SACRAMENTO (McLean Co.): [Saek/'rə/mehn/teh] (Sacramento). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 420 residents at the junction of KY 81/85 and 254, 1 ½ miles from the Muhlenberg Co. line and 8 air miles south of Calhoun. On May 20, 1852 the Social Hill post office was established at a settlement called Crossroads. Two years later, George L. Helm laid off a town which, according to tradition, was named at the suggestion of John Vickers for the town or river valley by Sutter's Fort in the California gold fields from which he had recently returned. The McLean Co. town was incorporated as Sacramento on March 1, 1860 and the post office was renamed this on Oct. 8, 1861. By the late 19th century, the place had become a flourishing mill and tobacco processing center. [Kenny Ward, "Sacramento" McLEAN CO. NEWS, Bicent. issue, 7/1/1976; P. 11:1-4] 798
SACRED WIND (Lawrence Co.): [Sacred Wind] (Mazie). An extinct post office at the head of the Left Fork of Cains Creek, some 17 air miles wsw of Louisa. It was established July 24, 1903 and, according to tradition, named by its first postmaster, James N. Said Sturgill, for his father, a Baptist preacher, "it is, not for his preaching but for flatulence from which he suffered from time to time and his admirable artistry in relieving himself." The office was discontinued in 1947. [Grátis D. Williams, letter to me, 1/24/1972]
SADIEVILLE (Scott Co.): [Sa/de/vi/l] (Sadieville). A 6th class city of some 220 residents on Eagle Creek, where KY 32 crosses the Southern Railway tracks, 11 air miles n of Georgetown. Founded on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, which had been completed through this site in 1876, it was named for Sadie (Mrs. Richard) Pack, a highly respected citizen who died in 1895. The post office was established Jan. 14, 1878 by James W. Jones, who had opened the first store there about that time. It was incorporated in 1880 and soon became an important rail shipping point. Today only a bank, grocery store, and the post office remain; the other business buildings are vacant. [(1) B.O. Gaines HIST. OF SCOTT CO. 1904, Pp. 116-7; (2) Mattie Griffith, interview, 4/8/78]
SADLER (Grayson Co.) [Saed/12r] (Bee Spring). Now only a post office in Hershel Logsdon's store on KY. 1133, 8 miles s. of Leitchfield, marks the site of this rural settlement named for its first postmaster and storekeeper, E. Garner Sadler. Though the post office was established Feb. 10, 1892, the community may have been settled earlier in the century by the Ephriam House family from White River, Indiana. (Hazel Mattingly in "Comm's. Sect. of the BiCent. Ed. of LEITCH. GAZ. c.1976, P. 14:1-4)
ST. CATHARINE (Washington Co.): [Saint Kath/rihn] (St. Catharine). A community with an active post office and a 1970 population of 200 that grew up around the St. Catharine Academy and Motherhouse of the Dominican Sisters in the U.S., between US 150 and Cartwright Creek, 1½ air miles nw of Springfield. Co-founded in 1822 by Mother Angela Sansbury and the Rev. Samuel T. Wilson to provide a Catholic education for local women, the Academy was first called St. Magdalen until 1851 when it was renamed for St. Catharine of Siena. The local post office was established Feb. 27, 1900 as St. Catherines (sic) with Josie Holleran, postmaster, and the spelling error was corrected in 1903. St. Catharine College, a junior college in a building just w of the Motherhouse and Academy buildings, was chartered in 1931.

[Mary D. Kelly, interview, 8/10/1977]
SAINT CHARLES (Hopkins Co.): [Sânt Chahrlez] (St. Charles). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 380 residents at the junction of US 62 and KY 454, just s of the Western Kentucky Parkway and 8 air miles ssw of Madisonville. It was founded as a coal camp in or before 1872 on land deeded to the St. Bernard Mining Co. by J.I.D. Woodruff and called Woodruff when the local post office was established in that name on Jan. 15, 1873. The post office and community were renamed St. Charles, for reasons unknown, when the town was incorporated in 1874. Coal was shipped from area mines on the Illinois Central Railroad between 1873 and 1940 when the Western Kentucky Coal Co., which had acquired St. Bernard's holdings in the 1920s, closed the last mine. Today several stores, a school, and the post office serve a local population which commutes to other coal producing areas in western Kentucky. [(1) ORIG. ATLAS AND HIST. OF HOPKINS CO., KY. 1974, P. 64; (2) "Coal is Gone and Nearly all of the Town" HENDERSON GLEANER, 9/22/1940]
ST. FRANCIS (Marion Co.): [Sánt Fraen/sæs] (Loretto, Raywick). This village with an active post office and some 350 residents, centering at the junction of KY 52 and 527, 9 air miles WNW of Lebanon, grew up around an unnamed settlement there before the county was created in 1834. The post office, established Sept. 14, 1858, was named Chicago, allegedly in hopes that the place would some day rival the larger city in Illinois. This name was applied to the station on the Lebanon Branch of the L&N Railroad when built through in 1865/6, and by this name the town was incorporated in 1870. Then, on Jan. 1, 1938, the Post Office Department, having approved the local request for a change-of-name on the ground that mail had frequently been missent to the Illinois city, renamed the post office St. Francis. By this name, that of the local St. Francis of Assisi Church, the community has been officially known ever since, though oldtimers may still also refer to it as Chicago. (1) R.W. Wilson in letter to Wm. G. Steel, 6/19/1930; (2) LEBANON ENTERPRISE, 12/31/1937; (3) Gerald Thompson, interview, 9/22/1978; (4) ms. of Francis L. Hayden of Loretto, Ky. on the Parish of St. Francis of Assisi, St. Francis, Ky., as cited by Ibid., letter to me, 12/6/1980.
ST. JOHN (Hardin Co.): [Sant Djahn] (Cecilia), A station on the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and an extinct post office on KY 1357, 4 air miles w of Elizabethtown, that were established in 1874 to serve the Bethlehem Academy, 1½ miles w. This, one of the oldest girls' boarding schools w of the Alleghenies, had been founded in 1830 by the Sisters of Loretto in the former home of Kentucky's future Governor, John L. Helm. The station and post office were named for the St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, a mile nnw, which had been built by Fr. Charles Nerinckx in 1812 and is still active. The grocery, post office, and passenger depot are closed; the Academy's building is now used to store hay for the Ray Brothers farm, and the area, still called St. John, is on an Elizabethtown rural route. [(1) Mrs. T.D. Winstead, interview, 8/23/1978; (2) Mary Ellen Stiles, "Cecilia Settled Before Kentucky was State" Bicent. Ed. of the ELIZ. NEWS, 5/21/1974, p. 4D:1-8] 757, 1½20
ST. JOHNS (McCracken Co.): (Sant Diahnz) (Melber). A hamlet centering on and named for St. John's Catholic Church and School at the junction of US 45 and Contest Road, 1 1/2 miles from the Graves Co. line and 5 1/2 air miles s. of Paducah. The church was established around 1832 to serve a community of German settlers. It never had its own post office and is now on a Paducah rural route. [WPA ms, McCracken Co.]
ST. JOSEPH (Daviess Co.): [St. Joseph/s of] (Curdsville). This hamlet with an active post office at the junction of KY 56 and 500, 10 air miles wsw of Owensboro, was named for the St. Joseph Academy established there in 1861 by Fr. Ivo Schacht of the local St. Alphonsus Church. Four years after the building was destroyed by fire in 1870, several Ursuline Sisters from Louisville re-established the school as Mount St. Joseph Academy or, officially, the St. Joseph Female Ursuline Academy. A St. Joseph post office was established there May 4, 1886 with Emma J. Pike, postmaster. In 1912 Mount St. Joseph "became an autonomous community of Ursuline Sisters" whose motherhouse was the first in western Kentucky. In 1925 the Academy was joined by a junior college which later became the 4 year Brescia College and moved to its present location in Owensboro. In Dec. 1934 a separate post office was opened on the Academy grounds and named Maple Mount for the maple grove planted there by Fr. Paul Joseph Volk in 1875. The Maple Mount post office still serves the 25 acre Academy, a 725 acre farm, and the Ursuline Motherhouse. The Academy's buildings were included on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. [Sr. Regina Boone, Maple Mount, Ky., in letter to me, 8/7/1979]
SAINT MARY (Marion Co.): [Saint Me/ee] (Lebanon West). A hamlet with an active post office serving some 300 persons, centering at the junction of KY 84 and 327, 4 air miles w of Lebanon. It is said to have been part of the pioneer Hardins Creek Settlement which had been settled by the Hardin family shortly after 1785. Catholics from St. Charles Co., Maryland arrived in the 1790s and established an early church they named St. Charles by which name their parish and the local schools are still called. This was the home of the famed St. Mary's College which was founded in 1821 by the Rev. William Byrne, and the town was named for the college when its post office was established as Saint Mary's on June 7, 1858 with Green Forest, postmaster. It was renamed Saint Mary in 1893 but the station on the Lebanon Branch of the L&N Railroad has always been Saint Mary's. It was incorporated as a town in 1865. The college which had educated so many prominent Kentucky men in the 19th century became a seminary for the training of priests in 1929 and closed its doors for good in 1976. [Gerald Thompson, interview, 9/22/1978]


\( \text{ST. PAUL (Lewis Co.): } \) [Sant Pawl] (Friendship). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 10, at the edge of the Ohio River bottom in the NE corner of the county, 13 air miles NE of Vanceburg. In 1888 the C&O Railroad named its flag stop for the St. Paul Methodist Church built in 1874 just across the tracks from the depot site. When Charles T. Booton established the post office there on Dec. 24, 1898 he too adopted the St. Paul name. "The Kentucky Power Co. recently acquired much land in this vicinity. [(1) Mrs. Wilma E. Floyd, Portsmouth, O., letter to me, 2/5/1981; (2) Mrs. Paul Porter, Summersville, W.Va., letter to me, 1/7/81; (3) Beulah Faye Lykins, interview, 6/20/1977]"
ST. REGIS PARK (Jefferson Co.): [St. Regis Park] (Jeffersontown). A 4th class city and residential suburb of some 1600 residents e of Browns Lane and between I 64 and Taylorsville Rd. (KY 155), less than 8 air miles ese of the court house in downtown Louisville. Incorporated as a 6th class city in 1953, it had been established as the subdivision of St. Regis Park the year before, and probably named for the local St. Regis Catholic Church. It has always been served by a branch of the Louisville post office. [1] Frank Fox, "St. Regis Park to Become 4th Class City on July 1" LOU. TIMES, 3/22/1974; [2] LOJ, 7/21/1953; [3] Blaine Guthrie, interview, 4/4/1978.
SALDEE (COPLAND) (Breathitt Co.): [Sael/dee, Kohp/lan(d)] (Canoe, Haddix). The active Saldee post office is now in a store on KY 1110 and the North Fork of the Kentucky River, 6 air miles s of Jackson. It was established July 9, 1919, with George Arrowood, postmaster, at the site of the L&N Railroad's Copland Station across the river and 3/4 mile below its present site. It is said to have been named for the girl friend of a local resident or else was the combination of the names of the 2 leading local families--the Salyers and the Deatons. In the late 1960s the post office was moved to its present location but still serves the community of Copland, named for the station established in 1912 which had been named for the local Levi Cope family. [1] Mary E. Clay, postmaster, letter to me, 3/11/1981; [2] Everett J. Bach, interview, 6/30/1978
Salem (Livingston Co.): [Sæ/lem] (Salem). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 630 residents extending for almost 2 miles along US 60 from a point less than ½ mile from the Crittenden Co. line to a point 11 air miles northeast of Smithland. The origin of its name has never been confirmed but it's generally considered to have derived from the town in North Carolina that became Winston-Salem from whence the earliest settlers are said to have come. Kentucky's Salem was founded and named at some undetermined time shortly after 1800, and the Livingston Co. seat was moved there from Centerville in 1809. It is not clear from Post Office records whether the post office was established on Jan. 1, 1807 with Jeremiah Walker, postmaster, or 2 years later; it depends on whether the office had been created anew or had been transferred from Centerville, about 8 miles east (q.v. Crayne). With the creation of Crittenden Co. wholly from Livingston Co. in 1842, the seat was again moved, to Smithland, its present site, to be more centrally located. As a result Salem declined in economic significance and population only to be revived with the routing of US 60 through the community in 1923 when a new era of growth and development was initiated. The town was re-incorporated in 1950, and as a trade center serves a fairly large area of attractive and prosperous farms on both sides of the county line.

(1) Leslie McDonald, ECHOES OF YESTERYEAR, 1972, Pp. 13-20; (2) H.B. Champion, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 9/21/1923.
SALEM (Russell Co.). This hamlet, centering at the junction of KY 76 and 910, just s of the Cumberland Parkway, and 6½ air miles ne of Jamestown, was probably named for a local church, organized in 1869. Its post office, in operation from June 27, 1927 to Nov. 15, 1928, was called Dallo [Dael/oh] for Mr. Dello Wilson, a local storekeeper. Postal services are now provided by the Russell Springs post office, 6 road miles w.

[Nila Wilson, letter to me, 2/9/1981]
SALOMA (Taylor Co.): [Saloma]. This hamlet with extinct post office, at the junction of KY 527 and 744, 4 air miles nw of Campbellsville, was established by Legislative act in 1838 and incorporated in 1866. John Durham became the first postmaster on May 9, 1955. For some time during the 19th century, the community was also known as Pinchem [Pinch/chem] (q.v.) for which several explanations have been given. The most generally accepted refers to the practice of customers at the local store of pinching the storekeeper when a bottle or jug of illicitly whiskey was desired. According to another tradition, the storekeeper "was hard of hearing and would pinch a customer if he wanted him to repeat an order." The origin of the Saloma name is unknown but an association with that of the old Siloam Meeting House in Green Co., which was built around 1899, has been conjectured. (1) Betty Jane Gorin, interview, 10/18/1978; (2) Phil R. Aaron, student at Campbellsv. Coll. to Folklore Archives, WKU, c1964.
SALMONS (Simpson Co.): A hamlet with an extinct post office at the junction of KY 1434 and the L&N Railroad's main line, less than 1/2 mile E of US 31W and 2 1/2 air miles N of Franklin. The post office was established Nov. 14, 1893 with John W. Stallard, the first storekeeper, as postmaster, and named for a prominent Franklin family. Little remains of this once prosperous farm trade center but the church and community center and several boarded-up stores. The post office was discontinued in 1955 and the place is now on a Franklin rural route. [Mrs. Jas. Beach & Jas. Henry Snider] FRANKLIN & SIMPSON CO., 1976, Pp. 28-30]
SALT LICK (Bath Co.): [Salt Lick] (Salt Lick). The trade center for a large farming section at the n edge of the Daniel Boone National Forest and nearby Cave Run Lake, this 6th class city with an active post office and some 430 residents centers at the junction of US 60 and KY 211, 7 air miles e of Owingsville and only yards from the Licking River which forms the western boundary of Rowan Co. By the time it was laid out as a town in 1884 and named for the many salt springs in the area to which deer had long come to lick, it was a crossroads settlement with a post office called Vail (established Jan. 17, 1882 with James M. Colliver, postmaster), a depot, 3 stores, and some scattered homes. The office was renamed Salt Lick on Aug. 9, 1888, several months after the town was incorporated in that name. By 1900 it had become a fairly prosperous town based on timber production and the shipment of railroad ties and barrel staves on the C&O Railroad. Its economic development was further assured with the discovery of nearby oil fields which employed many area residents. [1] Richards, HIST. OF BATH CO., 1961, P. 425; [2] BATH CO. MEMORIES 1811-1974, Hist'l. Booklet, 1974, Pp. 25-8
SALTWELL (Nicholas Co.): [Sawlt/wehl] (Piqua). Only farm homes now mark the site of this former hamlet and post office on Beaver Creek, 6 air miles nw of Carlisle. The post office, established as Salt Wall on June 28, 1878 with John A. Taylor, postmaster, was named for one or more early local salt wells that have since gone dry. The office, discontinued in 1879, was re-established as Saltwell in 1886 but closed again in 1906. Local families now get their mail from Carlisle. [HIST. OF NICH. CO. compiled & ed. by Joan W. Conley, 1976, P. 122]"
(Mercer Co.) SALVISA: A village of some 350 residents just e. of US 127, 2 miles from the Anderson Co. line and 9 miles n. of Harrodsburg. The village, laid out in 1816 by Robert B. McAfee and incorporated in 1828, was most likely named for the two nearby streams, the Salt River and the Kentucky River which, in early pioneer days, is said to have been called the Levisa. Another account is that it was coined from sal (Salt) and visa (Latin for "I see"). An obvious fabrication is the local legend that the name combined those of two elderly maiden sisters, Sally and Visa Britton, who allegedly lived there. The post office, established March 25, 1828, with Richard Holman postmaster, is still in operation. The town came out second best in its early 19th century competition with Harrodsburg for economic dominance of a large area of central Kentucky. [(1) Rebecca Conover, interview, 4/21/1978; (2) Mrs. Maria Thompson Daviess, HIST. OF MERCER AND BOYLE CO 1924, p. 135]
SALYERSVILLE (Magoffin Co.):  [Sah/ər/z/əl, Sahl/ər/z/əl, Sael/ər/z/əl] (Salyersville North, Salyersville South). A 4th class city of some 1330 persons and the seat of Magoffin Co., on US 460 and KY 7, just n of the Mountain Parkway and 139 air miles ese of downtown Louisville. The first permanent settlement in this vicinity was made around 1800 on the hill just below the later townsite by the Praters and Ebenezer Hannah, etal. and was called Prater's Fort or Licking Station as it overlooked the Licking River. In 1839 the post office that had been established as Burning Spring on March 3, 1829 was moved to this site and renamed Licking Station with Benjamin F. Gardner, postmaster. It was removed to the site of the present Salyersville in 1849 and renamed Adamsville for William ("Uncle Billy") Adams, the son of pioneer Stephen Adams who had come to Kentucky from North Carolina around 1809. The post office was renamed Salyersville in 1861. Here on land donated by Billy Adams, an extensive landowner and businessman, the new county's seat had been established in 1860 and named for Samuel Salyer (1813-1890), the local representative who had introduced the bill in the State Legislature to create the county.  

SAMUELS (Nelson Co.): [Samuel's] (Samuels). A hamlet with a recently discontinued post office at the junction of KY 245 and 609, 5 air miles nw of Bardstown. The post office of Deatsville (q.v.), established Oct. 30, 1850 with Leander P. Bradshaw, postmaster, was moved to this site in 1860 when the Louisville & Bardstown (now L&N) Railroad was built through, and renamed Samuel's Depot (sic) for the principal family in that area. The family's progenitor was Virginia-born William Samuels (c.1771-1836) who had built a spring-powered grist mill on part of a 4000 acre grant in the vicinity and later opened the first commercial distillery in that section of the county. In 1894 the post office became merely Samuels. Little remains of the once thriving factory town but a store, and the St. Gregorys School and Church. [Sarah B. Smith, interview, 11/4/1978]
SANDERS (Carroll Co.): [Saen/darz] (Sanders). This 6th class city with an active post office and some 210 residents on KY 36 and 47, 10 air miles ese of Carrollton, was founded on the site of an old salt lick on the buffalo trace that extended from the mouth of the Licking River to Drennon Springs. A settlement grew up around a grist mill built and operated by a Virginian, Nathaniel Sanders and his son, George Washington Sanders, among the earliest settlers on Eagle Creek, and was early called Rislerville for John or William Risler, the local storekeeper, of whom is nothing is known. For a brief period, from about 1816, it was served by a post office called Sanders Mill, with Nathaniel as postmaster. From 1865 the Bramlette post office, which may have been 2-3 miles away in Gallatin Co., provided mail service. When the Louisville Cincinnati & Lexington (Shortline) Railroad came through in 1867, residents named the station Dixie, but shortly thereafter the place was renamed Liberty Station for its new role as the shipping point for farmers and stockmen around New Liberty, 4½ miles s, in Owen Co. At this time or shortly thereafter, the post office was moved to its present site and renamed Liberty Station. Until 1872 this site was a part of the narrow strip along Eagle Creek that was transferred from Gallatin to Carroll Co. According to Anna V. Parker, a county historian, the Sanders name was applied in 1874 on the suggestion of State Sen. Larkin Sanders to honor his father, George Washington Sanders. But it wasn't until May 12, 1884 that the post office officially became Sanders with John Q. Adams, postmaster. By the turn of the century this town on the n bank of
Eagle Creek which separates it from Owen Co. had not only become an important shipping point but a summer resort tapping the nearby Blue Lick and Lithia Springs. Today the station, stockpens, warehouses, and 2 resort hotels are gone, and Sanders is but a small trade center for area farmers. (1) Anna V. Parker, "A Short Hist. of Carroll Co." REG. of KHS, 1/1959, Pp. 35-48; (2) "Liberty Station or Sanders Was Sizeable Town in 1883" CARROLL CO. NEWS-DEMO. 5/16/1963; (3) "Sanders was Summer Resort During Early 1900s" CARROLLTON NEWS-DEMO. Bicent. issue, 2/21/1974, Pp. 1:1-6, 3:1-3; (4) Mary Masterson & Ruth Adkinson, interview, 5/20/1978; (5) Jas. Tandy Ellis, "Carroll...Named for Wealthiest Signer..." CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR, Centen. Ed., 4/25/1940, P. 2:1-3; (6) Gypsy M. Gray, HIST. OF GALLATIN CO., 1968, P. 65; (7) COVINGTON JOURNAL, 2/4/1871, P. 2:4.
SANDERSVILLE (Fayette Co.): [Saen' dors/vahl] (Lex. West). On the Sandersville Rd. just w. of the Southern Railway tracks, 3/4 mile n. of Lexington's New Circle Rd. and nw of downtown Lexington is the site of Hillenmeyer's Nursery. In 1815, Col. Lewis Sanders, merchant and industrialist, established at this site a village to accommodate the workers at his cotton factory there. Across the road from the village was his home, Sanders Garden, the site of the first agricultural fair w. of the Alleghenies (1816). In 1819, following the failure of the factory, it, the village, and Sanders' home were sold by court order and by 1825 the home was being used by Elijah Noble for his famed "Sign of the Golden Eagle" tavern. Though the Sandersville name is perpetuated on most current maps and still identifies the road on which the nursery is located, there is no longer a community there and locally the site is now known simply as Hillenmeyer's Nursery. (1) Burton Milward, interview, 4/27/1978; (2) Robert Peter, HIST. OF FAYETTE CO. 1882, Pp. 522-3; (3) C. Frank Dunn, "Fayette Co. Has its 'Ghost Town' in Sandersville" LEX. HER-LEAD. 2/1/1953, P. 54
\textbf{SANDGAP} (Jackson Co.): \textit{Saend/ghaep} (Sandgap). A small crossroads settlement from pre-Civil War times until the 1930s when, with the development of the area's coal resources, it enjoyed considerable growth and now has an active post office and some 300 residents. It centers at the junction of US 421 and KY 2004, 5\frac{1}{2} air miles nw of McKee. The local post office was established June 10, 1886 and named Collinsworth, probably for a local family, but was renamed Sandgap in 1902 for a slight but very sandy depression in the ridge which forms the dividing line between the Cumberland and Kentucky River watersheds. \[^{[1]}\text{(1) Stephen Farmer, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 10/13/1923; (2) Jess Wilson, interview, 7/9/1977}\]
SANDY HOOK (Elliott Co.): [Sand/ee Hook] (Sandy Hook, Isomville). A 5th class city of some 600 residents and the seat of Elliott Co., on KY 7, 132 miles e of downtown Louisville. It was settled in the 1820s at what was then the head of navigation of the Little Sandy River and named, at least by the time it was chartered by Legislative act in 1850, for the "fishhook curve" of the river at that point. On April 5, 1869 this site was chosen for the seat of the new county over nearby Newfoundland on the basis of a generous offer of land by its proprietor, James K. Hunter. It was re-incorporated as Martinsburg in 1872 to honor John P. Martin (1811-1862), a U.S. Congressman and later State Senator from Floyd Co., Ky. However, since the post office was established as Sandy Hook on Jan. 12, 1874 (there being another Martinsburg in Kentucky at that time), the town soon reassumed the Sandy Hook name. Some residents have long suggested that the Martinsburg name was also derived from the abundance of purple martins that once had threatened to take over the little village until some of the men were able to catch them by the sackful and dispose of them. 

[(1) Lucy & Bert White, interview, 7/28/1978; (2) Mary Vansant, "Elliott Co. Formed in 1869..." Hist'l. & Prog. Ed. of MOREHEAD INDEPENDENT, c. 10/1934; (3) "Elliott Co. Created in 1869" CARTER CAVES/GREENBO LAKE STATE RESORT PARKS, Fall-winter, 1972, P. 36; (4) "Sandy Hook Owes its Existence to Little Sandy River" CARTER CAVES-GRAYSON LAKE-GREENBO STATE PARK, summer, 1978, P. 14]
SASSAFRAS (Knott Co.): [Saes/ə/fraes, Saes/ə/frəs] (Vicco). A coal
town with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 500,
on Carr Fork of the North Fork of the Kentucky River, divided by
the Perry Co. line from the city of Vicco (q.v.), and 7½ air miles
ssw of Hindman. On March 27, 1879 Manton Cornett is said to have
established the post office under a large sassafras tree at the
mouth of Sassafras Creek, a branch of Carr Fork. Around the turn
of the century it was moved 2 miles down the fork to its present
site at the mouth of Yellow Creek, and the community bearing its
name grew up around it. [(1) Wilma Gayhart, interview, 11/25/1978;
(2) Postmaster, Sassafras, Ky., letter to me, 10/6/1980]
SASSAFRAS RIDGE (Fulton Co.): SaaS/a/fraes Rihdij (Bondurant). This hamlet, centering at the junction of KY 94 and 653, 7 air miles w of Hickman, has always been known locally as Sassafras Ridge for the trees that no longer grow there. Yet for some 35 years, until 1971, it was identified as Western on state highway maps for the local school established in 1935 and still in operation. The community is not known to have ever had its own post office and has long been on a Hickman rural route. (Bill Powell, "Sassafras Ridge Turnout Helped by Bad Weather" LCJ, 11/8/1972, p. B1:5-6).
SASSE (Laurel Co.): [SASSE] (Blackwater). This active post office less than ½ mile from the Clay Co. line, 1½ miles s of KY 80, and 10 air miles ese of London, was established April 14, 1902 with Malinda Gilbert, postmaster, and named for a local family. [Logan Ewell, interview, 4/29/1972]
SAVAGE (Clinton Co.): [Sæv/ədʒ] (Savage). An extinct post office established Aug. 14, 1882 by storekeeper George W. Savage on the present KY 696 and Duvall Creek (Stockton Valley), 1 1/2 miles from the Wayne Co. line and 4 air miles e of Albany. It was named for one or more local families living at the head of the valley, the earliest settled area of the county. The office closed in 1951.
[Eva Conner, interview, 3/22/1979]
SAVOYARD (Metcalf Co.): [Sə'veə/ərd, Sə/əvərd] (Sulphur Well). This hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 314 and 1243, 10 air miles nw of Edmonton, was first called Cross Plains probably for its location at the northern edge of the Barrens (see Barren Co.) For much of the 19th century it was known as Chicken Bristle [Chihkən Brihs/eəl] allegedly for the practice of leaving the pin feathers or bristles on chickens hurriedly killed and carelessly prepared for its customers by an early 19th century stagecoach inn. The Cross Plains post office, in operation from 1869 to 1882, was re-established as and named Savoyard on May 3, 1886, for a native son, Eugene W. Newman (1845-1923), a Washington correspondent for several American newspapers and respected political writer who wrote under the pseudonym of Savoyard. [(1) Jos Martin, A BRIEF HIST. OF MET. CO. 1860-1970, 1970, P. 22; (2) IN THE PENNYRILE OF OLD KY. by Savoyard (E.W. Newman), 1911]
SAWYER (McCreary Co.): Sawyer. This active post office on KY 896, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles w of the Cumberland River and 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) air miles nne of Whitley City, was established Dec. 14, 1891 and named for its first postmaster, Thomas W. Sawyer, or his family.
SAXTON (Whitley Co.): [Sæx/tenant] (Saxton). A hamlet, L&N Railroad switching station for runs to Jellico, ex coal town, on KY 1804 and the Clear Fork of the Cumberland River, just e of I 75 and US 25W, and 7 air miles s of Williamsburg. The name was applied to the station established in 1883. County historians assume that, in the absence of Saxton families in the area, the name was imported by the Railroad company or, possibly, was a misrendering of the common local family name Sexton. The post office which opened June 6, 1889 with Henry L. Manning has since closed and a rural branch of the Williamsburg post office now serves the area. (1) Eugene Siler, interview, 6/23/1978; (2) John L. Crawford, interview, 6/22/1978.
SCALF (Knox Co.): [Scaef] (Scalf). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 223 and the Middle Fork of Stinking Creek, 2½ miles above its mouth, and 10 air miles ene of Barbourville. This was an important 19th century timber producer whose post office was established July 13, 1883 as Scalfton with Peter Scalf, postmaster. It was discontinued in 1884 and re-established as Scalf at or near the same site on Dec. 23, 1897 with James M. Scalf, postmaster. [K. Sol Warren, interview, 6/23/1978]
SCHLEY (Logan Co.): [Shleye, Sleve] (Dot). This 19th century mill village on the Red River, 3 miles from the Tennessee state line and 10 air miles s of Russellville, developed around a water-powered grist mill built by John Bailey, a Revolutionary War veteran, and later acquired by the Orndorff family from Maryland. A post office established there on June 21, 1898 by Felix G. Anderson, was named for Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley (1839-1911), who would soon come to fame in the Spanish-American War battle of Santiago to be fought the first week of July. Woolen and paper mills and tobacco farming also satisfied the economic needs of the community until, by the late 1940s, it had become a "summer playground" for the county. Since the post office closed in 1904, residents have been dependent for mail service on Adairsville, some 4 road miles ese. [1] Maragret Barnes Stratton, PLACE NAMES OF LOGAN CO., 2nd ed. n.p.; [2] May Belle Morton, interview, 11/6/1977.
SCHOCHOH (Logan Co.): [Shahk/oh] (Adairville). This hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 663 and 664, 2 miles n of the Red River and 8 air miles sse of Russellville, is near the site of the earliest known settlement in Logan Co., at Maulden Station. Here a church was built by a Mr. Broadnax sometime before 1850 at which camp meetings were held for years. The post office was established as Schochoh (though it was actually recorded as Shochoh) on July 1, 1875 with Marcellus E. Orndorff, postmaster, at the suggestion of Thomas O. Townsend for the Biblical towns Shocho, Soco, Shoco, Socho, and Socho). The fertility of the surrounding farm land has led to the community's great prosperity over a long period. Since the post office closed in 1904, residents of this vicinity have been getting their mail from Adairville, 6 road miles sw. 

SCIENCE HILL (Pulaski Co.): [Science Hill]. A 6th class city with an active post office and some 480 residents on KY 1247 (old US 27) and KY 635, ½ mile w of new US 27 and 4 air miles n of Somerset. The name is said to have been applied to this vicinity by William J. Bobbitt, a scientist who had spent some time there collecting and analyzing rocks. William B. Gragg gave the name to the local post office which he established on June 19, 1874. The name preceded the establishment of the short lived normal school there and obviously was not named for it. It was incorporated as a town in 1882. A former farm trade center, it still provides basic services to its population who are mostly commuters to jobs in Somerset. [Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979]
SCOTT COUNTY: 284 sq. miles. Pop. 20,200. Seat: Georgetown. Established in 1792 from part of Woodford Co., it was the second county formed after Kentucky achieved statehood, and was named for Gen'l. Charles Scott: (1739-1813), Revolutionary War officer and Kentucky's 4th governor (1808-1812).
SCOTTSBURG (Caldwell Co.): [Schahtsbergh] (Princeton East). Near this Illinois Central Railroad station where the tracks cross KY 91, 2 1/2 air miles se of Princeton, was an important stage coach stop between Hopkinsville and Paducah that may have borne the Scottsburg name. If not, the name was definitely applied to the station that was located there on land acquired in 1871 from Marquess Lafayet and Aaron, the sons of pioneer Stallard Scott (1790-1858), for whom it was probably named. On July 22, 1872 the local post office was established by Joseph H. Miller. This was discontinued in 1917 when the tracks were relocated and a new depot built nearby. Now a grocery store and leather shop serve the few remaining local families.

SCOTTVILLE (Allen Co.): [Skahts/vihl] (Scottsville). A 4th class city with some 3450 residents and the seat of Allen Co., on US 31E and 231, 100 air miles ssw of downtown Louisville. Settled in 1797, it was the site of an early stage coach stop and relay station. Its central location on Bays Fork in the newly organized Allen Co. inspired its choice as the seat. The town was laid off in 1816 and named for Kentucky's 4th governor, Gen'l. Charles Scott (1739-1813), and its post office was established that year as Allen Court House or Scottsville with Daniel M. Jones, postmaster. Though it appeared on Munsell's 1818 Kentucky map as Scottsville, the very earliest references to the place in the records of the Kentucky Legislature omit the medial "s" as do some later maps. After the L&N Railroad arrived in 1886, the town realized its other destiny as market outlet for area timber products. (1) Louise Horton, IN THE HILLS OF PENNYROYAL, Pp. 23-4, 68; (2) Vicki Minnix, ALLEN CO. NEWS, 3/3/1965, P. 2A:3-6
SCRANTON (Menifee Co.): [Skraen/tan] (Scranton). An active post office on Slab Camp Branch of Beaver Creek, just n of KY 1274 and 5 air miles e of Frenchburg. This was the site of a thriving late 19th century lumber town founded by lumbermen brought in from Scranton, Pa. to run the local sawmill. It was first called Slab Camp, which name continues to be applied to the branch. Later the mill was moved to Yale in Bath Co., 4½ air miles n. With the depletion of the timber supply the community became a trading center for the lumbermen who remained to farm in the area. The local post office was established as Mifflin (precise location and derivation of name unknown) on April 27, 1899 with George A. Williams, postmaster. On Oct. 13 of that year it moved to and/or was renamed Scranton. From a peak population of 200+ has in recent years declined to but 2 homes and the post office, much of Beaver Creek's population having been removed for the creation of nearby Cave Run Lake. (1) Kathleen Perry in Heritage Ed. of MENIFEE CO. JOURNAL, 4/10/1974, P. 5:1-4; (2) Don Fig, interview, 6/17/1978.
SCUFFLETOWN (Henderson Co.): [Skuhfu/town] (Newburg). Nothing remains to mark the site of this early Ohio River settlement that grew up around Jonathan Stott's tavern above the mouth of Green River. His was an early 19th century rendezvous for the rougher class of rivermen whose regular Saturday night free-for-alls gave the community the only name it is said to have ever had. The Scuffletown post office, in operation from 1868 to 1914, served a tobacco stemmery, grist mill, and other businesses. Thw town was completely destroyed by the 1937 flood. [1] Spalding Trafton, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/20/1922; (2) Maralea Arnett ANNALS AND SCANDALS OF HENDERSON CO. KY. 1755-1975, 1976, P. 254
SEAVILLE (Washington Co.): [See/val] (Ashbrook). This extinct post office on KY 390, 3/4 mile sw of the junction of Anderson, Mercer, and Washington Counties, and 16 air miles ne of Springfield, was established March 16, 1874 and probably named for its first postmaster, Leonard H. Sea, or his family. It was discontinued in 1914.
SEASTIANS BRANCH (Breathitt Co.): [Se/baes/chanz Braench] (Canoe). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 315 and the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River, just below the mouth of Sebastian Branch (sic), 9 air miles sw of Jackson. The post office was established in 1947 with Walter Sebastian, postmaster, and named for the stream which had probably been named for John Sebastian of an important local family. [Mrs. Lillie Sebastian, letter to me, 4/13/1980]
SEBREE (Webster Co.): [See bree] (Sebree). A 5th class city with an active post office and some 1,420 residents, centering on the junction of US 41 and KY 56, 9½ air miles ne of Dixon. It was founded in 1868 by William Scott and Col. E. G. Sebree and laid off for settlement when the L&N Railroad was built through in Oct. of that year. It was to be called Springdale for the local mineral springs but a post office of this name already existed in Mason Co. The Webster Co. post office was first established as McBride on Aug. 25, 1869 with James H. Priest, postmaster, but renamed Sebree the following year for the Colonel, a Trenton, Ky., native who was the first president of the St. Bernard Mining Co. of Earlington, Ky., and influential in bringing the railroad into that section of the state. The town, incorporated in 1871, had as many as 40 businesses at one time and a population of about 2000 by the 1890s. It is still a thriving trade and manufacturing center with a coal loading depot. (1) Betty Williams, letter to me, 5/1/1979; (2) THE HIST. OF EARLINGTON, Ky. Bicent. 1970, P.37.
SECO (Letcher Co.): [See/koh] (Jenkins West). On US 119 and Boone Fork (1½ miles from its confluence with the North Fork of the Kentucky River at Kona) and 5½ air miles ne of Whitesburg, this coal town with an active post office was founded in 1915 by A.D. Smith and Harry Laviers of the South East Coal Co. for which it was named. The post office was established Oct. 2, 1915 with Dr. Benjamin Franklin Wright, the company's physician and later a political power in Letcher Co., as postmaster. Almost from its inception this was considered one of the cleanest coal towns in eastern Kentucky. Some years ago, the Laviers-owned firm, which now operates its eastern Kentucky holdings out of an office in Isom, Ky., sold the town to private interests and many of the old homes were torn down. Though the area mines have been largely worked out, the post office still serves a community of fewer than 100 persons. [1) FIRST TRIP, 1949, P. 17; (2) Wm. T. Cornett, interview, 12/24/1977; (3) "Pretty Mining Village Nestles in Letcher Hills...." LOU. HERALD, 1/20/1924]
SEDALIA (Graves Co.): [Sed/əl/ə] (Farmington): A recently de-incorporated town with an active post office centering at the junction of KY 97, 339, and 381, 5½ air miles s of Mayfield, which may have grown up around its post office, established March 5, 1879. The suggestion that it was named for Sedalia, Mo. has never been substantiated, but county historians can't account for the name in any other way. A local folk etymology, hardly taken seriously by anyone, is that the young men of the area were much taken by a local beauty named Dalia and when they were asked where they were going of a night, they would say "to see Dalia". According to Ramsay, the Missouri city of 23,000 was named in 1857 by its founder, Gen'l. George R. Smith for his daughter Sarah, nicknamed "Sed". The Latin ending was preferred to the undistinguished "ville" that he is said to have first considered. [(1) Lon Carter Barton, interview, 8/5/1977; (2) Robt. Ramsay, STOREHOUSE, 1952, P. 21]
SELECT (Ohio Co.): [See lehk(t)] (Flener). Since the store and post office closed some years ago, only the local Church of Christ on KY 505, 10 air miles se of Hartford, remains to serve a sparsely populated farming area. According to one tradition, when it was learned that the several preferred names had been successively rejected by the Post Office Department, the petitioners suggested that the authorities furnish a list of acceptable names; this they did with instructions for the local people to "select one of them." The latter apparently stopped at the first word. Or, more likely, several names were submitted to the Department with the request that the authorities make the selection. In either case, the office was established Feb. 10, 1885 with Lafayette Jones, postmaster. The Cromwell post office, 3 1/2 road miles sw, now provides mail service. [(1) James Callo way, interview, 11/5/1977; (2) Harry D. Tinsley, interview, 8/25/1978]
Seminary (Clinton Co.): S realmente (Wolf Creek Dam).
A settlement with extinct post office on KY 90, over a mile from the Cumberland Co. line and 6 air miles nw of Albany. Shortly before 1900 the Methodist Church purchased land in the vicinity to establish a college. For some reason the school was located in Columbia (Adair Co.) instead and became Lindsey-Wilson College. But the community was named Seminary anyway.
The Seminary post office was established Jan. 25, 1936 with Paul M. Pennycuff, postmaster, and closed in 1966. The area is now on an Albany rural route. [Eva Conner, interview, 3/22/1979]
SERGENT (Letcher Co.): [S3/djont] (Mayking). A coal town with an active post office on the w bank of the North Fork of the Kentucky River, at the mouth of Webb Branch, some 3 air miles ne of Whitesburg. Founded in 1886 and with its post office, established May 29, 1890, named for a prominent local family, it was a coal company town from 1917 to 1930. When the local mine closed in the latter year, most of the home-owning miners continued to work in other area mines. The town was almost abandoned after mining became unprofitable in the late 1950s only to be revived by the resettlement of northern migrants in trailers. [1] N.M. Webb in letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/22/1922; (2) FIRST TRIP, 1949, P. 15; (3) Wm. T. Cornett, interview, 12/24/1977
SEVENTY SIX (Clinton Co.): [Scheven/tee Simx] (Wolf Creek Dam). The extinct post office of this name was originally located about a mile sw of what has for generations been called Seventy Six Falls. Actually, historians tell us, the falls of the Indian River that dropped "over a rocky shelf and into a deep gorge below", 6 air miles n of Albany, were more like 84 feet in height though they could have measured 76 feet at the time the name was first applied. In recent years, however, they have been reduced to a mere 38 feet due to the backup of nearby Lake Cumberland. The vicinity was settled around 1806 by John Semple who built water-powered grist and cotton mills and a store, and laid out a town around the falls in 1817. On April 27, 1830 Joseph M. Goodson established a post office there he called Goodson which Charles D. Semple renamed Seventy Six in 1834. In 1890 Iverson L. Warinner moved the office to its final location in a large store he built about a mile up on the present KY 734. Robert York's store at the junction of KY 734 and 1286 now serves the rural community. The original post office site and the falls itself were victims of the 1974 tornado. At least 2 other explanations have been offered for the unusual post office name by those who claim that the post office was named prior to the falls. According to the late J.W. Wells, the office was "named for the station number in the original survey where they had built a shop and lodging quarters." Still others insist that the name refers to the year of the Declaration of Independence. The post office closed in 1952 and the area it served is now on an Albany rural route. (1) Eva Conner, interview, 3/22/1979; (2) J.W. Wells, HIST. OF CUMB. CO. 1947, Pp. 88, 178; (3) Welcome Hamon, COLUMBIA STATESMAN, 2/26/1970; (4) Ramsey STOREHOUSE, 1952, P. 112; (5) Supp. to GUIDE TO KY. HIST. HIGHWAY MARKERS, No. 1310, P. 17
SEWELLTON (Russell Co.): [Su/əl/tən] (Jamestown). A settlement with extinct post office on US 127, 1 mile n of its junction with KY 55, and 3 air miles ssw of Jamestown. The post office, established May 14, 1894 and named for its first postmaster, P. Montfort Sewell, closed in 1958, and the area it served is now on a Jamestown rural route. [Richard Blair, interview, 11/27/1971]
SEXTONS CREEK (Clay Co.): Sexton Kreek (Maulden). An active post office at the junction of KY 577 and 1350 and on Little Sexton Creek, about 2 miles above its confluence with Sexton Creek (a branch of the South Fork of the Kentucky River), and 10½ air miles north of Manchester. This in one of the earliest settlements in the county, this post office was established May 24, 1828 (or earlier) as Section Creek with Henry Clark, postmaster. Postal officials corrected this obvious misnomer in 1843 as Sexton Creek for the creek which is said to have been named for a local family at least by 1815. Jess Wilson, interview, 7/9/1977.
SHADY GROVE (Crittenden Co.): [Shady Grove].

A country store and church are all that remain of a once important trade center on the present KY 139, virtually on the Caldwell Co. line, and 10 air miles e of Marion. The post office was established Sept. 29, 1852 by Miles Malin and named for a grove of shade trees in the vicinity. The community was incorporated as a town on April 22, 1884. When the post office closed in 1950, local residences were placed on a Marion rural route. [Braxton McDonald, interview, 8/28/1978]
SHARER (Butler Co.): [Sharer] (Sugar Grove). This recently closed post office on KY 1083, 3/4 mile from the Warren Co. line and 11 1/2 air miles S of Morgantown, was established Feb. 15, 1900 and named for its first postmaster, Moses J. Sharer or his family. The area's rural residents now get their mail from Hadley, 5 road miles ENE in Warren Co.
SHARKEY (Fleming and Rowan intercounty feature): [Shahrk/e] (Farmers). A scattered community of homes centered at the junction of KY 158 and 801, 15 1/2 air miles sw of Flemingsburg and 7 air miles wnw of Morehead. The Sharkey post office, established in Fleming Co. July 10, 1913 with Lewis H. Ratliff, postmaster, was discontinued in 1927 and re-established in Rowan Co. the following year with Samuel N. Sorrell, postmaster. It returned to Fleming Co. in 1939 where it closed in 1958. Mail is now secured from the Hillsboro post office, 7 1/2 road miles nw. According to local tradition, it was named for a resident, a professional boxer who fought under the name St. Ratliff Sharkey. Yet no one now recalls a family of Sharkeys ever having lived in that vicinity. A less likely theory is that the post office was named for a champion rooster. [Mrs. Martha Royse, interview, 9/26/1977]
SHARON GROVE (Todd Co.): [Shəan Ghrohv, Shaer/ən Ghrohv] (Sharon Grove). This crossroads village with an active post office, 7 air miles nne of Elkton, was named for its location near a big grove of oak trees, which are still in evidence, and the Biblical name Sharon. The post office was established as 2 words on July 2, 1869 with Benjamin F. Smith, postmaster, but was combined as 1 word, Sharongrove by orders of the Post Office Department on Feb. 4, 1896. The was incorporated April 7, 1882. Oldtimers still refer to the vicinity by its nickname Frog Level reflecting its low and swampy terrain that produced a surfeit of frogs. [Claude Hightower interview, 7/24/1972]
ST. MATTHEWS (Jefferson Co.): [St. Mat' yūz] (Jeffersonville, Louisville East). A 4th class city and middle class residential suburb of some 13,000 residents centering at the junction of Shelbyville Rd. (US 60/460), Westport Rd. (KY 1447), and Cheno-weth Lane, 5 1/2 air miles e of the court house in downtown Louisville. This vicinity was first called Gilman's Point for Daniel Gilman who operated an early store and stage coach tavern there. The first post office was Lynnford, established Sept. 25, 1849 and probably referring to the pioneer Linn Station on the near-by Middle Fork of Beargrass Creek. This was renamed St. Matthews on Oct. 1, 1851 for a local Episcopal Church, organized in 1839. In the early 20th century St. Matthews was noted as a potato marketing and shipping point for hundreds of eastern Jefferson Co. farmers. The area's agricultural pursuits gave the way to post World War II population boom's insatiable need for housing. Since the close of its post office in 1931 the city has been served by a branch of the Louisville post office. It was incorporated in 1950. (1) Ward Sinclair & Harold Browning, "Rush to Suburbia Made St. Matthews" LOU. TIMES, 10/22/1965; (2) from notes made by Miss Annie S. Anderson, 1938, given by the Hist'c. Activities Comm. of the Nat'l. Soc. of the Colonial Dames of Amer. in the Commonwealth of Ky. "St. Matthews, its Beginnings and the Beargrass Settlements", in the vert. files, St. M., in LFPL, examined 4/6/1978.
SHARPSBURG (Bath Co.): [Shahrps/bergh] (Sharpsburg). A 6th class city on KY 11, 1\frac{1}{2} miles from the Nicholas Co. line and 9 air miles wnw of Owingsville. It was laid out as a town in 1814 on his land by Moses Sharp (175?-1820), a Revolutionary War veteran from Virginia who had settled in the area in 1780. He is said to have named it Bloomfield for the "luxuriant growth of vegetation and the profusion of wild flowers which grew in the open spaces of what was then a vast forest". However, the post office established there on Jan. 16, 1821 by Josiah Reed was named for Sharp. A prosperous 19th century manufacturing town, formally established by the Kentucky Legislature in 1825, it still provides postal, banking, and retail services to some 280 residents and their rural neighbors in parts of 4 counties. (1) Mrs. Lou Bradshaw, "Some of the Hist'1. Spots of Bath Co. and its Early Hist." ms. in KHS Libr; (2) BATH CO. MEMORIES, 1811-1974, Hist'1. Booklet, 1974, Pp. 22-3
SHARPSVILLE (Washington Co.): [Shahrps/val] (Cardwell).

This extinct post office on KY 53, just s of the Chaplin River, 13 1/2 air miles ne of Springfield, was established March 18, 1858 and probably named for its first postmaster, William Sharp, who had arrived shortly before from western Kentucky. It closed in 1907. [Mary D. Kelly, interview, 8/10/1977]
SHAWHAN (Bourbon Co.): [Shah/hahn, Shoh/hahn] (Shawhan). This hamlet with extinct post office on KY 1893, less than a mile from the Nicholas Co. line and 5½ air miles n of Paris, was named for Daniel Shawhan (1738-1791), pioneer settler and large landowner, as a condition given to the Kentucky Central (now L&N) Railroad by his descendants for donating the local depot and right-of-way.

The first post office to serve this vicinity was Townsend, established Dec. 2, 1854 by George F. Lilley at an unknown location but possibly on Townsend Creek, a stream 2 miles w, that is said to have been named for an early pre-emptioner. In Oct. 1855 Lilley renamed the office Lilley's Station—probably moving it to the tracks—and, 2 years later, it became Shawhan. Some 100 local residents now secure their mail from Cynthiana, 7 rail miles n. [Blanche Lilleston, "Place Names of Bourbon Co."

KENTUCKIAN-CITIZEN, 1/2/1924]
SHELBIANA (Pike Co.) (Millard). A hamlet and railroad station with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 500, just e of the confluence of Shelby Creek, for which it was named, and the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, just across the river from US 460/KY 80, and 3 air miles s of Pikeville. The local post office was established Nov 14, 1905 with William F. Morell, postmaster, soon after the C&O Railroad reached this point. The local station has long been called simply Shelby which, like the creek, was named for Kentucky's first governor, Isaac Shelby (1750-1826).

(1) 150 YEARS OF PIKE CO., KY. 1822-1972, Sesqui. Issue, Pike Co. Hist'l Soc. V. 1, 1972, P. 20; (2) T.M. Kiddle, asst. pm, Pikeville P.O., letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/19/1930.
SHELBY COUNTY: [Shehl/bée] 383 sq. miles. Pop. 23,775.

Seat: Shelbyville. Established in 1792 from part of Jefferson Co., it was one of the 7 counties organized in the new state's first legislative session and was named for Gen'l. Isaac Shelby (1750-1826), veteran of the Revolutionary War and Indian campaigns, and Kentucky's first and fifth governor (1792-96, 1812-16).
**SHELBY GAP** (Pike Co.): [Shelby Gap](Jenkins East). A hamlet with an active post office at the junction of US 23/119 and KY 197, just s of the head of Shelby Creek, for which it was named (q.v. Shelbiana), 3/4 mile from the Virginia state line and 17 air miles s of Pikeville. The post office was established on the Letcher Co. line as Jewell on Aug. 15, 1882 and moved, in 1914, 1 1/2 miles up Elkhorn Creek to its present site and renamed Shelby Gap. [Leonard-Roberts 1956]
SHELBYVILLE (Shelby Co.): [Shehl/bee/vih] (Shelbyville).

A 4th class industrial city of some 5300 residents and the centrally located seat of Shelby Co., on US 60, just n of I 64, and 27 air miles e of downtown Louisville. It was established as a town in 1792 on land donated by William Shannon (thus) ending a long dispute with nearby Squire Boone's Station for the new county's seat. Like the county, it honors Kentucky's first governor, Isaac Shelby (1750-1826). The post office was established April 1, 1801 with James Wardlow, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1846. Two other states, Missouri, Ill., and Indiana, also have Shelby County seats named Shelbyville.

[Geo. L. Willis, Sr., HIST. OF SHELBY CO., KY. P. 53]
SHEPHERDSVILLE (Bullitt Co.): [Sheph/ardz/vuhl] (Shepherdsville). A 4th class industrial city of some 4,300 persons and the seat of Bullitt Co., on Salt River just w of I 65 and 17 miles s of downtown Louisville. Attracted by its proximity to the salt works at nearby Bullitt's Lick, Adam Shepherd built a mill and store on part of a 900 acre tract he had acquired on the n bank of Salt River and laid out the town which bears his name. It was chartered in 1793 and became the seat of the newly established county in 1796. On Jan. 1, 1806 Thomas T. Grayson became the first postmaster. [Bullitt Co. Hist'l. Comm'n. A HIST. OF BULLITT CO. 1974, P. 28]
SHEPOLA (Pulaski Co.): [Shp/oh/15 (Delmer)]. An extinct post office, several hundred yards south of KY 80, and 4.5 air miles west of Somerset. Local storekeeper Edd "Shep" Sheppard's nickname was submitted to the Post Office Department along with those of Ola Burton and other local residents. Postal authorities are said to have combined Shep and Ola to form the name and appointed Shep's wife, Grace, as the first postmaster on Feb. 10, 1926. Residents of this vicinity now get their mail from the West Somerset station of the Somerset post office. [Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979]
SHERBURNE (Fleming Co.) (Sherburne). Little remain of a prosperous 19th century mill town on KY 11 and the Licking River, opposite the mouth of Flat Creek, and 9½ air miles ssw of Flemingsburg. By 1807 a water-powered grist mill had been built at this site by Robert Andrews, a native of Sherburne, N.Y., to be joined later by a sawmill, carding factory, and other enterprises. His son, John, who succeeded his father in the operation of the family's businesses, established the post office of Sherburne Mills on April 1, 1815 and founded the town probably to accommodate his workers. Incorporated in 1847, it enjoyed considerable prosperity until it fell victim to a disastrous flood sometime after the Civil War. In 1879 the post office name was clipped to Sherburne and by this it remained until it closed in 1955. (1) Mrs. Martha Royse, interview, 9/26/1977; (2) Rev. J.J. Dickey's newspaper history of Fleming Co. in THE FLEMING GAZETTE, 8/19/1930 and 8/25/1930.
SHERIDAN (Crittenden Co.): [Shehr/dan] (Salem). This hamlet whose store and recently discontinued post office have served farmsteads strung out along KY 297, about 5 miles w of Marion, may early have been called Dog Trot for the style of the log dwellings along the road. It was officially named--before or when the post office was established on March 13, 1888--by storekeeper and leading resident, Richard Bebout, for his favorite Civil War general, Philip Sheridan.

Mrs. Dorothy Spence in Violetta Maloney Halpert's "Place Name Stories of Western Kentucky Towns" KFR, Vol. 7, 7-9/1961, Pp. 113-116
SHIPLEY (Clinton Co.): [Shi/p/lee] (Albany). An extinct post office and store at the junction of KY 553 and the Lettered Oak Rd., 4 air miles wsw of Albany. The office was established Oct. 31, 1892 with Samuel W. Bristow, postmaster, and named for several local families. It closed in 1934. This is now the site of Wisdom's Airport serving Albany and vicinity. [Eva Conner, interview, 3/22/1979]
SHIVELY (Jefferson Co.): [Shively/leg] (Louisville West).
A 4th class city of some 16,600 residents, centering at the
turn of Dixie Highway (US 31w/60), 7th Street Rd., and
Crums Lane, 5 air miles ssw of the court house in downtown
Louisville. Here Jacob and Christian William Shively settled
around 1780, and the area of large estates that developed
around Christian's mill and tavern was first called Shively
Precinct. To this area shortly before the Civil War came a
number of German-Alsatian families who soon became important
truck crop suppliers for the Louisville market. In 1897 St.
Helen's Catholic Church was established at the junction which
almost at once became the focal point of the community and
the name by which it was to be identified for the next 40
years. Yet since St. Helen's was already in use in Lee Co.,
the post office, established Oct. 30, 1897, was called Shively
instead. In 1938 residents petitioning for incorporation to
prevent annexation by Louisville, though still preferring St.
Helen's, again settled for Shively by which the community, now
served by a branch of the Louisville post office, is officially
known. [(1) ms. HIST. OF SHIVELY by Marion Ochs, repro. in
SHIVELY NEWSWEEK, Vol. 1 (1), 9/24/1964; (2) Ward Sinclair &
Harold Browning "Shively Was Shaped by the Example 2 Vigorous
Priests Set" LOU. TIMES, 10/9/1965]
SHOPVILLE (Pulaski Co.): [Shahp/val] (Shopville). This hamlet with an active post office and one of the county's 6 high schools is on KY 80 and Flat Lick Creek, 6 1/2 air miles northeast of Somerset. The post office was established April 8, 1865 with William Hargis, postmaster, and named for the local blacksmith shop, then a very popular meeting place for area residents. [Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979]
SHORT CREEK (Grayson Co.): [Shawrt Kreek] (McDaniels). Though centered on 2 stores and a church at the junction of KY 54 and 79, 9 1/2 air miles wnw of Leitchfield, this community now on a Caneyville rural route takes in quite a sizeable area extending 3 or 4 miles from this point. The vicinity was settled in the early 19th century and the Short Creek post office, established Nov. 12, 1849 with Henry Haynes, postmaster, was named for its location near the head of Short Creek, a wet water branch of Spring Fork of Rough River. It is now known why the creek was so named since, 12 miles in length, it isn't particularly short. This community has been called "the Gateway to the Rough River Resort" area, some 6 miles n. [(1) Wm. Hughes, interview, 9/28/1977; (2) Duvall Morrison, "Communities" sect. of Bicent. Ed. of LEITCHFIELD GAZETTE, c.1976, P. 10:5-6] 610,1307
SHREWSBURY (Grayson Co.): (Shruz/behr/ee) (Caneyville, Ready).
A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 187, 8 air miles ssw of Leitchfield. This was once a thriving village first called Territory but renamed for County Judge James W. Shrewsbury when the post office was established June 30, 1881. It was incorporated from 1895 to 1901. Its 2 stores have since closed and the local farm families are now served by 3 churches, a Masonic Lodge, and the post office at Caneyville, 10½ road miles nw.


\[ /1/1397 \]
SIBERT (Clay Co.): [Sah/bert](Hima). A coal mining community of some 700 residents and the last station on the Horse Creek Branch of the L&N Railroad's Cumberland Valley Division, 2 miles up KY 80 and Horse Creek from Horse Creek Junction just s of Manchester. The recently discontinued post office was established Aug. 20, 1920 and named, like the station, for a local family. (1) Marion Martin, interview, 6/29/1977; (2) Glada Cobb, ibid.
SIDELL (Clay Co.): [Save/deh] (Manchester). A recently discontinued post office and Willie Sandman's store on Rader Creek (a n bank branch of Little Goose Creek), a mile above its junction with KY 638 and 4 1/2 air miles nw of Manchester. Robert P. Rawlings established the post office on Nov. 13, 1890 in his store down the creek from Sandman's store and named it for a local family. [(1) Glada Cobb, interview, 6/29/1977; (2) Marion Martin, interview, 6/29/77; (3) Jess Wilson, interview, 3/24/1979]
SIDEVIEW (Montgomery Co.): [Sideview]. A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of US 460 and KY 645, 5 air miles nw of Mt. Sterling. The post office was established as Side View (sic) on Oct. 22, 1858 with Jetson McDonald, postmaster, and closed in 1914 with mail since routed from Mt. Sterling. This probably descriptive name is now spelled one word. [Hazel Boyd, interview, 6/23/1977]
SIDNEY (Pike Co.): [Sihd/nee] (Belfry). A hamlet with an active post office centering at the junction of US 119 and KY 468, at the mouth of Road Fork of Big Creek, 11½ air miles ne of Pikeville. The post office, established June 30, 1892, is said to have been named for the grandson of Thomas B. Pinson, the first postmaster. [Leonard Roberts]
SILER (Knox Co.): [Sahler] (Corbin). A hamlet of some 300 residents centered at the junction of old US 25e and KY 830, just s of the new route of US 25e, and 8½ air miles nw of Barbourville. It was established as Silers Station on the L&N Railroad and honored a prominent Knox Co. family. As another Siler post office was already in operation in Whitley Co., the office established here May 13, 1899 was named Place [/P] (derivation unknown), though the community and station continued to be called Siler and Silers. In 1970 the BGN approved the official use of Siler since that time the Place post office was discontinued. The community is now served by the post office at Gray, 2 road miles e.  (1) K. Sol Warren, interview, 6/23/1978; (2) Chester Bojanowski in Dom. Geog. Name Rept. submitted 2/26/1970.
SILER (Whitley Co., Frakes). A hamlet with an active post office centering at the junction of KY 92 and 904, 11 air miles southeast of Williamsburg. Until the post office was established Oct. 5, 1905 with Owen Peace, postmaster, local people merely referred to their home as Poplar Creek. Siler was named for J.W. ("Wilse") Siler, local magistrate and preacher, probably a descendant of Jacob Siler who had come from the Yadkin Valley of North Carolina before 1795 and settled originally on nearby Mud Creek. (Eugene Siler, interview, 6/23/1978; (2) Kozee, P. 665)
SILOAM (Greenup Co.): [Sah/loh'm] (Portsmouth). In a broad, fertile farming area in the Ohio River bottom, just n of US 23 and 11 air miles nnw of Greenup, this community, rts. C&O Railroad station was probably settled around 1800 by Mackoys from Campbell Co., Va. The local post office was established as Little on June 24, 1889 by an Ohio riverboat captain, William Wallace Little (1825-1897) who became its first postmaster. On April 22, 1910 it was renamed Siloam by its then postmaster-storekeeper Henry Green Richards for the local church which has always borne this Biblical name. The office was discontinued in 1958 and the 300 or so local residents now get their mail from the South Shore post office, nearly 4 road miles w. [(1) Biggs & Mackoy, 1951, Pp. 111, 207-08; (2) The Savages, interview, 8/18/1977]
SILVER GROVE (Campbell Co.): [Sihl/var Ghrohy] (Newport).
A 5th-class city with an active post office and some 1200 residents in the Ohio River bottom just above the mouth of Four Mile Creek and 3 air miles NE of Alexandria, post office. A summer resort at the mouth of Four Mile, named for a large grove of silver poplar trees, in turn gave its name to the town created by the C&O Railroad in 1912 to house the employees of its relocated yard and shops. The Silver Grove post office was established July 17, 1913 with Frank E. Neltner, postmaster. For years the C&O provided many of the basic municipal services. The town has been incorporated since 1950. The local C&O station is called Stevens. [C.B. Truesdell, letter to Emmett L. Hardy, ms. in Kenton Co. P.L.]
SIMMONS (Ohio Co.): [Sihm/نز] (Paradise). An ex coal town and post office on US 62 and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, 6 air miles s of Hartford, that was owned by the Broadway Coal Mining Co. and named for its president, William Simmons of Memphis, Tenn. The post office was established May 14, 1908 with Charles M. Mallam, postmaster, and discontinued in 1930 about the time the mines were closed. Only several homes and a community church remain and postal needs are satisfied by the office at McHenry, 2 road miles ne. [(1) Musker L. Heavrin, ms. on the Place Names of Ohio Co., 3/20/1925; (2) David Orrahood, "Hist. of Coal in Ohio Co., Ky. 1870-1953" OHIO CO. NEWS, cent. ed. 12/26/1974, Sec. V, Pp. 10-11; (3) Harry D. Tinsley, interview, 8/25/1978]
COUNTY: SIMPSON [Sihm(p)/san]. 239 sq. miles. Pop. 14,627. Seat: Franklin. Established in 1819 from parts of Allen, Logan, and Warren Co's. and named for Capt. John Simpson, Speaker of the Kentucky House (1811) who was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1812 but did not serve. He was one of the officers killed in the Battle of River Raisin, Jan. 22, 1813, for whom Kentucky counties were named.
SIMPSONVILLE (Shelby Co.): [Sihm/säh/vihl] (Simpsonville). A 6th class industrial and commercial city with an active post office and some 600 residents on US 60, just n of I 64 and 6 air miles w of Shelbyville. The town was founded in 1816 on the site of a stage coach relay station and tavern and named for Capt. John Simpson, a Virginia-born Shelbyville lawyer and 4 term state legislator who was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1812 only to be killed at the Battle of River Raisin in Jan. 1813. The post office was established in 1821 and the town was incorporated in 1832. [(1) Geo. L. Willis HIST. OF SHELBY CO. KY 1929, Pp. 60, 165; (2) Bayless Hardin, WPA ms]
SINAI (Anderson Co.): [Sah/nee/eye] (Ashbrook). An extinct post office on Beaver Creek and KY 53--less than ½ mile s of its junction with US 62--and nearly 8 air miles sw of Lawrenceburg. The Sinai post office was established Oct. 24, 1876 by James M. Wash and, until it closed "in... 1973, served a community dually known as Sinai and Shiloh. Both are Scriptural names but it is not known why or by whom they were applied. The Shiloh name may have been derived from the still active Shiloh Christian Church organized around 1870 though some think it commemorated the Civil War battle of Shiloh.

[(1) Philip Spencer, interview, 8/4/1978; (2) Mildred Roberts from J.B. Shely, WPA interview]
SKILESVILLE (Muhlenberg Co.): [Skahls/väl] (Rochester). A once thriving village on KY 70 and the Green River, just below the mouth of Muc River (across which lies Butler Co.) and 14 air miles e of Green-ville. Early considered a part of the Butler Co. community of Rochester (q.v.), ½ mile above, it was founded and named at least by 1837 and its post office established June 18, 1840 with Jacob Luce, Postmaster. It was named for James Rumsey Skiles, a Warren Co. resident, who introduced the first steamboat on the Green River and was influential in promoting navigation thereon. The post office was discontinued on several occasions, during one of which, from 1855 to 1865, an office called Model Mills served the area. Little is known of the latter except that it referred to the local grist and textile mills. Skiles ville was incorporated in 1876. Its post office was closed for good in 1907 and Rochester has furnished mail service since. (1) Otto A. Rothert, A HIST. OF MUHL. CO. 1913, Pp. 414-5; (2) Alex'r. Cather, interview, 8/8/1977
SKILLMAN (Hancock Co.): [Skihn/man] (Cannelton). Two paper factories occupy the site of this extinct post office and L&N Railroad station at the edge of the Ohio River bottom, some 3 air miles e of Hawesville. The station that the then Louisville St. Louis & Texas Railway built in 1888 was named for A.B. Skillman who donated the land, and this name was also applied to the post office established July 26, 1889 with John C. Jarboe, postmaster. The Skillman name now only identifies the river bottom. [(1) L.S. Powers, WPA ms; (2) C.D. Mayfield, interview, 8/24/1978]
SKULLBUSTER (Scott Co.): [Skuhl/buhst/er] (Stamping Ground).

A rural settlement at the junction of the Skinnersburg, Stonewall, and Glass Roads, on Lytle's Fork of Eagle Creek, 7\frac{1}{2} air miles nnw of Georgetown, whose name is derived from the original name of the Corinth Christian Church which had been established some time between 1837 and 1842. According to legend, a very tall man, on entering the original log structure, "struck his head against the cap of the door" after a friend, John Carterhour, had warned him to "look out or he would bust his skull."\(^{12}\) The church and cemetery and a few homes are all that remain of this community whose store has since closed. It never had its/post office and local farm families now secure their mail from Stamping Ground, 6\frac{1}{2} road miles sw. This is not a nickname; no other name is known to have been applied to that community.\(^{12}\)

SKYLIGHT (Oldham Co.) [Skah/leyet] (Owen). This hamlet with extinct post office on US 42, 1 1/2 miles from the Ohio River and 7 air miles wnw of LaGrange, is believed to have been first called Tippecanoe by early residents who had served with Gen'l. William Henry Harrison in his Indian campaigns. On Feb. 7, 1854 the local post office was established as Oldhamburg [Ohld/am/bergh], probably for the county, with William Ladd, Jr., postmaster. This was discontinued in 1870, but when another post office was opened to serve the community in 1888, it was given the name Skylight. No one seems to know why this name was selected but a story is told of how "a group of residents were meeting on a very stormy day when a lady, looking out the window, observed 'how light the sky seems to be getting'." The Skylight post office closed in 1925 and its papers were transferred to Prospect, some 7 road miles sw. [Wallace T. Hood, Prospect, Ky., in letter to me, 7/8/1980]
A thriving 19th century tobacco and mill town, this 6th class city of some 2,470 residents on the Hopkins Co. line, just w of US 41, over a mile w of the Pennyrile Parkway, and 9 1/2 air miles e of Dixon, now houses gas transmission and fertilizer plants, other businesses, and an active post office. According to local tradition, it was named for Gustavus G. Slaughter, local storekeeper, who, in 1855, won the right to name the new town and post office in a card game with his rival, blacksmith Frederick W. Stiman. The post office was established as Slaughtersville Jan. 29, 1856 with Henry A. Prater, postmaster. Slaughter himself served as postmaster from 1860 to 1865 and was succeeded by Stiman. Though the office was renamed Slaughters in 1915, the town remained Slaughtersville since its incorporation in 1861 until 1967 when the Board on Geographic Names reversed an earlier decision to conform to common usage and the present name of the post office.

SLEMP (Ferry Co.) [Slihmp] (Tilford). A coal town with an active post office on KY 699, at the mouth of Owens Branch of Leatherwood Creek, and 11 air miles SSE of Hazard. The post office was established June 26, 1905 with Henry Singleton, postmaster, and named for C. Bascom Slemp of Big Stone Gap, Va., an early coal buyer in that area. His Kentucky Coal Land Co. (later renamed Slemp Coal Co.) was one of several area firms that combined, in 1915, to form the Kentucky River Coal Corp. One of the last deep mines in the county has been located here. (1) LOU. HERALD, 3/21/1923; (2) Roscoe Davis, interview, 7/29/1978
SLICKFORD (Wayne Co.): [Slihk/fawrd] (Powersburg). A hamlet with extinct post office now centered at Ina Stearns' store at the junction of Dry Hollow and Otter Creek, 3.3 miles up the creek from KY 200 and 9 1/2 air miles ssw of Monticello. It was named for the large flat rocks in the creek bed just below the store that were so slick that horses and pedestrians alike would slip on them as they forded the creek. The post office established June 23, 1892 with Carter T. Denney, postmaster, may first have been located in J. Cooper's store at what is now called Lower Slickford, ½ mile below (nw of) the mouth of Dry Hollow, but for years, until it closed in 1956, it was in Mrs. Stearns' store. The community is now on a Monticello rural route. (1) Ina Stearns, interview, 7/15/1975; (2) Moah Slagle, interview, 8/11/1975
SLICK ROCK (Barren Co.): [Slihk Rahk] (Hiseville). This settlement with extinct post office on the n bank of Beaver Creek, midway between US 68 (KY 80) and the Cumberland Parkway, 5 air miles e of Glasgow, was named for the condition of the rocks there. The post office was established March 26, 1867 with Robert W. Biggerstaff, postmaster. It is now on a Glasgow rural route. [Mrs. J. Wood Vance, "Barren Towns: What's in a Name?" anni. ed. of GLASGOW TIMES, 3/10/1968]
SMILAX (Leslie Co.): [Smahl/aex] (Hyden East). A hamlet with an active post office at the mouth of Polls Creek, a branch of Cutshin Creek, 5 air miles ese of Hyden. The post office was established April 18, 1902 with John J. Baker, postmaster, and probably named for a locally found plant or vine of the smilax family. [Mary T. Brewer, RUGGED TRAIL TO APPALACHIA: Hist. of Leslie Co., Ky. and its People, 1978, P. 28]
SMILE (Rowan Co.): [Smahl] (Cranston). This recently discontinued post office on KY 785 and Big Brushy Creek (a branch of the North Fork of Triplett Creek), 5 air miles nwnw of Morehead, was established Sept. 12, 1913 with Lydia J. Caudill, postmaster. According to tradition, local residents smiled when they heard that their application for a post office had been approved. The area is now on a Morehead rural route.
SMITH (Harlan Co.): Smith (Rose Hill). A hamlet with an active post office and a station on the Martins Fork Branch of the L&N Railroad's Cumberland Valley Division, on KY 987, just e of Martins Fork of the Cumberland River, 1 mile from the Virginia state line and 7½ air miles sse of Harlan. The post office, established June 2, 1897 with Noble L. Smith, postmaster, was named for a local family. [B.W. Whitfield, Jr. letter to me, 5/11/1979]
SMITHFIELD (Henry Co.): (Smithfield). A 6th class city though little more than a hamlet with an active post office and some 160 residents, centered at the junction of KY 322 and 1861, 5 air miles SW of New Castle. The community and its post office, established March 10, 1851 with Fleet H. Goodridge, postmaster, were named for Thomas Smith (1790-1850), a New Castle merchant and President of the Louisville & Frankfort (later L&N) Railroad, who was responsible for getting the tracks laid through this section of Henry Co. instead of neighboring Shelby Co. Incorporated in 1870, Smithfield was a 19th century factory town and rail shipping point, but the railroad is gone and little remains but a flour mill, recreation hall, and post office. (1) Augusta Owens, WPA ms; (2) Drane, HIST. OF HENRY CO. 1948, Pp. 69, 71-74
SMITHLAND (Livingston Co.): Smithland. A 6th class city with some 500 residents and the seat of Livingston Co., at the confluence of the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers, and 153 air miles wsw of downtown Louisville. It is the oldest town extant in western Kentucky.

An earlier settlement called Smithland, 3 miles below, had been laid off by Zachariah Cox around 1780 but in less than 20 years, after several disastrous floods and a fire, it had been reclaimed by the forest. By this time Thomas Bullard had built a 1 room log cabin at the present Smithland site and in this name a post office was established Oct. 1, 1802 with Isaac Bullard, postmaster. By Nov. 4, 1805, when the town was incorporated, it had already become a thriving river port and was destined to be one of the major inland shipping centers in the country. It was named for James Smith, a Pennsylvanian who, in 1766-7, was one of the first to explore the lower reaches of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. With the creation of Crittenden Co. wholly from Livingston Co. in 1842, the seat was moved from Salem to benefit from Smithland's strategic location and greater promise of growth and prosperity. But its potential failed to materialize when it was bypassed by the railroad, and its population declined from a possible peak of 3000 before 1900.

SMITH MILLS (Henderson Co.):  [Smith Mihl2] (Smith Mills). This village with an active post office and some 500 residents centering at the junction of KY 136 and 359, 5½ air miles w of Henderson, is now locally called The Point. It was first called Roelsson's Settlement for its late 18th century founder, William Roelsson, a Hessian soldier who had deserted the British cause in the American Revolution to join the Continental Army. It was renamed for Col. Robert Smith's horse-powered grist mill and steam-operated sawmill there sometime before 1830. Smith, a veteran of the Battle of New Orleans, served as a local magistrate and sheriff. The post office was established as Smith's Mills on Dec. 23, 1830 with Smith's son, Hosea, as first postmaster. After an intermittent existence, the office was renamed Smith Mills in 1893. A prosperous community by this time and well into the 20th century, it has provided for the retail and service needs of area coal mines and farms. [(1) Spalding Trafton, in letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/20/1922; (2) Maralea Arnett, ANNALS AND SCANDALS OF HENDERSON CO., KY. 1775-1975, 1976, Pp. 239, 241] 12/1/16
SMITHSBORO (Knot Co.): [Smithsb/uh/3] (Blackey). One of several communities completely inundated by the recent flooding of Carr Fork Lake, it was located on KY 15, at the mouth of Smith Branch of Carr Fork (a tributary of the North Fork of the recently discontinued Kentucky River), and 6 1/2 air miles S of Hindman. Its post office, established Oct. 15, 1902 with George Francis, postmaster, was named for the brothers Jeremiah (Jake) and Thomas Smith, local landowning sons of William and Millie (Combs) Smith, early Perry Co. residents. [Lucille Combs, interview, 3/9/1979]
SMITHS CREEK (Carter Co.): Smith Creek (Wesleyville). A hamlet with an active post office at the head of Smith Creek (6 miles from its confluence with Buffalo Creek, a branch of Tygarts Creek), less than 1 mile from the Lewis Co. line, and 15 air miles nw of Grayson. On July 7, 1887 Dr. Hugh H. Williams established the post office which he named for the creek which, in turn, was named for an early local family. No explanation has been given for the terminal "s" in the post office name and, indeed, most people today refer to the place without it. [Thelma Roe, interview, 11/18/1977]
SMITHS GROVE (Warren Co.): Smiths Grove. A 6th class city with an active post office and some 620 residents on KY 101 and the L&N Railroad, just n of I 65, less than 1½ miles from the Edmonson Co. line, and 10½ air miles ene of Bowling Green.

The post office was established Sept. 24, 1829 with Benjamin Ford, postmaster, and named for a grove at the foot of the small knob w of the present town and for the original landowner. This office was discontinued in 1834. An office established there as Cool Spring in 1836 was renamed Smiths Grove in 1844. The town's development followed the arrival of the L&N Railroad to that point in 1859 and the town's incorporation in 1871. 

(1) Malcolm H. Grump, in a letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/20/1922; (2) Dr. N.P. Allen's ms. hist. of Smith's Grove Country.
SMITH TOWN (McCreary Co.): Smith Town (Barthell). A hamlet with a 1970 population of some 500, one of the county's 6 elementary schools, and a store, centering at the junction of KY 92 and 791, 2 air miles sw of Whitley City. It was named for the local Smith family, perhaps for Crit Smith, large landowner and storekeeper there when the post office was established May 20, 1922. This office closed in 1977 and the Stearns post office, 2 road miles e, now provides mail service. [Burris Smith, interview, 6/22/1978]
SNOW (Clinton Co.): [Snoh] (Wolf Creek Dam, Albany). An extinct post office at the junction of US 127 and KY 734, less than ½ miles of the new KY 90 and 3½ air miles n of Albany. The post office, established April 12, 1900 with James W. Stratton, postmaster, was named for one or more local families. The office was discontinued in 1940 and the store was recently torn down; residents now depend on Albany for all services. [Eva Conner, interview, 3/22/1979]
SOFT SHELL (Knott Co.). [Handshoe]. This active post office on KY 1087 and Balls Fork of Troublesome Creek, 4 air miles nne of Hindman, was established May 4, 1926 with Sarah Slone, postmaster, and given the name popularly applied to the Regular Baptists to distinguish them from the Hard Shell or Primitive Baptists. [Tom Sutton, interview, 6/18/1979]
SOLDIER (Carter Co.): [Sohl/djoʃ] (Soldier). This village with an active post office on KY 174, ½ mile from the Rowan Co. line and 18½ air miles wsw of Grayson, is rooted in the arrival of the Elizabethtown Lexington & Big Sandy (now C&O) Railroad in 1880 and the development there of prosperous lumber and fire clay producing industries. The local station is said to have been established as Triplett, but as this name was already in use for a post office in Rowan Co., John W. Richards chose the name Soldier for his office and became the first postmaster on May 17, 1880. The true derivation of this name may never be known but a local legend derives it from that of a railroad worker's dog that had been killed there a short time before. (1) "Soldier Prospered with Coming of Railroad" CARTER CO. HIST'L. ED. 8/21/1969, P. 12:1-3; (2) Dr. Chas. Pelfrey, Olive Hill, Ky., letter to me, 12/22/198[72, 1119]
SOMERSET (Pulaski Co.): [Suhm'or/seht] (Somerset, Delmer). A 3rd class city of some 10,600 persons and the more or less centrally located seat of Pulaski Co., on US 27, KY 80, and the end of the Cumberland Parkway, 94 air miles se of downtown Louisville. The town was created as the county's seat in 1801 on 40 acres donated by William Dodson and, according to local tradition, named for the home county of a group of settlers from New Jersey as a consolation for not getting the seat located on their land just n of the present city. The post office was established Jan. 1, 1803 with Archibald M. Sublette, postmaster. The coming of the Cincinnati Southern (now Southern) Railroad in 1876 was largely responsible for the city's industrial and commercial development and its current status as a regional center. (1) Clarice Payne Ramey, "Hist. of Pul. Co." masters thesis, UK, 1935, Pp. 27-8; (2) Enos Swain, "Building of Southern RR Brought Boom to Somerset" LEX. LEAD. 6/30/1938, Sec. 3, P. 44; 1-8 | 767, 955.
SONORA (Hardin Co.): [Sanawra] (Sonora). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 420 residents centering at the junctions of the L&N Railroad and I 65 with KY 84, bounded on the east by US 31w --the LaRue Co. line, and 10 air miles south of Elizabethtown. The L&N's main line station and the local post office--established Dec. 21, 1859 with William Stuart, postmaster--are said to have been named for the home state of either a railroad contractor of Mexican extraction or a Mexican cook who had been hired to feed the railroad construction gangs. At or near this site was the railroad construction camp of Buck Snort with its own post office from Aug. 5, 1858 till the end of the following year. Two explanations of this name have been offered. One account refers to a herd of tame deer and a construction train engineer who would blow his locomotive's whistle just to hear the "bucks snort". In the other, the early locomotives were likened to snorting bucks, and when the first train arrived at the station site, someone is said to have shouted "Did you hear that buck snort?" The town of Sonora was incorporated in 1865, and by the turn of this century, had become the main trading center for a large bicounty area and the rail shipping point for its livestock and grain products. [McClure, 1979, Pp. 561-62]
SORGHO (Daviess Co.): [Sahr/ghoh, Sawr/ghoh] (Owensboro West, Reed). A rural settlement with extinct post office centering at the junction of KY 54 and 56, less than ½ mile s of the Audubon Parkway and 5 air miles w of Owensboro. Around 1868 or '9, a factory was opened by Drs. Stirman and Stewart to produce sugar from locally grown sorghum. The village that soon grew up around it and its post office, established July 15, 1869 with Martin Mattingly, postmaster, were called Sorghotown. In 1883 the post office name was shortened to Sorgho. The factory closed when it could no longer compete with cane-based sugar production elsewhere, and the post office was discontinued in 1918. All that remain to serve local farm families, now on Owensboro mail route, are a Catholic church and school near the post office site and the county school, 2 ¾ miles e. (1) HIST. OF DAVIESS CO. 1883, Pp. 185, 776; (2) Hugh Potter, HIST. OF OWENSBORO AND DAVIESS CO., 1974, P. 243.
SOURWOOD (Clay Co.): [Sah/ər/woʊd, saər/woʊd] (Maulden). A settlement extending on Buncomb Creek from Little Sexton Creek past the Jackson Co. line, some 12 air miles n of Manchester. The local post office, which was to occupy several locations on both sides of the county line, was established as Ethel on Aug. 22, 1890 by William St. John and allegedly named for his oldest daughter. After the office was discontinued in 1933, local pressure was exerted for the establishment of another office. Willie Bond, the local storekeeper, submitted the name Sourwood for the famed fiddle and dance tune, and the office was opened in his store on Buncomb in 1941. It closed in 1957 and nearby Sextons Creek post office continues to serve the area. [1) Maude Wilson, Peoples, Ky. postmaster, interview, 7/9/77; (2) Henry H. Hornsby, "Sourwood is More than a Song" LEXINGTON LEADER 10/21/1941]
SOUTH (Grayson Co.): [South] (Bee Springs). This hamlet with an active post office on KY 187, merely yards from the Edmonson Co. line and 10 air miles ssw of Leitchfield, was settled in the late 1870s by the Mays, South, and Deweese families and first called Bethel. When the post office was established Oct. 24, 1889, it was named for Dr. John W. South, a local physician, or his family, and the community was renamed for the post office. [1) Duvall Morrison in "Communities" sect. of the Bicent. Ed. of LEITCHFIELD GAZETTE, c1976, P. 14:5-7; (2) Mrs. Otis Moon, ibid., P. 3:6-7]
SOUTH CARROLLTON (Muhlenberg Co.): [South Kaer/el/tan] (Central City West). A recently de-incorporated city with an active post office and some 230 residents on US 431 and the w bank of the Green River, 7 air miles n of Greenville. It was founded around 1838 by John Fentress on what was then called Randolph Old Farm. He named it Carrollton for his first grandson, Carroll McCown, the son of Louis McCown, and the South was added to distinguish it from the seat of Carroll Co., Ky. which had adopted that name in the same year. In 1848 Fentress had the post office of Lewisburg moved from a point 2 miles up river and renamed for his town which was incorporated in the following year. Lewisburg or Kincheloes Bluff, named for the pioneer, Lewis Kincheloe, was an early Green River landing and the principal port of entry for that area in the first quarter of the 19th century. A Lewisport post office was established Jan. 1, 1805 with James Weir, postmaster, and a town was laid off about it in 1816/7. It later lost out to South Carrollton as a shipping port, and by 1860 was reduced to little more than a ferry crossing now occupied by several homes and the Central City Pumping Station. With the coming of the Owensboro & Nashville (now L&N) Railroad in the early 1870s, South Carrollton's status as a trade and industrial town was secured. Yet improved roads and 2 bad fires were to lead to its decline in competition with the developing Central City, now but a mile to the s. (1) Molly Hunter Smith in letter to Alex'r. Cather, 4/20/1972; (2) Otto A. Rothert, A HIST. OF MUHL. CO., 1913, Pp. 407-8, 413-4; (3) O.H. Wallace in a paper read before the Kiwanis Club of Greenville, 3/25/1937; (4) Alex'r. Cather, interview, 8/8/1977
SOUTHGATE (Campbell Co.). [South/ghat] (Newport). A 4th class city of some 3200 residents between the cities of Newport (on the n), Ft. Thomas (on the e), Highland Heights (on the s), and Wilder (on the s and w), slightly over 1 air mile sse of the Newport post office, and 7½ air miles nnnw of the court house at Alexandria. It was established as a city in 1907 and named, it is said, by then Circuit Judge Albert S. Berry, for pioneer landowner Richard Southgate (1773-1857), a New York City-born lawyer who had settled in Newport around 1795. It has also been suggested that Judge Berry had sought, as well, to perpetuate the strategic significance of the place as "the southern entrance to Newport" for its location on the present US 27, then as now a principal routeway between Newport and the bluegrass section of Kentucky. The name may have been doubly appropriate since the family's name was allegedly derived from their ancestors' role as keepers of the south gate of London. The community never had its own post office but has long been served by a branch of the Newport post office. [1] Cliff Specht, "Hist. of the City of Southgate" 7/22/1939, ms. in Kenton Co. Publ. Libr.; (2) Paul T. Knapp, FT. THOMAS, KY. ITS HIST...ITS HERITAGE, 1967, Pp. 11-12
SOUTH HILL (aka BETHEL) (Butler Co.): South Hill, Behth/31 (South Hill). This hamlet on KY 70, 7 air miles sw of Morgantown, was once a prosperous farm trade center called Bethel, presumably for its extant pioneer church. In 1890 John W. Holman purchased 8 acres ¼ mile w of the church and opened a store in which he applied for a post office. Since there already was a Bethel post office in Bath Co., he asked that his be called South Hill, for its location on the south side of the local hill, and he became the first postmaster on Nov. 13, 1890. Both names now locally identify the community though the post office has been closed for several years. The community is on a Morgantown rural route. [(1) Mrs. Loucetta Whitaker Phillips, "Hist. Sketch of Bethel and South Hill" GREEN R. REP. 5/24/1951, P. 1f; (2) Nyla Morgan, interview, 10/19/1978]
SOUTH PORTSMOUTH (Greenup Co.): South Portsmouth, Friendship. As the name suggests, this village with an active post office is directly south of (that is, across the Ohio River from) the city of Portsmouth, Ohio with which its 500 residents identify economically and culturally. For the most part, it extends for over a mile along KY 10, below the Gen'l. U.S. Grant Bridge, and is 13 air miles northwest of Greenup. The first white settlement in what was to become Greenup Co. is said to have been located below the present town site, opposite the mouth of the Scioto River which was then some 2 miles below its present confluence with the Ohio River. The presence of a sizeable village of French traders and Shawnee Indians at this site was recorded by Christopher Gist in 1751 but it was gone by the time George Groghan referred to it in his journal in 1765. South Portsmouth was first called Springville for the many springs that issued forth from the foot of the nearby hills. One of these, Cooks Springs, gave its name to the first post office established by Thomas B. King on July 25, 1838. This was renamed Springsville in 1839 and in this name the developing community enjoyed considerable prosperity as a mid 19th century industrial town which was incorporated on March 3, 1876. The post office was discontinued in 1879, and another in the vicinity, established in 1886 as Lawson by Joshua R. Lawson, was renamed Springville the following year. The South Portsmouth name is said to have been applied by the C&O Railroad after the turn of the century and the post office's name was changed accordingly in 1905. A town called Beattyville, founded in 1849 by Reuben Thomson just below the Springville limits, is now part of South Portsmouth. [1] Biggs & Mackoy, 1951, pp. 112-3; [2] Biggs, SUPPLEMENT, 1962, p. 123
SOUTH SHORE (Greenup Co.): [Sooth Shawr] (Portsmouth). Across the Ohio River from Portsmouth, Ohio, some 11 air miles nwnw of Greenup, is a fairly extended community whose historic identities range from Springville or South Portsmouth (q.v.), Fullerton, McCall and Taylor post office, South Shore, Upper and Lower Kings Additions, Sand Hill, and Frost post office (q.v.). That section of this community w of the mouth of Tygarts Creek (encompassing Fullerton and the present South Shore incorporation) were a part of Josiah Morton's Revolutionary War grant which, before 1890, was only sparsely settlers by Fullertons, Warnocks, and Mortons from the Tygarts Valley. With the coming of the C&O Railroad and George D. Winn's ferry to Portsmouth in the 1890s, the area began to develop. Winn, petitioning for a post office in 1893, is said to have submitted 3 names to the postal authorities—his, Philip Thompson's, and the brothers, Harvey and Harrison Fullerton's. Fullerton [Fool/ər/tən] was chosen and, on July 21, Winn became its first postmaster. By the time Fullerton was incorporated (for only a brief time) in 1919 it had become a fairly thriving industrial and commercial town. Meanwhile, between Fullerton and Tygarts Creek, the Taylor Brickyard, started in 1895 by Clyde King, had become the major employer of the area's population. The Taylor name was applied to the railroad station located at the brickyard site. The McCall post office, established May 6, 1907 by Edward A. McCall, became Taylor post office on Jan. 16, 1930 and was renamed South Shore on Feb. 1, 1940. By this time, a several square mile area of the mouth of Tygarts, an old Indian battlefield and burial ground that had been the property of Thomas King, had come to be known as the Upper and Lower Kings Additions and Sand Hill. In Dec. 1957 the
eastern section of Fullerton and all the land almost to Tygarts Creek was incorporated as the 6th class city of South Shore. According to local historian, J. Paul Davis, the South Shore site was developed by James E. Hannah, a local realtor, around 1928, after the Grant Bridge to Portsmouth was completed, and was named by his wife, Hazel, for its location on the s shore of the river. On Oct. 4, 1957 the Fullerton and South Shore post offices were consolidated and in 1958 they became the single post office of South Shore. This office still serves the community which, for all intents, includes its present incorporation, the Kings Additions, and even Sand Hill to the e, recent attempts to annex which have failed. Its 1950 population estimate of 1530 is probably far too low for the rapidly growing area that helps supply the labor needs of brickyards, coal tipple and loading docks, and a hydrocarbon plant on the Kentucky side of the river as well as Portsmouth on the opposite shore. [(1) Biggs & Mackoy, 1951, Pp. 104-5, 163-4; (2) Biggs, Supplement, 1962, Pp. 113, 115, 122-3, 140; (3) The Savages, interview, 8/18/1977; (4) RUSSELL TIMES, 9/25/1942, P. 14:1-2, Sec. 3, P. 4:3; (5) G. Sam Piatt, "Yes, South Shore Really is in Greenup Co." ADI, 8/17/1980, P.47:1-6]
SOUTH UNION (Logan Co.): [South Union] (South Union). The site of the second of Kentucky's 2 famed Shakertowns (the first was at Pleasant Hill in Mercer Co.), at the junction of KY 73 and the L&N Railroad, on the Simpson Co. line, just s of US 68, and 11½ air miles e of Russellville. The Shakers, officially known as the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, arrived in this vicinity in 1807 and established their colony first as the Gasper Society, probably for the nearby river, and then as the South Union Society, for the Union Colony in Ohio. The still active South Union post office, opened on April 1, 1826 with David Smith, postmaster. Eventually the congregants acquired some 6000 acres and built several impressive Georgian style buildings as well as a depot and hotel when the L&N came through in 1860. The colony's decline began after the Civil War and it finally disbanded in 1922. A post office called Shakertown was in operation for a 5 month period in 1889 and on dissolution its papers were sent to South Union. The Benedictine Order bought the buildings and opened its St. Maur's Priory (now St. Mark's) here in 1949. In 1971 2 of the colony's original buildings and 3½ acres were purchased from the order with public funds and leased to a non profit group called Shakertown at South Union for the purpose of preserving and publicly exhibiting the unique Shaker way of life. Information made available by Shakertown Revisited, 1972.
SOUTH WILLIAMSON (Pike Co.): [South William/son] (Williamson).

A village with a 1970 population of 825, across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River from the city of Williamson, W.Va., which it refers; a mile below the mouth of Pond Creek and 17 air miles NE of Pikeville. It has always been served by the Williamson post office.
SPA (Logan Co.): [Spah] (Sharon Grove). A rural settlement on KY 106, 8 air miles nw of Russellville, whose now extinct post office was established Oct. 3, 1890 by Simeon W. Danks and named for the local sulphur springs which, as far as is known, were never commercialized. The office closed in 1909 and Claude Willcutt's O.K. Market and a Missionary Baptist Church remain of the community now served by the Lewisburg post office, 3½ road miles ne. [(1) May Belle Morton, interview, 11/6/1977; (2) Bill Cox, "Grass-Roots Voices..." LCJ, 11/8/1972, P. B1:1-6]
SPARKSVILLE (Adair Co.): (Gradyville). A hamlet centering at the junction of KY 61 and 768, 7 air miles SW of Columbia, whose now extinct post office was named for Charles W. Sparks who is said to have established it at Aug. 11, 1884. The area is now served by a branch of the Columbia post office.

SPARROW, (Anderson Co.) [Spaer/er] (Chaplin).
Extinct post office and homes on US/2, ½ mile from the Nelson County line and 14½ air miles wsw of Lawrenceburg. It is not known when this vicinity was settled but it was first called Wardsville for a local family and many persons still refer to it by this name. The post office was established as Sparrow on Jan. 15, 1883 with James B. Barnett, postmaster, to honor the many Sparrow families in the vicinity. So identified are these families with this area that the place has also been known as the Sparrows Nest. (Though spelled without a terminal "s" the name is often pronounced as if it had one). [Philip Spencer, interview, 8/4/1978] 1387
SPARTA (Gallatin and Owen intercounty feature): [Spahrt/3] (Sanders). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 170 residents, centering at the junction of KY 35 and Eagle Creek, 6½ air miles s of Warsaw and 9 air miles n-e of Owenton. Jacob Carlock and party from Virginia's Holston Valley settled around 1800 on the Owen Co. side of the creek. While in retrospect this is known as Old Sparta, it was first called Ross's Mill and then Brock's Station for David Ross, local grist mill operator who had arrived before 1805, and Granville Brock who built a log home there around 1818 and later took over the operation of Ross's mill. Another local grist mill called Sparta Mill was probably the source of the name by which the community was incorporated on Jan. 3, 1852 and the post office was established Feb. 19, 1853. Before the Civil War, this community (i.e. Old Sparta) had a number of local industries and was a rest stop for teamsters between Georgetown and the Ohio River. With the location of the Louisville Cincinnati & Lexington or "Short Line" (now L&N) Railroad on the Gallatin Co. side of Eagle Creek in 1869, the main section of the community shifted to Gallatin Co. and another post office was established there on Jan. 13, 1870 and called Sparta Station. The old Sparta post office closed in May 1870, and Sparta Station was renamed Sparta in 1881. The community on the Gallatin Co. side developed rapidly and soon had a stockyard, lumber yard, hotels, taverns, fertilizer and coal yards, shops and stores. (1) Gypsy M. Gray, Pp. 57-61; (2) C.N. Varble, "Early Days in Sparta" in Owen Co. Sesqui. Ed. of the NEWS-HERALD, 6/27-7/6/1969, n.p.; (3) Houchens, THE HIST. OF OWEN CO., KY. 1976, Pp. 371-72.
Spencer County. 193 sq. miles. Pop. 5,755. Seat: Taylorsville. Established in 1824 from parts of Nelson, Shelby, and Bullitt Co's. and named for Capt. Spear Spencer, a veteran of most of the post Revolutionary War Indian campaigns who was killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe (1811).
SPOON GROVE (Calloway Co.): [Spoon Grove] (Hico). A short lived village of the 1880s of which no sign remains save the nearby Holland Cemetery and some homes e. of KY. 94, 7 air miles ne of Murray. The village was named for Alden Spooner, an itinerant carpenter who, under contract, had built the local store in 1872 and several homes. By the time the post office was established as Spoon on June 1, 1883, the village had its store, tobacco factory, blacksmith shop, saloon and maybe a grist mill, all owned by John G. Holland and his father-in-law, Riley Nix. The year after the office closed in Aug. 1889, a Fulton, Ky. man named Bob Henry bought the store and possibly other village businesses and failing to make a commercial success of them, tore down the buildings and hauled the lumber off to Fulton. (1) Judy Maupin, "Spoon Grove", derived from an earlier article by Brown C. Tucker, based on interview with Kelsey Holland, a resident; MURRAY TIMES-LEDGER, 7/30/1977; (2) "Garrott's Galley" col. in MURRAY TIMES-LEDGER, 10/26/1977.
SPOTTSVILLE (Henderson Co.): [Spahhts/viHL] (Spottsville). A village with an active post office and some 500 residents on the w bank of the Green River, just s of US 60, and 7 air miles e of Henderson. A settlement here prior to 1830 was called Knights for either John or Isaac Knight, the earliest landowners. In 1822 Maj. Samuel Spotts acquired 1400 acres of local land to which, in 1829, he sent his nephews, John and George Spotts of Wilmington, Del. to build grist and saw mills. By the time these were in operation in 1830, the community had been renamed by John for his family allegedly to more effectively locate his mills. Within a short time the vicinity may also have been nicknamed Shanty for a number of quarrymen's shacks between the rock-bearing hills and the river. And, after Green River's Lock No. 1 was built, it was even briefly called The Locks. The Spottsville post office was established May 4, 1858 with Robert S. Eastin, postmaster. The town was laid off in 1860 and incorporated in 1871. In the late 19th century, residents began building on the hillsides and the town was more or less relocated there from the flats under the bluff. [Alice Cheaney McDaniel, ms. hist. of Spottsville, c1928, in the KHS Libr.]
SPOT SPRINGS (Estill Co.): [Spout Springs] (Clay City). A rural settlement with extinct post office on KY 82, ½ mile w of the Powell Co. line and 8 air miles n of Irvine. It was named for several local springs, the largest of which comes out of a cliff as a "large stream of very cold, never failing limestone water" long considered the best tasting water around. Travelers used to stop there to water their horses, and people still come to Laura and Sam Tuttle's farm where the spring is located to get a drink or haul away the water in barrels. The Spout Spring post office was established in the vicinity on Aug. 5, 1892 with John M. Elkin, postmaster, but 3 years later the 2 words were combined and the office was known as Spoutspring until it closed in 1937. The local store and school are also gone and the Tuttles and their neighbors are now on an Irvine rural route. [Kathryn Carter, ms. on the Place Names of Estill Co., 1978]
SPRINGFIELD (Washington Co.): [Springfield].

A 4th class city of some 2700 persons and the seat of Washington Co., on US 150 and KY 55, 45 air miles se of downtown Louisville. As the only seat of the first county established after Kentucky became a state in 1792, it was originally called Washington Court House. In Dec., 1793 the town itself was founded on a 50 acre site donated by General Matthew Walton, a Virginia-born surveyor and one of pioneer Kentucky's largest landowners, and named for the many area springs, some still in existence. The post office, established as Springfield Court House on April 9, 1796 with Isaac Lansdale, postmaster, is thus one of the oldest in the state while the court house, built in 1816, is the oldest in current use in Kentucky. [(1) Mary D. Kelly, interview, 8/10/1977; (2) Ibid. in Bi-Cent. ed. of the SPRINGFIELD SUN, 1/31/1974, passim]
SPRING GROVE (Union Co.): Spring Grove (Grove Center).

This hamlet on KY 56, 5 air miles w of Morganfield, was named for a spring in a nearby grove which supplied water for the family of Solomon Blue who may have settled there as early as 1803. The community grew up around a local coal mine opened in 1861 by James Stanfield, an Englishman. John W. Hall established the post office in his store on Nov. 16, 1876. The community's economic plans were adversely affected when the Ohio Valley (now Illinois Central Gulf) Railroad was routed through nearby Grove Center in 1886. The post office closed in 1906 and the area is now on a Morganfield rural route. [HIST. OF UNION CO., KY. 1886, P. 683]
SPRING HILL (Hickman Co.) [Spring Hill] (Clinton). This crossroads hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 288 and 1362, 4 air miles n of Clinton, was named for its site on a hill from which flowed a good spring. The post office established April 26, 1866 as Spring Hill with John T. Porter, postmaster, became Orion (sic) in 1878 and closed a year later. In 1887 Henry J. Lamkin had his post office of Trevor, established in 1881, renamed Spring Hill. This closed in 1905. The area is now on a Clinton rural route. [D. Johnson "Definition & Origin of Names in Hickman Co., Ky." ms. sent to Wm. G. Steel, 9/17/1923]
SPRING LICK (Grayson Co.): [Sprig Lick] (Spring Lick). For some 50 years a thriving business town and shipping point on the Illinois Central Railroad, 4\frac{1}{2} miles w of Caneyville and 13\frac{3}{4} air miles wsw of Leitchfield. This site was settled before 1850 and named for a nearby deer lick and an ever flowing spring from which residents secured fresh water. The Spring Lick post office was established April 28, 1871 by Alphonso G. Rowe soon after the railroad was built through. It was incorporated in 1881, and by the turn of the century it was enjoying considerable prosperity with its flour, grist, and saw mills, produce house, stockyards, hotel, and other businesses and some 250 residents. However, so dependent was the town on the railroad, since it is nearly a mile n of the present US 62, that the end of rail service occasioned the end of its economic viability. Only the post office is left to serve the 20 or so families that remain in the vicinity. (1) Mary Lou Beeler, "Communities" sect. of Bicent. Ed. of the LEITCHFIELD GAZETTE, c. 1976, P. 3:3; (2) Duvall Morrison, ibid., P. 12:1-3
SPRING STATION (Woodford Co.): [Spring Sta/shan] (Midway).

Little remains to mark the site of a busy freight station on the old Lexington & Ohio (now L&N) Railroad, where the tracks cross KY 1685, 3/4 mile s of I 64 and 5 1/2 air miles n of Versailles.

Settled early by families of Blackburns, Alexanders, and others, whose descendants still own much of the land there, a village may already have been in existence when the railroad came through in 1833. The post office was established May 6, 1856 as Spring Station with George Turner, postmaster, and the community may then have been called Big Spring Station. Station, post office, and community were named for a large spring that bubbled up in several places a short distance from the depot. From 1932 to 1947 the community was the headquarters of the Southern Pacific Railroad which had been attracted by the county's low tax rate. The post office closed in 1973.

(BUZZARD ROOST)

Sprout/(Nicholas Co.): [Sprout, Buzzard Rost] (Moorefield). Nothing remains of this one time hamlet with post office on Cassidy Creek and KY. 57, 7 air miles e of Carlisle, but several homes. Although the name is still officially Sprout, locally persons have always identified it as Buzzard Roost or simple (The) Roost. The post office was established as Buzzard Roost on March 12, 1852 with Andrew W. Shrout, postmaster, and was discontinued in 1861. According to tradition, a drummer passing through one day observed some of the local men sitting in a line on a whitewashed fence, all dressed up in their dark suits and hats, passing a jug. When he arrived at the next town he described what he had seen. Said he never did learn what the place was called but there were these fellers looking like a bunch of buzzards a-roosting on a fence. And that's how it is supposed to have gotten its name. On July 7, 1882 the post office was re-established as Sprout with Millard F. Fuller as postmaster. Shrout was the name that Andrew's brother, James had placed on his petition for a new post office but this had been misread in Washington as Sprout and the postal officials refused to change it. This office was discontinued in 1907. The Shrout name still identifies the local family but it was never used for the community. Residents now get their mail from Moorefield, 3½ road miles se.

(1) Roy L. Shannon, interview, 1/18/1979; (2) Perrin, 1882, P. 432}
SPURLINGTON (Taylor Co.): [Spurlington].

A once prosperous rural trade center and L&N Railroad station where the present KY 634 crosses the tracks, less than ½ mile from the Marion Co. line and 4 ½ air miles ne of Campbellsville. The now extinct post office, established Jan. 2, 1880, was named for the pioneer forebears of its first postmaster, John Spurling, Sr. At the county line is the famed Spurlington (railroad) Tunnel, long a tourist attraction, that's said to have been entirely hand dug through Muldraugh Hill in the 1870s. The vicinity is now on a Campbellsville rural route. (1) Betty Jane Gorin, interview, 10/18/1978; (2) Susan Burress, "Railroad History of Taylor Co. Recalled" THE NEWS-JOURN. BICENT. ED. Sec. 2, P. 7:1-6.
SQUB (Pulaski Co.); [Skwiib] (Billows). This recently closed post office .2 miles of KY 80, less than 2 miles from the Rockcastle Co. line, and 14 air miles ene of Somerset, was established Feb. 24, 1923 with Louis H. Cress, postmaster. While local citizens were considering what to do after several names had been rejected by the Post Office Department, Henry Whitaker, a young fellow whose nickname was "SQUB", arrived on the scene and inspired someone to suggest his name. It was submitted and accepted. [Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979]
SQUIRESVILLE (Owen Co.): [Skwah/yzvihl] (New Liberty). This post office in operation from 1871 to 1903, on KY 1982, 5 1/2 air miles w of Owenton, was named for the several aquires or magistrates said to have lived there at one time. In Kentucky one who has served in this capacity can use the title for the rest of his life. The area's farm families are now on an Owenton rural route. (Article on Owen County's smaller communities in the Bicent. ed. of THE OWENTON NEWS-HERALD, 7/4/1974, Pp. 10-11)
STACY FORK (Morgan Co.): [Sta/see Fawrk] (Cannel City).
A hamlet with an active post office at the junction of KY 191 and 844, on the e bank of Caney Creek, opposite and just below the mouth of Stacy Fork, 15 air miles s of West Liberty. The first post office to serve this area was Castle established about a mile n of Stacy Fork on March 21, 1896 and named for and by Goldman D. Castle, the first postmaster. The office closed in 1907 but was re-established in 1913 at the mouth of the creek for which it was named. Stacy Fork's first postmaster, Hezekiah Gullett, was also the agent at the Ohio & Kentucky Railroad's station at that point. The stream had been named for the many residents descended from pioneer Hugh Stacy. [Arthur C. Johnson, EARLY MORGAN CO. 1974, Pp. 70-1, 248]
STAFFORDSVILLE (Johnson Co.): (Staffordsville) (Paintsville). A village with an active post office and a 1970 population of 700, on Paint Creek and US 460, 1 mile w of its junction with US 23 and thus just nw of the Paintsville city limits. The post office was established July 14, 1882 as Frew with Millard F. Rule, postmaster. After Jessie Stafford became postmaster in 1893, its name was changed to honor the Stafford family which included John Frew Stafford. [Arthur Pope, interview, 3/28/1971]
STAMBAUGH (Johnson Co.): [Staem/boh] (Sitka). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 1559 at the mouth of Wells Branch of Toms Creek, 4½ air miles n of Paintsville. The post office was established Feb. 28, 1905 with Bessie L. Stambaugh, postmaster, and named for the descendants of Samuel and Philip Stambaugh, pioneer settlers of the vicinity. [C. Mitchell Hall, JENNY WILEY COUNTRY, Vol. 3, 1979, Pp. 852-3]90
STAMPING GROUND (Scott Co.): [Stamping Ground] A 6th class city with an active post office and some 400 residents on KY 227 and Locust Fork of North Elkhorn Creek, 6½ air miles nw of Georgetown. It has generally been assumed that large herds of buffalo, gathering at a salt spring here, trampled or stamped a considerable acreage of undergrowth and soil as they waited under the shade of the trees to taste the water. But Neal Hammon has offered another explanation: "as the animals shed their hair of their hindquarters, these portions became very sensitive to insect bites; for this reason they had recourse to rolling in mud or clay which forms a protective cover for several days. These stamping grounds or wallows would normally be found near water and on the established game trails. Here all the grass and underbrush would be trampled down, leaving a bare spot composing several acres." Three such "stamping grounds" were recorded in pioneer days but only this survives in the name of a community. A post office called Stamping Grounds (sic) was established at or near the spring on Oct. 1, 1816 with Alexander Bradford, postmaster, but was discontinued after only a few years. The town was laid out in 1817 and another post office, established perhaps in 1823 as Herridonsville, was renamed Stamping Ground in 1834, the year the town was incorporated. It was nearly destroyed by a tornado on April 3, 1974 but has since been rebuilt. [1] B.O. GAINES HIST. OF SCOTT. CO., 1904, P. 161; (2) Neal Hammon, "Hist'c. Lawsuits of the 18th Cent. Locating the Stamping Ground" REG. OF KHS, Vol. 69, 7/1971, Pp. 197-215; (3) ECHOES OF THE PAST, Womans Club of S.G., 1975, P. 340; (4) "Stubborn Town Just Keeps Bouncing Back" LEX. HER-LEAD. 4/8/1979, Pp. J1:2-5, 2:1-4, 5/1:2-3, 5/6:4-6.

A settlement that probably goes back only to the oil boom of the early 1920s and is now but a scattering of homes along KY 1036, a mile nw of the Leeco post office which has always served it, and 9 air miles n of Beattyville. It is named for the "large sandstone slab of several hundred tons which stands on end like a huge grave marker...on top of a mountain..."\(^{(2)}\) at the exact spot where Lee, Wolfe, and Powell Counties come together and 1 mile e of the Estill Co. line. The rock, which is at "the corner of a number of old surveys"\(^{(2)}\) was also "an ancient landmark mentioned in pioneer history as having some sort of superstitious awe for Indians."\(^{(3)}\) (1) Robt. S. Smallwood, Edit. Beattyville Enterprise, in a letter to L.C. Turner, Dist. Superv., the Am. Guide, WPA, London, Ky. 4/1936; (2) Caption for a photo in LEX. LEADER, 5/11/1961; (3) Nevyle Shackelford, interview, 7/8/1978
STANFORD (Lincoln Co.): [Stanford] (Stanford). A 5th class industrial city of some 2250 persons and the seat of Lincoln Co., on US 27 and 150, 72 air miles se of downtown Louisville. Less than a mile w of the court house is the site of the pioneer station of St. Asaph's, one of the first in Kentucky, which was built by Col. Benjamin Logan in 1776. It was thus later generally referred to as Logan's Fort. According to generally accepted accounts, a Welshman in Logan's party suggested the name of a 6th century Welsh saint on whose feast day, May 1st, 1775, they had arrived at this site. (The saint himself had assumed the name of a Biblical psalmist and the leader of King David's choirs). The first mention of Stanford by name occurred in an act of the Court of Quarter Sessions held for Lincoln Co. on May 16, 1786 authorizing the removal of the court to the town of Standford (sic) on lands conveyed to the court by Logan. The name is said to have been derived from that of the borough of Stamford in Lincolnshire, England. (This was spelled Stanford in the Domesday Book and was famed as the site of several meetings of English nobles in opposition to royal authority during the Middle Ages). There is no basis at all to the popular notion that the name was corrupted from Standing Fort alleged to have commemorated Logan's successful resistance to repeated Indian attacks. The Stanford post office was established April 1, 1798 with Joseph Welsh, postmaster. (1) Pat Rankin, "Stanford was Established by Logan..." LEX. LEADER, 6/30/1938, Part 3, p. 30:1-6; (2) J.W. Saunders in an article in the LCJ, c.1935 or '37, cited by Cyrus Edwards, STORIES OF EARLY DAYS, 1940, p. 303.
STANLEY (Daviess Co.): [Staen/lee] (Owensboro West). A village with an active post office, a fertilizer plant, and some 300 residents at the junction of US 60 and the L&N Railroad, 1 mile from the Ohio River and 6½ air miles wnw of Owensboro. A post office established as Loopeee in 1883 with Robert M. Hagan, postmaster, was moved to the site of and/or renamed Stanley on May 18, 1889 for Nat Stanley, an early settler. No one today knows anything about Loopeee. [Gecilia M. Laswell, "Towns and Villages of Daviess Co." WPA ms, 6/19/1936]
STANTON (Powell Co.): [Staen(t)/ən] (Stanton). A 4th class city of some 2,700 persons and the seat of Powell Co., just off the Mountain Parkway at KY 213 and 100 air miles ESE of downtown Louisville. On the old Virginia land grants this settlement was aptly recorded as Beaver Pond and the post office was established as such on July 7, 1849 with James M. Daniel, postmaster. When the community became the new county's seat in 1852, both it and the post office were renamed for Richard H. Stanton, Congressman (1849-1855) and later US Senator. 

(1) Larry M. Meadows, interview, 11/30/1977; (2) Herbert G. Profitt, WPA ms
STANVILLE (MARE CREEK) (Floyd Co.): [Staen/vol, Mis Kreek] (Harold).
A village with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 500, on US 23/460 and the e bank of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, just above (s of) the mouth of Mare Creek, and 8½ air miles se of Prestonsburg. On the site of a home built by pioneer Solomon Stratton from Montgomery Co., Va., this community was first called Mare Creek for the stream and by this name the post office was established Aug. 8, 1949 with Mrs. Mildred A. Hall, postmaster. It's been said that the stream was originally Marrow Creek, a name alleged to have been applied by the early Strattons for the large quantities of cracked bison marrowbones they had seen lying about its banks. From this was derived the tradition of the wandering Shawnees who had camped at the mouth having only buffalo bones to satisfy their hunger. They cracked them and consumed the marrow. Some years later, according to another account, James S. Layne, another pioneer settler of the area, located a strayed mare on the banks of the creek and, perhaps, Marrow Creek was thus easily corrupted to Mare. When, in 1960, residents objected to the rusticity of Mare Creek for their post office, they succeeded in getting the name changed to Stanville, honoring a local resident--former Floyd Co. sheriff and judge, Robert E. Stanley. [1] Henry P. Scalf, interviews, 4/21/1971, 5/16/1971; (2) Ibid., KLF, pp. 61, 116, 197, 1370
STAR (Carter Co.): [Stahr] (Rush). A settlement now centered around a consolidated school, store, and church on Star Creek (a branch of Williams Creek) and US60, ½ mile w of Kilgore and the Boyd Co. line and 6 air miles e of Grayson. This was once the site of a stone coal blast furnace built in 1848 by A. McCullough and the Lampton Bros. from Ohio and presumably named for their hopes that it would be the best or "star" of all the furnaces in the region. A post office was established somewhere in the vicinity on Jan. 24, 1848 and named Metcalfe Furnace with Samuel P. Williams, postmaster. It was renamed Star Furnace in 1850 but, in 1865, it was moved some 2 miles ne to Coalton (in Boyd Co.) while another Star Furnace post office opened in 1866 and closed two years later. Contemporary historians are unaware of any Metcalfe Furnace as such in the area or that the Star Furnace was ever called that. Star's last blast occurred in 1874 and nothing remains of the furnace. The creek, which may first have been called Rachel Creek, was named for the furnace. [1] CARTER CO. HIST. 1838-1976, Pp. 39-40; [2] Christine McGlone, interview, 11/18/1977; [3] WJW, letter to me, 3/8/1971.
STARK (Elliott Co.): Stark (Ault). A community extending for over 2 miles along KY 649 on a ridge between Big and Little Caney Creeks. At one extreme is Binion's store, 5 1/2 air miles nw of Sandy Hook, which houses the active post office; at the other is the local Methodist church. In the middle are the buildings of one of the most active community centers in Kentucky, a multi-funded grassroots operation which, for some years, has attracted national attention. Though the post office was only established June 30, 1890 with James M. Porter, postmaster, the community it serves is one of the oldest in the county and is said to have been named by its earliest residents for the Revolutionary War hero, Gen'l. John Stark with whom their fathers had served. Built in 1823, the old family home of the Elliotts, for whom the county was named, still stands near the Methodist church. The community may also have been called Egypt in its early years for area residents would come to the local store for their grain.

STATION CAMP (Estill Co.): [Staˈʃən Kaemp] (Irvine). Station Camp Creek, which joins the Kentucky River opposite Irvine, [the Estill Co. seat], gave its name to the community and now extinct post office established March 27, 1828 by James Scrivner on the present KY 594, [2½ air] miles s of Irvine. At or near the site of a Shawnee Indian camping ground and trading post called Ah-wah-nee (deep grassy place), this is one of the oldest communities in the county. In 1769 Daniel Boone was the first of many pioneers to stay here enroute to the Bluegrass, and the creek, 400 yards e, may have been named by him. The post office was discontinued in 1843, re-established in 1878 by John Wilson, and closed for good in 1969. [Local residents are now on an Irvine rural route](1) Kathryn Carter, ms. on Place Names of Estill Co., 1978; (2) Hallie Tipton Johnstone, HIST. OF ESTILL CO. 1974, P. 4

116, 165
STEARNs (McCreary Co.): [St3nz] (Whitley City). Until recently this town with an active post office and a 1970 population of 950, 1 mile w of the new route of US 27 and 1 mile s of Whitley City, was the wholly owned company town and headquarters of the Stearns Coal and Lumber Co. and a major shipping point on the Southern Railway for area timber and coal. The site is said to have been settled in 1840 by Riley and Bailey Sellers and was first called Hemlock probably for the local trees. In 1902 it assumed the name of Justus S. Stearns of Ludington, Mich. who founded both the town and the company that year. From the establishment of the Stearns post office on Dec. 29, 1902 till the early 1950s, the town was the center of a vast empire of some 200,000 acres of timber and coal lands, mostly in McCreary Co. but also in adjacent Kentucky and Tennessee counties. The first electrically powered sawmill in the U.S., completed here in 1903, gave rise to the largest timber processing operation in Kentucky. By 1929 a million tons of coal a year were being shipped from this point. After 1960 the firm's local holdings were sold to the town's residents and private utility companies, and its coal operations are now owned by the Knoxville-based Blue Diamond Coal Co. The Hemlock name has long been preserved in the company-controlled Kentucky and Tennessee Railway freight facilities and repair depot in town. (1) "Stearns Builds Empire of Coal and Lumber..." McCREARY CO. RECORD, 7/3/62, pp. 1:7-8, 6:7-8; (2) Dr. Frank C. Thomas, letters to me, 1/29/79, 8/7/1980; (3) Elmer C. Sulzer, GHOST RR OF KY., 1967, pp. 212-13, 220, 223; (4) L.E. Perry, McCREARY CONQUEST, 1979, pp. 14-5 174, 208, 175-76 116-17, 116-17.
STEDMANTOWN (Franklin Co.): [Stedman-town] (Frankfort East). A few crumbling walls are all that mark the site of a once thriving paper mill town on Elkhorn Creek, at the edge of the Indian Hills section of Frankfort. In 1834 the brothers Ebenezer and Samuel Stedman from Georgetown, Ky. bought Amos Kendall's mill (which the future Postmaster of the future Postmaster-General had built in 1823) and re-established it as a paper mill. Within a few years they had located a village there for their employees and called it Stedmanville in which name a post office was in operation from 1855 to 1857. Mill and village flourished with the production of a high grade linen paper that supplied the needs of the official state printers and a number of newspapers. The operation ended after the Civil War. The Stedmans' property was sold to an employee, James Martin, in 1875, and his son, Samuel, continued to run the local grist mill. By this time residents began referring to the place as Stedmantown. Around 1890 Martin's mill closed after a heavy flood washed away the dam and soon most of the homes were torn down. (1) Mrs. M.C. Darnell, "Church Family Prominent in Early Days at Stedmantown" THE STATE JOURNAL, 5/12/1960, P. 9:2-8; (2) Emma Jett Darnell, FILLING THE CHINKS, 1966, P. 43.
STEFF (Grayson Co.): [Stehf] (Spring Lick). This hamlet with an active post office on US-62, just n of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, 1 mile from the Ohio Co. line and 16½ air miles wsw of Leitchfield, was first called Goffs Crossing [Gahfs Kraws/ihn] for a family that had settled there about the time the railroad was built through in 1870. The post office of Goff was established Aug. 8, 1879 with Gideon T. Bunch, postmaster, but was discontinued in April of the following year. On March 13, 1918 Romey Payton established the Staff post office at this site, and by this name, that of another local family, it is still known. Though a BGN decision in 1967 approved Staff over Goff(s) (Crossing) as the community's name, local people still use both names interchangeably. [Wm. Hughes, interview, 9/28/1977]
STELLA (Calloway Co.): [Stehl/ə] (Kirksey). This hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 121 and 299, 4 air miles wnw of Murray, may be traced back at least to the 1840s when it was first called Goshen [goh/shan] for the local Methodist church. The post office established Feb. 2, 1895 with Robert E. Dodd, postmaster, was named Stella for either the youngest daughter of a Mr. Scarborough who donated the land for it (she later married Turner Venable) or the daughter of a Mr. Waterfield, a local storekeeper. While Stella is the official and generally recognized name for the community, many oldtimers still refer to it as Goshen as the church continues to bear this name. The post office closed in 1904 and the area is now on a Murray rural route. [1] Lochie B. Hart, "Origin of Names of the Towns in Calloway" HIST. OF CALLOWAY CO., 1931, n.p.; (2) Brown C. Tucker, interview, 8/4/1977.
STEELA (Magoffin Co.): [Stehl/2] (Seitz). An active post office at the mouth of Cherry Orchard Branch of Cow Creek, 3/4 mile s of the Mountain Parkway and 4 1/2 air miles w of Salyersville. It was established Nov. 3, 1910 by Jim Adams who named it for his daughter Stella, now a Salyersville resident and the widow of J. Fréd Reed. (1) Connie Wireman, interview, 4/20/1979; (2) Mrs. Lonnie Dunn, letter to me, 1/23/1969.
STEPHENSBURG (Hardin Co.): [Steevanz/bergh] (Summit). Stephensburg and Old Stephensburg, ½ mile apart and 8 air miles sw of Elizabeth-town, comprise one community with some 200 residents. Old Stephensburg is on US 62 and includes the active post office, stores, and one of the county's 5 high schools. Stephensburg, per se', is ½ mile n and has been a station on the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad. The post office, established as Stevensburg Dec. 23, 1829, was probably named by and for its first postmaster, Stephen Southern. This obvious spelling error was later corrected as Stephensburg and, in 1893, as Stephensburg. [Mrs. T.D. Winstead, interview, 8/23/1978]
STEPHENSSPORT (Breckinridge Co.): [Stee/fänz/pawrt] (Rome).

Several stores and a post office are all that remain of a once prosperous Ohio River port at the mouth of Sinking Creek, 9 air miles nmnw of Hardinsburg. Probably settled before 1800, the town was founded on part of the 94,000 acre Revolutionary War grant to Richard Stephens that was later owned by his son, Daniel J. and laid out in 1803. At the time it was incorporated in 1825, in which year its post office was established, it had a population of 160. Historians disagree on whether the place was named for Richard or Daniel J. Postmaster Lewis Roff's brief attempt to change the name of the office to Roff in Sept. 1882 met with local opposition and the original name was reinstated the following month. A station was opened on the Louisville Henderson & St. Louis (now L&N) Railroad in 1888. Two disastrous fires and the 1937 Ohio River flood reduced the town to village status and only 135 persons were listed in the 1970 Census. (1) Donald Dodson, ms. "Brief Hist. of Stephensport from 1803 to the Present" 1/4/1953 and reprinted in BRECK. CO. HERALD-NEWS, anni. ed. 7/4/1976; (2) Lin Bowling, "Hist. of Breck. Co. Postoffices" BRECK. CO. HERALD-NEWS, 7/24/1975.
STEUBENVILLE (Wayne Co.): [Stu/ben/vi/hl, Stvu/ben/vi/hl, Stvü/ben/vi/l] (Mill Springs). A hamlet centering at the active post office in Richardson's Store, on old KY 90, ½ mile sw of its junction with KY 1808, and 7 air miles ne of Monticello. The community is said to have been settled before 1800 by Revolutionary War veterans and named for Baron Friederich von Steuben (1730-1794), the Prussian trainer of General Washington's troops. The first post office to serve the vicinity was established as Oak Forest on July 16, 1842, with Stephen Scott, postmaster, at a site probably just s of the Gap of the Ridge, a little over a mile ne of its present location. The office was probably moved when its name was changed to Steubenville in 1851 as Charles H. Buster became postmaster. It closed in 1854 and was re-established in 1871 with Joseph A. Bohon, postmaster. The community may also have been called Pleasant Grove, the name of the local church until 1894 when it became the Steubenville Baptist Church. [1] Garnet Walker, interview, 7/16/1972; [2] Lynnie A. White, interview, 8/6/1974.
STITHTON (Hardin Co.): [Stith/tan] (Ft. Knox). A prosperous 19th century trade center and Illinois Central Railroad shipping point now wholly within the built up section of Fort Knox (q.v.), centered at the principal Ft. Knox traffic circle, some 12 air miles nnnw of Elizabethtown. In the vicinity of a stage coach stop on the old Louisville & Nashville Turnpike (late the Dixie Highway and now US 31w), the Illinois Central built a station in 1874. On August 19 of that year, a post office was established and named Stithton for either Thomas Stith, a local resident who had served in the Mexican War, or the family of Milton Stith who had settled there soon after his purchase of 1000 acres in that vicinity in 1859. The village that grew up around the station and post office had a peak population of some 400 and one of the largest roller mills in Kentucky before the turn of the century. In 1918 Camp Knox (which later became Fort Knox) was established and immediately acquired the Stithton site. Nearly all of the buildings were razed (St. Patrick's Chapel, built in 1831, and now a non-denominational chapel for Ft. Knox personnel may be the only Stithton structure still standing). Many of the residents moved a short distance away and created a New Stithton only to be forced to move a second time when the military installation extended its boundaries in 1942. The Stithton post office was officially renamed Camp Knox on May 15, 1925. [(1) Mrs. T.D. Winstead, interview, 8/23/1978; (2) McClure, 1979, p. 210]
STONE (Pike Co.): Stohn (Belfry). One of a string of coal towns extending up Pond Creek from Williamson, W.Va., this community with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 700 is about a mile south of the junction of US 119 and KY 199 at Huddy and 13 1/2 air miles northeast of Pikeville. It may have been named for E.L. Stone, the President of the Borderland Mines with headquarters in Borderland, W.Va. (c.1904). The post office was established Oct. 17, 1912 with Phare Osburn, postmaster. [Rept. of Inspector of Mines of Ky., 1905, p. 161]
STOP (Wayne Co.): (Stahp) (Parnel). Only the church and some homes remain of a hamlet centered at a store and post office on KY 1546, .3 of a mile w of its junction with KY 834, 3.2 miles n of KY 90 at Susie, and 6 air miles w of Monticello.

No one really knows how the post office, established Dec. 17, 1910 with John F. Upchurch, postmaster, got its name. Some say this was the end of the local mail route, or that the road stopped there. According to one published account, some visitors, asked by Mr. Upchurch for help in naming the post office, couldn't decide and were about to leave when he called to them to "Stop! Let's talk about it some more." The office closed in 1933 and the area is now on a Monticello rural route.

Some recent maps err in referring to this community as Ramsey Island for this name is locally applied to a fairly prosperous farming area within a 6 mile loop made by KY 1546. This area was once owned by related families of Ramseys whose descendants still live there. As expected, the STOP name has inspired a number of anecdotes like the one about the man passing through who asked the name of the local post office. "STOP", he was told. "I cant stop," he said, "I'm in a hurry to make Cabell (a nearby hamlet) by sundown." (1) Obie Ramsey, interview, 7/12/1975; (2) Charley Ragan, interview, 11/3/1974; (3) Sonja Foley, "STOP, Kentucky" SPRITE & BUGLE, 6/25/1972, P. 9
STOPOVER (Pike Co.):[Stahp/oh/var] (Majestic). A coal mining community with an active post office on Turkey Creek (of Knox Creek), at the junction of KY 194 and 2062, 22 air miles e of Pikeville. The post office was established in 1949 by S.H. Blankenship and named for the fact that travelers would often stop over here to seek directions to the area's mines. [Leonard Roberts] 1/576
STRAIGHT CREEK (Bell Co.); [Strat Kreek] (Pineville). A coal town extending e for over 1 1/2 miles along KY 221 from its junction with KY 66, at the forks of the creek for which it was named, and less than 1 air mile ene of Pineville. One of the earliest coal mining operations in SE Kentucky was located here and much coal over the years was loaded onto L&N Railroad cars at the local station. The Straight Creek post office has been in operation since March 8, 1900. The creek which heads in Harlan Co. and joins the Cumberland River at Pineville, is aptly named. [Edward S. Wilson, taped interview, 11/27/1978]
STRAWBERRY (Pulaski Co.): strawberry (Somerset). This extinct post office in Waddle Hollow (KY 769), 3½ air miles southeast of Somerset, was established April 24, 1900 with William E. Kelly, postmaster, and named for the many local strawberry patches. [Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979]
STRINGTOWN (Anderson Co.): STRINGTOWN (Lawrenceburg). A community of homes and stores strung out for about 1½ miles along US 127, from its junction with the Southern Railway tracks, ¼ mile s. of Lawrenceburg. It may have been settled before 1800 and has borne this name alone for as long as anyone can remember. It never had its own post office and its 300 residents today are on a Lawrenceburg mail route. (Philip Spencer, interview, 8/4/1978)
STRINGTOWN (Boone Co.): [String-town] (Burlington). An apparently aptly named residential community strung out along KY 8, on the s bank of the Ohio River, 5 air miles ne of Burlington. Though modern historians assume the name was derived from John Uri Lloyd's novel Stringtown on the Pike about nearby Florence (q.v.), a community called Stringtown had a regular news column in the (Covington) Daily Commonwealth in 1881, 19 years before the novel was published. Stringtown never had a post office and mail is now secured from the Hebron post office, 4 road miles sw.
STRINGTOWN (Magoffin Co.): [STRINGTOWN] (Salyersville No. 14). KY 40
A community of homes strung out on both sides of Old US 460 in a roughly NE direction from near the Salyersville city limits to the mouth of Twentytwo Miles Branch of State Road Fork (of Licking River). It has always been served by the Salyersville post office. [Connie Wireman, interview, 4/20/1979]
STRINGTOWN (Mercer Co.): [Stringtown] (Harrodsburg). A suburban community strung along US 68 for about 1/2 mile from a point less than 1/2 mile NE of Harrodsburg. The Counter post office, in operation from Jan. 5 to May 14, 1904, was allegedly so-named because the office was merely a counter in John D. Royalty's store. It was much later that the Stringtown name came to officially identify this community. [Rebecca Conover, interview, 4/21/1978]
STRUNK (McCrary Co.): (Struhk) (Whitley City, Winfield).
A hamlet with an active post office at the junction of old
US 27 and KY 1470, 2.4 miles n of the Tennessee line and
6½ air miles sse of Whitley City. The post office was
established as Strunks Lane on Feb. 18, 1892 with James
H. Pemberton, postmaster, and probably named for George W.
Strunk who owned the local store and mine. In 1894 the
post office became merely Strunk. The Southern Railway sta-
tion in that immediate vicinity was called Silerville, and
this had its own post office between 1907 and 1915 when its
papers were transferred to Strunk. The Strunk and Silerville
names may have been used interchangeably to identify the same
community. (1) J.C. Chitwood, interview, 6/22/1978; (2)
STURGIS (Union Co.): Sturgis, Dekoven). A 4th class industrial city with an active post office and some 2100 residents on US 60/641, a short distance from the Tradewater River, which separates Union Co. from Crittenden Co., and 9 air miles ssw of Morganfield. The town was established in 1886 by the Cumberland Iron and Land Co. as the center of its developing coal mining operations. It is said by some to have been named for Samuel P. Sturgis from which the town site had been acquired. Others suggest that it had been named by Col. Jordan Giles, the resident manager of the Cumberland Iron and Land Co., for Samuel's sister, Alida Livingston Sturgis, the wife of Dr. P.G. Kelsey, President and General Manager of the Ohio Valley Railroad Co., for "she had been kind to him at the time of his wife's death in Louisville and because, for many years, she and Dr. Kelsey had made him a welcome guest in their home." The post office was established Feb. 17, 1888 with Stephen C. Hammack, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1890. In recent years Sturgis extended its s boundary to include the old settlement of Buffalo City that had earlier been called Buffalo Lick and Crossroads and which dated back to around 1860. It has also expanded on the w to include the late 19th century mill town and Tradewater shipping port of Commercial Point, now a thickly settled residential area of Grangertown.}

References:
SUBLETT (Magoffin Co.): [Suhb/let] (Salyersville South). A hamlet with some 150 residents whose active post office is a mile up KY 1635 and Oakley Creek, a branch of Licking River, 5 air miles s. of Salyersville. It was established May 20, 1899 with Jasper Owens, postmaster, and was probably named for the family of David D. Sublett, a Bath Co. native who arrived in Salyersville sometime after 1861 and became a prominent Salyersville attorney and State Representative.

SUBLIMITY CITY (Laurel Co.): [Səˈblɪmɪti ˈsər/ət/əe 'Sih/teɪ] (Lily).

This community on KY 1006, 1½ miles s of London, was established in 1937 as a New Deal experiment called Sublimity Forest Community. This was a planned community on 578 acres purchased by the Federal Government and divided into 66 subsistence homesites ranging from 2.3 to 26 acres each for a selected number of area farm families who could be taught modern farming practices "under controlled conditions". Financed by the Resettlement Administration, the homes were rented by the U.S. Forest Service to their occupants and their maintenance was financed solely through rentals. The name was derived from that given to the springs on the Rockcastle River by Dr. Christopher Columbus Graham at which he established a grist and saw mill as well as a famous 19th century watering place. It may be assumed that the springs had been so named by Graham because the scenery there was so sublime. U.S. Government involvement in the community ended in 1945 and the homes were acquired by their owners.

By 1970 the houses were still standing but none were owned or occupied by any of their original tenants. (1) Russell Dyche, "Sublimity Forest Community of 66 Model Homes and Small Farms in Laurel County, Ky." Laurel Co. Info. Series No. issued by the London SENTINEL ECHO, from the S.E., 11/26/1942; (2) Robt. F. Collins, A HIST. OF THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST (1770-1970), Pp. 219-24; (3) Logan Ewell, interview, 4/29/1972
SUDITH (Menifee Co.): Sū/ðθθ/ (Olympia). An active post office on KY 36, about 1½ miles from the Bath Co. line and 3½ air miles n of Frenchburg. The post office was established as Carrington on May 21, 1890 with Hiram B. Armitage, postmaster, and named for the nearby rock which had been named for John Carrington, its pre-Civil War owner, who had operated a successful tannery there. In 1904 postmaster Charles F. Craig renamed the office Sūdith for a prominent area family, one of whose members was then a state legislator. For many years the office was at the point where KY 36 crosses Salt Lick Creek, about a mile n of its present site. [Geneva Thompson, ms. for Geo. Boswell, MSU, c1965] 920
SUGAR GROVE (Butler Co.): [Shōogh/ər Ghrohv] (Sugar Grove).

A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 1083, less than 1½ miles from the Warren Co. line and 9 air miles s of Morgantown. The post office was established Jan. 26, 1832 as Locust Forest presumably for the locust trees in the vicinity, and renamed Sugar Grove in 1851 for the large sugar camp in the local grove of sugar maples. The area is now on a Morgantown rural route. [GREEN RIVER REP. 8/31/1950, P. 1:7-8]
SULLIVAN (Union Co.): [Suhl/ə/van] (Blackford, Sturgis). A village with an active post office and some 250 residents, centering at the junction of US 60/641 and KY. 109 and 141, a mile from the Webster Co. line and 12 air miles s of Morganfield. In 1882 John F. Quirey and a Mr. McGraw deeded the right of way to the Ohio Valley (now Illinois Central Gulf) Railroad which reached the site in 1887 and called the local station Quirey. On Aug. 6, 1887 Mr. Quirey established the post office there which he named for A. M. "Mike" Sullivan, who had begun to develop a recently acquired timber acreage in the area, and his brother, Frank, the owner of the local store. The town developed into a successful farm trade center and now boasts several attractive recreational facilities serving a 3 county area. [UNION CO. PAST & PRESENT, WPA KY. Writers Proj., 1941, Pp. 181-3] 2.8
SULPHUR (Henry Co.): Sulphur (Smithfield). A village with an active post office centering at the junction of KY 157 and 1606, on the Little Kentucky River, less than 1/2 mile from the Trimble Co. line and 6 1/2 air miles nw of New Castle. First called Abbotsford for Marion and Wash Abbott, early settlers, and renamed for the local sulphur springs, the village grew up around the depot built for the Louisville Cincinnati & Lexington (or Short Line, later L&N) Railroad on land donated by Thomas H. Hancock in 1867. The post office was established as Sulphur Fork (for White Sulphur Fork, a nearby branch of the Little Kentucky) on Aug. 24, 1869 with Hancock as the first postmaster. It became Sulphur Station in 1880 and Sulphur in 1882. By the end of the 19th century the town, which was incorporated in 1890, had become a fairly prosperous rail shipping point.

(1) Drane, HIST. OF HENRY CO. 1948, P. 70; (2) Ashley Chilton, interview, 3/26/1979
SULPHUR LICK (Monroe Co.): [Suhl/fer Lick] (Sulphur Lick). A hamlet on KY 839 and 678, 7 air miles n of Tompkinsville, on a site settled around 1800 by Thomas White and George Keys. In pre-settlement times, buffalo and deer would come to lick the salt and sulphur from the rocks along the bed of Sulphur (now Skaggs) Creek, a branch of the Barren River. The healing properties of a nearby sulphur spring later attracted human visitors. A Sulphur Lick post office was in operation from 1850 to 1952 and the community is now on a Tompkinsville rural route. ["Sulphur Lick Hist. Told by Women of the Community" in 50th anni. ed. of the TOMPKINSVILLE NEWS, 10/28/1954, Sec. 7, P. 8:1-2] 765
SULPHUR SPRINGS (Ohio Co.): [Suhlfür Springz] (Dundee). The site of a turn-of-the-century health resort established around both fresh water and white sulphur springs in the vicinity of the present KY 69, 8 air miles ne of Hartford. The post office of Hines Mills, established in 1846 at what is now Dundee (q.v.), 1½ miles n., was moved here and renamed on March 26, 1872 with Jeremiah B. Cannon, postmaster. It was discontinued in 1907. Several families still live on a side road just s of the highway. [Harry D. Tinsley, interview, 8/25/1978]
SULPHUR WELL (Metcalfe Co.): [Suhl/for Wehl] (Sulphur Well). A hamlet with extinct post office at the point where KY 70 crosses the South Fork of the Little Barren River, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) air miles n of Edmonton. Shortly before the Civil War, while drilling for salt, Ezekiel Neal discovered instead an artesian well of sulphur water with a high mineral content. Its evident medicinal value soon led to the establishment of a watering place which attracted summer visitors from all over Kentucky. The village grew up around the hotels, and a post office was started on July 30, 1879 with Thomas M. Quesenberry, postmaster. The well has flowed continuously since its discovery and may still be in use. The area's postal needs are now served by a rural branch of the Edmonton post office. [HIST. OF METCALFE CO. prepared by the Wolf Creek Dam Homemakers District, Metcalfe Co., n.d. (c.1949), n.p.]}
SULPHUR WELL (Jessamine Co.): [Suhl/ər wehl] (Little Hickman). This prosperous 19th century village on the present KY 39, 2 air miles southwest of Nicholasville, was settled by the Rev. John Walters, a Baptist preacher, in the early 19th century and later named for a large well of black sulphur water whose medicinal benefits attracted many persons. The well was accidentally discovered while digging for a supply of drinking water, some time before April 7, 1852 when William W. Newland established the Sulphur Well post office. This office was discontinued in 1869 and re-established June 15, 1881 as Ambrose for the postmaster, Ambrose Cobb, as the Sulphur Well name had recently been applied to a new office in Metcalfe Co. Ambrose closed in 1904 and the community, now consisting of Briener's grocery, a Christian church, and several homes, is on a Nicholasville rural route. 

(1) Bennett H. Young, A HIST. OF JESS. CO. 1898, p. 181; (2) Newton Davis, interview, 7/15/1978.
SUMMER SHADE (Metcalfe Co.): (Summer Shade). A village with an active post office and some 250 residents, extending for over a mile along KY 90, e from a point about 1½ miles from the Barren Co. line, and 7 air miles sw of Edmonton. On June 21, 1862 store-keeper Ezekiel Witty established the post office as Glover's Creek for the nearby stream which had earlier been named for a local family. In 1876 the community was incorporated as Summer Shade for the local shade trees, and 2 years later, that name was also applied to the post office by then postmaster Wm. M. Riggs. [HIST. OF MET. CO. prepared by the Wolf Creek Dam Homemakers, Metcalfe Co., n.d. (c1949), n.p.]
SUMMERSVILLE (Green Co.): [Suhr/erz/vihl] (Summersville). Some 400 persons enjoy the postal, trade, and other services of this village centering at the junction of KY 61 and 323, 4 air miles nmn of Greensburg. It was laid out on 75 acres of John Emerson's land and established as Somersville in 1817 near the site of the pioneer Scaggs Station that is said to have been founded by James Scaggs in 1781. On or before Sept. 12, 1828, William Mudd started the local post office as Summersville and with this spelling the community was incorporated in 1839. In 1865 the office was moved to nearby Allendale (q.v.) after which, on March 9, 1866, Samuel Bennett established a second Summersville post office at or near the site. It was named for a local family long since departed from the area. [(1) Elizabeth Hodges ms. hist. of Green Co., in the Green Co. P.L., n.d.; (2) Sam Moore, interview, 7/20/1978; (3) ACTS, 1817, Pp. 302-4]
SUMMIT (Boyd Co.): [Summit] (Ashland). This fast growing suburban community centering on KY 716, between US 60 and KY 5, 1½ air miles sw of the Ashland city limits and 4½ air miles w of Catlettsburg, the county seat, was named for its location on an elevation traversed by the C&O Railroad tracks. The Ashland post office has always provided mail service. [Evelyn Scyphers Jackson, interview, 5/6/1977]
SUNFISH (Edmonson Co.): Sunnfish (Bee Spring, Ready). An active post office and store at the junction of KY. 187 and 238, 8 1/2 air miles NW of Brownsville. The post office was established June 27, 1856 by William Bush and named for the nearby Sunfish Creek which was likely named for the sunfish which inhabited it. Yet, wrote Lancie Meredith, "it has been said that the fish in this creek on occasion come very near the top of the water, thus giving the appearance of 'sunning' themselves. From this the name Sunfish evolved." [9] Lancie Meredith, ms. on the pn of Edmonson Co., 1972 (2) Mrs. Bertha Skaggs, letter to me, 5/13/1979
SUNNYBROOK (Wayne Co.): [Suhn/ee/brōok] (Powersburg).

A hamlet with an active post office centering at Bertram's store on KY 200, at the mouth of Bertram Hollow on Carpenter Fork of Otter Creek, 12½ air miles ssw of Monticello. The post office was established in Carter D. Dalton's store on July 21, 1887 with Dalton as first postmaster and named for the perceived sunshine on the water of the two streams that come together at this point. The important Sunnybrook Oil Formation was named for this community in 1910 when 8 wells were sunk on Dalton's farm. [Robert & Flora Bertram, interview, 8/11/1975]
SUNRISE (Harrison Co.): A hamlet with an extinct post office on KY 1284, 10 air miles n of Cynthiana. According to tradition, the first name, Pughville—for a local family—was not considered an acceptable name for the post office. But when the residents couldn’t decide on one, a postal official on the scene proceeded to name it himself for "the prettiest sunrise I ever saw". James P. Hill became the first postmaster of Sunrise on May 22, 1889. Now a couple of stores and a church serve about 100 persons on a Cynthiana rural route. [ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNI. OF HARRISON CO. 1794-1969, 1969, P. 35] 158
SUNSHINE (Greenup Co.): [Suhn/sheyen] (Portsmouth). A community of some 450 persons on the w side of Tygarts Creek and KY 7, at the mouth of Lower White Oak Creek, and 10½ air miles nw of Greenup. The first settlers of this vicinity may have been the Gammon family from Virginia who are said to have arrived there as early as 1799. Their descendants and others engaged in charcoal production and timbering. Some say the settlement was named by the Indians for its location on their inland route from the Ohio Valley but others have suggested that it was named for a school built in 1868 some 400 yards n of the site of the present consolidated school. It never had its own post office and mail service is now provided by the South Shore post office 1 mile nw. [(1) Lucille Waynard, interview, 8/18/1977; (2) THE RUSSELL TIMES, 9/25/1942, Sec. 4, P. 3:2]
SUTHERLAND (Daviess Co.): A rural settlement with extinct post office at the junction of KY. 298 and the I&N Railroad, ½ mile e of US 431 and 4 air miles s of Owensboro. The post office, established Oct. 28, 1891 with Alva C. Leach, postmaster, was named for Arch Sutherland, large landowner and pioneer settler. The local store is gone and only a consolidated graded school serves the community which depends on Utica, 5½ road miles s, for its mail.

[Gecelia M. Laswell, "Towns and Vill. of D. Co." WPA ms, 6/19/1936]
SWAMP BRANCH (Johnson Co.): [Swahmp Braench] (Ivyton). This active post office on KY 825, at the mouth of Swamp Branch of Jennys Creek, 6 air miles SW of Paintsville, was established Dec. 22, 1923 with Crate Rice, postmaster, and named for the aptly-named stream. [J.K. Wells, interview, 8/30/1980]
SWAMPTON (Magoffin Co.): [Swahmp/ton] (Salyersville South, Ivyton). A community extending along KY 7 for nearly 2 miles from the post office site, 6 air miles sse of Salyersville to the old school building. William Allen, the first postmaster, had a store at the mouth of Big Half Mountain Creek when the post office was established there on Dec. 20, 1887. Later it was moved a short distance down the road to the site it occupied until it closed in 1978. The name was most likely derived from the swampy condition of the Licking River bottoms there. The area is now on a Salyersville rural route. (1) Connie Wireman, interview, 4/20/1979; (2) Austin Wireman, ibid.
SWEDEN (Edmonson Co.): [Swee/dan] (Bee Spring, Brownsville). A village extending for about ½ mile along KY 259, 4 air miles n of Brownsville. This was founded and named by Larkin J. Proctor, a Glasgow attorney and land developer, as part of a scheme to promote the county's economic development. In 1883 he arranged for several families of Swedish immigrants then living in the Chicago area to move to this site. The post office of New Sweden, established here Dec. 28, 1892 with Bradley Musick, postmaster, was changed to Sweden in 1894 and by this name the post office in Ernest Lane's general store still serves over 100 local residents and their rural neighbors. No one has ever been able to explain this curious spelling. Some 8 miles e. on KY 1352, are the remains of another Swedish settlement established by Proctor and called Stockholm [Stahk/hohm] whose post office, in this name, operated from July 3, 1882 to Nov. 15, 1913. (1) Chas. E. Whittle, "Sketches in Edmonson Co. Hist.--Flashlights in Folklore" serialized in EDMONSON CO. NEWS, ch. 9, 10/6/1955; (2) Lyn Allison Yeager, "Swedish Immigrants Pleased in Rugged Ky. Hill Country" TRI-STATE TRADER, 6/30/1973, P. 18
SWEET OWEN (Owen Co.): [Sweet Oh/en] (Owenton). A hamlet now at the junction of KY 22 and 845, 4 air miles e of Owenton, which, according to tradition, preceded the famed Breckinridge congressional campaign of 1851. It is believed that until that time the community, if it had a name at all, was called simply Owen for the county. As the story goes, Democrat John C. Breckinridge had all but lost his election bid to Leslie Combs, his Whig opponent, but refused to concede defeat. "Wait," he said, "for you've not yet heard from Sweet Owen." When all the returns were in, he found that Owen Co., staunchly Democratic, had given him sufficient votes to decide the election in his favor. The county has been known as "Sweet Owen" ever since but for some reason the name was officially applied to this community before or when it received its post office on June 19, 1873. The community was originally located about a mile to the nw, in the vicinity of the Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church, but later was moved to its present site. Since the office closed in 1902, the community has been on an Owenton rural route. (1) Mariam S. Houchens, HIST. OF OWEN CO. 1976, Pp. 375-7; (2) John S. Forsee, ms. hist. of Owen Co., WPA, c1936; (3) Alma Greene, interview, 5/20, 1978.
SWITZER (Franklin Co.): [Swavets/ɔr] (Switzer). A hamlet with extinct post office centering at the junction of KY 1262 and 1689, just w of North Elkhorn Creek, 1 mile from the Scott Co. line and 4 air miles ne of Frankfort. The post office was established March 29, 1882, with John H. Switzer, postmaster, and named for his family whose local progenitor (c.1838) may have been James Switzer. When the Frankfort & Cincinnati Railway was built through this area, Kissinger Station was located here. The post office closed in 1957 and residents now secure their mail from Stamping Ground, 5 road miles ne.

SYMSONIA (Graves Co.): [Sihm/sohn/yə] (Symsonia). A rather prosperous village with an active post office and some 500 residents centering at the junction of KY 131 and 1348, about 1 1/2 miles from the McCracken Co. line and 12 1/2 air miles nne of Mayfield. The community is said to have begun in the 1820s as Slabtown, still occasionally heard as a nickname, which may have referred to the planks early settlers laid down on the very muddy roads in that vicinity. No one knows the origin of Symsonia, by which name the post office was established by James K. Wilson on Dec. 23, 1847, but one logical assumption is that it was partially derived from the local Simmons family. [(1) "Bill Powell's Symsonia, Ky." LCJ BI-CENT. MONTHLY, 5/1976, P. 3; (2) Ray Mofield, interview, 8/28/1978]