

✓ JABEZ (Russell Co.): [Djā/behz] (Jabez). A hamlet with an active post office centering at the junction of KY 196 and the Cave Springs Rd., 2 miles from the Wayne Co. line on Union Ridge and 8½ air miles e of Jamestown. According to tradition, the name, derived perhaps from that of the Biblical town of Jabesh-Gilead, was suggested by a traveling salesman on a visit to the small store where John S. Johnson was to establish the local post office on July 14, 1881. Until the creation of Lake Cumberland in 1951, the people of this area had easy access by road, some 12 miles to the Russell Co. seat at Jamestown. Now driving distance is over 40 miles through 2 other counties. Recent efforts to transfer the area to adjacent Pulaski Co. to whose seat, Somerset, only 23 road miles ne, it is more economically tied, or to build a bridge across the Wolf Creek embayment, have not been successful. [(1) Richard Blair, interview, 11/27/1971; (2) Billy Reed, "Jabez People Seek Link to End Isolation" LCJ, 4/11/1976, P. B1:1-6] 681, 1233

✓ JACKS CREEK (Clay Co.): [Jaex Kreek] (Big Creek). A rural settlement with extinct post office some 2½ miles up Jacks Creek from its confluence with the Red Bird River and 11 air miles ene of Manchester. It was named for the creek which was ostensibly named by early white settlers for a friendly Indian, a cripple who served as housekeeper and companion of the famed Chief Red Bird. Legend has it that the two were murdered by whites and their bodies disposed of in the larger stream. The Jacks Creek post office, established Feb. 26, 1932 with Mrs. Marion Hensley, postmaster, closed in 1954 and mail service has since been provided by the Eriline post office in the Red Bird bottom across from the mouth of Jacks Creek. [(1) Glada Cobb, interview, 6/29/1977; (2) Jess Wilson, interview, 7/9/1977; (3) Helen F. Randolph, WPA ms] 956, 1259, 1418

COUNTY:

✓ JACKSON [Djaex/ən]. 337 sq. miles. Pop. 17,932. Seat: McKee.
Established in 1858 from parts of Madison, Estill, Owsley, Clay,
Laurel, and Rockcastle Co's. and named for President Andrew
Jackson.

✓ JACKSON (Breathitt Co.): [Djaex/ən] (Jackson, Quicksand).

A 4th class city of some 2650 persons and the seat of Breathitt Co., on KY 15 and 30 and the North Fork of the Kentucky River, 127 air miles ese of downtown Louisville. The seat of the newly established county was founded in 1839 on 10 acres donated by Simon Cockrell, Sr., the rest of whose land was purchased by John Hargis of Pike Co. who became the first resident. The town was known as Breathitt until 1845 when its name was changed to honor the former president, Andrew Jackson. The post office was established as Breathitt C.H. Oct. 15, 1839 with Jeremiah W. South, postmaster, and changed to Jackson on March 25, 1845. The town was incorporated in 1854. [WPA ms. hist. of Jackson] 911

✓ THE JACKSON PURCHASE [Djaex/an P3ch/as]. The 8500 square mile area comprising Kentucky's 8 and Tennessee's 20 westernmost counties, between the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee Rivers, for which, in 1818, ~~_____~~ Gen'l. Andrew Jackson paid the Chickasaw Indians \$300,000. The estimated 180,000 persons residing in the 2400 square mile Kentucky portion of this territory represent some 5.2 per cent of the state's total population. Paducah (q.v.) is the largest city in the area and its principal trade and industrial center.

✓ JACKSONVILLE (Bourbon Co.): [Jaex/ən/vihl] (Shawhan). A rural settlement with store and church on the Russell Cave Rd. (KY 353), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Harrison County line and $6\frac{1}{2}$ air miles nw of Paris. A busy early trade center due to its accessibility to the Cincinnati and Lexington markets, its later decline to hamlet status came with its inability to compete with towns on the railroad and with paved road access to Paris. The first home on the site is said to have been built by a Rev. Corbin and the first store was opened by Squire Samuel Allison. The post office may have been established on May 15, 1828 by Wm. Simpson but it since closed and mail is carried along a rural route from Paris. Historians think it was named by the followers of Andrew Jackson. [(1) Perrin, 1882, P. 145; (2) Blanche Lilleston, "Place Names of Bourbon Co' KENTUCKIAN-CITIZEN, 1/2/1924] 167, 538

✓ JACKSONVILLE (Shelby Co.): [Djaex/ən/viŋl] (N. Pleasureville).
A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 12 and
1922, .8 of a mile from the Franklin Co. line and 11 air miles
ene of Shelbyville. The post office was first established as
Jacksonville on Jan. 3, 1870 with James Kesler, postmaster,
and probably named for President Andrew Jackson. It closed in
1875 but was re-established May 12, 1881 as Zilpah with Enoch
Pinkston, postmaster. It closed for good in 1902 and mail is
now secured from Bagdad, 3½ road miles wsw. [SHELBY CO. PLACE
NAMES, DAR ms, 1941] 902

✓ JACOBS (Carter Co.): [Djā/kuhps, Djā/kəbz] (Ault). This post office on KY 955, at the mouth of Greenbrier Branch of Jacobs Fork (a s bank tributary of Soldiers Fork of Tygarts Creek), is 16½ air miles sw of Grayson and still serves the extreme sw section of the county. It was established June 2, 1888 by local storekeeper Lorenzo D. ("Ran") O'Roark and named for Ira Jacobs, a respected pioneer landowner, the grandson of William Wood Jacobs, a Revolutionary War veteran from Frederick Co., Va. [Clara E. Jacobs, article in CARTER CO. HIST. 1838-1976, P. 22] ³⁶

✓ JAMESTOWN (Russell Co.): [Djāmz/town] (Jamestown). A 5th class city of some ¹⁰⁶⁰ 1100 persons and the more or less centrally located seat of Russell Co., on US 127, 89 air miles sse of downtown Louisville. It was established as the seat of the new county in 1826 and briefly called Jacksonville for Gen'l. Andrew Jackson until it was renamed for James Wooldridge who, with his brother, John, had donated 110 acres for the town. The post office was established as Jamestown on Nov. 4, 1826 with James G. Patterson, postmaster and the town was incorporated on Dec. 23, 1827. [J.B. Stone's Hist. of Jamestown in THE JAMESTOWN RECORD, 7/16/1891, repro. in the TIMES-JOURN. 11/23/1927] ⁷⁵⁸

✓ JEFF (Perry Co.): [Djehf] (Hazard South). A village with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 500 now mostly centered at the junction of KY 15 and 7, on the w side of the North Fork of the Kentucky River, across from the mouth of Carr Fork, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ air miles se of Hazard. The post office, established April 1, 1902 with Columbus C. Hall, postmaster, was named for Jefferson Combs who had settled there in the late 19th century. In 1914 the L&N Railroad named its local station, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile s, Hamden, it's said, for a railroad inspector. This name is now but a memory. One of the county system's 3 high schools, named for Dilse Combs, is located here. [W.R. Hall, letter to me, 1/12/1980] 1079

✓ JEFFERSON COUNTY: [Djehf/ər/sən] . 375 sq. miles. Pop. 678,200.

Seat: Louisville. Kentucky's most populous county, it was one of the 3 into which the Virginia legislature divided its Kentucky County in 1780 and was named for Thomas Jefferson, then ^{Virginia's} governor. From its original territory all or part of 28 other counties were created.

✓ JEFFERSONTOWN (Jefferson Co.): [Djehf/er/san/town] (Jefferson-
town). A 4th class city and residential suburb of some 14,200
residents centered at the junction of Watterson Trail and
Taylorsville Rd. (KY 155), 11½ air miles ese of the court house
in downtown Louisville. In May 1797 Abraham Bruner successfully
petitioned the Jefferson Co. Fiscal Court to establish the town
of Jefferson on the banks of Chenoweth's Run, a part of the 122
acre tract he had acquired 3 years before. It later became
Jefferson Town and finally Jeffersontown and for a while its
residents even continued to refer to it as Bruner's Town [Brū/
nerz/town]. Though it had become an important mill and trade
center for much of eastern Jefferson Co. by 1830, its greatest
growth has come only within the past 20 years through annexa-
tion and the development of the Bluegrass Industrial Park n of
the city limits. The post office, established Feb. 9, 1816 with
Peter Funk, postmaster, is now a branch of the Louisville post
office. [(1) Robt. C. Jobson A HIST. OF EARLY JEFFERSONTOWN AND
SOUTHEASTERN JEFFERSON CO., KY. Balti: Gateway Press, 1977, Pp.
30-2; (2) Ward Sinclair & Harold Browning "Once Sleepy Jefferson-
town is Growing Up" LOU. TIMES, 11/5/1965, P. A10:1-6; (3)
JEFFERSONTOWN'S PAST 175 YEARS, 1797-1972, locally published,
1972, P. 2] 107,111,122

✓ JEFFERSONVILLE (Montgomery Co.): [Djehf/ər/sən/vihl] (Means).

A 6th class city with an active post office and some 830 residents strung out on an e-s direction for nearly 4 miles along US 460 from a point 6 air miles se of Mt. Sterling and along KY 213, 519, and 1050 which extend, finger-like, n and s from their junctions with the main highway. The community was settled around 1800 by a watermill on Slate Creek, but before the Civil War had begun to take on its present string-like configuration. By the mid 19th century it had become an important market center for eastern Kentucky cattle and was given the nickname, derogatorily; perhaps, of Ticktown either for the tick grass grown in the area or for the fact that cattle in the local pens collected ticks. It is not known how long the Jeffersonville name had been applied to the place but the post office was established in this name on March 9, 1866 with James Joseph H. Scholl, postmaster, and probably named for President Thomas Jefferson. By this name the town was incorporated in 1876 and re-incorporated in 1967. [Thomas Anderson, Mt. Sterling, Ky., in letter to me, 9/30/1980] 1018

✓ JEFFREY (Monroe Co.): [Djehf/ree] (Freedom). A hamlet on Peter Creek, 8 air miles wnw of Tompkinsville, whose post office, established March 10, 1903, was named for the family of its first postmaster, Payton J. Jeffrey. It was closed in 1937 and mail is now secured from Mt. Hermon, 6¼ road miles n. [Mae Carter Taylor, interview, 6/29/1972] 1395

✓ JELICO (Whitley Co.): [Djehl/ə/koh] (Jellico West, Jellico East).

A railroad town and trading center on the Tennessee state line, 9 air miles s of Williamsburg, which is generally identified with Tennessee though a section of it, with an estimated 1970 population of 100, is clearly in Kentucky. This town, the nearby stream and community of Jellico Creek, the ex coal town of Bon Jellico, the Jellico and Bon Jellico Mountains--all Whitley Co. places bearing this name--may have been named for a mountain between Williamsburg and Stearns, in neighboring McCreary Co., called Angelica Mountain by the early pioneers. The mountain, in turn, is said to have been named for the angelica root found locally and supposed to have some medicinal value. This name was locally corrupted to Djihl/ə/kee and, later, to Djehl/ə/koh. Jellico Creek is said to have been so identified even before Whitley Co. was established in 1818. Yet it has also been said²¹¹ that the town, which was settled before 1800 and may first have been called Smithburg for the large number of Smiths among its early settlers, was incorporated as Jerrico, but that Jellico derived from a typographical error in the charter. (1)

Eugene Siler, interview, 6/23/1978; (2) TENNESSEE: A GUIDE TO THE STATE, Am. Guide Ser., NY: Hastings Hse., 1939, Pp. 332-34] ^{211, 1380}

✓ JENKINS (Letcher Co.): [Djihyk/anz] (Jenkins East, Jenkins West). Close to this site, near the head of the narrow Elkhorn Creek valley and just below Pound Gap--one of the two main over-land pioneer accessways to Kentucky--Richard M. Broas discovered one of the richest coal seams in the world. From John C.C. Mayo, to whom he had conveyed it for a nominal sum, it was later acquired by the Consolidation Coal Co. Since Broas' find was in such an inaccessible place, the company had to import its workers from elsewhere and to house them started this town in 1911 and named it for George C. Jenkins, ^{and co. director} a Baltimore financier ⁴ who was bankrolling the enterprise. It soon became a model coal town with modern homes, an office building, a post office (established April 25, 1911), hospital, hotel, schools, stores, and recreation centers, and came to enjoy a reputation as one of the cleanest and most progressive coal towns in eastern Kentucky. In 1946 the company sold its coal rights to Bethlehem Steel Co. and the homes to their miner-occupants. By the end of that decade, a number of neighboring coal camps, from Burdine to Dunham, had been incorporated into the one town of Jenkins, making this 4th class city, then as now, some 7½ miles long with downtown Jenkins, 10½ air miles ene of Whitesburg, in the middle. Now, most of the town's workers are employed at Beth Elkhorn and other area mines. A still sizeable population of foreign ancestry and a tradition of cosmopolitanism remain though its 3400 residents are a far cry from what may have been a peak population of 12,000 in 1948, making it then the second largest city in eastern Kentucky. [(1) Henry P. Scalf, KLF, 1966, Pp. 331-35; (2) Wm. T. Cornett, interview, 12/24/1977; (3) Joe Creason, "The Captive City that was Set Free" LCJ MAG. 4/3/1949, Pp. 5ff]

194
350
1265

✓ JENSON (Bell Co.): [Djihh/sən] (Pineville). A hamlet with a recently discontinued post office on Straight Creek and KY 221, less than 3 air miles ene of Pineville. When the Straight Creek Branch of the L&N Railroad's Cumberland Valley Division was extended from Pineville to Kettle Island in 1911, a station was established here and named for a highly respected construction foreman. The Jenson post office opened Jan. 20, 1927 and closed in 1975. It is now on a Pineville rural route. [Edna Woolum, letter to me, 4/2/1980] 1183

✓ JEREMIAH (Letcher Co.): [Djehr/a/mahr, Djehr/a/mah/a,
Djehr/mah/ya] (Blackey). Once a fairly thickly settled community
with over 1000 residents, it is now but a settlement of modest
bungaloes stretched along KY 7, some 2½ miles sw of its junction
with KY 15 and 6 air miles nw of Whitesburg. It centers on an
active post office established May 27, 1884 and named for its
first postmaster, Jeremiah P. Dixon. Dixon was called "The
Prophet" by his neighbors and, indeed, his middle initial stood
for "Prophet" for he was named for the Biblical prophet, Jeremiah.
The settlement has likely existed on that site since the formation
of the county in 1842. In that vicinity in the late 1960s a team
of archaeologists from the University of Kentucky found the remains
of a fairly well developed woodland Indian culture (c. 1000 AD)
which has since become one of the more thoroughly studied pre-
Columbian finds in eastern Kentucky. [(1) Frazier B. Adams, A MAN
FROM JEREMIAH, NY: Vantage Press, 1975, Pp. 1-2; (2) Wm. T. Cornett,
interview, 12/24/1977] 6, 1265

COUNTY:

✓ JESSAMINE [Djehs/mən, Djehs/əm/ən, Djehz/mən]. 177 sq. miles.
Pop. 27,300. Seat: Nicholasville. Established in 1798 from
part of Fayette Co. and named by Col. John Price, a state
legislator, for the jessamine (jasmine) flower, widely grown
in that area and a spring-fed creek of that name that joins the
Kentucky River 3 miles s. of Wilmore. The popular legend that
it was named for the daughter of Scottish-born pioneer surveyor,
James Douglass, is without foundation. It is doubtful that
Douglass or his daughter ever lived in the vicinity of that
stream and even less likely that she was tomahawked by an
Indian on its banks.

✓ JETSON (Butler Co.): [Djeht/sən] (Riverside, Welchs Creek).

A hamlet with an active post now located on KY 70, $8\frac{1}{2}$ air miles ene of Mogantown, at a site inexplicably identified on current maps, but not in local usage, as Whittinghill. The post office, established April 21, 1919 with Emsley L. Taylor, postmaster, was first located on Millshed Rd., some half dozen miles from its present site, and named for J.E. Taylor and Son, co-owners of a local business. [Ann. Lucas, letter to me, 5/6/1980] 1102

✓ JETT (Franklin Co.): Djeh't (Frankfort East). This suburban community on US 60, just n of its junction with I 64 and just s of the Frankfort city limits, was part of the farmstead acquired in 1822 by Thomas Jett (1787-1858). In 1882 Thomas' heirs donated land for an L&N Railroad station which was named for him and which became a prosperous shipping point for area cattle, grain, and whiskey. But when the post office, established Feb. 26, 1883 with Lee A. Owen, postmaster, closed in 1971, the community's separate identity all but came to an end and now there is little to distinguish it from Frankfort. [(1) S.C. Van Curon, "Jett Post Office to be Closed" KY. STATE JOURN. 3/21/1971, P. 1:1-8; (2) Kenneth Goin, interview, 7/14/1978] 793, 1290

✓ JETTS CREEK (Breathitt Co.): [Djehts Kreek] (Tallegea).

An extinct post office at the mouth of Jetts Creek on the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River, 2 miles e of the junction of Owsley, Lee, and Breathitt Counties and 9 air miles wsw of Jackson. The creek and the post office, established Oct. 20, 1857 with Newton Jett, postmaster, were named for the family of Stephen Jett (died 1864), pioneer settler from Virginia, who, in 1820, had purchased some 20,000 acres in the Middle Fork area of what became Breathitt Co. His son, Curtis, heired much of his land including that on which the post office was located. The vicinity is now served by the Turkey post office, 4½ road miles se. [Margaret F. Bishop, WPA ms, c1940] 852

✓ JIMTOWN (Fayette Co.): [Dijhm/town] (Centerville). An all black settle-
ment of some 34 acres just off Greenwich Rd (KY 1876), 1 mile from the
Bourbon Co. line and $9\frac{1}{2}$ air miles ne of Lexington's New Circle Road.
It was named for James Sidener who, in 1888, divided a share of his
pioneer family's 1400 acre farm into lots which he sold to freed slaves.
[Donald Burrell & Michael Putnam, Part 2 "Rural Settlements Housing 3
Study of 1971 Housing Rept. of City-County Planning Comm." 5/1971, P.49]

COUNTY:

✓ JOHNSON [Djahn/sən]. 264 sq. miles. Pop. 24,317. Seat: Paintsville. Established in 1843 from parts of Floyd, Lawrence, and Morgan Co's. and named for Gen'l. Richard M. Johnson (1780-1850), hero of the War of 1812 who later served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1807-19, 1829-37) and Senate (1819-29) and as Vice President under Martin Van Buren (1837-41).

✓ JOHNSONVILLE (Anderson Co.): [Djahn/sanz/vihl] (Ashbrook). This hamlet with extinct post office on US 62, 11½ air miles sw of Lawrenceburg, was first settled around 1835 by David Johnson for whom the post office, established by John F. Bean on July 20, 1854, was named. The town was incorporated in 1858. The post office was discontinued in 1863 and never re-established. Now only one store and the ^{nearby} Western School serve the local farm population who enjoy mail service on a Lawrenceburg rural route. (Note that though the name has no medial "s", it is generally pronounced as if it has.) [(1) W.H. Morgan, Souvenir Supplement to ANDERSON NEWS, 6/1906, P. 19; (2) Philip Spencer, interview, 8/4/1978] 604, 1387

✓ JOHNSVILLE (Bracken Co.): [Djahnz/vihl] (Berlin, Moscow). A settlement of homes strung out for about a mile along Ky. 1109, on Little Snag Creek, 2 miles from its confluence with the Ohio River above Bradford and 6 air miles nw of Brooksville. This vicinity, settled around 1800 by William Pepper, a Virginian, was soon called Fairview by Wm. A. Yelton who "is said to have looked out on the surrounding hills from his home and thought it was a wondrous fair view."²⁷ Since there was already a Fairview post office in Kentucky, John H. Riley established the local office in 1879 as Johnsville probably for himself and two other Johns, John Jackson and Johnson Yelton, who ran the store in which it was located. The post office and store have since closed and the 65 or so residents now secure their mail and other services from Foster, 5½ miles nw. The Fairview name is today preserved only in the local Christian church. [(1) RECOLLECTIONS, 1969, n.p. (2) BROOKSVILLE CENTENNIAL, 1839-1939, P. 35] ^{27, 30}

✓ JONANCY (Pike Co.): [Joh/naen/see, Joh/nān/see, Joh/naen/see]
(Dorton). A coal town extending for about a mile along US 23/119
but centering at its post office just below the mouth of Elswick
Branch of Shelby Creek, 10½ air miles s of Pikeville. It was
founded just after the First World War by the Kentucky Block
Fuel Co., and, with its post office, established Nov. 7, 1919
with Walter G. Andrews, postmaster, was named for 2 employees,
Joe Hudson, a bookkeeper, and Nancy Ratliff, a timekeeper.
[Linda Bartley, postmaster, letter to me, 11/21/1980] 1023

✓ JONESTOWN (Fayette Co.): [Djohnz/town] (Coletown). An all black settlement of some 50 residents on the Tates Creek Rd., just n of West Hickman Creek, and 1 mile s of Lexington's New Circle Rd. In 1893 Thomas Jones subdivided the 50 acre farm he had acquired 10 years before from the Samuel L. Wilson estate and established a village whose plot was then recorded as the Jones Subdivision. It was later called Jonesboro and is now Jonestown. [(1) C. Frank Dunn, "Slickaway and Donerail--Why Those Names" LEX. SUN. HERALD-LEADER, 1/15/1950, Pp. 90-1; (2) Donald Burrell & Michael Putnam, Part 2, "Rural Settlements Housing Study of 1971. Housing Report of City-County Planning Comm." 5/1971, P. 51] 33, 393,

✓ JONESVILLE (Grant and Owen Counties): [Djohnz/vihl] (Glencoe). Some historians doubt that this village along KY. 36 preceded the establishment of the ^{still active} Jonesville post office on Aug. 7, 1877. But it is said to have early been called Nonsuch (sic) and this name might have preceded that which was applied after 7 families of Joneses had moved into the area. In any event it soon became a thriving trade center. It is claimed by both counties for the Owen-Grant line passes through the center of town. Residents are more likely to identify with Owen Co. since they're closer to Owenton, 7 air miles ssw, than to Williamstown, 10 air miles e. But most of the town and its major institutions are in Grant Co. [(1) Bi-Cent. Ed. of the Owenton News-Herald, 7/4/1974, P. 10:4; (2) E.J. Blackburn, interview, 4/30/1978; (3) Alma Greene, interview, 5/20/1978] 625, 1232, 1292

✓ JORDAN (Fulton Co.): [Djɔdʌn] (Cayce). Little remains of a prosperous 19th century commercial and industrial town on the old Mobile and Ohio (now Illinois Central Gulf) Railroad and the Tennessee state line, 8½ air miles se of Hickman. The first post office to serve the area, Bulah (sic), in Obion Co., Tenn., was moved to or near the Jordan site on or before March 29, 1859 and became known as State Line. In 1869 it was renamed Jordan Station probably for William and George Jordan, prominent area businessmen. It was renamed Miles in 1880 for the pioneer family of Dr. Guy Simpson Miles which had arrived from Shelby Co., Ky. in 1832. It became Jordan in 1884 and closed in 1941. The present Jordan lies on KY 116 (the State Line Rd.) between the ICG tracks and KY 239, and is served by the Union City, Tenn. post office, 6½ road miles s. [(1) Ruth Williamson, "State Line Community of Jordan was Once a Center of Industrial Activity" Purch. Ed. of the MAYFIELD MESS. 12/27/1969, P. J2:1-7; (2) Don Singletary, "Hickman Co. Hist." 11/?/1925, unid. area newsp. in Hickman Co. vert. files, KHS Libr.] 729, 819

✓ JOSEPHINE (Scott Co.): [Djoh/sə/feen] (New Columbus). An extinct post office on Lytles Fork of Eagle Creek and ~~(western terminus of)~~ KY 32, 3/4 mile from the Owen Co. line and 12½ air miles nnw of Georgetown. It was established Sept. 23, 1880 with James J. Jackson, postmaster, and named for Mrs. Nancy Josephine Murrell, the wife of a Union Army officer. Since it closed in 1913, mail service to the local farm families has been provided by the post office in Sadieville 7½ road miles e. [Mattie Griffith, interview, 4/8/1978] 1293

✓ JOY (Livingston Co.): [Djoi] (Golconda). A hamlet at the head of Buck Creek, 3½ miles s of the Ohio River and 14 air miles n of Smithland. It was probably settled by Jim Lawless, a blacksmith, and his neighbors at first simply referred to it as Lawless's Blacksmith Shop. Later it may have been called Crossroads for its location at the junction of KY 133 and 135 which connect most of the communities in the northern section of the county. The Joy name is said to have been first applied to the post office which Lawless established there May 1, 1896 and may refer to the "good feelings" engendered by the product of a distillery on the forks of Buck Creek which brought local people out on a Saturday night to "get a little joy". Since the post office closed in 1957, the 60 or so residents who still patronize the local grocery have been getting their mail from Hampton, 5½ road miles s. [(1) Pat Kitchen, "Hist. of Joy" in HIST. LEGEND & LORE OF LIV. CO., Mrs. Lois Mahan, J. Class, Liv. H.S., 1974, Pp. 68-9; (2) H.B. Champion, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 9/21/1923; (3) Kathy S. Wood, letter to me, 9/5/1978] 117, 1182, 1189

✓ JUAN (SHOULDERBLADE) (Breathitt Co.): [Wahn, Djū/aen; Shoh1/der/blād] (Canoe, Jackson). A settlement with a recently discontinued rural branch of the Jackson post office on Shoulderblade Creek, just ne of the junction of KY 30 and 315 and 5½ air miles sw of Jackson. The post office was established as Shoulder Blade (sic) on Aug. 11, 1891 with James T. Chadwick, postmaster, and closed in 1914. It was named for the creek which, according to tradition, had been named by early hunters for what seemed to be the shoulderbone of a very large animal found near the^{ir} camp. On March 9, 1910 at the mouth of Shoulderblade, an e bank tributary of the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River, another post office was established by Matthew J. Long, a Spanish-American War veteran, and named Juan, it's said, for the Battle of San Juan Hill. Some years later, the Juan post office was moved 2 miles up the creek to the original Shoulderblade site. The community is now locally known as Juan with the Shoulderblade name applied only to the creek. [(1) Nevyle Shackelford, "Unusual Incidents Account for Many Old Names of Ky. Areas" LEX. LEAD. 5/29/1962, P. 5:4-8; (2) Everett W. Bach, interview, 6/30/78] 709, 1222

✓ JUDY (Montgomery Co.): [Djū/dee] (Sharpsburg). A crossroads hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 11 and 537, 3½ air miles n of Mt. Sterling. The post office, established as Judys on March 12, 1887 with Hiram C. Wilson, postmaster, became Judy in 1892 and closed in 1903. It was named for a pioneer family whose progenitor, John Judy, was one of the 4 owners of the original site of Mt. Sterling. It is now on a Mt. Sterling rural route. [Hazel Boyd, interview, 6/23/77] 1237

✓ JUGORNOT (Pulaski Co.): [Djuhgh/ər/naht] (Somerset, Burnside).

This name is still officially applied to a hollow extending about 3 miles between a point just s of Meece post office and the Cumberland River, 7 air miles se of Somerset, and to a school, which closed in 1965, up the hill on KY 769, e of the hollow and just w of Buck Creek. From Sept. 15, 1909 when it was established until it closed in 19 , the local post office was called

Northfield. It was first located at the head of Pumpkin Hollow but was later moved $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles se to a site just nw of the school.

At one time, according to one tradition, local people did a thriving business producing and selling moonshine whiskey. They would charge one price if customers brought their own containers but a little more if they didnt. So when someone came to buy he would be asked "Jug or not?" meaning did he bring his own jug?¹⁴¹⁰

Another tradition refers to the common practice of rewarding voters with whiskey. You'd be asked if you wanted a jug or not, and if you voted the right way you'd get your jug and not otherwise. Over time the area came to be known as Jugernot.¹⁰⁰⁸ Joe

Creason once reported a variant--about a problem that arose when no one thought to bring the whiskey to the local voting place.

When someone stated that the election couldnt be held since there was no jug, the sheriff ruled "we'll have the election jug or not!"¹⁴⁵⁰

[(1) Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979; (2) Collected from L.E. Tibbals by Jeffrey Wheeldon, for Lyⁿwood Montell, Campbellsville Coll., 1967, in WKU Folklore Archives, 1972-137; (3) Joe Creason, col. in LCJ, 6/23/1971, P. B1:3-4] ^{1008, 1410, 1450}

✓ JULIAN (Christian Co.): [Djū/lyən] (Caledonia). An extinct post office and station on the defunct Clarksville & Princeton Branch of the L&N Railroad, at the junction of KY 117 and 272, 2 miles from the Trigg Co. line and 6 air miles w of Hopkinsville. Both station and post office (the latter established April 17, 1888) were named for Julien (sic) Gracey, longtime superintendent of the railroad and the son of Capt. Frank P. Gracey, a Clarksville, Tenn. businessman for whom Gracey, Ky., 3 miles n, was named. All that remains of Julian are a feed business and a Baptist church.

[(1) Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977; (2) Edison Thomas, "The 20-Mile-Long Orphan" L&N EMPLOYEES MAG., 10/1957, Pp. 13, 29-30] ^{775, 140}

✓ JULIP (Whitley Co.): [Djū/ləp] (Saxton). An active post office on KY 92, at the mouth of Deep Branch of Cumberland River, 4½ air miles e of Williamsburg, that was established Oct. 17, 1917 with Mrs. Nora Sullivan, postmaster. At this time, according to one account, "If You Wore a Tulip" was a popular song and Rosa Sullivan, for some reason fancied the rhyming reference to "julip" in the last line and submitted that word to the Post Office Department.¹³⁸⁰ However, J. W. Sullivan, local historian and long time storekeeper (the store is now closed) recalled that the Julip name had been applied to the community long before the post office was established.¹²⁶⁷ [(1) Eugene Siler, interview, 6/23/1978; (2) John L. Crawford, interview, 6/22/1978]^{1267, 1380}

✓ JUNCTION CITY (Boyle Co.): [Djuhuk/shan Siht/ee] (Junction City).

A 5th class city with an active post office and some 1960 residents, contiguous with the Lincoln Co. line and less than 2 air miles s of Danville. The town is said to have been founded when the L&N Railroad's Lebanon Branch reached this site in 1866, and was first called Goresburg for the 2 Gore brothers who ran the local hotel. The post office was established as Gore on Oct. 4, 1880 with Thomas W. Gore, postmaster, and became Goresburgh on April 17, 1882 and then Junction City a month later after the Cincinnati Southern (now Southern) Railroad had reached this point and made connection with the L&N. (Yet by 1880 the L&N was already calling its local station Danville Junction.) Recently Junction City annexed the adjacent village of Shelby City

[Shehl/bee Siht/ee] (which had a population of some 400 in 1970).

This was an early settlement which had been named for Kentucky's first governor, Isaac Shelby whose home was nearby. Shelby City had been served by a post office established as South Danville on April 26, 1866, becoming Shelby City the following year, and closing in 1926. It was incorporated as Shelby City in 1867 though the L&N station there was called Danville Station by 1870 and the community may have been nicknamed Briartown. The latter is said to have been applied by a resident, a former Confederate officer W.E. Grubbs for the heavy growth of wild briars in the area. In 1953 the BGN approved a local request to rescind its former approval of Shelby on the basis of continued local usage of Shelby City. This usage continues even though the village is now a part of Juntion City. [(1) W.O. McIntyre, LCJ, 5/5/1929;

(2) Mrs. Wm. Balden, interview, 8/23/78; (3) M&M C.E. Edmiston, interview, 8/5/78; (4) Mrs. Bertha Grubbs Ewing, informant for WPA] 564, 929, 1224, 1279

✓ JUSTICEVILLE (Pike Co.): [Djuhs/tihs/vihl] (Millard). This middle income subdivision between US 460/KY 80 and the e bank of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, 5 air miles se of Pikeville, was developed in 1946 by William E. Justice and named for McClelland Justice from whom he purchased the land. It is on a Pikeville rural route. [Leonard Roberts, from information furnished by Alice Kinder, in letter to me, 11/12/1980] 1138