CADENTOWN (Fayette Co.): [Kadəntown] (Lexington East). A suburban community on some 70 acres centering at the junction of Liberty and Todds Roads, about 1½ miles east of Lexington's New Circle Road and southeast of downtown Lexington. On land he had purchased in 1867 from the farmstead of Capt. John Starks, a Revolutionary War veteran, Owen Caden, for whom it was named, established the community to house freed slaves. In 1970 it was home to some 145 persons. [Donald Burr and Michael Putnam, Part 2, "Rural Settlements Housing Study of 1971, Housing Rept. of City-County Planning Comm." May 1971, Pp. 39-40]
CADIŽ (Trigg Co.): Cad/ihz, Kad/eez (Cadiz, Cobb). A 5th class city of some 1900 persons and the seat of Trigg Co., on US 68(KY 80), 139 air miles sw of downtown Louisville. It was laid off in 1820 on 52 acres deeded by Robert Baker for the new county's seat to be called Cadiz. The post office was established Jan. 5, 1821 with James H. Haden, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1822. The origin of the name has never been determined. One oft heard explanation is that a Spaniard in an early surveying party had suggested that it be named for his hometown. It definitely was not named for the city in Ohio. (1) Perrin, COUNTIES OF CHRISTIAN & TRIGG, 1884, P. 93; (2) Roy McDonald, interview, 8/29/1978.
CAINS STORE (Pulaski Co.): [Kænz Stær] (Mintonville). A hamlet with a recently discontinued post office at the junction of KY 80 and 837, 3/4 mile from the Casey Co. line and 12 air miles w of Somerset. The post office had 3 locations. It was established March 30, 1863 with Christopher C. Gossett, postmaster, and named for Smith Cain (1822-1892), a local landowner in whose store the post office was located. In the mid 1930s, following the completion of KY 80, the post office and store were moved about 3 miles to a point on the highway just w of the head of Wolf Creek. Around 1960 the post office was moved again, about a mile w on KY 80 to its present site to be closer to its patrons. The community served by the post office at its 2 most recent locations has been locally called Caintown which was the official name of the local school and the cemetery. The Nancy post office, 7½ road miles se, now serves the area.

[Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979]
CAIRO (Henderson Co.): [kaɪroʊ] (Poole). This farm trade center of some 150 residents, extending for almost a mile along US 41A, 6 1/2 air miles SSW of Henderson, was noted in the mid 19th century for its tobacco stem-meries. The first name proposed by Albert G. Walker for the post office he established there on Aug. 1, 1840 was rejected by the postal authorities. Why he then suggested Cairo has never been determined; there is no evidence that he named it for the town in southern Illinois. Kentucky's Cairo was incorporated in 1873. Since the closing of the post office in 1903 the community has been on a Henderson rural route.

CALABOOSE, CALLABOOSE (Wolfe Co.): [Kalabooz] (Pomeroyton).

An extinct post office on the ridge w of Big Calaboose Creek (a branch of the Red River), some 3 air miles n of Campton. The name is said to have been applied early in the 19th century to the then inaccessible and inhospitable creek, the vertical cliffs bordering which made it virtually impossible to get out of when the creek was at high tide. This apparently reminded some early travelers of the Spanish word Calabozo meaning a "place of detention". The local post office was established June 19, 1909 as Hardeman, probably for its first postmaster, George W. Hardeman, but in April 1911 it assumed the name Callaboose. No one seems to agree, even now, on the proper spelling of the name. Occasionally one still comes across the folk etymological account of the female moonshiner named Calla who somehow got the post office named for her. The one room Calaboose School closed in the late 1960s. The area is now on a Campton rural route. (1) Clark B. Firestone, "Adventure in the Wild Land of Callaboose" CINCI. STAR, 10/18/1929; (2) Hazel Booth, letter to me, 1/6/1979.
COUNTY:

Caldwell [Kaw/whel, Koh/whel, Kahld/whel, Ka/whel, Kahl(d)/whel]

357 sq. miles. Pop. 13,000. Seat: Princeton. Established in 1809 from part of Livingston Co. and named for General John Caldwell who, after service in George Rogers Clark's Indian campaign of 1786, participated in the 1787-8 Danville Conventions considering Kentucky statehood. He went on to serve in the Kentucky Senate (1792-6) and was, for several months until his death in 1804, Kentucky's second Lt. Gov.
CALEAST (Madison Co.): [Kael/east] (Richmond South). Never more than a crossroads store on KY 52, a mile west of the present I-75 and 3 air miles S. of Richmond, it was probably named for its first post master Calvin East. The post office was in operation from 1894 to 1905 and the vicinity is now on a Richmond rural route. The store building is now a residence. [Robt. N. Grise, interview, 4/28/1978]
CALHOUN (McLean Co.): Kael/hun] (Calhoun). A 5th class city of some 800 residents and the seat of McLean Co., on the north bank of Green River, 90 air miles SW of downtown Louisville. Henry Rhoads (1739-1809), a German-born Pennsylvanian, is reported to have laid out a town at the Long Falls of Green River in 1784/5 and called it Rhoadsville. In 1785 his brother, Solomon, is said to have built a fort on the hill overlooking the river. The community was thus renamed Ft. Vienna ostensibly by John Hanley who had acquired Rhoades' land by suit in 1787. A post office was established there as Calhoun on Feb. 23, 1849 with Wm. H. Williams, postmaster, and named for John Calhoun (sic), lawyer, circuit judge, and US Congressman. It was laid off and chartered in 1852 and contended successfully with Rumsey, across the river, (q.v.) for the seat of the new county which was established in 1854. (1) Katheryn Leachman, McLean Co. PNS ms, fall, 1972; (2) "McLean Co. Was Settled by 1784" McLEAN CO. NEWS Bicent. issue, 7/1/1976, P. 141-6.
CALIFORNIA (Campbell Co.): [Kael/əˈfərm/ə] (New Richmond).

A 6th class city with an active post office and a 1976 population of 94, on the Ohio River, 5 air miles se of Alexandria (the Campbell Co. seat) and 16 air miles se of downtown Newport. It is likely that sometime before 1813 a settlement was founded at this site around James Kennedy's Ferry, for a post office of that name was established on June 6th of that year, with John Reed, postmaster. In 1817 this office was moved about 1 1/2 miles sw and renamed Flagg Spring [Flæg spriŋ] ostensibly for a local spring around which some wild iris or flagg, a flowering plant, may have grown. On Dec. 10, 1852 the post office of California was established at the Kennedy's Ferry site with John H. Nelson, postmaster, and probably named for the western state. (Curiously, it's been suggested that California may first have been called Oregon, or at least a community of that name may have preceded the establishment of the California post office). Several days after this office was closed in 1863, the Flagg Spring post office was returned to this site and renamed California. Then another Flagg Spring post office was opened at the Flagg Spring site in 1870 and operated there until it closed in Jan. 1907. California was incorporated as such in 1874 and soon became a flourishing industrial town and river port. Yet several devastating floods have reduced the town to a cluster of mobile homes and some ranch houses. A residential community at the junction of KY 10 and 735, less than a mile se of the Flagg Spring post office site, still bears the name, but is now served by the California post office, 2 1/2 road miles n. (1) Margaret Hartman, interview, 5/22/1979; (2) C.B. Truesdell, letter to Emmet L. Hardy, 11/14/1949; (3) Jeff Gutsell, "Town Was Classified as Prettiest Along River' Before Closing" CINCI. ENQ. 4/30/1979, P. A2.1-2.
CALLAWAY (Bell Co.): [Kæl'ə/wa] (Balkan). A village with an active post office on the Cumberland River and US 119, 6½ air miles e of Pineville. The local post office was established as Letcher on Jan. 14, 1831 with Lewis Green, postmaster, and named for then Kentucky Congressman (and later Governor) Robert P. Letcher (1788-1861). In 1855 the name was changed to Callaway probably for Charles J. Callaway who served as postmaster from 1838 to 1875.
COUNTY: CALLOWAY [Kæləˈweɪ]. 384 sq. miles. Pop. 27,900. Seat: Murray. Established in 1822 from part of Hickman Co. and named for Col. Richard Calloway, one of the founders, with Daniel Boone, of the Boonesborough settlement. He represented Kentucky Co. in the Virginia General Assembly and was killed by Indians at Boonesborough in 1780.
CALVERT CITY (Marshall Co.): [Kaev/vert Siht/es] (Calvert City). A 4th class industrial city with an active post office and some 2100 residents at the junction of KY 95 and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, 2 miles s of the Tennessee River and 9½ air miles n of Benton. Around 1870 the Paducah & Elizabethtown (now ICG) Railroad was offered a right-of-way by P(otilla) W(illis) Calvert if it would build a station on his land and name it for him. This was done and the town built up around it was incorporated as Calvert City on March 18, 1871. The Calvert City post office was established Aug. 27, 1872 with Wilson H. Calvert, postmaster. Until the Second World War this was chiefly a farm and timber products shipping center. Its unique position on the Tennessee River floodplain but above the high water mark, its location 4 miles w of the Kentucky Dam, a low cost electric power source, and the navigable channel of the river at this point attracted industrial development, and today several major chemical plants are located on this plain between the town and the river. In 1957 the BGN reversed its 1924 decision which had favored Calvert, the name applied to the local railroad station. [(1) Freeman & Olds, 1933, P. 84; (2) Lemon's HAND BOOK, P. 102; (3) W.S. Massa, TVA, in 4/29/1954 appeal to the BGN for a n.ch. from Calvert to Calvert City; (4) DEC. LIST OF BGN, No. 5701, 5/1957, P. 5]
CALVIN (Bell Co.): Calvin (Varilla, Middlesboro North).

A hamlet with an active post office and a station on the Kentucky & Virginia (L&N) Railroad, on the s bank of the Cumberland River, just below the mouth of Hances Creek, 4 air miles ese of Pineville. While the station has always been known as Page, the post office was established as Calvin on April 3, 1908 with Belle Pursifull, postmaster, and named for the local magistrate, Henry Calvin Miracle. Until 1966 when the BGN decided in favor of Calvin, the community had also been identified as Page on topographic maps. Yet the Page name is still applied to the consolidated elementery school on US 119, 1½ miles below and across the river from the post office.

CAMARGO (Montgomery Co.): [ka/mahr/goh] (Levee). This 6th class city of some 1,800 residents, on US 460, 4 air miles s.e. of Mt. Sterling, is generally believed to have been named for a town in Mexico by veterans of Zachary Taylor's army in the Mexican War. However, according to one account, it may have honored a Mexican entertainer named Camargo who "delighted" American servicemen during their stay in his country. Yet references to an early 19th century church of this name in the county have also been found. The post office was established Nov. 22, 1848 with J.M. Ricketts, postmaster, and closed in 1963. It is now on a Mt. Sterling rural route. [(1) Hazel Boyd, interview, 6/23/1977; (2) Ibid., letter to me, 8/25/77]
COUNTY: CAMPBELL. 149 sq. miles. Pop. 83,900.

Seat: Alexandria. Established in 1794 from parts of Mason, Scott, and Harrison Co's. and named for Col. John Campbell, Irish-born Revolutionary War officer and Jefferson Co. pioneer landowner who may have helped to lay out the forerunner of Louisville and represented this county in Kentucky's first Constitutional Convention and the State Senate. From Campbell Co. were created Boone and Kenton and parts of Bracken and Pendleton Co's.
CAMPBELLSBURG (Henry Co.): [Kaem(b)/əlz/berɡ] (Campbellsburg). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 500 residents, persons, extending for a mile w along US 421 from its junction with KY 55 and 574, 1½ miles e of I 71 and 6 air miles n of New Castle. What may first have been called Campbellsville for a local family was established on Jan. 29, 1840 by Legislative act as Chiltonsville and named for the family of Charles J. Chilton, a trustee. Three weeks later, another act changed its name to Campbellsburg and the post office, which had been established in the vicinity as Benevola on Feb. 25, 1830, was also renamed Campbellsburg in Sept. 1840. The arrival of the Louisville Cincinnati & Lexington (or Short Line, now L&N) Railroad at a point ½ mile e and the construction of a depot in 1869 led to a population shift and soon to the distinction between Old and New Campbellsburg. The post office and other businesses were moved to the vicinity of the depot and New Campbellsburg, as such, was incorporated in 1876. Over the years the corporate boundaries of the latter have extended to pretty much include the site of Old Campbellsburg and the town is now known simply as Campbellsburg. [1] Ashley Chilton, interview, 3/26/1979; [2] Drane, HIST. OF HENRY CO., 1948, Pp. 44-5 59, 1256.
CAMPBELLSVILLE (Taylor Co.): \( \text{[Campbellsville]} \). A 3rd class city of some 7400 persons and the seat of Taylor Co., on US 68 (KY 55), 62 air miles sse of downtown Louisville. It was established by the Kentucky Legislature on Jan. 3, 1817 and named for Andrew Campbell who had founded and laid it out on land he had acquired and settled as early as 1808. The post office dates Jan. 2, 1817 and the town, incorporated in 1838, became the seat of the newly established Taylor Co. in 1848. 

[Betty Jane Gorin, interview, 10/18/1978]
CAMP DIX (Lewis Co.): [Kaemp Dihx] (Head of Grassy). The late Dick Howard's fishing camp on Kinniconick Creek and the present KY 59, 7 air miles sse of Vanceburg, was a very popular vacation spot. Dick's Camp became Camp Dix when the Mouth of Laurel post office, 2 miles below, was moved to the camp site on July 1, 1935. Mouth of Laurel was established June 17, 1864 and named for its location at the mouth of this fork of Kinniconick. The Camp Dix post office still serves that vicinity. [Beulah Faye Lykins, letter to me, 2/3/1973]
CAMP NELSON (Jessamine and Garrard intercounty feature):

[Kaemp, Nehl/s, n] (Little Hickman). A community of indistinct boundaries on both sides of the Kentucky River, in the area just below the mouth of Hickman Creek, at least 6 air miles s of Nicholasville and 9 air miles n of Lancaster. On the site of a natural ford and ante-bellum community on the Jessamine Co. side of the river, the first Union Army recruiting station in Kentucky was established in 1863 and named for Gen'l. William Nelson who had been killed in a duel with a fellow officer in 1862. For some years after the war, local distilleries were in operation on the n bank of the river and area farm produce was shipped by barge and steamboat from that site. The first post office to serve the area was established as Jessamine on Oct. 17, 1853. It moved across the river to Garrard Co. in 1861 but returned to Jessamine Co. as Camp Nelson on Aug. 21, 1863. Its intermittent existence on both sides of the river ended in 1920 by which time it had come to occupy a section of a large general store by the old US 27 bridge on the Garrard Co. side of the river, just w of the new US 27 bridge. The area was recently developed as a tourist attraction with stores, craft and specialty shops, and a motel on old US 27 on the s bank of the river, and is now served by a branch of the Lancaster post office. About 1½ miles n of the river is the Camp Nelson National Cemetery with the graves of over 5000 Union dead. [(1) PATCHES OF GARRARD Co., 1974, Pp. 274ff; (2) Robt. M. Suell, interview, 6/14/1978]
CAMPTON (Wolfe Co.): [Kæm(p)ˈtɒn] (Campton). A 6th class city of some 500 residents and the seat of Wolfe Co., on KY 191 (old KY 15), just south of the Mountain Parkway and 116 air miles ese of downtown Louisville. According to tradition, when Nim Wills arrived at the present site of the court house, he saw the remains of an old camp that he assumed had been made by Jonathan Swift on one of his famed silver mine adventures. Soon a settlement grew up around the site and was called, first, Camp Town and then Campton, while the local stream still bears the name Swift Camp Creek. The post office was established as Campton on Jan. 16, 1867 with Francis M. Vaughn, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1870. [1860-1960 CENT. CELEBRATION OF WOLFE CO., KY. SOUVENIR BOOK, 9/2-5/1960, P. 7]
CANADA (Pike Co.): [Kæn/ə/ðə] (Belfry). This hamlet at the forks of Big Creek was named for one or more local families active of Canada or Kennedy. The post office, on US 119 at the mouth of Pigeonroost Branch, 12 air miles ne of Pikeville, was established May 3, 1876 with Lewis Runyon, postmaster.

[Clyde Runyon, letter to me, 12/13/1979] 11/43
CANE VALLEY (Adair Co.): (Kate Vael/ee) (Cane Valley). A village with an active post office and some 200 residents on old KY 55, 1½ miles from the Taylor Co. line and 4½ air miles n of Columbia. Pioneer Thomas Massie is said to have settled on Caney Fork of Russell Creek at the head of which Patrick Henry Bridgewater opened a store, started a steam-powered saw and flour mill, and, on Aug. 6, 1855, established a post office he named for the thick cane brakes in the valley. (1) Lester Dudgeon, "Valley's First Settler Came in 1791". COL. STATESMAN, 2/5/1975, P. 2:1-6; (2) Vista Royse Allison, METH. HIST. OF ADAIR CO., KY. 1782-1969, n.d., P. 408
CANEY (Morgan Co.):  [Κανέι] (Cannel City). This thriving turn-of-the-century trade center in the heart of s. Morgan Co's. cannel coal producing area, has since declined to hamlet status with 2 stores and an active post office centering at the junction of KY 191 and 1000, 7 air miles s of West Liberty. The community grew up around the Walnut Grove Church which had been organized by pioneer Baptist preacher Daniel Williams at the mouth of Brushy Fork of Caney Creek and named for the local grove of walnut trees. It early may have been known as the Walnut Grove Community and as Pinhook for the bent pins residents often used for fishing. The post office, established Aug. 2, 1854 by David Isaac Lykins, was named Caney, it is said, for one Elcaney Lykins, a highly respected local resident, and the community also assumed this name. With the opening of the area's cannel coal mines and the arrival of the Ohio & Kentucky Railroad after 1900, the town boomed. But its prosperity was shortlived. The depression closed the mines in 1931 and the railroad was soon abandoned forcing businesses to close and residents to look for jobs elsewhere. Much of the land has since reverted to farms. [Hilda L. Benton, "A Hist. of Caney, Ky." in RECOLLECTIONS: A Journ. of the Appal. Oral Hist. Proj. at Lees J.C., Vol. 1(2), Spring, 1973, n. p.]
CANEYVILLE (Grayson Co.): [Kā/nē/vihl] (Caneyville). Long the commercial center of w Grayson and n Butler Counties, this 6th class city with an active post office and some 575 residents, on US 62, 10 air miles wsw of Leitchfield, probably began as a pioneer trading post just below the forks of Caney Creek for whose cane bottoms it was named. While it enjoyed some standing as a trade center for area livestock, timber, and farm products following the establishment of its post office on Feb. 25, 1837 and the founding of the town 3 years later, its prosperity was assured only with the completion of the Elizabethtown and Paducah (now Illinois Central Gulf) Railroad to this point in 1870. The town was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature on April 9, 1880. (1) "Caneyville in the Days Gone By" GRAYSON CO. NEWS, 7/22/1955; (2) Peggy Majors in "Comm.\," sect. of the Bicent. Ed. of the LEITCHFIELD GAZ. c.1976, P. 4:1-7} 3/3/572
CANNEL CITY (Morgan Co.): [Kaan/aal Siht/ee] (Cannel City). An attractive and prosperous community centering at the mouth of Stone Coal Fork of Caney Creek, 8½ air miles s of West Liberty, that developed around and was named for the cannel coal mines established there around 1900. Here were located the offices of the Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co., and the offices and shops of its affiliated Ohio & Kentucky Railroad which operated from a junction with the L&N just w of Jackson, Ky. to this point, some 27 rail miles n, and ultimately to its northern terminus on the Licking River nw of West Liberty. For nearly 30 years Cannel City was home to some 1500 employees of both operations. By the mid 1930s a dwindling coal supply which could no longer justify profitable mining led to the closing of the mines, the abandonment of the railroad, and (in a short time) a mass exodus of the population. What remains is a hamlet extending for about 1½ miles along KY 191, centering on a consolidated school and the local post office, in operation since Jan. 27, 1902. [(1) Justine Ison & Joretta Davis, "The Rise and Decline of Cannel City" RECOLLECTIONS: Journ. of the Oral Hist. Proj., Lees J.C., Vol. 1 (3), Feb. 1973, Pp. 35-46; (2) "Morgan Co. Rich in Cannel Coal" MORGAN CO. CENTEN. ED. 1823-1923, supplement to LICKING VAL. COURIER, 12/27/1923, n.p.]
CANNON (Knox Co.): [Kæn/ən] (Rount). This active post office
on KY 11 and Little Richland Creek, 2½ air miles ne of Barbourville,
was established May 29, 1901 by Henry L. Cannon and named
for his family. Yet one occasionally hears of the cannon set up
during the Civil War by pro-Union militia to halt Gen'l. Felix
Zollicoffer's approach to a local salt works during his march on
CANNONSBURG (Boyd Co.): [Kan/onz/bergh] (Ashland). A suburban community with extinct post office and a 1970 population of some 400, just se of the junction of US 60 and KY 180, 3/4 mile n of I 64 and 4 1/2 air miles ssw of Ashland. Popular accounts tying the name in with Civil War artillery must be discounted since the name had been applied as early as 1840. In 1836 Jeremiah M. Cannon had bought a 100 acre tract on the Marsh Run branch of East Fork of Little Sandy River from Jacob Vanbibber (sic). The local post office was established as East Fork Aug. 7, 1839 with John Colvin, pioneer settler, as postmaster, and the name was changed in 1850 to Cannonsburg. The office was discontinued in 1932 and the community, which includes the county high school, is on an Ashland rural route. [(1) WJW, letter to me, 10/28/1970; (2) Evelyn Scyphers Jackson, interview, 9/19/1972]
CANOE (Breathitt Co.): [Kə/nū, Kū/nū] (Canoe). A settlement with an active post office on KY 1877, ½ mile up Canoe Creek from its confluence with the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River and 7½ air miles ssw of Jackson. The post office established as Canoe Fork on Aug. 14, 1891 with William Little, postmaster, became simply Canoe in 1894. According to tradition, the creek waters got so low that someone's canoe couldn't be floated out and had to be abandoned. [Clara Jackson, interview, 6/30/1978]
CANTON (Trigg Co.): 

A village with an active post office on US 68 (KY 80) and the e bank of Lake Barkley of the Cumberland River, 7½ air miles sw of Cadiz. The site was first settled in 1799 by a party led by Abraham Boyd, a North Carolinian, whose horse mill, cotton gin, and warehouse became the nucleus of a thriving shipping center known as Boyds Landing. By this name the post office was established Oct. 15, 1820 with George A. Gordon, postmaster. In 1823 Boyd laid out the town he called Canton, and the post office was renamed accordingly in August of that year. Canton developed as a major port—considered second only to Clarksburg in the amount of business conducted there during much of the 19th century. However, with the coming of the railroad to nearby towns, the importance of river-borne trade declined and the town's economic status faded to insignificance. No one knows why the Canton name was applied. It may have been named for one or more of the American cities which then bore this name or, reflecting Boyd's aspirations, (for his shipping point) for the seaport in China with which American ships were by then engaged in considerable trade. Today the village is but a residential community with several businesses serving its local residents and the visitors to nearby Lake Barkley.

CANYON FALLS (Lee Co.): [Kæn'yan Fawlz] (Tallega). The site of a church and mission school on KY 708 and Bear Creek, an e bank tributary of the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River, 6½ air miles e of Beattyville. First called Carters-Chapel for a local church, it was here that Dr. Edward O. Guerrant, in 1900, opened one of a network of settlement schools in the southern mountains. On Oct. 14, 1909 Andrew J. (Uncle Jack) Bowman established the now defunct post office which was named for the local canyon and falls. The falls were later dynamited into non-existence for the construction of a new road. Residents of the area now get their mail from the post office at Tallega, 2½ road miles sw. [(1) Nevyle Shackelford, interview, 7/8/1978; (2) LEE CO. CENT. 1870-1970, P. 29]
CARBON GLOW (Letcher Co.): [Karb\'ban Ghlo\'h] (Blackey).
A large coal camp at the head of Caudills Branch, 2 miles from its confluence with Rockhouse Creek and 7 air miles nw of Whitesburg, was built in the 1920s by, and named for, the Carbon Glow Coal Co. On Feb. 16, 1926 the post office of David, which had been established Dec. 26, 1908 by William Caudill and named for David Caudill, was moved 3/4 of a mile up the branch by its then postmaster, William J. Mandt, and renamed for the new coal camp. It's been suggested that, in seeking a name to connote the superior quality of its product, the company modified the words "glowing coal," which had connotation with "carbon" as a fancier rendering of "coal," reversed them for a catchier name, and came up with Carbon Glow. Or the company may have wished to trade on the success of the Welsh mining towns called Glo thus-and-so, as did a firm in neighboring Perry Co. which had founded and named a camp Glomawr (q.v.) a decade before. In either case, except for the slate dumps, there's now no evidence there of any of the mining that had characterized the vicinity in the past. A few of the original homes in this once racially-integrated camp are left and the 150 residents (c1970) receive their mail from Letcher post office on Rockhouse, 2.8 road miles s.

[(1) N.M. Webb, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/22/1922; (2) Wm. T. Cornett, interview, 12/24/1977]
**CARCASSONNE** (Letcher Co.): [Kahr/ka r/zohn] (Blackey). A small settlement with an active post office on Elk Creek (or Gent) Mt., \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile sw of the Knott Co. line and 9 air miles wnw of Whitesburg. The post office was established as Gander [Ghaen/dərn] on March 27, 1907 with Harrison Banks, postmaster, and was named, it's believed, for the many wild geese found there at the time. In the early 1920s, a settlement school was opened there by Hendrix D. Caudill. The large cliffs surrounding the school are said to have reminded one young teacher of the walled city of Carcassonne which she had seen but a short time before on a tour of southern France that she succeeded in getting it named the Carcassonne Community Center. In 1937 the post office was renamed Carcassonne. The school was closed in the early 1970s but its building is still used as a community center where monthly square dances attract a wide participation inspite of the relative inaccessibility of the place. [Wm. T. Cornett, interview, 12/24/1977]
CARLISLE [Kahr/lah/əl]. 195 sq. miles. Pop. 6,300. Seat: Bardwell. Established in 1886 from part of Ballard Co. and named for John Griffin Carlisle (1835-1910) who served Kentucky in the US Congress from 1877 to 1891, the last 6 years as Speaker, and the US Senate from 1890 to 1893 when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in President Cleveland's second administration.
CARLISLE (Nicholas Co.): [Kahr/laah/əl] (Carlisle). A 4th class city of some 1760 persons and the seat of Nicholas Co., on KY 32 and 36, 87 air miles e of downtown Louisville. It was founded in 1816 on land donated by John Kincart for the relocation of the county's seat from Ellisville, 5 miles n, and probably named by him for his late father, Samuel's home town, Carlisle, Pa. The Kentucky Carlisle post office was established Jan. 28, 1817 with Jesse Bouldin, postmaster. [Roy L. Shannon, interview, 1/18/1979]
CARMACK (Lyon Co.): [Kehr/maek] (Eddyville). Little remains of this Between the Lakes settlement, on what had been KY. 522, 2½ air miles sw of Old Eddyville. First called Pottertown for a pottery shop and store established there in the late 1880s by J. Frank Bonner, it was renamed for its location ½ mile ne of the forks of Carmack Creek, a branch of the Cumberland River. Since this stream is so identified on early surveys it is doubtful, as has been suggested, that it was named for Edward W. Carmack, US Senator from Tennessee (1901-1907). The Carmack post office, also established by Bonner, was in operation from 1890 to 1912, the Pottertown name already been applied to a post office in Calloway Co. (1) Nancy S. Beck, letter to me, 1/20/79; (2) J. Milton Henry, THE LAND BETW. THE RIVERS, 1976, P. 251.
CARNTOWN (Pendleton Co.): [Kahrn/town] (Moscow). Nearly extinct community on KY 154, between KY 8 and the Ohio River, just below the mouth of Stepstone Creek, 1¾ miles from the Bracken Co. line and 11½ air miles nne of Falmouth. This site may first have been called Barker's Landing and Stepstone but the post office was established on July 5, 1839 as Motier with Francis Chalfant, postmaster. It was discontinued in 1872 and re-established the following year with Hiram J. Carnes as postmaster. Jacob Carnes, who had assumed the postmastership in 1884 had the name changed to Carntown in 1891. It was discontinued in 1920. Stepstone Creek was named by surveyors in 1793 for the resemblance of its bed to a series of stone steps. The derivation of the other names is unknown. [E.E. & Mary Louise Barton "P.N of Pendleton Co." DAR ms in KHS Libr. Pp. 8, 13]
CARPENTER (Whitley Co.): Kahr/pen/tar (Frakes). A hamlet whose active post office, on KY 92, 1 mile from the Knox Co. line and 10½ air miles e of Williamsburg, was established Aug. 1, 1882 and named for its first postmaster E.A. Carpenter or his family.
CARR CREEK (Knott Co.): [Kahr Kreek] (Blackey). A hamlet with a large consolidated elementery school and a recently discontinued post office on the new Carr Fork Lake, 3/4 mile up KY 160 from its junction with KY 15, and 6 air miles s of Hindman. For many years the community centered on the boarding school, halfway up a wooded hillside on the e side of the fork, that had been founded in 1920 by 2 Massachusetts women, Olive V. Marsh and Ruth E. Watson. The post office of Dirk, established Dec. 22, 1905 to serve this area, was renamed Carr Creek in 1928 to honor the school which had just sent its basketball team to compete in the national high school tournament in Chicago. The school, of course, had been named for the Carr Fork of the North Fork of the Kentucky River which, in turn, had been named for a pioneer settler, historically identified only as "Old Man Carr" who, it's been said, had been scalped by the Indians on nearby Defeated Creek. Or perhaps, as Harry Caudill recently suggested, it was named for Willie Carr, a Mulatto who had "accompanied a band of North Carolinian" hunters to that area around 1794. Pursued by Indians, he jumped from a high ledge into "the rock-strewn creek." The origin of Dirk is unknown. The boarding arrangement ceased in 1946 and the high school was recently consolidated with other county schools. (1) Lucille Combs, interview, 3/9/1979; (2) Henry P. Scalf, interview, 5/16/1971; (3) Harry M. Caudill, "Oral Trad'ns. Behind Some Ky. Mt. Place Names" REG. OF THE KHS, Vol. 78, Summer, 1980, Pp. 197-207.
COUNTY: Carroll  

CARROLL [kaer'ol]. 130 sq. miles. Pop. 9,387. Seat: Carrollton. Established in 1838 from part of Gallatin Co., this, Kentucky's 3rd smallest county in size, was named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.
CARROLLTON (Carroll Co.): [Kær/əl-tən] (Carrollton). The seat of Carroll Co., this 4th class city of some 39,500 residents on the Ohio River and US 42, 39 air miles ne of downtown Louisville, was first called Port William, probably for William Porter, an early settler. A town was laid out at this site in 1792 by Benjamin Craig and James Hawkins on part of 613 acres they had purchased from the 2000 acre French and Indian War grant of Col. William Peachy and formally established as Port William by an act of the Kentucky Legislature on Dec. 13, 1794. According to a descendant, Porter, the son of John and Elizabeth Porter of Somerset Co., Md., arrived with his family in 1790, bought up considerable land in the vicinity of the future town and settled down to much prominence in its early affairs. Port William became the seat of the newly organized Gallatin Co. in 1798 and a post office by this name was established there in 1807 with Robert Plummer, postmaster. When Carroll Co. was formed in 1838, both town and post office were renamed Carrollton for the Maryland home of Charles Carroll (1737-1832), the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, for whom the county itself was named. Its strategic location at the mouth of the Kentucky River led to its early significance as a river port, and by the end of the 19th century it had also distinguished itself as an industrial city with distilleries, woolen mills, and a furniture factory.

(1) Mary Masterson & Ruth Adkinson, interview, 5/20/1978; (2) James Tandy Ellis, "Carroll...Named for Wealthiest Signer..." CINCI TIMES-STAR, Cent. ed. 4/25/1940, P. 2:1-3; (3) HISTORIC CARROLL CO., Pp. 8-10; (4) "Old Port William’s Founders and Foundations" by Aileen Pierce Gentry, 1961, ms. in KHS Libr. Vert. Files-Carroll Co.
CARRS (Lewis Co.): Kahrz (Concord). This settlement with an extinct post office in the Ohio River bottom, 6 air miles nw of Vanceburg, may first have been called Stouts Landing for a pioneer family. The post office was established as Station Landing on June 4, 1867 with Ritcherson M. Stout, postmaster. In less than a year it had been renamed Carrs for Frederick M. Carr, then postmaster and storekeeper. The office closed in 1953 and the vicinity is now on a Vanceburg rural route. [Mavity letter to Wm. G. Steel, 5/19/1922]
CARRSVILLE (Livingston Co.): [Kahrz/val] (Rosiclair, Shetlerville). Until recently one of the state's smallest cities, Carrsville is located on the Ohio River, less than a mile w of the Crittenden Co. line and 17 air miles n of Smithland. It was probably first settled by a family of Lusks before 1803 for in the local cemetery is the grave of a Mary Lusk who had died in that year. By 1840 Billy Karr, for whose family the village was named, is known to have established there a landing and a trading post which early steamboat men may have referred to as Karrs (or Carrs) Landing. (No one seems to know why the name was corrupted). In 1840 Billy divided his extensive land holdings into lots for sale, and the town which he then laid out was incorporated in 1860. On Aug. 15, 1854 the Carrsville post office was established with Leander Berry, postmaster. By 1900, with its all weather landing, Carrsville had become one of the busiest ports on the lower Ohio River. Thence, with the decline in river traffic, aggravated by 2 disastrous fires in the mid 1930s, the community declined to mere hamlet status with but one store and an active post office.

Established in 1838 from parts of Greenup and Lawrence Co's.
and named for Col. William Grayson Carter, then a state senator
from the district that included the new county.
CARTER CITY (Carter) [Kahr'tar] (Tygarts Valley, Wesleyville). A village at the confluence of Smith and Buffalo Creeks, the latter a west bank tributary of Tygarts Creek, and at the junction of KY 2 and 474, 11 air miles NW of Grayson. In 1893 the Kinniconick & Freestone (C&S) Railroad to this point was completed from Garrison on the Ohio River to haul area livestock, farm, and forest products. On Jan. 24, 1895, the Goble post office, which had been established at a site some 2 miles to the east, was moved by its postmaster, James M. Zornes, to the tracks, and M.K. Ratliff, a large landowner, laid out a town. It was called Carter, the name that had come to be applied to the station by passengers on the first train runs, and by this name it was incorporated in 1906. In addition to its role as prosperous shipping and trade center, the town was early noted for its rock quarries and crushers. Though the post office has always been called Carter, the town itself has been known as both Carter and Carter City. It is still a viable trade center whose stores, school, and post office serve its 100 or so residents and the farming population of the northern end of the county. (1) HIST. OF CARTER CO. 1838-1976, Pp. 5-7; (2) "Carter Early Tourist Center of County" CARTER CO. HIST. EDITION OF the Grayson J-E., 8/28/1969, Sect. 3, Pp. 1:3-4, 5:1-4; (3) Faye Cargo, interview, 11/18/1977.
CARTERSVILLE (Garrard Co.): [Kahr/tərəz/vihl] (Paint Lick).
A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 954, 10 air miles se of Lancaster. According to one account, it was first called Linchburg until Byham Carter established a gristmill and blacksmith shop there and it was renamed for him or his family. It may also have been named for John B. Carter who opened the local post office on April 29, 1890. No one seems to know the origin of the Linchburg name, or the reason for its curious spelling. Some have even questioned whether these identify the same place. The post office closed in 1925 and its papers were transferred to Berea, 8 1/2 road miles e. 

(1) PATCHES OF GARRARD CO., 1974, Pp. 391-2; (2) Pat Ballard, interview, 4/21/1978; (3) Eliza Ison, WPA ms.
Established in 1806 from part of Lincoln Co. and named for Col. William Casey, Virginia-born pioneer settler of the upper Green River area.
CASEY (Butler Co.): [Kā/zee] (Welchs Creek). A settlement with extinct post office on KY 340, 8 air miles nne of Morgantown, that was named for the family of George W. Casey who became the first postmaster on Oct. 2, 1919. It is the site of the annual "Crazy Casey Days", a homecoming or reunion celebration for hundreds of family members. Morgantown now provides mail service to the area. [Nyla Morgan, interview, 10/19/1978]
CASEYVILLE (Union Co.), [Ka/see/vihl] (Dekoven). This once prosperous Ohio River port, 2 miles above the mouth of Tradewater River, 12 1/2 air miles sw of Morganfield, is now the home of the Union Sand and Gravel Co. and little else. It was founded in 1826/7 by Nicholas Casey (1790-1863), the Harrodsburg-born son of pioneer surveyor Peter Casey whose Revolutionary War military grant included extensive acreage in Union Co. First called Casey's Landing for Nicholas's woodyard, ferry, and steamboat supply depot, it was renamed Caseyville when, through Nicholas's influence as a state legislator, it was incorporated in 1837. The post office was established Aug. 6, 1838 with John Casey, postmaster. Before the Civil War its mills, port facilities, newspaper, and bank made it the principal business town in the county but a series of destructive floods and a fire in the 1880s led to its virtual demise. The few remaining families now get their mail from the Sturgis post office, 6 road miles e. (1) HIST. OF UNION CO., KY. 1886, Pp. 56-7, 789-91, 800; (2) UNION CO. PAST AND PRESENT, WPA Ky. Writers Proj. 1941, P. 169; (3) Earl Bell, interview, 8/27/1978
CASKY (Christian Co.): [Kaes/kee] (Hopkinsville). A once prosperous shipping point on the L&N Railroad, 2 air miles se of Hopkinsville. It is generally believed that the station and post office were named for James Casky who donated the land for the depot. James was the son of Joseph Casky, a Virginian who had arrived in Christian Co. in the 1830s and acquired extensive land holdings in the area se of Hopkinsville. On May 18, 1868 James established the post office as Casky Station but this was changed to Casky in Dec. 1880. Good roads through other communities by World War I spelled economic disaster for Casky. The post office closed in 1933. Today only a rail siding for 154 cars remains as the community's economic base while some 75 residents depend on Hopkinsville for all services. [William T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977]
Catherine (Russell Co.): [Kaeth/ran] (Eli). This extinct post office about 2 miles s of the junction of Casey, Russell, and Pulaski Counties and 10 air miles ne of Jamestown, was established by John Wesley Eads, local storekeeper and first postmaster, on Dec. 23, 1908 and named for his wife, Polly Catherine Eads. (1) Miss Sue T. Russell, Prin. of Phelps Sch., Windsor, Ky., in letter to me, 3/12/1969; (2) S.V. Meece, Russell Springs, Ky., in letter to me, 10/16/1969.
CATLETTSBURG (Boyd Co.): [Kael/1/ts/bergh] (Catlettsburg). A 4th class city of some 3000 persons and the seat of Boyd Co., at the confluence of the Big Sandy and Ohio Rivers, just se of the city of Ashland and 159 air miles e of downtown Louisville. The first permanent settlers were the Virginians, Alexander (Sawney) Catlett and his son, Horatio, who had arrived about 1798, and for whom the post office, established by Horatio on Dec. 5, 1810, was named. The community grew up around Horatio's tavern which, from 1808 to 1833, catered to Ohio River travelers. By the mid 19th century it had become an important steamboat landing called the Mouth of Sandy or Big Sandy Landing. The town was laid out in 1849 by James Wilson Fry to whose grandfather, James Wilson, Horatio had sold his property in 1833. It was incorporated in 1858 and became the seat of Boyd Co., organized in 1860. The section of the present city south of Division St. was annexed in 1893. Until then it was a separate town called Hampton City which had been laid out by and named for the Rev. William Hampton in 1852, and chartered in 1870. Catlettsburg reached its peak of prosperity before 1900 as one of the largest hardwood timber markets in the world. Its also strategic location made it the principal port for the transshipment of goods between Ohio and Big Sandy steamboats.

In 1923/4, some "wags" proposed a combined name "Ashcoat" which would lose its identity as well as its representation in a combined city council. [(1) R.A. McCullough, "Hist. of Catlettsburg Site Traced from Military Grant of 1772" ADI Cat. Cent. Ed.]
CAUSEY (Leslie Co.): [Kahs/ee] (Cutshin). A hamlet with a recently closed post office 1 mile up Baker Fork of Wolf Creek, 8 air miles se of Hyden, in the Cutshin Creek watershed. The post office, established June 7, 1906 with John M. Baker, postmaster, was named for a local family. [R.B. Campbell, interview, 5/27/1978]
CAVE CITY (Barren Co.). A 5th class city with an active post office and some 2100 persons centering at the junction of US 31W and KY 70, 7 air miles n of Glasgow. In 1853 the Knob City Land Co. of Louisville acquired the site from Thomas T. Duke with plans for a resort to trade on its proximity to Mammoth Cave. The tract was surveyed and laid off into town lots. On June 12, 1860 the aptly named post office of Woodland, which had been established in 1850 1 or 2 miles n, was moved to the Knob City site by Beverly Curd, the storekeeper, and renamed for either the many caves of varying size in the area or for one large cave within the future city's limits. The town was incorporated in 1866. Its location at the eastern edge of the Mammoth Cave National Park and an I 65 interchange with easy access to the area's caves and other tourist attractions have made the town a major tourist center with motels, restaurants, giftshops. Several small factories produce for the travel market. The city shares the Caverna Independent School District with its Hart Co. neighbor, Horse Cave (q.v.), less than 1½ miles ne. (1) Earle Dickey "Cave City: Gateway to Kentucky's Cave Region" THE L&N EMPLOYEES' MAG. 11/1931, Pp. 13-5; (2) Doug Perry "Cave City is Smallest of 22 All-Kentucky Cities" LCJ, 2/3/1974, P. Bl:5-6
CAWOOD (Harlan Co.): [ˈkʌwʊd] (Evarts). A village with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 800, on US 421, at the mouth of Crummies Creek, a branch of Martins Fork of Cumberland River, 5½ air miles se of Harlan. The post office was established April 4, 1890 with Wilson S. Hensley, postmaster, and named for the family whose progenitor (1758-1848) is said to have been Berry Cawood, a Revolutionary War veteran. Berry’s son, John, may have been the site’s first settler, c.1814. The local L&N Railroad station is called Cato. [1] Ed Cawood, letter to me, 4/20/1979; (2) Lizzie Farmer, contributor to WPA, 5/11/1939
CAYCE (Fulton Co.): [Kā/see] (Cayce). This village on KY 94, 239, and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, 7½ air miles e of Hickman, was probably named for a local merchant, James Hardie Cayce, who was also the first postmaster of the office established July 20, 1860 as Caceys Station. This error was officially corrected in 1874 and "Station" was dropped from post office the/name in 1880. The office closed in 1965. Contrary to popular belief, this was not the birthplace of famed railroad engineer John Luther (Casey) Jones (1864-1900) but the town to which he and his family moved from their native Missouri when he was 13. His nickname—always "Cayce," in his lifetime—was derived from his hometown to avoid confusion with the numerous other Joneses then employed by the Illinois Central Railroad. The corrupted "Casey" spelling came only with the developing legend after his death. The village is now on a rural route out of Fulton, 10½ road miles se. (1) Mrs. DuEthel Ammons & Mrs. Maye Wall, "Cayce People are Proud of Those who Helped Make it What it is" Purch. Ed. of MAYFIELD MESS, 12/27/1969, Pp. F9:1-8, 10:8-9; (2) Freeman H. Hubbard, RAILROAD AVENUE (Great Stories and Legends of American Railroading), NY: McGraw Hill, 1945, P. 7; (3) Carlton J. Corlis, MAIN LINE OF MID-AMERICA, 1950 48, 103, 251
CECILIA (Hardin Co.): [sihli/ya] (Cecilia). A village with an active post office and some 500 residents, at the junction of two branches of the present Ill. Central Gulf RR and KY 86, 1 mile nw of US 62 and 3 1/2 air miles wsw of Elizabethtown. The site is believed to have been first settled by the Kuntz family in or shortly before 1792. It is not known how early the Cecilia name or some form of it was first applied to the location but it is known to have derived from the family of Col. Charles Cecil, a prominent early Hardin Co. citizen whose sons, Henry, Thomas, and Ambrose D. had founded Cecilian College there in 1860. With the coming of the railroad (that later made a part of the Ill. Central System) in 1870, a station was established called Cecilian Junction which became an important rail shipping point for area livestock and farm produce, and the town which was known as Cecilian—the name by which its post office was established on Jan. 13, 1871—became a major supplier of foodstuff for the Louisville area. In 1912 post office, station, and community alike assumed the shortened spelling Cecilia for reasons that are not known. (1) Bob Watkins' article in ELIZ. NEWS, 8/6/1970; (2) Mary Ellen Stiles, "Cecilia Was Settled Before Kentucky was a State" Bicent. ed. of ELIZ. NEWS, 5/21/1974, P. 4D:1-8.
CEDAR SPRING (Edmonson Co.): Cedar Spring (Smith Grove, Rhoda). A rural settlement on KY 259 at the southern edge of Mammoth Cave Nat'l. Park, 7 air miles SE of Brownsville. It was named for the grove of cedar trees around one of a number of area springs that furnished water for early settlers. The post offices at Park City and Smith Grove have long provided mail services to this vicinity. [Lancie Meredith, ms. on Edmonson Co. P.N., 1972]
CENTER (Metcalfe Co.): [Sehn/tar] (Center). A village extending for ½ mile along KY 314, 1½ miles from the Green Co. line and 11 air miles nnnw of Edmonton. According to most county historians, it was first settled around 1800 by Joseph Philpott from Frederick, Md. and may first have been called Frederick. It was definitely known as Lafayette [La/fee/sh] after the visit of the famous Frenchman to America in 1825. The still active post office was established as Centre (later Center) on Nov. 14, 1838, with Sam'l. W. Thompson, postmaster, because the Lafayette name was already in use in Christian Co. Centre or Center referred to its location equally distant from Glasgow, Edmonton, Greensburg, and Munfordville, the four area county seats. However, for some reason, an act of the Kentucky General Assembly, approved on Feb. 6, 1839, officially named the community Frederick. It was finally incorporated as Centre in 1871. While it has generally been assumed that Frederick was named for Philpott's home town, Judge Martir has suggested the possibility of its having been named for a Major Frederick Smith, a Revolutionary War veteran. \(^1\) IN THE PENNYRILE OF OLD KY. by Savoyard (E.W. Newman), 1911, P. 27; \(^2\) Joseph Martin, A BRIEF HIST. OF MET. CO. 1860-1970, 1970, P. 27
CENTER POINT (Monroe Co.) [Centre Point (Vernon)]. A hamlet on KY 212, at the edge of the Cumberland River's north bottom, 3/4 mile east of the confluence of Meshack Creek and the river, 8 1/2 air miles east of Tompkinsville. On land believed to have been first settled in the 1790s, the post office was established as Centre Point on Aug. 27, 1835 with Wm. J. Dixon, postmaster, and named for its location midway between Burkesville, Tompkinsville, and Celina. By the early 20th century, the name was being spelled in the modern way, Center Point. It was discontinued in 1939 and the community is now on a Tompkinsville rural route. [Mae Carter Tomlin interview, 6/29/72]
CENTERTOWN (Ohio Co.): [шен/tв/таун] (Hartford). This 6th class city with an active post office and some 330 residents on KY 85 and 69, 4½ air miles sw of Hartford, has been in the midst of an important coal producing area. It may have been called Centerville as early as 1860 for its location midway between Hartford and the Green River shipping port of Point Pleasant, but the post office was established as Centre Town on Feb. 1, 1866 with Charles H. Dillingham, postmaster, and later became Centertown. Incorporated in 1890, it soon became a thriving trade center even before the arrival of the Madisonville Hartford & Eastern (L&N) Railroad in 1907 and the development of the area's coal resources.

References:
CENTERVILLE (Bourbon Co.): A hamlet centering on the junction of US 460 and the Russell Cave Road (KY 353), 1 mile of the confluence of Bourbon, Scott, and Fayette Counties and 6 miles west of Paris. A post office established as Centerville on July 11, 1812 with postmaster Ayers Stewart, was named for its location between Lexington, Paris, Georgetown, and Cynthiana and the town which started as a stopping point for teamsters and drovers en route to Cincinnati soon became a prosperous trade center in its own right. It was incorporated on Feb. 20, 1850. Bypassed by the railroad and unable to compete with Paris, whose nearby accessibility by paved roads from other towns led to its economic as well as political dominance in the county, Centerville declined to the sleepy status of a rural hamlet. Mail is now carried along a rural route from Paris. (1) Blanche Lilleston, "P.N. of Bourbon Co." KENTUCKIAN-CITIZEN, 1/2/1924; (2) Perrin, 1882, P. 145. Closed in 1909.
Central City (Muhlenberg Co.): [Sihn/trl Siht/ee] (Central City East, Central City West). A 4th class industrial city of some 5,000 persons, the largest in the county, on US 62 and 431, just n of the Western Kentucky Parkway, and 3½ air miles nne of Greenville. The town, established around 1870 when the Elizabethtown & Paducah (now Illinois Central Gulf) Railroad was built through, was earlier a settlement called Morehead's Horse Mill for a steam-powered grist mill run by Charles S. Morehead, a local farmer. In 1873 the town was incorporated as Stroud City [Strowd Siht/ee] for John Stroud who had by then come into possession of Morehead's property. In 1882 it was re-incorporated as Central City for the Central Coal and Iron Co. which had begun developing its holdings there in 1873. The post office, established by George Shaver on Aug. 7, 1871, was first called Owensboro Junction in anticipation of the completion of the Owensboro & Russellville (now L&N) Railroad to this site by the summer of 1872 when it would cross the E&P and provide north-south and east-west service for that growing Ohio River industrial city some 30 air miles n. In 1880 the post office was renamed Stroud and, in 1882, Central City. [(1) Alex'r. Cather, ms. on Muhl. Co. P.N., 7/25/1972; (2) Otto A. Rothert, A HIST. OF MUHL. CO., 1913, Pp. 396, 415-7]
ERALVO (Ohio Co.): [Sar/a rol/voh] (Central City East).

A thriving 19th century Green River shipping port, 8½ air miles sw of Hartford, nearly altogether destroyed by the 1937 flood. What remains at the end of a long unmarked gravel road are several dilapidated buildings, 3 homes, and a church used only for annual homecomings. The town was laid out in 1851 by H.D. Taylor and incorporated in 1870. The post office was established Feb. 22, 1855 with Aaron W. Davis, postmaster, and discontinued in 1944. The name's origin has long mystified county historians. Some have suggested, for no apparent reason, a derivation from the Spanish words "cera" (wax) and "albo" (white), or the Spanish and Portuguese "cerro" (a small craggy hill) and "albo" or "alvo" (white). According to one account, with no elucidation, the town may have been named by an early settler whose wife came from a lovely Scottish village high on a cliff overlooking a river, for a large section of Ceralvo was built on a high bank above the Green. A nearby highway marker suggests that the name was taken for the Spanish word for deer, "ciervo", for, legend has it, "a large herd of deer once watered and crossed the river" at this point. If, as is generally believed, the name was brought it by early settlers, its origin may never really be known. (1) Mrs. Mary E. Foster, Chattanooga, Tenn., in letter to me, 1/3/1979; (2) "Old Indian Believed Gold at Water Mark of Green at Ceralvo" OHIO CO. NEWS, 9/8/1977, P. 13}
CERULEAN (Trigg Co.): (Gracey). A recently de-incorporated city on Muddy Fork of Little River, at the junction of KY 124, 126, and 624, 1 ½ miles from the Christian Co. line and 8 air miles ne of Cadiz. The vicinity was first settled in 1792 by the Robert Goodwin family who were probably attracted by its medicinal springs to which earlier bands of Indians are said to have brought their infirm over long distances. The famed 19th century health resort of Cerulean Springs had its beginnings in 1817 when Kincheon Killebrew built a few cabins for public accommodation. But only with Col. Phil H. Anderson's efforts after 1835 did it achieve its commercial success and prominence as a major resort of the Upper South. The local post office was established as Cerulean Springs in 1824; it was discontinued in 1843 and re-established in 1870. In 1894 it became simply Cerulean, by which name the community is still generally known though it was incorporated as Cerulean Springs in 1888. It is not known when either name was first applied to the place. According to legend, the springs' original black sulphur content was changed by the New Madrid earthquake of 1811 to that of chloride of magnesia with its characteristic sky blue cast. Though the resort's popularity had begun to decline before World War I with the increased accessibility of urban attractions, the disastrous hotel fire of 1925 abruptly ended its illustrious history. The community that grew up around the resort survived for it had an identity of its own as a rural trade center and mill town. Yet today only two stores remain, the post office having also recently closed. It is now on a Cadiz rural route. [(1) HIST. RECORD OF TRIGG CO. 1820-1970, n.p. (2) Perrin, COUNTIES OF CHRISTIAN AND TRIGG, 1884, Pp. 125-6, 644; (3) Sally Graham Stice, article in LCJ, 11/13/1977]
CHAD (Harlan Co.): [Chaed] (Louellen). A hamlet with extinct post office, on US 119 and the Poor Fork of Cumberland River, and a station on the L&N Railroad's Cumberland Valley Division, 17½ air miles east of Harlan. The post office of Creech, established June 15, 1881 with John W. Creech, postmaster, was moved in 1924 1 mile east and renamed Chad for the station which had been named for Chadwell Nolen, an L&N agent there, or for Chad Buford, the hero of John Fox, Jr.'s famous novel The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come. The vicinity is now served by the Cumberland post office, 2 road miles east. [1] "Our Sta. Names" L&N MAG. 10/1949, P.: 14; (2) B.W. Whitfield, Jr., letter to me, 6/28/1980.
CHAPPELL (Leslie Co.): [Chapel] (Cutshin). This active post office at the mouth of Robin Branch of Greasy Creek, 10 air miles s of Hyden, was established Dec. 17, 1895 and named by and for its first postmaster, Henry M. Chappell, the first of his family to settle in that vicinity. [R.B. Campbell, interview, 5/27/1978]
CHALYBEATE (Edmonson Co.) [K3/lieb/ee/3] (Rhoda, Smith Grove). To exploit the number of mineral springs in the area, a late 19th century health resort was located in the vicinity of this hamlet at the junction of the present KY. 101 and 1659, 4 air miles sse of Brownsville. The post office of Chalybeate Springs was established here on Oct. 12, 1888 with Wm. T. Dunn, postmaster, but the springs was dropped from the name in 1895, and the office was discontinued in 1931. Now two stores, a church, upholstery shop, and the Smiths Grove post office (6½ road miles) serve the dozen or so families. [Lancie Meredith, ms on Edmonson Co. P.N., 1972]
CHAPLIN (Nelson Co.): [Chaep/lan] (Chaplin). A prosperous village with active post office and some 400 residents, centering at the junction of US 62 and KY 458, a mile from Chaplin River, for which it was undoubtedly named, and 13 air miles NE of Bardstown. The post office was established Jan. 4, 1832 with Asher Bodine, postmaster, and the town was first incorporated in 1850. Capt. Abraham Chapline (sic) (1754-1824), one of James Harrod's party which settled Harrodsburg in 1774, discovered this branch of Salt River that bears his name. The stream and community is no longer spelled with the terminal "e". [Rebecca Conover & Alma Ray S. Ison "Capt. Abraham Chaplin--One of Harrod's Men"
HARRODSBURG HERALD, 7/13/1972, P. 3:1-7]
CHARLESTON (Hopkins Co.): [Chahrl/ston] (Dawson Springs). A hamlet with extinct post office extending for over a mile along KY 109, 10 air miles sw of Madisonville. According to oldtimers, it should be Charles' Town for it was named for "Free Charles" (last name unknown), a Negro freedman who ran a local tavern. The post office, in operation from 1855 to 1909, and a coal loading station on the Illinois Central Railroad served a major western coal producing area. Now Dawson Springs, a mile s, provides mail and other services to the community. [Ila Earle Fowler, "The Tavern of Free Charles" in ORIG. ATLAS AND HIST. DATA OF HOP. CO. KY., 1974, P. 74]
CHARTERS (Lewis Co.): [Chahr'tarz] (Charters). A settlement with extinct post office at the junction of KY 10 and 989, 5\frac{1}{2} air miles W of Vanceburg. The office was established Nov. 13, 1871 as Salt Lick Valley for its location in the valley just below the forks of Salt Lick Creek. It was renamed Valley in 1875 and Charters in 1915, the latter change to avoid confusion with Valley Station in Jefferson Co. It has been suggested that Charters was named for Anna Charters Redden (later Mrs. Hendricks) but the Valley name has also remained in local usage. According to historians, it was here that the second house in the county was built by Isaac Halbert in 1778/9. The post office closed in 1952 and the area is now on a Vanceburg rural route. [(1) Mavity to Steel, 5/19/1922; (2) Helen Rayburn, interview, 6/20/1977]
CHATHAM (Bracken Co.) [Chadsworth] (Brooksville). A rural settlement, centered on the junction of KY 19 and 606, 3 air miles NE of Brooksville, is the home of the Bracken Intensive Care Center. Little is known of its early history, but the post office, established on Dec. 4, 1871 by Wm. S. McKibben, was supposedly named by him for a town in New York. Mail is now delivered from Augusta, 4 1/2 road miles north.

[RECOLLECTIONS, 1969, n.p.] 27
CHENAULTT (Breckinridge Co.): [Shan/awlt] (Derby). An extinct rural settlement lately centered on an abandoned school on KY 259, 3/4 mile east of the Ohio River, less than 3 miles west of the Meade Co. line and 15 1/2 air miles north of Hardinsburg. It was first located on the river as Little Dixie Landing presumably for the large number of Negroes who worked on the wharf, and later called Cedar Flats for the many such trees surrounding it. On June 30, 1890 the post office was established as Chenault (sic) for John Chenaultt, pioneer owner of the large tract along the river from the mouth of Yellowbank Creek to Flint Island which included this site. It is not known when the move inland occurred. [Fr. John A. Lyons, ms. hist. of St. Theresa’s Chu., 1950, P. 4, on file at the Meade Co. P.L.]
CHENOA (Bell Co.): [Chenanoh, Shenanoh/ee] (Kayjay). Only a post office remains at the site of this coal town and station on Clear Creek and KY 190, 10 air miles sw of Pineville. To this point a 12 mile long branch of the Cumberland River and Tennessee (later L&N) Railroad was completed in Oct. 1893. And here W.A. Chenoa opened a cannel coal mine and established a post office (on March 13, 1894) to serve the camp that grew up around it. This and other area mines have long been closed and the property is now a part of the Kentucky Ridge State Forest. Chenoa Lake, of Clear Creek, now occupies the coal camp site. [Mrs. Angie Partin, t.p. for Leonard Roberts, Union Coll. 1957]
CHERRY CORNER (Calloway Co.)  [Cheh/ree Kawr/nar] (New Concord).

This rural settlement, strung out along KY. 121 and the Carty Rd., and centered at the junction of KY. 121 and 893, 3 miles ese of Murray, was an alternate stop on the old stage and mail route between Paris, Tenn. and Aurora, Ky. in the 1840s. It is said to have been named for a Mr. Cherry, a local storekeeper. However, it was not until Feb. 14, 1889 that a post office called Cherry was established in the vicinity with John C. Hicks, postmaster, and by this shortened name the place is identified on many current maps. Since the post office closed in 1908, local farm families have been getting their mail from Murray. [(1) Brown C. Tucker, interview, 8/4/1977; (2) Lochie B. Hart, "Origin of Names of the Towns in Calloway" HIST. OF CALLOWAY CO., 1931, n.p.]
CHESNUTBURG (Clay Co.): [Chehs/nat/bergh] (Maulden). A hamlet with an active post office at the mouth of Chesnut Branch of Sexton Creek, 9 air miles n of Manchester. Both the branch and the post office, established Jan. 12, 1904 with Susan Chesnut, postmaster, were named for the local Chesnut family, the first of whom may have been Billy Chesnut, who arrived from North Carolina in the mid 19th century. The Chestnut spelling on current maps is in error. [(1) Glada Cobb, interview, 6/29/77; (2) Kelly Morgan, CLAY CO. FAMILIES, P. 255]
CHESTNUT GROVE (Shelby Co.): [Chehs/nuht Ghrohv] (Ballardsville). A hamlet on KY 53 and Bullskin Creek whose extinct post office, established Jan. 26, 1837 with Caleb Guthrie, postmaster, was named for a grove of chestnut trees. A mile south is the site of the Gleneyrie School whose curious name may have been derived from the two words—glen for a sheltered place and eyrie a nest for a bird of prey, suggesting, perhaps, somebody's home on a high spot. Nothing seems to be known of the name or the reason for its application. Also nearby, maybe centered at the junction of KY 53 and 362, just north of the school, was a section called Egypt, said to have been settled around 1884 during a time of severe drought. Its never failing spring-fed pond attracted farmers from miles around with water for their crops and livestock. This vicinity is now on a Shelbyville rural route. (1) SHELBY CO. PLACE NAMES, DAR ms, 1941, Pp. 10-11; (2) Shelby Co. Hist. Soc., 10/28/1972
CHEVROLET (Harlan Co.): [Shehv/roh/la] (Harlan). A coal town and L&N Railroad station with an active post office at the mouth of Enoch Branch of Martins Fork of the Cumberland River and US 421, 2 ½ air miles SE of Harlan. The first local mine was opened in 1918 by the Williams ByProduct Coal Co., owned by John and Dover Williams of Knoxville, Tenn., which soon sold out to the larger Blue Diamond Coal Co. The local post office of Bee Gee, established June 5, 1918 with Frank C. Eaton, postmaster, was renamed Chevrolet in December of that year for the car driven by either an early mail carrier or the foreman of the construction gang building a coal tipple whose model 490 Chevrolet car is said to have been the first to drive over the local road. [E.W. Whitfield, Jr., letter to me, 6/28/1980]
CHILESBURG (Fayette Co.): [Chevelz/berh] (Clintonville). Little remains of a station and the site of an extinct post office at the junction of the C&O Railroad and the Cleveland Pike (KY. 1973), about 1½ miles s. of US60 and 5 miles e. of Lexington's New Circle Road. With the completion of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad (now the C&O) in 1872, Wm. E. Christian built a depot at this site and established Athens Station designed to serve the town of Athens, 4 miles s. (q.v.). About this time the post office of Chilesburg and other evidences of a village were moved to this site from their original location on the old Winchester Pike (now US60). The original village grew up around a tavern and stage stop maintained by Richard Chiles (1785-1853), a Virginian, who is said to have had a post office there from a very early date until at least 1829, about which time it was discontinued. This office was re-established on May 16, 1863 with Mrs. Alice McGrady, postmaster, and closed in 1954. [Robt. Peter, HIST. OF FAYETTE CO. 1882, Pp. 492, 501]
CHRISTIAN. 725 sq. miles. Pop. 67,600. Seat: Hopkinsville. Established in 1796 from part of Logan Co. and named for Col. William Christian (1743-1786), pioneer leader who had secured a Virginia land grant to 9000 acres in Jefferson Co. for Revolutionary War service and was killed while leading a raid against a band of marauding Indians. The county originally included all of 16 and parts of 4 other counties subsequently created.
CHRISTIANSBURG (Shelby Co.): [kriːhς/ʃʰɛnz/berɡ] (North Pleasureville). This hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of two branches of the L&N Railroad and 7 air miles ne of Shelbyville, was formerly called Hinesville, for reasons unknown, or Christiansburg Depot. About a mile ne, at what is now known as Old Christiansburg, the community of Christiansburg was founded in 1819. No one is sure why it was so named though many accept the story of the stranger who, befriended by the residents, suggested the name because there were so many good people living there. It was incorporated in 1824 and again in 1850. The post office, established at the original site on Jan. 29, 1827 with Walker Daniel, who was later moved to Bagdad (q.v.). On June 29, 1865 it was re-established at the Hinesville-Depot site and again named Christiansburg. Today only a Baptist church and some homes mark the site of Old Christiansburg while a small grocery and 2 other churches are located at the Hinesville-Depot location. Both are now on a Shelbyville rural route.

(1) SHELBY CO. PLACE NAMES, DAR ms, 1941, P. 13; (2) Shelby Co. Hist. Soc. 10/28/1977 902, 1278
CHRISTOPHER (Perry Co.): [Krih-ter] (Hazard South).

Now a residential community with extinct post office directly across the North Fork of the Kentucky River from Hazard Community College of the University of Kentucky and KY 15, and just south of the Hazard city limits. The post office, established as Douglas on Jan. 9, 1914 with Stephen A.D. Jones, postmaster, was aptly renamed Christopher in 1918 for the local Columbus Mining Co. The firm, though, is said to have been named for the Ohio city from whence its founders had come. [(1) W.E. Baker, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/21/1922; (2) Mike Mullins' interview of Everett Tharpe for ALC-OHP, 1/21/1972]
CHURCH HILL (Christian Co.): CH3ch H3hl (Church Hill). A rural settlement on KY: 695, 1 mile n. of I 24 and 4 air miles sw of Hopkinsville. The store and post office, established there on Nov. 12, 1849 with Wm. T. Whitlock, postmaster, was named for the extant South Union Baptist Church which had probably been organized in the early 1840s. The "Hill" part of the name is curious for, though the church sits on a slight rise, the vicinity is but gently rolling farmland and not hilly in the conventional sense. The post office was closed in 1902 and the store was burned around 1960 leaving residents to depend on Hopkinsville for services. This was the site of Kentucky's first farm cooperative, the Church Hill Grange. [Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977]
CISCO (Magoffin Co.): [Sihs/koh] (White Oak). An active post office on KY 1869, at the mouth of Bend Branch of Licking River, across from Carpenter Bend, 6 air miles nnw of Salyersville. It was established May 26, 1902 and may have been named by and for its first postmaster, Hatler Cisco, or for his family. Until recently the post office was located on Pricy Creek at the Morgan Co. line.
COUNTY: CLARK [Klaahrk]. 259 sq. miles. Pop. 28,337. Seat: Winchester. Established in 1792 from parts of Bourbon and Fayette Co's and named for Kentucky's military hero, General George Rogers Clark (1752-1818). This county included all of 5 and parts of 8 other counties subsequently formed.
CLARKSBURG (Lewis Co.): [Klahrx/bergh] (Vanceburg). This residential community on KY 10 and the Salt Lick Creek bottom, 1½ air miles w of Vanceburg, was the county's second seat, from 1809 to 1864. As the county was named for Meriwether Lewis of the famed Lewis and Clark exploration team, its seat was named for William Clark, the other half of the team. The post office, established as Lewis County Court House on Jan. 7, 1811, was renamed Clarksburg in 1820. It closed in 1932, and the area is now on a Vanceburg rural route. [Ragan, Pp. 108-13]
CLARKSON (Grayson Co.): [Klahrk/san] (Clarkson). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 730 residents on US 62, just n of the Western Kentucky Parkway, 2½ air miles e of Leitchfield. In 1870-1 the Elizabethtown & Paducah (now Illinois Central Gulf) Railroad was built to this site and the Grayson Springs Station was established to serve the famed resort 2 miles s. This name also identified the post office opened there on Jan. 24, 1871 with Isaac H. Pirtle, postmaster. In 1882 the office was renamed Clarkson for Manoah P. Clarkson, the proprietor of the resort. The town was incorporated as Clarkson on May 1, 1888 but it was not until the late 1930s that the station finally adopted this name for conformity. After the decline of the Springs as a resort, Clarkson became an important shipping point for area timber and farm products, and a number of other businesses have been attracted by the presence of the railroad. ["Comm." sect. of the Bicent. Ed. of LEITCHF. GAZ. c.1976, p. 15:1-7]

Established in 1806 from parts of Madison, Floyd, and Knox Co's. and named for General Green Clay (1757-1826), prominent pioneer surveyor and military leader in the War of 1812, who represented Kentucky in the Virginia legislature (1788-9) and served in the Kentucky General Assembly (1793-1808). He was a cousin of Henry Clay.
CLAY (Webster Co.): [Klā] (Providence). A 5th class city with an active post office and some 1350 residents, on KY 130, 132, and 270, 6 1/2 air miles wsw of Dixon. It grew up near a watering place on a teamsters' route between Providence and Caseyville on the Ohio River. The post office, established July 6, 1837 with Thomas W. Powell, postmaster, was first called Ashland probably for Henry Clay's Lexington home. After an intermittent existence it was renamed Clay in 1854. It was discontinued in 1865 and re-established for a brief time the following year as Winstead with Bush D. Winstead (1837-1867), a local merchant and Webster County's first circuit court clerk, as postmaster. The Clay name was restored 3 months later. The town was incorporated as Claysville in 1860 and as Clay in 1872. [1] Betty Williams, letter to me, 5/1/1979; (2) Elvis Holt, letter to me, 2/26/1980.
CLAY CITY (Powell Co.)：[Klá Siht/ee] (Clay City). A 5th class city of some 1060 residents on the Red River and KY 15/11, just n and e of the Mountain Parkway and less than 2 air miles w of Stanton. In 1786 Stephen Collins and his brother from Lexington discovered deposits of iron pyrite near here and shortly afterwards the first iron forge w of the Alleghenies. The settlement that grew up around it was called Collins' Forge. The Collins holdings were later sold to Clark and Smith who established a furnace there in 1805, the forerunner of the Red River Iron Works by which name the community and its post office were known for most of the 19th century. The post office, which had been established at least by the early 1820s, was moved across the river sometime in the 1880s to a settlement between the present Clay City and the Mountain Parkway interchange and renamed Waltersville [Wahl/terz/viHl] for a local family. This name still identifies this section just outside the Clay City limits. The large forge around which the Iron Works community had been built was located in the middle of the present day Clay City. It was discontinued around 1880, and soon a huge sawmill, built in 1872 on the n side of town, replaced it as the principal industry. Large scale commercial logging along the upper Red River supplied the mill for years and the Kentucky Union (later the Lexington & Eastern) Railroad arrived in 1885 to haul the sawed lumber to the Lexington market. By 1883 the town had come to be known as Clay City—perhaps officially when the post office was established as such on Aug. 13, 1883 with Arthur M. Robertson, postmaster. It was incorporated as Clay City in 1890. While some
have alleged that it was named for Henry Clay, this is locally doubted since reference is often cited of an old brick yard on the n side and the area clay deposits that supplied it. Also a Clay Lick was mentioned on the old Collins land grant in 1786.

[Larry Meadows, interview, 11/30/1977]
CLAYMOUR (Todd Co.): [Klá/mawr] (Sharon Grove). In 1889 two local merchants, John Kennedy and Will Adams, having been asked to name the new post office at the junction of the present KY 106 and 178, suggested Clay for the abundance of yellow clay subsoil so characteristic of the area. When they learned that this name was already in use, and noting that there was more of this clay here than in most other places, they offered Clay More instead. The 2 words were then run together and, for some reason, deliberately misspelled, and what emerged, Claymour, was accepted by the postal authorities. Thus, on Aug. 22, 1889, the Claymour post office was established and James H. Heltsley became postmaster. Earlier, this settlement had been called Crossroads and Shakerag. John C. Wright offers 2 accounts of the latter name. According to one, "fastidious housekeepers of the frontier made frequent trips to the front door to shake the dust from their cleaning rags. The incessant shaking of rags caused those who passed through the area to think of the community as one whose ladies literally 'shook rags.' According to the other...the...name was derived from poorly-dressed men who shook their rags as they stood outside in cold weather with nothing to do." This once thriving village with broom factory, saw and grist mills, and several stores, lost its post office to Elkton, 5 air miles ssw, in 1922, and only 1 or 2 stores now serve its local residents. [1] John C. Wright, N. Redington Beach, Fla., in letter to me, 10/31/1978; (2) Ibid., in Marion Williams, THE STORY OF TODD CO., KY. 1972, P. 250]
CLAYPOOL (Warren Co.): Meador. A crossroads settlement with an extinct post office at the junction of KY 234 and 961, less than \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile w of Bays Fork of Barren River which separates Warren and Allen Counties, and 9\( \frac{1}{2} \) air miles ese of Bowling Green. The post office was established Jan. 29, 1856 with John S. Saunders, postmaster, and named for the family of Warren Co. pioneer Stephen Claypool (1788-1862). His son, Col. Elijah Claypool, served for years in the Kentucky Militia and represented the county in the state Legislature, 1849-50. [(1) Irene Sumpter, AN ALBUM OF EARLY WARREN CO. LANDMARKS, P. 40; (2) Perrin, Vol. 2, P. 159]
CLAYVILLAGE (Shelby Co.): [Klá Vihl/adj] (Waddy). This hamlet on US 60, 5 air miles e of Shelbyville, was first called Shytown until the post office was established Feb. 27, 1829 (with William L. Perry, postmaster) as Clay Village. It was named for Henry Clay who, it is said, once visited the place on a campaign trip, admired it, and suggested that it be named for him. It was laid off as a town in 1830 and incorporated in 1839. The post office was closed in 1908 and the community is now on a Shelbyville rural route. Over the years the two words of the name have (been-eem) locally been combined though on current maps it continues to be spelled Clay Village. [SHELBY CO. PLACE NAMES, DAR ms, 1941, P. 6]
CLEAR CREEK SPRINGS (Bull Co.): [Kleer Kreek Springs]
(Middlesboro North). A famed summer resort in Pine Mt. State Park, on Clear Creek and KY 1491, 2 air miles sw of Pineville. Dr. Thomas Walker, the pre-Revolutionary War explorer of much of southeast Kentucky, is said to have named this stream Clover Creek for the profusion of wild clover growing on its banks. It was renamed later for the clarity of the spring waters which discharge into the creek at that point and which, in the early days, were believed to have had curative powers. T. McC. Davis is credited with having established the resort in the mid 19th century. A post office called Clear Creek was in operation here from 1855 to 1867 but the area is now on a Pineville rural route. On a 1927 topographical map the community is identified as Clear Springs Camp, the site of 20 private cottages built that year. [1] H.H. Fuson, HIST. OF BELL CO., KY. NY: Hobson House Press; 1947; p. 4; [2] Kenneth Harp, interview, 3/24/1979.
CLEARFIELD (Rowan Co.): [Kleer/feeld, Klihr/feeld] (Morehead). A village with an active post office and a 1970 population of about 800 across (and s of) Triplett Creek from Morehead. In 1905, near the site of Dixon Clack's early 19th century water-powered sawmill and store on Dry Creek, the Clearfield Lumber Co. of Clearfield, Pa. established its sawmill and the dispatch point and northern terminus of its Morehead & North Fork Railroad to receive timber shipments from its extensive Licking Valley holdings. Blaine Fulton became the first postmaster on Aug. 4, 1908. With the depletion of the area's timber, the mill closed in 1922, and by 1933, when coal was no longer in sufficient supply to warrant continued hauling to Morehead for shipment on the C&O Railroad, all but 4 miles of the M&NF RR had been abandoned. These 4 miles continued till recent times to carry clay mined in nearby Clack Mtn to the Lee Clay Product Company's sewer tile plant at the site of Clack's Mill. (1) Elmer Sulzer, GHOST RR. OF KY. 1967, Pp. 103, 109-10; (2) J.H. Powers, ms. hist. of Rowan Co., n.d., Pp. 4-5, in MSU Libr. Ky. & App. Coll'n. [209, 952]
CLEMENTSVILLE (Casey Co.): [klehm/ants/vhl] (Clementsville). A community of homes clustered around a Catholic church and school and several stores at the junction of KY. 70 and 551, 1 mile from the Adair County line and 8 air miles west of Liberty. In 1802 Henry Clements and a group of Catholics from St. Ann Parish in Washington Co. settled on Casey Creek, some 4 miles above the present Clementsville. Here in 1807 a group of Trappist monks established a short-lived community and in 1810 St. Bernard's Church was built to become the nucleus of a community of Catholic farmers which was named for Henry or his son, Philip, (one of the community's leaders.)

In 1857, for reasons unknown, the community was moved to the present Clementsville site where a new St. Bernard's Church was built. Nothing but open farmland marks the original site now generally known as Old Clementsville. While it is likely that a post office existed at the latter site, there is no evidence of one and it was certainly not called Clementsville, the only post office by this name having been established by Albert Clements at its present site on May 11, 1891. Since it closed in 1967, the vicinity has been served by a rural branch of the Liberty post office.

CLIFTON (Woodford Co.): [Cliffton] (Tyrone). This once thriving river port and now a residential community on the Kentucky River, 4½ miles WNW of Versailles, was laid off as a town in 1841 by John Berryman for the employees of his large hemp factory. It may then have been called Woodford City but in 1848, it was incorporated as Clifton for the name that pioneer Thomas Railey, in 1790, had given his new home on the cliff above the future town-site. A post office called Clifton was in operation from May, 1848 to Sept. 1849. By the 1860s the village had become a shipping point for area farmers with warehouses and loading docks, as well as a steamboat refueling depot and ferry station and may then have been called Cicero, for reasons unknown, while the landing itself was called Woodford Landing and, perhaps, Clifton Ferry as well. The post office was re-established on Sept. 20, 1880 as Cicero with William Lane, postmaster, (while the town itself was variously identified as Cicero, Clifton, and Woodford City). In 1895 the office was moved (up the hill) 2 miles E to a point called Brookie Crossroads (at the junction of the present KY 1964 and Steele Pike) where Tipton Shryock ran a grocery. (An old map identifies this site as Brookie Town (sic) named for a pioneer family of distillers). With the closing of the post office in 1903, the Cicero name was replaced by Clifton by which name the community is now exclusively known. From 1900 till the early 1950s the community assumed the character of summer vacation land with a number of camps located for some distance up and down the river. By now, however, these have been replaced by year round homes of commuters to Frankfort and Versailles. The area is now on a Versailles rural route.1

1 Willis W. Field,
"Clifton Was Once Known as Woodford City" WOODFORD SUN, 12/17/1880; (2) William Railey, HIST. OF WOODFORD CO. 1938, P. 258; (3) Jackie Nelson, "Clifton: River Town has seen Many Wondrous Times" LEX. HER-LEAD. 9/12/1976, Woodford Sect., Pp. 4-5; (4) Ben Chandler "Happy Times" col. in the WOODFORD SUN, 12/1/1972.
Clifty (Todd Co.): [Klihf/teel] (Allegheny). Once called Bivinsville for an early family and nicknamed Lickskillet for reasons unknown, this hamlet of 125 residents is on KY. 181/107, 12 air miles N. of Elkton. It is in a section of the county known as "The Cliffs", a rather impressive formation in the northern end of the county which rises 300 to 500 feet on both sides of a valley, itself varying 300 to 600 feet in width, a very picturesque area with a wide range of flora and fauna, attracting tourists, geologists, and photographers. It has been categorized by the Ky. Heritage Comm'n as especially worthy of preservation. This area and possibly the community itself was settled before 1830 and the Clifty post office was established July 24, 1838 with John Higgins, postmaster. Along with a store, school, and two churches, it serves still this section of the county. [(1) Geo. Boone, interview, 7/23/71; (2) Marion Williams, THE STORY OF TODD CO., KY. 1972, Pp. 253-]
COUNTY: Clinton. 190 sq. miles. Pop. 9,058. Seat: Albany. Established in 1835 from parts of Cumberland and Wayne Co's., and generally believed to have been named for DeWitt Clinton (1769-1828), Governor of N.Y. (1817-21, 1825-28) and projector of the Erie Canal. There is little credibility in the popular tradition that it was named for Clinton Winfrey, the 12 year old son of State Representative Francis H. Winfrey who had sponsored the act creating the new county.
CLINTON (Hickman Co.): [Clinton, Oakton]. A 5th class city of some 1350 persons and the seat of Hickman Co., on US 51, 198 air miles sw of downtown Louisville. It was founded in 1828 for a proposed shift of the county's seat from Columbus to a more central location on land acquired from Stephen Ray. Though the post office was established Dec. 18, 1829 with Allen Caldwell, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1831, there was little development until its status as the county's seat was resolved in 1845. The location of the Mobile & Ohio (now the Illinois Central Gulf) Railroad through this point in 1873 insured the town's standing as the county's trade center. It's been said, though never confirmed, that the name honored a Capt. Clinton who had been stationed there in 1826. (1) Perrin, 1885, Pp. 71-2; (2) Lucille Bryars Owings 150 YEARS-HICKMAN CO. SESQUI-CENT.: HIST. PROG. BOOK, c1971, P. 18
CLINTONVILLE (Bourbon Co.): Clintonville. Hamlet at the junction of KY 57 and 1678, 1 mile from the Clark Co. line, 1½ miles from the Fayette Co. line, and 7 air miles s. of Paris. The site was settled around 1800 by the brothers George and John Stipp and first called Stipps Crossroads. When the post office was established by Walter Jones on Aug. 29, 1831, it was renamed Clintonville for the local Masonic Lodge which had been so named in 1825 or '26 for DeWitt Clinton, NY's governor who had just completed the Erie Canal. By this name it was incorporated for a brief time in 1850. Several distilleries, cigar and hemp factories, and a slaughterhouse provided its economic base for the first half of the 19th century. When bypassed by the railroad and the Maysville-Lexington Pike, it declined to its present status as rural hamlet with a school, 3 churches, and a store to serve its 70 or so residents. (1) Edna Whitley, interview, 4/6/1977; (2) Perrin, 1882, P. 140.
CLOSPLINT (Harlan Co.): [Klohe/plihnt] (Louellen). This coal town with L&N Railroad station and active post office, on KY 38 and the Clover Fork of Cumberland River, 13 1/2 air miles east of Harlan, was named for and by the Clover Splint Coal Co. which opened its local mine in 1926. The post office was established Feb. 16, 1928 with James Roy Parsons, postmaster. [B.W. Whitfield, Jr., in letter to me, 5/11/1979 '72]
CLOVER BOTTOM (Jackson Co.): [Kloher/Baht/öm] (Johnetta). An active post office at the junction of US 421 and KY 1955, on Clover Bottom Creek, 9 air milesnw of McKee. Green V. Holland established the post office on July 11, 1862 and named it for the creek which flows through a rich limestone bottom with a heavy growth of clover. [Jess Wilson, interview, 7/9/1977]
CLOVER FORK (Harlan Co.): [Klohv fark] (Benham). Since 1912, a coal mining community on KY 38, 3/4 mile from the Virginia state line and 21 1/2 air miles e of Harlan. It was named for its location near the head of one of the 3 forks of the Cumberland River. The aptly named stream flows w to join Martin and Poor Forks in the vicinity of Harlan. The local post office, since closed, was one of the oldest in the county, having been established as Clover Fork on July 28, 1857 with Isaac W. Huff, postmaster. [E.W. Whitfield, Jr. letter to me, 6/28/1980]"73
CLOVERPORT (Breckinridge Co.): [Klohr/ver/pawrt] (Cloverport, Mattingly). A 5th class city with an active post office and some 1200 residents on the Ohio River at the mouth of Clover Creek, 3/4 mile from the Hancock Co. line and 9 air miles wnw of Hardinsburg. The settlement is said to have been established just e of the mouth of Clover Creek around 1798 and was first called Joesville for its proprietor Joseph Huston or, perhaps, for him and his brother-in-law Joseph Allen, another early landowner, or even Joseph Plumbley who had leased 21 acres from Huston and is considered the first permanent settler. On Jan. 28, 1828 the Kentucky Legislature established a town on this site which was named for the creek which, in turn, had been named for the profusion of wild clover on its lower banks. On Oct. 16 of that year, George LaHeist started the Cloverport post office. By the mid 19th century the town had become an important shipping port on the Ohio River, especially for western Kentucky cannel coal. On Feb. 11, 1860 the original town was combined with a growing section below the mouth of Clover Creek and incorporated as Cloverport. By 1900, with a population of over 1650, its main economic support had become the repair shops of the Louisville Henderson & St. Louis Railway which, with the acquisition of this line by the L&N Railroad in 1929, were removed to Louisville.

[1] Mary McKnought, CLOVERPORT: A BIT OF HIST., c1932, ms. in KHS Libr; (2) Bill Thompson, HIST. & LEG. OF BRECK. CO., KY., n.d., Pp. 27-9, 105}
CLYDE (Russell Co.): [Klahd] (Jabez). An extinct post office 1/2 mile beyond the end of KY 92, 1/4 mile N of the Wayne Co.
line and 6 air miles SSW of Jamestown, in that section of the
now uninhabited part of Russell Co. that lies S of Lake
Cumberland. The post office was established March 30, 1887
postmaster with Isaac Frealy and named for Clyde Decker, a local resi-
dent. It was discontinued in 1913. [Guy Shearer, interview,
1/19/1974]
COALTON (Boyd Co.): [Kohl/ton] (Rush). Former mining and now factory community centering at the junction of US 60 and KY 966, just ne. of an I-64 interchange, less than a mile from the Carter Co. line and 8½ air miles ssw of Catlettsburg. In 1864 the Ashland Coal Co. acquired 9000 acres in what came to be called the Coalton and Rush tracts, and on March 30, 1865 the post office, which had been established as Metcalfe (and later called Star Furnace) (q.v.) in 1848, was moved here with Benjamin (sic) F. Waite, postmaster, and called Coalton. In 1866 the Ashland Coal Co. deeded its property to the Lexington & Big Sandy (now C&O) Railroad which extended its track to this site in 1867 to ship coal to Ashland. The mines are said to have opened in that year. The post office closed in 1928 and mail is now secured from the Rush post office, 2½ road miles ssw. [A HIST. OF ASHLAND, KY 1786-1954, Cent. Souvenir, 1954, Pp. 46, 86-7]
Cobb (Caldwell Co.): [Kahb] (Cobb). A one time station on the Ohio Valley (now Illinois Central Gulf) Railroad built between Princeton, Ky. and Clarksville, Tenn. in the late 1880s and named either for the superintendent of the railroad or a prosperous and influential family in neighboring Lyon Co. The local post office was established Dec. 12, 1887 by Lawrence B. Sims and called Glen Allen probably for a local family. In Feb. 1888 the name was changed to Cobb, an obvious error which was corrected the following April. The station and post office are gone but a store continues to serve this community where KY 672 crosses the ICG tracks, less than ¼ mile n of KY 128, 1.2 miles from the Trigg Co. line, and 8½ air miles se of Princeton.

(1) Mrs. Katie G. Howard, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 5/18/1925;
(2) Olive Eldred, interview, 10/1/1977
COBHILL (Estill Co.) [Kahb/hill] (Cobhill). A hamlet on top of the hill on KY 1182, 3 miles NE of its jct. with KY 52, and 7 air miles E of Irvine. It was named for early settlers Henry and Samuel Cobb, the sons of a Caswell, N.C. migrant, Jesse Cobb (1769-1836). The brothers, known to have been born in Estill Co. (Henry, the older, on July 11, 1802) became large landowners, farmers, and loggers in the Cobhill area. It was not until March 30, 1898, long after they had passed from the scene, that Achilles D. Howell established the Cobhill post office. It is not known if this name was applied to the place before this time or why it was spelled with one "b". This vicinity was thickly settled at one time, with its population engaged in logging and the mining of ore for the Fitchburg iron furnaces 2 miles NW. With the decline of these industries, many residents moved to the Bluegrass or northern cities for employment but their descendants have since returned to the sites they continued to own. About 100 families now living in the Cobhill neighborhood are served by the post office in Mr. and Mrs. Olney Rogers' store and commute to jobs in Winchester and Lexington. [Kathryn Carter, PLACE NAME SURVEY OF ESTILL CO. unpub. ms, 2/11/1978, n.p.]
COBURG (Adair Co.): [Koh/bergh] (Cane Valley). A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 55 and 1913, 1 mile ne of the junction of Adair, Green, and Taylor Counties, and 6 air miles n of Columbia. This is said to have been a settlement of German-speaking people made about 1875 who most likely named their new community for their home in N. Bavaria. The post office of Tampico, which had been established in Taylor Co. as Sublett's Store in 1855 with James A. Sublett, postmaster, and was renamed in 1857, became Coburg in 1903. Margaret Sue Christie "County was Settled by English People" COLUMBIA STATESMAN, Bicent.ed. 6/15/1974, P. 18
CODY (Knott Co.): [Koh/doe] (Blackey). One of several communities completely inundated by the recent flooding of Carr Fork Lake, it was centered at the junction of KY 15 and 160, at the mouth of Breeding and Defeated Creeks, branches of Carr Fork (of the North Fork of the Kentucky River), and 6½ air miles s of Hindman. Its post office, established Nov. 18, 1897 with Shade Smith, postmaster, was named for a local family. [Wilma Gayhart, interview, 11/25/1978]
COILTOWN (Hopkins Co.): [Coiltown]. This coal mining community of some 200 persons at the junction of KY. 502 and 1034, 6 air miles w. of Madisonville, was probably named for W.D. Coit, the president and general manager of the local Rose Creek Coal Co. With never a post office of its own, it has long been dependent on Nebo, nearly 2 miles n. for mail service. A mile and a half se of Coiltown is Coiltown Junction where spur lines of the Ill. Cent. & Gulf and L&N Railroads meet; and near the end of the L&N tracks, 1½ miles w. of the junction, is Coiltown Station with tipple and coal mines.

[ORIG. ATLAS AND HIST. DATA OF HOP. CO. KY 1974, P. 59]
COLBYVILLE or COLBY STATION (Clark Co.): [Kuhl/bec/viyl] (Ford). An abandoned station on the C&O Railroad, 3½ miles W. of Winchester, that is identified merely Colby on contemporary maps. It was named for the old Colbyville Tavern, owned by and named for Colby Taylor, which was one of the two pioneer wayside inns between Winchester and Lexington (its rival was the Chilesburg Tavern in Fayette Co.). Colby's tavern, at the junction of the present Colby (KY. 1927) and Becknerville Roads, ¼ mile E. of the station, housed the Colbyville post office which Taylor established on Dec. 11, 1826. In 1852 this was moved to and/or renamed Fishback, probably for its new postmaster, George T. Fishback, and was discontinued in 1856. A Colby Station post office at the station was in service from 1890 to 1894. A post World War II residential suburb called Colby Hills, just W. of Winchester city limits, was named for the Colby Road which forms its southern boundary. It had an estimated 300 residents in 1970.

(1) Kathryn Owen, interview, 6/1/1977; (2) Kingsbury-Stuart ms. on Clark Co. P.N.
COLDIRON (Harlan Co.): [Kohl/ahrn] (Wallins Creek). A village between US 119 and the Cumberland River, 7 air miles w of Harlan, whose active post office was established Nov. 16, 1928 with Mary E. Coldiron, postmaster, and probably named for Elihu Coldiron, an early settler. [Mabel Collins, "Town Names Given by Railroads..." 23-]
COLD SPRING (Campbell Co.): [Kohld Sprig] (Newport). This 5th class city with some 1850 residents on US 27, 4½ air miles sse of downtown Newport and 2 air miles nw of Alexandria, may date from the pioneer Reese's Settlement, named for the family of Thomas Reese. Here in 1794 the Old Licking Baptist Church, the oldest in the county, was organized. The Cold Spring name, which may have been applied to the community before 1800, referred to a perennial spring of clear cold water that yet exists in a rather secluded wooded site near the local fire house and which, for years, provided the local water supply. The Cold Spring post office was established by Oliver M. DeCoursey on June 13, 1832 and was combined with the nearby Highland Heights office in 1955 to form the Cold Spring-Highland Heights post office which is now a branch of the Newport post office. The city of Cold Spring was incorporated in 1940. (1) C.B. Truesdell, letter to Emmet L. Hardy, 11/14/1949, ms. now at Kenton Co. P.L.: (2) John W. Stevens, letter to the edit., NEWPORT LOCAL, 12/19/1878, P. 1:4. 7:7, q &^~
COLDWATER (Calloway Co.): [Kohld/waht/ər] (Kirksey). On KY 121, less than 2 miles e of the Graves Co. line and 7 air miles w of Murray, is one of the few rural trade centers in the county that is actually growing. Coldwater has had several sites since its post office was established Dec. 9, 1856 near the junction of the present KY 121 and 229. Just n of the original site was a cold flowing spring developed by Byrd Ezell before 1845. In 1856 he sold the spring and surrounding land to Asa Scarborough who opened a store and the post office he called Coldwater. Sometime later these were moved w to the vicinity of the West Fork of Clarks River and, in 1868, to their present location where the post office remained in operation until it closed in 1907. According to historian Brown Tucker, there were actually 2 cold water springs about a mile apart. The owners of each, disputing which was the colder, requested an impartial comparison test. Apparently Mr. Scarborough's was the colder. Another local legend tells of 2 men who opened stores in the vicinity. One sold whiskey which local people dubbed "hot water" while the other served only cold water. In any case, the spring in question is gone and there is no sign now that there ever was one. The area is now on a Murray rural route.

COLEMANSVILLE (Harrison Co.): [Kohl/monz/vihl] (Berry).

A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 1032, 10½ air miles nw of Cynthiana. It was established as a town by legislative act in 1831 on land then owned by Robert S. Coleman for whom it was probably named (or for Whitehead Coleman, said to have had a mill in that vicinity earlier in the century) and soon became an important trade center on the old stage route between Lexington and Covington. The first post office between these 2 cities was established by John Smith in 1829 as Mouth of Raven for its location in Smith's Stony Castle home at the mouth of this w bank tributary of the South Fork of Licking River, just above and across from the present city of Berry, Ky. On Feb. 1, 1834 this office was moved a mile nw to Colemansville and so renamed. It closed in 1878. In 1884 the town was nearly destroyed by a cyclone and only partially rebuilt. Residents of the vicinity now receive mail services from the Berry post office, 1½ road miles e. 

[(1) ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNI. OF HARRISON CO. 1794-1969, 1969, P. 15; (2) Katherine Wilson, "This Old House" c1975 & repro. in CYNTH. DEM. 8/7/69]
COLESBURG (Hardin Co.): Kohlz/bergh (Colesburg). An L&N Railroad station and hamlet with extinct post office, between KY 434 and I 65, 5½ air miles NE of Elizabethtown. It is said to have been settled at least by 1800 and named for pioneer William Cole. It is not known when the name was first applied to the settlement but it was in use for the station on the L&N Railroad's main line by 1858/9. Here, in later years, booster locomotives were maintained to propel trains up the formidable Muldraugh Hill between Colesburg and Elizabethtown. The first post office to serve this vicinity was established Aug. 19, 1856 as Robertsville or Robertsonville with Querry Florence, postmaster. It was renamed Colesburgh in 1877 by then postmaster John W.G. Stark and became Colesburg in 1893. Since its discontinuance, mail service has been provided by the office at Lebanon Junction, 4 rail miles NE. [Dan'l. E. McClure, Jr. TWO CENT. IN ELIZ. & HARDIN: CO., KY. 1776-1976, E'town, Hardin Co. Hist. Soc., 1979, Pp. 208, 210]
COLETOWN (Fayette Co.): *Kohl/town* (Coletown). A settlement along Walnut Hill Rd., centering on its junction with Shelby Lane in southern Fayette Co., 1½ miles from the Jessamine Co. line and 4½ air miles SSE of Lexington's New Circle Road. It was named for a former slave, Milly or Millie Cole, who, in 1843, had inherited 10 acres from Sarah Johnson, sister to her former master. On Milly's death in 1868, the property was subdivided for her 3 children who were joined by other families to form the settlement. By 1971 it was one of the smallest of the Fayette Co. communities with only 29 residents. [Donald Burrell & Michael Putnam, Part 2, "Rural Settlements Housing Study of 1971, Housing Rept. of City-County Planning Comm." May 1971, Pp. 39-40]
Collegew Hill (Madison Co.) is an active post office (Palmer). This hamlet, or
KY 977, 1 mile west of the Kentucky River and the Estill Co. line,
8½ air miles east of Richmond, was once called Texas. According to the
popular account given by J.T. Dorris, "(Abner) Oldham, a commissioner
appointed to divide Nathan Lipscomb's 2700 acre estate in 1843, while
riding over the land, was pulled from his horse by a large growth of
briers. When he got up, he exclaimed: 'I wouldn't have all this damne
Texas country as a gift.'" Local people started calling the community that developed in this vicinity Texas and the name came to be
generally accepted. Still, according to tradition, Walter K. Norris's
application for a Texas post office in 1874 was at first rejected as
another Texas post office was already in operation in Washington Co.
later that year. But the postal authorities accepted his second petition in the name
of College Hill for the Texas Seminary, a private secondary school
that had been founded there in 1868. Thus the post office of College
Hill was established on Jan. 15, 1875 and shortly thereafter the
school, which was also referred to as Ayers Seminary, was renamed
College Hill Seminary. (Later the property was deeded to the county
school system). Yet the community is known to have been incorporated
by the Ky. Gen'l. Assembly as College Hill on March 22, 1873. And by
this name, it is now known. (1) J.T. Dorris OLD CANE
SPRINGS: A STORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES IN MAD. CO. KY. 1936-7,
pp. 133-4; (2) Robt. N. Grise, "College Hill Receives Name" RICH.
DAILY REG. 4/19/1978
J COLSON (Letcher Co.): [Kolhsen] (Mayking). A coal mining community of some 150 persons scattered along Rockhouse Creek and KY 7 from Indian Creek to Camp Branch. The post office, most recently located on Trace Fork of Rockhouse, about 7½ air miles n.w. of Whitesburg, was established May 26, 1897 and named for David G. Colson (1861-1904), then U.S. Congressman for that district. It closed in 1977 and the area is now on a Whitesburg rural route. Within 2 miles of the post office site are the consolidated Colson Elementary School and the Whitesburg Municipal Airport. [N.M. Webb, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/22/1922]
COLUMBIA (Adair Co.), [Kəluhm/ˈbyə] (Columbia). A 4th class city of some 3730 persons and the seat of Adair Co., on KY 80 and 55 and the s bank of Russell Creek, 77 air miles sse of downtown Louisville. A settlement by this name is said to have existed here by 1802 when it became the seat of the newly established county. The town was laid off in the fall of 1802 by Daniel Trabue, et al. on land acquired from Blackmore Hughes 2 years before. John Field, who had opened the first store here in 1800, became the first postmaster of what was established as Adair Court House on April 1, 1806 and which later became Columbia Court House or Columbia. No one knows how it got its name but it is thought to have been named by those who felt that Christopher Columbus "had been robbed of an honor to which he was justly entitled when the Western Hemisphere took the name of 'America'." Whether the name Columbia was actually coined or merely first recorded by the poet, Philip Freneau in 1775 as an alternative name for the incipient country, its early appeal was also a reflection of the then disdain for England's assumption of the Cabots' discovery of America.

COLUMBUS (Fayette Co.): [Ko'luhm/bas] (Clintonville). An all black settlement just off Royster Rd. and north of US 60, 5 miles e. of Lexington's New Circle Rd. In 1893 Clarence H. Crimm divided his farm and sold it off in individual lots to freed slaves. He named the development Columbia or Columbiatown—in preference to Crimmtown—for the Columbian Exposition which had just closed in Chicago. For some reason (the-name-was-changed) it is now called Columbus. [Donald Burrell & Michael Putnam, Part 2, "Rural Settlements Housing Study of 1971, Housing Rept. of City-County Planning Comm." 5/1971, P. 67]
COLUMBUS (Hickman Co.) [Kəu/luhm/baʊ] (Arlington). A 5th class city on KY 80, 58, and 123, \( \frac{3}{4} \) mile e of the Mississippi River and 7½ air miles nw of Clinton. The oldest town in the Jackson Purchase (q.v.), it was first settled in 1804 on the Mississippi floodplain and then known as (The) Iron Banks, a translation of Les Rivage de Fer, allegedly applied by early French travelers for "the towering rusty looking bluffs" overlooking the river at that point. A post office was established here on Oct. 26, 1820 with Henry L. Edrington, postmaster, and was called Columbus, probably for the discoverer of America who was then similarly being honored in several other states. The town was created by the Kentucky Legislature in Dec. 1820, laid out in 1821, and became the first seat of Hickman Co. in Dec. of that year. The seat was later moved to the more centrally located Clinton, a loss which failed to hinder Columbus's development as an early Mississippi River port and the antebellum trade center of the Purchase. The town's greatest impetus to growth came in 1858 with its advent as the northern terminus of the Mobile & Ohio, then the longest single rail line in America. Columbus enjoyed a peak population of 3000 in 1880 but its prosperity had already suffered a damaging blow in 1874 when what became the Illinois Central Railroad was built through Clinton. A bridge built across the Ohio River to Cairo in 1889 ended Columbus's role as terminus and transfer point. By 1900 Paducah, over 30 miles ne, had succeeded in replacing it as the commercial capital of the Purchase. After the disastrous 1927 floods, the town was relocated on the 140 foot bluff above and \( \frac{3}{4} \) mile e of the floodplain. Nothing remains of the town on its original site which was deeded to the state to become part of the Columbus-Belmont Memorial State Park.
Relocation failed to result in a renaissance of the town. Attempts to attract industry and tourists have been unsuccessful. Little remains at the hillside site but the post office, several small businesses, and an estimated 370 residents.

Unfounded is the deeprooted local tradition that Thomas Jefferson had planned the location or else the removal of the U.S. capital to this more centrally located site; there is no mention of any such plan in any known writings by or about him. Nor is there any record that the town was ever called Columbia; that name appearing on an old map was almost likely an error. [1] OLD COLUMBUS, KY., BELMONT, MO. CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD AREA: A BRIEF HIST. AND OLD PICTURES, by Lucille Bryars Owings, 1974, Pp. 3-8, 29-33, 39; (2) Bill Powell, "Columbus Cuts the Railroad Ties that Bound it to Another Era" LCJ, 7/16/1978, P. B1:1-6; (3) "Interesting Facts about Columbus" Purch. Ed. of MAYF. MESS. 12/27/1969, P. G10:9; (4) John E.L. Robertson, WEST TO THE IRON BANKS, MA thesis, U. of Louisv., 1961, Pp. 90-3, 115; (5) "A Kentucky Town's Trad." LCJ, 11/24/1926; (6) Lucille B. Owings, letter to me, 3/16/1979.
COMBS (Perry Co.): Kohmz (Hazard North). A coal town and L&N Railroad station with an active post office, on the North Fork of the Kentucky River and KY 80, just sw of the latter's junction with KY 15, and ½ air mile nw of Hazard. The town superseded several area coal camps including those operated by the Domino and Lennut Coal Companies, and was first called Dolen for them. The nearby Domino and Lennut (q.v.) post offices, which had opened in 1914, were the first to serve the vicinity. The Combs post office was established on July 17, 1922 with Dewey Colwell, postmaster, and named for Abijah Benjamin ("Bige") Combs (1882-1955), a livestock and real estate dealer and onetime sheriff of Perry Co., who had subdivided and sold most of the site as home and business lots. In 1932 the community was renamed Combs for the post office. (1) David Hawpe, LCJ, 5/26/71, P. B1:3-6; (2) "Town Named After A.B. 'Bige' Combs" THE COMBS INFORMER, 8/17/1969, P. 3:1; (3) Josiah H. Combs THE COMBSES GENEALOGY, privately printed, 1976, Pp. 191-275, 476, 780
CONCORD (Lewis Co.): [Kahn/kawrd] (Concord). Until recently this was one of the smallest 6th class cities in Kentucky with about 110 residents and an active post office, at the junction of KY 8 and 57, on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of Sycamore Creek, 10 1/2 air miles wnw of Vanceburg. It was founded in 1830 by Edward and John Stevenson (or Stephenson) on land that had been in their family since the turn of the century, and was named either for the town in New Hampshire or its famed Revolutionary War precedence, the town in Massachusetts. The first storekeeper, Sam'l. Stevenson, established the post office Jan. 3, 1834 and the town was incorporated the year before.

CONFEDERATE (Lyon Co.): [Kan/fehd/or/æt] (Lamasco). In the 1880s Linn Gresham opened a store on the present KY 274, just north of the mouth of Confederate Branch of McNabb Creek, and near the Bethany Baptist Church. There, on Aug. 19, 1885, he established the post office of Confederate, named ostensibly for the Confederate veterans who lived in the area. Across the road from the store was Confederate Springs which made the store a favorite stopping place for travelers and a meeting place for local farmers. The post office closed in 1914. In 1958 much of the community when the site was acquired by the US Corps of Engineers for the Barkley Lake Reservoir, the store was moved about a mile north to the junction of KY 93 and 274, 5½ air miles se of Eddyville which now provides mail service. ([1] OLD CENT. OF LYON CO. HIST. 1964, Pp. 72-3; [2] Bill Matlock, "Only Old Store, Graves, Memories Remain of Lyon's Confederate" PAD. SUN-DEMO. 6/24/1977; [3] Nancy S. Beck, letter to me, 1/20/1979)
CONFLUENCE (Leslie Co.): [kahn/flu/əns] (Buckhorn). A hamlet on KY 257, 7 air miles n of Hyden, whose active post office was established Dec. 1, 1890 with George B. Huff, postmaster, and named for its location at the mouth of Wilder Branch of Middle Fork of the Kentucky River. [R.B. Campbell, interview, 5/27/1978]
CONGLETON (Lee Co.) [Kahn/ton] (Beattyville). This residential settlement extending along KY. 11, about 1½ air miles south of Beattyville and the Kentucky River, was named for a prominent landowning family in the vicinity. Its post office, established June 18, 1925 with Algin Cecil, postmaster, has since closed and the place is now on a Beattyville rural route. [Nevyle Shackelford, interview, 7/8/78]
CONRAD (Pulaski Co.): Conrard (Billows). This extinct post office on the Line Creek Rd., less than 1½ miles from the Rockcastle Co. line and 13 air miles eone of Somerset, was established Sept. 16, 1899 with William R. Burdine, postmaster, and named for Charles A. Conrard (1866-1918), then Secretary to the 4th Assistant Postmaster General and later (1901-09) Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department. The office was discontinued in 1975.

(1) Mrs. Jessie M. Bullock, Science Hill, Ky., letter to me, 1/21/1980; (2) Chas. A. Conrard, Jr., Holmes Beach, Fla., letter to me, 1/30/1980
CONSOLATION (Christian Co.): [Kahn/se/1æ/shan] (Dawson Springs SE). A store and several nearby homes are all that remain of this community on KY 109, 10½ air miles nwnw of Hopkinsville. It was settled in the early 1830s by Joab Clark, a Universalist preacher who, according to tradition, so firmly believed that it was God's consolation that he settle there and build his church that he called the place Consolation. Variations of this explanation include his having stated after receiving many promises but little cash for the erection of his church "well, that's some consolation been served by the Era and now Crofton post offices. 

(1) Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977; (2) Joe Dorris, KY. NEW ERA, 5/22/1972, P. 4; 3
CONWAY (Rockcastle Co.): [Kahn/wä] (Wildie). A village, L&N Railroad station, and active post office on US 25, just east of Roundstone Creek and I 75, and 7½ air miles n of Mount Vernon. The post office which was established as Conwayton on Feb. 29, 1884 with William Hart, postmaster, and became simply Conway several months later, was named for a Mr. Conway, a surveyor and partner in Conway and Taylor, late 19th century land owners and developers. [Opp Bussell, Jr., interview, 4/29/1978]
COOPER (Wayne Co.): [Koopertown] (Monticello). This hamlet with extinct post office on KY 167, 3½ air miles s of Monticello, was settled early in the 19th century and for years was known as (the) Pleasant Bend (Community) for the nearly complete loop made by Beaver Creek, just s of the post office. The office was established May 2, 1892 in the Miller Brothers store and is said to have been named by the store's owners for their nephews, Fount (aunt Fox) and Clem Cooper. Fount (1870-1955) was the first postmaster. The community has been on a Monticello rural route since the office was closed in late 1975. [Deborah June Burgess, "Hist. of the Cooper Community", TP, Wayne Co. H.S., 3/1963]}
CO-OPERATIVE (McCreary Co.): (Barthell). Only a few homes and the post office remain along KY 1363 and White Oak Creek, 7½ air miles wsw of Whitley City, of the second largest of the mining towns established by the Stearns Coal and Lumber Co. of Stearns, Ky. The community and its post office, established Sept. 8, 1922, were named for the local mine opened in 1921 as a cooperative effort of a number of employees to whom company stock had been sold. In that year a spur line was extended 1½ miles up the creek from the firm's Kentucky & Tennessee Railway station at White Oak Junction on Rock Creek. The Cooperative mine ceased production in 1950 when it was considered no longer economically feasible to continue operations. In 1963 the post office was moved to a store on KY 1363, almost a mile w of the original town site. [(1) Dr. Frank C. Thomas, letters to me, 1/29/1979, 8/7/1980; (2) Burris Smith, interview, 6/22/1978; (3) Elmer G. Sulzer, GHOST RR OF KY., 1967, Pp. 213, 218]
COOPERSVILLE (Wayne Co.): [Koopərsˈvɪl] (Coopersville). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 92 and Kennedy (or Canada) Creek (a branch of the Little South Fork of the South Fork of the Cumberland River), 7 air miles SE of Monticello. The post office was established May 25, 1875 with William H. Parker, postmaster, and named for a large number of Coopers in the area. They may have been the descendants of Jacob Cooper (1807-1893) who, sometime after 1832, had a farm on the ridge 1½ miles N of the present post office site. [Peggy Cooper Garrett & Joe Garrett, COOPER FROM THEN TILL NOW, pvt. printed, 1973, p. 59]
CORAL HILL (Barren Co.): [Kahl's Hill] (Hiseville). An extinct post office on KY 740, ½ mile n of Beaver Creek and 3 air miles nne of Glasgow, in operation from 1858 to 1907 and named for the large "outcrop of coralline formation which is found there in great quantities." The vicinity 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]
CORBIN (Whitley-Knox intercounty feature): [Kawr'ban] (Corbin, Vox). A 3rd class industrial city with an active post office, L&N Railroad station, and some 9300 residents, on US 25W, just w of I 75 and s of US 25E, 11 1/2 air miles n of Williamsburg, the seat of Whitley Co. and 11 air miles ese of Barbourville, the seat of Knox Co. The earliest settlement within the present city limits was made on Bacon Creek in 1812. For years small farmsteads in the area were collectively called Lynn Camp for the creek which here separates Whitley and Knox Counties. The creek was named for the camp of pioneer William Lynn who, with a party of hunters from Bowling Green, Va., had arrived at this site around 1800. He or his party are said to have gotten lost and the remains of their old campsite on the ne bank of the creek were noted 2 years later by a search party which then named the creek. When the L&N Railroad reached this vicinity in 1882 it named its station Lynn Camp. The post office, established July 24, 1883 by storekeeper James Eaton, was called Cummins for the town's proprietor and founder, Nelson Cummins, who was instrumental in getting the railroad station located here. On Jan. 2, 1885 the office was renamed by Eaton for the Rev. James Corbin Floyd, a minister of the local Christian Church, whom he held in high regard and who happened to be in Eaton's office at the time a new name was being considered. Since Eaton was also the L&N's local agent, the station was also renamed Corbin. The town was incorporated in 1902. The town's development, growth, and decline paralleled the fortunes of the railroad's coal shipping operations. The decline in coal production and the conversion to diesel locomotion ended its dependence on the railroad but economic disaster was averted by the location of new industries. The town has also become the main trade center
for over 70,000 persons in 3 counties. In the mid 1920s the Kentucky General Assembly blocked an effort to establish a new county from Whitley, Knox, Laurel, McCreary, and Pulaski Co's. that would have been governed from Corbin and called Wilson County for the late president. [(1) John D. Feather "A Hist. of Corbin" CORBIN DAILY TRIB. Corbin sect. of its 75th anni. ed. 2/23/1967, Pp. 2ff; (2) Rob't. E. Dundon, "Wilson Co. May be Democratic.Haven for Mts. Near Corbin" LOU. HERALD, 1/9/1924; (3) John L. Crawford, interview, 6/22/1978]
CORDELL (Lawrence Co.): [Kawr/dehl] (Blaine). This recently discontinued post office at the mouth of Steele Branch of Brushy Creek, 12 air miles sw of Louisa, was established Dec. 29, 1898 with Bascom Sturgell, postmaster, and named for a local family. The Brushy Creek area is now served by the Blaine post office, some 4½ road miles nw of the old Cordell post office site.
CORINTH (Grant Co.): [Kahr/ihnth] (Sadieville). A 6th class city of some 300 residents centering at the junction of US 25 and KY 330, just n of the junction of Grant, Scott, and Harrison Co's., 1 1/2 miles e of I 75, and 9 air miles s of Williamstown. It is said to have been an early stage stop on the old Covington to Lexington Pike but did not develop as a town until the coming of the Cincinnati & Southern Railway in 1876 when it also became an important shipping point for area tobacco and whiskey. It is not known when the Corinth name was applied to the community but its still active post office was established as such on Oct. 22, 1868 with David W. Williams, postmaster, and by this name it was incorporated in 1878. It was undoubtedly named for the Corinth Christian Church which, in turn, was named for the ancient city in Greece to whose early Christians St. Paul wrote two memorable letters. At some time the Grant Co. Corinth was also known as Mullanixville. At least one historian has suggested that this was the first name given to the railroad station and was that of the station agent. [(1) Isabel Lanter, "Southern Railroad Completion in 1876 Big Aid to Commerce" GRANT CO. NEWS, 8/12/1976, P. 11B:3-6; (2) Ona Morgan, interview, 4/30/1976]
CORNETTSVILLE (Perry Co.): [kərˌnɛts/ˈvɪhl] (Vicco). A hamlet with an active post office and an L&N Railroad station on KY 7 and the North Fork of the Kentucky River, 1 mile from the Letcher Co. line and 9 air miles se of Hazard. The post office was established as Salt Creek on June 8, 1868 with Anderson Cornett, postmaster, and named for the early 19th century salt works at the mouth of Leatherwood Creek, ½ mile sw. It was re-named in 1896 by the then postmaster and storekeeper, John B. Cornett, for the fact that nearly all of the residents were descendants of his pioneer grandfather, William Cornett (1761-1836), a Virginia-born Revolutionary War veteran who, in 1796-7, had settled at the mouth of Bull Creek, ½ mile above the post office-store site. {1} Essie R. Cornett, THE CORNETT FAMILY, NY: Vantage Press, 1971, Pp. 20-4, 38; (2) Estill McIntyre, interview, 7/7/1977
CORNISHVILLE (Mercer Co.): [Kawr/nihsh/vih] (Cornishville). A village with an active post office and some 175 residents at the junction of KY 1989 and the Chaplin River, 7 air miles wnw of Harrodsburg. In the vicinity of a grist mill built before 1820 by a Mr. Carrier, the post office was established Oct. 9, 1846, with Garland Symmes, postmaster. It may have been named for George Doggett Cornish, one of a prominent pioneer family there which produced Samuel Cornish, the builder of many of Kentucky's early covered bridges. One of these, destroyed in an 1899 cyclone, had spanned the river joining the 2 sections of the village. The village was soon rebuilt to become a prosperous trade center with a population of about 800. [Rebecca Conover, interview, 4/21/1978]
CORNWELL (Menifee Co.): [Kawrn/wehl] (Frenchburg). Little remains of this hamlet on US 460, 3½ air miles west of Frenchburg, but an abandoned store building, a church, and several old homes. It was named for William Cornwell who built the first home there around 1870. The Cornwell post office, established Jan. 3, 1878 with Arnold Ingraham then postmaster, was moved in 1889 1 mile east to Rothwell, the terminus of the Kentucky and South Atlantic Railroad. Both communities are now on a Frenchburg rural route. [Heritage Ed. of MENIFEE CO. JOURN. 10/10 1974, P. 14:1-3]
CORYDON (Henderson Co.): [Kahr'dan] (Poole). This 5th class city of almost 1000 residents on US 60/64 and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, 4 air miles sw of Henderson, was settled in 1848 by Dr. John N. Dorsey who opened the first store there with his brother, William L. On Sept. 1, 1849 John became the first postmaster and William laid out the town in 1850. It was incorporated in 1867. John's wife, Patsy Atcherson Dorsey, is credited with having named the town for the shepherd hero in "Pastoral Elegy", a popular song of the day. That name, in turn, had first been applied to the love-sick swain in Virgil's Eclogues. [Corydon Centennial Issue of CARDINAL ANCESTRAL NOTES n.d., passim]
COTTLE (Morgan Co.): Lenox. A hamlet with an active post office just n of the junction of US 460 (KY 7) and KY 364 and just e of the Licking River, 3 air miles se of West Liberty. The post office was established March 11, 1931 with Herbert Hammonds, postmaster, and named for pioneer settler, Joseph Cottle. A saw mill still operates on the e side of the river, ½ mile s of the post office. [Lynn Nickell, interview, 12/1/1978]
COTTONBURG (Madison Co.): [Kah/ən/bergh] (Kirksville).

A store and recently discontinued post office on the Poosey Ridge Rd. (KY 595), 1½ miles e of Paint Lick Creek and the Garrard Co. line, and 7½ air miles w of Richmond. The post office was established May 21, 1886 with Benjamin F. Cotton, postmaster, and named for a large family of landowners, perhaps specifically for Jerome Cotton. [Forrest Callico, letter to me, 5/21/1969]
COTTONGIM (Clay Co.): [Kaht/an/ghihm] (Hīma). This extinct post office on KY 11 and Collins Fork of Goose Creek, just below the mouth of Whites Branch and 6 air miles ssw of Manchester, was established on July 3, 1918 by Sallie Cottingim (Mrs. Luther Hacker) and named for her family. Pierce Cotttingim (original spelling), born in South Carolina in 1792, was the Clay Co. progenitor of that family in the early 19th century. Near the site of the old post office is the New Home Church and a short distance below these is the site of the Jonsee [Diahn/orree] Station of the Cumberland & Manchester Branch of the L&N Railroad. This station was named for John C. White from whom the railroad in 1916 had secured its right-of-way and depot site. The post office was discontinued in 1963 and the vicinity is now on a Manchester rural route. (1) Mrs. Lewis Cottingim, Shelbyville, Ky., interview, 10/28/1977; (2) R.R. South (Kincaid Herr) "Our Station Names--Their Family Trees" THE L&N EMPLOYEES' MAG. 9/1949, P. 14? 739, 12-46
COVINGTON (Kenton Co.) [Kuh-vinth-an] (Covington, Newport). Kentucky's 4th largest city with an estimated 45,300 residents, this 2nd class industrial city with an active post office is at the mouth of the Licking River, directly across the Ohio River from Cincinnati and some 80 air miles ne of downtown Louisville. The city grew from a tract of 200 acres between the west bank of the Licking and the south bank of the Ohio called The Point from which military activities against the trans-Ohio Indians were staged. By 1794 a settlement that may also have been called Kennedy's Ferry had been established here around Thomas Kennedy's tavern, landing, and ferry. In 1815 the brothers John S. and Richard Gano and Thomas D. Carneal, who had acquired some 150 acres of Kennedy's property, founded a town which they named for Gen'l. Leonard Covington of Maryland (1768-1813) who had been mortally wounded at the Battle of Chrysler's Field in the War of 1812. The Covington post office was established Oct. 3, 1815 with Henry M. Buckner, postmaster, and the town was granted a city charter in 1834. With the increase in the suburbanization of the area to the south and southwest came a population decline from a 1930 peak of 65,000. (1) SESQUICENTENNIAL SOUVENIR PROGRAM, 1815-1965, 1965, P. 11; (2) Margaret S. Hartman, "Covington and the Covington Company" REG. OF THE KHS, Vol. 69, 4/1971, Pp. 28-39.
COWAN (Fleming Co.): [Kow/dn] (Cowan). A hamlet extending swi.
along KY 32 for about 1 1/2 miles from KY 560, 7 1/2 air miles w of
Flemingsburg, to a point about a mile from the Nicholas Co.
line. The L&N Railroad station and the post office established
as Cowan by Frank M. Allan on June 13, 1872 were named for John
Cowan, a highly respected farmer on whose land the station was
located. The post office closed in 1958 and the 100 or so resi-
dents of this community now secure their mail from Ewing, 1.7
road miles ne. [(1) Mrs. Martha Royse, interview, 9/26/1977; (2)
Rev. J.J. Dickey, newsp. hist. of Fleming Co. in the FLEMING
GAZETTE, 5/3/1932]
COWCREEK (Owsley Co.): [Kowkreek] (Cowcreek). This extinct post office on KY 28, at the forks of Cow Creek, 4 air miles SE of Booneville, was established Aug. 10, 1900 with Alfred Eversole, postmaster. The creek, an 8 mile long branch of South Fork of the Kentucky River, was named for the buffalo cow said to have been killed on its banks by Richard Reynolds in 1815. The area is now served by the Booneville post office. [Joyce Wilson, THIS WAS YESTERDAY, 1977, P. 19]
COX'S CREEK (Nelson Co.): [Kahx/oz Kreek] (Fairfield). This settlement with an active post office on US 31e/150, 4½ air miles n of Bardstown, and the nearby creek, a branch of Salt River, were named for Col. Isaac Cox, Jr. (1756-1787), a Pennsylvania-born Revolutionary War veteran. Cox arrived in the vicinity in April 1775 to settle on a 1000 acre preemption and established the nearby Cox's Station, said to have been the first pioneer station in the county. The crossroads settlement of Cox's Creek was founded at the junction of the present US 31e and KY 509 where the post office was established Nov. 28, 1856 with John C. Cox, postmaster. In the early 1960s the Kentucky Highway Department ordered the removal of the local store and post office which, having obstructed the view of oncoming traffic at the intersection, had been responsible for a number of serious accidents. The post office is now about ½ miles of the intersection. (1) Sarah B. Smith, interview, 11/4/1978; (2) Ibid., HIST'C. NELSON CO., 1971, P. 288; (3) Ben H. Coke, JOHN MAY, JR. OF VA: HIS DESCENDANTS AND THEIR LAND, Balti: Gateway Press, 1975, P. 262}
CRAB ORCHARD (Lincoln Co.): [Kraeb Orchard] (Crab Orchard, Brodhead). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 880 residents centering at the junction of US 150 and KY 39 and 643, 8 1/2 air miles se of Stanford. It is generally assumed that this station on the Old Wilderness Rd. was named for the large forest of crabapple trees there, a most impressive site to travelers from Virginia. (Another explanation offered though not necessarily accepted by the late Will N. Craig is that it was named for Isaac Crabtree, a Long Hunter, "who later acquired a pre-emption which included a large section of this orchard. For the sake of euphony the names were correlated, the tree of his name giving to Orchard (sic), thus forming the name Crab Orchard.) The Crab Orchard post office was established Feb. 23, 1815 with Archibald Shanks, postmaster. A variety of mineral springs made this an attractive resort area and one of the most popular watering places in the south for over a century. The famed Crab Orchard Springs Hotel, built around 1827 by Isaac Shelby III, was considered, before the Civil War, the "Saratoga of the South". (1) "Crab Orchard Springs" by Will N. Craig, in EARLY LINC. CO. HIST., comp. & ed. by Mrs. M.H. Dunn, 1975, Pp. 80-3; (2) Welby Burgin, interview, 4/29/1978; (3) LINC. CO. BICENT. 1775-1975, pub. by Interior Journal, 1975, n.p.
CRAILHOPE (Green Co.) (Kräl/hohp) (Center). An abandoned store building a garage, and some homes remain of the second site of this settlement at the junction of KY. 218 and 1048, several hundred yards from the Metcalfe Co. line and 10 1/2 air miles sw of Greensburg. At a place, perhaps on the w. bank of the Little Barren River, that may also have been called New York, D.D. Higgason and Wm. Daniel Myers opened the Crailhope store in which, on Sept. 12, 1883, Myers established the Crailhope post office. The name recalls the pioneer James Crail and his family which arrived or the Little Barren around 1800. Three theories have been offered for the curious second part of the name. Either local people hoped they'd survive a smallpox outbreak or they hoped they'd be able to make it up the difficult Crails Hill during the winter, or it was early considered such a "trifling" place that it was hoped it would fare better in time. In any event, the post office moved up KY. 218 to more level terrain and conditions improved. Nothing remains of the original site and the area now receives its mail from Center, 4 1/2 road miles sw. [(1) Leon Kidc interview, 7/20/1978; (2) John H. Ewing, in GREENSBURG RECORD-HERALD, 10/2/1969, p. 16; 1-6]
CRANES NEST (Knox Co.): [Kränz Nehst] (Heidrick). A settlement with an active post office on KY 1803, at the mouth of Hubbard Branch of Richland Creek, and 7½ air miles n of Barbourville. Though residents have always spelled this name with the terminal "s", the Post Office Department, since the establishment of the office on July 13, 1874, has spelled it without one. According to tradition, someone is supposed to have found a crane's nest in the vicinity and this must then have been considered unusual. Timber was cut and wood products were shipped from here in the late 19th century. [(1) Sherman Oxendine, interview, 6/23/1978; (2) K. Sol Warren, interview, 6/23/1978]
CRANKS (Harlan Co.): [Kraenx] (Evarts). This community with a 1970 population of some 400 and an active post office just w of the junction of US 421 and KY 568, 9 air miles se of Harlan, was named for its location on Cranks Creek, a branch of Martins Fork of the Cumberland River. The name of the creek and nearby Cranks Ridge and Gap is said to have been corrupted from Thranks, that of a pioneer surveyor. (Yet it could have been named for one or more families of Crank known to have lived in Knox, Bell, and Clay Co's. in the early 19th century.) Cranks post office was established April 9, 1908 with Harvey L. Ledford, postmaster. An earlier post office on the creek—in fact, one of the oldest in the county, was Cranks Creek, in operation from May 27, 1848 to Sept. 8, 1849 and again, though perhaps at another site, from Oct. 25, 1871 to Jan. 8, 1874. [(1) Mabel Green Condon, A HIST. OF HARLAN CO., Nashv., Parthenon Press, 1962, P. 48; (2) Raymond D. Crank, Folsom, Cal. in letter to KHS, 7/19/1977]
CRAYNE (Crittenden Co.): [Kran] (Marion). A village with an active post office on US 641 (KY 91) and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, 3 air miles s of Marion. There was very likely a settlement at this site prior to the establishment there of the Crayneville post office on Jan. 12, 1888. The post office and railroad station were named for a local family whose progenitor may have been a pioneer settler, George Crayne. In 1907 the post office was renamed Crayne to avoid confusion with Caneyville in Grayson Co. to which mail had been frequently missent. About a mile s of Crayne was the site of Centerville, founded in 1799 by James Armstrong, a South Carolinian, which, from 1804 to 1809, served as the centrally located seat of the original Livingston Co. from which Crittenden and adjacent Caldwell Co's. were formed. With the creation of Caldwell Co. in 1809, the Livingston Co. seat was removed to Salem. Nothing remains to mark the site of Centerville but a few foundation stones. [(1) Braxton McDonald, interview, 8/28/1978; (2) "Centerville" ms. by Seth Wigginton of Fredonia, Ky.]
CREAL (Green Co.): [Kree] (Magnolia). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 61 and the Tom Bill Branch of Brush Creek, 1.7 miles from the LaRue Co. line and 13½ air miles nw of Greensburg. Though the community has always been Creal, named for a very prominent early Green and Russell Co. family (q.v. Creelsboro), its post office, in operation from 1883 to 1919, was called Dezarn [De/ahrn] for the family of its first postmaster, Elisha Dezarn. A store still serves the locality which gets its mail from Mt. Sherman, 2½ road miles nw in LaRue Co. [Sam Moore, interview, 7/20/1978]
CREEKMORE (McCreary Co.): [Kreek/mawr] (Ketchen). A hamlet on KY 1470 near the head of Hayes Creek, 2 miles from the Tennessee state line and 9 air miles SE of Whitley City. The recently discontinued post office was established Jan. 3, 1893 and named for and by its first postmaster, Embry K. ("Ek") Creekmore. Mail service is now provided by the post office at Strunk, 5½ road miles W. [Smith Ross, interview, 6/22/1978]
CREELSBORO (Russell Co.): [Creelz/buhr/oh] (Creelsboro).

A hamlet with an extinct post office on Long Bottom of the Cumberland River, now at the junction of KY 379 and 1058, 9 air miles SW of Jamestown. One of the oldest communities in the county, it was established by Legislative act as Creelsburgh in 1819 at or near the site of William Campbell's Ferry, and may first have been known as Campbellsburg. The post office, established as Creelsburgh on Jan. 17, 1828 with Thomas C. Graves, postmaster, became Creelsboro(ugh) in 1864.

It had been named for Elijah and Elsey (Elza) Creel, early proprietors, and the progenitors of a family of distinguished diplomats. Their son, Reuben, served as US Consul in Mexico during the Civil War while his son, Enrique, was governor of Chihuahua, 1903-06, and Mexican ambassador to the US, 1906-09.

(1) SPRITE & BUGLE, 12/3/1972, P. 5:1-6; (2) GUIDE TO KY. HIST'L. HIGHWAY MARKERS, 1969, P. 227, #1109.
CRESCENT SPRINGS (Kenton Co.): [Krehs/ant Sprinanz] (Covington). This 5th class suburban city of some 2300 persons, centering on KY 371 just north of I-75, 4 air miles wsw of downtown Covington, is part of the 3000 acre military grant first settled by the family of Robert McKay (McCoy) from Frederick Co., Va. in 1785. Until the 1870s it was predominantly an area of large farms. The name was applied to the vicinity with the arrival of the Cincinnati Southern (now Southern) Railroad in 1877. According to one account, the "Crescent" referred to the shape of the tracks passing through the settlement, though to another it designated the "Queen and Crescent Railroad", a nickname of the Cincinnati Southern. The three area springs furnished an abundant supply of water to the community and railroad alike. The depot and stores, opened in the 1890s, and the Crescent Springs post office, established Sept. 25, 1891, attracted suburban residents while incorporation in 1957 and the construction of I-75 several years later brought a greater influx of homes and businesses. With the closing of the post office in 1918, mail has been routed from Erlanger and the Ludlow branch of the Covington post office. [Mike Cunningham, "The Crescent-Villa Community" Bicent. Celebration 1776-1976, 1976, Pp. 1-5, 17]
CRESTWOOD (Oldham Co.): [Krehst/wood] (Crestwood). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 580 residents, on KY 22 and 146, contiguous on the SW to the city of Pewee Valley and 6 air miles SW of LaGrange. The post office was established July 2, 1857 as Beard's Station for Joseph Beard who, a while before, had donated the land for the local Louisville & Frankfort (now L&N) Railroad station. After the name was shortened to Beard in 1880, railroad men got to calling the station "Whiskers", and while old line residents good-naturedly accepted this, newcomers from Louisville would not; fearing ridicule, they succeeded in getting the name of the post office, station, and community changed to Crestwood in 1909. No one knows why this inapt name was chosen for the place is "hardly at the crest of the gradual ascent of the wooded country round about." [Lucien V. Rule, "The Towns and Villages of Oldham Co.", ch. 27 of the 3rd part of his OLDHAM CO. HIST. c1922]
CRIDER (Caldwell Co.): [Krah/der] (Crider). This rural community on the now Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and Ky 91, 4½ air miles NW of Princeton, has borne this name since the 1830s when it was settled by several related families of Criders who had come to Crittenden County from Pittsylvania Co., Virginia in the first decade of the 19th century. While this vicinity may have been served by the Walnut Grove post office from 1841 to 1874, the Crider post office itself was established on Jan. 20, 1888 with Simpson M. Welden, postmaster, and with a canning factory, rolling mill, depot, and several stores it served this community until it was discontinued in 1954. Now only a church and a store are left and the 40 residents receive their mail from Princeton. [Olive Eldred and Nancy Beck, interview, 10/1/1977]

Seat: Marion. Established in 1842 from the eastern part of Livingston Co. and named for John J. Crittenden (1787-1863), sometime US Attorney General and Senator and 15th governor of Kentucky (1848-50).
CRITTENDEN. (Grant Co.): [Kriht/ən/dan] (Walton). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 550 residents on US 25 and I 75, ½ mile from the Kenton Co. line and 8 air miles n of Williamstown. The family of David Cooper are said to have been the first settlers of the vicinity (c.1820) though Collins' History reports that Lewis Myers had built a travelers rest there in 1812. The community was first called Pin Hook (sic) until 1834 when Mary A. (mrs. John) Fenley (sic) renamed it for John J. Crittenden (1787-1863), popular Kentucky office holder who was later to serve as its 15th governor. The local post office, which Fenley had established as Sanders on April 14, 1831, was also renamed Crittenden in 1834. The town was incorporated in 1839 and soon became an important industrial and commercial center but its prosperity declined after a disastrous fire in 1897. [(1) Robt. Elliston, HIST. OF GRANT CO., 7/4/1876, reprinted by Grant Co. News, 11/23/1951; (2) H.V. Rouse in GRANT CO. SESQUICENT. PROG., 8/23-9/1970, Pp. 13-46, 47]
CROCKETT (Morgan Co.): [Krahk'ot] (Dingus). A hamlet with an active post office and one of the county's 5 elementary schools, on KY 172 and Fannin Fork of Elkhorn Creek, 9{1/2} air miles ne of West Liberty. First settled by Fannins, Hutchinsons, and Barkers, it was, for many years, called Wheeler also Town (sic) for the many Wheelers who lived in the vicinity. The post office was established April 19, 1900 and named by the first postmaster, Peter Fannin, for his son, David Crockett Fannin. [Arthur C. Johnson, EARLY MORGAN CO. 1974, Pp. 23-24] \[12\]
CROCUS (Adair Co.): /kroh/ (Creelsboro). An extinct post office on KY 1313, just short of the Russell Co. line, and 8 1/2 air miles se of Columbia. In 1840 a community in this vicinity was founded by Legislative act and named Millersville probably for John Miller, local landowner.

The post office by this name, established June 3, 1845 with Archelaus A. Strange, postmaster, moved to Russell Co. in the early 1860s and closed in 1879. Another post office, established Aug. 10, 1885 with James P. Miller, postmaster, was named Crocus for the creek 1 1/2 miles s which had probably been named for the wild crocuses growing on its banks.

However, according to Judge Wells' history of Cumberland Co., through which it flows to join the Cumberland River above Burkesville, the creek was named by early surveyors for the local Indians who seemed to resemble a tribe called the Crocus. Mail service is now provided by the Glens Fork post office, 3 1/2 road miles nw. (1) Elsa Bryant, COLUMBIA STATESMAN, 3/19/1970; (2) Wm. Wells, HIST. OF CUMBERLAND CO. 1947, Pp. 151-2
CROFTON (Christian Co.): (Crofton). A 5th class city with an active post office and some 680 residents at the junction of US 41 and KY 800, 1 mile w of the Pennyrile Parkway and 10½ air miles n of Hopkinsville. James E. Croft, the owner of this site, agreed in 1870 to deed land for a depot to the Evansville Henderson & Nashville (now Evansville & Nashville Division of the L&N) Railroad if the station would be named for him. On Dec. 12, 1871 the Wooldridge's Store post office which had been established in 1850 at a point 2½ miles s was moved to the station site and renamed Crofton. The community that grew up around station and post office was incorporated on Feb. 6, 1873 and is still the trading center for northern Christian Co. [William Turner, interview, 8/7/1977]
CROMWELL (Ohio Co.): [Krahm/wehl] (Cromwell). A village with an active post office and some 200 residents on US 231, ½ mile n of the Green River and 9 air miles se of Hartford. Before the arrival of the railroads in Ohio Co. in 1871, the community was located on the river, around Porter's Landing and, with tobacco factories, warehouses, stores, and fine homes, was one of the more important Green River towns. The post office, established as Porter's Landing on May 28, 1846 with Felix J. King, postmaster, was renamed Cromwell in 1852 for Oliver Cromwell Porter. Said to have built the first home there in 1835, Porter soon became the owner of a fleet of flatboats on which he shipped local farm produce down the rivers to New Orleans. As elsewhere, the railroads drew trade away from the river towns and the community around Porter's Landing, now called Old Cromwell, has since been nearly altogether abandoned, with homes and businesses now on the highway and the roads leading up to it. [(1) FOGLE'S PAPERS: A HIST. OF OHIO CO., KY. by McDowell A. Fogle, n.d., Pp. 197, 319; (2) Perrin, 1885, P. 992]
CROPPER (Shelby Co.): [Krahp/ər] (N. Pleasureville). This hamlet with active post office and some 200 residents, centering at the junction of KY 43 and the L&N Railroad and 8 air miles ne of Shelbyville, was in an area first settled by the Dutch Tract families (q.v. Pleasureville). One of their number, James Cropper, is said to have been the first to build a home and store at this site and the community was named for him. The post office, established as Cropper's Depot on Sept. 29, 1851 with James H. Cropper, postmaster, became simply Cropper in 1882. It was incorporated as a town in 1890. Though the town was certainly not named for its being the rail shipping point for area share croppers or tenant farmers, as some over the years have contended, it did provide this service on the old Louisville Cincinnati & Lexington which became the Lexington Branch of the L&N Railroad. [Shelby Co. Hist. Soc., 10/28/1977]
CROSSLAND (Calloway Co.): [Kraws/land] (Lynn Grove).
A crossroads hamlet with extinct post office on the Tennessee state line, 6½ air miles ssw of Murray. The office established by Boswell Harding on March 24, 1868 was named for Judge Edward Crossland (1827-1881) of the Common Pleas Court who later served this district in the US Congress (1871-75). Until the office was discontinued in 1925, it had served a thriving trade center for area tobacco and cotton planters. Now there is a sawmill, store, and little else, and the 50 residents get their mail from Hazel, 2.8 road miles e. [(1) Perrin, 1885, Pp. 85-6; (2) Brown C. Tucker, interview, 8/4/1977; (3) MEM. RECORD OF W. KY., Chi: Lewis Pub. Co., 1904, Pp. 195-7]
CROWTOWN (Caldwell Co.): Kroh/town (Princeton West, Crider)

A strictly residential extension of Princeton, the county seat, stretching nw for about ½ mile along KY 91 just n of the Princeton interchange on the Western Kentucky Parkway. It was named for several families of Crows that had settled that vicinity early in this century. One of the Crows had a sawmill at the site of Edward Young's store, since closed. A ½ mile e is spring-fed Lake Rabbit, now privately owned but at one time a county recreation area. Several years ago a local women's club was unsuccessful in its efforts to adopt Lakeview as a more pleasant sounding name for the community; the US Board on Geographic Names in 1967 decided in favor of Crowtown for its historic precedence. Today both names are used locally. The community's postal needs have always been met by the Princeton post office.

(1) Mary Grace Pettit, interview, 8/2/1977; (2) Olive S. Eldred, interview, 10/1/1977; (3) BGN Rept. 1967, from Edward Young, storekeeper.
CRUISE (Laurel Co.): [Krūz] (Parrot). This extinct post office at the end of KY 1228, about 1 1/2 miles s of the forks of Rockcastle River and 11 1/2 air miles n of London, was named for an old settler who may have owned and operated a nearby ferry and tavern. Another tavern keeper, Welcom (sic) Mullins, established the office on June 21, 1899. ["The Logan Ewell Stories" col. in the SENTINEL ECHO, 9/28/1967]
CRUM (Lewis Co.) (Kruhm) (Stricklett). No one really knows how this settlement on KY 344, at the mouth of Lee Branch of Kinniconick Creek, 10½ air miles sw of Vanceburg, got its name. Though Crum is a family name in ne Kentucky, there are no known Crum families in this area. It is possible, though, that one or more had lived there in years past, or early settlers may have wished to honor friends or relatives from another place. J.S. Mavity once offered this folk etymological explanation: "The country store in that section had gathered up everything worth grabbing and then came a cyclone along and blew the store away. Several years after that, E.G. Clark, a native thereabout, discovered that calves and chickens had again taken root in that vicinity and he thought there might be a crum of comfort there, so he started another store and got a post office established called Crum." The office, established May 2, 1882 with Thomas B. Clark, postmaster, was discontinued in 1924, and the area is now on a Vanceburg rural route. [(1) Beulah Faye Lykins, interview, 6/20/1977; (2) Mavity in letter to Wm. G. Steel, 5/19/1922]
CRUMMIES (Harlan Co.): [Kruhm/sez] (Evarts). A hamlet with an active post office and an L&N Railroad station on US 421 and Long Branch of Crummies Creek (a-tributary-of-Martins-Fork-of-the-Cumberland-River), 7 air miles SE of Harlan. It was undoubtedly named for the stream, a tributary of Martins Fork of the Cumberland River, along which, it is said, someone had once observed a large herd of buffalo (or deer) with crumpled horns. A cow with crooked horns is still called a crummie or crummy. The post office was established Aug. 11, 1928 with Thurman C. Chappell, postmaster. (1) Mary T. Greene, Bell Co. Ky. term paper for Leonard Roberts, Union Coll. c1955; (2) Mabel Green Condon, A HIST. OF HARLAN CO. 1962, P. 115; (3) Am. Coll. Dict. Random House, 1967, P. 292
CRUTCHFIELD (Fulton Co.): [Kruhch/feeld] (Crutchfield).

Only 2 churches and an active post office remain of this once prosperous sawmill town and trade center on the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, just w of US 51 and the Hickman Co. line and 13 air miles e of Hickman, the Fulton Co. seat. Though the town is said to have sometime borne the name Alexander for one of the railroad's station agents and even the nickname Slap Out for reasons now unknown, it has generally been identified by the name applied to its post office, when established March 9, 1874, to honor an early resident. [Letter to me from postmaster, 9/26/1980]
CUBA (Graves Co.): [Kvũ/bә] (Cuba). A hamlet with an extinct post office now on KY 303, 9½ air miles s of Mayfield. The post office, established Feb. 12, 1858, was undoubtedly named for the Caribbean island whose acquisition from Spain was then a popular cause in the slaveholding states. After an intermittent existence, the office closed for good in 1905 and the community is now on a Mayfield rural route. When the construction of KY 303 bypassed the original business district, new businesses were established on the highway and a distinction is now locally made between New and Old Cuba. [Lon Carter Barton, interview, 8/5/1977]"
CUBAGE (Bell Co.): [Kuhb/adj] (Varilla). This active post office on KY 987 and Brownies Creek, a tributary of the Cumberland River, was established May 17, 1879 with Andrew Wilder, postmaster, and named for Cubage Creek, a branch of Brownies nearly 2 miles below (w of) the present post office site, some 10 air miles ese of Pineville. According to tradition, the first settlers found the words "cub bear killed here" carved on a beech tree on the creek (that may first have been called Cub-Beech) and thus Cubage may have been a corruption of Cub Bech, a possible early name for that stream. Bell Co's. late historian, H.H. Fuson reported but tended to discount the contention that it was named for a Mr. Cubage (Cubbage-?), one of a party of pioneer hunters, who remained on the creek until he could overcome a case of frostbitten feet. Cubage Elementary School is now located at the mouth of the creek. (1) Olen Cowen, pm, letter to me, 4/7/1980; (2) H.H. Fuson, HIST. OF BELL CO., KY., 1947, Pp. 221-2
This village of some 250 residents at the junction of KY 88 and 728, 8 air miles w. of Munfordville, was named for its location above the head of Cub Run, a north bank tributary of the Green River. One story is that a group of hunters were sitting around when a bear cub happened to run past. This prompted one to remark "Look at the cub run". And that may be how the stream got its name. Or else a Mr. Craddock, on a hunting trip, found a mother bear and her cub. He killed only the mother, and when later asked why he had not also killed her cub, he replied "the cub run." The community was first called Crossroads, a popular meeting and camping spot in pioneer days. Another post office of this name led to the consideration of an alternative. The name of the creek proved an acceptable one and on Jan. 7, 1874 Aaron Reams became the first postmaster of Cub Run. A third account of the naming has to do with its application to the post office: While considering its name, the village elders spotted a bear cub. When one raised his gun to shoot it, the others shouted "Run, cub, run!". And that suggested the post office name. Several stores, churches, and a consolidated elementary school still serve western Hart Co and its approaches to the Nolin Reservoir.

CULLEN (Union Co.): [Kuhlen] (Sturgis). This extinct post office at the junction of KY 758 and 950, 6 air miles south of Morganfield, established Feb. 11, 1885 and named for its first postmaster, Joseph Cullen, or his family. It served a community until then known as Weaver City for Gen'1. James B. Weaver of Iowa, the Greenback Party's candidate for president in 1880 who was to poll over a million votes as the Populist candidate for that office in 1892. The Cullen post office was discontinued in 1906 and the area's farm residents are now on a Morganfield rural route. [HIST. OF UNION CO., KY. 1886, P. 723]}
DAISY (Perry Co.): [Dae/zee] (Tilford). An active post office on KY 699 serving a number of homes on Lower Hicks Branch, across Leatherwood Creek from its present location, 9 1/2 air miles sse of Hazard. It was established July 21, 1905 with Lizzie Cornett, postmaster, and may have been named for Daisy Cornett. About this time the Ritter Lumber Co. built a large sawmill here to which it constructed a narrow gauge railroad to haul the logs. [1 Roscoe Davis, interview, 7/29/1978; (2) Estill McIntyre, interview, 7/7/1977]
COUNTY:

CUMBERLAND [Kuhtm/bar/lan(d)]. 310 sq. miles. Pop. 7,239.

Seat: Burkesville. Established in 1798 from part of Green Co. and named for the river that flows through it which, in turn, is said to have been named by Dr. Thomas Walker for the Duke of Cumberland.
CUMBERLAND (Harlan Co.): [Kuhm/ber/land] (Benham, Louellen).
A 4th class city with an active post office and some 4100 persons (thus the largest town in the county), centering at the junction of US 119 and KY 160, just s of the Letcher Co. line and 19 air miles ene of Harlan. Until 1926 the town was called Poor Fork for its location on one of the 3 forks of the Cumberland River. The stream, which is said to have been named for the relative unproductivity of its soil, flows wsw to join the Cumberland River at Baxter, just below Harlan. The post office, one of the oldest in the county, was established as Poor Fork on Feb. 11, 1837 with Hezekiah Brunson, postmaster. After an intermittent existence it, like the town, was renamed Cumberland on June 1, 1926 by local businessmen who sought a more dignified and propitious name for their growing community. [(1) Lizzie Farmer, contributed to WPA, 12/7/1938; (2) LCJ&T, 9/10/1972, P. B4:1]
CUMBERLAND CITY (Clinton Co.): [Kuhm/bar/land Siht/ee]

(Cumberland City). This hamlet with extinct post office at
the junction of KY 588 and 829, 8 air miles nne of Albany,
was once a Poplar Mt. Coal Company town serving its extensive
mineral and timber operations in the area. The post office
was established April 26, 1867 with Samuel M. Dick, post-
master, and probably named for the Cumberland River, some 4
miles n, from which a rail line was extended to the site in
the 1880s. The company's operations ceased many years ago
and its holdings were sold. Since the post office closed in
1940, the community has been on an Albany rural route. [Eva
Conner, interview, 3/22/1972]
CUNDIFF (Adair Co.): [Kuhn/daf] (Amandaville, Creelesboro).

A hamlet whose active post office, 1 mile e of Crocus Creek, over a mile e and n of the Cumberland Co. line, and 10 air miles sse of Columbia, was established Jan. 29, 1925 and probably named for the first postmaster, Rester C. Cundiff. Prior to this, the community was called Melson Ridge for the local elevation that had been named for several local families.
CUNNINGHAM (Carlisle Co.): [Kuhn/ihhaem] (Blandville).
A village with an active post office centering at the junction of US 62 and KY 1820, 6 air miles ene of Bardwell. It was founded around 1880 on a site that may first have been settled in 1822 by George Reeves. The post office was established August 4, 1882 by Jesse W. Moss, local storekeeper, and named for a Mr. Cunningham, a temporary resident. [Ran Graves, HIST. & MEMORIES OF CARL. CO., Wickliffe: Advance-Yeoman Pub., 1958, p. 79] &6
CURDSVILLE (Daviess Co.): [Kadz/vihi] (Curdsville). This busy 19th century shipping port and manufacturing town on the Green River, just above the mouth of Panther Creek, 10 air miles w. of Owensboro, was first settled around 1842 by Aquilla Spray. According to tradition, when Spray established the post office in his store on Feb. 19, 1855, he named it for a Green River steamboat captain, H.T. Curd who had promised him a barrel of whiskey to do this. Only the post office and several churches still provide services for some 190 local residents. [(1) Cecelia M. Laswell, "Towns & Vill. of Daviess Co." WPA ms, 6/19/1936; (2) HIST. OF DAVIESS CO. KY. 1883, Pp. 555, 560-1; (3) Potters HIST. OF DAVIESS CO. KY. 1974, Pp. 242-3]
CURLEW (Union Co.): [K4/1u] (Dekoven). An abandoned coal town and extinct post office at the junction of the present KY 667 and Martin Rd., ½ mile wnw of Dekoven, and 11 air miles sw of Morganfield. The post office of Curlew, established Sept. 3, 1858 and named for the owner of the local mines, became Curlew Mines in 1860. Now the Curlew name identifies only several homes on a Sturgis rural route. [Earl Bell, interview, 8/27/1978]
CURT (Breathitt Co.): [K26] (Canoe). This recently closed post office on Cane Creek and KY 397, 2 miles s of KY 30 and 3½ air miles s of Jackson, was established April 28, 1928 with John Hall, postmaster, and named for Curt Turner, a respected local farmer. [Everett A. Back, interview, 6/30/1978]
CURTIS (Metcalfe Co.), [K3t/3s] (Edmonton). But for Winfrey Chapel, little remains of a once thriving sawmill town on the South Fork of the Little Barren River, a mile s of KY 496 and 2 1/2 air miles se of Edmonton. It was first locally known as the Mann community for the local school, a mile n of the creek, which had been built on land donated by James Harvey Mann. The first store was opened in 1884 by John and Add Shannon and the post office was established May 29, 1901 by James Breeding and Curtis Everett and named for the latter, a native of Summer Shade. The post office was closed in 1929 and the vicinity is now on an Edmonton rural route. [HIST. OF MET. CO. prepared by the Wolf Creek Dam Homemakers Dist., Met. Co., Ky., n.d. (c.1949), n.p.]
CUSTER (Breckinridge Co.): [Kuh/ter] (Custer). A hamlet with 2 stores, a consolidated school, and an active post office at the junction of KY 86 and 690, 10 air miles ese of Hardinsburg. To serve a community then called Crossroads, this post office was established on Aug. 8, 1876 with Felix Loeb, postmaster, and named for General George Armstrong Custer (1839-1876), for on the day the application for the office was sent, word had reached Washington of Custer's defeat at the Little Big Horn. (1) Bill Thompson, interview, 9/28/1977; (2) Lin Bowling, "Hist. of Breck. Co. Postoffices" BRECK. CO. HERALD-NEWS, 2/24/1975
CUTSHIN (Leslie Co.): [Cuht/sh-ən] (Cutshin). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 699 and the e bank of the creek for which it was named. The office, 7½ air miles se of Hyden, was established Aug. 21, 1860 with James C. Brewer as the first postmaster. The creek heads almost at the Harlan Co. line and flows in a generally nw direction to the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River at Smilax, 5 miles below the post office. The several traditional accounts of the name seem to refer either to some unidentified early traveler or hunter who fell while crossing the turbulent waters of the stream at high tide cutting his shin on a jagged rock or to an early settler on the stream bottom who cut his shin with an ax while felling timber for his new home. More likely the name merely suggests a stream that is difficult to cross. [(1) Floyd Baker, interview, 4/23/1973; (2) Viola Bowling, in "Folk Customs" ms. for WPA, c. 1936] 855, 1223
CYCLONE (Monroe Co.): [Sah/klohn] (Sulphur Lick). A hamlet with an extinct post office on KY 163, just yards from the Metcalfe Co. line, and 8½ air miles north of Tompkinsville. The post office, established on Nov. 28, 1891 with Sam'l. M. Billingsley, postmaster, was named for a cyclone that had struck the vicinity in the late 19th century killing several persons. Mail service is now provided from Summer Shade, 5½ road miles nw in Metcalfe Co. [Pat Hagan, interview, 6/29/1972]
CYNTHIANA (Harrison Co.): [Sihn/thee/ænə] (Cynthiana).
A 4th class industrial city of some 5900 residents and the
seat of Harrison Co., centering at the junction of US 27 and
62 and KY 32 and 36, 73 air miles e of downtown Louisville.
On Dec. 10, 1793, the year the county was created, a log
settlement on the e side of the South Fork of the Licking
River was chartered as a town and made the county seat. It
was named for Cynthia and Anna, the daughters of Robert
Harrison who donated the land on which it was established.
The post office has been in continuous operation since April
1, 1801. [Ferrin, 1882, Pp. 247-8]