GADBERRY (Adair Co.): [Ghaed/bar/ee] (Columbia). All that remains of this hamlet on KY 704, less than 3 air miles s of Columbia, is the Smith Chapel Church. Before the Civil War a community here is said to have been called Butter Pint. Joe Creason relates the tale of a small boy who "had been sent to a neighbor's house to get butter. 'How much do you want?' he was asked. 'Oh,' the boy replied, 'I guess about a pint.'" The post office was established as Gadberry on Sept. 24, 1884 with Finus Hurt, postmaster, and named for pioneer settler James Gadberry. The community failed to survive the closing of its remaining store shortly after the Second World War though the post office continued until 1958. [Joe Creason, "4th Class Post Office Going, Going..." LCJ, 6/29/1958, Sec. 4, P. 1:1-6]
GAINESVILLE (Allen Co.): [Ghaz/vihl] (Scottsville). This community with extinct post office on Big Difficult Creek, 4 miles s of its union with the Barren River and 5\frac{1}{2} air miles n of Scottsville, may be at or near the site of a log home built in 1814 by John Caruthers. From then nothing is known of the place until 1846 when Samuel B. Gaines, a Virginian, arrived from nearby Port Oliver where he had a store. On July 1st of the following year, he established a post office and founded the Gainesville community which he named for himself. Twenty years later he moved his family to Warren Co. where his son, John N. started the Park City Daily News. Gainesville still has a store but is now on a Scottsville rural route. (1) Louise Horton, HILLS OF PENNYROYAL, P. 72; (2) ALLEN CO. NEWS, 5/24/1939
GALDIE (Magoffin Co.): [Ghael/dee] (Ivyton). This extinct post office on KY 7 and the e bank of Licking River, 8 air miles se of Salyersville, was established Nov. 20, 1916 by Telia Brown (later Mrs. Leck Shepherd). She named it for her younger sister Goldia (later Mrs. Lunsford) (1912-1960) but the postal officials misread the name and it was recorded as Galdie. In 1918 Telia's father, Andy J. Brown was appointed postmaster and served for 5 years after which his daughter resumed this position which she held till she retired in 1963 and the post office was discontinued. The vicinity is now on a Salyersville rural route. [(1) Austin Wireman, letter to me, 3/6/1969; (2) Connie Wireman, interview, 4/20/1979]
\textit{GALLUP} (Lawrence Co.): [\textit{Ghapel/vp}] (Louisa). An extinct post office and C&O Railroad station on the e bank of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, 6\textfrac{1}{2} air miles s of Louisa. The post office was established Aug. 1, 1881 with George C. Chapman, postmaster, and named for the family of George W. Gallup (c1829-1881), a New York-born Louisa attorney and businessman who was also a contractor in the construction of the C&O Railroad through that section. The office closed in 1966. [Kozee, P. 473]
GALVESTON (Floyd Co.): [Ghael/vehs/ton, Ghael/vehs/ton] (McDowell). This active post office on Branham Creek, an e bank branch of Mud Creek, 1 1/2 miles from the Pike Co. line and 16 1/2 air miles sse of Prestonsburg, was established Dec. 23, 1891 with Lafayette Clark, postmaster, and named for the city in Texas. [Fred Hull, PM, Galveston, Ky., in a letter to Wm. G. Steel, 10/10/1923] 1197
GAMALIEL (Monroe Co.): [Gə/məl/ələ] (Gamaliel). This 6th class city with an active post office and some 370 residents centers at the junction of KY 63, 87, and 100, 1 mile from the Tennessee state line and 6 air miles sw of Tompkinsville. It was incorporated in 1956. Though the vicinity was probably settled before 1800, the name may have been first applied to the local school when it was established by Legislative act in 1840. It is not certain who suggested the name of the Biblical teacher of the Apostle Paul; it may have been a Dr. Bobo, an English physician then practicing in that area or, more likely, Samuel Dewitt, a local school teacher and preacher. The town grew up around the school, and a post office was established, as Gamaliel, on Aug. 29, 1870 with John E. Dotson, postmaster. [(1) Mae Carter Taylor, interview, 6/29/1972; (2) 50th anni. ed. of TOMPKINSVILLE NEWS, 10/28/1954, Sec. 8, Fp. 1:4, 7; 2:1; 8:1, 6]
GAPVILLE (Magoffin Co.): [Ghap/vihl] (Ivyton). An active post office on KY 1734, 1.8 miles e of KY 7 and 9 air miles se of Salyersville, which now serves the upper section of Salt Lick Branch of Licking River. It was established at the head of Puncheon Camp Creek, just short of the Floyd Co. line, 2½ air miles ne of its present site, and named for the nearby gap in the mountains through which travelers used to pass between the Licking River and Big Sandy River watersheds. Once a rather sizeable community with store and school on Puncheon Camp, the move to its present location probably came with the rerouting of travel between the rivers. [Connie Wireman, interview, 4/20/1979]
GARDEN VILLAGE (Pike Co.): [Ghahr/đan Vihl/adj] (Millard). A middle income subdivision with a 1970 population of some 400 between US 460/KY 80 and the e bank of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, below the mouth of Peyton Branch and 4 air miles se of Pikeville. The community was established in 1945 by William E. Justice on the site of Liberty, the proposed first seat of Pike Co. Public disapproval of this site, though, led to the decision of a court-appointed commission in 1823 to establish the seat at its present location, Pikeville. (q.v.) Justice, undoubtedly seeking a suitable name for his subdivision, is said to have recalled a place by this name he had once visited in New York. Garden Village, Ky. is on a Pikeville rural route. (1) 150 YEARS OF PIKE CO., KY., 1822-1972, Sesqui. Issue, Pike Co. Hist'l. Soc., Vol. 1, 1972, Pp. 7, 83; (2) Leonard Roberts, from info. furnished by Alice Kinder, in a letter to me, 11/12/1980.
GARDNERSVILLE (Pendleton Co.): (Walton). This hamlet with extinct post office on KY 491, a mile from the Grant Co. line and 10½ air miles nw of Falmouth, was named for the local Gardner family. The post office, established Feb. 16, 1858 with Stephen T. Price, postmaster, closed in 1908 and the community is now served by the DeMossville post office, 5½ road miles ene. [Genevieve Shonert, interview, 10/17/1978]
GARFIELD (Breckinridge Co.): [Chahr/feild] (Garfield). A hamlet with an active post office centering at the junction of US 60 and KY 86, 4½ air miles e of Hardinsburg. Nothing is known of the early history of this vicinity until the post office was established on June 28, 1880 and named for the recently nominated Republican candidate for U.S. President, James A. Garfield. Locally produced rock asphalt was shipped from here on the now extinct Fordsville Branch of the Louisville Henderson & St. Louis Railway. Today a used truck dealership, auction barn, garage, filling station, store, post office, and 3 churches serve an estimated 125 residents.

GARLIN (Adair Co.): [Gahr/lan] (Columbia, Montpelier). A recently discontinued post office on KY 206, 2 air miles e of Columbia, that was established Jan. 9, 1903 and probably named for Garlin Leach, the first postmaster. Area residents now get their mail from Columbia.
COUNTY:

GARRARD. 236 sq. miles. Pop. (0,100. Seat: Lancaster. Established in 1797 from parts of Lincoln, Madison, and Mercer Co's. and named for James Garrard (1749-1822), Kentucky's second governor (1796-1804).
GARRARD (Clay Co.): [Ghaer/ə(r)d] (Barcreek, Manchester, Ogle). A prosperous and growing community with an active post office and some 450 residents on Goose Creek at the junction of US 421/KY 80 and KY 11, about a mile s of Manchester. This was the site of the famed salt works at the Buffalo Lick established in 1806 by Col. Daniel Garrard (1780-1866), son of James Garrard, Kentucky’s second governor who had acquired the land some years before. The Garrard name was not applied to the place, however, until the Cumberland & Manchester (now L&N) Railroad was completed through it in 1917 and the post office was established on April 28 of that year by James H. Brashear. Both were named for the Garrard family or, more specifically perhaps, for William T. and Edward G. Garrard, grandsons of Daniel, who then owned the right-of-way. (1) Marian Martin, interview, 6/29/1977; (2) Glada Cobb, interview, 6/29/1977; (3) R.R. South, "Our Station Names" L&N EMPLOYES MAG. 3/1950, P. 34.
GARRETT (Floyd Co.):  [:gh5/ɔt:] (Wayland). A coal town with an active post office and a 1970 population of 800 (down from a peak of over 2000 in the 1930s), on KY 80/7 and the Right Fork of Beaver Creek, ½ mile from the Knott Co. line and 13 air miles s of Prestonsburg. It was founded around 1914 as an Elk Horn Coal Co. town named for the brothers John and Robert Garrett, Baltimore bankers and coal company financiers. The post office, established as Ballard on June 2, 1910 with Nathaniel Estepp, postmaster, became Garrett in 1914.
GARRETTSBURG (Christian Co.): [Ghaer/ots/begh] (Herndon). Nothing remains of a once thriving village at the junction of the old Palmyra Pike (Ky. 345) and the present Boddie Rd, 2 miles from the Tennessee line and 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) air miles s. of Hopkinsville. It is believed to have been first settled by and named for Garrett Minor Quarles, a Virginian, who arrived in the 1820s and established the Garrettsburg post office on Sept. 12, 1827. Its failure to develop as a trade center was assured when it was bypassed by a railroad. The post office closed in 1908 and mail is now delivered from Herndon, 5 road miles nnnw. (1) Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977; (2) Perrin, 1882, P. 296.
GARRISON (Lewis Co.): Garrison. A thriving trade center with an active post office and some 750 residents on KY 10 and at the confluence of Kinniconick Creek and the Ohio River, 6½ air miles e of Vanceburg. Once called Stone City for the many quarries in the area that provided stone for shipment down the river from the local landing, it was renamed, perhaps in the 1880s, for the prominent Garrison family. Some say it was named for Sam Garrison, a pioneer settler; others for J.H. Garrison who owned much of the land there after the Civil War. Stephen R. Garrison established the Garrison post office on Feb. 26, 1886. The local Masonic Lodge still bears the Stone City name. (1) John S. Mavity letter to Wm. G. Steel, 5/19/1922; (2) Wm. M. Talley, "A Trip Down Kinniconick" LEWIS CO. HERALD, 11/16/1972.
Only a church and the homes of some 100 residents remain of a once thriving coal town of 1000 population extending for over a mile along KY 904 (on Bennetts Branch of Patterson Creek), 8 air miles ese of Williamsburg. It was named for and probably by Dr. Ancil Gatloff, MD, a coal developer who opened the local mines in 1906. The post office, established March 28, 1908 with David W. Davies (sic), postmaster, has since closed and the area is on a Williamsburg rural route. The Gatloffs, still a prominent Whitley Co. family, are descended from Capt. Charles Gatloff (1745-1838), Virginia-born Indian fighter, who came to Kentucky in 1779-80 and settled at the confluence of Maple Creek and the Cumberland River in 1786. 

GAYS CREEK (Perry Co.): [Ghaz Kreek] (Buckhorn). An active post office now on KY 28, above the head of the creek for which it was named, less than ¼ mile s of the Breathitt Co. line and 12 air miles nw of Hazard. At its several locations since it was established Dec. 26, 1888, the post office has served the residents of this 3½ mile long branch of the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River (now Buckhorn Reservoir), which is said to have been first settled by, and named for, Henry Gay, a Revolutionary War veteran, who died there around 1830. His descendants are still an important family in that section. [THE JACKSON HUSTLER, 6/17/1892]
GENEVA (Lincoln Co.): [Jee/n'ee/və] (Halls Gap). This upper Green River Valley hamlet of some 100 residents on KY 698, 7 air miles sw of Stanford, was a thriving village in the early 20th century with sawmills, a spoke factory, brickyard and other businesses, and a college for Negroes. An unnamed community until around 1910, it is said to have been named in that year at the suggestion of a Mr. Willimon, the mail carrier from Hustonville, for Geneva Newall, a friendly child with whom he was much taken. There is no record of a post office by this name and the community has long been on a Hustonville mail route.

(1) LINC. CO. BICENT. 1775-1975, pub. by the Interior Journ. 1975, n.p
(2) Shirley Dunn, HIST' C. HOMES & OLD BUILDINGS OF LINCOLN CO., KY. n. p. 52
GEORGETOWN (Scott Co.): A 4th class city of some 9500 residents and the seat of Scott Co., on US 25, 62, 460, and just w. of I 75, 60 air miles e of downtown Louisville. In 1782 the Rev. Elijah Craig is said to have founded a community by a large spring at the foot of the bluff on which, 6 years before, the McClellands Brothers and Col. Robert Patterson had established the shortlived McClellands Station. Craig named his settlement Lebanon or Lebanon Station, for reasons unknown, and by this name a town was incorporated there by the Virginia Legislature in 1784. In 1790 it was renamed George Town (sic) for George Washington at the request of a delegation led by Col. Robert Johnson. Until 1846 the name was officially spelled as 2 words though, according to postal records, the post office, established Jan. 1, 1801, with Thomas Lewis, postmaster, was always spelled as 1 word. The first Scott Co. court was held there on Sept. 25, 1792. There is obviously no basis for the local legend that the place was named by the daughter of the town's wealthiest citizen for her boyfriend. [B.O. GAINES HIST. OF SCOTT CO. 1904, vol. 2, Pp. 5-6, 10, 18-20, 26, 107]
GERMANTOWN (Mason and Bracken Co's.): [D3m/3n/town]

(Germantown). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 300 residents at the junction of KY 10, 165, and 596, just above the head of Bracken Creek, 10 air miles w of Maysville and 5 air miles ese of Brooksville. Settled by Pennsylvania Germans around 1788, 1 mile e of Buchan's (pioneer) Station, the town was laid out in 1794/5 by Whitfield Craig, etal. on 320 acres then owned by Philemon Thomas and was incorporated in Dec. 1795 as Germantown. It was a thriving farm trade and industrial town with some 600 residents when Maysville was still only a landing, but due to its location off a navigable stream and its later failure to attract a railroad, it never developed. The post office was established in Mason Co. on Dec. 8, 1817 but for the rest of the century shifted back and forth across the county line and is now in Bracken Co. Most of its residents today identify with or orient to Bracken Co. During World War I an effort to rename it Maytown was unsuccessful. The "Old Reliable Germantown Fair", Kentucky's oldest extant fair, since 1854, is held the first week in August, ½ mile e of town on KY 10. 

GHENT (Carroll Co.): [Djehn] (Vevay South). The site of this town on the Ohio River, 6 miles above Carrollton and directly across from Vevay, Indiana, was first settled in 1795 by members of Rev. Craig's "Traveling Church". Among them were a Mr. McCool whose name was applied to nearby McCool's Creek and the community was first called McCool's Creek Settlement. Another pioneer was John Sanders whose son, Samuel, opened a tavern on the present site of Ghent and sometime before 1814 laid out a town there from a survey by Rev. John Scott. In seeking a more fitting name for his town, Samuel asked his friend Henry Clay who, according to tradition, is said to have suggested the name of the Belgian city in which he had participated in the concluding of a treaty ending the War of 1812. This was apparently acceptable for in this name a post office was established on June 7, 1816, and the city was incorporated on Jan. 18, 1824. Nineteenth century growth was modest--by the Civil War the town had saw, grist, and woolen mills and a furniture factory; from the Civil War to World War I, it was a fairly important Ohio River steamboat port and shipping center. Today, Ghent's residents have their own post office and ferry service to Vevay, and the 6th class city of some 400 citizens seems to be enjoying another modest increase in population following dam and plant construction in the area.

GILBERTSVILLE (Marshall Co.): [Ghihl/barts/vihl] (Calvert City, Briensburg). From 1953 to 1976 a 6th class city of some 250 residents on KY 282, just w and n of I 24, nearly 2 miles nw of the Kentucky Dam of the Tennessee River, just n of the Kentucky Dam Village State Resort Park, and 10½ air miles n of Benton. Horatio "Race" Jones opened a store near this site in 1870 and, on Feb. 15, 1871, established a post office he called Clear Pond. In Sept. 1872 the Chesapeake Ohio & Southwestern (now Illinois Central Gulf) Railroad was completed through this vicinity promoting its rapid development. When the post office, which had been discontinued in 1873, was re-opened on May 3, 1876, it was renamed for State Senator Jesse C. Gilbert who had arranged for the town's first incorporation in 1874. Some years later, a race track just s of town began to attract a rough breed of men from all over the county. "Frequent fights and drunken brawls unrestrained by the arm of the law" led to the place becoming known as 'Freedom Corner' or 'Hells Half Acre'. The original town site was cleared when the Kentucky Dam, TVA's largest at 206 feet in height and 8400 feet in width, was built (1938-44) and the town was relocated just w. Gilbertsville is now considered the "headquarters" of the Dam, which is the northern border of Kentucky Lake. The Gilbertsville post office is now 1½ miles s of the town in the Resort Park. (1) Freeman & Olds, HIST. OF MARSHALL CO., KY., 1933, Pp. 65-7; (2) Ray Mofield, interview, 8/4/1977.
GILPIN (Casey Co.): [Ghihl/pən] (Liberty). Serving this once prosperous farm and timbering community on Trace Fork of the Green River was the Shackelford post office established July 15, 1881 and probably named for the family of Revolutionary War veteran, Zachariah Shackelford, which owned much of the land there. But in 1887 the first postmaster, William Gilpin, renamed the office for his parents, Eli and Rebecca Gilpin, who had arrived in that vicinity in 1851. Improved roads and the depletion of the timber after the 1930s depression led to the loss of business and population. The post office closed in 1965 and now only 1 store and 2 churches remain to serve the farm families along KY 501 who receive their mail from Liberty, the county seat, less than 5 air miles nw. (1) Edgar Lee Gilpin in CASEY CO., KY. 1806-1977: A FOLK HIST., comp. & ed. by Gladys C. Thomas, 1978, Pp. 239-45; (2) Gladys Thomas, interview, 9/21/1978.
GILSTRAP (Butler Co.): [Ghihl/straar] (Flener). This extinct post office on KY 1118, 1 mile from the Ohio Co. line and 6 air miles n of Morgantown, was established May 13, 1893 and named for the first postmaster, Preston W. Gilstrap or his family. The name of this post office has been spelled with both one 1 and two. The vicinity now gets its mail from the Horse Branch post office, 8 road miles n in Ohio Co. [Nyla Morgan, interview, 10/19/1978]
GIMLET (Elliott Co.): [Ghihm/la] (Ault). A hamlet centering on 2 stores on KY 504, about a mile below the site of its discontinued post office, and 8 air miles n of Sandy Hook. The community at the head of Big Gimlet Creek, which joins the Little Sandy River at the Carter Co. line, was settled before the Civil War by the family of Peter Mauk, a surveyor. The narrow, winding creek resembles the tool for which it was named. Though on an old deed it was spelled 'Gimblet', the correct spelling is generally believed to be Gimlet. The post office, established Aug. 10, 1880 with John W. Sparks, postmaster, closed in 1961 and the community is now on a mail route from Olive Hill, 8 road miles nwnw. [The Whites, interview, 7/28/1978]
GINSENG (LaRue Co.): [Jihns/Sehn] (Howardstown). An extinct community and post office near the mouth of West Fork of Otter Creek, 2 1/2 miles above Otter's confluence with the Rolling Fork River and 9 air miles southeast of Hodgenville. The post office was established Dec. 29, 1898 with Charles S. Ferrill, postmaster, and named for the plant that is still being dug by local residents for a market in Elizabethtown. The late Herbert Howell's store is closed and the area's postal needs are served by Howardstown in Nelson Co., 6 road miles north. [Earl Jones, interview, 10/18/1978]
GIRDLER (Knox Co.): [Girdler] (Fount). This rapidly growing hamlet with consolidated school, sawmill, several stores, and an active post office at the junction of KY 11 and 1304, 4 air miles nne of Barbourville, was named for a local family. The community may have preceded the establishment of its first post office on Jan. 7, 1888 with Lewis Henderson Jarvis, postmaster. This office was moved to or very near the present site of Fount in 1895, when Tyre Marcum became postmaster, and was called Hopper. The present Girdler post office was established April 28, 1899 with Millard F. Hibberd, postmaster. [K. Sol Warren, interview, 6/23/1978]
Gladys (Lawrence Co.): [Glhaed]s] (Blaine). An extinct post office on the ridge between Cooksey Fork (of Cat Fork of Blaine Creek) and the head of Daniels Creek, about 9 air miles w of Louisa. The story is told that when the post office was to be established with William M. Crabtree as its first postmaster (on July 13, 1909), someone came to the local school and asked all the girls their names. The name of Gladys Sophie Fennington (later Mrs. Savage) was chosen for the post office. It closed in 1950. [Louise Kingsmore, letter to me, 3/27/1969]
GLASGOW (Barren Co.): [Ghlaes/ghoh] (Glasgow N and S). A 3rd class industrial city of some 11,600 persons and the seat of Barren Co., on US 31e and 68, just n. of the Cumberland Parkway and 82 air miles s of downtown Louisville. Its central location and the presence of a large spring but especially the donation of 50 acres by proprietor John Gorin led to the choice of this site for the new county's seat in 1799. The town was laid off and probably named for the city in Scotland since the father of William Logan, one of the 2 commissioners who located the seat, had come from there. The town in Virginia which some historians claim was the source of its name was not established until 1890 though the Glasgow family, descendants of the Earl of Glasgow, had lived in the vicinity of the Virginia town as early as 1810. The Glasgow, Ky. post office was established July 1, 1803 with Gorin as the first postmaster, and the town itself was chartered in 1809. (1) Franklin Gorin THE TIMES OF LONG AGO, Lou., 1929, P. 7; (2) W.L. Porter "Old Water Mills" GLASGOW TIMES, 3/7/1935, Pp. 1:4-5, 5:4-5; (3) Douglas Tanner, letter to me, 4/26/1979.
GLEANINGS (LaRue Co.): Chleen/ihyz (Howardstown). Nothing remains but some homes and the Rolling Fork Baptist Church of this once thriving trade center on KY 462 and the s bank of the Rolling Fork River (which forms the Nelson Co. line), about a mile nw of the junction of LaRue, Nelson, and Marion Co's., and 10 1/2 air miles e of Hodgenville. Alleged by some to have been the site of the proposed city of Lystra, it was early settled but not developed as a trade center until the late 1870s when George C. Mobley opened a store. The local post office was established June 17, 1886 with William D. Ford, postmaster, and named for the gleaners of the Bible. Postal services are now provided by New Hope in Nelson Co., 6 road miles n. (1) Edna Nichols, interview, 10/18/1978; (2) HIST. OF LARUE CO., KY. compiled by Bessie Miller Elliott, c.1969 or '70, n.p., 1976.
GLENARM (Oldham Co.): [Glehn/aehr] (Crestwood). A settlement with extinct post office and L&N Railroad station at the junction of the present KY. 146 and Glenarm Rd., 1/2 mile s of I 71 and 5 air miles sw of LaGrange. The post office was established as Brownsboro Station on Feb. 26, 1862 with James Campbell, postmaster, for the station on the old Louisville and Frankfort Railroad designed to serve the town of Brownsboro, 2 miles w. Within 10 weeks, for reasons unknown, the name had been changed to Peru though the station continued to be known for some years as Brownsboro Station. In 1906 both station and post office adopted the Glenarm name, it is said at the suggestion of a Mr. Telford who, or his forebears, had come from the North Channel town of Glenarm in Co. Antrim, Ireland. The office closed in 1920 and residents are now served by the Crestwood post office, 2 road miles s. [Theodore Klein, interview, 4/7/78]
GLENCOE (Gallatin Co.): [Gllehn/koh] (Glencoe). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 240 residents at the junction of US 127 and KY 467, just n of Eagle Creek (which forms the Gallatin-Owen Co. line), and 6 air miles se of Warsaw. The village is said to have been established in the early 1860s though the Glencoe post office has been in intermittent operation since March 16, 1848. It was named for the Glencoe Valley in Scotland, the scene of the infamous massacre of the McDonalds by Campbell of Glen Lyon on Feb. 13, 1692. [Gypsy M. Gray, HIST. OF GALLATIN CO., KY., 1968, Pp. 62-4]
GLENDALE (Hardin Co.): [Ghlehn/ðal, Ghlehn/ðal] (Sonora). Once an important farm trade center and rail shipping point for area livestock and now a village with an active post office, several stores, and one of the county system's 3 high schools, centering at the junction of KY 222 and the L&N Railroad, 5 air miles s of Elizabethtown. The town grew up around Lewis B. Walker's country store and was first called Walker's Station. The post office which Walker established on March 2, 1859 was named for the Glendale station which the L&N had just located there and which they are said to have named for the hometown elsewhere of one of the line's engineers. [Dan'l. E. McClure, Jr. TWO CENTURIES IN ELIZ. AND HARDIN CO., KY. 1776-1976, 1979, P. 577] 136
GLEN DEAN (Breckinridge Co.): Only a store, post office, and nearby church remain of a once prosperous industrial town and rail shipping point 9 air miles ssw of Hardinsburg. It was named for the pioneer Dean family and the glen or small valley formed by Daniels Creek on which the village was located in 1890. On June 19 of that year, William C. Moorman established the post office of Glendeane in a box car on the newly laid tracks of the so-called "Fordsville Spur" of the Louisville Henderson & St. Louis (later L&N) Railroad. Within a few months, (William) Johnson Dean had laid out a town on part of his family's 2700 acres and lots were offered for sale. By 1901, when it was incorporated with some 400 persons, the community had a bank, hotel, tobacco, tie, and lumber factories, and the first consolidated elementary school in the county. By 1910, at the suggestion of postal officials, the name was changed to Glen Dean to end the obvious confusion with Glendale in Hardin Co. By 1945 the town had fallen victim to the typical ailments of small towns at that time—the depletion of its resources, a disastrous fire, the depression, and the abandonment of the railroad in 1941. Historian Burnett Powell recently observed that since the family name Dean refers to a valley and a "glen" is but a narrow, secluded valley, the name Glen Dean is clearly tautological.1 Historians like Powell tend to discount the once popular notion that the railroad had named its station for Mary Glen Dean, Johnson's niece, who later became Mrs. Jess Howard.

GLENSBORO (Anderson Co.): [Chlehnz/bar/e] (Glensboro). The remains of a once thriving farm trade center on the n bank of the Salt River, at the junction of KY 44 and 53, and 7½ air miles w of Lawrenceburg. It may have been first settled in the late 1830s and a short lived post office called Salt River may have been established at or near this site in 1839. On Feb. 7, 1848 the Camdenville post office was established in Elijah Orr's store and he became postmaster. It was closed in 1864 and re-established as Orr on Feb. 24, 1881 with Thomas D. Brown, postmaster. The name was changed again, on Sept. 12, 1904, to Glensboro for its location in a narrow secluded spot between 2 hills. Formally laid out in 1860 by W.E. Bell and incorporated as Camdenville, the community soon boasted carding and chair factories, a rolling mill, distillery, bank, and several large stores and shops. It was officially renamed Orr by legislative act in 1885 and became Glensborough (sic) the year the post office assumed this name. The office closed in 1913 and now only 1 store and 2 churches serve the community for which mail is carried along a rural route from Lawrenceburg.

(1) Wyatt Shely, "Glensboro 130 Years Ago", ANDERSON NEWS, 1/31/1974, Sec. 3, P. 10:6-7; (2) Ibid., col. in NEWS, 9/16/1971, P. 12:3-4
GLENS FORK (Adair Co.): [Ghlehnz Fawrk, Ghlehnz Fawrk]
(Montpelier, Columbia). This once thriving incorporated town
with schools, stores, a post office, mill, and tannery at the
junction of KY 55 and 768, 6 1/2 air miles se of Columbia, is now
a mere hamlet. It was named for its location on Glens Fork of
Russell Creek which was probably named for David Glenn's hunting
party that had camped in the vicinity while securing
provisions for George Rogers Clark's Illinois campaigns. While
the post office was established as Glens Fork on Sept. 2, 1857
with Robert Garnett, postmaster, the community itself was
probably first called Glennsville [Ghlehnz/vəl⁴] and, indeed,
was incorporated by this name on March 25, 1872. It also
suffered through the nickname of Hardscratch, perhaps reflecting
the difficulties in making a living there. The post office is active.
(1) Nancy Berley, interview by Henry Giles, 7/1979;
(2) Henry Giles, interview, 3/22/1979
GLENVIEW (Jefferson Co.): [Ghlehn/yyu] (Jeffersonville). The "secluded preserve" of some of Louisville's wealthiest and most influential families in hillside estates along exclusive Glenview Ave which extends between River Road (overlooking the Ohio River) and I 71 and about 7 air miles eoe of the court house in downtown Louisville. The site was settled around 1793 with the building of an estate by James S. Bate who called it Berry Hill for his old Virginia home. In the mid 19th century part of his 5000 acre estate was acquired by James McFerrin who named it Glenview Farm probably for the attractive view of the surrounding hills and valleys. In 1887 a station was built for the Louisville Harrods Creek & Westport Railroad on land donated by McFerrin's widow. The community of Glenview was an outgrowth of the old Fincastle Club, a kind of country club founded in the 1880s on land now owned by the Bingham family. The post office, still active, was established May 11, 1893 with John W. Owen, postmaster. [Ward Sinclair & Harold Browning, "Serene, Elegant Glenview Imitated, Not Duplicated" LOU. TIMES, 11/23/1965, P. A 10:1-6] 726
GLENVILLE (McLean Co.): [Glahn/viil] (Glenville). A hamlet at the junction of KY 81 and 140, 1/4 mile from the Daviess Co. line, and 4 1/2 air miles ne of Calhoun. The first post office to serve this area was established by John Moseley on June 12, 1825 as Long Falls Creek for the stream 3/4 mile s of the present Glenville. In 1859 the office was moved to and/or re­named Glenville with William S. Givens, postmaster; it again became Long Falls Creek in 1864 but returned to the Glenville name in 1884 and was discontinued in 1905. It was named for the many Glenn families in the area. It may once have borne the nickname Lick Skillet for the scarcity of food in the area in that time. Mail is now received from Utica, 5.3 road miles ne in Daviess Co. [Katharyn Leachman, McLean Co. PNS, ms, Fall 1972]
GLOMAWR (Perry Co.): [Ghloh/mahr] (Hazard South). Formerly a coal town on Raccoon Creek, an e bank tributary of the North Fork of the Kentucky River, but now a residential suburb of Hazard, 1 air miles wnw. The mine was opened in 1914 by the East Tennessee Coal Co. and its camp is said to have been named by W.E. Davis for the old Welsh word for high coal. The now extinct post office was established Nov. 15, 1915 with Henderson Monhollen, postmaster. The community is now on a Hazard rural route. [(1) W.E. Baker, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/21/1922; (2) FIRST TRIP, 9/1/1949, P. 13]
GODDARD (Fleming Co.): [Gahd/ərd] (Plummers Landing). This settlement with extinct post office across Sand Lick Creek from KY 32, 6½ air miles se of Flemingsburg, grew up around and was named for, Goddards Church, the local Methodist church that had been organized at least by 1810 and honored pioneer settler and Revolutionary War veteran, Joseph Goddard who is buried there. For some reason the local post office was established Oct. 27, 1881 as Sandford, for another local family, but was renamed Goddard in 1902 and bore this name until it closed in 1958. For a time in the late 19th century the place was also called Hamburg for reasons unknown, and it briefly bore the nickname Tuffy before the First World War for the "rough and tough" character of some of its citizens. It is now on a Flemingsburg rural route. [Mrs. Martha Royse, interview, 9/26/1977] 1369
GOFFS CORNER (Clark Co.): [Gahf's Kaur'nar] (Hedges). This hamlet at the junction of KY 15 and 974, 1.7 miles from the Powell Co. line and 9 1/2 air miles ese of Winchester, was probably named for the family of John Hedges Goff. The family's Clark Co. progenitor, Thomas Goff (1747-1824), a Hardy Co., Va. native, is said to have imported the first purebred short horn cows into this country from England in 1785, the year he arrived in Boonesborough. The Goffs Corner vicinity had long been served by the Indian Fields post office, a mile nne, and is now on a Winchester rural route. [Kathryn Owen, interview, 6/1/1977]
GOINS (Whitley Co.): [Goh/ənz] (Frakes). This extinct post office on Harpes Creek, 1½ miles e of its confluence with Poplar Creek at Siler, and 12 air miles e of Williamsburg, was established April 30, 1901 and named for its first postmaster, Eli Goins or his family. The Siler post office now serves the residents of this vicinity, a mile from the Knox Co. line. [John L. Crawford, interview, 6/22/1978]
GOLDBUG (Whitley Co.): [Gohld/buhgh] (Wofford). This extinct post office just w of the junction of I 75 and US 25W, 2½ air miles n of Williamsburg, is said to have been established on Aug. 11, 1896 by "Goldbugs", the supporters of the gold standard in the presidential election of that year. Only the local church remains to serve the settlement now on a Williamsburg rural route. [Eugene Siler, interview, 6/23/1978]
GOLD CITY (Simpson Co.): [Gohld Sih/ee] (Drake). A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 265 and 622, 2 miles from the Allen Co. line and 6 1/2 air miles E of Franklin. Several residents, while digging a well (in-the-early-19th-century) uncovered rocks which were thought to be gold-bearing but found, in fact, to be valueless. Yet for a while people were excited about the find, thinking they had come upon a major gold area. On Feb. 8, 1886 the Temperance post office was moved to this site and named Gold City. It was discontinued in 1909. The Gold City Grocery and the nearby Barnes School still serve the community, now on a Franklin rural route. (1) Mrs. Jas. Beach, letter to me, 9/8/1978; (2) Frances & Mary Ellen Richards, interview, 5/17/1972
GOLDEN POND (Trigg Co.): [Gohl/dən Fahnə] (Fenton). An extinct village that, for much of the 19th century, served as the trade center for that part of Trigg and Lyon Counties between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. It extended for nearly a mile along US 68 (KY 80) from a point 2½ miles w. of the Cumberland and 11 air miles wsw of Cadiz. Its early history is enshrouded in legend though it is known that the name was applied to the post office established Dec. 28, 1848 with E.C. Spiceland, postmaster. The precise location of this office is also unknown though some believe it may have been at or near the pond for which it was allegedly named. This pond is just s. and e. of the junction of US 68 (KY 80) and The Trace (KY 453), 2½ miles w. of the village site. According to the most frequently heard account, the late afternoon sun shining on the surface of the pond gave the appearance of molten gold. There's probably no credence to the tale of the man who "salted the area around the pond with gold dust or nuggets in an effort to start a real estate boom" and then gave this name to the settlement he established there.

It's been said that the village of Golden Pond was also for a time known as Fungo [Fuhn/ghoh, Fuhn/oh] allegedly for the Saturday night attractions of the local saloon for 19th century iron and timber workers of the area. Others claim that Fungo, if such a name was ever applied to anything at all, referred to a school in Se Lyon Co. to which its trustees were trying to attract prospective pupils. Its full name was "Fun to Go to School." Still others recall the Fungo settlement on US 68 in the vicinity of Fenton, just e. of the Eggners Ferry Bridge. In the early years of this century, when the local population could no longer support itself in the traditional activities of farming, mining, and timbering, they took to moonshining and the Golden Pond name
became associated with the "high quality" whiskey produced there.
The complete abandonment of the village came with the develop-
ment of the Land Between the Lakes recreational complex begun by
the TVA in 1946. 

(1) J. Milton Henry, THE LAND BETWEEN THE
RIVERS, 1976, Pp. 251-2; (2) Wayman Thomasson "Moonshine Famed
the Country Over" LCJ, 1/29/1939; (3) Wm. Turner, interview,
McDonald, interview, 8/29/1978; (6) "What's in a Name? Plenty--
in Lyon County!" unid. clipping xeroxed for me in Ky. Libr. WKU.
GOODNIGHT (Barren Co.): [Ghood/neyet] (Glasgow North). This hamlet with extinct post office, just off US 31e, 5 air miles n of Glasgow, was named for Isaac Herschel Goodnight (1849-1901), a member of the U.S. Congress at the time the post office was established on Jan. 9, 1891, and later Judge of the 7th Kentucky Circuit Court. The post office closed in 1902 and Cave City, 6 road miles nw, now provides mail service. [Mrs. J. Wood Vance, "Barren Towns: What's in a Name?" anni. ed. of GLASGOW TIMES, 3/10/1968 7]
GOOSE CREEK (Jefferson Co.): [Ghūs Kreek] (Jeffersonville). A 6th class city with an extinct post office and some 400 residents on the Ohio River bottom, west of River Road and centering at the mouth of the stream for which it was named. This stream, which heads in Anchorage and flows for 13 miles, may have been named for the wild geese said to have inhabited its banks in pioneer times or, possibly, for William Goose, a wagonmaker who had arrived in nearby Jeffersontown before 1800. His son, William, Jr., was a native-born Jeffersontown wheelwright and cabinetmaker. The Goose Creek post office was established Oct. 5, 1892 with Emma Frederick, postmaster, and discontinued in 1902. On a 1912 topographic map this place was identified as Florida Heights which surprises local people who have always known it as Goose Creek. Yet, by 1881, the Florida Heights name had been applied to a station on the Louisville Harrods Creek and Westport Railroad, a few hundred yards below Goose Creek. Postal services have long been provided Goose Creek residents by the Louisville post office some 8 miles sw. The city of Goose Creek was incorporated in 1969.

GOOSE ROCK (Clay Co.): [Ghûs Rahn] (Ogle). One of the oldest communities in the county, Goose Rock, with store and active post office on US 421/KY 80, is said to have been named for a big rock in the middle of Goose Creek there on which a wild goose supposedly built her nest, laid her eggs, and raised her young. However, some historians think the goose, if it existed at all, had made her nest on the bluff above the creek for they know of no particular rock therein for which the community could have been named. The post office was established Aug. 11, 1891 as Goose Rock but its name was officially respelled as one word in 1895. A BGN decision in 1978, however, returned it to 2 words to conform to the official name of the consolidated school ½ mile up the creek. The Goose Creek appeared on the pre-1800 Boone Survey, applying, as it does now, to the right fork of the South Fork of the Kentucky River which extends from a point near the junction of Knox, Bell, and Clay Co's. roughly northward to Oneida. [(1) Jess Wilson, interviews, 7/9/1977, 3/24/1979; (2) Marian Martin, interview, 6/29/1977; (3) BGN Dec. List No. 7803, 7-9/1978, P. 14]
GORDONSVILLE (Logan Co.): [Gâhr/danz/vâl] (Olmstead). Scattered farmsteads now mark the site of a once prosperous village where the present KY 1151 crosses Whippoorwill Creek, 2.3 miles n of the road's junction with US 68. The site was settled in 1825 by John Gordon, a Virginian, and named by his son, Samuel when he established the local post office on Dec. 13, 1848. It was incorporated in 1861. Nearby is the knob called Green Ridge (for its heavy growth of vegetation) that Whiting Washington, a cousin to the president, is known to have settled in 1811, built his mansion and opened a tavern. Local residents now secure their mail from Russellville, 5½ miles e. [(1) May Belle Morton, interview, 11/6/1977; (2) Stratton, PN of L. Co. 2nd ed. 1947, n.p.] 206 1244
GOSHEN (Oldham Co.):  [Goh/shan] (Owen). This hamlet with an active post office on US 42, 9½ air miles w of LaGrange, grew up around and was named for a Presbyterian church established there in 1825 by the Rev. Gideon Blackburn. The community was founded in 1849 and first called Saltillo [Sahl/tihl/oh] for the city in northern Mexico near which the Mexican War battle of Buena Vista was fought in 1847. The post office established in 1833 at Harmony Landing, 2½ miles e on the Ohio River, was relocated here in 1851 as Goshen. George R. Stewart has written of the Biblical antecedent: "The land which the Israelites inhabited in Egypt is described in the Bible chiefly as a country for sheep though other products are also implied. On this scanty evidence, early Americans began to apply the name for commendatory reasons to places which they believed to have rich soil, or so wished others to believe...." (1) Lucien V. Rule, "The Towns & Villages of Oldham Co." Ch. 27 of 3rd part of his OLDHAM CO. HIST., c1922; (2) Theodore Klein, interview, 4/7/1978; (3) Wallace T. Hood, letter to me, 7/8/1980; (4) Geo. R. Stewart, AM. P.N., P. 184
GRAB (Green Co.): [Ghrae] (Exie). On a paved road between KY 88 and 1464, 5 1/2 air miles sse of Greensburg, is a store that is now identified as Grab. About a mile e, just n of the site of the old Russell Creek School on KY 1464, Daniel K. Cramer ran another country store. According to one account, he sold chocolate drops from a large barrel for a penny a handful. As he'd merely reach in and grab a handful, the store came to be known as the "Grab Store". When he established the post office in his store on Dec. 26, 1906, he named it Grab. In another, less plausible, account, the store had 2 rooms, each with an outside door and a door between them. When the proprietor was in one room people would enter the other, grab a handful of merchandise, and skedaddle. The post office has since closed and the area is now on a Greensburg mail route. [(1) Joe Creason, LCJ, 3/4/1964, P. A7; (2) Sam Moore, interview, 7/20/1978]
GRACE (Clay Co.): [Græs] (Manchester). A settlement with an active post office serving about 150 persons on KY 638 and Grays Fork of Little Goose Creek, 6 air miles NW of Manchester. According to Shelby Lee Nicholson, US Congressman John E. White hired Grace Kelly, the teenage daughter of George Kelly of Goose Rock, as his housekeeper. He so admired her work that when a name was sought for a new post office he suggested hers. On March 9, 1898 the Grace post office was established with Iredell C. Wyatt, a local MD, as postmaster. Grace later married Harry Nicholson and still later moved to Indiana where she died in 1965, age 85. (1) Dorothy Nicholson pm of Grace, Ky. letter to me, 8/5/1966; (2) Marian Martin, interview, 6/29/1977
GRACEY (Christian Co.): [Ghney] (Gracey). A once important rail shipping point at the junction of US 68 and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, ½ mile from the Trigg Co. line and 7½ air miles w of Hopkinsville. The town was founded in 1887, the year the L&N Railroad acquired the shortlived Indiana Alabama & Texas Railroad whose president then was Capt. Frank P. Gracey, a Clarksville businessman.

For a very brief period the station was first called Bryants Station for Henry H. Bryant on whose land it was located. On July 7, 1887 Bryant established the Gracey post office which, with the station, was named for Capt. Gracey. The office, several stores, churches, and a railroad siding still serve a population of some 200. For some years the Illinois Central Railroad has been leasing the tracks and property from the L&N. [(1) Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977; (2) Meachum, 1930, Pp. 20-1]
GRADYVILLE (Adair Co.): [Grády/vil] (Gradyville). A hamlet on KY 80, just n of the Cumberland Parkway, 6 air miles wsw of Columbia, whose active post office was established April 17, 1848 by William F. Grady (1804-1863), a local farmer and horse breeder, and named for his pioneer forebears. [Nancy Berley, interviewed by Henry Giles, 7/1979]
GRAHAM (Muhlenberg Co.): [Ghrə/əm, Ghrəe/əm] (Graham, Millport). A village with an active post office and some 400 residents extending for a mile along KY 175 and on intersecting roads, 5½ air miles wnw of Greenville. It was established as a coal town by the W.G. Duncan Coal Co. and named for its founder and president, William Graham Duncan (1851-1929), the oldest son of Andrew Duncan, a Scotsman who had brought his family from Ayrshire, Scotland to Muhlenberg Co. around 1855 to produce coal for the furnace at Airdrie (q.v.). William Graham was later in charge of the mining operations at McHenry and Echols in Ohio Co. (q.v.) and, in 1900, developed coal lands in the vicinity of Luzerne and established the coal town of that name. (q.v.) Graham was founded in 1903/4 in the company's anticipation of the need to expand its Luzerne operations, 5 miles se. The Graham post office was established Jan. 30, 1904 with William Williamson, postmaster. By the time of his death, Duncan had become the ranking coal operator in western Kentucky. ["Graham & Luzerne Histories are Traced", from a paper read by Andrew W. Duncan before the Greenville Kiwanis Club, 1937, and repro. in the Central City TIMES-ARGUS, 7/27/1977, p. 10:1-8]
GRAHAMTON (Meade Co.): [Grah[aem]tan] (Rick Haven). An extinct village and post office where US60 crosses Otter Creek, now within the Fort Knox Military Reservation, 2\frac{1}{2} road miles w. of US31W and the Hardin Co. line and 9\frac{1}{2} air miles se of Brandenburg. At this site, at the fall of Otter Creek, an early trade center grew up around a grist mill that for the first half of the 19th century served a large section of Meade, Breckinridge, and Hardin Counties. In 1837 Robert Graham moved from Louisville to newly acquired land at the falls, building a large stone mill and establishing a village he called Grahamton. Later the Grahamton Manufacturing Co. became an important producer of cloth and yarns and grain bags. The post office was established as Grahamton (an obvious spelling error that was later corrected) on Jan. 2, 1880 but closed in 1907. The village site was acquired by Ft. Knox just prior to World War II. [S.G. Boyd, "Grahamton, Ky. and the Hist. of the Company" LCJ, 3/27/1927]
GRAHAMVILLE (McCracken Co.): [Grahamville] (Heath).
A hamlet with extinct post office centering at the junction of KY 358 and 996, less than a mile e of the Paducah plant of the Energy Research and Development Administration, and 6 air miles w of Paducah. The post office, in operation from May 18, 1888 to May 15, 1909, was named for its only postmaster, Zelotes Clinton Graham who had opened a store at this site in 1877. Mail service is now provided by the West Paducah post office, 3½ road miles se. [NEW. RECORD OF WESTERN KY. Chi. & NY: The Lewis Publ. Co., 1904, Pp. 597-9]
GRAHN (Carter Co.): [Grahm] (Grahn). A town of some 400 residents on KY 182 and the C&O Railroad, 7 air miles sw of Grayson, famed for its fire brick plant. Karl Bernhard Grahn (1845-1922) arrived in the US from his native Hanover, Germany in 1866 and after brief careers in mining and newspaper work, acquired some land in this vicinity on which in 1886 he discovered large deposits of marketable flint and plastic fire clay used to manufacture fire bricks. These he shipped to outside plants, including one he set up in Louisville in 1889, until he finally erected the plant in Grahn in 1913. A post office established here on July 30, 1888 as Fireclay was renamed Grahn in 1909. The plant is still in operation and a school, post office, and several stores remain in this former company town to serve the local population. (1) C.W. Stevens ms. in possession of Christine McGlone; (2) "Grahn Hist," CARTER CO. HIST. ED. 8/28/1969, p. 4:1-4
GRAND RIVERS (Livingston Co.): [Grand Rivers, Birmingham Point]. A 5th class city of some 470 residents occupying all of the narrow ridge between the lower reaches of Lakes Barkley and Kentucky in the extreme southern part of Livingston Co., 11½ air miles se of Smithland. Around 1889 Thomas W. Lawson arrived from Boston, Mass. and with ambitious plans to revise the once important iron industry in the land between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, purchased several thousand acres there and built 2 large furnaces. He laid out a city he named Grand Rivers for its location within site of both rivers and envisioned it as the center of an iron-based industrial empire, a "Pittsburgh of the West". But his plans never materialized. When he discovered, after only 10 years of operation, that the local ore was not really worth processing at all, he closed his furnaces, sold the land, and returned bankrupt to Boston. Lawson's planned city was on the site of an older community that may have been called Narrows and the post office that was to be Grand Rivers was established as Otisville on March 14, 1879. In 1882 Henry W. Ross renamed it Bernard and, a year later, Nickells for the station that had meanwhile been located there by the Illinois Central Railroad. Finally, on Dec. 19, 1889, it was named Grand Rivers with William G. Dycus, postmaster. Today its dreams of industrial glory have been replaced by the reality of its new status as an important resort city. [1] Judy Maupin, "The Grand Rivers Land Co." MURRAY LEDGER & TIMES, 10/16/1976; (2) H.B. Champion, in letter to Wm. G. Steel, 9/21/1923; (3) Leslie McDonald, ECHOES OF YESTERYEAR, 1972, p. 42; (4) Carolyn Joiner, Student at Liv. Cent. H.S., "The Boom Town that Failed to Boom" ms, 1/1/1967, in Murray Sta. U. Spec. Coll.
GRANGERTOWN (Union Co.): [Grändʒ'town] (Dekoven). This village of some 250 residents on KY 109, across the Tradewater River from Crittenden Co. and 9½ air miles ssw of Morganfield, was first called Graingertown for Andrew M. Grainger who had moved there in 1880. The community was early identified as a coal town, the Cumberland Coal Co. having opened a mine in the vicinity around 1890. A post office called Granger was in operation from 1900 to 1908 with William L. Sullivan as its only postmaster. It is now served by the post office at Sturgis with which the community is almost contiguous on the e. [UNION CO. PAST & PRESENT, WPA Ky. Writers Proj., 1941, Pp. 186, 196]
GRANT COUNTY: [Ghraent] 249 sq. miles. Pop. 12,300. Seat: Williamstown. Established in 1820 from part of Pendleton Co. and named for either Col. John Grant (1754-1826), pioneer salt producer in the Licking Valley (see Grants Lick), his brother, Samuel (1762-1789), a surveyor who was killed by the Indians, or another brother, Squire (1764-1833), a surveyor and large landowner in Campbell Co. which he served in the State Senate (1801-06) and as Sheriff (1810). Or perhaps for all 3. An oft repeated 19th century story with no validity whatever refers to William Littell's "repeated efforts" to get the Kentucky Legislature to grant him a hearing on his bill to create the new county...."that the word 'Grant' became in connection therewith quite a stereotyped phrase or saying, and hence when the bill was finally called up, out of a facetious spirit some member had 'Grant' inserted for its name." [Robt. H. Elliston's Hist. of Grant Co., a paper read 7/4/1876 and reproduced in GRANT CO. NEWS, 11/23/1951, P. 7]
GRANTS LICK (Campbell Co.): [Ghraents Lihk] (DeMossville).
A settlement with extinct post office centering at the junction of Clay Ridge Rd. and KY 1926, just w of US 27 and 5½ air miles s of Alexandria. It was founded around 1800 following the discovery of salt several years before by Samuel Bryan who entered into an arrangement with Col. John Grant and Charles Morgan to supply salt to bluegrass communities. It was named for Grant (1754-1826), a native of Rowan Co., N.C., who had acquired ownership of the site. Bryan established the post office on Jan. 1, 1806. Other early businesses included a tobacco warehouse, grain cradle factory, sawmill, and hotel. Residents and the extant local school are now on an Alexandria rural route. [Mrs. J.B. Smith "Hist. of Grant's Lick, Campbell Co., Ky." FALMOUTH OUTLOOK, 11/22/1963, P. 3; 1-8]
This rural settlement and extinct post office on KY 1365, 3 1/2 air miles nw of Brownsville, is said to have been named for the abundance of grass and dearth of other vegetation in the area. The Grassland post office was established March 12, 1895 with Charles A. Alexander, postmaster. Holly Springs Church is nearby. [Lancie Meredith, ms. on Edmonson Co. P.N., 1972]
GRASSY CREEK (Morgan Co.): [Graes/ee Kreek] (Cannel City).
A crossroads hamlet with an active post office at the junction of US 460 and KY 205, 5 air miles sw of West Liberty. The community was first settled by Thomas Goodwin, a Methodist preacher, who named it and the Licking River tributary which flows e and n through it for his home in North Carolina.
Goodwin established the Grassy Creek post office on Feb. 19, 1858 and the local church which, for years, was referred to as Goodwin's Chapel. Though the church is now gone, oldtimers still call the place The Chapel. [1] Lynn Nickel, interview, 12/1/1978; [2] Helen Price Stacy & Lynn Nickell, ed's. SELECTIONS FROM MORGAN CO. HIST. sesqui. vol., Vol. 1, p. 218
GRASSY LICK (Montgomery Co.): [Ghraes/ee Lihk] (Sideview). Only some homes and the church, organized before 1790, remain of a crossroads hamlet with post office on Grassy Lick Creek, for which it was named. It is more precisely located at the junction of Grassy Lick, Pruitt, and Donaldson Roads, midway between US 460 and I 64, 3 1/2 air miles wnw of Mt. Sterling. The creek is said to have been named by pioneer hunters for the gathering place of large herds of buffalo and deer at a salt spring at the forks of the creek in an open grassy meadow alleged to have been where bluegrass was first planted in Kentucky. The post office which was established as Grassy Lick on May 14, 1886 with John W. Pharis, postmaster, became Grassy in 1895 and closed in 1902. The community, though, has always been called Grassy Lick. It is now on a Mt. Sterling rural route. (1) Hazel Boyd, interview, 6/23/1977; (2) Ibid., letter, 8/25/77.
Gratz (Owen Co.): [Gratz] (Gratz). This 6th class city with an active post office lies 6 air miles sw of Owenton where KY 22 and 355 join on the e bank of the Kentucky River. It was laid out as a town in 1847 on land said to have been owned by the heirs of John Brown, Kentucky's first senator, and probably named for Benjamin Gratz Brown (1826-1885), a grandson, who was later to become a U.S. Senator from Missouri (1863-7), governor of that state (1871) and unsuccessful running mate of presidential hopeful Horace Greeley (1872). The post office was established Nov. 21, 1844 as Clay Lick for its location just above the mouth of Clay Lick Creek, but in 1851 it was renamed Gratz. It is not known if the creek had been named for an early owner or if "Clay" was a descriptive. The town was incorporated in 1861. With improved roads connecting the w section of the county to Owenton by 1920, Gratz lost its position as the county's leading trade outlet and its population has steadily declined from a World War I peak of 300. ([1] Article on river towns in the bicent. Ed. of the OWENTON NEWS-HER., 7/4/1974, Pp. 7, 11 [2] Alma Greene, interview, 5/20/1978)
GRAVEL SWITCH (Marion Co.): [Gravey Switch] (Gravel Switch). An active post office and several stores and churches at the junction of KY 243 and the L&N Railroad tracks, 1 mile from the Boyle Co. line and 10 air miles e of Lebanon. Sometime around 1870, from this site on the Lebanon Branch of the L&N, a spur line was extended to a large gravel deposit tapped by the railroad to supply its rail beds. The small village that grew up at this site was thus called Gravel Switch as was the post office that was moved here on Dec. 2, 1870 from Rileys Station. [Joe Creason, LCJM, 11/20/1955, Pp. 7-10]
COUNTY: GRAVES. 560 sq. miles. Pop. 33,100. Seat: Mayfield. Established in 1823 from part of Hickman Co. and named for Major Benjamin Franklin Graves (1771-1813), one of the 9 officers killed in the Battle of River Raisin, Jan. 22, 1813, for whom Kentucky counties were named.
GRAY HAWK (Jackson Co.): [Gray Hawk] (McKee). A village with an active post office and some 200 residents extending for a mile along US 421, 3½ air miles se of McKee. The post office, established Oct. 18, 1853 with John L. Hamilton, postmaster, is said by some to have been named for the many gray hawks found in that area. Others, however, believe that it was named for Messrs. Gray and Hawk who owned the land there at the time it was established. While no record has ever been found of such ownership, Gray and Hawk families are known to have lived in that vicinity in the 19th century. [1] WPA, ms. on Jackson Co., ch 7 40; [2] Jess Wilson, interview, 7/9/1977
GRAYMOOR (Jefferson Co.): [Čhriː/maɪər] (Jeffersonville). A 6th class city of some 1,170 residents between Herr Lane and the Watterson Expressway (I 264), and Westport (KY 1447) and Brownsboro (US 42) Roads, 7 1/2 air miles e of the courthouse in downtown Louisville. This suburban community was incorporated Nov. 28, 1959 to include the subdivisions of Graymoor and Woodstock. The former had been developed from part of the O.A. Winkler farm by John A. Walser who named it for the monastery of the Friars of the Atonement in Garrison, N.Y., a place "noted for its hospitality for homeless and derelict men."\(^2\) The community has always been dependent on Louisville for postal services. \((1)\) "Graymoor is County's 40th Sixth-Class City" LOU. TIMES, 11/29/1959; \((2)\) John A. Walser, letter to me, 1/9/1981\(^1\)
GRAYS (Knox Co.): [Ghræz] (Corbin). A village with an active post office and some 650 residents on old US 25e (now KY 1232), just s of the new route of US 25e, 7 air miles nw of Barbourville. While some county historians believe this name identified a small crossroads settlement there before the L&N Railroad arrived in 1887, others trace it to the establishment of the post office (on Jan. 25, 1888) and station and attribute it to Calvin C. Gray, a local farmer and merchant, who gave the railroad its right-of-way through his farm. He was the first postmaster and station agent. There is also the tradition of an interracial marriage in Virginia of a Negro Mr. Gray who, to avoid the inevitable repercussions of such a union, brought his bride to Knox Co. when it was still a wilderness. Their children and descendants intermarried with whites and over time the color line completely disappeared. For some reason the post office name was spelled without the terminal "s" and this spelling has been preserved on all maps and records since. The "s", however, is included in local pronunciation. (1) R.R. South, "Our Station Names" L&N EMPLOYEES MAG. 12/1949, P. 16; (2) K. Sol Warren, interview, 6/23/1978; (3) John L. Crawford, interview, 6/22/1978.
GRAYSBRANCH (Greenup Co.): [Grāz/brænʃ] (Portsmouth, Wheelersburg). A hamlet with extinct post office on US 23, due w of the mouth of Grays Branch of the Ohio River, and 5 air miles nnnw of Greenup. It was named for the stream which, in turn, was named for the family of Thomas Lloyd Gray, a native of Prince Georges Co., Md., who arrived in Greenup Co. around 1808 to take up a 200 acre warrant for his services in the Revolutionary War. Ten years later, his son, John Lloyd Gray bought an additional 800 acre tract of Ohio River bottom land extending n to a point below the later village of Limeville. At what he was to call Grays Landing on the river, he operated a wood-yard and supplied the fuel for early riverboats. Over a period of time so many Lawson families had settled in this vicinity that the place was sometimes called The Lawson Settlement. On Oct. 22, 1888 James B. Mackoy established a post office there which he named Mackoy for himself. This was discontinued in 1925 and re-established as Graysbranch on Aug. 9, 1926 to conform to the name the railroad station had borne since 1889. Since the office was discontinued in 1958, local residents have been on a Greenup rural route. The new Graysbranch consolidated elementery school is 1 ½ miles s of the old post office site, just n of Lloyd and Greenup High School. The unusual spelling of the Graysbranch name owes to the Post Office Department's preference for one word names. [Biggs-Mackoy, 1951, Pp. 105-06, 171-72]
GRAYS KNOB (Harlan Co.): [Ghræz Nahb] (Harlan). A coal mining town with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 700, on Martins Fork of the Cumberland River, 2 air miles s of Harlan. The post office was established Jan. 13, 1916 with Paul Berger, postmaster, and named for a nearby elevation (alt. 3200 ft.). The community has also been identified as Charlotte Station, a now extinct loading station for a local mine, and was named for the second wife of the mine owner, C.R. Bennett. It has also been called Wilsonberger Station for C.E. Wilson and T.C. Berger, the founders (in 1917) of the local Wilsonberger Coal Co. (1) Ann R. Sharp, pm, Grays Knob, Ky. letter to me, 4/28/1969; (2) Mabel Collins, "Town Names Given by Railroads..." (3) B.W. Whitfield, Jr. letter to me, 5/11/1979.
GRAYSON. 496 sq. miles. Pop. 20,454. Seat: Leitchfield. Established in 1810 from parts of Hardin and Ohio Co's. and named for Col. William Grayson (1740-1790), Revolutionary War aide to General Washington and later delegate to the Virginia General Assembly and the Continental Congress, who died soon after his election as first US Senator from Virginia.
GRAYSON (Carter Co.):  [Grayson]. A 4th class city of some 3400 residents and the seat of Carter Co., at the junction of US 60 and KY 1 and 7, just s of I 64 and 140 air miles e of downtown Louisville. It was probably named for Col. William Grayson, aide-de-camp to Gen'l George Washington, for it was located on his 70,000 acre patent issued by Gov. Shelby in 1795. Or, as some local historians believe, it may have been named for the Colonel's only daughter, Hebe, the wife of State Sen. William G. Carter for whom the county had been named in 1838. It is said that Carter, who had acquired part of the site from his wife's heirs, and William L. Ward, who owned the rest of it, were responsible for the town's establishment around 1840 in the vicinity of the court house, at the western end of the present city. Until then a rather thriving crossroads trade center located at Barretts Creek Ford, about a mile n of the court house site, served the pioneer settlers of this area, and this was not far from the Little Sandy Salt Works by which name the first post office in the county was established on or before Feb. 23, 1811 with Amos Kibbey, postmaster. In 1821 the office was renamed Little Sandy (for the nearby stream) and this office was moved to the Grayson site and given this name on May 22, 1840. Incorporated as a city in 1844, Grayson prospered until the Civil War, then entered a period of stagnation from which it slowly recovered after the EK Railroad was built through in 1871 and the town expanded e toward the Little Sandy River. The railroad brought new growth as a shipping center for area timber, coal,
and iron and for some years served as a major employer.

(2) HIST. OF CARTER CO. 1838-1976, Pp. 10-18; (3) Christine McGlone, interview, 11/18/1977
GRAYSON SPRINGS (Grayson Co.): [Ghra/sn Spri/yz] (Clarkson).
A celebrated spa on Bear Creek, 2 miles below its head, and 3½ air miles ese of Leitchfield. The healing waters of these mineral springs are said to have been visited by the Indians who were apparently familiar with their curative powers. They had been known to white settlers as The Sulphur Springs for some time before 1836 when Virginia-born James Fielding Clarkson purchased 500 acres including the springs from W.R. Hines and built a hotel. This and at least 3 other inns formed the basis of one of the most attractive and fashionable resorts in the south until it closed in 1930. It's been alleged that someone once counted 100 springs flowing from a natural amphitheater, ½ acre in size. The post office of Grayson Springs, established July 28, 1841 by Manoah P. Clarkson, James Fielding's son, has since closed, and the few residents of the vicinity now get their mail from Clarkson, 2 miles n on KY 88. The springs still flow but Mark Nevills, the present owner, has not been too successful in returning his property to its former greatness. [(1) Wm. Hughes, interview, 9/28/1977; (2) J.W. Cunningham's report of a trip to Grayson Springs in the LEITCHF. SUNBEAM, 7/18/1884, reprinted in the LEITCHF. GAZ. 3/1/1929; (3) Mark E. Nevills, in "Commu." sect. of the Bicent. Ed. of the LEITCHF. GAZ. c1976, p. 1:1-7]
GREAT CROSSING (Scott Co.): [Ghrät Krahs/ih] (Georgetown). In the winter of 1783-4, at the point where the great buffalo path between the Bluegrass and the Ohio River crossed North Elkhorn Creek, Virginia-born Robert Johnson built a station called (The) Great Crossing or Johnson's Station. Other names have identified the village that grew up around this pioneer settlement on the present KY 227, just n. of US 460 and 1 1/2 air miles w of Georgetown. It was early called Great Buffalo Crossing and, for most of the 19th century, Great Crossings by which name the local post office, in operation from 1811 to 1905, was known. Since the turn of the present century it has been Great Crossing and now, with store, school, and a dozen or so homes, it is locally called simply The Crossing and is on a Georgetown rural route. (1) B.O. GAINES HIST. OF SCOTT CO. 1904, P. 129; (2) Jillson PIONEER KY. Pp. 84-5, 89; (3) Mattie Griffith, interview, 4/8/1978.
GREEAR (Morgan Co.): Ghreer (West Liberty). A hamlet with extinct post office on US 460, at the mouth of Gose Branch of Little Caney Creek, 3 air miles ssw of West Liberty. The post office was established April 2, 1915 and probably named for its first postmaster, William B. Greear, or his family. The vicinity is now on a West Liberty rural route.
Established in 1792 from parts of Lincoln and Nelson Co's. and named for General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary War fame. This was the 7th and last county organized in Kentucky's first legislative session. No one has ever determined what happened to the final "e".
GREEN (Elliott Co.): Ghreen (Bruin). A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 7 and 504, 3 miles ne of Sandy Hook. It may early have been called Cliffside, a descriptive name, until the post office was established on Feb. 11, 1899 and named for the family of Robert Kilgore Green, an early settler from Virginia, whose descendants still live in Elliott Co. The local school, across the Little Sandy River, a mile below White's Store, was the Cliffside School and nearby KY 706 is still called the Cliffside Rd. Before 1919, when the post office moved to White's Store, it was located across Hog Camp Creek, an early layover for hog drovers. The office closed in 1958 and the community is now on a Sandy Hook postal route.

[Bert White, interview, 7/28/1978]
GREENCASTLE (Warren Co.): [G]hreenn/kaess/o1 (Bowling Green N.)

Almost nothing remains of a once prosperous Barren River port and mill town at the mouth of Swan Creek (now Taylor Branch), ½ mile s of the present KY 263 and 5½ air miles n of Bowling Green. The town developed around the lock and dam built about 1845 by James Ford and Thomas Stephens, Sr. and later acquired by Capt. William Brown. The post office established as Swan Creek on April 15, 1850 with John P. Smith, postmaster, became Green Castle (sic) in 1856 allegedly at Brown's suggestion for the town in Pennsylvania. Brown was a promoter with great plans for a thriving mill town. His grist mill, built before 1860, attracted considerable business from a large section of 3 counties. For a time the community was called Brown's Lock but was incorporated as Greencastle in 1869. By 1925 only 1 store and a home remained and now the few scattered families in the vicinity are dependent for their mail on the Richardsville post office, 2.2 road miles ne. [(1) Irene Sumpter, AN ALBUM OF EARLY WARREN CO. LANDMARKS, P. 17; (2) Malcolm H. Crump, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/20/1922; (3) "Kentucky's Ghost City" LOU. POST, 1/29/1925]
GREEN HALL (Owsley Co.): Green Hall (Sturgeon). An active post office on KY 30 and the Jackson Co. line, 8½ air miles sw of Booneville and 9 air miles e of McKee (the Jackson County seat). This office, established Jan. 2, 1855, is believed to have been named for the green painted open hallway of postmaster James D. Foster's home which may have been its first location. [Vernon Wilson, interview, 7/9/1977]
GREENSBURG (Green Co.): [Ghreenz/bergh] (Greensburg, Summersville). A 5th class city of some 2100 residents and the seat of Green Co., on US 68 (KY 70), 65 air miles s of downtown Louisville. Greensburg was established by the Kentucky Legislature in 1794 as the seat of Green Co. and incorporated in 1795. It was named either for the county, for the Green River on which it is located, or directly for Revolutionary War General Nathanael Greene. The city is on the site of Glover's Station [Ghluv/ərz Stā/shan] established in 1780 by John Glover on his 193 acre military grant. The survivors of an Indian attack fled the station several months later. The post office was established as Greensburg, aka Greensburg Court House, on Jan. 1, 1807 with John Barnett, postmaster. (1) Elizabeth Hodges, ms. hist. of Green Co., date unknown, copy in the Green Co. Pub. Libr.; (2) Jillson, PIONEER KY. P. 85 1897, 9/2
GREENUP. 350 sq. miles. Pop. 38,964. Seat: Greenup. Established in 1803 from part of Mason Co. and named for Christopher Greenup (1750-1818), one of Kentucky's first 2 Congressmen (1793-97) and its 3rd governor (1804-08). He was Clerk of the Kentucky Senate when the county was formed.
GREENUP (Greenup Co.) (Greenup). A 5th class city of some 1,000 residents and the seat of Greenup Co., located above the confluence of the Little Sandy and Ohio Rivers, about midway between Portsmouth and Ashland, and 150 air miles e of downtown Louisville. Lewis Wilcoxen is said to have built the first home on the site around 1790. The town was laid off in 1803/4 by Robert Johnson, the proprietor, who named it Greenupsburg when it was made the seat of the newly created Greenup Co. Both the county and its seat honored Christopher Greenup who was shortly to become Kentucky's 3rd governor. The post office was established as Greenup Court House on July 1, 1811 with Joshua Bartlett, postmaster, and the town was chartered as Greenupsburg on Feb. 4, 1818. In 1872 it was renamed to avoid confusion with Greensburg, in Green Co., but continued to be called Greenupsburg locally for some time. [(1) Siggins, SUPPLEMENT, 1962, P. 124; (2) ACTS of the G.A., 1817-9, Pp. 561ff]
GREENVILLE (Muhlenberg Co.): [Green/val] (Greenville). A 4th class city of some 4200 persons and the seat of Muhlenberg Co., on US 62 and KY 171 and 181, 100 air miles sw of downtown Louisville. The oldest town in the county, it was founded in 1799 over a mile se of the pioneer Caney Station on 50 acres offered by William Campbell for the seat of the new county. However, it was not officially established as a town until Legislative action was taken in 1812. Two accounts have been given for its name. Some have said it was suggested by Mrs. Tabitha A.R. Campbell for the "expanse of green treetops" as viewed in every direction from the hill on which the town would be located. More likely, though, it honored Revolutionary War Gen'l. Nathaniel Greene (1742-1786) in the same manner as the county was named for his friend and associate General Muhlenberg. The post office was established April 1, 1801 with Samuel Russell, postmaster. [(1) Otto A. Rothert, A HIST. OF MUHL. CO. 1913, Pp. 412-3; (2) Gayle R. Carver article on Greenville in the GREENVILLE LEADER 3/5/1937]
Gregoryville (Carter Co.): [Grrehg/vi/rl/ or Grrehg/ree/vi/rl] (Grahm).

On Barrett Creek, between Davis Fork and Smiths Branch, 4 miles w. of Grayson, a village called Bullseye grew up around the sawmills, H.B. Smith's store, and a shipping point for the timber and later limestone and iron ore developed on holdings acquired in 1858 by Smith and John B. Gregory. Here on May 28, 1890, Smith or a namesake established the Fontana post office which, in 1920, was renamed for Gregory. This office closed in 1954. The store, a school, and most of the homes were removed in the mid 1960s for the I-64 right-of-way, and little is left of the place but a few homes and an American Legion Post building.

GRETHEL (Floyd Co.): \textit{Grehth/əl} (McDowell). An active post office on KY 979 and the w bank of Mud Creek, \(\frac{3}{4}\) mile (south of) the mouth of Branham Creek, and 13 air miles sse of Prestonsburg. The office was established June 27, 1921 and named by the first postmaster, Frank Parsons, for his daughter.

[\textit{Ethel Hamilton, pm, Grethel, Ky. in letter to me, 2/18/1970}]
GUBSER MILL (Campbell Co.): [Göß/ser Müh] (New Richmond).
A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 1121 and Twelvemile Creek, 5 air miles se of Alexandria. The post office was established as Guber's Mill (an obvious error) on May 16, 1870 with John M. Chalk, postmaster, and named for the local grist mill begun or acquired by John Gubser, a Swiss immigrant, who is said to have arrived there in 1844. The office closed in 1872 and was re-established by Chalk in 1881 as Gubser. It closed for good in 1906. Chalk was its only postmaster. Local residents are now served by the California post office, 5 road miles ne. [Margaret S. Hartman, interview, 5/22/1979]
GUERRANT (Breathitt Co.): [Gh-ə/raent] (Jackson). This name applies to the active post office that serves a settlement and elementary school long known as Highland on Puncheon Camp Creek, ½ mile e of its confluence with the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River and 6½ air miles wsw of Jackson. The post office was established as Herald on Nov. 30, 1895 and named for the first postmaster, Breckinridge H. Herald, or his family. In 1911 it was renamed for the famed Presbyterian missionary-educator, Dr. E.O. Guerrant who had established the school there as the Highland Institute in the 1890s. [Clara Jackson, interview, 6/30/1978]
GULNARE (Pike Co.): [Guhl/na] (Thomas). A hamlet with an active post office on Johns Creek, at the mouth of Sycamore Creek, 9 air miles n of Pikeville. In 1790 William Robert Leslie made the first permanent settlement in the Big Sandy Valley at or near this site. The post office, established Oct. 26, 1882 with Benjamin Alley, postmaster, is said to have been named for a character in a Sir Walter Scott poem. [Henry P. Scalf, interview, 5/28/1971]
GUNLOCK (Magoffin Co.): [Guhln/lahk] (David). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 7 and the w. bank of the Licking River, 15 air miles sse of Salyersville. The was established in 1936 by Roy Shepherd to replace the Mid post office that had earlier served the people of the upper Licking watershed. It is said that Shepherd had spotted the name in a newspaper article he had been reading on a western ranch called Gunlock. The Mid post office, established by Jesse J. Hale on Dec. 3, 1915 on the Left Fork of Brushy Creek, another Licking River tributary below Gunlock, had been named for its location between 2 other post offices. After several changes in location by subsequent postmasters, it closed in 1932. [(1) Connie Wireman, interview, 4/20/1979; (2) Ibid., letter to me, 3/30/1980]
GUS (Muhlenberg Co.): [Ghuhs] (Dunmor). This extinct post office on KY 949, ½ mile from Mud River and the Butler Co. line and 15 air miles ese of Greenville, was named for its first postmaster, Mr. Gusta L. Waggoner who also ran the local store. Established June 17, 1907, the office once served the smallest community in Kentucky with its own post office. [Alex'r. Cather, "Origins of Muhl. Co. P.N." CENTRAL CITY TIMES-ARGUS, 8/2/1972, P. 3]
GUSTON (Meade Co.): Guston. A village with an active post office on KY 428 and the L&N Railroad, 3/4 mile n of US 60, 1 1/2 miles from the Breckinridge Co. line, and 7 air miles ssw of Brandenburg. The post office, established Jan. 19, 1889 with Albert J. Thompson, postmaster, was named for Gust(tavia) W. Richardson, a local farmer and civil servant, who had succeeded in attracting the Louisville St. Louis & Texas (now L&N) Railroad through this site in the 1880s. [Marie Coleman, interview, 8/23/1978]
GUTHRIE (Todd Co.): [Guhth/ree] (Guthrie). A 5th class city and L&N Railroad junction with an active post office and some 1150 residents, where US 41 crosses the Tennessee state line, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile se of US 79 and 9$\frac{1}{2}$ air miles s of Elkton. At this site in the 1840s was a stage stop called Pondy Woods which later may have been called State Line. Still later, J.C. Kendall, the land owner, laid out a town in anticipation of the location on L&N shops there and named it for U.S. Senator James A. Guthrie who was, from 1860 to 1868, the railroad company's president. Though the shops were never located there, the L&N's Memphis Branch reached the site in 1869 to be crossed the following year by the present Nashville to Evansville Branch. (Guthrie, a Bardstown native and one of the founders of the railroad company, had also served as President Franklin Pierce's Secretary of the Treasury from 1853 to 1857). A post office was moved here from a site across the Tennessee line on or before July 14, 1868 and named Guthrie, with William G. Spalding, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in this name on Nov. 11, 1876. Though half of its working population now commute to jobs in nearby cities, the town boasts a crosstie treating plant, mobile home and box factories, and several large grain elevators. (1) Chas. Castner, interview, 3/21/1972; (2) Lester Lannom, interview, 7/20/1972; (3) Kincaid A. Herr, L&N RR, 1850-1963, Pp. 18, 387; (4) Marion Williams, THE STORY OF TODD CO., KY., 1972, Pp. 193-94
GUY (Warren Co.): [Gheyel] (Hadley). A settlement of scattered homes centered on an extinct post office at the junction of the present KY 1435 and Thomas Rd., 1 mile w of the Barren River and 11 air miles nw of Bowling Green. The post office was established May 2, 1912 at the store run by Hugh A. and William Guy Thomas. The names of 12 local residents were submitted to the Post Office Department and that of William Guy Thomas was chosen. Hugh was named postmaster. The place is now on a Bowling Green rural route. [PARK CITY DAILY NEWS, 7/15/1951]
GYPSY (Magoffin Co.): (ivyton). This active post office on KY 1766, 2 miles up Jake Fork of Puncheon Camp Creek and 7½ air miles sse of Salyersville, was formerly located on Puncheon Camp above the mouth of Jake Fork. It was established Jan. 4, 1883 with Joseph Allen, postmaster, and named for the daughter of Branch Higgins, a school teacher, who had submitted the petition. Gypsy, born in 1880, later became Mrs. Nelson Salyer. [J.W. Higgins, letter to me, 3/24/1980]