

✓ NADA (LOMBARD POST OFFICE) (Powell Co.): [Na/dee, Na/duh, ^{of WVA.}
Luhm/bahrd] (Slade). Around 1911 the Dana Lumber Co. located a saw
mill at the junction of the old Lexington & Eastern Railway and
a spur line they ^{comprans} had just completed to the ^{haul timber from} (North Fork of the) upper
Red River ^{country} (to haul timber from that section.) A community for
their workers, which they called Nada (from the company's
name), was established around the mill. Now consisting of 2
stores, a church, and a number of homes, it extends for over ^{center at the jct. of} ~~ky~~ 77
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along KY 77 e of its junction with KY 15/11 (and the ^{+ 11/15.}
Mountain Parkway) and is ^{on the} ~~6~~¹⁰/₂ air miles ^{middle of the} ~~ese~~ of Stanton. The
post office serving this vicinity until ^{it closed in march} in 1968^x was estab-
lished as Lombard on March 18, 1901 at a site .8 mile nw of
Nada where another community had been founded at the terminus
of an earlier spur line constructed by J.T. Lombard to develop ^{timbering in}
another section n. of the Nork Fork. Lombard's spur
closed in 1909 and the depot and post office which bore his
name were moved to the Dana site in 1911.. [(1) Larry Meadows,
interview, 11/30/1977; (2) Ibid., letter to me, 2/7/1980] ^{1109, 1337}

x = John Dr. Murdoch, pbn

✓ NANCY (Pulaski Co.): [Naen/see] (Delmer, Faubush). A village with an active post office and over 300 residents extending w for over a mile along KY 80 from Mill Springs National Cemetery, 5½ air miles w of Somerset. First called Logans Crossroads for the family of William Harrison Logan (1811-1884), it is near the site of the Civil War Battle of Mill Springs. (q.v.) The post office was first established as Lincolnvillle for the late president on June 27, 1865 with Logan as the first postmaster. It was discontinued in 1875 and re-established on Sept. 4, 1884 as Nancy for Logan's wife, Nancy Lester Logan (1834-1896), the daughter of Vincent Lester. Serving briefly as postmaster herself she was succeeded by her son, Volantus K. Logan. The community is still a trading center for much of western Pulaski Co. and the site of ^{one of} the county system's 5 high schools. [(1) Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979; (2) "Name Places" by Jas. L. Tarter, LOCAL HIST. RES. issued by Somerset CC, UK, 1966, n.p.] 978,1410

✓ NAOMI (Pulaski Co.): [Nā/oh/mee, Nā/oh/mə, Nee/oh/mee, Nə/yoh/mə]
(Faubush). A hamlet at the junction of KY 761 and 1664, 9½ air
miles sw of Somerset. The post office, in operation from July
9, 1897 to 1962, was named for Naomi Trimble Tarter (1860-1898),
who is said to have run the office for her husband, storekeeper
Samuel Tarter, the first postmaster of record. With
a church and store it is now on a rural route from the Nancy post
office, 6 road miles ne. [Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979] 1410

✓ NAPFOR (Perry Co.): [Naep/fər] (Krypton). A former coal town and I&N Railroad station and now a hamlet with an active post office on the North Fork of the Kentucky River, opposite the mouth of Napier Branch, and 7 air miles nw of Hazard. It was established in 1917 by the Lincoln Coal Co. and named for the local Napier families and a Mr. Foreman, a company official. The post office has been in operation since Oct. 29, 1921 when Homer H. Givin was appointed its first postmaster. [R.R. South "Our Station Names" L&N EMPLOYEES MAG. 3/1950, P. 35] 747

✓ NAPIER (Leslie Co.): [Nā/pyx̄r] (Bledsoe). This hamlet with a recently closed post office on Greasy Creek, just below the mouth of John Miniard Branch, 1½ miles from the Harlan Co. line and 12½ air miles sse of Hyden, is in one of the most sparsely populated sections of the county. The post office was established June 6, 1902 with Felix G. Turner, postmaster, and named for a local family. [R.B. Campbell, interview, 5/27/1978] 1248

✓ NAPOLEON (Gallatin Co.): [Nə/poh/lyən] (Patriot). Kerry Spencer's store-garage, the Tenmile Church, and some homes are all that remain of a once prosperous 19th century trade center on the present K 16, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Grant Co. line and 6 air miles ese of Warsaw. Settled in the first decade of the 19th century, it was laid out and named about 1821 by Joseph Spencer Lillard, local merchant, thus resolving a disagreement on the choice of the name. While some preferred to call the new town Madisonville for President James Madison, others wished to show their gratitude for France's aid in our Revolution by naming it for her great leader. The post office of Conner's, established by Samuel Conner before 1831, was renamed Napoleon on Jan. 30, 1841, and the town was incorporated in this name the following month. The location of the railroad through nearby Glencoe in 1869 sent the town into an economic decline from which it never recovered. Since the Napoleon post office closed in 1912, Glencoe has provided mail service.

[Gypsy M. Gray, HIST. OF GAL. CO., KY. 1968, Pp. 75-6] 87

✓ NATLEE (Owen Co.): [Naet/lee] (New Columbus). Extinct post office and settlement where KY 607 crosses Eagle Creek, 2 miles from the Scott Co. line and 10½ air miles se of Owenton. Sometime before 1849 Nathaniel ("Nat") Lee, Sr. built a water-powered grist mill at this site. On June 2, 1849 his brother Grandison R. Lee, a physician, established the Lee's Mills (sic) post office there which, in 1854, was removed to a point 1½ miles ne and renamed New Columbus. The post office at the mill was re-established on Feb. 16, 1898 as Natlee 6 years after Nathaniel's death. This office was discontinued in 1905. [Article on the Big Eagle Creek country in the bicent. ed. of the OWENTON NEWS-HERALD, 7/4/1974, P. 6:1-8] 275

✓ NATURAL BRIDGE (Powell Co.): [Næch/ar/əl Brihdi] (Slade). In 1898, ^{Floyd Day built} the Mountain Central Railway (was built by Floyd Day) from a point near the mouth of Whittleton Branch (of Middle Fork) ^{The Red River} (of the Red River)--which he called Campton Junction--to the town of Campton, 12.3 miles se. At the junction, so-called for here the Mountain Central joined the Lexington & Eastern (later L&N) Railway, were the company's shop and depot which it shared with the L&E. At the mouth of Whittleton Branch was the post office of McCormick, established May 29, 1902, and homes and a commissary for the railroad's employees. This post office was renamed Natural Bridge in 1908 for by then the scenic bridge and the surrounding area had begun to be a tourist attraction, in time to supercede the community's original dependence on logging which had occasioned the construction of the railroad and the junction. Before 1910 the L&E had developed the area around the Natural Bridge which it then owned, as an attraction for rail excursions. With improved roads to Campton, the Mountain Central ceased its operations in 1928 and removed its tracks in 1931. Now at the old McCormick-Natural Bridge post office-commissary site, just e of KY 11, and 9 air miles se of Stanton, is the checking-in station at the entrance to the campgrounds at the Natural Bridge State Resort Park. [(1) Larry Meadows, interview, 11/30/1977; (2) Elmer E. Sulzer, GHOST RAILROADS OF KY. Pp. 31-2] 208, 1337

✓ NAZARETH (Nelson Co.): [Naez/rath] (Bardstown). The site of the Motherhouse of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth and of the former Nazareth College, almost a mile w of US 31e and 1½ air miles n of Bardstown, is now the home of Catherine Spalding Center, a multi-purpose conference and retreat facility. The Motherhouse has been located at this site since 1822 when it was moved from St. Thomas, 2 miles s of Bardstown, where the order was founded in 1812. Nazareth Academy, later College, established at St. Thomas 2 years later, was also transferred to the new site where it was chartered in 1829. Both order and college were obviously named for Jesus' home town. In 1860 when the Louisville & Bardstown (now L&N) Railroad was building through this area, permission was granted by the Sisters to run the right-of-way through their property. Since the Sisters later built the depot, the station was called Nazareth, as was the post office, established April 14, 1863 with Mother Columba Carroll, postmaster. For some reason this office closed the following month and did not reopen until 1888. It is still in operation.

[(1) Highway Marker, acc. to GUIDE, #896, P. 151; (2) R.R. South "Our Station Names" L&N EMPLOYEES MAG. 9/1949, P. 15; (3) Ellen Schneider, "Sense of Community..." CJ&T, 8/25/1974, P. B20:196; (4) Sr. Agnes Geraldine McGann, Archivist, Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, letter to me, 12/21/1979] 123, 702, 739, 1104

✓ NEAFUS (Grayson Co.): [Nā/fās] (Spring Lick). With never more than a store and a post office, this rural settlement is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile e of the junction of Ohio, Butler, and Grayson Co's. and 17 air miles wsw of Leitchfield. The post office was established April 2, 1900 with John M. Lykins, postmaster, and named for a local family. Only a few homes and the post office remain and even the Neafuses are gone. [Wm. Hughes, interview, 9/28/1977] 1307

✓ NEATSVILLE (Adair Co.): [Neets/vəl] (Knifley). This flourishing 19th century Green River town, where the present KY 206 crosses the river, 10½ air miles ne of Columbia, was named for the pioneer Neat family who probably settled here before 1810. Sometime before the First World War a destructive flood forced its relocation from the north to the south bank of the river. Relocation came a second time with the impoundment for the Green River Reservoir in the 1960s, and the community is now situated around Leland Grant's store on KY 206, ½ mile s of the river. Though the post office was established as Neatsville on March 13, 1844 with John S. Campbell, postmaster, the name was inexplicably spelled Neetsville from 1876 until the office was closed in 1886. [Bill Powell, "Some Wont Leave Neatsville..." LCJ, 9/5/1976, Pp. Al:5-6, 24:1-4] 669

✓ NEBO (Hopkins Co.): [Nee/boh] (Nebo). This 6th class city with an active post office and some 300 residents centering at the junction of US 41A and KY 502, 6½ air miles wnw of Madisonville, was founded by Virginia-born pioneer (ne 1794) Alfred Townes and named for the Biblical Mt. Nebo where Moses viewed the promised land. In his store he established the Nebo post office on Nov. 18, 1840. Before the end of the century, the town, incorporated in 1861, had become the world's second largest tobacco market with a population of 1100. A destructive fire later reduced it to its present status as a small farm trade center. [(1) ORIG: ATLAS AND HIST. DATA OF HOP. CO. KY., 1974, Pp. 61-2; (2) Harold G. Ledbetter "Alfred Townes, The Forgotten Pioneer" in YEAR BOOK of the Hist. Soc. of Hop. Co., 7/1977, Pp. 14-6] 159, 535

✓ NED (Breathitt Co.): [Nehd] (Haddix). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 15 and Lost Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Perry Co. line and $10\frac{1}{2}$ air miles sse of Jackson. The post office was established Feb. 26, 1886 by Jeremiah Combs in his home at the mouth of Cockrell's Fork, about 600 yards n of the present site, and named for his son-in-law, Ned Turner. [Bertha Hatmaker, letter to me, 7/8/1980] 1082

✓ NEEDMORE (Ballard Co.): [Need/mawr] (Bandana). Only two churches and a few homes now occupy this crossroads site, 2½ miles from the Ohio River and 16 air miles nne of Wickliffe, that once had a store and post office called Ogden. County historians, amused by the juxtaposition of three such unusual named places, are still fond of locating it "just east of Monkey's Eyebrow and north of Bandana". The Ogden post office, established Aug. 10, 1888 in Thomas Brown Ogden's store, was but a shift in location from Ogden's Landing on the Ohio River, 3½ road miles ne, which had been established May 13, 1870 by Alfred M. Shelby. Sometime before 1900 the nickname Needmore had been applied to Ogden's crossroads store because, according to tradition, its customers "always insisted they ne³⁸eded more than they could buy". Confusion in the use of these two names simultaneously led to a BGN decision in 1900 in favor of Ogden, but a second decision made in 1967, based on the closing of the Ogden post office in 1908 and common usage since World War One, made Needmore the official name. [(1) Kathleen H. Henderson in CHICKSAW COUNTRY, pub. 1974 by Advance-Yeoman, Wickliffe, n.p.; (2) W.G. Wood in field survey report to BGN, 12/1966] 38, 1002

✓ NEEDMORE (Nelson Co.): [Need/mawr] (Bardstown). An extinct hamlet on KY 605, just e of its junction with US150, 3 air miles e of Bardstown, that was little more than a small general store and the Mill Creek Church. Local people would ask for so many things not stocked by the store that they just began calling it Needmore. The store is gone and only the church, built in 1793 and named for the nearby creek, remains. The creek, a branch of Beech Fork River, was, in turn, named for its many early water mills.

[Sarah Smith, interview, 11/4/1978] ¹³⁸⁶

COUNTY:

✓ NELSON | [Nehl/sən]. 437 sq. miles. Pop. 27,466. Seat:
Bardstown. Established in 1784 by the Virginia legislature
and named for ex-Virginia governor and signer of the
Declaration of Independence, Thomas Nelson (1738-1789).
It was taken from Jefferson Co., one of the 3 counties into
which Kentucky Co., Va. was divided in 1780. From its
original territory were created all of 11 and part of 9
other counties.

✓ NEON (Letcher Co.): [Nee/awn, Nee/ahn] (Jenkins West). Neon was founded in 1913 as a trading center for the just established coal towns of Fleming, Hemphill, and McRoberts. It was first served by a post office called Chip, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile n of the forks of Boone Creek, which began Dec. 11, 1902 with Ibbey V. Holbrook, postmaster, and was discontinued in April, 1915 when its papers were transferred to nearby Fleming. ^{Why} the office was called Chip has never been determined; the name may have some connection with early timbering in the area. Why it didnt remain Chip is just as uncertain but it may just be that the name lacked the degree of sophistication desired for an aspiring economic center. But the reason for the Neon name is the most problematic of all. It's been suggested that the name was first applied to the local railroad stop reflecting an old black conductor's command to passengers boarding the train on what at that time may have been but an old tree stump to "put your knee on and get up; knee on...." And, according to tradition, this became known as the "knee-on" place. A more plausible explanation was that some early merchant had bought a neon sign for his business, a rarity in those days. (~~and the town was named for that~~) In any event the town of Neon was incorporated in 1917 and the still active Neon post office was established May 5, 1926 with Willie M. Quillen, postmaster. Neon recently merged with adjacent Fleming (q.v.) and together, with close to 1200 residents, they are now a 5th class city extending over 2 miles along Wright Fork from a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its junction with Potter Fork to form Boone Fork (of the North Fork of the Kentucky River), and $6\frac{1}{2}$ air miles ne of Whitesburg. [Wm. T. Cornett, interview, 12/24/1977] 1265

✓
NEPTON (Fleming Co.): [Nehp/tən] (Elizaville). Only 2 churches and a small store remain of a large and prosperous farm trade community at the junction of the present KY 367 and the L&N Railroad tracks, 5 air miles w of Flemingsburg. When the railroad was built through in the early 1870s, the station located here may first have been called Elizaville Station for the nearby community it served. The post office, established April 13, 1881, was named by James Slicer, a local resident, for his recently deceased infant daughter Penelope, nicknamed "Neppie". The post office closed in 1958 and area residents now secure their mail from Ewing, about 1 mile w on the L&N tracks. [(1) Mrs. Martha Royse, interview, 9/26/1977; (2) FLEMING GAZETTE, July 16, 1972, P. 3:6-8] ^{1/25}

✓ NERINX, NERINCKX (Marion Co.): [Neer/ihjx] (Loretto). An active post office and the site of the convent of the Sisters of Loretto, a Catholic order, 1 mile n of the junction of KY 49 and 152, and 9½ air miles nw of Lebanon. The community was founded in the very early 19th century as the home and headquarters of Fr. Stephen Theodore Badin, the first priest ordained in the U.S. (1793), and named St. Stephens [Sānt Steev/anz] by him for his patron saint. It may also have been called Priestland [Preest/laend]. The Sisters of Loretto (q.v. Loretto) moved to this site around 1820 from St. Mary, 6 miles se, where the order had been organized by Fr. Charles Nerinckx in 1812. St. Stephens or Priestland was later renamed for Fr. Nerinckx, a Belgian-born missionary, who had also founded half of the Catholic parishes in central Kentucky. The Nerinx post office was established Sept. 5, 1899 with Sr. Mary Rosina Green, postmaster. Though the name is spelled Nerinx on all current maps and documents, historians still accept Nerinckx as the proper spelling. [Gerald Thompson, interview, 9/22/1978] 1399

✓ NEVISDALE (Whitley Co.): [Nehv/əs/dāl] (Saxton). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 904, some 3 miles up Patterson Creek from the Cumberland River and $6\frac{1}{2}$ air miles ese of Williamsburg. According to Thomas Childers, when the Pine Mountain Railroad-West, a branch of the L&N, was built to this point early in this century, a foreman named Gillreath was asked to name the new station. He suggested that "dale" be added to the name of his son, Nevel, and for some reason it became Nevisdale. The post office in this name was established March 19, 1917 with John Goins, postmaster. [J.B. Perkins, postmaster, in letter to me, 3/4/1980] 1121

✓ NEW (Owen Co.): [Nyū] (Monterey). ^{This} extinct post office on Sandridge Creek, just off KY. 607, 7 air miles s . of Owenton, was named by and for its first postmaster, William J. New when it was established on Oct. 23, 1895. The several families that still live in this vicinity get their mail from the Beechwood branch of the Owenton post office, 5 road miles ese. [Alma Greene, interview, 5/20/1978] 1292

✓ NEWBY (Madison Co.): [Nyū/bee] (Valley View). A hamlet whose discontinued post office on KY. 1984, 5 air miles west of Richmond, was established March 14, 1891 with James A. Stapp, postmaster, and named for a local family. [Robt. N. Grise, interview, 4/28/1978] ¹²⁹⁵

✓ NEW CASTLE (Henry Co.): [Nvū Kaes/əl, Nvū Kaes/əl] (New Castle).

A 6th class city of some 830 persons and the seat of Henry Co., on US 421, 30 air miles ene of downtown Louisville. The town was founded as the seat of the new county in 1798 and its post office was established as New Castle or Henry Court House on April 1, 1805 with ~~Dennis~~ Abbott, postmaster. The derivation of its name is unknown but it may be assumed to refer either to the city in Pennsylvania which had been named for the English city in 1802 or for the earlier town in Delaware which honored the Earl of Newcastle. Incorporated in 1817, the Kentucky town became the 19th century trade center for the county.

✓ NEW CONCORD (Calloway Co.): [Nū Kahŋk/awrd, Nu Kahn/kawrd] (New Concord). This hamlet with an active post office on KY 121, less than a mile from the Blood River embayment of Kentucky Lake and 8½ air miles se of Murray, is what remains of one of the earliest settlements in the county. A store may have been located here as early as 1819 though there is no record of its existence before 1828. Historians believe the place was first settled by immigrant Germans and Norwegians, humble God-loving folk who named it Humility, and a post office with this name was established there on March 1, 1833 with James Barnett, postmaster. Two years later settlers from Concord, N.C., seeking a more appropriate name for a growing town, had it incorporated as Concord. But with another Concord in Lewis Co., the town and post office were renamed New Concord in 1841. Before the 1880s this was one of the main trading and manufacturing centers in the county with tobacco and carriage factories, a college, hotel, Masonic Lodge, and a number of stores and shops. By the last decades of the 19th century, however, it had begun to decline. [(1) Judy Maupin, in her col. "Echoes from the Past" MURRAY LEDGER & TIMES, 4/29/1978; (2) Chas. A. McCuiston, "Hist. of New Concord" HIST. OF CALLOWAY CO., c1931, n.p.; (3) Edward Freeman, "Dog Furnishes Menu for Famous Feast" MURRAY LEDGER & TIMES, 9/8/1938, repro. in Ibid., 12/3/1971, P. 2:1-4] 127,437,583

✓ NEWFOUNDLAND (Elliott Co.): [N(y)ū/fown/lən(d)] (Bruin). A community which extends along KY 7 for about a mile in each direction of the jct. of KY 7 and 32, 2 air miles ne of Sandy Hook. The post office, established at this point on July 15, 1869 by John A. Davis, was recently moved to a site $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down KY 7 where, with one of the county's 3 elementary schools, it still serves this section. According to tradition, it was called by its earliest settlers "a new found land" and was a contender with Sandy Hook for the county's seat. For many years this section was also popularly known as Crackers Neck referring to the instructions offered by a [redacted] partisan in a local fight for his champion to "crack the neck" of his opponent. [The Whites, interview, 7/28/1978] 1412

✓ NEW HAVEN (Nelson Co.): [Nyū Hāv/ən] (New Haven). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 800 residents centering at the junction of US 31E and KY 52, on the Rolling Fork River (which forms the LaRue Co. line), and 11 air miles ssw of Bardstown. It is very close to the site of Pottinger's Landing [Paht/əndj/erz Laend/ihŋ] which Col. Samuel Pottinger hoped would become a major shipping point for the pioneer station he and other members of James Harrod's company had established on nearby Pottinger's Creek in 1781. Pottinger is said to have later renamed the landing New Haven for the city in Connecticut of which he was fond. The town was officially founded in 1820; the post office was established at least by 1832; and the town was incorporated in 1839. The Lebanon Branch of the L&N Railroad reached this point in 1856. Over the years it realized its potential as the area's trade center and shipper of its fur, timber, livestock, and whiskey products. [Sarah B. Smith, HIST'G. NELSON CO. 1971, P. 245] 199

✓ NEW LIBERTY (Owen Co.): [Nyū Lihb/ər/tee] (New Liberty). With an active post office and several businesses, this village extends for over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along KY 227, $5\frac{1}{2}$ air miles nw of Owenton. It is considered the oldest town in the county, having been settled before 1800, and may have early been called Adams Town for pioneer settler Reuben Adams. It was laid out as a town in 1815 and its post office was established by Adams on Aug. 17, 1816 as Twin Meeting House. This honored the local Baptist Church, organized and so named in 1801 for its location between the two branches of the Kentucky River known then as now as (the) Big Twin and Little Twin Creeks. The post office was renamed New Liberty for reasons that remain unknown, and the town was incorporated by this name in 1827. The town flourished as a trade center for a large intercounty area from about 1845 to 1870. [(1) OWEN CO. ALMANAC & HIST'L. FACT BOOK, ed. of 1964-65, P. 52; (2) Alma Greene, interview, 5/20/1978] ^{160, 1292}

✓ NEWMAN (Daviness Co.): [Nū/mən] (Read). A crossroads hamlet with a recently discontinued post office on US 60, over a mile from the Henderson Co. line, 2 miles from the Ohio River, and 9 air miles wnw of Owensboro. At this site or close by it was Worthington Station, founded by J. Worthington on the old Louisville Henderson & St. Louis (now L&N) Railroad. The Newman post office was established May 28, 1890 and may have been named for Alexander Newman, a local storekeeper, who was one of the first settlers. [(1) Cecilia M. Laswell, "Towns and Villages of Daviness Co." WPA ms, 6/19/1936; (2) The Orrahoods, interview, 9/20/1977] 930,1348

✓ NEWPORT (Campbell Co.): [Nu/pawrt] (Newport). A 2nd class industrial city with an active post office and some 21,700 residents, on the e bank of the Licking River, across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, and 83 air miles ne of downtown Louisville. It is directly across the Licking River from Covington, Kentucky's 4th largest city. The town was laid out in 1792 by Hubbard Taylor on land owned by his father, James, and named for Capt. Christopher Newport who had commanded the ships bringing the first English colonists to Jamestown in 1607. It was chartered as a town by the Kentucky Legislature on Dec. 14, 1795. The county's first seat, established in 1793 at Wilmington on the Licking River, 22 miles s of Newport, was moved to the latter at the time of its creation. In 1827 it was moved again, to the more centrally located Visalia (q.v.), now in Kenton Co., but in 1840 was returned to Newport. Later that year, when Kenton Co. was separated from Campbell Co., the seat was moved to its present location in Alexandria (q.v.), some 10 miles sse. The local post office was established Oct. 6, 1800 as Newport Court House or Campbell Court House with Daniel Mayo, postmaster, but later became simply Newport. It was incorporated in 1834. Newport's population has been steadily declining since its peak of 31,000 in 1950. [(1) Margaret Hartman, A HIST'IC. WALKING TOUR OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT, KY. n.d., P. 3; (2) E.C. Perkins THE BORNING OF A TOWN: NEWPORT, KANTUCKIE pvtly. printed, 1963, P. 8] 93, 165

✓ NEW ROE (Allen Co.): [Nyū Roh] (Hickory Flat). A hamlet with extinct post office on Smyrna Creek, a branch of Sulphur Fork (of Middle Fork of Drakes Creek), a mile from the Tennessee state line, and 11 air miles sw of Scottsville. According to A.H. Hill, a New Roe teacher in the late 19th century, 3 Virginia families-- the Harrells, the Chaney's, and that of Joseph Anthony--settled in the area between the Tennessee line and Sulphur Fork in the first decade of that century and named their community New Roe after the town of Roe in Virginia.¹⁸³ This account has been challenged though; Louise Horton thinks that it may have been named for Roe's (or Row's) Mill on Drakes Creek in the present Simpson Co.¹⁰¹ The name has variously been spelled New Roe and New Row on 19th century maps; the former on Lloyd's Kentucky map of 1862 and the latter on the Rand McNally map in Collins' History of 1874 and the Kentucky Geological Survey map of 1877. The post office was established as New Roe on Feb. 23, 1847 with Charles A. Spear, postmaster, and by this spelling the town was incorporated by the Kentucky General Assembly in 1858. Residents are now served by Vernon Marlin's local store and the Adolphus post office, nearly 9 road miles e.

[1] A.H. Hill, letter or article reproduced in the ALLEN CO. NEWS, 12/24/1965, P. 5A:1-7; (2) Louise Horton, IN THE HILLS OF PENNYROYAL P. 73; (3) The Eubanks, interview, 7/22/1978] 101,483,1281

✓ NEW SALEM (Crittenden Co.) [Nyū Sāl/əm] (Salem). Some 6 air miles wsw of Marion, a settlement of homes extends along US 60 for about a mile in either direction of the site of the school and church for which it was named. The name also implies proximity to Salem, the town 3 miles sw, that was once the seat of adjacent Livingston County, and from which the community receives its mail. [Niles Minner, interview, 8/28/1978] 1336

✓ NEWSTEAD (Christian Co.): [Nu/stehd] (Caledonia). A crossroads settlement with extinct post office at the junction of KY 117 and 164 and the site of a defunct L&N Railroad station, 2½ miles from the Trigg Co. line and 6 air miles sw of Hopkinsville. According to tradition, the name was suggested for the post office established Jan. 15, 1847 in John C. Whitlock's store by his sister who had come across a literary reference to Newstead Abbey in England. The place remained but a lone country store until the Indiana Alabama & Texas (later L&N) Railroad was built through to a point about ½ mile away and the Newstead store, post office, and name were moved to the site of the new depot. The office closed in 1906 but the store remains, on a Hopkinsville rural route, and is now the famed Country Boy store which deals extensively with surplus merchandise from nearby Ft. Campbell. [Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977] 1403

✓ NEW ZION (Scott Co.): [Nū Zah/an] (Centerville). A black community of some 200 residents on KY. 922 and North Elkhorn Creek, at the Fayette Co. line, 3½ air miles se of Georgetown. It is said to have been settled around 1878, perhaps by a Mr. Clay, and may have been named for the local Zion Church, with the "New" derived from its proximity to Newtown, a community 3.7^{road} miles nne. It never had a post office and is now on a Lexington rural route. [Mattie Griffith, interview, 4/8/1978] 1293

✓ NIAGARA (Henderson Co.): [Neye/aegh/rə] (Delaware). A one time tobacco processing center, this hamlet of 150 persons, 7½ air miles sse of Henderson, is again a growing community due to its proximity to the Big Rivers and Anaconda plants. As the voting center for area residents, it was first called Tillotson's Precinct for James Tillotson (ne 1800), after whose death it was called Cross Plains presumably for its site at the junction of the present KY 136 and 416. It is not known when the Niagara name was first applied but the post office was called this when it was established Sept. 27, 1881 with John W. Porter, postmaster. It is said to have been named, in reminiscence of the famed falls in upstate New York, for a local falls on land then owned by the Porter family. The post office closed in 1906 and the vicinity is now on a Henderson mail route. [(1) Maralea Arnett, ANNALS AND SCANDALS OF HENDERSON CO., KY. 1775-1975, 1976, Pp. 227, 229; (2) Ibid., interview, 10/19/1978] 12, 1221

COUNTY:

✓ NICHOLAS | [Nihk/əl/əs]. 204 sq. miles. Pop. 7,172. Seat: Carlisle. Established in 1799 from parts of Bourbon and Mason Co's. and named for George Nicholas (1743-1799), Revolutionary War officer and Kentucky's first Attorney General who is considered the "Father of the Kentucky Constitution" for his role in its drafting.

✓ NICHOLASVILLE (Jessamine Co.): [Nihk/ləs/vihl] (Nicholasville, Little Hickman). This 4th class industrial city of some 10,600 persons and the centrally located seat of Jessamine Co. is on US 27, 64 air miles ese of downtown Louisville. As a commuter suburb of Lexington, due to its location only 5 miles s of the Fayette Co. line, it is considered one of Kentucky's fastest growing cities. It was laid out at the site of 4 perennial springs and a strategic crossroads as the county's seat by the Rev. John Metcalfe and named by him for George Nicholas (1743-1799), Virginia-born lawyer and Revolutionary War veteran, who was Kentucky's first Attorney-General and had been instrumental in framing its first Constitution. The post office was established Jan. 14, 1806 by Maj. Benjamin Netherland and the city was chartered by the Legislature in 1812. [(1) Bennett H. Young, A HIST. OF JESS. CO., 1892, Pp. 80-2; (2) "Nicholasville: It's Been a Place to Grow" CJ&T, 5/19/1974, P. D11:1-6] 240, 620

✓ NIHIZERTOWN (Fayette Co.): [Neve/zər/town] (Ford). Five air miles e of Lexington's New Circle Road, this predominantly black settlement, bounded by Cleveland Pike, Todds Road, and Sulphur Wells Pike, was named for John Nihizer for it was on land he had subdivided to provide homes for freed slaves after the Civil War. [Donald Burrell & Michael Putnam, Part 2, "Rural Settlements Housing Study of 1971, Housing Rept. of City-County Planning Comm." May 1971, P. 63] 33

✓ NINA (Garrard Co.): [Neve/nə] (Kirksville). A hamlet with extinct post office, 6 air miles ne of Lancaster and a mile from Paint Lick Creek which separates Garrard and Madison Counties. The first post office, in operation from 1867 to 1870, was named Spoonville [Spūn/vihl] for local storekeeper, Robert E. Spoon(e). When it was re-established on March 10, 1886 it was named Nina for the daughter of the new school teacher who is said to have also given her name to the local school. The office was closed for good in 1913. [(1) Forrest Calico, letter to me, 5/21/1969; (2) Ibid., HIST. OF GARRARD CO. AND ITS CHURCHES, 1947, P. 166] 35, 1041

✓ NOBLE (Breathitt Co.): [Noh/bal] (Noble). A recently discontinued post office that had been established on Troublesome Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile w of the Perry Co. line, on Oct. 28, 1889 with James Hudson, postmaster, and named for the pioneer Noble family. It was later moved 2 miles up Buckhorn Creek, a branch of Troublesome, to a site just above the mouth of Long Fork, $11\frac{1}{2}$ air miles se of Jackson, where it remained until it recently closed. The area is now served by the Clayhole post office, 10 road miles wnw.

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✓ NOBOB (Barren Co.): [Noh/bahb] (Freedom). Little remains of a once thriving 19th century village on the present KY 839, 1½ miles from the Metcalfe and Monroe Co. lines and 10½ air miles se of Glasgow. The name was first applied to the creek on which it is located which heads at a point just se of Summer Shade and flows roughly w to Skaggs Creek, about 2 miles w of the village site. The creek may have been named for one Robert (or Bob) Todd, a hunter for a party of Virginia military land grant surveyors which had made camp near the site of the future settlement. According to tradition, Todd failed to return to camp one night, and for days his companions searched for him only to return each night to report "No Bob!" At or near the village site were one or more powder mills in operation around the War of 1812. The stream was often called Flathead Creek allegedly for "a man who had his head flattened when he was thrown into the creek" by a powder mill explosion. ^{"487"} The Nobob post office established April 28, 1854 with Newberry M. Wilson, postmaster, is no longer in operation but mail services are now secured from Summer Shade, 5½ road miles nē. (q.v. Nolin). [(1) "Hist'l. Tour Features Interesting Sites" GLASGOW TIMES, 6/28/1974, Sec. 2, P. 7:1-8; (2) Franklin Gorin, THE TIMES OF LONG AGO, Lou., 1929, P. 6] 83,487

✓ NO CREEK (Ohio Co.): [Noh Kreek] (Hartford). Now just a narrow strip of land extending for a mile or so along KY 136, some 3 air miles nw of Hartford, this is one of the oldest settled areas of the county. It was named for the stream that parallels it less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the n. This stream, an 8 mile long tributary of Rough River, is said to have been named by surveyors sometime before 1798 for its perceived dry bed, leading them to consider it "no creek at all." The stream is mentioned by name in the first deed ever recorded in the county, in 1798, when its first settler, John Bennett, a Revolutionary War veteran, arrived. The No Creek post office, established Feb. 9, 1848 with A.A. Rowan, postmaster, was discontinued in 1849 and re-established Jan. 17, 1901. It closed for good in 1907. All that remains of the settlement is the No Creek Methodist Church. [Harry D. Tinsley, HIST. OF NO CREEK, KY., 1953, passim] ²¹⁶

✓ NOLIN (Hardin Co.): [Noh/lihn] (Sonora). A station on the L&N Railroad at its junction with KY 1407, midway between Glendale and Sonora, and 8 air miles s of Elizabethtown. A rather flourishing mill town at one time, it was undoubtedly named for its location on the Nolin River. It is traditionally believed that the river, a tributary of the Green River, was named for Col. Benjamin Linn, one of James Harrod's associates, who, in 1779, while hunting with his companions, became separated from them. Men sent to search for him would come back each night to report "No Linn". Later he was found camped on another stream, in Hart Co., which came to be called Lynn Camp Creek (sic). A Nolin post office is known to have been in operation from 1836 to 1859 though its precise location is not known. The Nolin post office at or near the railroad station was established as Phillipsburg, for reasons unknown, on Nov. 24, 1858. Its postmaster, Ben Hardin, had it renamed Nolin on April 22, 1859, about the time the station was opened. The post office is extinct and mail service is now provided from Sonora, 2½ road miles s. [Mrs. T.D. Winstead, interview, 8/23/1978] 1420

✓ NONESUCH (Woodford Co.): [Nuhn/suhch] (Salvisa). A hamlet at the junction of KY 1965 and the Cummins Ferry Rd., 1 mile e of the Kentucky River and the Mercer Co. line and 9 air miles s of Versailles. The post office was established April 8, 1890 by Henry D. Wilson who had opened the first store there in the 1870s. Though no one really knows how the community got its name, it has been said to have been suggested by Samuel McCauley, a local magistrate, who once observed ("~~there-is-no other-place-like-it,~~") of the highly productive farmland of that area "there is no other place like it." Or it could have been named for the Virginia None-Such (sic). This, according to George R. Stewart, was a plantation or hundred so named because their owners thought that "no place was so strong or pleasant or delightful."²⁰⁵ C.R. Mason of Bristol, Va. believes the name spread from the plantation to which it was originally assigned to the surrounding area but no one seems to know where this was located. In colonial times Virginians would often refer to their community by the name of its dominant plantation.¹¹⁰⁷ 3) Kentucky's Nonesuch post office was discontinued in 1925 and the community is now on a Versailles rural route. [(1) Lucile S. Davis, interview, 7/15/1978; (2) Geo. R. Stewart, NAMES ON THE LAND, 1958, P. 58; (3) C.R. Mason, letter to me, 7/19/1979]^{205, 1107, 1269}

✓ NONNEL (Muhlenberg Co.): [Nahn/ehl] (Drakesboro). This coal mining community on the L&N Railroad, just e of US 431/KY 70 and 5½ air miles ene of Greenville, was first known as Elk Valley. It was renamed for John Lennon (the letters of his name reversed), an L&N maintenance superintendent. From 1919 to 1931 the local post office was called Tarma, for reasons unknown. Today mail service is provided from the Drakesboro post office, 2 road miles se. The name continues to be spelled with 2 "l"s on topographic and state highway maps reflecting, perhaps, the stress on its second syllable. [Alex'r. Cather, interview, 8/8/1977] ¹²⁵³

✓ NORFLEET (Pulaski Co.) [Nawr/fleet] (Faubush). This extinct post office on KY, 1664, 9½ air miles wsw of Somerset, was established Aug. 1, 1906 with Rufus Tarter, postmaster, and named for Dr. Wyatt Norfleet, MD (1836-1906) whose family ran the local store and who gave the land for the local school. The Nancy post office, 5½ road miles ne, now provides mail service. [Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979] 1410

✓ NORTH MIDDLETOWN (Bourbon Co.): [Nawrth Mihd/əl/town] (N. Middletown).

A fifth class city of some 400 residents centering at the junction of US 460 and KY ^{13 and} 956, 8 air miles se of Paris. It was first called Swinneytown for a Mr. Swinney who had early established a station at the site but was unsuccessful in securing a post office. James Cogswell had a store there by 1815. It was to have been called Middletown for its location halfway between Paris, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, and Millersburg but the North was prefixed to it when it was incorporated in 1818 to distinguish it from the Middletown in Jefferson County, some 70 miles due w. Why it was not called "East Middletown" may remain a mystery. ~~John B. Stivers?~~ established the first post office which is still in operation. According to Jillson's Pioneer Kentucky it was still being called Swinneytown by older residents in the 1920s. [(1) Perrin, 1882, P. 135; (2) Jillson, PIONEER KY. P. 103] 109, 167

✓ NORTON BRANCH (Carter Co.): [Nawr/tən Braench] (Rush). A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 1654, just below the mouth of Norton Branch of Williams Creek (a tributary of the Little Sandy River), and 5 air miles e of Grayson. The stream, community, and post office (in operation from 1910 to 1912) were named for the Norton Iron Works whose area mines furnished coal for the Norton Furnace (in Ashland. ~~-----~~) The company was established in 1872 by Col. E.M. Norton and his brothers from Wheeling, W.Va., and their furnace began operation the following year. The community has long been served by the Rush post office on the Carter-Boyd Co. line, 1½ road miles e. [A HIST. OF ASHLAND, KY. 1786 to 1954, Cent. Souvenir, 1954, P. 88] 7

✓ NORTONVILLE (Hopkins Co.): [Nawr/ten/vihl] (Nortonville). A 5th class city with an active post office and some 750 residents at the junction of US 62 and US 41A, a mile sw of the junction of US 41 and the Western Kentucky Parkway, and 8 air miles s of Madisonville. In 1870 W.E. Norton, a recent settler attracted by the possibilities for the economic development of the area with the completion of the L&N and Illinois Central Railroads then being built, bought 2000 acres at the place where they would join and laid off the town he called Norton. By this name the local post office was established April 10, 1871 and the town was incorporated on Jan. 10, 1873. It was later called Norton Village and, then, officially, Nortonville. Until the Nortonville Coal Corp. opened its local mine in 1902, the town's growth was anything but spectacular, but by World War I it had become a prosperous mining and lumbering community. The depots and area mines have since closed and the town is now a rural trade center.

[(1) "In the Early 1900s City of Norton Changed Name" MADISONV.

MESS. 7/14/1972; (2) Harold Ledbetter, interview, 10/1/1977] 505,1320

✓ NUCKOLS (McLean Co.): [Nuhk/əlz] (Utica). A hamlet with a recently discontinued post office at the junction of US 431 and KY 1080, 7½ air miles e of Calhoun. This or the point where 1080 crosses the L&N Railroad tracks, less than ¼ mile w, was first called Tichenors Station for Manley Berry Tichenor, a nearby landowner. When the then Owensboro & Nashville Railroad arrived here in 1867, a station was built that came to be called Nuckols Station for Neverson "Nef" Nuckols, a local farmer and merchant who had settled in McLean Co. in 1870. The post office was established July 2, 1895 with Hiram McMillion, postmaster. [Katharyn Leachman, McLean Co. PNS ms, 1972] 932

✓ NUGENTS CROSSROADS (Woodford Co.): [Nu/djents Kraws/rohds]

(Versailles). " This crossroads settlement at the junction of US 62 and KY 1681 (the Old Frankfort Pike), 4 air miles nne of Versailles, grew up around the famed Offutt-Cole Tavern, an early 19th century stage coach stop halfway between Frankfort and Lexington. The original log structure may have been built by John Lee or his father, Hancock Lee, sometime before 1800.

In 1802 the building the leased as a tavern by Horatio J. Offutt (who completed a brick addition to it in 1804.) By then the hamlet of Leesburg had been established around the tavern, but it shortly came to be called Offutt's Cross Roads, [Ahf/ets]. In 1812 Richard Cole, Jr. bought the tavern and it became known as Coles Tavern and later the Black Horse Tavern. Cole had a post office there around 1818 called Coles. (The community continued to be called Offutt's Cross Roads long after the tavern reverted to a residence before the Civil War and until) the 1870s when the Nugent family built a store across the road from the tavern. It then came to be known as Nugents Cross Roads. On Feb. 8, 1884 James Nugent established the Nugent post office in the store.

This was moved in 1886 ^{the spring of} 1/3 mile e on the Frankfort Pike to property owned by the descendants of Judge Caleb Wallace ⁽¹⁷⁴²⁻¹⁸¹⁴⁾ (on whose ^{estate} cabin the county's first court was held in 1789.) It was renamed Wallace Station for the station established on the Versailles & Midway (later Southern) Railway (for the weighing and shipping of locally mined phosphate.) The post office became simply Wallace

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in 1903 by which time a settlement had sprung up there (to accommodate the phosphate miners and their families. When the mines were worked out, the workers left;) the post office closed in 1913, and only a small grocery remains. (The tavern building at the Crossroads, until recently a private home, is now owned by the Woodford Co. Historical Society and is on the National Register of Historic Places.) [The area is now on a Versailles rural route.] [(1) Lucile S. Davis, interview, 7/15/1978; (2)

"Offutt-Cole Tavern Accepted for Nat'l. Reg. Listing" WOODFORD SUN, date-~~3/2~~^{12/15} (3) Mrs. Hal Williams, "Old Tavern Occupied Site of Nugent's Cross Roads" LEX. LEADER, 4/10/1964] 629, 816, 1269