

✓ FACTORY (Butler Co.): [Faek/tər/ee] (Morgantown). Nothing remains at the site of this old post office which David Hall Pendley established on Jan. 20, 1886 in his store at Fuqua Spring and named for a local ax handle factory. Only an approximate location of spring, factory, and post office-store is known; it was a short distance w of KY 79 (old KY 105), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile w of the head of Sandy Creek, and about 7 air miles ssw of Morgantown. [Mrs. Edgar Kitchens "Factory: Hist'l. Record of Towns & Villages in Butler Co." GREEN RIVER REP. 8/28/1952] ⁵²⁶

✓ FAIRDALE (Jefferson Co.): [Fæ/dāl] (Valley Station, Brooks).

This name is popularly applied to a sprawling area whose boundaries are roughly the Outer Loop (on the n), the L&N Railroad tracks or the South Park Rd. (on the e), the Bullitt Co. line (on the s), and New Cut, Manslick, Keys Ferry, Jefferson Hill, and Top Hill Roads (on the w), containing an estimated 13-14,000 residents (c.1974) and including the communities of Coral Ridge and South Park and the 6th class city of Hollyvilla.

The Fairdale name has also been limited to an unincorporated community with a 1970 population of 2500 and an active post office centering at the junction of Fairdale, Mitchell Hill, and Mt. Holly Roads, in a level plain ringed by wooded hills, almost 11 air miles s of the court house in downtown Louisville. In the mid 1850s when the L&N Railroad's main line to Nashville reached the present site of South Park, it established a station at the junction of South Park Rd. and Farmers Lane and called it Old Deposit, and on Jan. 13, 1857 a post office called Deposit was opened at the station to serve this vicinity. Dallas P. Farmer, the postmaster and local storekeeper, had the name changed to South Park in 1889. In 1927 Joseph W. Sanders moved the office over a mile s to the junction of National Turnpike and Mt. Holly Rd. and called it Coral Ridge [Kahr/əl Rihdɪ]. Fairdale proper is said to have grown up around a store opened in 1881 by the brothers John and Si Morgan. In 1910, at a meeting to decide on a name for the community, Oscar Reed's suggestion of Fairdale, a commendatory name, was adopted. In 1949, at the request of local residents, the Coral Ridge post

office was moved to, and renamed, Fairdale, and, in 1955, was moved again, to its present site. The city of Hollyvilla with some 470 residents was established in 1958 and probably named for the 19th century community of Mt. Holly whose name survived in that of the road and a church just e of Fairdale's business district. [(1) Ward Sinclair & Harold Browning, "From Salt to Moonshine, Fairdale's Colorful History Has a Flavor all its Own" LOU. TIMES, 10/12/1965; (2) Clay Ryce, "The South: Will it Ever Rise?" LOU. TIMES, 6/7/1974, P. 1:1-6; (3) Clifford L. Hibbs, PM, Letter to me, 10/23/1980] 692, 718, 1083

✓ FAIRDEALING (Marshall Co.): {Fæ/deel/ihŋ or Faer/deel/ihŋ} (Fairdeal.)

Several stores, a truck stop, half dozen other businesses and the nearby Jonathan ^{at least} School characterize this redeveloping hamlet of ^{at least} 150 residents extending along US/68 from its junction with KY 962, 5 air miles e of Benton. The post office was established as Fair Dealing (sic) on Sept. 7, 1838 with Thomas R. Travis, postmaster, and is said to have been named for a storekeeper who offered "fair deals" to his customers. After an intermittent existence, the office closed for good in 1908 and the community has since been on a Benton rural route. Jonathan Creek, for which the new consolidated elementary school was named, flows two miles to the south. (1) Ray Mofield, interview, 8/4/1977; (2) Bill Powell, "Floods, Rains Beat out Politics as Topic at Poll in Marshall Co." LCJ, 5/30/1973, P.

A6:1-3] 666, 1337

✓ FAIRTHORN (Hart Co.): [Fæ/thawrn] (Magnolia). An extinct post office and store, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the site of the Aetna Iron Furnace. This furnace, in operation from 1816 to sometime in the 1850s, was the first to be built west of Lexington. Three names were submitted for this office--Rattlesnake, Smoky Hollow, and Fairthorn--and the third was accepted by the Postal authorities. According to Judge Roy A. Cann, "the fact that the day was bright and sunshiny, the ground covered with snow and a large thorn tree was in view, gave the name Fairthorn." It was established Aug. 16, 1887 with Wm. F. Scott, postmaster and closed in 1913. It is not identified on any current maps and nothing now marks the site, about $11\frac{1}{2}$ air miles ne of Munfordville.

[Judge Roy A. Cann ms. hist. of Hart Co., 1971, P. 14] 863

✓ FAIRVIEW (Christian and Todd Co.): [FÉ/vyū] (Pembroke). An intercounty village of some 275 residents extending along both sides of US 68, 8 air miles e of Hopkinsville and 7 air miles w of Elkton. It was probably first settled by Samuel Davis, a Revolutionary War veteran from Georgia, who had built a home at the site of the present Bethel Baptist Church in Todd Co. in 1793 and established a post office there as Davisburg on Oct. 1, 1802. It was here that his son, Jefferson Davis, the future president of the Confederate States of America, was born in 1808. Later the vicinity was called Georgetown for George Nichols, a local tavernkeeper. A town at this site was incorporated as Fairview on Feb. 6, 1846, and on June 8 of that year, the Fairview post office was established on the Christian Co. side. After moving between the two counties several times since, the office is now back in Christian County. The village is now best known as the site of the Jefferson Davis Monument which was completed in 1924. [(1) Perrin, P. 172; (2) Marion Williams, THE STORY OF TODD CO., KY. 1972, Pp. 189-90] 168, 225

✓ FAIRVIEW (Whitley Co.): [Fɛ/vyū] (Jellico East). Extending along, and to the s of, KY 1804 and the L&N tracks, just w of I 75, ½ mile from the Tennessee state line and 9 air miles s of Williamsburg is this aptly named residential suburb of Jellico. It grew up "like Topsy" in the 1920s in the upper half of Burk Hollow [Bɜk Hahl/ər], an extinct coal camp and L&N station established sometime after 1900 by a Mr. Burk. The Jellico post office, 1½ road miles sw in Tennessee, has provided mail service to this area. [Eugene Siler, interview, 6/23/1978] 1280

✓ FALL ROCK (Clay Co.): [Fawl Rahk] (Manchester). An active post office on US421 (KY. 11) and Morgan Branch of Laurel Creek, 4 air miles n. of Manchester, near a 10 feet high falls for which it was undoubtedly named. The post office was established May 22, 1924 with John Campbell, postmaster. The name of the recently closed Pinhook School, across the road from the post office and older than it, may also have identified the community. [(1) Bernice Treadway Campbell, letter to me, 5/13/1969; (2) Marian Martin, interview, 6/29/1977] 1042, 1329

✓ FALLSBURG (Lawrence Co.): [Fawlz/bergh] (Fallsburg). Now but a hamlet with an active post office on Blaine Creek and KY 3 (old US 23), 5 air miles nw of Louisa, this was a thriving 19th century mill town and trade center, that had developed around a grist mill built in 1816 by the Bell Brothers, and was first called the Falls of Blaine. A post office by this name operated there from 1842 to 1871. On Aug. 6, 1883 the office was re-established as Emma by Vent Hutchinson who named it for his daughter, a local school teacher. John H. Ferguson was appointed postmaster. It was renamed Fallsburg on May 28, 1890 to conform to the name by which the town had been incorporated the preceding month. The re-routing in 1959 of US 23 along the w bank of the Big Sandy River, 1½ miles e, was the final step in the descent of the community to hamlet status. [(1) Thelma Stewart, in TP for Leonard Roberts, MSU, 1961; (2) Geo. Wolfford, LAW. CO.: A PICTORIAL HIST. 1972, Pp. 148-50] 234, 973

✓ FALLS OF ROUGH (Grayson Co.): [Fahlz uhv Ruhf] (Falls of Rough). The remains of a once thriving community that served a 6000 acre farm and timber complex owned by the sons of Lafayette Green. Centering on the Green Mill, built in 1823 by Willis Green, it was named for the falls of the Rough River on the side of which it was located, 7 river miles below the present Rough River dam and 15 air miles nw of Leitchfield. Green, who served his district in the U.S. Congress from 1839 to 1845, is said to have purchased the mill site and some 200 acres in 1821 from Judge Benjamin Sebastian who had secured it perhaps 10 years earlier from George Wilson, a North Carolinian who is believed to have been the first white settler of that vicinity. There seems to be some disagreement, however, on who owned what and when. According to another account,⁶⁹³ Isaac Hite, a Virginia surveyor, had located and acquired several waterfall sites on the river, one of which, on both sides of the river, was sold by his heirs to Judge Sebastian in 1811. Here, at the future site of Green's mill and the village of Falls of Rough, the judge built grist and saw mills and a store and sold these and the 200 acres to Green in 1830. In either case, Nathan Raite is known to have established a post office called Green's on Feb. 10, 1830 that was renamed Falls of Rough on Jan. 7, 1850. Around 1890, Green's nephew, Lafayette, who had inherited the property in 1862, had a 4½ mile spur line built from the Louisville Henderson & St. Louis (now L&N) Railroad's main line at Dempster. The mill was run continuously by the Greens for nearly 150 years, attracting grain farmers from 7 counties. Today the village of Falls of Rough is

virtually gone; the store is closed, the farm and mill are no longer in operation, though the post office is active. The Green family holdings are now owned by Mary McGee O'Neill, a cousin, who still occupies the Green residence there. The old mill is still restorable and in 1971 she offered to lease it to the state for a token sum if they would develop it and the home as a tourist attraction. [(1) Wm. Hughes, interview, 9/28/1977; (2) Highway marker at jct. KY 79/110, acc. to GUIDE, 1969, #906, Pp. 153-54; (3) Lee Jerger, "Falls of Rough Village Steeped in Ky. Hist." OWENSB. MESS-INQ., 5/7/1972, P. D1:1-6; (4) Burl St. Clair, "Rough River Country" in Busi. & Ind. sect. of BiCent. Ed. of LEITCHF. GAZ. c1976, Pp. 1-2; (5) Greta Gibson, "Heyday of Green Farm Fades into Memory" BRECK. CO. HERALD-NEWS, 8/26/1971, P. B1:1-5; (6) "Down by the Rough River, an Old Mill Stream" CJ&T, 11/5/1972, P. B1:1-6] 121, 385, 447, 513, 693, 1307

✓ FALMOUTH (Pendleton Co.): [Fael/math] (Falmouth). A 4th class city of some 2600 persons and the seat of Pendleton Co., on US27 at the Forks of the Licking River, 75 air miles ene of downtown Louisville. According to an unconfirmed tradition there was a settlement there as early as 1780 that was later called Forks of Licking by the Virginia Land Office. The town was chartered in 1793 on 100 acres owned by John Waller and others and named for Waller's hometown in Virginia. The post office was established April 1, 1801 as Falmouth or Pendleton Ct. House with James Lanier, postmaster. [E.E. & Mary Louise Barton, "P.N. of Pendleton Co." DAR ms. in KHS Libr.] 847

✓ FANCY FARM (Graves Co.): [Faen/see Farhm] (Fancy Farm). This village of some 550 residents on K 80, 1 mile from the Carlisle Co. line and 8 miles nw of Mayfield, is said to be probably the only one in the US founded by the descendants of the Maryland Catholics that has remained 100% Catholic since its inception. The first settlers may have been the Samuel Willetts from Washington Co., Ky. in 1830. The town grew up around St. Jerome Church, built in 1836, which still serves as the community's center. The still active post office was established on March 15, 1843 with John Peebles, postmaster. According to tradition, the name was applied by an early visitor who had been quite impressed with the well maintained Willetts farm (or, some say, John Peebles' place). The town, [] incorporated from 1880 to 1950, has been best noted for its annual political picnics attended by Kentucky's state and national office seekers to "kickoff" their fall campaigns. These on the first Sat. in August, picnics/are said to have started in 1834 to raise funds to build the church and are now used to pay for the maintenance of local school buildings. [(1) Alben W. Barkley, THAT REMINDS ME, 1954, Pp. 24-5; (2) Harry Bolser, article on F.F. in the LCJ, ^{3/8/1965} (repro. in MAYF. MESS. 12/27/1969, P. A8:1-5); (3) Violetta Maloney Halpert, "Place Name Stories about W.Ky. Towns" KFR, Vol. 7, 7-9/1961, P. 107; (4) Bill Billiter, LCJ, 8/7/1971, P. B1:1-6] 14, 276, 284, 466

✓ FARISTON (Laurel Co.): [Faer/əs/tən] (Lily). A hamlet with extinct post office and L&N Railroad station on old US 25, 3 air miles s of London. The post office was established as Esomton [Ees/əm/tən] on Sept. 24, 1883 with Esom Faris, postmaster, and probably named for him or an earlier Esom in his family. In 1887 it was renamed Faris. Faris, whose family owned much land in the area, descended from one of four pioneer brothers, the sons of Isham Farris (sic) (1747-1842) of Virginia. [Logan Ewell, interview, 4/29/1972] ¹²⁸²

✓ FARLER (Perry Co.): Fahr/lər (Hazard South). This active post office just below the forks of Right Fork of Maces Creek, 5 air miles s of Hazard, was established Oct. 5, 1905 and named by local storekeeper and first postmaster, William B. Farler, for his family. The Farler progenitor was Virginia-born pioneer, Forrest Farler, Sr. who died here in 1870. [Taylor & Dora DeHart, A HIST. & GENEAL. OF RIGHT HAND FK. MASONS CREEK, PERRY CO., KY. pvtly. printed, 1979, copy in KHS Libr.]⁵⁵

✓ FARMERS (Rowan Co.): [Fahrm/erz] (Farmers). A village with an active post office and some 200 residents on US 60 and the C&O Railroad, $5\frac{1}{2}$ air miles wsw of Morehead, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile e of the Licking River and virtually on the Bath Co. line. Said to have been first settled by a Maj. Jim Brain who ran a hotel at the junction of two principal roads, it may first have been called Farmer's Cross Roads (sic) or simply The Cross Roads and was the first settlement in what became Rowan Co. The post office was established as Farmer's on Aug. 28, 1849 with John B. Zimmerman, postmaster. No one knows why it was called Farmer's and the 's gives no clue. It was also called Confederate Cross Roads and was even first incorporated, on April 23, 1873, as Confederate City though in 1882 this was officially changed to Farmers. Until the area's virgin timber supply was depleted by the end of the 19th century, Farmers was an important shipper, first on the river and then by rail, of lumber. ~~produced~~ produced by several local sawmills. (1) Bessie M. Birchfield, WPA ms "Towns and Villages of Rowan Co." (2) ROWAN CO. NEWS cent. ed. 5/10/1956, P. 38:1-4] 688,851

✓ FARMERSVILLE (Caldwell Co.): [Fahr/marz/vihl] (Crider). This crossroads settlement with country store and church on KY 139, 5½ air miles n of Princeton, was founded around 1848 by Dr. Wm. W. Throgmorton (or Throckmorton), who had also established the local post office on May 1, 1850. He named it for Frederick Farmer, perhaps the first settler of that vicinity by 1810. The Donaldson Baptist Church was organized there in 1822-23 and a high school served the area for a number of years. With many intermissions the post office operated until it closed for good in 1910 and now the 40 or so residents get their mail from Princeton.

{(1) Olive Eldred, interview, 10/1/1977; (2) Nancy Beck, interview, 10/1/1977; (3) Lucile McNeely, a hist. of the commu. in CALDWELL CO. TIMES, 2/25/1926, Pp. 1-2} 569, 1278

✓ FARMINGTON (Graves Co.): [Fahrm/ihŋ/tuhn] (Farmington). This prosperous village, ^{with an active post office} at the junction of KY 121 and 564, 6½ air miles se of Mayfield, was undoubtedly named for its location on highly productive farm land and for the rural economy and life style of its earliest residents. Though the community was founded as Farmington in Feb. 1836, its post office was called Cornersville [Kahrn/ørz/vihl] possibly for its situation at the corner of some property. It is not known whether the office's change from Cornersville to Farmington on March 24, 1838 was a change in name only or also involved a shift in location. In either case after an intermittent existence it still serves some 250 residents and their rural neighbors. [Lon Carter Barton, interview, 8/5/1977] 1228

✓ FAUBUSH (Pulaski Co.): [Faw/boosh] (Faubush). This hamlet with an active post office, on KY 196, 10½ air miles w. of Somerset, is said to have been named for an Indian word meaning "falling waters" referring to the several small waterfalls in the area. It is less likely to have been named for a Mr. Forbes, as some have suggested, or to be a corruption of Fallbush for a fallen bush said to have guided pioneers to a crossroads. The post office was established May 6, 1879 with Hugh F. McBeath, postmaster. About 1½ miles to the e. is the site of (Old) Harrison, the first settlement in the western part of the county and an early contender for the county's seat, which was founded by John Milton Weddle, the Wythe Co., Va. born landowner, and named for his son Harrison. A once prosperous town, incorporated in 1842 with some 300 residents, it is now extinct.

[(1) Mary Weavers, interview, 3/23/1979; (2) Alma Owens Tibbals, A HIST. OF PUL. CO. KY. 1952, Pp. 58, 60, 65] 215, 1410

✓ FAYE (Elliott Co.): [Fa] (Sandy Hook). An extinct post office on KY 7 just above the mouth of Doctors Branch of the Little Sandy River, 2 air miles sw of Sandy Hook. The office was established Nov. 23, 1922 and named for its first postmaster, Faye (Mrs. Talmadge) G. Redwine, the daughter of John Will Green, a prominent Sandy Hook businessman. It was discontinued in 1947. In the vicinity now are a horse barn, garage and church. [(1) Mabel A. Fannin of Little Sandy, Ky. in a letter to me 6/10/1969; (2) Lucy & Bert White, interview, 7/28/1978] 1061, 1412

✓ FAYETTE COUNTY: [Fā/ət, Fā/eht] 280 sq. miles. Pop. in excess of 203,000. Seat: Lexington though, in Jan. 1974, the county and its seat were combined into a single entity with an "urban-county government". Kentucky's second most populous county, it was one of the 3 into which the Virginia legislature divided its Kentucky County in 1780. It was named for the Marquis de LaFayette. From its original territory all or part of 42 other counties were created.

✓ FAYWOOD (Woodford Co.): [Fa/wōod] (Versailles). A one time mill town and farm trade center that is now a residential settlement where KY 1681 (the Old Frankfort Pike) crosses South Elkhorn Creek, 3/4 mile from the Scott Co. line, 1/2 mile from the Fayette Co. line--which explains its name--and 5 air miles ne of Versailles. The post office, established April 10, 1886 with John C. Hopkins, postmaster, closed in 1903 and the community is now on a Versailles rural route. [Lucile S. Davis, interview, 7/15/1978] ¹²⁶⁹

✓ FEARSVILLE (Christian Co.): [Feerz/væl] (Honey Grove).

A hamlet with a consolidated school, store, and garage at the junction of KY 107, 178, and 189, $9\frac{1}{2}$ air miles ne of Hopkinsville. This community, named for the local Fears family, was long served by the Fruit Hill post office, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles nnw, and is now on a Hopkinsville rural route. [Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977] 1803

✓ FEDSCREEK (Pike Co.): Fehdz/kreek (Jamboree). A hamlet with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 400, on KY 366, just e of its junction with KY 1499 (old US 460), ^{and} 15 air miles e of Pikeville. The post office was established as Fedscreek (sic) on Oct. 5, 1921 with Isaac C. Justice, postmaster, and named for Feds Creek which joins the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River a few hundred yards w of the post office. The creek is said to have been named for a man named Fed of which nothing else seems to be known. [Bernice Hackney, Librarian, Feds Creek H.S., in a letter to me, 10/20/1980] ¹⁰⁷⁷

FELICIANA (Graves Co.): [Fə/lih/see/aen/ə] (Water Valley).

Only some homes remain at the site of what had been one of the most prosperous and commercially active towns in western Kentucky., just s of the junction of KY 94 and the Kingston Rd., less than 1½ miles from the Hickman Co. line and 14 air miles sw of Mayfield. Probably settled in the early 1820s, its post office was established as Feliciana on May 20, 1829 with Levi Calvert, postmaster, and by this name it was formally created as a town by the Legislature in 1834 and incorporated in 1837. By the mid 1840s its strategic cross-roads location made it a leading competitor with Mayfield for trade dominance in the county. However, with the failure of local landowners to sell the right-of-way to the New Orleans & Ohio Railroad in the 1850s and the rerouting of the line through what became Water Valley, 2 miles nw, followed by the move of the post office to the latter site in 1869-70, Feliciana declined to virtually nothing by the end of the century. Yet Graves Countians still refer to that site as Old Feliciann (sic). The true origin of this name will probably never be known. The popular account of the fight between the 2 slave women, Felicia and Anna is an obvious folk etymology, as is the suggestion that a New Orleans man, who may have been the first settler, had combined the names of his daughters. It is most likely that it was named for the Louisiana parishes that had been established while still under Spanish rule and that had been named for Félicité, the wife of

Bernardo de Gálvez, then Viceroy of New Spain. [(1) Lon Carter Barton, interview, 8/5/1977; (2) Ruth R. Williamson, "Felice and Anna Form Names of City with Interesting History" MAYF. MESS. 12/27/1969, P. Ell:7-9; (3) Geo. R. Stewart, AM. P.N., P. 176] 204, 818, 1228

✓ FERGUSON (Logan Co.): [F³/ghəs/ən] (Russellville). A now defunct station and extinct post office on the L&N Railroad, at the point where the tracks cross Whippoorwill Creek, 4 air miles sw of Russellville. Before the establishment of the station in 1860, a settlement called Whippoorwill may have existed at that site. Both the station itself and the local post office, which was established on Dec. 24, 1860 as Ferguson Station, were named for the first postmaster and station agent, Luke H. Ferguson. In 1882 the post office name was shortened to Ferguson. Another community of Whippoorwill is located downstream at the point where the creek is crossed by US 68. [Stratton, PLACE NAMES OF LOGAN CO., 2nd ed. 1947, n.p.] ²⁰⁶

✓ FERGUSON (Pulaski Co.): [Fɜgh/əs/ən] (Somerset). This 6th class city with an active post office and some 500 residents, adjacent to the southern limits of Somerset, was established just n of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad shops (built in 1906) as a residential community for the workers. It was probably named for Edward A. Ferguson, the Cincinnati attorney who helped established the railroad in 1869. On Feb. 23, 1911 the local post office was named Luretha for the infant daughter of George A. Wynn, the first postmaster, for Ferguson was already in use in Logan Co. In 1950, following the closing of the Logan Co. office, the BGN approved a local request to rename the Pulaski Co. office Ferguson to conform to the corporate name of the town. Luretha Wynn [Lu/reeth/ə] is now Mrs. John Cross. [(1) Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979; (2) Alma Owens Tibbals, A HIST. OF PUL. CO. KY. 1952, P. 82; (3) "Hist. of Southern Ry. in Burgin" comp. & written by C.O. Morgret of the PR Dept. of the So. Ry. System, in Burgin Cent. Ed. of the HARRODSBURG HERALD, 8/1978 P. A6:1-6] 215, 606, 1410

✓ FERN CREEK (Jefferson Co.): [F3n Kreek] (Jeffersontown).

An unincorporated suburban community with a 1970 population of some 6000 extending for at least a mile along Bardstown Rd. (US 31e/150) in either direction from its junction with Fern Creek Rd., a point $11\frac{1}{2}$ air miles se of the court house in downtown Louisville. It was named for the stream that flows sw through the northern extent of the community along which wild ferns once grew in abundance. The area was first settled shortly after the Revolution and was, until the Civil War, noted for its orchard. The Fern Creek post office was in operation from 1851 to 1902 and mail service is now provided by a branch of the Louisville post office. The community remained essentially rural until Appliance Park, an industrial area some 3 miles w., was established in 1950. Due to its "strung out location" along Bardstown Rd. the Fern Creek community was once called Stringtown on the Pike. [(1) FERN CREEK LORE & LEGACY 200 YEARS, written & compiled by the Fern Creek Woman's Club, 1976; (2) Ward Sinclair & Harold Browning "Fern Creek Has a Past: Home-Cooked Meals and Vast Orchards" LOU. TIMES, 10/19/1965, P. A14:1-6] 71, 716

✓ FINCHVILLE (Shelby Co.): [Fihnnch/vihl] (Simpsonville). This hamlet with an active post office and some 125 residents extends for 3/4 mile along KY 55 from its junction with KY 148 ne to a point 5 air miles sw of Shelbyville. Here, a mile e of the pioneer Buck Creek Station (established c. 1780), Ludwell Finch (1806-1879)^{in 1841} bought a farm and opened a blacksmith shop. He was soon joined by other businesses, and on July 9, 1857 the Finchville post office was established there. The community that grew up around it was incorporated in 1878. As a station on the Louisville Cincinnati & Lexington (now L&N) Railroad, completed to that point in 1880, it was also known as Finch (or Finchville) Station. [(1) SHELBY CO. PLACE NAMES, DAR ms, 1941, P. 9; (2) Rich'd. Todd Duvall, THE BUCK CREEK SETTLEMENT AND FINCHVILLE, KY. 1780-1976), pvt. printed pamphlet, 1976] 61,902

✓ FINNEY (Barren Co.): [Fihn/ee] (Lucas). A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 252, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile n of the Barren River Reservoir, a little over a mile from the Allen Co. line, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ air miles sw of Glasgow. The community is said to have been earlier called Grangetown for the Patrons of Husbandry and was renamed Finney for the family of the wife of a prominent area resident probably when the post office was established (as Finney) on April 13, 1898 with Peter C. Henderson, postmaster. It is known that a Henry Finney, who died in 1864, had a saw and grist mill in that vicinity by 1842. It is now on a Glasgow rural route. [(1) Mrs. J. Wood Vance, "Barren Towns: What's in a Name?" ann. ed. of GLASGOW TIMES, 3/10/1968; (2) Louise Horton, IN THE HILLS OF THE PENNYROYAL, P. 72] 101,791

✓ FIREBRICK (Lewis Co.): [Fah/ar/brink] (Friendship). A village on Indian Run in the ^{the} ne corner of the county, just south of KY 10, a mile from Greenup Co. line and 15 air miles ne of Vanceburg. Once a company town, it was named for the local fire brick plant, no longer in operation. The post office, established April 19, 1892 with Wm. G. Beyerly (sic), postmaster, is still in operation. Most of the working segment of its population, recently estimated at some 250, commute to jobs in Portsmouth, Ohio, 4 air miles ne. [Beulah Faye Lykins, interview, 6/20/1977] 1103

✓ FISHERVILLE (Jefferson Co.): [Fihsh/ər/vihl] (Fisherville).

A hamlet with an active post office on Floyds Fork of Salt River and the old Taylorsville Rd., just s of the present KY 155, 17 air miles ese. of the Court House in downtown Louisville. The post office that had been established in 1833 as Curreys with Edward Currey, postmaster, was moved to and/or renamed Fisherville in 1847 for its location by Robert Fisher's mill. The community which had become a thriving rural trade center of nearly 1100 residents by 1870, was, a generation or so later, to enjoy considerable popularity as a summer watering place for Louisville society. [Ward Sinclair & Harold Browning "'The Dark & Bloody Ground'" LOU. TIMES, 10/15/1965, P. A8:1-6] 715

✓ FISHTRAP (Pike Co.): [Fihsh/traep] (Millard). Since its establishment on Feb. 19, 1873 with William H. Hamilton, postmaster, this active post office has occupied several sites in the valley of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, between Millard and the mouth of Grapevine Creek. It is generally thought to have been named for the local method of catching fish by setting traps in the river in the vicinity of the present Fishtrap Dam, 2½ miles up KY 1789 from its junction with US 460. Before the dam was built and the creation of Fishtrap Lake was begun in 1962, the post office was located on the old route of US 460, just below the mouth of Jonican Branch of Levisa. It is now 2½ miles up Jonican at a point some 6 air miles e of Pikeville.

- [(1) Arthur L. Long, Pikeville Coll. student, for Leonard Roberts;
 (2) Ervel Reynolds, letter to me, 7/18/1969] 934, 1137

✓ FISTY (Knott Co.): Fahs/tee (Carrie). A hamlet with an active post office where Clear Creek joins Troublesome Creek at the junction of KY 80 and 721, less than a mile from the Perry Co. line and $5\frac{1}{2}$ air miles w of Hindman. There were so many Combses in this area that they had to be distinguished by nicknames. One such was called "Fisty Sam" and, according to local tradition, he suggested that the new office be named for him. Margaret Ritchie became the first postmaster on Aug. 18, 1906. Wilma Gayhart, interview, 11/25/1978] ¹²⁸⁸

✓ FITCH (Carter Co.): [Fihch] (Soldier). This post office on the Carter-Lewis County line, about 300 yards from the meeting point of these two counties and Rowan County, and $20\frac{1}{2}$ air miles west of Grayson, was established March 9, 1906 and named by and for its first postmaster, Charles H. Fitch. The post office closed in 1976. [Thelma Roe, interview, 11/18/1977] 1366

✓ FITCHBURG (Estill Co.): [Fihch/bergh] (Cobhill). An extinct iron furnace town, ^{home to 100 families} at the head of Furnace Fork of Millers Creek, [a n bank tributary of the Kentucky River], 3 miles ⁱⁿ of the junction of KY 52 and 975, and [6 air] [^] miles ne of Irvine. "It was the site of the famed Fitchburg or Red River Iron Furnace, a steampowered, air blast, charcoal-burning furnace, now listed in the National Register of Historic Places, which was built in 1868 as a single (stone) structure with twin stacks, the unique design of Fred Fitch, and named for him and his brother, Frank who managed the furnace for the Red River Iron Manufacturing Co." From 1870 when the Fitchburg post office was established until the furnace closed in 1874, over 100 families enjoyed the conveniences of a chartered town that grew up around the operation. Today, only the abandoned furnace remains, cattle grazing near the site. The post office closed in 1955 and the few families still in the vicinity commute to jobs in Bluegrass cities and get their mail from Ravenna, 11 road miles sw. [(1) PNS OF ESTILL CO., unpub. ms. by Kathryn Carter, 2/11/1978; (2) Robt. F. Collins, "Dan'l. Boone Nat'l. Forest Hist. Sites" FILSON CLUB HIST. Q., Vol. 42, 1968, Pp. 26-48; (3) Hallie Tipton Johnstone, HIST. OF ESTILL CO., 1974, P. 41] 116,336,865

✓ FIXER (Lee Co.): [Fihx/ər] (Zachariah). A more or less deserted and almost inaccessible community on Big Sinking Creek, 6½ air miles n of Beattyville, that briefly thrived for its location in the midst of an important oil producing area. According to tradition, Simpson Crabtree was unsuccessful in getting several suggested names accepted by the postal authorities. For each name submitted he was told, in turn, that it was already in use and to suggest another. Finally he wrote that he had sent in all the names he was going to and demanded that the postal authorities "fix 'er" themselves. The post office was thus established as Fixer on July 26, 1917 with Crabtree's son-in-law, George W. Booth, Jr., as the first postmaster. Since the office closed in 1970, mail had been provided from Zoe, 5 road miles east. [Nevyle Shackelford, interview, 7/8/1978] ¹³⁷²

✓ FLAHERTY (Meade Co.): [Flaer/ə(r)t/ee, . Flaer/ə(r)d/ee] (Flaherty).

This village of some 300 residents and the commercial center for se Meade Co., extending along KY. 144 and 1600 from their junction 11½ air miles se of Brandenburg, once boasted one of the largest country stores in Kentucky. It was founded and named by and for Michael W. Flaherty who had arrived in the early 1880s and opened a blacksmith shop. On May 14, 1883 he established the post office which closed in 1906. Vine Grove, 4½ road miles se in Hardin Co. now provides mail service.

[RAMBLING REMARKS OF WM. MILLER BOWLING compiled by Rita Adkisson Thompson, 1972, ms. based on his cols. in the MEADE CO. MESS. c1938, in the Meade Co. Libr.] 856

✓ FLANAGAN (Clark Co.): Flaen/ə/ghən (Winchester). (~~Hamlet and station on the~~
~~L&N-Railroad~~) A station and post office on ^{the} L&N Railroad and KY. 1923, 3 air
miles south of Winchester, that was named for the then highly respected
Circuit Court Judge James Flanagan of Winchester (1810-1906) who had been
appointed to this position by Gov. Blackburn in 1883. The Flanagan post
office was in operation from April 16, 1888 to July 31, 1906 when its
papers were transferred to Winchester. ¹³⁴ [Kathryn Owen, interview, 6/1/1977]

✓ FLAT (Wolfe Co.): Flaet (Campton). A settlement with an active post office at the head of Cave Branch of the North Fork of the Kentucky River, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Lee Co. line and 5 air miles s of Campton. Part of Stephen Campbell's 7000 acre Revolutionary War military patent, it may first have been called Crackers Neck [Kraek/ærz Nehk] probably for "a neck of land that runs down in a bend in the river."¹³⁷² Until the post office of Flat was established March 1, 1892 with Squire P. Kash, postmaster, the community was aptly known as Flatwoods from which its name was derived. Some years ago Kentucky newspaperman Nevyle Shackelford recorded the unfounded tale of the Hessian soldier named Dompfle-craeker whose services in the American Revolutionary cause after deserting the British were rewarded by a large tract of land in this area. One day while picking haws on his new land a sharp thorn pierced his neck and killed him. As the story goes, the place was called Crackers Neck "not because the unfortunate man died from a wound in the neck, but because it was Cracker's neck of the woods." (3) [(1) Nevyle Shackelford, interview, 7/8/1978; (2) Hazel Booth, interview, 8/11/1978; (3) Nevyle Shackelford, "Unusual Incidents Account for Many Odd Names of Kentucky Areas" LEX. LEADER, 5/29/1962, P. 5] 709, 1236, 1372

✓ FLAT FORK (Magoffin Co.): [Flaet Fawrk] (Salyersville North).

This active post office on KY 1081, $5\frac{1}{2}$ air miles n of Salyersville, is 1 mile up the stream for which it was named, a w bank branch of Big Mine Fork of Little Paint Creek. The stream was named for its low bottoms. The post office was established in 1934. [Austin Wireman, interview, 4/20/1979] ¹⁴²¹

✓ FLATGAP (Johnson Co.): [Flaet Ghaep] (Redbush). A hamlet with an active post office at the junction of KY 689 and 1092, 8 air miles nnw of Paintsville. The post office was established as Flat Gap Feb. 26, 1873 with Henry Jayne, postmaster, and named for the flat and low lying gap at the divide between Mudlick and Lower Laurel Creeks in the Big Sandy River watershed. By 1894 the name of the community and its post office were being spelled as one word. The community was incorporated in 1884 but is no longer. [Mitchell Hall HIST. OF JOHN. CO., KY. 1928, Vol. 1, P. 226] 89

✓ FLAT LICK (Knox Co.): [Flaet Lihk] (Artemus). A dispersed community extending for about 2 miles along US 25 n from the Cumberland River and the L&N Railroad tracks to a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ air miles ese of Barbourville. This, the oldest community in the county, is at the point of convergence of 3 historic roads that formed the main road from the Cumberland Gap. It is identified by name in pioneer journals and on John Filson's in 1800 1784 map of Kentucky and/was a contender with the Barbourville site for the county's seat.. It is said that a party of hunters headed by Elisha Walden of Henry Co., Va. established a camp here for several months where they observed many animals attracted to a nearby flat rock from whose crevices salt water exuded. A post office called Rome, for reasons unknown, may have provided the first mail service to this vicinity when it was established by Owen R. Moyers on Sept. 24, 1840. It was moved to and/or renamed Flat Lick by Ambrose Arthur on April 5, 1848. Yet most county historians today claim never to have heard of a Rome post office in that area. Since the Civil War a distinction has been made between Old Flat Lick and Flat Lick. Through the former the Cumberland River flowed until, in 1862, a flood caused the stream to alter its course to the present one. With the arrival of the L&N Railroad in 1877, Flat Lick became a major shipping point for the area's timber and coal products. The village today has an active post office. [(1) Elmer Decker in THE BARBOURV. ADVOCATE, c1937; (2) K. Sol Warren, interview, 6/23/1978; (3) R.R. South, "Our Sta. Names" L&N MAG., 9/1949, P. 15] 376, 739, 1409

✓ FLAT ROCK (Caldwell Co.): [Flaet Rahk] (Crider). This hamlet on KY 70, $8\frac{1}{2}$ air miles nnw of Princeton, was named for the rock outcropping around a beautiful village green. It never had a post office of its own but postal service has long been provided from Fredonia, 5 road miles wsw. [Nancy Beck, interview, 10/1/77] 1278

J FLATWOODS (Greenup Co.): [Flaet/woodz] (Iron-ton). A sprawling residential community on the plateau overlooking the C&O tracks and the Ohio River, joining the cities of Russell to the e and Raceland to the nw, and 5 air miles se of Greenup. This 3rd class city with some 8,300 residents grew out of the sparsely settled, almost rural community of Advance [Aed/vans] before it developed in the late 1920s to house the overflow of Armco Steel and C&O employees from the more settled Ashland and Russell. The Advance post office was established, near the site of the present Advance School, on May 21, 1892 with Pleasant Craft, postmaster. It was discontinued in 1915 and re-established on Jan. 3, 1918 at some unknown location as Cheap, for John Cheap, a blind Methodist preacher. In 1938 the post office was renamed Flatwoods and the town was incorporated by that name. The name may have described the area's original topography but it could also have derived from the "Flatwoods District", a name that had been applied before 1890 to the rolling plateau that is now the hill section of Ashland. [(1) RUSSELL TIMES, 9/25/1942, Sec. 3, P. 15:1-2; (2) Biggs, SUPPLE. 1962, P. 114; (3) M.M. Stevens, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/20/1922; (4) A HIST. OF ASHLAND, KY. 1786-1954, Cent. Souv. 1954, P. 61] 7, 22, 1213, 1447

COUNTY:

✓ FLEMING [Flehmi] . 350 sq. miles. Pop. 12,332. Seat:
Flemingsburg. Established in 1798 from part of Mason Co. and
named for Col. John Fleming, pioneer settler and Indian
fighter.

✓ FLEMING (Letcher Co.) ^{with an active post office} [Flehm/ihh] (Jenkins West). This town, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles
ne of Whitesburg, was built in 1913-14 by the Elkhorn Coal Corporation
for its employees on land allegedly owned at one time by the
family of Devil John Wright on the creek that was named for them.
Later the land was acquired by J.H. Frazier, a Whitesburg businessman,
who sold it to the coal firm for their mining operations and camp.
The camp which became the town of Fleming, stretching along Wright
Fork (of Boone Fork of North Fork of Kentucky River) for about a mile,
was named for Geo. W. "Pat" Fleming, the first president of the Elkhorn
Coal Corp. By 1923, it was serving as division headquarters
for 7 mines then producing some 5000 tons of coal a day. It soon
became a model coal town for its 3000 population and a prototype for
those to come, with paved streets, electricity, schools, churches, a
post office (established March 16, 1914 with John D. Hartman, post-
master), hospital, fire department, and theater. When the coal seams
had largely played out by 1949, the company divested its interests in
the town, selling their homes to the miner-occupants, and its popula-
tion began to fall; it was down to 670 in 1960 and 470
by 1970. Recently the town merged with its nextdoor neighbor, Neon
(their two post offices have always been less than a mile apart) and,
by action of the Ky. Gen'l. Assembly, in March 1978, they were re-
classified as a 5th class city. (5) [(1) Wm. T. Cornett, interview,
12/24/1977; (2) Lou. HERALD, 8/19/1923; (3) FIRST TRIP, 1949, P. 17;
(4) Harry Caudill, interview, 7/26/1971] ~~(5) ECT, 3/8/1978, Sec. 2, P.~~
613] 74, 524, 1254, 1265

✓ FLEMINGSBURG (Fleming Co.): [Flehm/i~~h~~z/bergh] (Flemingsburg).

A 4th class city of some 2800 residents and the seat of Fleming Co., centered at the junction of KY 11, 32, and 57, and 102 air miles e of downtown Louisville. It was founded in 1797 by George S. Stockton, a Virginian, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile e of Stockton's Station which he had established some 10 years before. Stockton is believed to have named both the town and the county for his half-brother, Col. John Fleming (1760-1794), who had^{built}/his own station about 5 miles w in 1790. On July 1, 1801 John Faris was appointed the first postmaster of what was then called merely Fleming Court House for it had been made the seat of the new county when it was organized in 1798. [(1) Martha Royse, interview, 9/26/1977; (2) Stephen Ford, "Something Special at Flemingsburg--City Celebrates its 175th Birthday" LCJ, 7/18/1972, P. B1:1-3] 429, 1369

✓ FLINGSVILLE (Grant Co.): [Flihyz/vihl] (Walton). This hamlet on KY 491, a mile from the Kenton Co. line and 8 air miles n of Williamstown, was named for a local family one of whose members, George Fling, became its first postmaster on June 2, 1876. Since the office closed in 1907, mail service has been provided from Crittenden, 3½ road miles w. [E.J. Blackburn, interview, 4/30/1978] 1272

✓ FLIPPIN (Monroe Co.): [Flihp/an] Gamaliel, Fountain Run).

This hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 249 and 678, on the South Fork of Indian Creek (a tributary of the Barren River), $9\frac{1}{2}$ air miles w of Tompkinsville, was the home of the pioneer Flippin family. Their progenitor, Thomas, a Virginia-born veteran of the Revolutionary War, arrived in Kentucky around 1787 and settled first at Blue Springs in the present Barren Co. and then on Indian Creek in 1790. Some say the community, whose post office was established July 13, 1858 with William C. Brockett, postmaster, was named for Thomas. Others insist that it was named for his son, James, a militia colonel in the War of 1812 and the Indian campaigns, who later became a large landholder, stockraiser, and county sheriff. Still others trace the name to Col. Flippin' son, James M., who had inherited his father's land and gave the building for the post office. It has even been suggested that the community was first called Johnstonville for another local family. Since the post office closed in 1964, mail has been provided by a rural branch of the Tompkinsville post office. [(1) Mae Carter Taylor, interview, 6/29/1972; (2) Wm. Lynwood Montell, MONROE CO. HIST. 1820-1970, 1970, P. 12; (3) Perrin, HIST. 1886, P. ; (4) "Flippin Community Now Enjoys Modern Highways" 50th anni. ed. of TOMPKINSV. NEWS, 10/28/1954, Sec. X, P. 1:5-7] 178, 171, 426, 1395-

✓ FLORENCE (Boone Co.): [Flahr/ans] (Covington, Independence, Union, Burlington). A 3rd class industrial and commercial city and the largest community in Boone Co., with an active post office and some 13,400 residents, on the Kenton Co. line, 3½ air miles east of Burlington. On the site of a settlement first called Cross Roads, the town was laid out in 1821 by Thomas Madden, a local property owner, and others, and renamed Maddensville. In 1828 after Madden had moved away and Jacob Conner, another early settler, had assumed responsibility for the town, its name was changed to Connersville. A post office known to have been established before 1828 was in operation in that year as Connersville with Pitman Clondas, postmaster. On April 27, 1830 the office became known as Florence, possibly for a local or area family, though historians claim to have no idea why this name was applied. As Florence, the town was incorporated on Jan. 27, 1830. From an early economic significance as the first stage coach stop on the road between Covington and Lexington (now US 25), completed in 1836, the town's growth was quite modest; its recent commercial, industrial, and residential development was sparked by the building of a sprawling industrial park in the early 1960s, its proximity to the Greater Cincinnati Airport, 2 miles n., and the completion of I 75/71. Florence was the Stringtown on the Pike, made famous by the novel of that name by former resident John Uri Lloyd. [(1) A.M. Yealey, "Florence 138 Years Ago--Florence Today" newsp. article, 9/17/1954; (2) Anna Fitzgerald, interview, 5/21/1979; (3) "Experts Say Florence Could be Largest Northern Ky. City" AP news release, 1/10/1979] 418,831, 1284

✓ FLOYD COUNTY: [Floid] 399 sq. miles. Pop. 48,568. Seat:
Prestonsburg. Established in 1799 from parts of Fleming,
Montgomery, and Mason Co's. and named for Col. John Floyd
(1750-1783), pioneer surveyor and military leader of Jefferson
Co. who was ambushed by Indians near the present Louisville.
All or part of 15 other counties were subsequently created
from Floyd.

✓ FLOYDSBURG (Oldham Co.): [Floydz/bergh] (Crestwood). Now but a hamlet with an extinct post office on KY 1408, 3/4 mile from the Shelby Co. line and 7 air miles sw of LaGrange, this was a prosperous village until it was bypassed by the Louisville & Frankfort (now L&N) Railroad in 1847. The post office, in operation from 1822 to 1861, was named for its location at or near Col. John Floyd's Ford Station. Virginia-born Floyd (1750-1783), surveyor and Indian fighter, established several forts in nearby Jefferson Co. The town of Floydsburg was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature in 1830. Residents now get their mail from the Crestwood post office, 1 road mile nw. [Theodore Klein, interview, 4/7/1978] ¹³¹⁶

✓ FOGERTOWN (Clay Co.): [Fahgh/ər/town] (Portersburg). A rural settlement with active post office on KY 472 and Mill Creek, below the mouth of Bray Creek, 3 miles from the Laurel County line and 8 air miles nw of Manchester. Several accounts have been offered for the naming of the post office established May 23, 1906 with James C. York, postmaster. According to a manuscript on Clay Co. place names shared ^{with me} by Marian Martin, the county librarian, the place is on a high elevation and it would often be covered with dense fog leaving travelers to remark that this was the foggiest place they'd ever seen. But ^{therein} are offered two other possible explanations as well. "In this community there was an old man who smoked a large homemade pipe, and rode up and down the road many times on an old mare; as he rode along he pupped (sic) continuously on this big old pipe. People following him later would know that he was in the community because they'd say 'Mr. Fogger has passed by and we smell his pipe, and see his smoke; he has fogged up the town.' (or) An old lady walked up and down the road many time who never took time to comb her hair. The neighbors spoke of her as Sal Fogger because of her bushy hair. When the post office was established and a name was being (~~seught~~) selected it was suggested that they name it Fogertown." It is not known why the name has always been spelled with only one "q". [Marian Martin, ms. on Clay Co. p.n.] 1329

✓ FOLSOM (Grant Co.): [Fah^l/səm] (Elliston). This hamlet at the junction of KY 467 and 1132, 10 air miles nw of Williamstown, was first called Lawrenceburg for a large family that had lived there before the Civil War. Since this name was already in use, the post office, when established on Nov. 15, 1893, was named for Frances Folsom (1864-1947), the wife of then President Grover Cleveland. The office was discontinued in 1916 and the community, which still consists of store, church, and sawmill, is served by the Dry Ridge post office, 10 road miles ese.

[Ona Morgan, interview, 4/30/1978] 1342

✓ FOLSOMDALE (Graves Co.): [Fahl/^hsəm/dāl] (Melber). A village with extinct post office centering at the junction of US 45 and KY 849, 8½ air miles n of Mayfield. The post office was established by James M. Conner on June 25, 1886 and named for President Cleveland's recent bride, Frances Folsom. Since the office closed in 1910, the community has been on a mail route out of Hickory, 4 miles s. [Lon Carter Barton, interview, 8/5/1977] 1228

✓ FORD (Clark Co.): [Fawrd] (Ford). Several stores and churches, a post office, a power plant, and some 250 residents are what remain of a once prosperous lumber town ^{with a population} of over 3500, where the L&N Railroad crosses the Kentucky River, over a mile above and across the river from the present Fort Boonesborough State Park, and 7 air miles ssw of Winchester. The post office, established Oct. 4, 1883, and the town, incorporated in 1888 were named for Mitchell Ford who had once owned the land. Fires in 1913 and 1932 and the depletion of the area's timber resources brought about the town's decline which, to a somewhat limited extent, was reversed in 1954 with the location by the Kentucky River RECC of the Wm. C. Dale Power Plant. [(1) Jas. R. Russell "What's in a Name?" LCJ, 5/26/1971, P. B1:1-4; (2) Joe Creason, LCJ, 8/15/1954] 254,691

✓ FORDS BRANCH (Pike Co.): [Fawrdz Branch] (Pikeville).

A hamlet with an active post office centering at the mouth of Fords Branch of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, across the river from US 23/460/119, and 2 air miles s of Pikeville. The post office was established Jan. 14, 1916 with L. Grant Adkins, postmaster, and named for the many Fords who still live in that section. {Eva Powell, interview, 8/16/1977} 1354

✓ FORDSVILLE (Ohio Co.): [Fawrdz/vihl] (Fordsville). A 6th class city with an active post office, stores, factories, one of the county's 2 high schools, and some 500 residents, centering at the junction of KY 54 and 69, 15½ air miles ne of Hartford. It is believed to have been first settled by a family of Huffs around the early 1830s and later named for Elisha Ford, its first merchant and probable founder. The post office of Haynesville, established in 1837 some 4 miles nw, was moved to this site in 1846 and renamed Fordsville with Haden Wells as postmaster. The Illinois Central ^{Railroad} was built through in 1889 and was joined in 1891 by the now defunct Louisville Hardinsburg & Western (L&N)'s Fordsville Branch from Irvington. ["Fordsville Has Witnessed Steady Growth Since Establishment in 1833" OHIO CO. NEWS, 2/3/1966 P. 7:1-3] 430

✓ FORKLAND (Boyle Co.): [Fawrk/land] (Parksville). A settlement centered on its community center, a converted school building on KY 37, a mile from the Casey Co. line and $11\frac{1}{2}$ air miles sw of Danville. An old community, said to have been settled shortly after the Revolutionary War, it was named for its location on the North Rolling Fork River. A post office was in operation between 1891 and 1905. The Forkland Heritage Festival and Revue, held every October since 1972, helps keep the community alive. Its residents are served by the post office of Gravel Switch, 6 road miles wnw in Marion Co. [Mrs. Wm. Balden, interview, 8/23/1978] 1224

✓ FORKS OF ELKHORN (Franklin Co.): [Fawrx of Ehlk/hawrn] (Frankfort E.).

This village on US 460, 3/4 mile e of Frankfort, ^{was} named for ~~(its location at)~~ the fact that at this point the North and South Forks of Elkhorn Creek come together to form the main Elkhorn Creek. It has always locally been called simply The Forks, never Forks of Elkhorn except on maps and official documents. This settlement is believed to have been established as early as 1784 and the famed Forks of Elkhorn Baptist Church, one of the oldest in Kentucky, was organized ^{here} in 1788. When the Frankfort & Cincinnati ^{Railway} was built through, a station was established about 1/2 mile up North Elkhorn from the confluence and first called Forks of Elkhorn. It was later changed to Elsinore, for reasons unknown. The Forks of Elkhorn post office, established Jan. 13, 1848 with I.S. Hodson, postmaster, ran intermittently until it closed in 1965. Now a church, mobile home park, state fish hatchery and several stores serve some 100 residents. A delightful literary legend has been offered to "account" for the site and its name: "...a runaway couple pursued by an angry father fled on the back on a friendly elk. As they reached a luxuriant valley in Kentucky the elk was struck by an arrow, but in dying he turned his face toward the enemy and his horns formed an impassable barrier. The pursuer turned back, and where the elk's horns sank into the ground there appeared a beautiful stream which the grateful couple, in memory of their faithful friend, called 'Elkhorn.'" ⁴⁰⁸ [(1) Kenneth Goin, interview, 7/14/1978; (2) Jillson, PIONEER KY. P. 82; (3) Mrs. M.C. Darnell, "Hockensmiths were Early Settlers Here" STATE JOURN. 7/21/1961; (4) "Elkhorn Lands Esteemed by Settlers" IBID. 7/16/1961]

109
370
408
1290

✓ FORT JEFFERSON (Ballard Co.): [Fawrt Djehf/ər/sən] (Wickliffe).

A hamlet with extinct post office on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, nearly 1 mile s of Wickliffe and near the site of what has generally been considered the first settlement in western Kentucky. In 1780 Virginia's governor, Thomas Jefferson sent George Rogers Clark and 200 men down the Mississippi to a 300 foot bluff, 4 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, to erect a fort to protect American claims for the river as its western boundary and to be the point from which further exploration of that region could be initiated. A nearby settlement called Clarksville that soon followed the construction of the fort was shortlived when the Chickasaws, fearing encroachment, laid siege to the fort and forced its abandonment in Aug. 1781. It was to this site that Thomas Dupoyster and his family arrived in 1858. His son, Joseph eventually acquired 4000 acres of timberland from which he secured his wealth by supplying timber to the railroads being built through the area in the 1870s. On land that has since become the site of the Westvaco paper factory, Joseph laid out the town of Fort Jefferson which was incorporated in 1890. Here a shortlived post office was in operation from 1891 to 1892. Fort Jefferson virtually ceased to be about this time when its citizens moved to the newly established Wickliffe (q.v.). The whole area is now served by the Wickliffe post office. [(1) OLD FORT JEFFERSON, by M. Juliette Magee, 1975, passim; (2) J.R. Wilkerson, WPA ms] 191, 1011

FORT JEFFERSON (Ballard ~~ca~~): Fawrt Dief/er/sen (Wickliffe).

~~This hamlet with extinct ponds~~ ^{hamlet and po were} on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi R, nearly 1 mi s of Wickliffe. ^{The site (at or near) that} ~~It is near the site of a fort erected~~ by George Rogers Clark in 1780 to protect American claims for the r as its western boundary, and from which further exploration of the region could be initiated. A ~~nearby~~ settlement called Clarksville soon followed the construction of the fort but after a siege by the Chickasaws it was abandoned in Aug 1781. To this site Thomas Dupoyster brought his family in 1858. His son Joseph laid out the town of Fort Jefferson and became its first pm on June 14, 1860. In 1879 the po moved to the new town of Wickliffe. ~~Though the town was in 1890~~ Another Fort Jefferson po was in operation for only a few mos in 1891-2 but the town soon virtually ceased to be when its citizens ^{also} moved to Wickliffe. The site is now occupied by the Westvaco paper factory. ^{191, 1011}

~~came from which he secured his wealth by supplying lumber to the railroads being built through the area in the 1870s. On land that has since become the site of the Westvaco paper factory, Joseph laid out the town of Fort Jefferson which was incorporated in 1890. Here a shortlived post office was in operation from 1891 to 1892. Fort Jefferson virtually ceased to be about this time when its citizens moved to the newly established Wickliffe (q.v.) The whole area is now served by the Wickliffe post office. (1) OLD FORT JEFFERSON, by M. Juliette Magee, 1975. passim; (2) J.R. Wilkerson, WPA ms.~~ ^{191, 1011}

~~The site is now occupied by the Westvaco paper factory~~ ^{191, 1011}

✓ FORT KNOX (Hardin Co.): [Fawrt Nahx] (Fort Knox). The built up section of the Fort Knox Military Reservation with its residences, stores, offices, active post office, and other institutional buildings is located between US31W and Mill Creek (a branch of Salt River) in Hardin Co., 11 air miles nnw of Elizabethtown. It is an unincorporated community with an estimated 1970 population of some 37,600. The reservation itself covers 110,300 acres and extends across the Hardin, Bullitt, and Meade County lines, making it the country's third largest army installation with a peak daytime population in 1971 of 52,000. The US Army first made use of this land for maneuvers in 1903 but it became a permanent installation in 1916 and was transferred to Federal Govt. ownership in 1918. It was activated in that year to train combat troops for World War I. It was first called Camp Knox for Maj. Gen'l. Henry^T Knox (1750-1806) who organized the Artillery Corps in the American Revolution and was Washington's first Secretary of War. The post office of Stithton, established on Aug. 19, 1874 (q.v.), served the camp until it was officially renamed Camp Knox on May 15, 1925. In 1932, probably to reflect its increase in size and scope, the installation and its post office were renamed Fort Knox. At this time it became the permanent base for the training of a mechanized cavalry. The Fort has long been the principal source of employment and provided the largest payroll in the county. [(1) Mrs. T.D. Winstead, interview, 8/2/1978; (2) Art Ehrenstrom "Roads, Army Post Aid Hardin Town's Growth" CJ&T, 3/23/1975, P. D1:1-6] 407, 1420

✓ FORT MITCHELL (Kenton Co.): [Fawrt Mihch/əl] (Covington).

This residential suburb of Covington and Cincinnati and a 4th class city of some 7100 persons, $2\frac{1}{2}$ air miles sw of downtown Covington; is the site of one of the 7 fortifications defending Cincinnati which were built in 1862 on the hills around Covington from Bromley e to Fort Thomas. It was named for Major General Ormsby McKnight Mitchel (1809-1862), a professor of Mathematics, astronomy, and philosophy at Cincinnati College, who designed these installations. The area was developed as a residential subdivision by the Buckeye Molding, Sand, Brick, and Quarry Co. which had been organized in 1892 to quarry stone and buy and sell real estate. The first family moved in in 1906 and the city was chartered in 1909. It has always been served by a branch of the Covington post office.

[(1) Robt. S. Tate, "The Grass Roots of Kenton Co." REG. OF THE KHS, Vol. 53, 4/1955, Pp. 138-49; (2) John R. Blakely, "The Early Hist. & Dev. of Ft. Mitchell" paper read before the Christopher Gist Hist'l. Soc., 5/24/1955 and published in the Papers of the CGHS, Vol. 6, 1954-5, Pp. 58-64] 279,77/

✓ FORT SPRING (Fayette Co.): [Fawrt Sprinh] (Versailles, Lexington West). Midway between Lexington and Versailles, just s of US 60 and some 3 air miles w of Lexington's New Circle Rd., is the predominantly black community of Fort Spring. It used to be known as Slickaway and before that, Reform. Several traditional accounts of these names have been offered. In one, a Major Thomas Streshly in 1826 is said to have given to 3 of his freed slaves land in the vicinity of John Parker's grist mill on which they established a settlement they called Reform. By this name a post office was in operation from 1854 to 1857 with Charles W. Castleman, postmaster. (A variant refers to the freed slaves of a Joshua Worley who were located on this land soon after Parker's mill was built in 1794). To this site, in antebellum times, slaves would slip away for nighttime gatherings and it thus came to be called Slipaway and eventually Slickaway. According to a less accepted account, the place was first called Slipperyway (corrupted to Slipaway and later to Slickaway) after a horse lost his footing on the icy road and fell into the South Fork of Elkhorn Creek killing its rider. Neither account has ever been authenticated. But the post office of Slickaway was actually established there on March 8, 1872 with Levi Rice, postmaster. On Jan. 29, 1886 some of the 250 patrons, having become sufficiently embarrassed by this ludicrous name, succeeded in getting it changed to Fort Spring, the name of the home of a local landowner, Harvey Worley. According to some historians, this was probably Lewis O'Neal's old stone tavern,

built in 1826 over a large spring, which had become a fort or headquarters for Union troops during the Civil War. Serving a once prosperous trade center for western Fayette Co., the post office closed in 1903; the old store was recently torn down, and only an antique shop, filling station, and farm machinery store remain to provide for the 150 or so residents who still variously refer to their home as Fort Spring, Fort Springs, and even occasionally Slickaway. The second of these names is clearly a misnomer, reflecting the continuing tendency in Kentucky to place an "s" on names where they don't belong. [(1) Burton Milward, interview, 4/27/1978; (2) C. Frank Dunn, "Slickaway and Donerail--Why Those Names" LEX. SUN; HER-LEAD. 1/15/1950, Pp. 90-1; (3) Robert Peter, HIST. OF FAYETTE CO., 1882, P. 534; (4) ~~LEX. LEADER, 6/4/1939;~~ (5) Dan W. Bowmar, "Fayette Had 20 Post Offices 75 Years Ago" LEX. LEADER, 10/2/1970; (6) LEX. & THE BLUEGRASS COUNTRY: A GUIDE, Fed. Writers Proj. of the WPA for Ky., 1938, ms. copy, P. 141] 134, 175, 292, 393, 1335

✓ FORT THOMAS (Campbell Co.): [Fawrt Tahm/s] (Newport). A 4th class residential suburb of Cincinnati with some 16,100 persons, located between the cities of Highland Heights (on the s), Southgate (on the s and w), Newport (on the w), and Dayton (on the w and n), with the Ohio River on the e, and less than a mile from downtown Newport. The area in which the town was established was, for most of the second half of the 19th century, aptly called the Highlands District. It included essentially 2 independent communities, Mt. Pleasant, named for the ancestral home of the local Taliaferro family, and Dale which centered on a post office in operation from 1856 to 1899. In 1887 the U.S. Congress established an army post here which was named, in 1890, for General George Henry Thomas (1816-1870), one of the ranking Union Army officers. About this time a post office was opened nearby as a branch of the Newport post office, which it remains. The community which grew up around the Fort and a number of summer homes of wealthy Cincinnati citizens was incorporated in 1914 but without a name, there being at first some controversy over what to call it. Some wanted to preserve the Highlands name; others preferred to promote the connection with the military post. [(1) Paul T. Knapp, FT. THOMAS, KY: ITS HIST....ITS HERITAGE, 1967, Pp. 13, 21-5; (2) L. Lavielle, WPA

ms] 127, 931

✓ FORT WRIGHT (Kenton Co.): Fawrt Revet (Covington). A residential suburb in the Greater Cincinnati-Covington area with Park Hills and Kenton Vale on the e, Covington and Edgewood on the s, Fort Mitchell on the w, and downtown Covington 2 air miles ne. Created in 1941, it was merged with neighboring South Hills in 1960, Lookout Heights in 1967, and Lakeview in 1978 and is now a 4th class city with an estimated 6500 residents. It occupies the site of one of the larger fortifications defending Cincinnati from Confederate invasion and was named for Major General Horatio Gouverneur Wright (1820-1899), a Union Army engineer. Mail service is provided by the Covington post office. [(1) Chester F. Geaslen, "Now They Know: Ft. Wright, Ky. Named after Area Defender, Engineer" CINCI. ENQ. 2/16/1967; (2) Cincy Schroeder "'People Know One Another, Do Things Together'" CINCI. ENQ. 9/24/1979] 441,706

✓ FOSTER (Bracken Co.): [Fahs/tər] (Moscow). Among the smallest 6th class cities in Kentucky with a population of about 90, this former Ohio River port at the mouth of Holts Creek is 1 mile from the Pendleton Co. line and $10\frac{1}{2}$ air miles nw of Brooksville. It was first called Fosters Landing for Israel Foster, an early settler and large landowner, and by this name a post office was established by Richard T. Lindsay on Aug. 19, 1847. In Jan. 1850 the office was renamed Foster and the town was incorporated in this name. An important 19th century river port until the C&O Railroad was built through in 1888, the town boasted tobacco warehouses, shoe and cigar factories, a bank, hotel, depot, and other agencies of commerce. Two stores, churches, a post office, and a small ceramics factory are all that remain. [(1) RECOLLECTIONS 1969, n.p.; (2) BROOKSVILLE CENTENNIAL, 1839-1939, P. 36] 27,30

✓ FOUNT (Knox Co.): [Fownt] (Fount). This settlement with a recently discontinued post office about 300 yards e of KY 11, 7½ air miles nne of Barbourville, was named for Fountain F. Rowland, the local storekeeper and first station agent for the Cumberland & Manchester (now L&N) Railroad through whose farm the railroad was extended in 1916. The first post office to serve this area was Payne's, established by Dutton Jones in 1874. Lewis Henderson Jarvis moved it to Girdler in 1888. It was then moved to the Fount site as Hopper in 1895 and Rowland, who had become postmaster in 1907, renamed it for himself on June 21, 1916. [R.R. South, "Our Station Names" L&N EMPLOYES MAG. 1/1950, P. 16:2] 743

✓
FOUNTAIN RUN (Monroe Co.): [Fown/tən Ruhn] (Fountain Run). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 330 persons, on KY 82 just e of the junction of Monroe, Allen, and Barren Counties and 14 air miles w of Tompkinsville. ^{Since} its first name, Jimtown--said to have been for Jim Barlow, local storekeeper--was not acceptable to the Post Office Department, it was renamed for its 7 bubbling springs when the post office was established Jan. 29, 1847. As residents had observed, these springs, at different locations in the vicinity, just seemed to bubble up like fountains. [Mae Carter Taylor, interview, 6/29/1972] ¹³⁹⁵

✓ FOURMILE (Bell Co.): [Fawr/mahl] (Pineville). A coal town and L&N Railroad station with an active post office and some 500 residents, on the Cumberland River, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Knox Co. line and 2 air miles nw of Pineville. The post office was established Dec. 16, 1899 with Edward L. Shell, postmaster. According to some, it was named for its location 4 miles down the river from Pineville; though others are sure it was named for the length of Fourmille Creek that joins the Cumberland just above the post office. Perhaps it was both. Directly across the river are the Lone Jack Schools that are said to have been named for a lone persimmon tree in the school yard. [(1) Edward S. Wilson, tape, 11/27/1978; (2) Gypsy Wilson, interview, 12/31/1972] 1416, 1417

✓ FOUR OAKS (Pendleton Co.): [Fawr Ohx] (Falmouth). Extinct post office on US 27, just n. of Blanket Creek, 2 air miles s. of Falmouth. The office, established Feb. 26, 1891 with Sallie Parker, postmaster, was named for the four oak trees there at the time. Only one of them is still standing. Since the post office closed in 1903, residents of the vicinity have gotten their mail from Falmouth. [Ethel Bell, interview, 10/17/1978] 1230

✓ FOURSEAM (Perry Co.): [Fawr/seem] (Hazard South). A mining camp with a 1970 population of some 200, .4 mile up Buffalo Creek, a branch of the North Fork of the Kentucky River, and 1 air mile s of Hazard. It was named by the Fourseam Coal Co. for the four seams of coal in the local mine that was opened just before the First World War. The place has also been called Buffalo and the station on the L&N Railroad's Buffalo Creek Spur is now known as Candy. The local tipple is now owned by the Falcon Coal Co. of Lexington, Ky.

The community has always been served by the Hazard post office. [Estill McIntyre, interview, 7/7/1977]¹³²⁷

✓ FOX CREEK (Anderson Co.): [Fahx Kreek] (McBrayer). A hamlet extending for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on US 62 from its junction with KY 513, just s. of Salt River and $3\frac{1}{2}$ air miles sw of Lawrenceburg. This was probably founded in the 1840s or '50s and named for the small s. bank tributary of Salt River on which it is located. The stream, in turn, was named for the many foxes there. On March 23, 1886, Ezekiel Rice established the local post office as Horace, for reasons unknown. Within 5 weeks he had renamed it Hawkins, for a local family, and in 3 more weeks had changed it again to Fox Creek, to conform to the community's name. A thriving farm trade center until the post office closed in 1913, its local store and church still serve the 30 or so residents but their mail is now carried on a rural route from Lawrenceburg. [(1) McKee & Bond, p. 128; (2) Philip Spencer, interview, 8/4/1978] 140, 1387

✓ FOXPORT (Fleming Co.): [Fahx/pawrt] (Burtonville). A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 344 and 1902, just w of the North Fork of the Licking River which forms the Fleming-Lewis Co. line. On the river, about 8 air miles ene of Flemingsburg, was the 19th century port itself and its post office, in operation between 1880 and 1915, which were named for the pioneer Fox family. This family also gave its name to Fox Creek which drains much of the southern end of Fleming Co.

[Mrs. Martha Royse, interview, 9/26/1977] 1369

✓ FRAKES (Bell Co.): [Frax] (Frakes). An active post office serving the Henderson Settlement School and the community traditionally known as South America [Sowth ə/mehr/ə/kə] on KY 190 and Pine Creek, 1 mile from the Whitley Co. line and 14½ air miles sw of Pineville. This area, first settled by Hendersons and Partins in the 1850s, was once considered the roughest, meanest section in se Kentucky, home to moon-siners and feuding families. It early received its nickname for its remoteness and relative inaccessibility. Then, in 1925, Indiana-born Rev. Hiram Milo Frakes, pastor of a small Methodist church in Pineville, came into the area and persuaded its natural leader, Bill Henderson to donate land for a school. From this grew the Henderson Settlement School, named for Henderson and for Thomas H. Henderson, the Methodist Bishop of that part of the state. The local post office, established as Linda April 10, 1908 with James H. Hamblin, postmaster, was renamed on June 1, 1936 for the Rev. Frakes.

[(1) Don Whitehead, "Lots of Moonshine, but not in Parson's Hills" AP feature, 12/6/1953; (2) LEX. HERALD, 10/1/1933] 735, 811

✓ FRANKFORT (Franklin Co.): [Fraenk/fort](Frankfort East & West).
on U.S. 60, 460, 421, and 127,
Kentucky's capital city, is a second class city of 24,800 persons, the
seat of Franklin Co., and 44 air miles e of downtown Louisville.

In 1773 Hancock Taylor is said to have surveyed 600 acres of the site
for the McAfee Brothers. It was later acquired by Humphrey Marshall who
sold it to James Wilkinson who, envisioning it as a major Kentucky
River shipping port, laid out the town and gave it its name. Stephen
Frank was one of a party of men from Bryan's Station who, on their way
to the salt deposits at Mann's Lick (in southern Jefferson Co.) in
1780, had camped for the night nearly opposite the entrance to Devils Hollow
then one of the natural fording places on the river, or at the site of
the present Lock 4 (there seems to be some disagreement as to precisely
where this happened) when they were attacked by Indians and Frank was
killed. Soon the ford became a common crossing point on the river and
came to be known as Frank's Ford. In 1786 Wilkinson succeeded in get-
ting his town officially registered by the Virginia General Assembly
as Frankfort. On Nov. 1, 1793 the Kentucky Legislature convened here
for the first time, and on Oct. 1, 1794 Daniel Weisiger became Frankfor-
first postmaster. [(1) L.F. Johnson, THE HIST. OF FRANKLIN CO., KY.
1912, P. 14; (2) Kenneth Goin, interview, 7/14/1978; (3) Jillson,
EARLY FRANKFORT AND FRANKLIN CO. 1936, Pp. 39-40] 108, 115, 1290

COUNTY:

✓ FRANKLIN [Fraenk/lin] 211 sq. miles. Pop. 39,200. Seat:
Frankfort. Established ⁱⁿ 1794 from parts of Woodford, Mercer,
and Shelby Co's. and named for Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790),
American statesman, diplomat, and scientist. Frankfort is
the state capital.

✓ FRANKLIN (Simpson Co.): [Fraenk/lihn] (Franklin). A 4th class city of some 8000 persons and the seat of Simpson Co., on US 31W, 3 miles w of I 65, and 108 air miles ssw of downtown Louisville. It was founded in 1819/20 as the county's seat on 62 acres purchased from William Hudspeth and probably named for Benjamin Franklin, the Philadelphia patriot, author, and inventor. There is no evidence to support an often encountered local contention that it was named for a local physician. The post office was established Sept. 29, 1822 with Robert W. Simpson, postmaster. [Mrs. Jas. Beach & Jas. Henry Snider FRANKLIN & SIMPSON CO...1976, Pp. 7-13] '8

✓ FRANKLINS CROSS ROADS (Hardin Co.): [Fraenk/linnz Kraws/rohds]

(Howe Valley). A hamlet at the junction of KY 86 and 1375, $6\frac{1}{2}$ air miles w of Elizabethtown. The post office was established Nov. 17, 1857 and was named for Samuel Franklin, its first postmaster, or his family. After an intermittent existence it closed for good in 1905 and local mail is now secured from the Cecilia post office, 3 road miles e.

✓ FRAZER (Wayne Co.): [Frā/zər] (Frazer). A hamlet with an active post office at the junction of KY 90 and 1568, 2 miles from the Pulaski Co. line and 11 air miles ne of Monticello. The post office was established Feb. 10, 1880 with Samuel H. Frazer, postmaster, and named for James K. Polk Frazer, a Monticello attorney and progenitor of an important local family. [Garnet Walker, interview, 7/23/1973] ¹⁴⁰⁶

✓ FREDERICKTOWN (Washington Co.): [Frehd/rink/town] (Maud).

A hamlet with extinct post office at the confluence of Cartwright Creek and the Beech Fork River (the latter forming the Nelson Co. line), just s of US 150 and 7 air miles nw of Springfield. It evolved from the activities of Parkers Land-ing, one of the principal flatboat shipping ports in the Salt River system, and was a part of the thousand acre survey recorded about 1785 by Richard Parker, its proprietor. The town was established by Legislative act as Fredericksburg on Jan. 17, 1818 and named for Frederick Hill who managed the local warehouse for Mr. Parker. The post office, however, was called Fredericktown when it opened on Dec. 15, 1828 with Edward G. Overton, postmaster, and this name has identified the community ever since. Plans for its development as a major city never materialized; the post office closed in 1911 and the place is now on a Springfield rural route. [(1) Mary D. Kelly, interview, 8/10/1977; (2) "Fredericktown Was Once Shipping Port" Bicent. ed. of the SPRINGFIELD SUN, 1/31/1974, P.

8:4-5] 434,1314

✓ FREDONIA (Caldwell Co.): [Frə/dohn/yə] (Fredonia). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 400 residents on US 741 and KY 70, 91, and 902, 10 air miles nw of Princeton. It is believed to have been a part of the pioneer Livingston Creek community which had been settled before 1800. According to tradition, the town was laid out in 1836 by Harvey W. Bigham and named for his infant daughter. On July 8 of that year, the Fredonia post office was established with Samuel Rorer, a local storekeeper, as postmaster. When the Ohio Valley Railroad was being built through the area in 1887, a neighboring community, possibly then known as South Fredonia, was laid out by S.H. Cassidy. Another Cassidy in Kentucky prevented the adoption of this name and it was called Kelsey instead for Capt. P.G. Kelsey, the railroad's president. A post office was established at that site on Dec. 9, 1889 and called Fredonia Depot, but it was renamed Kelsey the following February. For 16 years the Kelsey and Fredonia post offices operated less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart until the postal authorities closed Fredonia in 1906 and applied its name to the Kelsey office. By this name the post office has remained to this day. In fact, the 2 communities are now one and few residents even recall the Kelsey name. Fredonia as a name has long intrigued historians and place name scholars. Around 1800 it was offered by Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell of New York as a name for our country. In the manner of such names as Caledonia, he combined "Freedom" with a common Latin ending to suggest something like "Land of Freedom". While as a place name it enjoyed some popularity, spreading to at least 18 states, it was never really taken seriously as an alternative to the United States of

America. Robert Ramsay once mused that "Mitchell was never able to decide whether it meant a 'free gift' or the land where things were 'freely done.'" At least one folk etymological explanation has been offered for the Kentucky place. At the time the town fathers were considering the name, a Negro slave was heard to mention that he had a new baby at home named Donia and that someday she would be a "free donia". [(1) Olive S. Eldred, interview, 10/1/1977; (2) Nancy Beck, interview, 10/1/1977; (3) Carrie Hodges, "Fredonia Portrait..." unid. newsp. article examined by me in Coons Libr., Princeton, 1977; (4) Mrs. Mac Blackburn, "Fredonia: In the Beginning" PRINCETON LEADER, 8/19/1971; (5) Robt. Ramsay, STOREHOUSE, 1952, P. 18; (6) Violetta Maloney Halpert, "Place Name Stories about Western Ky. Towns" KFR, Vol. 7 (3), 7-9/1961, P. 109] 118, 278, 466, 495, 1278

✓ FREDVILLE (Magoffin Co.): [Frehd/vihl] (David). An active post office on KY 7 and the e bank of Licking River, 10½ air miles se of Salyersville. It was established Nov. 20, 1916 at the mouth of Buck Creek, 1½ miles below its present site and named for the son of its first postmaster, Cynthia Ann (Mrs. Irving) Carpenter. Fred (1894-1946) was later a county judge and served his district in the Kentucky Legislature. In 1946 the present postmaster, Mae Arnett moved the office to a little building across the road from the store she now operates and which now houses her post office. [Connie Wireman, interview, 4/20/1979] 1422

✓ FREEBURN (Pike Co.): [Free/bern] (Matewan). A once incorporated town with an active post office, on KY 194, at the mouth of Peter Creek, a tributary of the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River which forms Kentucky's border with West Virginia, and 19½ air miles ene of Pikeville. The local post office was established April 24, 1911 with Henry C. Cline^{Postmaster,} and first called Liss for Liss Hatfield. In 1932 it was renamed Freeburn, it is said, for a free burning coal mined in the area. [T.M. Kiddle, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/19/1930] 1198

✓ FREETOWN (Monroe Co.): [Free/town] (Gamaliel). In the 1840s William Howard, a large landowner and slaveholder, freed his slaves and settled them at this site between KY 100 and the East Fork of Barren River, 5 air miles w of Tompkinsville. In 1848 they built the Mt. Vernon AME Church on KY 100, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile s. Little remains of this community which has long been served by the Gamaliel post office, 3 road miles s. [Mae Carter Taylor, interview, 6/29/1972] ¹³⁹⁵

✓ FRENCHBURG (Menifee Co.): [Frehnnch/bergh] (Frenchburg, Scranton). A 6th class city of some 550 persons and the more or less centrally located seat of Menifee Co., on US460 and KY. 36, 109 air miles ese of downtown Louisville. The town was laid out and established as the seat at the time the county was created in 1869. It was named for Judge Richard French (1792-1854) of Mt. Sterling who, in 1837, had lost to Richard H. Menifee, Jr. in the race for a Congressional seat in Kentucky's 11th District. The town was incorporated in 1871 and its post office was established on Feb. 24 of that year with Samuel Greenwade, postmaster. The ^{once} popular contention that it was named for some local families of French descent is hardly taken seriously anymore. [Perrin, KY: A HIST. OF THE STATE, 1888, P. 623] 169

✓ FRITZ (Magoffin Co.): [Frihts] (Seitz). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 1094 and the Right Fork of Middle Fork of the Licking River, 5 air miles sw of Salyersville. The post office was established as Jondun. [Djahn/duhn] on Aug. 3, 1912 and named for its first postmaster, John M. Dunn. Adam D. Stephens who succeeded him had the name changed to Nola in 1913 and then to Fritz in 1916. The latter honored Fritz Arnett who had filed the original petition for the post office. The office closed in 1921 but was re-established on June 10, 1947 by Eulah (Mrs. John) Back who is still postmaster. [Connie Wireman, letter to me, 4/24/1979]¹¹⁸⁰

✓ FROST (Greenup Co.): [Frawst] (Portsmouth). At the foot of what was called Mt. Zion Hill and is now Sand Hill, is a community settled before 1820 and called Mt. Zion for the Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church on top of the hill. This community, at what is now the junction of US 23 and KY 1215, about 1 mile e of the mouth of Tygarts Branch--which forms the e boundary of the city of South Shore--and 11 air miles nnw of Greenup, retained the Mt. Zion name until 1888 when, on Dec. 18, Benjamin F. King, Jr. established the post office and called it Frost. Actually another Mt. Zion post office in Kentucky and instructions to select a short name led to King's suggesting Rain, Hail, Snow, and Frost. He found, however, that all but the last name had also been pre-empted. This name then was applied to the post office, school, and community while the railroad station (the C&O Railroad had reached this point by 1889) was called Kings Station, and only the church retained the original name. The station, school, and post office are gone and residents now get their mail from South Shore of which they are functionally a part. [(1) Biggs, SUPPLEMENT, 1962, P. 113; (2) RUSSELL TIMES, 9/25/1942, Sec. 4, P. 6:4-5] 22,1447

✓ FROZEN CREEK (Breathitt Co.): [Froh/zən Kreek] (Jackson).

An active post office on the North Fork of the Kentucky River, a short distance above and across the river from the mouth of the creek for which it was named. It is 3 air miles nw of Jackson. The post office was established somewhere in that vicinity on April 9, 1850 with Benjamin F. Sewell, postmaster. For a time in the late 19th and early 20th centuries it was called Hargis for an influential Breathitt Co. family. The creek was most likely named by early settlers for the frozen condition of the water at its mouth during the winter months. They often had to sand the slick ice before crossing the creek at that point. The account of Daniel Boone's overnight refuge in the hollow sycamore tree is probably apochryphal. According to this tradition, the giant tree which stood near the mouth of the creek, sheltered Boone and several companions one night in a heavy winter snowstorm. As they awoke the next morning, nearly froze to death, they named the creek Frozen. [(1) "Origins of Names of Streams" THE JACKSON HUSTLER, c1893; (2) IN THE LAND OF BREATHITT, Northport, NY: Bacon, Percy, & Daggett, 1941, P. 36] 236,639

✓ FRUIT HILL (Christian Co.): [Frut Hihl] (Haleys Mill). A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 189 and 800, 10 air miles ne of Hopkinsville. In 1831 or earlier, a Fruit Hill post office was established by Moses H. Allen and said to have been named for the orchards that had been set out on a hill near the site. It was discontinued in Jan. 1865. On July 10, 1871 Thomas J. Powers established a post office called White Plains at a settlement that may have dated back to 1819 but had been all but destroyed by occupying forces on both sides during the Civil War. In 1874 Powers moved his office to a site 3/4 mile away and renamed it Fruit Hill, after which, we're told, White Plains disappeared completely as a community. It is not known if the 2 Fruit Hill post offices were at the same site. Curiously, the day after Powers' move, the post office of Little Prairie, a dozen miles n in Hopkins Co., officially took the name of White Plains (q.v.). A recent description of the area suggests the derivation of the Christian Co. White Plains name: "...white dogwood bloomed in abundance. You could look over the area from a hill and the country looked like a big cotton field, a white plain...."²⁷³ Only a store and church remain at Fruit Hill; the post office closed in 1918 and mail delivery is now from Crofton, 7 road miles wnw. [(1) E.W. Berry "What Happened to White Plains?" MADISONVILLE MESS. 7/31/1971; (2) Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977]^{273, 1403}

✓ FRYER (Caldwell Co.): [Frah/yar] (Dalton). This hamlet at the junction of KY 70 and 293, a little over a mile from the Hopkins Co. line, has often mistakenly been referred to as Barnes Store for the local store which Edward L. Barnes had acquired in 1908. Though the community was at one time called (The) Hall for a local Grange hall, it is officially and locally Fryer honoring a large landowner who lived across the road from the later store site. The area was served by the Quinn post office established by, and probably named for, James B. Quinn on July 8, 1893 at a site some 2 air miles nnw of Fryer. In 1909 Barnes moved the office to his store, continuing to call it Quinn until it closed in 1913. Barnes' son, Arnold, still operates the store, the only business in the vicinity whose residents now secure their mail from Princeton, 10 air miles ssw. [(1) Arnold Barnes, letter to me, 8/9/1979; (2) Eva L. Creasy^e, ¹letter to Dr. Baker] 843, 1022

✓ FULGHAM (Hickman Co.): Fuhljdj/əm (Dublin). This crossroads hamlet at the junction of KY 58 and 307, 6 air miles e of Clinton, was founded and named in the late 1880s around a store owned by a Mr. Fulgham, likely a descendant of pioneer Anthony Fulgham. The post office was established March 26, 1900 with Robert S. Bazzell, postmaster, but closed in 1904. The vicinity is now on a Clinton rural route. [Lucille Bryars Owings, 150 Years--Hickman Co. Sesquicent: Hist. Prog. Book 1971, Pp. 42,44] 162

COUNTY:

✓ FULTON | [Fool/tən]. 203 sq. miles. Pop. 9,100. Seat:

Hickman. Established in 1845 from part of Hickman Co. and named for Robert Fulton (1765-1815), an artist and inventor whose Clermont, on its maiden trip up the Hudson River in 1807, was the first commercially successful steamboat on American waters. The westernmost part of Kentucky's westernmost county--Madrid Bend--is actually cut off from the rest of the state by the Mississippi River.

✓ FULTON: (Fulton Co.): [Fool/tən] (Crutchfield, Water Valley).

The largest community in Fulton Co., for which it was named, this 4th class city with an active post office and some 3000 residents is on the Tennessee state line and is 15½ air miles east of the county's seat at Hickman. With its Tennessee extension, South Fulton, it enjoys a combined population of almost 6000. On April 15, 1847 pioneer settler Benjamin F. Carr established the local post office as Pontotoc, a Muskegean word for "cattail prairie", which had already been applied to an office in Mississippi. Discontinued in 1854, it was re-established by Carr in 1861 as Fulton. It was discontinued again in Dec. 1862 in preference for the just established office at nearby Fulton Station, the recently completed junction of what would become 3 principal lines on the Illinois Central Railroad. The town was incorporated as Fulton in 1872 and the post office assumed this name in 1880. Since 1963 the two towns have hosted the annual International Banana Festival to cash in on their long held image as the "Banana Capital of the country." Since the late 19th century, Fulton has been the key distribution point for bananas rail shipped to northern markets from New Orleans and Miami. [(1) FULTON, KY. HIST. PROJ. BOOKLET 7/19-25/1959, n.p., issued by the local C. of C; (2) Billy Reed, LCJ, 8/17/1975, P. 1:1-6; (3) Geo. R. Stewart, AM. P.N. P. 382] 78, 204, 680

✓ FULTZ (Carter Co.): [Fuhlts] (Grahm). A post office and store at the mouth of Big Run on Little Sinking Creek, $4\frac{1}{2}$ air miles sw of Grayson, still serves some 150 residents and their rural neighbors in this once important brick producing area. The post office was established at the edge of the C&O Railroad tracks on Feb. 6, 1901 with George W. Littleton, postmaster. [Christine McGlone, interview, 11/18/1977] ¹³²⁶

✓ FURNACE (Estill Co.): [F3n/əs] (Stanton). Little remains of a once thriving community that grew up around the nearby Estill Steam Furnace on KY 213, 6 miles n of its junction with KY 52 and less than 400 yards from the Powell Co. line. This charcoal burning, steam powered furnace was built in 1830 by Thomas Deye Owings and for years supplied pig iron to the Red River Iron Works at Clay City. As many as 100 families are said to have lived here before the last blast in 1874. An Estill Furnace post office was established on March 26, 1857 with Jesse Jones, postmaster, but was closed on March 4, 1864. One June 21, 1882, Charles W. Russell became the first postmaster of a re-established office called Furnace, 8 air miles ne of Irvine, which was recently discontinued. [(1) Kathryn Carter, ^{mr.} interview, 2/11/1978; (2) Highway Marker at jct. KY 52/213] 122,865
guide, #1055
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✓ FUSONIA (Perry Co.): [Fyū/sohn/yə, Fyū/sohn/ee] (Vicco).

The first post office to serve the North Fork of the Kentucky River between Viper and Cornettsville was Fortbranch (sic). This office was established Nov. 17, 1905 at Alex McIntire's store at the mouth of this 2½ mile long stream whose banks had been settled by Sam Brashear in the early 19th century and which was named for Bengé's fort near its head. In 1913 the office was moved 1½ miles down North Fork to the mouth of Big Branch where, the year before, the L&N Railroad had established the station it called Hombre [Hahm/bree]. The post office was closed in 1925, several years after the station had been renamed Coolidge, presumably for the then U.S. President. In early 1919 another post office was established as Fusonia at the Fuson Mining Company's camp on the North Fork, less than a mile s of the mouth of Fort Branch, and Robert E. Potter, the mine superintendent, was appointed postmaster. When the Fuson mines closed in the early 1930s, the office was moved to the Coolidge station but retained the Fusonia name until it closed in 1962. The few homes and the active tipple for area strip-ping operations that now comprise the community still called Fusonia, ^{at the Coolidge station site,} 6½ air miles se of Hazard, are served by the post office at Viper, 4.8 road miles wnw. [(1) J.H. Banks, Viper, Ky. letters to me, 2/4/1980, 9/22/1980; (2) Ibid., tele. interview, 2/11/1980] 1021, 1226