near the site of the Pleasant Point Church, 1½ miles ne, another Kings Mountain post office had been established by Estes Marsh on June 19, 1874. In 1884 this was ~~relocated~~ moved and/or renamed Pleasant Point and was discontinued in 1906. (Old postal maps place the Pleasant Point post office at the approximate location of the church). In 1964 the Kings Mountain Tunnel was replaced by a new cut which bypassed it because the new piggyback flatcars were too high for the old tunnel. The tunnel is now closed. [LINC. CO. BICENT. 1775-1975, publ. by the Interior Journ. 1975, n.p.] 1448

✓ KINGSTON (Madison Co.): [Kihn/stən] (Moberly). A once thriving village (incorporated in 1872) but now a grocery, garage, school, and the homes of about 100 persons extending for about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile along US 421, 6 air miles sse of Richmond. The post office of Joes Lick, named for the stream several miles s, was moved to this site in 1846 and renamed either for Theodore King, the first storekeeper, or for Kingston-upon-Hull, England by an early settler who may have been a native of that city. When the Day Law (1904) prohibiting interracial education in Kentucky precluded continued attendance of black students at nearby Berea Academy, a school was opened for them at Kingston. It was discontinued with the opening of Lincoln Institute near Shelbyville in 1910. Since the closing of the Kingston post office in 1929, the community has been on a rural route out of Berea,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  road miles ssw. [(1) Jonathan T. Dorris & Maud Weaver Dorris, GLIMPSES OF HIST'Y. MAD. CO. KY. 1955, P. 67; (2) A.B. Davis, "Attorney at Richmond Relates Interesting Hist. of S.E. Mad. Co." LEX. LEADER, 2/8/1954] 57, 373

✓ KINGSWOOD (Breckinridge Co.): [Kihyz/wōod] (Kingswood). A village of some 150 residents whose homes extend along KY 232 and 79, e and s of their junction at a point 3 air miles sse of Hardinsburg. In Jan. 1906 John Wesley Hughes, the founder of Wilmore College in Jessamine Co., purchased 1000 acres at this site on which he established another college he called Kingswood for the school in England that the first John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, had established in 1748. On Aug. 29, 1907, storekeeper George L. Medler opened the Kingswood post office, since closed. In 1915 Hughes sold his school to its board of directors and returned to Wilmore. Four years later it was sold to the Pilgrim Holiness Church and was the site of its orphanage and senior college. Both were closed in the 1930s and the site is now a 100 acre commercial orchard run by Jim Spencer. Two churches and 2 stores now serve the local population whose mail comes from Harned, 2 road miles n. [(1) Bill Thompson, HIST. & LEG. OF BRECK. CO., KY., n.d., Pp. 69-71; (2) Ibid., interview, 9/28/1977] 214, 1398

✓ KINNICONICK (Lewis Co.): [Kihn/ee/ka/nihk] (Vanceburg).

A settlement with extinct post office named for its location 6 miles up<sup>one</sup>/of the most picturesque streams in Kentucky which heads almost at the Fleming Co. line and meanders in a generally ne direction for over 90 miles to the Ohio River at Garrison. For years locally referred to as "Kinney", the stream was early settled with mills and stores traced back to the late 1790s. At or near the site of the present Kinniconick community was Randville named for either Col. W.S. Rand or Jacob W. Rand, the latter having taught school there in the 1860s and maintained a post office called Kinny Mills (sic) from 1864 to 1865. On an intermittent basis, a Kinniconick post office had been in existence at various locations in the area at least since the 1820s and finally closed in 1955. Randville also had a post office from 1884 to 1914. [The Kinniconick community, at the mouth of Grassy Branch and the junction of KY 59 and 334, 4 air miles s<sup>which</sup> of Vanceburg, centers around a hotel /opened in the 1850s and now accommodates hunters by special arrangement at certain times of the year. The many summer camps that dotted the creek in that vicinity in the 1920s are now permanent residences.] The area is now on a Vanceburg rural route. According to historian, William M. Talley, the name Kinniconick may have been derived from a Shawnee word meaning "willow bark", a reasonable assumption since the area abounds in willow trees. The spelling "Connoconoque" appears on old French maps of the Ohio Valley which suggests that English and French explorers had adapted an Indian name to their own usage. Yet George R. Stewart in his American Place Names<sup>204</sup>

writes that the name refers to "a substitute for tobacco, or the plant producing it, used by various Indians and by frontiersmen, the actual plants differing in various parts of the country. It was applied to features, usually places where the plant was abundantly found....Though originally an Algonquian word, it got into English and French, and was distributed by speakers of those languages more than by Indians."<sup>204</sup> [(1) Mavity to Steel, 5/19/22; (2) Beulah Faye Lykins, interview, 6/20/1977; (3) Wm. M. Talley, "A Trip Down Kinniconick" LEWIS CO. HERALD, 11/16/1972; (4) Geo. R. Stewart, AM. P.N., P. 240] 204, 770, 1103, 1200

✓ KINO (Barren Co.): [Kee/noh, Kihn/oh] (Temple Hill). A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 1330, 2 miles from the Metcalfe Co. line and 7 air miles east of Glasgow. The post office, in operation from 1898 to 1910, is said to have been named by Al Shirley, an employee of the Lewis Ganter Drug Store in Glasgow, for a jar of powdered kino he had spotted on a store shelf. Kino, prepared from the dark reddish gum of certain tropical trees, was used in medicines and for the tanning of leather. [Article in the GLASGOW TIMES, c1937, found in the E.B. Terry Scrapbooks, Glasgow Publ. Lib. Book 17, P. 78] 448

✓ KIRKMANSVILLE (Todd Co.): [Kɪk/mənz/vihl] (Kirkmansville).

A village with extinct post office and some 150 residents at the junction of KY 106, 107, and 171, 1½ miles from the Christian Co. line, 2¼ miles from the Muhlenberg Co. line, and 13½ air miles nnw of Elkton. William Kirkman, a Virginian, is said to have arrived <sup>around</sup> 1800 in this area where, on March 5, 1828, he established the post office of Hoppers Tan Yard. This was discontinued in 1842, 8 years before his death. His son, Peter, for whom Kirkmansville is said to have been named, was a partner in a local store with Lafayette Bennett who had earlier bought out Ephraim McLean. McLean, who also owned a mill there, established a post office called McLean's Mill on Feb. 12, 1856. Bennett succeeded him as postmaster and later renamed the office Pleasant View and a month after this Peter Kirkman became postmaster. The office closed in Dec. 1864. These are believed to have been forerunners of the Kirkmansville post office which was established Feb. 23, 1867 with Micajah W. Grissam, postmaster. Incorporated in 1882, the town soon became a thriving community but it never recovered from a series of disastrous fires that started before World War II. The post office was discontinued March 10, 1967 and residents are now on an Elkton mail route. Oldtimers still refer to the community by its nickname of long standing--Graball [Ghraeb/awl] for the tendency of all early merchants to "grab all you had when you went in there to trade with them." [(1) Claude Hightower, interview, 7/24/1972; (2) Marion Williams, THE STORY OF TODD CO., KY., 1972, Pp. 261-64] <sup>225, 1304</sup>

✓ KIRKSEY (Calloway Co.): [K3.x/ee] (Kirksey). A modern, growing little crossroads village, 6 air miles nw of Murray, whose post office still serves the 150 residents and area farm families. The post office and community called Kirksey was originally located about 3/4 mile nw of its present site in the same building that had housed the earlier Radford post office (established May 14, 1857 by Jos. N. Radford). With the closing of the Radford office in 1860, this active trading center felt the loss of postal service which was not restored until Stephen Franklin Kirksey was able to re-establish it on July 14, 1871. However, he had apparently submitted his own name to the P.O. Dept. instead of Rosedale or Reedville, preferred by local factions, incurring their enmity to the extent that he had to leave after only 2 years in office. Jesse R. Wrather, who succeeded him on Aug. 11, 1873, moved the office to its present site at the jct. of KY 299 and 464 but kept the Kirksey name.

[Brown C. Tucker, interview, 8/4/1977] 1701

✓ KIRKSVILLE (Madison Co.): [Kox/val] (Kirksville). Serving a prosperous farming area is this village with a recently closed post office at the junction of KY 595 (the Poosey Ridge Rd.) and 1295, 7 air miles sw of Richmond. Originally called Centerville, it was renamed when the post office was moved from Silver Creek on July 31, 1845. The name change honored Samuel Kirkendall who had opened a store there in 1832. It was the home of the Rev. Milton Elliott's academy from 1882 to about 1900. [Jonathan Truman Dorris & Maud Weaver Dorris, GLIMPSES OF HIST'C. MAD. CO., KY. 1955, P. 67] 57.

✓ KIRKWOOD (Mercer Co.): [K3k/wood] (McBrayer). The name of this hamlet at the junction of KY 1987 and the Kirkwood and Gash Roads, 10 air miles nnw of Harrodsburg, denotes a "church in the woods" and, indeed, was named for the local Presbyterian church  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile s, amid the giant oaks, poplars, and elms. The post office was established Feb. 18, 1889 with John J.G. Bond, postmaster, and closed in 1906. This vicinity is now popularly called Tattletown [Taet/ɔl/town] which may be said to characterize the gossiping that was carried on at the local blacksmith shop. Mail service is provided from Bondville, 4 road miles e. [(1) Rebecca Conover, interview, 4/21/1978; (2) "Kirkwood Hist." unpub. ms. by J.B. Shely] 964,1264

✓ KIRKWOOD SPRINGS (Hopkins Co.): [Kirk/wood Springs] (Dalton). This community in a remote section of sw Hopkins Co., a little over a mile e. of the Tradewater River and the Caldwell Co. line, and 13½ air miles wsw of Madisonville, was named for James L. Kirkwood who, in the late 19th century, developed a health resort around the curative waters of a mineral spring. Though at its peak the community boasted two hotels, 3 stores, a church, school, post office (established Feb. 17, 1908), and some 20 homes, virtually nothing remains of it today. [ORIG. ATLAS AND HIST. DATA OF HOP. CO. KY. 1974, Pp. 48-9] 159

✓ KITTS (Harlan Co.): [Kihts] (Harlan). A coal town with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 800, on KY 38, just above the mouth of Kitts Creek (a branch of Clover Fork of the Cumberland River), . . . 1 air miles e of Harlan. The local mine was opened in 1912 by the Whitfields. Some say the town and its post office, established Jan. 4, 1913, were named for the Kitts family but others say they were named for a mule. [B.W. Whitfield, letter to me, 5/11/1979] <sup>1173</sup>

✓ KNIFLEY (Adair Co.): [Nihf/lee] (Knifley, Mannsville). Until the impoundment for the Green River Reservoir, this village was centered at the junction of KY 76 and 551, just w of Casey Creek and about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from its confluence with the Green River, and was  $10\frac{1}{2}$  air miles ne of Columbia. It was named for a local landowning family whose progenitor, Pennsylvania-born Philip Knifley (1777-1862) had arrived from the present Taylor Co. around 1814. The first store opened there in 1885 and the post office was established May 23, 1887 with Thomas R. Stults, postmaster. From 1965 to 1967 many families were forced to vacate their homes for the impoundment leaving only a few businesses n of the junction and moving the still active post office 2 miles n on KY 76 to a point less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the Taylor Co. line. [(1) Douglas Kane, "Lake Site Lies Empty in Adair Co." LCJ, 5/2/1967; (2) Henry Giles, interview, 3/22/1979; (3) Nancy Spires, "Knifley Was Part of Green Co. in Early 1800s" GREEN RIVER SPRITE, date-?; (4) Perrin, 4th ed., P. 172] 172, 522, 748, 1289

✓ KNOB LICK (Metcalfe Co.): [Nahb Lihk] (Sulphur Well). A hamlet with an active post office centering at the junction of KY 70 and 1243, 7 air miles nw of Edmonton. The place was settled at least by the 1790s as a part of a large tract granted Austin Allen for Revolutionary War service. Antioch, the name of the local church built about 1838, is said to have also been the first name of the community that developed around it. The post office, established June 10, 1848 as Knob Creek was renamed Antioch in 1851. It closed in 1857 but was re-established as Knob Lick on July 23, 1867 with Frank S. Ewing, postmaster, since, by then, the Antioch name had been pre-empted by a post office in Washington Co. It was named for a knob about a mile n of the post office site and a slash or lick s of the knob. From 2 springs s of the community Knob Creek flows in a northerly direction for about 3/4 mile only to disappear under a bluff. The church is still called Antioch and is presently on KY 70, 1/2 mile e of the junction. [(1) HIST. OF METCALFE CO., prepared by the Wolf Creek Dam Homemakers Dist., Met. Co., m.d. (c1949), n.p.; (2) Thomas L. Gill, pm, Knob Creek, Ky., in letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/20/1925] 232, 1193

COUNTY:

✓ KNOTT (Naht) 356 sq. miles. Pop. 17,871. Seat: Hindman.

Established in 1884 from parts of Floyd, Perry, Breathitt, and Letcher Co's. and named for J. Proctor Knott (1830-1911), Governor of Kentucky from 1883 to 1887.

✓ KNOTTSVILLE (Daviness Co.): [Nahts/vihl] (Maceo), A village of some 350 persons along KY 144 but centered at its junction with KY 1513, 9 air miles e. of Owensboro. It may first have been called Hearts Delight and renamed Knottsville for Leonard Knott, a Nelson Co. native who built the first home on the site in 1827. In that year Thomas Gore, another Nelson Countian, established the Gorham (sic) post office about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles e. of the present site of Knottsville, but a town laid out there by a Mr. Lang failed to develop. In 1833 storekeeper James Millay moved the post office to the Knottsville site and renamed it Nottsville (or at least it was spelled this way in postal records). Discontinued in 1834, it was re-established as Knottsville on June 29, 1837 by William Higdon. The village of Knottsville was laid out by Millay and Wm. R. Griffith in 1836 and incorporated in 1868. After an intermitten<sup>t</sup> existence, the post office closed for good in 1915 and mail is now delivered from Philpot,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  road miles sw. [HIST. OF DAVIESS CO. 1883, Pp. 614, 619, 598] 99

✓ COUNTY:

KNOX | Nahx. 373 sq. miles. Pop. 29,946. Seat: Barbourville.  
Est. in 1799 from part of Lincoln Co. and named for Gen'l. Henry  
Knox (1750-1806), officer in the Continental Army and President  
Washington's Secretary of War (1785-95). From Knox Co. were  
formed all of one and parts of 6 other counties.

✓ KONA (Letcher Co.): [Kohn/?] (Jenkins West). A deteriorating coal town with an active post office at the mouth of Boone Fork of the North Fork of the Kentucky River, 4½ air miles ne of Whitesburg, Kona is said to have been at or near the site of the so-called "Boone Settlement" on Boone Fork where Daniel Boone had camped during his 1780 visit to relatives in the vicinity. According to S.A. Mory, Sr. of the Elkhorn Coal Corp. at Kona, this name was applied by either the L&N Railroad or a member of the Potter family, the owners of much of the local land. On May 24, 1913 W.H. Potter succeeded in getting a post office established at the mouth of Boone and named it Mater, as suggested by his children who were studying Latin at the time. Martha Jane Potter, for whom the local school was named, was its first postmaster. By the Mater name it continued to be known until Nov. 1, 1925 when William H. Potter, then postmaster, had it changed to its present name. Sometime after the Mater office was established, Potter deeded the right-of-way to the L&N if their station would be built near his home. But the Mater name was rejected by the railroad and Lula, for one of Potter's daughters (who later became Mrs. Jesse Holbrooks of nearby Millstone) was suggested instead. This name lasted only until someone learned of another Lula, in Russell Co. The station was renamed Kona which the post office later adopted as well. But why Kona? The name may have been derived, for some unknown reason, from the Norwegian expression "Kona Mi", meaning "that old lady of mine". Yet Charles Hewatt, an officer of the Clinchfield Railroad Co. of Erwin, Tenn. some 30 years ago, felt that Kona could have

been named for a station on his railroad in North Carolina whose name, in turn, may have been an acronym of the symbols for potassium and Sodium (k) and (na), the major components of feldspar, a local product. Today there is little of the place to remind one of its more active days as a coal camp. [(1) FIRST TRIP, 1949, P. 16; (2) Wm. T. Cornett, interview, 12/24/1977; (3) R.R. South "Our Station Names" L&N EMPLOYEES MAG. 10/1949, P. 14 and 7/1950, P. 23] 74,740,1265

✓ KOSMOSDALE (Jefferson Co.): [Kahz/məs/dāl] (Kosmosdale). Never more than a hamlet, now with an extinct post office, in the vicinity of the Kosmos-Portland Cement Co. plant between the Dixie Highway (US 31w/60) and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, several hundred yards from the Ohio River,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the Bullitt Co. line and 18 air miles ssw of the court house in downtown Louisville. The post office was established July 20, 1854 as Grassy Pond for a local feature. It became River View (sic) in 1860 and finally Kosmosdale for the plant in 1905. Louisville now provides postal services. [Blaine Guthrie, interview, 4/4/78] <sup>1296</sup>

✓ KRAGON (Breathitt Co.): [Kra/ghan] (Quicksand). This extinct post office on KY 15, at the mouth of Big Branch of the North Fork of the Kentucky River, 3 air miles se of Jackson, was established Dec. 28, 1914 with Fern Ragon, postmaster. It was named for K. Ragon, the President of the Kentucky Wood Products Co. which had established a plant there in 1913.

["Our Station Names" L&N MAG. 12/1949, P. 17] 742

✓ KUTTAWA (Lyon Co.): [Kə/<sup>^</sup>tah/wə] (Eddyville, Grand Rivers).

This relocated 5th class city <sup>with an active post office</sup> and some 450 residents on US 60/641 is just sw of the relocated Eddyville (q.v.) It was founded and named at its original site, 1½ miles w of Old Eddyville, by Charles Anderson (who had been Ohio's Civil War governor) on land he had acquired in 1866. Historians dont seem to agree on the meaning of the name. Some suggest it is an Indian word for "beautiful" to describe the area that had attracted Gov. Anderson; or else it denotes a "city in the woods" which it also was. It may be derived from the Delaware or Shawnee word "Kuttaawaa" meaning "great wilderness", as suggested by John Mason Brown; and it may have been the Indian name for the Kentucky River. It may have first been spelled "Cuttawa" or even "Kittawa", allegedly the name of a Cherokee village in that area that had disappeared by 1755. The Kuttawa post office was established Sept. 20, 1872 by Andrew P. Conant, the first storekeeper, and the town was incorporated in that year. By the turn of the present century, it had become an important lumber products manufacturing center. In 1958 the U.S. Corps of Engineers acquired the entire business section and most of the residential property for its Barkley Lake impoundment and relocated the town on 300 acres a short distance w.

[ (1) ONE CENTURY OF LYONS CO. HIST., 1964, Pp. 87, 95-6; (2)

"Kuttawa--Founded in 1870, Still an Enjoyable Place to Live" EDDYVILLE HERALD-LEDGER, 4/24/1974 ] <sup>230, 527</sup>

✓ KYROCK (Edmonson Co.): [Kah/rahk] (Bee Spring). Little remains of the once thriving Kentucky Rock Asphalt Company's town on the Nolin River, 4½ air miles n of Brownsville which housed the plant and offices of the country's then largest rock asphalt operation. The town had been established in the early 20th century in what was then wilderness to maintain a labor supply imported by the Louisville-based firm which produced "Kyrock", a natural asphaltic paving material. By 1925 it had some 2000 residents. The Kyrock post office, which began operation on June 21, 1920, closed in 1955 and nearly all of the other institutions of a prosperous town closed down after the company ceased operations in 1958. One of the county's 3 elementary schools now is the Kyrock School on KY 259, 1½ miles w of the company town site. [(1) HIST. OF KY., Chi: S.T. Clarke Pub. Co., 1928, Vol. 3, P. 276; (2) Joe Creason, "A Water Wonderland" LCJ MAG., 8/26/1962, Pp. 40ff] 8, 349