LABASCUS (Casey Co.): [La/bs/aks] (Phil). This extinct post office on KY 501, 6 air miles s of Liberty, was named for its first postmaster, Labascus J. Minton. The office was in service intermittently from Nov. 7, 1882 until it closed in 1954. [Gladys Thomas, interview, 9/21/1978] 1397
LA CENTER (Ballard Co.): [Lah/sihn/tar] (La Center). A 5th class city with an active post office on the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and centering at the junction of US 60 and KY 358, 9 air miles northeast of Wickliffe. It was laid out in 1903 on part of Margaret Davis' 300 acre farm and first called Maryville for her daughter. That year Percy A. Jones requested a post office to be named LaCentre since Maryville was already in use but had to settle for an Anglicized form of the name that denoted the town's location in the approximate center of the county. The office opened on Oct. 21, 1903 with Jones as its first postmaster. Some historians believe that the LaCentre name had been suggested by Stokes T. Payne, a local land developer with ambitious plans for a thriving metropolis and in anticipation of another shift in the county's seat of government. The town is still a prosperous farm trade center but many of its 950 residents commute to jobs in the Paducah area, 20 miles east. Because of its central location, many governmental services are provided in La Center. (1) Jean H. Riley, "Hist. of La Center" in the Purch. Ed. of MAYFIELD MESS. 12/27/1969, P. G5:1-6; (2) Harry Bolser, "La Center." LCJ, 9/13/1964
LACKEE (Floyd-Knott intercounty feature): (Wayland). A recently de-incorporated city with an active post office, a C&O Railroad station, and a 1970 population of some 300, at the junction of KY 7 and 80 and the mouth of Jones Fork of Right Beaver Creek, 10 1/2 air miles nw of Knott Co's. seat of Hindman and 13 1/2 air miles s of Floyd Co's. seat of Prestonsburg. Though the post office was not established until March 2, 1880 with Adam Martin, postmaster, the community itself may date back to some time before the Civil War and has borne the name of the family of a prominent Floyd Co. businessman and public official, Alexander Lackey, a Virginia-born pioneer who had settled at the forks of the Beavers (now Martin) around 1808. [(1) Wilma Gayhart, interview, 11/25/1978; (2) Kozee, 1961, P. 422]
LAFAYETTE (Christian Co.): \[\text{La}/fæ/æt\] (Roaring Spring). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 150 residents, on KY 107, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles each from the Tennessee state and Trigg Co. lines and 14 air miles ssw of Hopkinsville. On Feb. 27, 1835 Robert C. Dunlap moved his Flat Lick post office—which had been established March 24, 1826 by Lipscomb Norvell—from some point north of the town site to what then may have been a settlement already called Lafayette for the general whose visit to America in 1824-5 was still fondly remembered. A town grew up at the new site and was incorporated as Lafayette on March 1, 1836. The Flat Lick name was derived from that of a large basin still so identified in sw Christian Co. that was undoubtedly favored by animals who came to lick the salt deposits on the ground surface. Until 1941, when the Federal Government began acquiring land for nearby Fort Campbell, Lafayette had been a very prosperous farm trading center for the area. Since so much of its rural market was taken from it, it has been reduced to little more than sleepy village status. For many years there was confusion about the proper spelling of the town's name. Some time before the Civil War the name came to be spelled La Fayette. Before 1900 the Board on Geographic Names officially approved Lafayette but the Post Office Department continued the La Fayette spelling which also seems to be favored by local residents today. The curious pronunciation, above, may be noted too, but among older persons, and especially blacks, it's often been pronounced \text{La}/fæ/æt. \[(1)\] Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977; (2) Perrin, 1884, Pp. 290-1; (3) Meredith Burrill in a letter to the Kentucky Sec. of State, 1/13/1950. [166], 1/13/1950
LAGRANGE (Oldham Co.): [La/ger·rand·ʒ] (LaGrange, Smithfield).

A 4th class city of some 2700 persons and the seat of Oldham Co., on I 71, KY 53 and 146, and the L&N Railroad, 20 air milesene of downtown Louisville. In 1827 Maj. William Berry Taylor's offer of this crossroads site for the relocation of the county's seat from Westport (q.v.) was accepted. A town was then created and named by Taylor for the country estate in France of General LaFayette with whom he had been impressed on the Frenchman's visit to the area in 1824. Court was held here from July 1827 to March 1828 when, for some reason, the seat was returned to Westport where it remained until 1838 when LaGrange was again, and this time permanently, made the county's seat. The LaGrange post office was established Dec. 1, 1828 with Thomas Berry, postmaster. (1) Hist'l. brochure issued as a souvenir prog. for "LaGrange Day" by the Oldham Co. Hist. Soc., 10/19/1963; (2) Helen Fairleigh Giltner, WESTPORT, Lou, 1947, P. 8
LAIR (Harrison Co.): [Lair] (Shawhan). A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 675, between US 27 and the South Fork of the Licking River, 2 1/2 air miles S of Cynthiana. The first known settlement in what was to become Harrison Co. was in this immediate vicinity. This was Hinkston's Station which was established by John Hinkston in 1775 and re-established by Isaac Ruddle as Ruddle's Station in 1779. In 1791 the 3 Lair brothers from Virginia built their homes near the ruins of the station. On a site just S of The Cedars, built by Matthew Lair in 1794, a station on the then Covington & Lexington (later Kentucky Central and now L&N) Railroad was built and called Lair's Station. Here a post office of the same name was established March 14, 1860, but the name was shortened to Lair in 1882. It has since closed and the community, presently consisting of a grocery, used furniture store, 2 churches, and several homes, is on a Cynthiana rural route. Katherine Wilson, "This Old House" c. 1957, repro. in the Celebration Ed. of the CYNTHIANA DEMOCRAT, 8/7/1969.
LAKE (Laurel Co.): [Lak] (Blackwater). Extinct post office on KY 80 3/4 mile from the Clay Co. line and 10 air miles e of London that was named for a large pond on first postmaster-storekeeper, John Petree's farm. The name was submitted to the Post Office Department by Petree's daughter, the future Mrs. Sallie Deaton, and the office was established April 27, 1900. The area is now on a London rural route. [Logan Ewell, interview, 4/29/1972]
LAKE CITY (Livingston Co.): [Lak Siht/ee] (Grand Rivers).

A village that just grew up around a store on US 62/641 after the creation of Kentucky Lake and named for the lake and its commercial and tourist ambitions. Due to its accessibility to both Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley, it has come to be considered the "Northern Gateway to the Land Between the Lakes". It is located just n of Grand Rivers which provides postal services and is 11 air miles se of Smithland. [Mary Singleton, interview, 8/28/1978]
LAKE DREAMLAND (Jefferson Co.): [Lak Dreem/land] (Louisville West).

An unincorporated suburban community established by Edward Hartlage around a lake, ½ mile long-and some 200 yards wide, which he created in 1931 when he dammed up Bramers Run just e of the Ohio River and 6½ air miles sw of the courthouse in downtown Louisville. He is said to have applied the name after a critic pointed out that his ambitious plans for a development there were just a dream and would never amount to anything. To some extent he was right. In 1965 reporters described the community as one of deteriorating frame cottages with cluttered yards around a badly polluted lake. Many of the vintage 1930s homes were destroyed by Ohio River floods or converted to industrial use. The estimated 500 residents (1970) are served by the Louisville post office. Just n of Lake Dreamland is Rubbertown, an area of chemical factories informally named for the large synthetic rubber plant built there during the Second World War. (1) Blaine Guthrie, interview, 4/4/1978; (2) Ward Sinclair & Harold Browning, "Shively Was Shaped by the Example 2 Vigorous Priests Set" LOU. TIMES, 10/9/1965.
LAKE LAND (Jefferson Co.): [Lak/land] (Anchorage). Just s and e of Central State Hospital and n of LaGrange Rd. (KY 146) and the L&N Railroad tracks, 11 air miles e of the court house in downtown Louisville, is what remains of the community of Lakeland. It was named for the spring-fed lake created after 1852 by S.L. Garr, a nurseryman of nearby Anchorage, which has furnished water for the hospital since its establishment in 1870. The post office was established as Asylum on Nov. 4, 1887 with Mary E. Whips, postmaster. An attempt several months later to change its name to Anchorage Asylum for the city just s and e of Lakeland failed, and in March, 1888 the office became Lakeland. It has since closed and mail is now secured from the Louisville post office.

(1) Harry P. Hoskins, WPA ms; (2) Leone W. Hallenberg, ANCHORAGE 1959, P. 197.
LAKEVILLE (Magoffin Co.): [Lake/vel] (Salyersville South).
A community on the Licking River and KY 1090, centering at the site of the extinct school and post office at the mouth of Flynt Branch, 1½ air miles s of Salyersville. The post office was established as Power March 31, 1898 with Kearney S. Hoskins, postmaster, and named for a local family. In June 1898 it was renamed for a natural lake that had been created when the river changed its course but which has since been filled in. It is now on a Salyersville rural route. (1) Connie Wireman, interview, 4/20/1979; (2) Nina Arnett "The Origin of Magoffin Co. Place Names", ttp for Georgetown Coll. 5/1962, Pp. 11-12
LAMASCO (Lyon Co.): [La/maes/koh] (Lamasco). Two grocery stores and a church now serve the 150 or so residents of this crossroads hamlet at the junction of KY 93 and 903, ½ mile s of I 24 and 8 air miles se of Eddyville. It was first called Parkersville for Thomas Parker, a prominent landowner, and a post office by this name was in operation from July 14, 1864 till Nov. of the following year. On March 4, 1878 the office was re-established as Lamasco with Simon J. Howard, postmaster. This name is said to have been suggested by a traveling salesman from Evansville, Indiana who undoubtedly recalled the once independent town of Lamasco, an early rival of Evansville that had merged with that city in 1857. According to Evansville historians, it was located between Pigeon Creek and the present Court Street and extended for almost 1 mile n of the Ohio River. The name was derived from those of its founders, John and William Law, James B. McCall, and Lucius H. Scott. The Lyon Co. community is now on an Eddyville rural route.

LAMEROO (Rockcastle Co.): [Laem/ə/roʊ] (Livingston). In the early 1920s Clarence and Charlotte ("Lottie") Lamoreaux settled at the mouth of Parkers Branch on the Laurel Co. side of the Rockcastle River and built a small store and restaurant. In 1925 they applied for and were granted a post office which they named for themselves, though the name was much simplified by the postal authorities, and Charlotte became postmaster. During the Second World War the post office was moved to Rockcastle Co. and, in 1957, was moved again, to its present site at Claud Gilliam's grocery on KY 490 and Trace Branch of Rockcastle, 1½ miles below its original site and 9 air miles ese of Mt. Vernon, where it remains in operation. [Claud Gilliam, letter to me, 1/22/1980]
LANCASTER (Garrard Co.): (Lancaster, Buckeye). A fifth class city of some 3,100 persons and the seat of Garrard Co., 35 miles s. of Lexington on US 27 and 72 air miles se of downtown Louisville. In 1797 Capt. Wm. Buford donated land for the seat of the new county and petitioned its court for the establishment of a town at what was then called Wallace Crossroads (the junction of roads from Boonesboro to Harrodsburg and Crab Orchard to Lexington), the home of a Major Andrew Wallace. Buford's town was surveyed and platted in 1798 by Jos. Bledsoe, Jr. and named Lancaster allegedly because one of the early settlers had come from that city in Pennsylvania and/or the Kentucky town had been planned in the design of the older city. Improbable is the theory that Kentucky's Lancaster was named for a local resident. Its post office was established as Lancaster Court House on Jan. 1, 1801 with James G. Whelan, postmaster and shortened to Lancaster around 1811. (1) Dr. J.B. Kinnaird, LOOKING BACKWARD: Hist'l. Sketches of L. and G. Co. from Authentic Sources and Tradition 1924, Pp. 4-5, 8-9; (2); (2) Forrest Calico, HIST. OF GARRARD CO. AND ITS CHURCHES, 1947, Pp. 17, 190
LANCER (Floyd Co.): Lancer. Recently incorporated into the city of Prestonsburg, the county seat, this residential community is located east of the main part of that city, on the north bank bottom of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, just below the mouth of Brandykeg Creek, between KY 1428 (old US 23/460) and the river. The post office, established Jan. 31, 1917 with Magg A. Martin, postmaster, and named for Mr. Lancer Harris, was originally located over half a mile north, on Brandykeg Creek. In the mid 1930s it was moved to the Levisa bottom to serve a larger population. It closed in 1968 and area residents are now served by the Prestonsburg post office. (1) Henry P. Scalf, interview, 4/21/1971; (2) Ibid., KLF, p. 542.
LANDSAW (Wolfe Co.). Now merely a residential settlement extending along KY 15 and Stillwater Creek (a branch of Red River), se from a point opposite the mouth of Murphy Fork, ½ miles of the Mountain Parkway and 4½ air miles e of Campton. The community which preceded the establishment of the post office, in operation from 1898 to 1957, was named for the prominent local family whose Wolfe Co. progenitor was William Landsaw (c.1774-1826), a native of Greenbrier (now W.Va.) who brought his family to this vicinity in 1809. The area is now on a Campton rural route. (1) EARLY AND MODERN HIST. OF WOLFE CO. compiled by Wolfe Co. Womans Club, 1952, P. 165; (2) Hazel Booth, interview, 8/11/1978.
LANGNAU (Laurel Co.): [Laɤ/ˈnɔː] (Portersburg). A hamlet with a recently post office on KY 472, several hundred yards n of the South Fork of Rockcastle River which forms the Clay Co. line, and 6 air miles ene of London. This was one of several "colonies" settled in the early 1880s by Swiss immigrants attracted to the county by the then recently established Kentucky Bureau of Immigration (q.v. Bernstadt). There is a village called Langnau,15 miles e of Bern; and it's assumed that some of the colonists, many of whom had come from that area of Switzerland, had suggested this name for their home town. The post office was established March 24, 1884 with William McCarty, postmaster. [(1) Bayless Hardin, letter to C. Stewart Peterson, Baltimore, Md., 8/18/1937; (2) "The Logan Ewell Stories" col. in the SENTINEL ECHO, 2/16/1967]
LARKSLANE (Knott Co.): Lahrxlan (Handshoe). A hamlet on KY 80 and Jones Fork of Right Beaver Creek, 5½ air miles ne of Hindman, whose active post office was established and named by its first postmaster, Elizabeth Slone, for her husband, Lark Slone, and the lane that went past his home. That section of KY 80 has also been called locally Stringtown for the arrangement of the homes along the highway. (1) Tom Sutton, interview, 6/18/1971; (2) Alpha Sturgill of Larkslane, Ky. interviewed by Judy Mullins and Sandra Richter for the ALC-OH Project, 8/9/1972.
COUNTY:  LARUE  [La/ru].  260 sq. miles.  Pop. 11,844.  Seat:  Hodgenville.  Established in 1843 from part of Hardin Co. and allegedly named at the request of John LaRue Helm, then Speaker of the Kentucky House and later Governor, for his maternal grandfather, pioneer settler, John LaRue.  It is said that those who had petitioned for the formation of the new county had wanted it called Lynn for Benjamin Lynn, pioneer Indian fighter and later preacher, but agreed to Helm's suggestion.  Before its establishment, the future LaRue Co. was known as the Nolin Section of Hardin Co. for the major stream that had been named for Lynn (see Nolin).  Yet a highway marker at the county seat records that "an act to create Helm Co. honoring John LaRue Helm...was amended by (the Kentucky) Senate to give the honor instead to Gabriel Slaughter (Kentucky's 7th governor, 1816-20).  A compromise resulted in naming it Larue (sic) for those of the family who were among the early explorers and settlers of the area."  [(1) O.M. Mather, "The Mather Papers: Hist. of Hodgenville and LaRue Co."  c.1925, repro. in THE MATHER PAPERS, LaRue Herald-News, 1968, Pp. 1-6; (2) Bessie Miller Elliott, HIST. OF LARUE CO., KY.  c.1969, n.p.]
LATONIA LAKES (Kenton Co.): [Lətɒnə/lax] (Alexandria, Independence). A working class suburb of Cincinnati and Covington and a 6th class city of some 470 residents centering on KY 16 just s of the city of Taylor Mill and 7½ air miles s of downtown Covington. Formerly a community of resort cottages on 3 lakes occupied primarily during the summer, it was incorporated as a city in 1953. Most of the cottages are now permanent homes and only one of the lakes remains. It was named for the older community of Latonia, now a part of Covington, and for the famed race track which, in turn, had been named for the Latonia Springs, a 19th century summer resort. The Springs, also now in the Covington city limits, were named for Leto or Latona, the Greco-Roman goddess and mother of Apollo. Postal services are provided by Covington. [1] Randy Allen, "Lot of Working People, Lot of Senior Citizens" CINCI. ENQUIRER, 7/30/1979; [2] John R. Blakely, "The Old Latonia Race Track" paper read at the Christopher Gist Hist'l. Soc., 6/24/1952, in PAPERS, Vol. 53, 1951-52, Pp. 94-100.
LAURA (Martin Co.): [Lahr/ə, Lahr/ee] (Varney). This active post office 4 miles up Pigeonroost Fork of Wolf Creek, 10½ air miles sse of Inez, was established July 26, 1909 and named for the oldest daughter of the first postmaster, Gabriel Frederic. [Oma Stanley, pm, letter to me, 1/17/1981]
COUNTY:

Established in 1825 from parts of Clay, Rockcastle, Whitley, and Knox Co's. and named for the Laurel River on whose banks early settlers had found a thick growth of mountain laurel or rhododendron shrubs.
LAUREL CREEK (Clay Co.): "Laurel Kree~" (Barcreek).

A scattered community of homes and at least one store about midway up Laurel Creek from its confluence with Goose Creek, the latter a west bank branch of the Redbird River. The Laurel Creek post office on Collins Fork, 6 air miles n of Manchester, was established April 21, 1865 with Joseph Hubbard, postmaster, and named for the creek along whose banks grew an abundance of mountain laurel. It was discontinued in 1966. A consolidated elementary school and the county's vocational school are located on Laurel Creek, nearly a mile above the mouth of Collins. The area is now on a Manchester rural route.

[Marian Martin, interview, 6/29/1977]
LAUREL FURNACE (Greenup Co.): At a point on Laurel Creek, about 4 miles w. of its confluence with the Little Sandy River near Oldtown, a charcoal-fired, cold blast iron furnace was built in 1849 by the brothers George and Samuel Wurts and named for the famed iron works near the Delaware River in southeastern Pennsylvania from whence they had come. The operation and its workers were served by the shortlived Laurel Furnace post office established by Benjamin Kling on Oct. 12, 1854. When operations ceased in Jan. 1875, workers began to leave and the settlement all but disbanded. All that presently marks the site, 10 air miles ssw of Greenup, is the active Laurel Church which like the creek, was named for the furnace. (1) WJW, interview, 3/6/71; (2) Evelyn Jackson, letter, 10/7/73; (3) Rist, KY. IRON FURNACES, 1974, P. 70
COUNTY: LAWRENCE [lahr/əns]. 425 sq. miles. Pop. 14,374. Seat: Louisa. Established in 1821 from parts of Greenup and Floyd Co's. and named for Capt. James Lawrence (1781-1813) of the USS Chesapeake whose last words "Dont Give Up The Ship" as he lay dying of wounds received in the battle with the HMS Shannon off the Boston coast have inspired generations of American sailors.
The largest town and seat of Anderson Co., this 4th class industrial city of some 4300 residents, centering at the junction of US 127 and 62, is 45 air miles ese of downtown Louisville. It was first called Kaufman's Station for its first settler, Jacob Kaufman, a German immigrant who arrived around 1780. Others soon followed and the settlement grew until it was incorporated in 1820 as Lawrence. Meanwhile, the post office had been established as Lawrenceburgh on Jan. 22, 1817 with Jeremiah A. Matthews, postmaster, and named for William Lawrence, a local tavern owner and prominent citizen who had been instrumental in the town's early development. When it became the seat of Anderson Co. in 1827, the Legislature adopted Lawrenceburg as its official name. In its simplification efforts, the Post Office Department dropped the "h" in 1893. Local factories now make wall tile, carpeting, whiskey, and telephone cables. [Souvenir Supplement to ANDERSON NEWS, 6/1906, p. 7]
LAWTON (Carter Co.): [Laht/ən] (Olive Hill). A village with an active post office and some 300 residents on KY 174 and Soldiers Creek, a tributary of Tygarts Creek, and 14.5 air miles wsw of Grayson. In 1881 the Elizabethtown Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad was completed through this point. A post office was established on August 23 of that year and named for its first postmaster, Warren L. Lawton who had arrived a short time before. The first store there was started in 1883 by John Raybourn whose family still runs the local store and post office. By the turn of the present century, area tanbark, staves and kegs, and the product of a nearby limestone quarry were being shipped from this place. [HIST. OF CARTER CO. 1838-1976, P. 23]
LEATHERWOOD (Perry Co.): [Leatherwood] (Leatherwood). A coal company town with an active post office and a 1970 population of 250, at the head of Clover Fork of Leatherwood Creek, just n of the junction of Perry, Leslie, and Harlan Counties, and 13 1/2 air miles s of Hazard. In 1944 the Blue Diamond Coal Co. opened a mine at this site and named it and the town that grew up around it for the 17 mile long stream that joins the North Fork of the Kentucky River opposite the old L&N Railroad station of Dent. The local post office was established in 1944 as Toner since the Leatherwood name was already in use by an office in nearby Breathitt Co. When the latter was changed to Watts in 1949, the Toner post office was renamed Leatherwood, effective July 1, 1949. By 1953 Leatherwood had become a modern coal town with some 600 homes serving a completely mechanized mining operation employing as many as 1000 workers. The creek was named in pioneer times for the many leatherwood trees that had been observed along its banks by early settlers. [1] Eunice Tolbert Johnson, ed. HIST. OF PERRY CO. DAR, 1953, Pp. 98-100; (2) Letter from the Personnel Dir. of the Blue Diamond Coal Co. to Rep. Carl Perkins, 2/2/1949
LEBANON (Marion Co.): (Lebanon East, Lebanon West). A 4th class city of some 6000 persons and the seat of Marion Co., at the head of Hardins Creek and centering at the junction of US 68 and KY 55, 50 air miles sse of downtown Louisville. Historians credit Benedict Spalding with having petitioned the Kentucky Legislature for the establishment of the town in 1814 and John Handley with having laid it out in 1815. The town grew up around the Hardins Creek Meeting House built in 1798 by a group of Virginia Presbyterians led by James McElroy. Historians, however, don't agree which of these men named the town for the abundance of cedars on the nearby hills, reminiscent of the Biblical Cedars of Lebanon. The post office was established Feb. 1, 1816 with Robert S. Fogle, postmaster, and the town became the seat of the newly created Marion Co. in 1834. (1) John F. Dahringer, "History of Lebanon" LEBANON ENTERPRISE, 8/12/1965; (2) Souvenir Supplement: THE MARION FALCON, Lebanon, Ky. 9/1/1905 201367
LEBANON JUNCTION (Bullitt Co.): Lebanon Junction. A 5th class city with an active post office and some 1700 residents just w of I 65, a mile from the junction of Hardin, Nelson, and Bullitt Counties, and 8½ air miles s of Shepherdsville. In 1857, when the L&N Railroad's branch line to Lebanon was completed from this point on the projected main line to Nashville, a station was established and named Lebanon Junction. The town that grew up around the station and the local post office—in operation since Feb. 21, 1862—enjoyed considerable prosperity in the early 20th century with locomotive repair and service shops, fueling and cooling facilities, and a large yard for the main line. But the replacement of steam locomotives by diesel engines and the transfer of some activities to Louisville led to the town's inevitable decline as a railroad center. It has become primarily a residential community with many of its citizens commuting to railroad and other jobs in Louisville and it is home to a number of retired railroadmen. (1) Chas. Castner, interview, 3/21/1972; (2) Bullitt Co. Hist.'l. Comm'n. A HIST. OF BULLITT CO. 1974, Pp. 16-7, 21-2.
LEDGETTER (Livingston Co.): [Lehd/beh/t/ər] (Little Cypress). A hamlet with an active post office on US 60, a mile above (e of) the confluence of the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers, and 6½ air miles ssw of Smithland. The post office was established March 31, 1900--and named for its first postmaster, the local storekeeper, Wiley K. Ledbetter--to serve what was then a thinly populated wooded area called Panhandle. That name survives for the voting precinct and, until recently, the Ledbetter Elementary School. [K.H.-Henderson, "From Panhandle to Ledbetter" STEAMBOAT DAYS ON THE CUMBERLAND, 175th anni. issue of the LIVINGSTON LEDGER, 7/3/1974, n.p.]
COUNTY: 
Established in 1870 from parts of Owsley, Estill, Wolfe, and Breathitt Co's. and traditionally believed to have been named for Gen'l. Robert E. Lee (1807-1870), commander of the armies of the Confederacy. This notion, perpetuated or originated in Collins' History of Kentucky (1874) has been challenged by the late J.W.F. Williams and others who have found no documentary evidence for it. Rather, they suggest it was named for Lee Co., Va. from whence many of its earliest residents had come. (The Virginia county had been named for Lighthorse Harry Lee, Revolutionary War officer and later Virginia governor). Documentary evidence for Williams' contention is still being sought. (Thos. G. Hardin & Gladys Sale "The Naming of Lee Co." THE BULL. OF THE KHS, Vol. 4(6), 12/1978, P. 8)
LEE CITY (Wolfe Co.). A recently incorporated town with an active post office and fewer than 100 residents, on the Red River, opposite the mouth of Rose Fork, on KY 1094, just east of its junction with KY 205, and 11 air miles east of Campbellsburg. The post office was established as Red River on July 23, 1890 with Robert G. Rose, postmaster, and renamed Lee City in 1899 by which name it was incorporated in 1888. The true derivation of its name is not known. The possibility of its having been named for Lee Co. is limited by the 12 miles that separate it from that county line. But it's even less likely to have been named, as has been popularly assumed, for Leeborn Allen, a prominent Wolfe Co. attorney, who was born in 1887. [Hazel Booth, interview, 8/11/1978]
LEE CO. (Lee Co.): LEE/koh (Zachariah). An oil company town on KY 1036 and the Wolfe Co. line, about a mile west of the convergence of Lee, Wolfe, and Powell Counties, and 9 air miles north of Beattyville. Oil discovered by Petroleum Exploration Co. led to their establishing this village in 1919 to house their workers. It was named for the county. The post office, established Oct. 6, 1920 with Flossie A. Kimble, postmaster, is still in operation and some wells are still in production. [LEE CO. CENT. 1870-1970, P. 34]
LEESBURG (Harrison Co.): [Leez/berk] (Leesburg). A crossroads hamlet in the extreme sw corner of the county, ½ mile from the Bourbon Co. line, and less than a mile from the Scott Co. line, 8½ air miles sw of Cynthiana. The first settler of that vicinity may have been Col. W.E. Boswell of Leesburg, Va. who established a settlement in the 1790s he called Boswell's Crossroads but renamed Leesburg when the post office was established on Feb. 22, 1817. The first postmaster was Wm. Cogswel Boswell's son-in-law, who was also the first storekeeper. Its strategic location midway between Cynthiana and Georgetown on what became US 62 led to its prosperity as a trade and manufacturing town until the railroad attracted business elsewhere. The post office closed in 1917 and now only a grocery and church serve the local population on a Cynthiana mail route. (1) Perrin, 1882, P. 324; (2) "Harrison Heritage Hist'l. Houses Ed." of CYNTH. DEMO. 8/21/1975, P. 247.
LEEESTOWN (Franklin Co.): [Leez/town] (Frankfort East). Now but a part of Frankfort, along Wilkinson Street on the e side of the Kentucky River, a mile below the Old Capitol Building, this was the first settlement n of the river and already in existence before the establishment of Frankfort itself. It was probably named by and for Hancock Lee who established it as town in the summer of 1775 on land he had recently acquired and which had first been visited by his cousin, Hancock Taylor and the McAfee brothers in 1773. Its strategic location at a shallow ford, the natural crossing of the famed Buffalo Trace (Alant-owamio-ee), made it a logical stopping and camping ground for early travelers between the Bluegrass and the Falls of the Ohio and, by the 1780s, a major Kentucky River shipping port. But ambitious plans for its development failed to materialize; it was soon overshadowed by Frankfort and later incorporated by its faster growing neighbor. The area is no longer locally identified as Leestown though this name still appears on maps. [1] Kenneth Goin, interview, 7/14/1978; [2] L.F. Johnson, THE HIST. OF FRANKLIN CO., KY. 1912, P. 29; [3] Jillson, EARLY FRANKFORT AND FRANKLIN CO. 1936, Pp. 32-7
LeGRANDE (Hart Co.): A hamlet with a country store and feed mill at the junction of K-218, 436, and 570, less than a mile from the Barren Co. line and 8½ air miles se of Munfordville. The post office of Legrand (sic), in operation from 1904 to 1908, may have been named for Legrand McGee, a local farmer, but with the establishment of the local school, now closed, the name of both the school and the community has been spelled LeGrande. Residents get their mail from Horse Cave, 6½ road miles w.  [1] Judge Roy Cann's ms. hist. of Hart Co. 1971, P. 19; [2] Ann. Matera, interview, 7/21/1978.
LEITCHFIELD (Grayson Co.): [Lich/feild] (Leitchfield). A 4th class city of some 4100 residents and the seat of Grayson Co., on the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and US 62, just n of the Western Kentucky Parkway and some 60 air miles ssw of downtown Louisville. The presence of one or more large springs to the se of its hill site is known to have attracted early settlers and, according to Barker's 1795 map, the pioneer Shaw's Station was located here sometime before the town was founded about the time of the county's organization in 1810. The town was named for Major David Leitch (1753-1794) of Leitch's Station (in Campbell Co.) on one of several large tracts he is said to have owned in the future Grayson Co. After his death, his widow married Gen'l. James Taylor, a Campbell Co. neighbor who had founded Newport, and they, as executors of Leitch's estate, donated the site for the new county's seat if it would be named for her late husband. There is, however, no record of either the Major or his widow ever having lived there themselves. Though the Major's name is pronounced "Leech", the town's may have been corrupted to conform to that of Litchfield in Connecticut. In fact, the county's first post office was actually established as Litchfield or Grayson Court House on April 10, 1813 with William Cunningham, postmaster, and it was not until Dec. 13, 1877 that it officially assumed its present spelling. (1) Wm. Hughes, interview, 9/28/1977; (2) Duvall Morrison, "Grayson Becomes a County in Jan. 1810" BiCent. Ed. of LEITCH. GAZ. c1976, Pp. 14-5; (3) Jillson, PIONEER KY. P. 101
LEJUNIOR (Harlan Co.): [Lee/dʒuːn/jr] (Nolansburg). One of a string of coal towns and stations on the L&N Railroad's Clover Fork Branch, some 13 miles up that fork of the Cumberland River and 9½ air miles eNE of Harlan. The still active post office was established as Lejunior on Dec. 14, 1918 with Kenes Bowling, postmaster, and named for Lee Bowling, Jr. whose father had just developed the local Bowling Coal Co. Two months before, the L&N had completed its Clover Fork line to this point and established its station there as Shields. In 1970 the Lejunior community had an estimated 600 residents.

[B.W. Whitfield, Jr., letter to me, 6/28/1980]
 LENARUE (Harlan Co.): [Lea/nəˈruː] (Harlan). A coal town extending for ½ mile along KY 990 and Turtle Creek from its confluence with Martins Fork of the Cumberland River, 3 air miles SE of Harlan. It was named for the Lenarue Coal Co. that had been named for the daughter of F.P. Cawood who had opened the local mine in 1920-1. The post office, established May 29, 1929 with Frank F. Cawood, postmaster, has since closed and mail is now secured from Coalgood, ½ road mile up Turtle Creek. The local station on the L&N Railroad's Martins Fork Branch is called Glidden. B.W. Whitfield, letter to me, 5/11/1979\]
LENNUT (Perry Co.): [Lehn/uht] (Hazard North). A coal town, L&N Railroad station, and extinct post office that was named for its location at the n entrance of the railroad tunnel just nw of Hazard's present city limits and s of KY 15. It's been said that the post office, established July 10, 1914 with Kelly E. Watts, postmaster, was to have been called Tunnel but the prior use of this name led to its reversed spelling. The Adams Construction Co., a local road blacktopping firm, is now located here. (1) Estill McIntyre, interview, 7/7/1977; (2) W.E. Baker, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/21/1922
Lenox (Morgan Co.): [Lenox] (Lenox). Now merely an active post office on KY 172, 3.5 miles northeast of West Liberty, serving a scattered population along the Elk Fork of Licking River between Williams Creek and Lick Branch. But the name once referred to a prosperous though comparatively short-lived saw-mill town about a mile up the Fork, the terminus of a 7 mile railroad spur on which area coal and timber were shipped to the old Morehead & North Fork station at Redwine. At or near the site of the original Lenox post office, which had been established Sept. 16, 1899 with William T. Caskey, postmaster, the Lenox Saw Mill Co., a subsidiary of the American Lumber and Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., operated an electrically-powered bandsaw mill from 1916-7 till 1923 when the firm went bankrupt. The town that had grown up around the mill was soon vacated and later the last remains of its buildings were washed away in a flood. The post office is said to have been named by its petitioner, an Elliott Co. storekeeper, David Davis, for a box of Lenox Laundry Soap that lay on his store shelf. [Helen Price Stacy & W. Lynn Nickell, SELECTIONS FROM MORGAN CO. HIST. sesquicent. vol. Pp. 230, 251-3]
LENOXBURG (Bracken Co.): [Lehnəx/bergh] (Berlin). A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 10 at the Pendleton-Bracken Co. line, 9 air miles wnw of Brooksville. It's not known how old a community this is nor when the name was first applied to it, but it's said to have been named for Samuel B. Lenox who kept a store there around 1850. The Lenoxburg post office, however, was not established until July 14, 1874 with William H. Landry, postmaster, and was discontinued in 1906. Now two grocery stores and a rental meat locker remain to provide services for the farm families in that vicinity who get their mail from Falmouth, over 10 road miles sw. [1] Edith Brumley, interview, 4/15/1978; (2) BROOKSVILLE CENTENNIAL, 1839-1939, P. 37
LEROSE (Owsley Co.): [Lee/rohz] (Cowcreek). A hamlet with an active post office at the forks of Meadow Creek and the junction of KY 30 and 1717, 3 air miles e of Booneville. The post office, established July 1, 1905 with William Napier, postmaster, was named for Mr. Lee C. Rose, local landowner. [Fred Gabbard, interview, 7/8/1977]

Established in 1878 from parts of Clay, Harlan, and Perry Co's. and named for Preston H. Leslie (1819-1907), Governor of Kentucky (1871-75) and Territorial Governor of Montana (1887-89).
COUNTY:

LETCHER 339 sq. miles. Pop. 30,253. Seat:

Whitesburg. Established in 1842 from parts of Perry and Harlan Co's. and named for Robert P. Letcher (1788-1861), US Congressman (1823-35) and governor of Kentucky (1840-44), who later served as Minister to Mexico (1849-52).
LETCHER (Letcher Co.): [Lech/er] (Mayking). Named for the county, this post office serves a local community of some 350 persons at the mouth of Crases Branch of Rockhouse Creek, 3/4 mile above its confluence with the North Fork of Kentucky River at Blackey and 7 miles wnw of Whitesburg. The post office was established on Nov. 6, 1926 with Robert F. Cooper, postmaster, and has been the home address of Letcher County High School and the now defunct Calvary College. The latter had been organized in 1966 on the site of the old Stuart Robinson High School, a Presbyterian settlement school that had closed 9 years before
LEVI (Owsley Co.): [Lee/veye] (Booneville). This extinct post office at the junction of KY 11, 30, and 847, 1\frac{1}{2} air miles w of Booneville, was named for Levi Ross who is said to have been a whiskey taster for the Federal Government. According to tradition, he erected a building there in 1848 to store the whiskey that was brought in from local distillers. His log cabin still stands in the curve just e of KY 847. The post office was established June 30, 1902 with Mary C. Treadway, postmaster.

[(1) Joyce Wilson, THIS WAS YESTERDAY, 1977, P. 25; (2) Fred Gabbard, interview, 7/8/1977]
\textit{COUNTY:}


Established in 1806 from part of Mason Co. and named for

Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809), the co-leader of the famed Lewis
and Clark Expedition (1804-5), and Territorial Governor of

\textit{\ldots} (1807-09).
(Logan Co.), Lewisburg (Lewisburg). The industrial and commercial "capital" of the "Coon Range", the hilly northern section of Logan Co., on US 431, 8 air miles n of Russellville. This 6th class city with an active post office and some 750 residents was named for Eugene C. Lewis, the chief engineer of the Owensborough & Nashville (now L&N) Railroad who surveyed and planned the town in 1872 when construction of the line began. Its development and subsequent growth was thus in anticipation of the railroad which, however, was not completed until 1883, after the L&N had acquired control of the line. The first post office to serve this area was established May 7, 1852 at the site of an old stage stop about a mile s of the future Lewisburg and named Henrysville for the family of the first postmaster, William F. Henry. In 1877 it was moved to and renamed Lewisburg which was incorporated the following year. (1) Edward Coffman, STORY OF LOGAN CO. 1962, p. 273-6; (2) Stratton, PLACE NAMES OF LOGAN CO. 2nd ed. 1947, n.p.
LEWISBURG (Mason Co.): [Lw/žs/bergh] (Mayslick). This hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 11 and the North Fork of Licking River, 6 air miles s of Maysville, is said to occupy the site of George Clark's Station which was established by Clark in 1787 and abandoned shortly thereafter. In 1789 George Lewis re-established the station which was organized as the town of Lewisburg in 1795 on 70 acres of Lewis's land. The local post office was established as North Fork on April 11, 1828, with Samuel Dobyns, postmaster, and this is the only name the office ever had. The town, however, has always been called Lewisburg. Nearly ½ mile s of the post office is Marshall or Marshall Station on the old Kentucky Central (now L&N) Railroad, named for Alexander K. Marshall on whose land it was located. Lewisburg and Marshall, still considered 2 separate communities, are now on a Maysville rural route. (1) Mrs. Virgil T. Fryman, ms. hist. of Lewisburg and Mill Creek, based on a paper read before the Washington Study Club, 2/24/1961; (2) L. Alberta Brand, "Place Names of Mason Co." DAR ms, 1941, P. 7.
LEWIS CREEK (Leslie Co.): [Lu/âls Kreek] (Bledsoe). In 1936 John Jackson secured a post office for this isolated section of Greasy Creek, a branch of the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River, which he named for his daughter-in-law, Della (Mrs. Bill) Jackson (1893-1975). A year later the office was moved up Greasy to a home ¼ mile above the mouth of Lewis Creek and re-named for the latter stream. With successive changes in post-masters, the office moved several more times until it finally located at its present site in a store ¼ mile above the old Della post office site and 11 ¾ air miles sse of Hyden. The post office still serves a sparsely populated area of se Leslie Co. and the descendants of the pioneer Lewis for whom the creek was early named. [Gerald R. Klinefelter, Brightshade, Ky., letters to me, 3/16/1969, 5/20/1980]
LEWISPORT (Hancock Co.): Lewisport. A 5th class city with an active post office and some 1670 persons on the Ohio River floodplain, 7 air miles w of Hawesville. Before 1839, when the town was chartered as Lewisport, it was a flatboat landing known as Little Yellow Banks in obvious allusion to nearby Owensboro's early identity as Yellow Banks. An effort to name it Prentisport for James Prentis, the first settler, was unsuccessful due to his insistence that it be named instead for his close friend, Dr. John Lewis, another early settler. The Lewisport post office was established March 7, 1844 with William B. Schoolfield, postmaster. The town's early economy was based on the area's timber resources, with sawmills and woodyards supplying fuel for steamboats; it later became a major shipping port for the area's farm products. An aluminum rolling mill and a ceramic tile factory are its principal industries today. (1) Rose Pell Henderson's hist. of Lewisport for its centennial, 1939, repro. in the HANCOCK CLARION, 75th anni. ed., 7/1968, n.p.; (2) "Lewisport: A Small City Moving Ahead" OWENSBORO MESS-INQ. 3/14/1971, Sec. C, P. 1:1-8.
LEXINGTON (Fayette Co.): Lexington West, Lexington East, Nicholasville). Kentucky's second largest city and the seat of Fayette Co. whose court house is 63 air miles east of downtown Louisville. Clearly among the fastest growing cities in America, its 1980 population has been estimated at over 200,000. Two closely related theories have been offered for the naming of Lexington. According to one, in June of 1775 a hunting party from Harrodsburg were seated about a spring near the present center of town planning the establishment of a settlement at the site and considering the possible names that it could be called when they heard from a traveler of the recent events in an obscure Massachusetts village. Then and there they chose the name of the place whose citizens had turned back the British army. The other account appeared in an article in the Kentucky Observer and Reporter, published in Lexington in July, 1809, and is alleged to have been based on an interview with John Maxwell, one of the men involved. In 1775 several Harrodsburg men had come to assist William McConnell in building his cabin and raising his corn crop. They received the news of the Battle of Lexington and named the place for it. In 1779, at the very center of the present city, Ft. Lexington was erected and this, with some cabins beyond the walls, formed the basis of the future city. In 1780 John Todd and others owning property on the site conveyed part of their holdings to the trustees of the new town which was formally created by the Virginia legislature on May 5, 1782. It had already become the seat of Fayette Co., established in 1780; and Kentucky's first capital was established here on
June 4, 1792 though it was to move to Frankfort the following year. The Lexington post office, among the earliest w of the Alleghenies, was established Oct. 1, 1794 with Innes B. Brent, postmaster. In Jan. 1974, this city--the homes of the University of Kentucky, a major loose leaf tobacco market, and the shipping and commercial center for the bluegrass and eastern Kentucky areas--merged with its county to form an "urban-county government". (1) Chas. R. Staples, HIST. OF PIONEER LEXINGTON, KY. 1779-1806, Lex. 1939, P. 7; (2) LEX. AND THE BLUEGRASS COUNTRY: A Guide by the Workers of the Fed. Writers Proj. of the WPA for Ky., ms. copy, Lex. 1938, Pp. 22, 51
LIBERTY (Casey Co.): Liberty. A 5th class city of some 1900 persons and the seat of Casey Co., at the junction of US 27 and KY 49 and 70, 70 air miles se of downtown Louisville. It is said to have been founded shortly before 1806 by some Revolutionary War veterans on land they had been granted for military service and that the name was bestowed for its patriotic sentiment. On Jan. 1, 1808 the site was selected for the new county's seat because of its central location on the n bank of the Green River. The post office was established Feb. 12, 1814 with David M. Rice, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1830 and again in 1860. (1) Gladys & Otis Thomas, interview, 9/21/1978; (2) CASEY CO. BICENT. ED. 8/29/1974, Sec. 2, P. 14; 4-5
LICK CREEK (Pike Co.): [Lihk Kreek] (Lick Creek). A hamlet with an active post office now on KY 1373, just n of its junction with US 460, and 2 1/2 miles up the creek for which it was named. The post office, established June 10, 1908 with Valey (sic) Belcher, postmaster, was first located at the mouth of the creek, a branch of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, which site is now under Fishtrap Lake. It was later moved about 1 mile up the creek, and after the creation of the lake, was moved again to its present spot, 13 1/2 air miles ese of Pikeville. The creek was named for a salt lick at its head. On the n bank of the Levisa (now Fishtrap Lake in this section) is the Lick Creek Station of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. (Eva Powell, interview, 8/16/1977)
LICKSKILLET (Logan Co.): [lɪŋk/skihl/æt] (Dot). In or about 1810 this name was being applied to a settlement on both sides of Whippoorwill Creek, 7 air miles sw of Russellville. At the edge of the creek, across from a pioneer dam, was a rock that looked for all the world like a skillet having been "worn into that shape" by the action of spring water and by deer and other wild animals which may have used it as a lick. Early settlers were attracted by the spring and two whiskey stores in the vicinity. To my knowledge there has never been any derogation implied in the use of this name and it's the only name the place has ever had. The 50 or so residents continue to be proud of their local identity though they now trade and secure their mail from Olmstead, 1.6 road miles nw. (1) Stratton, PLACE NAMES OF LOGAN CO., 2nd ed. 1947, n.p.; (2) May Belle Morton, interview, 11/6/1977.
LIDA (Laurel Co.): [Leve/ed] (Blackwater). This closed post office at the junction of KY 80 and 1305, 6½ air miles ese of London, was established May 24, 1905, with Ellen Russell, postmaster, and named for Lida Hodge Edwards (1881-1967) whose family lived in that vicinity. According to family tradition, local people wished to name the office for her husband, US Congressman Don C. Edwards (1905-1911) but for some now unknown reason chose his wife's name instead. [Dorothy E. Smith, Lou., letter to me, 7/9/1969] 1152
LIGGETT (Harlan Co.): [Lihgh/ət] (Harlan, Rose Hill). A coal mining community and the last stop on the Catron's Creek Branch of the L&N Railroad's Cumberland Valley Div., on KY 72, at the mouth of the Double Branches of Catron, and 6 air miles s of Harlan. It was founded around 1920 and named for his wife's family by the first postmaster, Floran D. Perkins. The post office, recently closed, was established Feb. 16, 1920. [Mabel Collins "Town Names Given by Railroads..."]
LIGON (Floyd Co.): [L-ish-n, Leesh-ghan] (McDowell, Wheelwright). A coal mining community with an active post office on KY 979, near the head of Clear Creek (an east bank tributary of the Left Fork of Beaver Creek), ½ mile from the Pike Co. line and 20 air miles S of Prestonsburg. Though the community was first called Clear Creek and some oldtimers still refer to it as such, it officially bears the name of Charles Yancey Ligon, a civil engineer with the C&O Railroad who, in partnership with G.P. Salisbury, J.W. Dykstra, and Harry Ayers of Detroit, Mich., opened a local coal mine in 1918. The Ligon post office was established March 2, 1920 with Hattie J. Bingham, postmaster.

LILETOWN (Green Co.): [Lahl town] (Exie). A hamlet with extinct post office where KY 792 crosses Greasy Creek, less than a mile nw of US 68 and 8 air miles sw of Greensburg. One of the older communities in the county, it may have been settled before 1840 and named for the pioneer Lile family. Its post office was established July 24, 1877 by John Neville. [Sam Moore, interview, 7/20/1978]
Lily (Laurel Co.): [Linh/ee] (Lily). A village with an active post office and some 400 residents, on US 25 and the Laurel River, 6 air miles s of London. The post office was established as White Lilly (sic) on Sept. 6, 1855 with Samuel L. Benjey, postmaster, which has suggested to some that it was named for a popular brand of flour processed by the J. Allen Smith Co. of Knoxville, Tenn. This is hardly the case since the flour was not being produced that early. It was more likely to have been named for the wild lilies that grew in abundance there and whose beauty seemed so attractive to the early settlers. Perhaps it reminded the more religious among them of the Biblical "lilies of the field". The White Lilly post office was discontinued in 1880 and re-established as Lily on June 15, 1881 with Fleming T. Hodge, postmaster. This was about the time the Kentucky Central (now L&N) Railroad had reached the vicinity and the Lily Coal Co. was soon shipping its coal from a station a mile s of Lily. Lily was incorporated in 1890. No longer dependent on coal, the village is still a trade center for the area. (1) Logan Ewell, interview, 4/29/1972; (2) "The Logan Ewell Stories" col. in the SENTINEL ECHO, 1/26/1967; (3) Letter from Rev. & Mrs. Grant Reed, Lily, Ky., 2/13/1970.
LIMESTONE (Carter Co.) ([Lahm/stoın]) (Olive Hill). Little remains of a rural settlement on KY. 174 and Soldiers Creek, a branch of Tygart's Creek, 14 air miles wsw of Grayson. This was the site of a keg factory started by Dwight A. Leffingwell and a limestone quarry which gave its name to the post office Leffingwell established there on Feb. 28, 1883. From a local station on the C&O, crossties and other area timber products were shipped, and in later years, the constant temperature of abandoned local mines permitted the commercial production of mushrooms. All are gone as is the post office which closed in 1936, since which time mail service has been provided from Olive Hill, 3 road miles ne. (1) J. Lowell Lusby, interview, 9/23/1977; (2) Faye Cargo, interview, 11/18/1977; (3) Milford Jones, WPA ms 927/1250, 1322
LIMESTONE SPRINGS (aka CHAPEZE) (Bullitt Co.): [Lahm/stohn Sprinhs] (Shepherdsville). Little remains of a distillery town and railroad station at the head of Long Lick Creek, a mile e of I 65 and 4 air miles s of Shepherdsville. It was established as Chapeze [Sha/piez], a station on the Bardstown Railroad Branch of the L&N, sometime in the early 1880s and probably named for Adam and Ben Chapeze, sons of pioneer lawyer, Ben Chapeze (1787-1839) whose father, a French immigrant, had moved to Bardstown after Revolutionary War service. The post office of Chapeze was established May 23, 1893 with James O. Hagan, postmaster. In the late 1930s the community, station, and post office, since closed, were renamed Limestone Springs for a local distillery, also defunct. The vicinity is now on a Shepherdsville rural route. [(1) Bullitt Co. Hist'l. Comm'n. A HIST. OF BULLITT CO. 1974, P. 22; (2) Ted Snyder, WPA ms; (3) Burlyn Pike, interview, 10/2/1977]
LIMEVILLE (Greenup Co.): [Leyem/vhl] (Portsmouth). A rural settlement with extinct post office at the mouth of Limeville Branch of the Ohio River at its junction with US 23, 8½ air miles nw of Greenup. It was named for a lime producing operation that had been established there in the 1840s by a family of Duvalls and expanded by William W. Tong. In 1871 William Cameron opened the post office of Duvalls Landing somewhere in this vicinity but this was renamed Greenup Lime Works in 1879. On Aug. 2, 1888 the office became Limeville, the name of the local C&O Railroad station, but was renamed Tonge [Tahj] on June 20, 1894. This profusion of names led to a 1968 BGN decision for Limeville since the Tonge post office had closed in 1958 and the Limeville name still appeared on railroad signs and was applied to the local Methodist church. Today, the 50 or so residents get their mail from South Shore, 6 road miles nw. (1) Biggs & Mackoy, Supple, P. 56; (2) BGN Prop., 6/12/1968}
LINCOLN COUNTY: [Liŋkən] 340 sq. miles. Pop. 18,973. Seat: Stanford. Established in 1780 as one of the 3 counties into which the Virginia legislature divided its Kentucky County. It was named for Gen'l. Benjamin Lincoln (1733-1810), Massachusetts-born Revolutionary War officer and Secretary of War for the Continental Congress (1781-84). From its original territory all or part of 55 other counties were created.
LINDSEYVILLE (Edmonson Co.): [Linh/zee/viel] (Brownsville). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 259, 3 air miles n of Brownsville or about midway between Bee Spring and Brownsville, which gave it its original name of Midway. Since this name was already in use by a Kentucky post office, Gilbert Webb named the new office he established here on Aug. 22, 1935 for the largest of the 3 local families, the Skaggs, Vincents, and Lindseys. [(1) Lanie Meredith, ms. on Edmonson Co. place names, 1972; (2) Mrs. Bertha Skaggs, letter to me, 5/13/1979]
LINEFORK (Letcher Co.): [Lahn/fawrk] (Roxana). One of the earliest settlements in the county, this hamlet with an active post office, 9 3/4 air miles sw of Whitesburg, has been the home of the famed Kingdom Come Settlement School and the Four Square Church and is only 3/4 mile from the Little Shepherd Trail on the Harlan Co. line. The post office of Line Fork (sic) was established May 5, 1879 with Oliver G. Holcomb, postmaster, probably at the mouth of Cornetts Branch. It was discontinued in 1889 and its papers were transferred to the Kings Creek post office at the head of Kings Creek, nearly 3 miles e. On Nov. 28, 1890 Lewis Sumpter re-established the office as Linefork though it has since moved about a mile up the fork. The post office, of course, was named for the creek which joins the North Fork of the Kentucky River at Ulvah. According to Harry Caudill, the stream's name is said to have been applied by pioneers Gideon Ison, Gudgeon Ingram, and William Cornett who, on arriving there in 1790, spotted a "long line of marked trees" that had allegedly been hacked by land agents for Revolutionary War veterans to mark out a boundary. [Harry Caudill, interview, 7/26/1971]
LINNIE (Casey Co.): [Linh/ee] (Liberty). An extinct community whose precise location is not known but is believed to be in the vicinity of the fish hatchery on Kettle Creek, some 3 air miles sw of Liberty. The local post office was established Oct. 5, 1892 and named for the first postmaster Linnie (Mrs. Frank) Bell. It was discontinued in 1911. This community which, according to tradition, was once called Pluckum, for reasons unknown, consisted of little more than a store and a wagon spoke factory. Nothing remains to mark the site. [1] Fred Burkhart, letters, 2/1/1971 and 2/17/1971; [2] Gladys & Otis Thomas, interview, 9/21/1978
LINTON (Trigg Co.): [Lihn(t)½n] (Linton). A hamlet with extinct post office at the mouth of the Dry Creek Embayment of Lake Barkley, 1½ miles from the Tennessee state line and 12 air miles ssw of Cadiz. It began as a stopping place for Cumberland River steamboats called Olive's Landing, established around 1820 by Abel Olive. By 1830, though, it had come to be known as Shipsport for it was then the shipping and distributing point for a large section e of the river. In 1845 John Stacker and a Mr. Ewing from Tennessee built the Stacker Furnace here which attracted a number of settlers to form the nucleus of a prosperous village which survived the cessation of the furnace in 1856. About this time the town was laid out by S.A. Lindsay and the Whitlock Brothers and was incorporated in 1861 as Linton (possibly named for Lindsay since no other explanation has been offered). The Linton post office was established May 20, 1864 with William G. Carr, postmaster. Most of the original townsite is now under Lake Barkley but a new Linton community just n of the embayment is developing as a service center for a large recreational area on a Cadiz rural route. (1) Perrin; COUNTIES OF CHRISTIAN AND TRIGG, 1884, Pp. 116-7; (2) HIST. REC. OF TRIGG CO. 1820-1970, n.p.
LIONILLI (Pike Co.): [Lyea/n/ihl/ee] (Dorton). A recently discontinued post office 2½ miles up Beefhide Creek from its confluence with Shelby Creek at Myra, and 14½ air miles s of Pikeville. The office was established Dec. 3, 1921 with Benjamin F. Wright, postmaster, and was to have been named, at the request of an Illinois-based company, for its state name, spelled backwards. However, according to local accounts, the name was inadvertently misrecorded by a Post Office Department clerk to whom the written "S" resembled an "L". [Eva Powell, interview, 8/16/1977]
LISMANN (Webster Co.): [Lihs/man] (Nebo). This hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 270 and 874, 3½ air miles ssw of Dixon, was once a rather prosperous village with grist and saw mills, depot, school, church, and several stores and shops. It was first called Shiloh but the post office, established April 13, 1888 with Lynn B. Nichols, postmaster, was named for William Lisman, an early settler. The post office at Clay, Ky., 6 road miles w, now provides mail service to the community. [(1) Betty Williams, letter to me, 5/1/1979; (2) Elvis Holt, letter to me, 2/26/1980]
LITSEY (POORTOWN) (Washington Co.): Litsee, Pawtow/town (Brush Grove). Only a few homes remain of a once thriving milling community on the banks of (Little) Beech Fork of the Rolling Fork River, a meandering stream rich in Lincoln family lore. The community, variously known as Ryans Mill, Beechland, Litsey, and Poortown was settled before 1800 around 2 mills, about a mile apart. At or near one of these, built by James Ryan, was the post office established July 25, 1848 as Ryans Mills (sic) with William S. Logan, postmaster. In 1852 this was renamed Beechland, probably for the Beech Fork or else for an avenue of beech trees leading to one of the area's large homes. It closed in 1904. The other mill was a grist mill which, with a store, was run by a family of Berrys and was, thus, first called Berry's Mill. Here, from 1892 to 1903, was the post office of Litsey named for the family of pioneer, Randall Litsey. Since the turn of the present century Beechland has been locally known as Poortown either for a family of Poors that lived in the vicinity or, more likely, for the state of the local economy that never quite recovered from the 1893 depression. Washington County's noted historian, Orval W. Baylor once offered this account of the Poortown name: A stranger arriving at a crude assemblage of temporary shelters observed a party of surveyors laying off the lots for a new town. When told what they were doing he replied scornfully "It'll be a damn poor town". Current maps show only the community of Litsey where KY 438 crosses Beech Fork, 5 air miles nne of Springfield which has long provided all commercial and postal services. (1) Mary D. Kelly, interview, 8/10/1977; (2) Orval W. Baylor, EARLY TIMES IN WASH. CO., Cynthia Hobson Press, 1942, p. 68; (3) Ibid. PIONEER HIST. OF WASH. CO., KY. edit. by Michael L. & Bettie Ann
Cook, Owensboro: Cook & McDowell Publications, 1980, Article 31, P. 77
LITTCARR (Knott Co.): [Liht/kahr] (Blackey). A hamlet with an active post office centering at the junction of KY 160 and 340, 5 1/2 air miles S of Hindman. The post office was established June 23, 1922 by Burnard Smith whose request to name it Little Carr for its location at the mouth of Little Carr Fork of Carr Fork (of the North Fork of the Kentucky River) was accepted by the Postal authorities on condition it be shortened to its present form. The community has grown in recent years and its businesses supply the developing resort area north of Carr Fork Lake. (1) Lucille Combs, interview, 3/9/1979; (2) Wilma Gayhart, interview, 11/25/1978.
LITTLE CYPRESS (Marshall Co.): [Liht/Sah/prəs] (Little Cypress). A hamlet with store and extinct post office on the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, 2 miles from the McCracken Co. line and 1½ air miles NNE of Benton. It was named for its location on Little Cypress Creek, about 1½ miles from its confluence with Cypress Creek, which is just above the point where the latter joins the Tennessee River. The creeks, in turn, were named for the many cypress trees upon their banks. The first settlers are believed to have been Daniel Focks and his family who came from Salisbury, Md. in 1832. The first Little Cypress post office was in operation from 1876 to 1879. Then, on Nov. 9, 1881, James A. McDonald established a post office in his store, about a mile west of Little Cypress, which he called Blythe [Bleyath], probably for a local family. In 1883 William F. Story, then postmaster, moved his office to Little Cypress and readopted that name. Mail is now secured from the Calvert City post office, 6 railroad miles E of Freeman & Olds, HIST. OF MARSHALL CO. KY., 1933, Pp. 68-976.
LITTLE GEORGETOWN (Fayette Co.): [Liht/ al Djawrdj/town] (Lex. West). An almost exclusively black community of some 100 residents on 34 acres or the s. side of Parkers Mill Rd., just e. of S. Elkhorn Creek and s. of the Bluegrass Airport, 2 miles w. of Lexington's New Circle Rd. George Waltz developed some of the 200 acres he had heired from the Daniel Waltz ante-bellum estate as homesites for freed slaves and they called the place Georgetown. It was later qualified to distinguish it from the seat of Scott County. (1) Donald Burdick and Michael Putnam, Part 2, "Rural Settlement Housing Study of 1971, Housing Rept. of City-County Planning Comm." May 1971, P. 55; (2) Tom Carter "Fayette Addresses Show History-Related Names" LEX. HER-LEAD. 4/12/1970, P. 5.
LITTLE HICKMAN (Jessamine Co.): [Little Hickman] (Little Hickman). A store and extinct post office on KY 1268 and Little Hickman Creek, 6 mi. SW of Nicholasville. The post office, in operation from 1867 to 1917, was named for the creek which, with neighboring (Big) Hickman Creek, a north bank tributary of the Kentucky River, were probably named for the Rev. Wm. Hickman (1747-1830). A Virginia-born Baptist preacher, he arrived in Kentucky in 1779 and is said to have preached the first sermon in the bluegrass and helped to establish many area churches. About 1 1/2 miles NE of the Little Hickman store, at the head of Little Hickman Creek, is the site of the Little Hickman Church and the recently closed Little Hickman School. A post office serving this vicinity from 1887 to 1904 was named Pink for John Pink Overstreet, the storekeeper. A store is still located here but the place is now a part of the Little Hickman community. It is also called Pluckemine, the name of the voting district. No one really knows the origin of this name but some claim it is a corruption of Plaquemine which is alleged to have derived from that of some Indian tribe, the Piakemines, about which nothing is known either. Robert M. Suell, a county historian, recalls that a Thomas Wade had been given a Revolutionary War grant in this vicinity and moved here sometime before the county was established. It is possible that he had brought the name with him from some other place. Could there be some connection with the New Jersey Pluckemin or the Louisiana Plaquemine, the latter referring to the persimmon tree? (1) Robert M. Suell, interview, 6/14/1978; (2) Ibid., HIST. OF FREEMASONRY IN JESS. CO. KY., 1974, Pp. 59-60
LITTLE MOUNT (Spencer Co.): Little Mount (Taylorsville, with extinct post office, Mt. Eden). This hamlet, at the junction of KY 44 and 1795, 5 air miles east of Taylorsville, was named for a Baptist church founded in 1801 some 2 miles from the site of the future town. The church is believed to have been named for its location on a slight rise. The possibility of calling the place Walnut Grove for the local trees was considered and turned down. The post office was established in the Marattay store on Feb. 14, 1868 with Jonathan J. Marattay, postmaster. With its closing in 1906, the community has been on a Taylorsville rural route. [Mary Frances Brown, interview, 7/15/1978]
LIVERMORE (McLean Co.). A 5th class city with an active post office and some 1600 residents, at the confluence of the Rough and Green Rivers, 6½ air miles ese of Calhoun. Founded in 1837 by Wm. A. Brown, it was first called Brown's Landing, but was renamed Livermore when Brown established the post office on May 15, 1838. Some historians say the name honored James Henry Livermore, allegedly the first settler and/or storekeeper, about which nothing else is known, while others claim it was for Alonzo Livermore (1801-1888), a civil engineer from Pennsylvania, who supervised the construction of Green River's Lock and Dam No. 2 at Rumsey. In either case the town was incorporated in 1850 and soon became the largest town in the county (which it still is), an important river port and later L&N station and especially noted for its lumber mills and furniture factories. [(1) "The Man in the Big Hat Was Founder of Livermore" McLEAN CO. NEWS, 10/9/1958; (2) Rothert, HIST. OF MUHL. C(1910, P. 409; (3) Edith Bennett, "Livermore" McLEAN CO. NEWS bicent. issue, 7/1/1976, P. 8-9]
COUNTY: LIVINGSTON [Lihv/inh/stan]. 311 sq. miles. Pop. 9,500.

Seat: Smithland. Established in 1798 from part of Christian Co. and named for Robert R. Livingston (1746-1813), member of the Continental Congress (1775-77, 1779-81) and its Secretary for Foreign Affairs (1871-83). He helped to draft the Declaration of Independence and, as President Jefferson's Minister to France (1801-04), helped negotiate the treaty that gave Louisiana to the U.S.
LIVINGSTON (Rockcastle Co.): [Liiv/ih/stan] (Livingston). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 370 residents on US 25 and the Rockcastle River, 1 mile from the Laurel Co. line and 7 air miles se of Mt. Vernon. The vicinity was settled early and a post office called Fish Point, for reasons unknown, was opened there on May 13, 1840 with Thomas W. Pope, postmaster. The extension of the L&N Railroad's Lebanon Branch to this point in 1870 and the establishment of the Livingston Station, named for James Livingston, an early settler, ushered in the growth of the community as a major shipping point for area resources. In 1879 the post office was renamed Livingston Station and became simply Livingston in 1882 by which name the town had been incorporated in 1880. By the 1890s it had become the largest and most prosperous town in the county, a rival to Mt. Vernon as its business center. The town's population peaked at 900 in 1930. (1) Ralph Griffin, "A Brief Hist. of Rockcastle Co." MT. VERNON SIGNAL, 11/30/1939, reprinted in Ibid., 11/28/1968, P. 8; (2) Pauline Hamer, Livingston, Ky., letter to me, 1/5/1981.
LLOYD (Greenup Co.): [Lloyd] (Greenup, Wheelersburg). A growing village with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 1,600, extending for over a mile north of the mouth of Smith Branch (of the Ohio River), 3 air miles northwest of Greenup, and between the new route of US 23 and the river. On both sides of the mouth of Smith Branch was the once thriving clay mining and charcoal producing town of Smith Branch which, like the stream, was named for its first settler, Godfrey Smith, a Revolutionary War veteran, who arrived from Pennsylvania in 1810. In 1843 he sold some 400 acres to William Biggs who built his family's home and operated a river landing and woodyard below the mouth of the branch. On July 30, 1913, at a point about a mile below Biggs' landing, the Oliver post office [Ah1/ovor] was established and allegedly named for a relative of the first postmaster, Millard F. Logan. This Mr. Oliver may later have had some connection with the construction there of the now extinct Ohio River Lock and Dam No. 30 which was completed in 1923, about the time the Oliver post office was discontinued. In 1930 George E. Riggs re-established the local post office as Riggs and this, in 1952, was renamed Lloyd by Mrs. Winnie M. Herald, then postmaster, for her youngest son, Irvin Lloyd-Herald. The new consolidated Greenup Co. High School and the offices of the county's school system are located at Lloyd. (1) Jake Savage, interview, 8/18/77; (2) Biggs-Mackoy, 1951, Pp. 111-2; (3) M.M. Stevens, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/20/1922.
LOCKPORT (Henry Co.): [lahk/pawrt] (Gratz). A hamlet with an active post office and a 1970 population of 105 where Sixmile Creek joins the Kentucky River, 10½ air miles e of Newcastle. It was named in 1840 for Lock No. 2 which had just been located there by the state and may also have been known as Wallace's Warehouse for a pioneer family. The post office of Lockport was established July 3, 1840 with Alexander D. Williams and the town was incorporated in 1854. Until recently it was noted for its public beach, just below the Lock, but excessive flooding/led to its gradual disuse. (1) Ashley Chilton, interview, 3/26/1979; (2) Mabel Drane, HIST. OF HENRY CO. 1948, P. 58.
LOCKWOOD (Boyd Co.): [Lahk/wood] (Burnbaugh). Extinct post office and station on the old Chatteroi (now C&O) Railroad and US 23, 1/3 miles s of KY 757 and the mouth of Lockwood Creek, and 9 air miles s of Ashland. The first Lockwood post office, in operation between 1860 and 1865, was named for Jacob Lockwood, son-in-law of pioneer David White who had deeded the land to him in 1809. Lockwood or Lockwood Station was established in 1881 on land owned by John Lockwood (1834-1899), Jacob's grandson, as a stop on the Chatteroi. Also in 1881 the post office was re-established as Staley by John who had it renamed Lockwood in 1892. It closed in 1933 and the vicinity is now on a rural route out of Catlettsburg, the county seat, 7 road miles n. [1] Evelyn Scyphers Jackson, interview, 3/1/1972; (2) Ibid. "Boyd Co. Ancestors" col. in BOYD CO. PRESS-OBS. 10/10/1974, P. 1:1-3
COUNTY:
LOGAN [Loh/ghan]. 563 sq. miles. Pop. 24,057. Seat: Russellville. Established in 1792 from part of Lincoln Co. and named for Gen'l. Benjamin Logan (1743-1802), pioneer, Indian fighter, delegate to the several Danville conventions to arrange Kentucky's separation from Virginia and, later, to draft Kentucky's first Constitution; twice an unsuccessful candidate for governor. The county, then comprising all of Kentucky south of the Green River, was one of the 7 organized in the new state's first legislative session. It included all of 23 and part of 6 counties subsequently created.
LOGANSFORT (Butler Co.): [Loh/ghanz/pawrt] (Cromwell). A hamlet with a rural branch of the Morgantown post office, in the Big Bend of the Green River, now on KY 403, ½ mile w of the river and 5½ air miles nw of Morgantown. Early in this century it was located about 1½ miles up the road at a site se of its present location, and in the 19th century was, as the name suggests, a port on the Green River. As such it was first called Carson's Landing for Thomas C. Carson, its local owner. According to tradition, the winter of 1852 was exceptionally cold and the river froze over. The steamboat Captain (some say General) Logan was trapped for 2 months in ice some 18 inches thick. "When the spring thaws came, the boat was crushed by the impact of the ice and sank." The post office, established May 5, 1854 with Carson as postmaster, was named for the boat whose smoke stack was visible for years. (1) Manu. prepared by Miss Sallie Martin & Jess Wilson and repr. in the GREEN RIVER REP. 3/27/1952; (2) Wendell Annis, letter to me, 4/25/1980.
LOG LICK (Clark Co.): [Lahgh Lihk] (Palmer). A hamlet with extinct post office on the ridge between Lulbegrud and Log Lick Creeks in the extreme southeast section of the county, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the Powell Co. line and 11$\frac{3}{4}$ air miles southeast of Winchester. The creek for which it was undoubtedly named heads near Rightangle, flows due south for several miles until it empties into the Red River 6 miles above the latter's confluence with the Kentucky River.

According to Daniel Boone's deposition of Sept. 15, 1796, it was named for the lick at or near which William and Major Beezley in 1775 had built a log trap or blind behind which they hid to shoot at the game that was attracted to the nearby saline spring. They, or perhaps it was Boone, thus called it "The Log Lick". Some historians think it was Boone himself or Boone and John Finley who had prepared the log blind. In any case, the Log Lick post office was established May 16, 1876 with John M. Elkin, postmaster. It closed in 1944 and local families have secured their mail from nearby Indian Fields and, more recently, from Winchester. [1] Asa Barrow, CHRONICLES OF CLARK CO.; (2) Kingsbury-Stuart ms. on Clark Co. place names.
LOGVILLE (Magoffin Co.): [Laigh/vihe] (Salyersville North). This active post office on KY 364 and Rockhouse Creek, less than ½ mile from the Morgan Co. line and 8 air miles n of Salyersville, was established in Morgan Co. in 1905 and named for a local logging camp. It was moved to Magoffin Co. during the Second World War. [Nina Arnett, t.p. for Georgetown College, 5/1962]
LOLA (Livingston Co.): [Loh/lə] (Lola). A village with an active post office and some 250 residents centering at the junction of KY 133 and 838, a little over a mile from the Crittenden Co. line and 12½ air miles nne of Smithland. A thriving trade center for area farmers developed around the post office established Aug. 23, 1881 and named for the daughter of the first postmaster, Robert P. Mitchell. [Mary Singleton, interview, 8/28/1978]
LONDON (Laurel Co.): [Luhn/dan] (London, Lily). A 4th class city of some 4300 persons and the more or less centrally located seat of Laurel Co., on US 25 and KY 80, just e of I 75 and the western terminus of the Daniel Boone Parkway, and 111 air miles se of downtown Louisville. According to the most accepted account, the act creating the county in 1825 provided for a popular vote on the choice of the county seat. Three contenders were the sites of presentday Pittsburg, Laurel Bridge, and London. John and Jarvis Jackson's offer of the latter site was accepted along with their suggestion of the name London likely for their English ancestry and their hope that their new town might grow to be like its name source. London was officially founded in 1826 and its post office established Feb. 4, 1831 with Branham Hill, postmaster. It was incorporated in 1866. (1) "Three Versions of London's Name" in The Diamond Jubilee Ed. of the SENTINEL ECHO, 1954, P.64; (2) Logan Ewell, interview, 4/29/1972; (3) CORBIN DAILY TRIBUNE, 75th anni. ed. Laurel Co. Section, 2/23/1967, P. 2:1-2
LONE OAK (McCracken Co.): John Ohk (Paducah West). An unincorporated town with a 1970 population of 3759 residents, on US 45, just ssw of Paducah. On this site in 1873 a Dr. Pepper is said to have built a flour mill and the community that grew up around it was first called Pepper's Mill. It may also have been known as Pottsville for a D.M. Potts who opened a store in that vicinity. The post office was established as Lone Oak on March 14, 1892 with Robert C. Potter, postmaster, and named for a huge oak tree that stood alone in a large cornfield where the high school was later located. According to a local tradition, the tree died shortly thereafter and was consumed in a large ceremonial bonfire. In 1898 the Post Office Department combined the two words of the name into one but residents continued to spell it as two words. The office was closed in 1908 and the town is now served by a branch of the Paducah post office. (1) WPA ms, McCracken Co.; (2) Violetta Maloney Halpert, "Place Name Stories about W. Ky. Towns" KFR, Vol. 7, 7-9/1961, Pp. 109-10
LONGLICK (Scott Co.) (Stamping Ground). This settlement with extinct post office at the junction of KY 32 and 1059, 9 air miles nnw of Georgetown, was probably named for its location on Longlick Branch (of Lytles Fk. of Eagle Creek), on whose banks the buffalo herds would gather for long licks of the salt rock on their migrations to the Ohio River. The post office was established as Long Lick on Jan. 16, 1828 with Hiram Kelly, postmaster, and respelled Longlick in 1895. It was discontinued in 1902 and mail service is now provided from Stamping Ground, 5½ road miles s. [ECHOES, P. 107] 2.5
LONG RIDGE (Owen Co.): [Laundry Ridge] (Owenton). A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of US 127 (KY 227) and KY 36, on a long ridge, about 3 air miles n of Owenton. The post office was established Jan. 16, 1873 by Ed Porter Thompson and named Harrisburg Academy for the local co-educational preparatory school he headed that had been named for the family on whose land it was located. In 1875 Thompson renamed the post office Harrisburg. It was changed to Long Ridge in 1909 to end the frequent misdirection of mail to Harrodsburg in Mercer Co. Farm families have been on an Owenton rural route since the office closed in 1966. (1) Article on Owen Co.'s smaller communities in the Bicent. ed. of the OWENTON NEWS-HERALD, 7/4/1974, Pp. 10-1; (2) Alma Greene, interview, 5/20/1978.
LOPER (Greenup Co.): [Loh/par] (Brushart). A virtually extinct rural settlement centered on the defunct Loper School, near the head of Schultz Creek, ½ mile from the Lewis County line and 12 air miles w of Greenup. It was served by the Letitia post office, 4 miles down the creek, and now by the South Shore post office across the Ohio River from Portsmouth, 8 air miles nne. The settlement and its school (which was built in 1931) were named for Jeff Loper, an early settler and the owner of most of the land in the vicinity. [Russell Times, 9/25/1942, Sect. 7, P. 2:5]
LORETTO (Marion Co.): [Loh/-reht/-ə] (Loretto). This 6th class city with an active post office and about 1000 residents is centered at the junction of KY 52 and 49, 7 air miles nw of Lebanon. It was named in the early 19th century when an academy was founded here by the Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross, an order established at nearby St. Mary's in 1812. The order, in turn, had been named for the town in the Italian Marches noted for its shrine to the Blessed Mother. The post office of Loretto was established March 14, 1833 with Thomas Livers, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1866, shortly after the L&N Railroad's Lebanon Branch line was built through. It was re-incorporated in 1966. [Gerald Thompson, interview, 9/22/1978]
LOST CREEK (Breathitt Co.): Laha\text{t} Kreek (Haddix). A hamlet with an active post office at the junction of KY 15 and 476 (old 15), 5 air miles SE of Jackson. They were named for the creek which heads some 3\frac{1}{2} miles N of Hazard, Ky. and flows in a generally NW direction to Troublesome Creek just across from the post office. The creek was pretty isolated in early settlement times and a number of hunters and travelers are said to have gotten lost when straying too far from its banks. According to one account, an accident befell a family on a particularly icy stretch and they lost all of their worldly possessions. The community now focuses on the post office, established Oct. 11, 1849 with Joseph E. Haddix, postmaster, and the Riverside Christian Training School, founded in 1905 by the Rev. and Mrs. Drushel to educate the area's youth. [Clara Jackson, interview, 6/30/1978]^{1310}
LOST RIVER (Warren Co.):  [Laayette Rivervr]  (Bowling Green S.)
Now a residential suburb centering at the junction of US 31W and Dishman Lane (KY 1484), just s of the Bowling Green city limits, this old community grew up around a 19th century grist mill. It was named for a stream 20 feet wide and 6 feet deep which came out of the ground nearby and extended through a ravine for about 300 yards until it disappeared in a cave under a bluff over 100 feet high. The stream later emerged to form Jennings Creek, a s bank tributary of the Barren River. The stream-powered mill was located in the middle of the present US 31W, the old road proceeding around the mill. For years the cave under the mill was a popular picnic and recreation spot for area young people and, according to tradition, may have been the hideout of the James gang after the Russellville bank robbery. The community never had its own post office. (1) Rambling Dick. "Warren Co. Scenes, Natural and Historic" LCJ, 4/20/1924; (2) Harry Jackson, interview, 8/31/1978.
LOT (Whitley Co.): [Laht] (Jellico East) This settlement with extinct post office ½ mile from the Tennessee line and 9½ air miles sse of Williamsburg, is said to have first been called Boston for Boss Faulkner, a prominent early resident and possible storekeeper. This form of the name may have been suggested by allusion to Boston, Mass. The post office, established as Lot on July 6, 1855 with James Faulkner, postmaster, was allegedly named for its fertile and level setting in reminiscence of the Biblical Plains of Lot. The town was incorporated in 1880. The post office closed in 1917 and mail service has since been provided by the Jellico post office, 3 road miles sw in Tennessee. The Boston name survives in that of the nearby hill and the local school and church. [Eugene Siler, interview, 6/23/1978]
LOUELLEN (Harlan Co.): [Lu/ehl/eh] (Louellen). This hamlet with an active post office on Clover Fork of the Cumberland River, 12½ air miles ene of Harlan, grew up around a former coal camp established in 1921 by the Cornett and Lewis Coal Co. and named by its president, Denver B. Cornett, for his daughter. The post office dates from Dec. 3, 1921 when Arthur B. Babbage became the first postmaster. At that time the L&N Railroad station there was called Lisbon but is now Closplit No. 2. When the mine closed in 1958, the camp itself was abandoned and few of its once peak of 800 residents remain in the vicinity. [(1) Ed Cawood, letter to me, 4/20/1979; (2) B.W. Whitfield, Jr., letter to me, 5/11/1979; (3) Ronald Edward Yarbrough, A GEOG. STUDY OF A MICRO REGION IN APPALACHIA--THE CLOVER FORK RIVER VALLEY OF HARLAN CO., KY. PhD Diss. U. Tenn. 1972, Pp. 43-5]
LOUISA (Lawrence Co.): [Lu/ez/ə, Lu/ez/ə] (Louisa).
A 5th class city of some 1,780 persons and the seat of Lawrence Co., on US 23 at the forks of the Big Sandy River, 159 air miles e of downtown Louisville. The town was established as the new county's seat on Dec. 11, 1822 just below the site of Charles Vancouver's abortive settlement in 1789 at The Point or that area within the forks of the river. His plans for a town there, possibly to be called Balchlutha—for reasons unknown—were abandoned after hostile Indian attacks in the area forced the evacuation of the settlers. The first post office was established Nov. 3, 1819 as the Forks of Big Sandy with Andrew Johnson, postmaster. Nothing more is known of it but the post office of LOUISA, itself, is known to have been established on Sept. 26, 1822 with Hiram Chadwick, postmaster. Several accounts of the origin of the town's name have been offered but no solid evidence has been found to support any of them. The name may have been imported by early settlers from Louisa Co., Va. or derived from that allegedly applied to the west fork of the river but which was later corrupted to Levisa. Or the place may have been named for the daughter (1805-1877) of Neri Swetnam, a pioneer settler of nearby Blaine or for the first white child born (c. 1798) at the Forks, the daughter of Neri and Elizabeth Ward, who later married Monroe Hamilton and moved to Blaine. It was probably not named for the daughter of Joseph R. Ward, the first county court clerk, as has also been claimed, for her obituary in a 1913 issue of a local newspaper revealed that she was born on Feb. 15, 1823. (1) Henry P. Scalf, KLF, Pp. 93-7, 446-7; (2) Geo. Wolfford, LAW. CO: A PICTORIAL HIST. 1972, Pp. 6-11.
LOUISVILLE (Jefferson Co.,) ñ [Luhs/vahl] (Louisville East, Louisville West, Jeffersonville, Jeffersontown). At the falls of the Ohio River lies Kentucky's only 1st class city and its largest populated place with a 1980 estimated population of some 278,200. In 1773 Capt. Thomas Bullitt was commissioned by Virginia's colonial Gov. Lord Dunsmore to locate land warrants granted to Virginia's veterans of the French and Indian War. He surveyed 2000 acres on the site of early Louisville. Soldiers of George Rogers Clark are considered the first permanent settlers of the area (1778). In May 1780 the Virginia Legislature authorized the establishment of the town to be named for the French King Louis XVI who had aided the American Revolutionary cause. Later that year it became the seat of Jefferson Co., one of the 3 created in the division of Virginia's Kentucky County. The post office was established Jan. 1, 1795 with Michael Lacassagne, postmaster, and the city of Louisville was incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature in 1828. It soon became one of the major commercial and industrial centers on the Ohio River and a river, rail, and road transportation nexus. For some years after the first settlement, and even after the Louisville name had been officially applied, the site was identified merely as the Falls of the Ohio. According to P. 17 of George Rogers Clark's Revolutionary War memoirs, edited by Samuel W. Thomas and published in 1972, the name was phonetically spelled "Lu/ihs/vahl as early as 1789. This alternated with Lu/ee/vahl as the accepted local pronunciation for much of the 19th century. It was only with the 20th century that the current local pronunciation, (given above), came to be accepted. The reason for this is not known. (1) Hugh J. Hughes, WPA ms, 7/27/1937; (2) Joe Creason, LCJ, 6/22/72, ç.ç-3; (3) Blaine Guthrie, interview, 4/14/1978.
LOVELACEVILLE (Ballard Co.): \([\text{Luhv}/\text{luh}/\text{val}]/\) (Lovelaceville).
A village with an active post office on US 62, \(\frac{1}{2}\) mile from the McCracken Co. line, 1 mile from the Carlisle Co. line, and \(13\frac{1}{2}\) air miles e of Wickliffe. The vicinity was settled in 1820 by Andrew Lovelace for whom the village, founded in the mid 1830s, was later named. The local post office, established by A.J. Burnett on July 2, 1836, was named Sugar Creek for the local stream and renamed Lovelaceville on Feb. 3, 1872. By the Civil War the community had become an important trade center with a population of some 500. \([\text{Perrin, 1885, P. 21}]/\)
LOVELY (Martin Co.). A village with an active post office and a 1970 population of 600, centering at the junction of KY 292 and 1714, on Tug Fork River (one of the 2 forks of the Big Sandy River), at the mouth of Wolf Creek, 6½ air miles ese of Inez. In early settlement times, it is said to have been a pretty rough place. Area men would gather to drink and shoot their guns "and make the air right smoky". It thus came to be called Smoky Bottom; and still is by some, though most local persons now consider the name a disparagement. The post office was established in 1931 with M.E. Williamson, postmaster, and named for local storekeeper, S.L. Lovely who helped to get it started. It was laid off as a town in 1921 at which time it was also known as South Kermit, referring to its location a mile above this West Virginia town.

[Rufus Reed, interviews, 6/20/71, 7/18/71, 8/1/71]
LOWES (Graves Co.): Lowes (Lovelaceville). A village whose bank, post office, stores, churches, and high school serve some 150 residents and their rural neighbors at the junction of KY: 339, 440, and 849, 11 air miles nw of Mayfield. It was originally called Lowes Crossroads, having been named for the still influential family of pioneer settler Levi Lowe who arrived in 1837. The Lowes post office, however, was not established until March 27, 1872 by Arthur Smith and the town of Lowes was incorporated in 1883. It is generally considered the home town of Senator and Vice President Alben W. Barkley. (1) Lon Carter Barton, interview, 8/5/1977; (2) Alben W. Barkley, THAT REMINDS ME, Pp. 30-2; (3) Bill Powell, "Sale Ends 131 Years of Lowes Store," PAD. SUN-DEMO, 9/8/1968, P. 9D:1-8.
LOYALL (Harlan Co.): [Law/31] (Harlan). A 5th class city with an active post office and some 1160 residents just below the forks of the Cumberland River and about a mile w of Harlan. It developed as a coal shipping point around an L&N Railroad switching yard and maintenance facility established in 1920 on land acquired from the local Creech family. The yard was named Loyall, some say, for a company official, though no record of such a person has yet been found. The local post office, established Sept. 2, 1922 as Shonn (a name that had been in use for a rail siding in the vicinity), was renamed Loyall in 1932. (1) Mrs. W.B. Yonce, Loyall, Ky., statement to me, via letter from Ron Flanary, Big Stone Gap, Va., 6/26/1980; (2) B.W. Whitfield, Jr., letter to me, 6/3/1979.
LUDLOW (Kenton Co.): [Luhd/loh] (Covington). A 4th class industrial and railroad city of some 4800 persons, on a hill overlooking the Ohio River and Cincinnati and just w of the Covington city limits. The site was settled around 1790 by Cincinnati residents seeking more open spaces. Some 1200 acres were contained in a military grant to Gen. Thomas Sanford, the Indian fighter, who later traded it to Thomas D. Carneal. In 1821 the latter built a large mansion there called Elmwood Hall for a local forest of elm trees. In 1827 he sold his home and estate to Wm. Bullock, an Englishman, who envisioned a model town on the site which he would call Hygeia but gave up the idea and sold some 710 acres to Israel-Ludlow, Jr. in 1831. By 1836, Ludlow had acquired all of the site of the present town which bears his name and (by the early 1860s a village) which he laid out and developed. Its post office was established Aug. 22, 1864 with John McCormick, postmaster, and in that year also the city was chartered by the Kentucky General Assembly. Since the close of the post office in 1906 the city has been served by a branch of the Covington post office. 

LUSBYS MILL (Owen Co.): [Lūhz/beez Mīl] (Lawrenceville). This hamlet on KY 330 and the e. bank of Eagle Creek, 6 air miles e. of Owenton, may have occupied a site early settled by the family of Samuel Cobb, a Revolutionary War veteran from South Carolina. A mill is said to have been built there at some unknown time for a Stafford (or William) Jones. Shortly thereafter Jones is said to have sold it to William Cobb and it was called Cobb's Mill (c.1842) which name the community may also have borne. Sometime before 1852 John or William Lusby acquired the mill and mill and village came to be known as Lusby's Mill. The post office was established as Lusby's Mill on Aug. 4, 1852 with W.C. Warring as postmaster, succeeded on Sept. 16, 1852 by William Lusby. From 1894 till it closed in 1904, the post office was called simply Lusby. The community was incorporated in 1869 as Lusby's Mill and, though no longer incorporated, it is still called this. It is now on an Owenton rural route. (1) Alma Greene, interview, 5/20/1978; (2) Mariam S. Houchens, THE HIST. OF OWEN CO. 1976, Pp. 356-7
LUZERNE (Muhlenberg Co.): [Luh/zen] (Greenville). William Graham Duncan, a Scottish-born coal operator, acquired this site in 1900, opened a mine here, and founded a town for his employees on land adjacent to the Illinois Central Railroad, 1 mile w of the present Greenville city limits. Luzerne was chosen as the name for both the station and the post office, which opened Jan. 14, 1901, when the preferred name, Welling, was rejected by both the railroad company and the Post Office Department. According to a Duncan descendant, Luzerne had "no particular significance historically or personally." The office is no longer in operation and the community, also known as Skibo—the name of another Duncan-owned mine in the area—is now on a Greenville rural route. (q.v. Graham). ["Graham and 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]
LYNCH (Harlan Co.); [Linhcn] (Benham). A 5th class city with a present population estimated at 1470, extending for 2½ miles along KY 160, in the narrow Looney Creek valley, beginning at a point 23 air miles ene of Harlan. It was founded in 1917 to house the workers of the newly developed coal operations of the US Coal & Coke Co., a subsidiary of US Steel, and was named for Thomas Lynch, the first president of the company. The post office, established as Lynch Mines on Jan. 19, 1918 with Frank A. Kearns, postmaster, became simply Lynch in 1922. The Lynch mine is said to have become the world's largest by the mid 1920s when the town had a cosmopolitan population of between 8-10,000. It was incorporated in 1963.  

(1) B.W. Whitfield, Jr., letter to me, 5/11/1979; (2) Mabel Collins, "Town Names Given by Railroads.... (3) Kincaid Herr, L&N, 1964, P. 204; (4) LCJ, 3/14/1976
LYNDON (Jefferson Co.): [Linn/Don] (Anchorage). A 5th class city of some 1600 residents centering at the junction of LaGrange Rd. (KY 146) and Lyndon Lane, 8½ air miles e of the court house in downtown Louisville. A suburban community of large frame houses on lots set back from tree shaded streets and fringed by housing developments and educational institutions, it was incorporated in 1965 to avoid annexation by St. Matthews on the w. Sometime after 1865, the Louisville & Frankfort (now L&N) Railroad promised Alvin Wood, the local landowner, that they would establish a station there if he'd donate the land and build it for them. He did and named it Lyndon though no one knows why. Some have suggested that the name refers to Linn's Station, a pioneer fort on nearby Beargrass Creek that had been built by or for William Linn, one of George Rogers Clark's officers. A community grew up around the post office, established in the depot on April 1, 1871, the year the station was opened. In 1963 the post office became a branch of the Louisville post office. [Ward Sinclair & Harold Browning "For Lyndon, Incorporation as a City was Better than being Annexed" LOU. TIMES, 11/16/1965]
LYNN (Greenup Co.), [Lynn] (Load). Its history as a 19th century shoe manufacturing town at the mouth of Coal Branch of Tygarts Creek may offer a clue to the origin of the name of this now all but extinct village, 5 air miles W of Greenup. Settled around 1800 by Virginia farmers, it was first named Liberty which name the local church, about a mile below the old village site, still bears. In 1846 a shoe factory was opened and the place may have been renamed for the Massachusetts city which was then the country's leading shoe producer. On Sept. 7, 1857, the Tygarts Creek post office (which had been established on July 11, 1833 by Basil Waring) was renamed to conform to it. When the factory closed, local people returned to farming. Jesse Stuart once debunked the popular impression that this was a settlement of New Englanders who had envisioned another shoe manufacturing city on the scale of old Lynn for he could find almost no early residents who had come from that part of the country. By 1949 he found that the village had all but reverted to open farmland. The post office closed in 1959 and local people are now served by a rural branch of the Greenup post office. The consolidated Lynn School is a short distance up Coal Branch. [1] Biggs-Mackoy, 1951, P. 108; (2) Jesse Stuart, "Lynn: The Village that Disappeared" LGJM 4/10/1949, P. 8ff.
LYNN GROVE (Calloway Co.): [Lynn Grove] (Lynn Grove). A crossroads hamlet with an active post office at the junction of KY 94 and 893, at the head of Mayfield Creek and 5½ air miles w of Murray. On Jan. 2, 1873 Lilburn C. Linn established a post and called it Linn Grove office in a large grove of trees. After 18 months it was discontinued, but on June 8, 1886 another office was established in the vicinity called Leonville for Leon Blythe, the first storekeeper. On April 6, 1892 this office was renamed Lynn Grove. No reason is given for the change in spelling; perhaps a postal clerk's error was responsible. [(1) Brown C. Tucker, interview, 8/4/1977; (2) Lochie Hart, "Origin of Names of the Towns in Calloway" HIST. OF CAL. CO. 1931, n.p.]

Established in 1854 from part of Caldwell Co. and named for Chittenden Lyon (1787-1842), son of pioneer settler Matthew Lyon, and local merchant and farmer who represented his district in the Kentucky Legislature (1813-14, 1822-25) and the US Congress (1827-35).
LYONS (LaRue Co.): (LaHan) (New Haven). Onetime lumber town, railroad station, and post office on KY. 52, less than ½ mile from the Rolling Fork River and the Nelson Co. line, and 9 air miles ne of Hodgenville. The post office was established as Lyons Station of the L&N, April 8, 1890 and probably named for Wm. H. Lyons, the first postmaster, who may also have been the "Bill" Lyons said to have been the manager of the local operations of the Adler Lumber Co. of Louisville which made porch and lawn furniture and prepared timber for organs and pianos. In 1902 Lyons dropped the Station from the post office's name and as Lyons alone it is known today. Today only Edlin's grocery remains and mail comes from New Haven in Nelson Co., 1½ road miles se.
LYTTEN (Elliott Co.): [Lihto-n] (Sandy Hook). An active post office and settlement, now on KY 173, at the head of North Ruin Creek, 5 air miles west of Sandy Hook. Until the post office was established June 17, 1896 at the head of Fulton's Fork of Devils Fork (a branch of the North Fork of Licking River), the vicinity may have been called Devils Fork. The post office was named for a local family. In 1959 it was moved to its present site in a local store near two sawmills. The Whites, interview, 7/28/1973