DABOLT (Jackson Co.): [Dabolt] (Parrot). An active post office on KY 2003, 6 1/2 air miles south of McKee, was established May 18, 1928 and named for Frederick P. Dabolt, the superintendent of the Bond-Foley Lumber Co., the principal employer in this section of the county at that time. [Delbert York, interview, 7/9/1977] 1/25
DANLEYTON (Greenup Co.): [Dan\text{-}el\text{-}tan] (Argillite). Once a thriving little village, now but a rural settlement on KY 747, \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile s\( \frown \) of its jct. with KY 207, less than \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile e\( \frown \) of the East Fork of the Little Sandy River, 4\( \frac{1}{2} \) air miles west of Ashland and 5\( \frac{1}{2} \) air miles sse of Greenup. A post office was established on April 16, 1883 with Geo. W. Callihan, postmaster, and named for Daniel Callihan, a local resident. It was discontinued in 1917 and mail is now secured from the Naples Branch of the Ashland Post Office, over 3 \text{road} \text{miles} s\( \frown \). A number of Indian mounds and relics found in the vicinity have led to the belief that this may have been the site of an ancient Indian village. In the late 19th century, charcoal, timber, and tanbark production were the main economic activities here, and nearby cannel \( \frown \) and bituminous coal deposits were developed in the early decades of the 20th century. The new consolidated Danleyton School is 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) miles s\( \frown \) of the old post office site. 

(1) M.M. Stevens, in a letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/20/1922; (2) Russell Times, 9/25/1942, Sect. 3, P. 7:1; (3) Biggs-Mackoy, 1951, P. 104.
DANVILLE (Boyle Co.): [Danville, Junction City, Bryantsville]. Generally considered "the first capital of Kentucky," is this 3rd class city of some 12,800 persons and the seat of Boyle Co., on US 150 and 127, 62 air miles southeast of downtown Louisville. The town was founded by and named for Walker Daniell, on the site of John Crow's Station which Daniel, as an officer of the newly established Kentucky District Court, had acquired for its seat. Here the first courthouse west of the Alleghenies was built and, on Aug. 20, 1792, Kentucky's first post office was established, with Thomas Barbee, postmaster. Kentucky's first Constitution was framed and adopted in Danville in 1792 following a series of conventions held there between 1784 and 1792. Danville became the seat of Boyle Co. when it was established in 1842. (1) Calvin M. Fackler, EARLY DAYS IN DANVILLE, Lou., 1941, P. 47; (2) Mrs. Wm. Balden, interview, 8/23/1978.
An extinct post office, DATHA (Jackson Co.): [Dá/tha] (Tyner). A rural settlement on the Clay Co. line, near the head of Terrell Creek, an east bank tributary of the South Fork of Rockcastle River, 1/2 air miles sse of McKee. The office, in operation from 1905 to 1917, was named by local storekeeper Wm. S. Bowling for his sweetheart and future wife, Emma Datha Langdon (died 1952) who was the first postmaster of record. [Helen B. Clark, interviewed for the Garrard Co. O.H. Program by Pat Ballard, 4/17/1978]
DAVELLA (Martin Co.): [Dave/vehl/ə] (Inez). This active post office on KY 3 and the Middle Fork of Rockcastle Creek, 5 air miles ssw of Inez, was established July 14, 1902 by Dave Delong who named it for his wife, Ella and himself. [Rufus Reed, interview, 7/4/1971]
DAVID (Floyd Co.): [ˈdɑːvəd] (David). A former coal camp, now residential community with an active post office, at the end of KY 404 and Lick Fork of the Left Fork of Middle Creek (a branch of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River), less than ¾ mile from the Magoffin Co. line and 7 air miles sw of Prestonsburg. Near the site of a pioneer salt works operated by James and William Young, the Princess Elkhorn Coal Co. purchased the nearly inaccessible Lick Fork property of Jake Shepherd and, in 1941, established a coal camp and post office it named for David L. Francis, the company's president. Until 1968 when the mines closed and the company sold out, David was a model coal town with store, church, school, theater and other recreational facilities, and the county's only airfield. In 1975 local residents, through their own community development corporation, purchased the town from its then owners, the Branhams, for $110,000 in anticipation of the area's growth as Prestonsburg expands and its businesses seek homes for new employees. (1) Mary Pineau, PIONEER PEOPLE--A STORY OF DAVID, privately printed, 1977; (2) Al Marsh, "Residents Reviving their New-Bought Town" LEX. HER-LEAD., 7/13/1975, Pp. 1:12-8, 18:3-6; (3) Henry P. Scalf, KLF, Pp. 52-3 176,197,579
DAVIESS, 462 sq. miles. Pop. 87,100. Seat: Owensboro. Established in 1815 from part of Ohio Co. and named for Col. Joseph Hamilton Daveiss (1774-1811), pioneer lawyer who, as US Attorney for Kentucky, prosecuted Aaron Burr for treason in 1806. He was killed at the Battle of Tippecanoe. His name was misspelled in the act that created the county and was never corrected.
DAVISTOWN (Garrard Co.): [Davistown] (Bryantsville). A Negro settlement across Dix River and the present Lake Herrington from Boyle Co., which at a point 7½ air miles nw of Lancaster, was named for the late W.M. Davis, the owner of a large tract of land in that vicinity. A number of small shops now cater to lake fishermen and boaters. The community never had its own post office and is today on a Lancaster rural route. (1) Eliza Ison, WPA ms; (2) Pat Ballard, interview, 4/21/1978.
DAVIS RUN (Carter Co.): [Daviee Run] (Willard). Though the post office that served this community was established as Gollihue [Gahl/a/hyu] or Gahl/ee/hYu on March 28, 1923 and named for a local family, the community itself, 2.3 miles up Davy (sic) Run from its confluence with Little Fork of the Little Sandy River, is now locally known almost exclusively as Davys Run. Little is known of its early history or for how long it bore either name. The Gollihue name is generally believed to predate it application to the post office and a community is said to have existed there even before the old narrow gauge railroad was constructed to haul area-produced coal to Denton for shipment on the C&B to Ashland. Even earlier, locally produced iron ore was hauled by oxen to the nearby Mt. Savage Furnace. (q.v.) It is generally assumed that the current name honors Davy Lunsford who ran the little coal train between this point and Denton, about 1½ miles ne. Some have questioned this, thinking that this name may have been in use before rail service was initiated there. Since the post office closed in 1937, local people have got their mail, first from nearby Hitchins and now from Grayson, 6 air miles nww. [(1) HIST. OF CARTER CO. 1838-1976, P. 8; (2) Christine McGlone, interview, 11/18/1977; (3) Geo. Wolfford, "What's in a Name?" ADI, 4/30/1972, P. 29:6-7]
DAWSON SPRINGS (Hopkins Co.): Dawson Springs. A 4th class industrial and commercial city of some 3100 persons on the e bank of the Tradewater River (which forms the Caldwell Co. line) and extending s from the Western Ky. Parkway to the Christian Co. line, 12 miles sw of Madisonville. In 1872 the Elizabethtown and Paducah (now Ill. Central Gulf) RR established its station on land donated by Bryant N. Dawson and called it, first, Tradewater Station and then, in 1874, Dawson. On May 15, 1872 Dawson became the first postmaster of the Dawson post office. In a short while the community became a timber shipping point and trading center for the area. In 1881 and again in 1893, while digging wells, Washington I. Hamby discovered the mineral waters that led to the development of the town as one of the principal health resorts in the upper South, catering to over 50,000 visitors every summer at its pre-World War One peak while bottling thousands of gallons for shipment all over the country. In 1882 the town was incorporated as Dawson City but renamed Dawson Springs in 1898 in preference to Dawson Wells, a more accurate name since the water was not spring-derived but came from shallow wells. The depression of the 1930s ended its career as a health spa though in 15 years it was to become the strip mining capital of western Kentucky. [Jas. E. Dillirham's hist. of D.S. in the DAWSON SPRINGS PROGRESS, spec. cent. ed. 7/25/1974, passim]
DAYHOIT (Harlan Co.): [Dayhoit] (Wallins Creek, Harlan). A village with an active post office on the Cumberland River just below the mouth of Ewing Creek, 2½ air miles w of Harlan. The post office was established Aug. 7, 1897 as Day for a local family. In 1913 the name was changed to Wilhoit for Roy Wilhoit, the founder of a local coal company. In 1915 the office was moved to the site of the White Star Coal Co. mines, a mile up Ewing Creek, and renamed White Star. When it closed in 1930 its papers were transferred to the Dayhoit post office which had been established April 22, 1921 at or close to the Wilhoit site where the Wilhoit station of the Kentucky & Virginia (now L&N) Railroad had been located several years before. Dayhoit was undoubtedly a combination of the names of Day and Wilhoit, its predecessors. [W.W. Whitfield, Jr. in letter to me, 5/11/1972]
DAYSBORO (Wolfe Co.): [Daz/buhr/ə] (Hazel Green, Cannel City). A hamlet with a closed post office on the Red River at the junction of KY 191 and 1953, ½ mile from the Morgan Co. line and 9½ air miles eue of Campton. The post office was established as Daysborough in Morgan Co. on March 5, 1878, with Nathan H. Salley, postmaster, and named for Floyd Day, a merchant and later timber producer who, in 1889, was to build the Mountain Central Railroad to move his timber from his Powell and Wolfe Co. holdings to his mills at Natural Braidge (q.v.), Clay City, and Beattyville. This office was discontinued in 1880 and re-established at its Wolfe Co. location in 1886. The spelling was simplified to its present form in 1893.

DAYSVILLE (Todd Co.): [Dāz/val] (Olmstead). This hamlet on US68, 4 miles e. of Elkton and but ½ mile from the Logan Co. line, was founded around 1833 and probably named for George H. Day, a local storekeeper. (Another storekeeper of that time was a Mr. Knight). By April 17, 1844, when the post office was established probably by Mr. Day (though Benjamin T. Perkins was the first postmaster), the village already had a population of 100 and two stores. The post office was discontinued in 1910 and the community of one store, a church, a welding shop, and some 20 residents is now on a Russellville postal route.

[Marion Williams, THE STORY OF TODD CO., KY. 1972, Pp. 113-6]
DAYTON (Campbell Co.): \( \text{Dayton} \) (Newport). A 4th class city of some 7,000 persons across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, n of Bellevue, n of Ft. Thomas, and a little over 1 air mile ne of the Newport post office. Dayton was the product of a merger in 1867 of the 2 adjacent but separate communities of Jamestown and Brooklyn which had been chartered, respectively, in 1848 and 1849. The local post office, which was established Nov. 12, 1849 as Brooklyn with Samuel Bassett, postmaster, was discontinued in 1856 and re-established as Dayton in 1868. In 1896 it became a branch of the Newport post office. No one really knows why any of these names were applied. It's thought that some of Brooklyn's early settlers had come from New York and Jamestown might refer to the Virginia colony since nearby Newport was named for the English sea captain who had brought the first settlers. It's no longer accepted that Dayton was named for the Ohio city yet there is no evidence that it refers to the early Dayton Mill, in the section of the future city, that's said to have been established by a pioneer family of Daytons. In 1866 a Cincinnati newspaper reported a list of names that had been suggested for the new town: Crescent, Stanberry, Bendville, Berryville, North Point, Hallam, Lookout, Campbellton (sic), Buchanan, and Skillbeck. But by July 4, 1866 the Dayton name had been applied and accepted by the residents. [(Yet on May 23, 1867, the same newspaper inquired editorially why the new name questioned editorially the adoption of a new name when either of the originals—unique) (1) Margaret S. Hartman, interview, 5/22/1979; (2) CINCI. DAILY ENQ. 4/26/1866, P. 1:5 and 7/4/1866, P. 1]
DEANWOOD (Crittenden Co.): (Deen/wood) (Shady Grove). Farm homes and vacant store buildings are all that remain of a community on KY. 120, 8 air miles e. of Marion, that was once called Iron Hill. This name, recalling the local iron industry that is said to have peaked and declined before 1850, was given to the post office established at this site on April 29, 1873 with James W. Woolf, postmaster. On Oct. 16, 1914, Joseph N. Dean, who had been postmaster since 1900, succeeded in effecting a name change to Deanwood for his family. By 1917 the office had closed and local farm families are on a Marion rural route. [Braxton McDonald, interview, 8/28/1978]
DEATSVILLE (Nelson Co.): Deets/viil (Samuels). A hamlet with an active post office and the home of the T.W. Samuels Distillery (established in 1844 by Taylor W. Samuels), by the junction of KY 523 and the Bardstown Branch of the L&N Railroad, 1½ miles from the Bullitt Co. line and 7 air miles nw of Bardstown. The vicinity is said to have been settled before 1820 by several Maryland families. A post office established as Deatsville on Oct. 30, 1850 with Leander P. Bradshaw, postmaster, was moved in 1860 to the site of the hamlet of Samuels (q.v.), over 1½ miles se, and renamed Samuels Depot. On March 13, 1866 a post office called Sayers Depot was opened by William Samuels at a shortlived train stop on the Sayers farm midway between Deatsville and Samuels. Richard W. Deats, who became its postmaster in 1869, had the office moved to and renamed Deatsville on Aug. 24, 1870. It is not known when the Deatsville name was first applied to that site but it probably honored R.W. Deats, a veterinarian, pioneer settler, and his family's progenitor in that area. [Sarah B. Smith HIST'G. NELSON CO., 1971, Pp. 280, 284]
DECATUR (Russell Co.): [Dee/kat/ər] (Phil, Eli). This extinct post office on Goose Creek, less than 3/4 mile from the Casey Co. line and 9½ air miles nne of Jamestown, was established Oct. 1, 1900 and named by its first postmaster, Cyrenius Wade, for his son, Decatur Wade. [Richard Blair, interview, 11/27/71]
DeCOURSEY (Kenton Co.): [D3/kawr/se] (Newport). The DeCoursey name, derived from that of a local family, was applied to a station on the L&N Railroad before 1868. Around 1913-14, the L&N built a large yard in this vicinity, between KY 177 and the Licking River, 1½ miles s of the mouth of Bank Lick Creek, to accommodate the increased traffic that came with the expansion of the eastern Kentucky coal operations and the growth of northward moving coal rail traffic. After several enlargements, the yard is now about 5 miles long and is the largest serving the L&N. DeCoursey now consists of only the yard and the homes of some 300 residents, many of whom work for the railroad. These homes are strung out along KY 177, just e of the city of Taylor Mills and n of Fairview, some 6 miles above the confluence of the Licking and Ohio Rivers. The family's Kentucky progenitor, William DeCoursey, Sr. (1756-1841), a Maryland-born Revolutionary War veteran, arrived in northern Kentucky as early as 1794 and lived for a while in the area that bears his name. Mail service is provided by Covington. [(1) Chas. Castner, interview, 3/21/1972; (2) Margaret Hartman "Revolutionary War General" in CAMPBELL CO. HIST. & GENEAL., supplement to the FALMOUTH OUTLOOK, 12/15/1978, Pp. 31, 37]
DECOY (Knott-Breathitt intercounty feature): [Dee/koi, Dee/koi] (West, Tiptop). A community of scattered homes extending along 3 branches of Quicksand Creek and centering on a 2 room schoolhouse which straddles the county line. Though first settled around 1809 by Virginians, George and Elizabeth Bradley from whose family most of the present population descends, the post office wasn’t established until Nov. 14, 1904 with Henry C. Shepherd, postmaster. Shepherd was the hero of a most unusual place naming account, as follows: Henry’s goal of intellectual self improvement included systematic study of a mail order dictionary. One day therein he came across the word “Decoy”, to set a trap and was shortly able to apply this word when, suspecting his wife of being unfaithful to him, he successfully set a trap for her and her man. He was later to say to his neighbors that he had decoyed them. When it came time to establish a post office in the community, Henry was asked to be the postmaster and he requested it be named Decoy for this word had much significance to him. This office, now at the mouth of the Knott Co. seat) Middle Fork of Quicksand, 12 air miles nne of Hindman and 15½ air miles e of Jackson (the seat of Breathitt Co.), is still active. The school, which is also still in operation, ½ mile s of the post office, was built in 1927 by the Dawkins Log & Mill Co. for the workers of its shortlived timbering operation in that area. [Lionel Duff, interview, 12/5/1960]
DEHART (Morgan Co.): [Dae/hahrt] (West Liberty). A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 772, 1 mile up Greasy Creek from its confluence with the Licking River, and 4 air miles nw of West Liberty. The post office was established Oct. 5, 1909 and named for its first postmaster, David Boone Dehart, or his family. It closed in 1963. [Arthur M. Johnson, EARLY MORGAN CO., 1974, P. 47]
DEKOVEN (Union Co.): [Dee/kohv/sn] (Dekoven). Once one of western Kentucky's largest and most prosperous mining towns, now but a hamlet with extinct post office, centering on the junction of KY 667 and 1508, 1½ miles from the Ohio River and 10½ air miles sw of Morganfield. It is said that in 1843 John Willworth, a native of Flanders, began the operation of a mine in this vicinity. The camp he established there, and later the town that grew up around it, was called DeKoven (sic) meaning roughly, in Willworth's native Flemish, a "camp or village among the hills". This, according to tradition, was how he described a local Indian settlement he had earlier visited. The DeKoven post office was established June 13, 1871 with Warren Howell, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1886. In that year, with the coming of the Ohio Valley (now Illinois Central Gulf) Railroad to develop and ship the coal resources along its route, the community was moved from its original hill site ½ mile to the railroad. The town peaked at some 1500 residents in the post World War I boom. The local mine closed in 1924 when its owners decided it could not meet the miners' demands for increased wages. Over 250 houses were torn down or moved and the town was almost abandoned. In 1938 the railroad closed its local station and the post office was discontinued shortly thereafter. The town's present 200 residents, on a rural route out of Sturgis, 4 road miles ese, are attempting an economic revival. (1) "Hist. of DeKoven" by Nannie G. Reynolds, WPA ms, 1940/1; (2) Joe Creason "DeKoven, Once Coal Capital and Now a Ghost, Hopes to Make a Comeback" LCJ, 10/17/1954, III, P. 3:1-6
DELAWARE (Daviess Co.): [Dehlə/wər] (Delaware). This busy 19th century Green River shipping port and manufacturing town in the sw corner of the county, 500 feet from McLean Co. line and 15 air miles wsw of Owensboro, was laid out in 1864 by Andrew M. Allen from part of his Green River farm and named for Delaware Creek that joins the river just above the townsite. The post office which Allen established in his store on Dec. 1, 1860 operated intermittently until it closed for good and mail now comes from St. Joseph, 5½ road miles e, for the weekend residents who presently make up the community. (1) HIST. OF DAVIESS CO., KY. 1883, P. 561; (2) POTTER, HIST. OF OWENSBORO AND DAVIESS CO., KY. 1974, P. 242
DELMER (Pulaski Co.): [Dehl/mør] (Delmer). A rural settlement on KY 235, 6½ air miles sw of Somerset, whose extinct post office was established June 23, 1903 and named by the first postmaster, William Sherman Burton, for his 1 year old son, Delmer. It is now served by the Nancy post office, 3½ road miles n. [Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979]
DELTA (Wayne Co.): [Dehl/tə] (Coopersville). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 790, 5 miles up Big Sinking Creek, at the mouth of Turkey Hollow, and 10 air miles ene of Monticello. The post office was established June 27, 1906 and named by the first postmaster, J.W.H.: (Will) Hammond for his daughter-in-law Delta Casada (Mrs. Eddie) Hammond. [Zelma Branscum, Kidder, Ky., in letter to me, 9/17/1976]
DELVINTA (Lee Co.): Dehnvihnt(e) (Heidelberg). A settlement with extinct post office on KY 587, 3/4 mile from the Owsley Co. line and 6½ air miles sw of Beattyville. The community and its post office, established Nov. 11, 1898 with Florence H. Treadway, postmaster, were named by her husband, Capt. Morgan J. Treadway, a Booneville lawyer, who had retired to this site in 1897 to grow grapes. The name refers to "a place of vines." [Rena Niles, "Salt of the Earth" LCJMAG. 8/15/1954, Pp. 28-30]
DEMOCRAT (Letcher Co.): [Dehm/oh/kraet] (Mayking). According to former county judge Arthur Dixon, this community was first called Razorblade which might suggest its original location on Razorblade Branch of Rockhouse Creek, a mile above its present site. Then, on Feb. 12, 1889, a post office called Stick was established at or near this site, or perhaps at one of the sites of the later Democrat post office, and Elhanan King became postmaster. At this time and until the office was renamed Democrat on Oct. 31, 1902, it was in Knott Co. Acc. to the 15 min. Whitesburg topographic map of 1915, Democrat was then at the mouth of Big Branch of Rockhouse. Some years later, apparently, it moved to its present site on KY 7 at the mouth of Lower Appletree, 3/4 miles up Rockhouse and 8 miles north of Whitesburg. Though no one seems to know why the Razorblade and Stick names were applied, everyone seems to agree that Democrat with its 150 residents and active post office was named for the one lone Democrat in a staunchly Republican precinct, the postmaster himself. [Bill Bergstrom AP release, 11/2/1975]
DeMOSSVILLE (Pendleton Co.): [De/mahs/val, De/mahs/vihl] (DeMossv.)
A hamlet with an active post office extending for ½ mile from KY 177 to the mouth of Grassy Creek, where Kenton and Pendleton Counties join, across the Licking River from Campbell County. The first post office to serve this area was Grassy Creek, established Dec. 30, 1820, with Roswell Kitttridge, postmaster, probably at the forks of Grassy, a mile sw of its confluence with Licking River. In 1854 the office moved to the confluence, 9 air miles nw of Falmout to be on the new Covington and Lexington (now L&N) Railroad which had been built through there the year before. It was renamed DeMossville by which name a settlement may already have been established to honor the DeMoss family, descendants of Peter DeMoss, said to have come to America with Gen'l. LaFayette. The new town, chartered as DeMossville in 1860, soon became a prosperous rail shipping point for area livestock. Now little remains but some old homes in disrepair. (1) E.E. & Mary Louise Barton, "P.N. of P. Co." DAR ms. in KHS Libr; (2) E.E. Barton, ms. on Pendleton Co. Commu's. 1968; (3) Ethel Bell, interview, 10/17/1978.

 apologized
DEMPLYTOWN (Oldham Co.): [Dehmp/lee/town] (LaGrange).

This residential settlement along New Cut Rd. (KY 1817) between the Cedar Point and Halls Hill Roads, 4 air miles wsw of LaGrange, was named for the local Demply family sometime before the turn of the present century. It never had its own post office but residents have always been served by the nearby Buckner and Crestwood offices.

DENNEY (Wayne Co.): [Dehn/ee] (Coopersville). A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 776, near the head of Turkey Creek, 10 air miles e of Monticello. The post office was established April 8, 1891 and named by its first postmaster, Dupuy Denney, for himself or his family, the descendants of pioneer Matthew Denney (1782-1875). Charles Denney, Matthew's uncle, is said to have secured, in 1804, the first patent on the large area encompassing the post office site. The post office closed in 1975. [The Denneys, interview, 8/11/1975]
DENNISTON (Menifee Co.): [Dehn'stən] (Scranton). A hamlet on US 460, 5 air miles ese of Frenchburg, whose post office was named by and for its first postmaster, Joseph C. Denniston, when established March 9, 1900 on Betty Gap Ridge. The office was later moved s to the highway where it is presently located across from Botts Elementary School, one of the 2 in the county. [Willie Steele, student, MSU, for Leonard Roberts, 1959]
DENTON (Carter Co.): [Dehn/ (t)an] (Rush). A rural hamlet with an active post office at the mouth of Glancy Fork of Straight Creek and the juncti
of KY-1512 and 773, 5 air miles se of Grayson. Frank J. Wood established the post office on Dec. 14, 1881 and named it Heflin for an old Carter County family. On Feb. 1, 1883 it was changed to Denton for Fanny Denton, the Tennessee-born wife of local landowner Charley Stewart, who ran the local hotel after his death. The arrival of the C&O Railroad in 1889 led to the opening of area coal mines and the incorporation of the town as Denton on April 19, 1890. [Mary Bailey article on Denton in CARTER CO. HIST. 1838-1976, P. 8]
DEPOY (Muhlenberg Co.): [Dəˈpou̯] (Greenville). This village with an active post office and some 350 residents on US 62 and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, 2½ air miles w of Greenville, was first called Gordon's Station. It was renamed, when the post office was established Aug. 9, 1887, for Elmer Depoyster, an early Illinois Central agent there. [Alex'r. Cather, "Origins of Muhl. Co. P.N." CENTRAL CITY TIMES ARGUS, 8/2/1972, p. 3]
DEWEY (Floyd Co.): [Dyē/ee] (Lancer). Nothing marks the site of a post office in operation from 1904 to 1938 on Johns Creek, 3½ air miles nne of Prestonsburg, that was named for either Admiral George Dewey (1837-1917) of the Battle of Manila Bay or Dewey Wells, a local resident. The Johns Creek Flood Control Dam, a mile n of the post office site, was named for it as was the lake that was created in 1950 and forms the basis of the 1700 acre Jenny Wiley State Resort Park. [(1) Henry P. Scalf, KLF, Pp. 422-3; (2) Ibid., interview, 5/16/1971]
DEWITT (Knox Co.): (Scalf). This hamlet with consolidated school, store, and active post office on Stinking Creek, just above the mouth of Road Fork Creek, and 8 air miles e of Barbourville, was named for an old man who lived in that vicinity in the mid 19th century. Nothing else is known about him. Jesse Campbell established the post office on April 26, 1894. [K. Sol Warren, interview, 6/23/1978]
DEXTER (Calloway Co.): [Dehx/ter] (Dexter). This recently de-incorporated 6th class city with an active post office on US 641, less than 600 yards from the Marshall Co. line and 7½ air miles n of Murray, was a shipping point for area livestock and timber products on the Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis (now L&N) Railroad. Though this area was settled earlier in the 19th century, probably by Jack Donelson, it wasn't until 1890, when the then Paducah Tennessee & Alabama Railroad was being built through, that plans for a village there materialized on the site of the railroad construction camp. Sam M. Jones, the land owner, donated the right of way and the site for the station on condition that he be allowed to name it. He chose the name of a thriving railroad town in Missouri which, at that time, was giving employment to several of Jones' former Calloway Co. neighbors. The post office was established near the depot on Dec. 19, 1890 with General Buford Williams, postmaster. [From info. supplied by Kit Redden, an early Dexter druggist, to E.C. Mathis, NC&S,RR agent in Murray, 1914, contained in a letter from Mathis to C.B. Trevathan of Nashv., Tenn., 9/13/1941, in Manning Stewart papers, Murray State U., Libr. Spec. Coll'ns.]
Dexerville (Butler Co.): [Dex/ter/vih] (Flener). An extinct post office and settlement about a mile n of KY 79 and 5½ air miles n of Morgantown that was named for the 2 brothers, Isaac B. and Joe Dexter. They had arrived here in 1885 from Centertown in Ohio Co., bought a big farm and opened a general store and steam-powered grist mill. On Feb. 3, 1886, the Daughtery [Dahr/tee] post office, which had been established in 1884 at the site of what became Banock, 2.7 miles n, was moved to the Dexter store and re-established as Dexterville with Isaac as the first postmaster. The vicinity is now on a Morgantown rural route. ["Dexterville" in Historical Sketches of Towns and Villages ser. in GREEN R. REP. 4/5/1951] **@"
DIABLOCK (Perry Co.): [Dah/ə/blahk] (Hazard South). A former coal town and now a residential suburb, on the e bank of the North Fork of the Kentucky River, just above (south of) Hazard's southern city limits. It was founded by and named for the Diamond Block Coal Co. there. Its now extinct post office was established Nov. 15, 1916 with William B. Haynes, postmaster. [Jillson, THE COAL INDUSTRY IN KY., KGS, 1924, P. 121]
DIAMOND SPRINGS (Logan Co.): [Dah/muhn(d) Sprihnz] (Dunmore, Rosewood). This name has been applied to both a defunct post office on the L&N Railroad, 12 air miles nwn of Russellville, and a rustic resort on Rawhide Creek, 2 1/2 miles w, that the office served and for which it was named. The springs site itself was developed in 1893 by James C. Sneed, a Tennessee veteran of John Hunt Morgan's Civil War campaigns, in an isolated but picturesque timbered area fed by 4 or 5 springs of "iron water". Two accounts have been offered for the unusual name. According to county historian, May Belle Morton, tiny quarts or mica-inlaid rocks sprinkled around the bed of the stream seemed to glisten like diamonds. Margaret Barnes Stratton described the sun shining through the leaves of giant beech trees, in contrast with the shadows of the trees themselves, showing a glittering effect on the ground and the walls of the adjacent cliffs. In either case, the resort catered to a select clientele of regular summer boarders from western Kentucky and the Nashville area until it closed in the early 1960s. Two miles e, on the present US 431 (and 3 mile w of the railroad), a post office called Baughs Station [Bahz Stä/shən] (probably a stage coach stop) was established March 23, 1858 by George N. Baugh. By or before 1880, when the Station was dropped from the name, it had moved to the tracks of the Owensboro & Nashville (now L&N) Railroad, and in 1901 it was renamed Diamond Springs. It has since closed. In 1900 an attempt to establish a post office at the resort was unsuccessful. 

DINGUS (Morgan Co.): (Dingus). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 437, at the mouth of Burks Creek (the latter given on current maps as Birch Fork of Williams Creek), 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) air miles e of West Liberty. The post office is said to have been established at the mouth of Grays Branch of Burks on April 4, 1883 and named for its first postmaster, Charles B. Dingus, or his family. It later moved 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles down Burks to its present location. [Arthur C. Johnson, EARLY MORGAN CO. 1974, P. 29]
DISPUTANTA (Rockcastle Co.): [Dihs/pa/taent/ə] (Wildie).
A recently discontinued post office on KY 1787, at the mouth of Davis Branch of Clear Creek and 10 air miles nne of Mount Vernon. D. N. Williams is said to have suggested the name when 2 local factions couldn't agree on what to call their new post office. It was established June 25, 1886 with Henry H. Wood, postmaster, ... to replace the Reidsville post office, in operation from 1878 to 1884 probably at the site of the Reids' tannery at the mouth of Todds Branch of Clear Creek, 3/4 mile s. The Reids, a Lexington family, had developed a company town around Travis Dodd's tannery which they had acquired in 1855. The Disputanta post office, which closed in Dec. 1977, served the larger community long locally known as Clear Creek.

DIXIE (Henderson Co.) (Poole). Now a residential community of some 150 persons on KY 145, 9 1/2 air miles ssw of Henderson, the site was first settled before 1841 probably by Wm. Q. Dixon and Wm. S. Sutton. Dixon's son, George W. established the first store and post office (the latter on Sept. 15, 1879) and named it Dixie when its proximity to Dixon in adjacent Webster Co. precluded the use of his family's name. During its peak around the turn of the present century, the village had 5 stores, 2 schools, a mill, hotel, and other profitable establishments. Improved roads and a devastating fire reduced it to one store, Harry Wheeler's, which closed in 1977. With the closing of the post office in 1907 the area has been served by Corydon, 4 1/2 road miles.

DIXON (Webster Co.): [Dihx/ən] (Dixon). A 6th class city of some 600 residents and the more or less centrally located seat of Webster Co., on US 41A, 109 air miles wsw of downtown Louisville. On this site in 1794, William Jenkins, a Virginian said to have been the first settler of the county, established the famed Halfway House, a stage coach inn. The town was laid out in 1860 for the new county's seat on land then owned by Ambrose Mooney and named for Archibald Dixon of nearby Henderson (1802-1874), who had been appointed to complete Henry Clay's unexpired term in the U.S. Senate, 1852-55. The post office was established as Dixon's Court House on July 24, 1860 with William Herrin, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1861. [(1) Betty Williams, letter to me, 5/1/1979; (2) Mrs. J.M. Baker, "Historical Webster Co." ms. of paper prepared for the Henderson Co. Hist'l. Soc., in KHS Library]
**DIZNEY** (Harlan Co.): [Diniz/nee] (Pennington Gap). A hamlet with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 400 on KY 215 and Yocum Creek, at the mouth of Bills Creek, 1½ miles from the Virginia state line and 10½ air miles e of Harlan. The post office was established about ½ mile w on Yocum Creek on Jan. 15, 1898 with John G. Farley, postmaster. In 1921 the postmaster, Roscoe F. Weaver removed it to the present site of Kenvir (q.v.) and renamed it for that developing coal town, 2 miles w. The Dizney post office was re-established in 1922 by Henry Surgener. Dizney was probably named for E(lijah) Frank(lin) Dizney, the first principal of Black Mt. Academy, which had been established by the Congregational Church at nearby Evarts in 1893. The Dizney community is now also locally referred to as Punkin Center. [Puhk/sen sehnt].

DONANSBURG (Green Co.): [Dənaŋz/berg] (Center, Exie).

A crossroads hamlet on KY 88, 6 1/2 air miles w of Greensburg. The area was settled before 1800 by Virginians but the post office, since closed, was not established until June 1, 1888 with William T. Chewning, postmaster, and named for Dr. Dave Donan who had surveyed the vicinity for a railroad that never went beyond Greensburg. The community is now on a Greensburg rural route. [Mrs. Brownie Thomas, "Higgasons and Sandiges Came From Va. to Donansburg" GREENSBURG RECORD-HERALD, 12/7/1972]
DONERAL (Fayette Co.): [Dahn/ə/rä/l] (Georgetown). Nothing remains of a hamlet with railroad station and post office at the junction of the Ironworks Road and the Southern Railway, \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile from the Scott Co. line and 5 1/2 miles n of Lexington's New Circle Rd. It is known that a post office called Donoraile (and later Donnerail) had been established as early as 1826 probably in the tavern opened in 1807 by Archibald Hutchison at the junction of the Georgetown Pike (now US 25) and the Ironworks Pike, \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile nw of the future Donerail Station. Hutchison is said to have called his tavern Doneraile, but it is not known when or why. In 1835 the post office was moved to Scott Co. by Jeremiah (or Jerry) Delph, who, by 1836, had returned it toayette Co. as Carrolton (sic), and several months later renamed it Delphont. By this name it was discontinued in 1851. In 1879 it was re-established at the newly opened Cincinnati Southern Railroad depot with Squire C. Gaines, postmaster. Two accounts of the name have little historic likelihood: According to a tale attributed to Charles Staples, the Lexington historian, "an Irish peddler stayed overnight at the tavern at Delphont in the early days, and awoke to discover his watch and chain were missing...He loudly proclaimed that he had never been robbed before except at Doneraile, in the old country, and thereafter the village was called Doneraile." In the other account, Irish railroad workers, when they were laying the tracks of the Cincinnati Southern in the late 1870s, had applied the name Donneraille to their camp. The post office closed in 1958 and a rural branch of the Lexington
Dorton (Pike Co.): Dawton (Dorton). A village with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 700, centering at the confluence of Dorton and Shelby Creeks and the junction of US 23 and KY 610, 13 air miles s of Pikeville. Named for William P. Dorton (c1842-1934), its post office was established July 2, 1873 with John Bumgardner, postmaster.

[Dorcas M. Hobbs, letter to me, 1/7/1981]
DOVER (Mason Co.): (Higginsport). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 220 residents in the Ohio River bottom n of KY 8, a mile from the Bracken Co. line and 8½ air miles nw of Maysville. From his father, a Virginia surveyor sent to Kentucky by George Washington to handle the land concerns of Virginians there, Arthur Fox, Jr. acquired 2200 acres of Ohio River bottom land on which he built his home. In 1818 he helped lay out on this site a town which he may have named for Dover, England, from which his father is alleged to have emigrated to America. The Dover post office was established Jan. 2, 1823 with Stephen Thomas, postmaster, and the town was chartered in 1836. By the mid 19th century, it had become an important industrial center and major tobacco shipping port with a peak population of 600. It never fully recovered from a devastating tornado in 1968.

L. Alberta Brand, "Place Names of Mason Co." DAR ms, 1941, P.14
DOYLESVILLE (Madison Co.): [Doi/əlz/vihl, Daw/əlz/vihl]
(Union City). Now a residential settlement on KY 1986, 1 mile s. of the Kentucky River and 9 air miles ne of Richmond. Named for Pat Doyle, the first storekeeper, it once had 2 large stores and a post office in operation from 1847 to 1930. It is now on a Richmond rural route. (1) Robt. N. Grise, interview, 4/28/1978; (2) Jonathan Truman Dorris & Maud Weaver Dorris, GLIMPSES OF HIST. MAD. CO., KY., 1955, Pp. 68-97.129
DRAFFENVILLE (Marshall Co.): [Draef/vi/vi] (Briensburg). This name has been informally applied only in recent decades to the accumulation of businesses extending for nearly 2 miles along US68, centering at its junction with US641 and the Purchase Parkway, and catering primarily to visitors to the Kentucky Lake and Dam area. There was nothing in this vicinity before the construction of the dam (7 air miles ne) and the access road to it (now US641) began in 1938. With an apparent eye to the future, Charley Draffen then divided his farm into lots for sale and stores were built on them. After a while local people began calling the area Draffenville. It has always been on a rural route from Benton, 3 air miles s. [Ray Mofield, interviews, 8/4/1977 and 8/28/1978]
This 5th class city with an active post office on US 431, 5 air miles e of Greenville, began as a lumber camp called Ricedale. Frank M. Rice, the local storekeeper, established the post office in this name on Oct. 2, 1882. In 1888 the town was incorporated as Drakesboro for one of its first settlers, a William Drake who had died there in 1868, and the post office was renamed this in 1889. By this time the arrival of the Owensboro & Russellville (now L&N) Railroad and the development of the area's coal resources had formed the basis of the town's economy. It prospered and grew until a peak population of 1250 was reached in 1940. A post war decline was recently reversed and the town has since grown to over 1000 residents. [Otto A. Rothert, A HIST. OF MUHL. CO., 1913, p. 420]
DRENNON SPRINGS (Henry Co.): [Drenon Springs] (Worthville). Two miles up Drennon Creek from its confluence with the Kentucky River and 8 air miles ne of New Castle, is the site, since abandoned, of one of Kentucky's most fashionable 19th century resort spas. Called Drennon Springs, the resort was developed in the 1830s and '40s around the medicinal waters of 7 springs that had been discovered in 1773 by Matthew Bracken and Jacob Drennon and named for the latter. A Drennon Springs post office, in operation from 1885 to 1915, was replaced in 1922 by a transfer of one from Glenmary, a now extinct Kentucky River port at the mouth of the creek. This too has since closed and nothing remains of the resort but one sulphur spring that still attracts occasional visitors. Omer Adams, the present owner, would like to preserve the site as it was in the last century.

DREYFUS (Madison Co.): [D्रe/fəs] (Bighill). A hamlet with an active post office in the rather rough southeastern section of the county, just above the head of Drowning Creek and 9.5 air miles southeast of Richmond. To its low-income working-class population of some 125 it has also been known as Bearwallow [Beərˈwɔlə]. The Dreyfus name was probably applied first to the post office, established Jan. 28, 1899, with John S. Ogg, postmaster, and undoubtedly honored the French officer whose treason trial had been much in the news in the late 1890s.
DRIFT (Floyd Co.) \(\text{[Drift]}\) (Wayland, McDowell). A coal town with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 800, on KY 122 and the Left Fork of Beaver Creek, 12 air miles s of Prestonsburg. Its early history of settlement is not recalled but the Drift post office is known to have been established on April 23, 1909 with Hasadore Martin, postmaster. It is said by some to have been named for the first mine in the vicinity, a drift rather than shaft or slope mine. This has been disputed by others who cannot recall any coal mining on Left Beaver until after the railroad was completed from Martin in 1917. Perhaps there is something to one local tale of the discovery of driftwood on the creek. No other historically valid explanations of the name have been offered. Local mining began on a large scale around 1926 but did not reach its peak until the Second World War when the community had an estimated 3500 residents. There is little active mining in the immediate vicinity at present but the locally-based Turner Elkhorn Mining Co. still employs many local miners in nearby operations.\([1]\) Wm. Turner, FCC term paper, Spring 1972; (2) B.F. Reed, letter to me, 11/6/1980\] [86']
Drip Rock (Estill Co.). [Drip Rahk] (Leighton). A hamlet with a recently closed post office on KY 89, in the hilly isolated section of the county that borders Jackson Co., [less than 7 air miles] south of Irvine. The post office, established Dec. 13, 1880 in Jackson Co., [more than 3/4 mile from the Estill Co. line] was named for the steady dripping of spring water from a ledge of limestone rocks near the old Drip Rock School, [several hundred yards]. The office was moved to its most recent site, some 700 yards north of the Jackson Co. line, on March 4, 1939 when Mrs. Ethel Harrison became postmaster. [Kathryn Carter, PNS OF ESTILL CO., unpub. ms., 2/11/1978] 265

After several short distance moves within Co. in the 1920's, the office was relocated to a pt. 200 yds. inside Estill Co. By 1939, Ethel Harrison, when it recently closed, the PO was at a stone 0.4 mi. from the Co. line.
DRY FORK (Barren Co.): Drye Fork (Tracy). This settlement with church and discontinued post office on KY 921, 10½ air miles s of Glasgow was named for a nearby wet weather branch of Peters Creek. The post office was established July 31, 1848 with Alfred P. Maury, postmaster. Mail is now secured from the Etoile post office, 3 road miles ne. [Mrs. J. Wood Vance, "Barren Towns: What's in a Name?" anni. ed. of GLASGOW TIMES, 3/10/1968]
DRY RIDGE (Grant Co.): [Drah/rihi:] (Williamstown). A 5th class city of some 1300 persons that extends for over 3 miles along KY 22 from the Williamstown city limits n and w to a point over a mile w of I-75. In the vicinity of Campbell's (pioneer) Station (c.1790), it was named for the north-side ridge which divides the Kentucky and Licking River watersheds between Williamstown and Crittenden but which itself is not drained by any natural waterways. The lack of water on this direct route from Lexington to Cincinnati led early travelers to stop at inns before they reached the ridge. At one of these inns, James Kinlear's, a post office called Dry Ridge was established on July 1, 1815 which was the nucleus of what became, especially with the arrival of the Cincinnati-Southern Railroad in 1876, a prosperous trade center. The discovery of mineral springs here in 1908 led to a tourist boom when hotels like the Carlsbad (obviously named for the famed resort city in the Sudetenland) were built. An official change-of-name to Carlsbad in 1911 was shortlived as the Post Office Department would not accept this name for the local office. [1] Ann Eckler, "Hist. of Dry Ridge" GRANT CO. NEWS, 8/12/1976, P.C9-10; (2) Hist. of Dry Ridge prepared for the Rural Commu. Conf. at Dry Ridge, date unknown but ms. copy on file at KHS Libr. 1909, 910
DUBRE (Cumberland Co.): /ˈdʌbri/ (Dubre). A rural hamlet on KY 90, at the mouth of Pittman Creek, a north bank branch of Marrowbone Creek, less than a mile from the Metcalfe Co. line and 10 air miles wnw of Burkesville. The post office which, with two stores, still serves this community of 100 persons, was established July 1, 1937 with Mrs. Delie B. Jeffrey, postmaster, and named for a local family. [R.N. Smith, interview, 9/22/1978]
DULANEY (Caldwell Co.): [Dú/la/nee, Dú/la/nee] (Princeton West). Only the few scattered homes of some 40 residents remain of one of the oldest settlements in the county, ½ mile from the Lyon Co. line and less than a mile s of the Western Kentucky Parkway. On Dec. 2, 1872, about the time the Illinois Central Railroad was built through to Princeton and a passenger and freight depot was constructed here, James W. McKinney established the Dulaney post office. This was probably named for Henry F. Delany (the family's spelling), a pioneer Livingston and Caldwell Co. lawyer, Presbyterian minister, and state legislator, who was born in Virginia in 1784 or '85 and had come to western Kentucky before 1805. Though incorporated in 1873, the town never realized its potential as an important area trade center. The post office closed in 1935 and mail has since been carried on a rural route from Princeton, 3½ air miles e. (1) Olive Eldred, interview, 10/1/1977; (2) Littleton Groom, ser. of articles on the comm., in PRINCETON TIMES, 5/27/1971, 6/17/1971, and 7/22/1971. 469, 1272
DUKEDOM (Graves Co.): [Dyūgh/dom] (Cuba). A village on the Tennessee state line, roughly half in Kentucky (on KY 129, 15 air miles south of Mayfield) and half in Tennessee's Weakley Co. It was probably named for Duke A. Beadles who established the post office on the Tennessee side on July 30, 1833. The office was moved to the Kentucky side in 1846 and returned to Tennessee in 1852 where it has been ever since.
DUKES (Hancock Co.): [Dyúx] (Cloverport). Only some homes and a Presbyterian Church remain of this settlement at the junction of KY 144 and 1265, 5 air miles SE of Hawesville. Although the post office was established by John L. Duke on June 7, 1893, it is believed that he or other members of his family had founded a community here by 1870 with saw and grist mills, a store, and possibly a school. The post office closed in 1907 and the area is now on a Hawesville mail route. (1) Chas. A. Clinton ms. HIST OF HANCOCK CO., KY. n.d. P. 43; (2) C.D. Mayfield, interview, 8/24/1978.
DUNBAR (Butler Co.): [Duhn/bahr] (South Hill). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 70, nearly a mile e of Muddy Creek, a s bank tributary of the Green River, and 4 air miles sw of Morgantown. The community may first have been called Big Muddy for the creek and the Big Muddy Baptist Church, organized in 1875. On April 19, 1898 the post office was established as Dunbar and named for 2 local families, the Dunns and the Barrows. After several other locations within ¼ mile radius, the office is now across the road from the extant church. The local store building was recently remodeled for a home. (1) Mrs. Sandra Martin, PM, Dunbar, Ky., letter to me, 4/30/1980; (2) Mrs. Bonnie Brantley, letters to me, 4/30/1980, 5/10/1980
DUNCAN (Mercer Co.): [Cornishville]. Crossroads hamlet with extinct post office on KY 390, 3/4 mile from the Washington Co. line, and 8 1/2 air miles NW of Harrodsburg. The post office, established Feb. 23, 1847, with Abraham B. Voorhies, postmaster, was probably named for John Ray Duncan, prominent in early Mercer Co. affairs and the grandson of pioneer Ft. Harrod settler, Gen'l. James Ray. It was incorporated as Duncansville in 1851. It is now on a Harrodsburg rural route. [Rebecca Conover, interview, 4/21/1978]
DUNDEE (Ohio Co.): [Duhn/dee] (Dundee). An early mill town, later trade center and rail shipping point, and now but a hamlet on KY 69, just s of the Rough River, and 9 1/2 air miles ne of Hartford. The community was settled sometime before 1846 and first called Hines Mill for the water-powered mill believed to have been built there by William R. Lowry and Warren W. Hines. On May 28, 1846 the local post office was established as Hines Mill with Hines as postmaster. In Dec. 1855 he was succeeded by Alfred Thomas Hines who soon acquired the mill from Lowry and went on to become a successful merchant and farmer. In 1872 the post office was moved 1 1/2 miles s to Sulphur Springs (q.v.). The mill was destroyed by fire in 1892 but 2 years later was rebuilt by the Renfrows, another local family. In 1898 Andrew R. Renfrow re-established the local post office as Dundee, a name said to have been suggested, for reasons now unknown, by J.S. Fitzhugh.

DUNHAM (Letcher Co.): [Duhham] (Jenkins East). To serve a camp set up by the Consolidation Coal Company, the post office of Dunham was established on June 24, 1913 with Joel H. Roache, postmaster, and named for A.S. Dunham, the company’s auditor. At the head of Elkhorn Creek, 10 air miles NE of Whitesburg, the town is now a part of incorporated Jenkins, whose downtown area lies 2 miles to the south, and served by its post office. It’s also the home of a million dollar coal preparation plant built in the late 1940s and what may still be the 2nd largest tipple in the U.S. In 1956 the Beth Elkhorn Corp. acquired Consolidation’s mineral rights and now provides most of the employment for local miners though their homes and the town’s business establishments are now privately owned. Yet the town’s future seems less than promising since many of its businesses, including the old commissary, have closed. [Wm. T. Cornett, interview, 12/24/1977] 12-65
DUNMOR (Muhlenberg Co.): [Duhnmawr] (Dunmor). A village, L&N Railroad station, and active post office on US 431 and the Logan Co. line, 2½ miles W of the Butler Co. line and 12½ air miles SE of Greenville. The post office was established May 14, 1884 with James W. Clark, postmaster, soon after the station on the Owensboro & Nashville line was opened, and was possibly named for Virginia's colonial Governor Lord John Dunmore. Yet the presence of local families of Dunns suggest that their name may have been the derivation. The town was incorporated in 1886. [Alex'r. Cather, "Origins of Muhl. Co. P.N." CENTRAL CITY TIMES-ARGUS, 8/2/1972, P. 3]
DUNNVILLE (Casey Co.): [Dunn/val] (Dunnville). A factory town on US127 just south of the confluence of Goose Creek and the Green River, 1 1/2 miles from the confluence of Russell, Adair, and Casey Counties, and 7 1/2 air miles ssw of Liberty. On March 30, 1878 the town was incorporated and named for James Richard Dunn, a Virginian who had settled there sometime after 1840, built a water-powered multi-purpose mill, and acquired much land along the river. On July 3rd of the following year the name of the local post office, which had been established on July 11, 1862 in Addison Williams' store and called Williams Store, was renamed Dunnville. The town has been growing of late and may now have at least 400 residents who enjoy local banking, retail, and postal services. Perhaps as many as half of the local working force are employed in R.F. Tarter's farm gate factory. (1) Lou Bina Luttrell in CASEY CO. KY. 1806-1977: A FOLK HIST. compiled & ed. by Gladys C. Thomas, 1978, Pp. 265-7; (2) Gladys & Otis Thomas, interview, 9/21/1978; (3) R.C. Fuller, "A Link with the Land" CJ&TM, 10/18/1970, P. 30ff
DURBIN (Boyd Co.): [Dö/3b/3n] (Burnaugh). An extinct post office on KY 752 at the forks of Durbin Creek, a mile w of US 23 and 11 air miles s of Ashland. The post office was established March 5, 1900 with Robert Struther, postmaster, and named as was the creek (a west bank tributary of the Big Sandy River) for Amos Durbin, an early settler. The area is now on a rural route out of Catlettsburg, the county seat, 10 road miles n. [Evelyn Scyphers Jackson, interview, 3/1/1972]
DURHAM TOWN (Taylor Co.): [Dσm/town] (Saloma). A very old rural settlement on KY 744, 4½ air miles nw of Campbellsville that was likely named for Samuel Durham (1752-1837 or '8), Virginia-born progenitor of the Durham families of central Kentucky. A post office was in operation there from Sept. 21, 1883 to Jan. 7, 1884. [Betty Jane Gorin, interview, 10/18/1978]
DWALE (Floyd Co.): [Dwäl] (Harold, Lancer). A village with an active post office between the new US 23/460 and the w bank of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, just n of Allen and 3 air miles s of Prestonsburg. The post office was first established as Haws Ford on March 10, 1868 with John M. Layne, postmaster, and named for pioneer settler Robert Haws' ford over the river at or near this site. This office was discontinued in 1870 and re-established for a brief period as Hawes Ford in 1874. It was re-established again on Sept. 15, 1890 by Scottish-born Capt. John Finlayson, the local superintendent of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Co. of Chicago, who is said to have named it for a town in Wales. However, authorities on Welsh place names are not familiar with any such place.

[(1) Henry P. Scalf, interview, 5/16/1971; (2) L.E.N. Ashley, Brooklyn, N.Y., letter to me, 8/29/1980]
DWARF (Perry Co.): [Dwahrf] (Hazard North, Carrie). A hamlet with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 400, on Troublesome Creek and centering at the junction of KY 80 and 476 (old KY 15), 1 mile from the Knott Co. line and 5½ air miles nne of Hazard. The local post office, established July 24, 1878 as Tunnel Mill, was named for the tunnel which Sam and Felix Combs, using hand drills and gunpowder, had recently cut through 172 feet of solid rock for the purpose of carrying water to their mill. The post office closed in 1881 but was re-established on July 13, 1883 as Dwarf honoring the Combs brothers' brother, Jeremiah, called "Short Jerry" for his stature. Though the mill is gone, the tunnel is still in good condition. [1] Estill McIntyre, interview, 7/7/1977; [2] Eunice Tolbert Johnson, edit. HIST. OF PERRY CO., DAR, 1953, pp. 78-9; [3] Josiah H. Combs, THE COMBSES GENEAL., 1976, pp. 70, 89.
DYCUSBURG (Crittenden Co.): [Dai/ks/bergh] (Dycusburg).
A thriving 19th century shipping port on the Cumberland River, now but a hamlet with store and active post office at the junction of the present KY 70, 295, and 902, 1 mile below the Lyon Co. line, and 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) air miles ssw of Marion. The town was laid out by William E. Dycus on land then owned by G.B. Dycus, pioneer settler, and named for the Dycus family. It was incorporated on Feb. 3, 1847 and the post office was established as Dycusburgh on Nov. 7, 1848 with George S. Atkins, postmaster. It was recently de-incorporated. (1) Braxton McDonald, interview, 8/28/1978; (2) G. Glenn Clift, KY. VILL...
DYER (Breckinridge Co.): [Devyer] (Constantine). A hamlet with a recently closed post office at the junction of KY 86 and 401, 3/4 of a mile from the Hardin Co. line and 12 air miles east of Hardinsburg. The office was established May 8, 1914 by James H. Harrington and named for a local family whose progenitor was Tom Dyer, a pioneer hunter from Tennessee. According to family legend, Tom, while hunting with some companions late one fall, broke his leg and was left under a cliff with some provisions while the others returned to Tennessee. After several days, he was found and brought to the cabin of Abitha Alice Turpin who nursed him back to health. They later married and sired the Dyer family of this county. [Bill Thompson, interview, 9/28/1977]