HABIT (Daviess Co.): [Hab/ət] (Philpot). A settlement at the junction of KY 142 and 762, 5½ air miles SE of Owensboro, whose post office was established July 30, 1884 and named for Frederick Habitt, an English-born blacksmith who had arrived in Daviess Co. in 1870. The office closed in 1906 and only a church remains to serve some 60 residents who secure their other basic services from Philpot, 2½ road miles N. [Michael J. Edgeworth, ms on Daviess Co. P.N., 12/6/1973]
HADDIX (Breathitt Co.): [Haed/ox] (Haddix). A coal mining community with an active post office on the North Fork of the Kentucky River, just opposite the mouth of Troublesome Creek, 3½ air miles s of Jackson. At or near this site was a settlement made before 1800 by Samuel Haddix of Clinch River, Va. and the first mines in the area are said to have opened here around 1852. But it was not until the L&N Railroad reached this site in 1911 that the Haddix name was applied to it in honor of the, by then, large extended family. At this time the K.U. Land Co. owned all the land in this vicinity. The Haddix post office was established July 8, 1916 with Floyd Russell, postmaster. Much stripping is now being done in the area. [1] IN THE LAND OF BREATHITT, 1941, P. 44; [2] Interview with Curt Spurlock of Haddix by Sandy Miller and Wanda Turner for Lee's JC O.H. Proj., Tape #315; [3] Everett Back, interview, 6/30/1978.
HAGERHILL (Johnson Co.): [Hægərˈhɪl] (Paintsville). A village with a 1970 population of some 500 extending for about a mile along KY 1428 but centering at its junction with US 23/460, less than 1 air mile s of Paintsville. Its active post office, established Jan. 15, 1903 with George B. Rice, postmaster, serves a large number of households in sc Johnson Co. It was probably named for Daniel Mart Hager (1846-1931), a local farmer and Methodist preacher, or for Sam Hager who had built a large red brick home on top of a small hill in the vicinity. The local station on the old Big Sandy & Kentucky River (now C&O) Railroad was early called Johnson Station and is now Hager Hill (sic). (1) Postmaster, Ballot, Ky., in a letter to Wm. G. Steel, 11/30/1925; (2) Mitchell Hall, III, P. 438; (3) J.K. Wells, interview, 8/30/1980
HAIL (Pulaski Co.): [Hail] (Hail). This extinct post office on KY. 1097, 1/2 mile s., of Buck Creek and 8 1/2 air miles se of Somerset, was established June 19, 1890 with George G. Gregory, postmaster, and probably named for the family of Stephen Hail, pioneer settler from Virginia.

In 1914, when James M. Hail became postmaster, the office was moved 1 mile e. of its original site and here it remained until it recently closed. Mail is now secured from Poplarville, 3 road miles ne. [Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979]
HAILEWELL (Hickman Co.), [Hal/wehl] (Oakton). An extinct settlement at the junction of KY 123 and Cole Rd., 5½ air miles w of Clinton. It was named for a large well owned by Benjamin L. Haile, the local storekeeper who established the post office there on Dec. 12, 1898. It closed in 1915. (1) D. Johnson "Definition & Origin of Names in Hick. Co., Ky." ms. sent to Wm. G. Steel, 9/17/1923; (2) Lucille Bryars Owings, 150 YEARS --HICKMAN CO. SESQUICENT. HIST. PROJ. BOOK, c1971, P. 36
HALDEMAN (Rowan Co.): [Hahl/da/ma/na] (Haldeman). Little remains but a post office, C&O Railroad station, graded school, and some homes of this once prosperous company town extending along KY 174, 1 1/2 miles e of its junction with US 60, 1/2 mile from the Carter Co. line, and 5 1/2 air miles ne of Morehead. Sometime before 1907, L.P. Haldeman from Columbus, Ohio founded the town named for him to accommodate the workers of his Kentucky Fire-brick Co., newly established to produce bricks from area clay deposits. The post office was opened Feb. 12, 1907 with David Leadbetter, postmaster. The brick works closed in 1951 and the site was purchased in 1977 by Clarence Horton who plans a low rent housing development on it. [1] Sue Lowe, "Reasons for Haldeman Deterioration Unknown" MOREHEAD NEWS, 3/2/1977, P. A3:1-3; [2] Lloyd Dean, interview, 10/3/1977.
HALFWAY (Allen Co.): [Kæf/waː] (Allen Springs). The post office of Half Way (sic) was established June 20, 1877 by Levi J. Spann and probably named for its location midway along a mail route between Bowling Green and some point near the Tennessee state line. Here mail carriers are said to have rested and fed their horses, often staying the night before proceeding on their way. The present spelling of the name was effected on July 20, 1895. For years Kay E. Pruitt ran a poultry shipping business from this place on US 231, 3½ miles s of the Warren Co. line and 6 air miles nw of Scottsville. Today the post office in the Halfway store serves at least 85 persons who call Halfway home. It should be noted that the Halfway School was located near the settlement of West Fork about a mile s. (1) Louise Horton, HILLS OF PENNYROYAL, P. 75; (2) Jean Ward Cannon, "Halfway Store and K.E. Pruitt Go Together" ALLEN CO. NEWS, 3/16/1972, P. 7:2-3
HALLS GAP (Lincoln Co.): [Hawlz Ghaep] (Halls Gap). A hamlet on Muldraugh's Hill, centering at the junction of old US 27 (now KY 1247) and KY 643, 4 air miles s of Stanford. The first Halls Gap post office, at precise site unknown, was established August 15, 1857 with Abraham Dawes, postmaster, and named for John Hall, pioneer settler, whose 1781 pre-emption included this site. This office was discontinued in 1859 and re-established Jan. 5, 1864 with Henderson P. Young, postmaster. From 1868 until it closed the following year, Young ran his post office as Young's Mill. (Contemporary historians, however, claim they've never heard this community called by that name). From 1890 to 1905 the community was served by the Ewell post office in J.D. Bastin's store on new US 27, a short distance w of old 27. The second Halls Gap post office, in operation from 1940 to 1959, was on top of the hill in Hodges' store on old 27, a winding road that goes through the gap itself. 

HAMLIN (Calloway Co.) (Hamlin). Overlooking Lake at the end of KY 444 and 12 miles e of Murray, this place is but a post office in Aileen Claxton's grocery and a 1977 population of only 3. But the office serves over 100 area residents and the immediate area is expected to grow with vacation homes and subdivisions. The post office was established on Feb. 9, 1885 and named for its first postmaster, Robt. Macon Hamlin, son of Charles S. Hamlin. Before the railroad came to Murray, the local landing was a major receiving and shipping point for that section of the county. (1) Chas. Gatlin Hamlin of Ventura, Cal. and son of the first postmaster, in a letter to the editor of the MURRAY LEDGER AND TIMES, date unknown but found in Manning Stewart's papers in the Spec. Coll. Libr. of MSU. (2) Johnny Miller, "Hamlin Post Office Survives" PADUCAH SUN-DEMO. 10/21/1977, P. 2ff
HAMMOND (Knox Co.): [Haem/and] (Scalf). With the recent closing of the post office, only a store remains to serve this community of some 300 persons on KY 223, 6 1/2 miles up Road Fork Creek, a n bank branch of Stinking Creek, and 10 air miles ne of Barbourville. In an early timber producing area supplying the Flat Lick loading depot, the post office was established as Hammons Jan. 10, 1890 and named for a large local family. For some inexplicable reason the Post Office Department saw fit to respell it Hammond in 1892 and this name has been perpetuated on all maps and records since. [K. Sol Warren, interview, 6/23/78]
HAMMONSVILLE (Hart Co.): Hämənz/vih (Hammonsville). A store and church remain of a thriving 19th century rural trade center, the oldest extant community in the county. On KY 357, less than 1½ miles from the LaRue Co. line and 10 air miles nne of Munfordville, it was named for a Dr. Hammon, its first settler, who arrived around 1780. The post office of Hammonsville was established March 2, 1848 with Robert H. Compton, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1860. The post office has since been replaced by rural mail delivery from Bonnieville, 7 road miles sw. [(1) Judge Roy A. Cann's ms. hist. of Hart Co., 1971, P. 52; (2) Rev. J.H. Brooks and H.H. Wilson, "Pioneer Hist. of the Hammonsville Area of Hart Co." in HART CO. HIST'L. SOC. QUARTERLY, Vol. IV, Jan. 1972, Pp. 3-5]
HAMPTON (Livingston Co.): [Haemp/tən] (Lola). A village with an active post office on KY 135, 9 air miles n of Smithland, that is said to have grown up around a supply station located there during the Civil War allegedly by Confederate General Wade Hampton for whom it was later named. (Yet in biographies of Gen'l. Hampton and several histories of Confederate activities in Kentucky, no mention is made of Hampton having served in Kentucky). The local post office was established Jan. 14, 1878 by James H. Cameron, storekeeper, and the community soon became a tobacco marketing center for area farmers. But it is probably best noted historically for its old campground, Bigham Tabernacle, which hosted many meetings and revivals in the early 20th century. [(1) "Hampton Was Home of Academy" STEAMBOAT DAYS ON THE CUMBERLAND, Livingston Ledger, 7/3/1974, n.p.; (2) Kathy Wood, letter to me, 9/5/1978]
COUNTY:

HANCOCK [Haen/kahk]. 187 sq. miles. Pop. 7,400. Seat:

Hawesville. Established in 1829 from parts of Breckinridge, Daviess, and Ohio Co's. and named for John Hancock (1737-1793), President of the Continental Congress, 1775-77, and initial signer of the Declaration of Independence.
HANLEY (Jessamine Co.): [Han/lee] (Little Hickman). A rural settlement with extinct post office on US 27, over 1/2 miles north of Nicholasville. It was named for John Hays Hanley (1788-1867), an Irishman, who came from Pennsylvania first to Nicholasville in 1813 and then to the site which bears his name in the 1830s. The owner of a large farm in the southern half of the county, he may also have been involved in the operation of the nearby vineyard (q.v. Vineyard). The old brick store building which housed the post office, in operation from 1858 to 1917, is still standing though it has not been in use for many years. The Hanlv spelling on current maps is believed to be in error. [Robert M. Suell, interview, 6/14/1978]
HANNAH (Lawrence Co.): [Haen/o] (Blaine). This extinct post office on Cains Creek, just below the mouth of Deans Branch, 14 air miles wsw of Louisa, was established Nov. 6, 1911 and named for its first postmaster, Hannah E. (Mrs. James) Boggs, nee Gambill. It was discontinued in 1954 and the vicinity is now served by the Blaine post office, 2 1/2 road miles se.

[Louise Kingsmore, letters to me, 2/27/1979, 4/8/1979]
HANSBROUGH (Hardin Co.): [Haenz/broh] (Cecilia). A widely scattered and prosperous farming community locally called Hansbrough Valley centering at the junction of KY 1375 and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, 6½ air miles sw of Elizabeth-town. It was named for a local family and never had its own post office, being dependent for mail service on Cecilia, 3 railroad miles ne. [Mrs. T.D. Winstead, interview, 8/23/1978]
HANSFORD (Rockcastle Co.): [Haens/ferd] (Mt. Vernon).

This extinct post office on KY. 1152, ½ mile w of its
junction with KY 1249 and 5½ air miles s of Mt. Vernon,
was established Aug. 7, 1871 and may have been named for
its first postmaster, Will F. Hansford, or his family.
It is now on a Mt. Vernon rural route. [Charley Carter,
HANSON (Hopkins Co.): [Haen/san] (Hanson). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 500 residents on US 41A, just w of the Pennyrile Parkway, and 2½ air miles n of Madisonville. The town was founded in 1869 on a 50 acre tract donated by Judge Robert Eastwood and the Rev. Roland Gooch and laid out by and named for Henry B. Hanson (1825-1905), a Saratoga Springs, N.Y. civil engineer for the Evansville Henderson & Nashville (now L&N) Railroad which had been completed to this site in the same year. The local post office was established Dec. 7, 1869 with William A. Anderson, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1873, soon to become a prosperous tobacco and milling center. (1) Ann Brown, "Hanson 100 Years Old This Year" MADISONVILLE MESS. 9/19/1969, Pp. 1, 12; (2) EARLINGTON BEE, 11/23/1905. 

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HARDBURLY (Perry Co.): [Hahrd/ber/lee] (Hazard North, Carrie). One of the largest coal towns in e. Ky. in the 1930s and '40s, with a peak population of over 1700, at the head of Jake Branch of Trace Fork of Lotts Creek, less than ½ mile from the Knott Co. line and 3 ½ air miles nw of Hazard. It was founded by and named for the Hardy Burlington Mining Co. The post office, established April 17, 1918 with Albert Kirk, postmaster, is still active and serves only a few score families now engaged mostly in stripping operations in the surrounding hills. (The deep mines closed in 1955 and most of the population moved away when the deep mines closed in 1955.) (1) W.E. Baker, letter to Wm. G. Steel, 4/21/1922; (2) Estill McIntyre, interview, 7/7/1977.
COUNTY:

HARDIN \[\text{Hahr/din}\] 616 sq. miles. Pop. 88,738. Seat:

Elizabethtown. Established in 1792 from part of Nelson Co. and named for Col. John Hardin (1753-1792), Revolutionary War veteran and surveyor who later served with George Rogers Clark in trans-Ohio campaigns and was killed by Ohio Indians to whom he had gone on a peace mission. The county, one of the 7 organized in Kentucky's first legislative session, included all of 6 and parts of 2 counties subsequently formed. It is still the state's 4th largest county in size.
HARDIN (Marshall Co.): [Hahr/dun] (Hardin). A 5th class city of some 500 residents centering at a point just s. and e. of the junc-
tion of US 641 and KY. 80, a mile n. of the Calloway Co. line, a
mile w. of Clarks River, and 4½ air miles sse of Benton. In 1890
the Paducah Tennessee & Alabama (now L&N) Railroad arrived at this
site and secured for its depot property owned by Hardin D. Irvan of
nearby Wadesborough. A town was soon laid out around the station
and on land then owned by Irvan, R.W. Starks, and J.R. Smith, and
was named for Irvan. The post office, which is still in operation,
was established Oct. 31, 1891 and Irvan's son, John T. Irvan,
became the first postmaster. The town soon rivaled Benton as a trade center,
entered a period of decline during the depression, but is now as big
as it ever was with new commercial development. [1] Freeman & Olds,
HIST. OF MARSHALL CO. KY. 1933, Pp. 70-3; [2] Ray Mofield, interview,
8/28/1978]
HARDINSBURG (Breckinridge Co.): [Hahr/dihnz/bergh] (Hardinsburg). This 5th class city of some 1525 persons and the centrally located seat of Breckinridge Co., at the junction of US 60 and KY 259 and 261, is 48 air miles SW of downtown Louisville. It is on the site of the first settlement in the county, the pioneer Hardin's Station which was established by Capt. William Hardin (1747-1821) in 1780. Capt. Hardin was the grandson of Martin Hardin, a Huguenot colonist who arrived in Virginia from Canada and later resettled in Pennsylvania, and the brother of John Hardin, another Indian fighter for whom Hardin Co., Ky. was named. Hardinsburg was laid out as a town, named for Capt. William, and incorporated in 1800, the year after the formation of the county. Its post office was established Jan. 1, 1803 as Breckinridge Court House or Hardinsburg (sic). (1) Bill Thompson, HIST. & LEG. OF BRECK. CO., KY. n.d., Pp. 11-13; (2) Mary Allen Goodson, "Hardin's Fort and its Founder" ms. in KHS Libr., c1924.
HARDMONEY (McCracken Co.): [Hahrd/muhn/ee] (Symsonia). A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 1232 and 1684, merely yards from the Graves Co. line and 7 1/2 air miles s of Paducah. The post office, established by John H. Ballance on May 27, 1880, is said to have been named for the political controversy of the time over the use of gold backing for paper money. It is not known how this issue affected or was reflected by Mr. Ballance who undoubtedly named the post office. A local tale is that at the time he was asked to select the name Mr. Ballance was mounting his first dollar, which, he said, was the hardest money he had ever earned. The post office closed in 1900 and the area is now on a Paducah rural route. The Hardmoney Church is just across the line in Graves Co. [Janis K. Daily, Place Names of McCracken Co. ms. as term paper for folklore class, WKU, in WKU Folklore Archives, Fall, 1971]
HARDSHELL (Breathitt Co.): [Hahrd/shehl] (Haddix). A community centered on a rural branch of the Lost Creek post office, on KY 476 (old KY 15) at the mouth of Caney Creek of Troublesome Creek, 8 air miles se of Jackson. The Hardshell post office itself, now defunct, was established Aug. 11, 1917 with Garvey Noble, postmaster, and named for the Hardshell Baptist church there. The Lost Creek post office is 7.2 road miles wnw of Hardshell. [Clara Jackson, interview, 6/30/1976]
HARDYVILLE (Hart Co.): [Hahr/des/vihl] (Canmer). A farm trade village with an active post office and about 150 residents at the junction of US 31E and KY 88, 5 air miles E of Munfordville. The community was established in 1861 on the site of William Renfroe’s 1820s tavern and stage relay station and probably named for James G. Hardy (died 1856), the Speaker of the Kentucky House and Lt. Governor from 1855 to 1856, who was the son of Isham Hardy, pioneer settler. According to Cyrus Edwards, "the town...was named for him in remembrance of a great victory he gained there in a political argument with some of the famous Whig speakers of the state." Another branch of the Hardy family has disputed this. The Hardyville post office, established April 7, 1868 with Thomas A. Conyer, postmaster, had been a transfer of an earlier post office called Green River, organized in 1847. (1) Cyrus Edwards, STORIES OF EARLY DAYS, edit. & comp. by Florence Edward Gardiner, Lou., 1940, Pp. 197-98; (2) Judge Roy A. Cann’s ms. hist. of Hart Co., 1971, Pp. 16-7; (3) Ann Matera, interview, 7/21/1978.
HARGETT (Estill Co.): [Hahr/ghør̩] (Palmer). At the jct. of KY-82 and 89, 5 air miles nw of Irvine, Leroy Sams established the Woodwards Creek post office on July 28, 1879 and named it for a Red River tributary that headed nearby. On May 6, 1886, John Sams had the name changed to Sams and by this name the post office was moved here for a brief time before it was returned to its original site which is now the Van Cleve store. When Edith Patrick established another post office here on Sept. 23, 1915, it was called Hargett, probably for Mr. Allen or the nearby railroad station. But county historian Kathryn Carter has suggested, rather, that it was named for Hargett Withers, a young boy, who happened to enter the store at the time that a postal inspector was seeking a name for the new office. The office was discontinued on Sept. 30, 1943 and local families are now on an Irvine route. [2] Kathryn Carter, interview, 2/11/1978; (2) Ibid.) FNS OF ESTILL CO., unpub. ms. 1978
COUNTY: \( \text{HARLAN} \) [\text{Hahr-lan}] 469 sq. miles. Pop. \( \frac{4}{1},993 \). Seat: Harlan.

Established in 1819 from parts of Floyd and Knox Co's. and named for Maj. Silas Harlan (1752-1782), pioneer Salt River settler who served with George Rogers Clark in his Illinois campaign and fell at the Battle of Blue Licks.
HARLAN (Harlan Co.): [Hahr/lān] (Harlan). A 4th class city of some 3500 persons and the seat of Harlan Co., on US 421 and the forks of the Cumberland River, 153 air miles SE of downtown Louisville. The first settlers of the county, the family of Samuel Howard (or Hoard) from Virginia, are believed to have arrived here before 1800. By 1819, when the settlement became the new county's seat, it was called Mt. Pleasant, for reasons unknown. The post office was established Sept. 19, 1828 as Harlan Court House with John N. Martin, postmaster, since the Mt. Pleasant name had been pre-empted by another Kentucky post office. For several years in the 1860s the post office was called Spurlock probably for the postmaster then, one Josiah B. Spurlock, but in 1865 it adopted the name Harlan which it has borne ever since. Though incorporated as Mt. Pleasant in 1884, the town was locally called Harlan Town or Harlan Court House. It was re-incorporated as Harlan in 1912, soon after the arrival of the L&N Railroad, when, it is assumed by current historians, the town's trustees felt that a less provincial sounding name would enhance its growth and development as a trade center and a timber and shipping point. Harlan honored Maj. Silas Harlan (1752-1782) who had fought with Gen. George Rogers Clark and, killed at the Battle of Blue Licks.

HARNED (Breckinridge Co.): Harned (Hardinsburg, Kingswood). A village with an active post office and some 230 residents on US 60, 1 1/2 miles SE of Hardinsburg. The site is believed to have been settled by Mose Payne before 1800 and first called Hardinsburg Station. A post office called Layman, for a local family, was established on June 6, 1890 by William B. Hardin, but 6 months later it was renamed for Henry Harned, a Virginian who had moved to this place from nearby Custer shortly after the Civil War and donated the site of the depot and right-of-way to the Louisville Hardinsburg & Western (later Louisville Henderson & St. Louis) Railroad in 1890 which assured the town's growth and economic significance as a timber and livestock shipping point. Several active businesses, a post office, and the county's large consolidated high school are located here but the railroad is only a memory. (1) Bill Thompson, HIST. & LEG. OF BRECK. CO., KY., n.d. Pp. 64-8; (2) Ibid., interview, 9/28/1977; (3) Lin Bowling, "Hist. of Breck. Co. Postoffices" BRECK. CO. HER-NEWS, 7/24/1975
Harold (Floyd Co.). A village with an active post office on both banks of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, just above (s of) the mouth of Mud Creek, ½ mile from the Pike Co. line and 10 air miles se of Prestonsburg. At least through the 1930s the section e of the river was considered a separate community known as Laynesville for the family of pioneer settler James Shannon Layne (1781-1871) (q.v. Betsy Layne). The first post office to serve the vicinity was, in fact, established as Lanesville (sic) on Jan. 23, 1828 with James L. Layne, postmaster. The spelling was corrected to Laynesville in 1878 and the office was closed in 1917. On Sept. 11, 1905 the post office of Harold was established on the w side of the river with Joseph D. Morell, postmaster, and named for Harold Hatcher, a local merchant and descendant of James H. Hatcher who had settled at the mouth of Mud Creek in 1830. The Harold post office and most of the local businesses and homes are now located on the e side of the river, on US 23/460 just above its junction with KY 979.

[(1) John I. Sturgill, WPA ms; (2) Henry P. Scalf, interview, 4/21/1971]
HARPER (Magoffin Co.): [Mahr/par] (White Oak). An active post office on KY 1081 and the Left Fork of White Oak Creek (at the mouth of Round Mountain Branch), 1 1/2 miles from the Morgan Co. line and 7 1/2 air miles nw of Salyersville. The office was established and named for the family of its first postmaster, Nannie Harper Arnett. [(1) Connie Wireman, interview, 4/20/1979; (2) Austin Wireman, interview, 4/20/79]
HARRIS (Lewis Co.): [Haer/] (Head of Grassy). Almost nothing is left to identify this community and extinct post office on the Tar Fork Rd., ½ mile w of Laurel Fork of Kinniconick Creek, and ¼ air miles s of Vanceburg. It was named for and by its first postmaster and storekeeper, Joseph Harris, when the office was established Dec. 12, 1898. It closed in 1955. [John S. Mavity, in letter to Wm. G. Steel, 5/19/1922]
HARRIS GROVE (Calloway Co.): (Lynn Grove). This site, at the jct. of KY 893 and KY 65, is 8 air miles wsw of Murray, was first called Cooks Valley when its post office was established in this name by Henry W. Cook on July 13, 1852. In 1858 David C. Harris became postmaster but, for some reason, the office was discontinued in Nov. of that year. An attempt to re-establish the office in Dec. 1860 was unsuccessful, though, on Nov. 16, 1872, a new office called Harrisburg was started at the same site or nearby by James C. Harris and named for David C. Harris or his family. On Jan. 29, 1875, James renamed the office Harris Grove. It closed on Feb. 15, 1908 and since then local farm residents have gotten their mail from Murray. [Brown C. Tucker, interview, 8/4/1977]
COUNTY:

HARRISON [Haer/ə/son]. 308 sq. miles. Pop. 14,800. Seat: Cynthiana. Established in 1793 from parts of Bourbon and Scott Co's. and named for Col. Benjamin Harrison, Revolutionary War veteran from Pa. and early pioneer settler of Ruddles Station. He served as member of the conventions to consider Kentucky's separation from Va. (1787-88) and to frame its first Constitution (1792) and represented the local district in the state legislature when the county was organized. From it parts of 7 other counties were later formed.
HARRISONVILLE (Shelby Co.): [Haer/anz/uni/vih] (Glensboro). A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 395, 3/4 mile from the Anderson Co. line and 11 air miles se of Shelbyville. It was laid off as Connorsville in 1825 and probably renamed for General William Henry Harrison when the post office was established on May 9, 1839 with Robert J. R. Baker, postmaster. It was incorporated in 1847. The post office closed in 1908 and the place has since been on a rural route from Waddy, 5 1/2 road miles n. (1) HIST. OF SHELBY CO. KY. by Geo. L. Willis, Sr., 1929, p. 60; (2) Collins HIST. Vol. 2, p. 709.
HARRODSBURG (Mercer Co.): [Harrodsburg, Danville]. A 4th class city of some 6700 persons and the seat of Mercer Co., on US 8 and 127, 55 air miles SE of downtown Louisville. Laid off as Harrodstown by James Harrod on June 16, 1774, it is said to have been Kentucky's oldest town and the first permanent settlement W of the Alleghenies. It was named/seat of Kentucky County when that was established by the Virginia legislature in 1776; then became the seat of Lincoln Co., Va. in 1780 and finally of the newly formed Mercer Co., Va. in 1785. In that year it was officially renamed Harrodsburg when chartered as a city by the Virginia legislature though it had also been referred to by this name since its very settlement in 1774. The post office, established June 11, 1794, with Philip Bush, postmaster, was the second in Kentucky (the first was Danville on Aug. 20, 1792). Harrodsburg was re-incorporated by the Kentucky General Assembly in 1838. Geo. Morgan Chinn, KENTUCKY SETTLEMENT AND STATEHOOD, 1750-1800, 1975, Pp. 76 & passim.
HARRODS CREEK (Jefferson Co.): [HARRODS CREEK] (Jeffersonville). A village with an active post office on the River Rd. and the s bank of Harrods Creek, less than 3/4 mile from its confluence with the Ohio River and 8 1/2 air miles ne of the court house in downtown Louisville. The creek was early named for Capt. William Harrod, older brother of James Harrod of Harrodsburg, who commanded the militia at the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville). At the mouth of the creek, sometime before 1800, the village of Transylvania (is said to have been) laid out as a river landing for flatboats and for the transshipment of goods to other pioneer Jefferson Co. settlements. But great hopes for a thriving river town never materialized with the development of Louisville several miles downstream. The Harrods Creek post office was established March 16, 1875 with James Hutchison, postmaster, The community is now best known as a summer resort area for cabin cruiser and other boating enthusiasts. On the ridge s and e of the village center (the junction of Wolf Pen Branch and River Roads) are several large estates of descendants of important Louisville area families that were built in the 1890s. Ward Sinclair & Harold Browning "Harrods Creek--A Stream, A Village, A Luxury Area" LOU. TIMES, 11/19/1965, 7/19

The ridge s e of the vill e now an area of substantial homes of wealthy LOU. families.
HART [Hahrt] 420 sq. miles. Pop. 15. Seat: Munfordville. Established in 1819 from parts of Hardin and Barren Co's. and named for Capt. Nathaniel G.T. Hart (1784-1813), a Lexington lawyer and merchant who, as an officer in the War of 1812, was brutally murdered by Indians after being wounded at the Battle of the River Raisin.
HARTFORD (Ohio Co.): Hartford (Hartford). A 5th class city of some 2000 persons and the seat of Ohio Co., on US 231 and KY 69, just west of the Green River Parkway, and 78 air miles sw of downtown Louisville. Here, on the bluff on the south side of Rough River overlooking a ford where deer and other animals were accustomed to cross in large numbers, the pioneer settlement of Hartford Station may have been established as early as 1782 (and certainly by 1790). In 1799 Gabriel Madison donated the land, part of his 4000 acre Virginia patent, to the new county for its seat. The post office was established as Hartford Court House on April 1, 1801 with Wesley Pigman, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1808. It is extremely doubtful, as some have suggested, that the ford was once owned by a Mr. Hart.

HARVEY (Marshall Co.): [Hahr/vee] (Oak Level). This community centers on John Ed Barnes' store and the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church at the junction of KY 58 and 1949, 3 air miles sw of Benton. In 1857 James Harvey Ivey arrived from Nashville, Tenn. and acquired a 600 acre farm. In 1880 he opened a crossroads store there and, on April 13, 1881, established the Harvey post office to which he gave his mother's maiden name. The Post Office Department erred in misspelling it Harvy. The community has been on a Benton rural route since the office closed in 1907. [Ray Mofield, interview, 8/28/1978]
HARVEYTON (Perry Co.): [Hahr/və/tən] (Hazard North).
A former coal town and now a residential community with an
extinct post office at the head of First Creek, a branch of
the North Fork of the Kentucky River, 3 air miles n of
Hazard. It was founded by and named for the Harvey Coal Co.,
which had a mine there. The post office established as
Staub [Stahb] on Feb. 15, 1916 with Gilbert P. Foley, post­
master, adopted the Harveyton name in 1923. The office has
since closed and residents now receive their mail from Blue
Diamond, 1 mile down the creek.
HARVIELAND (Franklin Co.): [Hahr/vee/laend] (Polsgrove). A rural settlement on the Davis Branch of Stony Creek, a western bank tributary of the Kentucky River, 3 air miles nnw of Frankfort. It was named for John Harvie, the Virginia-born first Registrar of the Kentucky Land Office and was on the 5000 acre tract which he surveyed in 1796. He later represented the county in the Kentucky Legislature and died in Frankfort in 1838. The post office of Harvieland was in operation between 1883 and 1909. (1) J.L. Cannon, "P.N. in Franklin Co., Ky." DAR ms, 1940; (2) Jillson, EARLY FRANKFORT AND FRANKLIN CO. 1936; (3) L.F. Johnson, THE HIST. OF FRANKLIN CO., KY. 1912.
HASKINSVILLE (Green Co.): (Hæs/kihnz/vihl) (Gresham). An extinct settlement on KY: 1913 and Caney Fork of Russell Creek, 6½ air miles It se of Greensburg, was settled around 1823 by Creed Haskins, the Frederick County, Va.-born son of Col. Robert Haskins, on William Spiller's 1000 acre military grant. He soon built a watermill and opened a store in which he established the Haskinsville post office on Feb. 4, 1836. In 1872 Thomas R. Mitchell, then postmaster, moved the office about 1½ miles sse to the site of Col. James Knox's station on the present Skinhouse Branch of Caney, less than ½ mile from the Adair Co. line, and renamed it Camp Knox (Kæmp Nahx). The office was discontinued in 1918. There is nothing at the Haskinsville site now but the remains of the mill and nothing at Camp Knox but two churches, one of which is the historic Mt. Gilead Christian Church. [(1) Sam Moore, interview, 7/20/1978; (2) Albert Vaughan Mitchell in a letter to the editor of the GREENSBURG RECORD-HERALD, 11/20/1975, P. 4:2-3]
HATFIELD (Pike Co.): (Hat/feild) (Williamson). A settlement and Norfolk & Western Railroad station at the mouth of Low Gap Fork of Bent Branch of Big Creek, 1 mile from the Martin Co. line and 17 air miles nne of Pikeville. The local post office, established Dec. 19, 1903 and named for the family of James F. Hatfield, the first postmaster, was discontinued in 1925. Postal needs are now served by a rural branch of the Belfry post office, 16 road miles se.
HAVILANDSVILLE (Harrison Co.): [Haev/əl/ənz/viəl] (Claysville). Only several homes remain of a now almost extinct 19th century industrial town virtually on the Pendleton Co. line. It is not identified on any current maps. The first post office to serve this vicinity was Travellers Rest (sic) established Feb. 9, 1835 on Richland Creek, about a mile w. of its confluence with Licking River and just over the Pendleton Co. line. In 1832 New York City born Robert S. Haviland (1796-1858) opened the first store in the area and in 1838 built a woolen factory on the Harrison Co. side of the line, 12½ air miles n. of Cynthiana. On April 8, 1842 he became postmaster and renamed the office Havilandsville. By the 1850s the community had become a prosperous trade and manufacturing center with some 650 persons and a woolen, and cotton mill, tobacco factory, flour mill, and pork packing plant; as well as a landing on the Licking River for the shipping of area products. (1) Perrin, 1882, P. 314; (2) Rebecca P. Miller, LEX. HER-LEAD. 1/13/1957; (3) Sidney R. Haviland, in CYNTH. DEM., repro. in LOU. TIMES, 11/24/1931.
HAWESVILLE (Hancock Co.): [Hawz/vihl] (Tell City, Cannelton).
A 5th class city of some 1160 residents and the seat of Hancock Co., on US 60 and the Ohio River, 55 air miles wsw of downtown Louisville. The act that created the county in Jan. 1829 also located its seat on land that Richard Hawes (1772-1829), a Caroline Co., Va. native, had recently divided into free lots for all who would homestead on them. The Hawesville post office was established Oct. 24, 1829 with Samuel C. Jennings, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1836. With the opening of nearby coal mines in the 1840s it became an important fueling station for coalburning steamboats and soon enjoyed some prominence for its steamboat building operations. The depletion of the area's coal resources led to an economy based on agriculture and it is one of the self-proclaimed contenders for "the sorghum molasses capital of the world". 

HAYMOND (Letcher Co.): [Ha/mənd] (Jenkins West). Haymond is the preferred local name of an active coal mining community of some 800 persons stretched out for nearly two miles along Potters Fork (of Boone Fork of the North Fork of Kentucky River) and up its several branching hollows, from a point about a mile east of Neon Junction to the mouth of Ramey Fork, or about 8 miles northeast of Whitesburg. Though officially identified by its post office name Cromona [Kramənə], the Haymond name has been associated with the place since it was first applied to the coal camp begun there about 1916 by the Elkhorn Coal Corporation. It was named for Thomas S. Haymond, a general manager and later vice president of the company, who had been instrumental in the development of nearby Fleming two years before. The post office was established as Cromona on Dec. 14, 1916, with Samuel N. Hall, postmaster, but I've never been able to learn why. Curiously, another post office called Cremona (sic) was in operation from 1902 to 1906 somewhere in the vicinity of Roxana for the papers were transferred there when the office closed. Haymond has long been considered by the media as a typical Appalachian coal mining town and it received some national recognition when visited by Robert Kennedy during his 1968 presidential campaign. [Wm. T. Cornett, interview, 12/24/1977]
HAYS CROSSING (Rowan Co.): [Ház /KrauΣ/ihθ] (Haldeman).
This hamlet centering at the junction of US 60 and KY 174, 1 1/2 miles from the Carter Co. line and 4 air miles NE of Morehead, was named for the families of the brothers Andrew and Orthaneal Hays who had settled in that vicinity at least by 1878. The local post office, in operation from 1882 to 1949, was called Eadston for reasons unknown. The area is now on a Morehead rural route. A 1935 topographic map locates the community of Hayes (sic) on the present KY 174, just above the mouth of Buffalo Branch of Triplett Creek, 1/4 mile E of the junction, and the Eadston post office in the vicinity of the C&O Railroad station and stringtown community of Gates, west of the junction. The derivation of Gates is also unknown. [Lloyd Dean, interview, 10/3/1977] 12-73
HAZARD (Perry Co.): [Haee/ord] (Hazard North, Hazard South). A 3rd class city of some 5,850 persons and the seat of Perry Co., on KY 15 and 80 and the North Fork of the Kentucky River, 146 air miles se of downtown Louisville. It was founded in 1821 by Elijah Combs, Sr., its first settler and proprietor, as the seat of the newly established Perry Co. and like the county, was named for Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819), the hero of the Battle of Lake Erie (1813). The post office was established as Perry Court House on April 22, 1824 with Combs' son, Elijah, Jr. as postmaster. It was renamed Hazard in 1854. There was little to distinguish the town until after the Civil War. Its economic development followed the discovery of natural gas and, later, coal deposits in the area in the last quarter of the 19th century and especially after the arrival of the L&N Railroad in 1912. It was incorporated in 1884. It is now considered the principal trade center of se Kentucky. [Estill McIntyre, interview, 7/7/1977]
HAZEL (Calloway Co.): H₃z (Murray). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 350 residents on US 461, just n of the Tennessee line and 5½ air miles s of Murray. It was established in 1890 by, and on what became, the Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis (now L&N) Railroad and named either for the thick hazel groves there; the daughter of the conductor of the first through train, or the daughter of Samuel H. Dees who established the Hazel post office on Dec. 31, 1890. By 1930 the town had 2 banks, a tobacco rehandling house, and 900 residents. (1) Lochie B. Hart, "Origin of Names of the Towns in Calloway" HIST. OF CALLOWAY CO., c1931, n.p.; (2) Brown C. Tucker, interview, 8/4/1977
HAZEL GREEN (Wolfe Co.): [Ha/zel Green, Ha/zel Ghreen] (Hazel Green). A recently de-incorporated village with an active post office and some 250 residents on the Red River, centering at the junction of KY 191, 203, and 1010, 1 mile from the Morgan Co. line, and 7 1/2 air miles ne of Campton.

An early settled community, its post office was established Jan. 28, 1829 as Hazle Green and named for the lush green meadows dotted with hazel shrubs. It was incorporated as Hazel Green in 1856 and the post office name was changed to this spelling in 1889. Around the turn of the present century local hotels accommodated visitors to nearby Swango Springs.

The village is the home of famed Hazel Green Academy, founded in 1880 by local citizens as a college preparatory school which still provides a secondary education to 100 pupils. [(1) Hazel Booth, letter to me, 1/6/1979; (2) Sesquicent. Supplement to the LICKING VAL. COURIER, 1822-1972, 10/12/1972, P. 16; (3) 1860-1960 Cent. CELEBRATION OF WOLFE CO., KY. SOUVENIR BOOK 9/2-5/1960, P. 17]
HAZEL PATCH (Laurel Co.) [Haz/El Paech] (Bernstadt). A settlement with an active post office on Hazel Patch Creek (just above its confluence with Little Rockcastle River) and the L&N Railroad, 1⅓ miles from the Rockcastle Co. line, ½ mile e of US 25, and 7 air miles nw of London. This is not to be confused with, but is several miles w of, the original Hazel Patch, the junction of 2 pioneer routes, one toward Boonesborough and the other toward Crab Orchard and Danville, where Col. Benjamin Logan parted company with Col. Richard Henderson. The original Hazel Patch, historically referred to as The Hazel Patch, is also the site of John Woods' Blockhouse, a pioneer landmark built in 1793. Named for the large number of hazel bushes in the vicinity, it was a major stopping place on the Wilderness Road for the earliest Kentucky settlers. Here a post office was established July 1, 1805 as Hazlepatch or Rice's (Post Office) with James Rice, postmaster. There is nothing at present to mark this site but a highway marker on KY 490, ½ mile w. The present/post office was established Feb. 1, 1867 as Hazle Patch with John Hay, postmaster. This spelling error was corrected in 1961 when the BGN, conforming to local usage, reversed an 1897 decision. [(1) J. Winston Coleman in his "Hist'c. Ky." col. in the LEX. LEADER, 9/24/1961; (2) Logan Ewell, interview, 4/29/1972; (3) Robt. McDowell, RE-DISCOVERING KENTUCKY: A Guide for Modern Day Explorers, Ky. Dept. of Parks, 1971, P. 158; (4) CORBIN DAILY TRIB. 75th anni. ed. Laurel Co. sect., 2/23/1967, P. 24, 3-4; (5) Case Brief, BGN, 9/29/1959]
HEADQUARTERS (Nicholas Co.): [Hehd/kawr/teirz] (Carlisle).
Only McDonald's Grocery and a church remain of this former trade center and home to 4 distilleries on KY 32/36, 4 air miles nw of Carlisle. Nobody really knows how it got its name though a number of theories have been offered. No industrial or governmental operation is known to have been headquartered there in pioneer times. It may refer to its role as an early trade center, or it may be a translation of whatever the Indians called it in their dealings with white traders. It is said to have been used as a meeting place by the Indians from southern Ohio after their hunting trips into Kentucky, and earlier as a gathering place for buffalo. The name may also refer to its location at the head of Wilbur Run, a branch of Brushy Creek, and was thus a corruption of "headwaters". The first white settlers there may have arrived by 1780, and by 1810 a village had already been located there. It was called Headquarters when the post office was established June 12, 1848 with A.G. Stitt, postmaster, though it was spelled as 2 words in early postal records. The office closed in 1906 and the community is now on a Carlisle rural route. [(1) HIST. OF NICH. CO. comp. & ed. by Joan W. Conley, 1976, Pp. 75, 77; (2) Stephen Ford, "The Headquarters Name Still Untraced" LCJ, 5/30/1973, P. A6:4-5; (3) Roy L. Shannon, interview, 1/18/1979]
HEATH (McCracken Co.): [Heath] (Heath). A crossroads hamlet at the junction of KY 725 and 996, 6½ air miles w of Paducah. Frank Kelly established the post office on Oct. 3, 1898 in his store and named it for State Sen. Heath who had helped him secure it from the Post Office Dept. William R. Hopson was the first postmaster. The closed in 1911 and the area is now served by the West Paducah post office, 2½ road miles e. The consolidated Heath High School is ½ mile s of the junction. [WPA ms. McCracken Co.]
HEBBARDSVILLE (Henderson Co.): [Hebhrd/vzl] (Spottsville, Reed). This hamlet at the junction of KY 54 and 416, 10 air miles e. of Henderson, was a part of a 10,000 acre tract settled by Craven Boswell and his family in 1807. The post office, established Feb. 25, 1840, with Abram Hatchett, postmaster, was named for Charles Hebbard, another early settler and blacksmith. Local coal mines ceased operation in the 1970s and the post office closed in 1973. [Maralea Arnett, ANNALS AND SCANDALS OF HENDERSON CO. KY, 1775-1975, 1976, Pp. 224, 226]
HEBRON (Boone Co.): [Hee/bron] (Burlington). A village with an active post office and an estimated 1970 population of some 350, centering at the junction of KY 20 and 237, 2 air miles nne of Burlington. The post office was established Feb. 23, 1858 with Francis L. Gordon, postmaster, and named for the local Hebron Lutheran Church which had been built and dedicated in 1854. In turn, the church had been named for a church in Virginia that had donated funds for its erection. About this time, the community, which had been called Briar Thicket, was given the name of the post office. It is said that in earlier times the place was called Tailholt. The origin of these names is not known. [From a paper on the Hebron community delivered to the Boone Co. Hist. Soc. by John E. Crigler of Burlington, 5/19/1950; ms copy in KHS Libr.] 877
HECLA (Hopkins Co.): [Hehk/la] (Madisonville East). This residential community just nw of the Earlington city limits and 1½ air miles s of Madisonville, the Hopkins Co. seat, began as a company town for the workers of the nearby mine of the Hecla Coal and Mining Co. This shaft mine was opened in 1873 by Jo F. Foard, a Virginian, and possibly named for one of the other Heclas in Ohio, Michigan, or Indiana. The name had earlier been applied to a mine in Michigan which is said to have been named for the volcano in Iceland famed in the 19th century for its "frequent and violent eruptions". The Kentucky Hecla was incorporated in 1882. It never had a post office of its own but has always been dependent on Earlington's. (1) ORIG. ATLAS & HIST. DATA OF HOPKINS CO., KY. 1974, P. 48; (2) Geo. R. Stewart, AM. P.N., P. 202.
HECTOR (Clay Co.): [Hehk/ter] (Barcreek). An active post office on KY 149 and Hector Creek, at the mouth of Davidson Branch, about 5 miles from the creek's junction with the Redbird River, and 5 1/2 air miles e of Manchester. This office was established Dec. 28, 1900 with Arazona Davidson, postmaster, and named for the creek. The latter, in turn, is said to have been named by Abijah Gilbert, the first settler on Redbird, for his favorite hunting dog who was killed by a bear on that creek.

(Jess Wilson, interview, 3/24/1979)
HEDGES (Clark Co.): [Heddi] (Hedges). A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 1960, and a station on the C&O Railroad, 6 air miles e of Winchester, that was named either for Preston Hedges, who had owned the site when the railroad arrived, or for the family of residents: John and Jonas Hedges. The Hedges post office operated from July 26, 1875 to June 14, 1930 when its papers were transferred to Winchester. [(1) Kingsbury-Stuart ms. on Clark Co. Place Names; (2) Kathryn Owen, interview, 6/1/1977]
HEENON (Pike Co.): [Heen/none] (Varney). A hamlet with extinct post office on Brushy Fork of Johns Creek, 3/4 mile s of the Martin Co. line and 12 air miles n of Pikeville. The first post office to serve this area was established April 7, 1904 as Jarad at or below the forks of Brushy and named for Jarad Maynard, a descendant of Christopher Columbus Maynard who had arrived on Brushy before 1800. This post office closed in 1924 and was re-established as Heenon, a short distance down Brushy, on Aug. 21, 1926 with Rollin B. Maynard, postmaster, and named for Jarad's son, Heenon. Mail services are now provided by the McCombs post office. [R.B. Maynard, letter to me, 7/4/1979]
HEFLIN (Ohio Co.): [Heff/lan] (Utica). A settlement on KY 136, 6 air miles nw of Hartford, whose extinct post office was established Aug. 25, 1892 and named for the first postmaster, Willis M. Heflin, in whose store it was located. The office closed in 1909 and the area it served is now on a Hartford rural route.

[Harry D. Tinsley, interview, 8/25/1978]
HEIDELBERG. (Lee Co.)  [Hahd/əl/bergh] (Heidelberg). A store and active post office serving some 300 residents is all that remains of a once important sawmill and railroad town on KY 399 and the n bank of the Kentucky River, nearly opposite the mouth of Sturgeon Creek; and 2½ air miles sw of Beattyville. According to tradition, this station on the Eastern Kentucky Division of the L&N Railroad was settled in 1799 by Joseph Brandenberg, a native Virginian, and named for his ancestral home in Germany. After the Civil War it became a booming lumber town whose post office was established March 3, 1904 with Lucien Treadway, postmaster. It was also the home of one of the largest mission schools in the Appalachian region. [Gladys Angel, "Once Bustling Heidelberg.. Barely a Whistle Stop Today" BEATTYV. ENTERPRISE, 3/19/1970, P. 2; 1-3] 25
HEIDRICK (Knox Co.): [Hand/rihK] (Heidrick). A village with an active post office and some 500 residents on Little Richland Creek, between US 25e and KY 11, adjacent to Barbourville's northeast limits. In 1916 Charles C. Heidrick of Brooksville, Pa. completed his 23 mile long Cumberland and Manchester Railroad to join the L&N at its station then called J.R. Allen in a community called Highland Park. Here he located his roundhouse and switchtrack, renamed the station Heidrick, and proceeded to ship the area's coal to it. In 1926 he sold his line to the L&N. Ben Herndon established the Heidrick post office on March 4, 1926.

HELECHAWA (Wolfe Co.): [Heh/lee/chə/wah, Hə/linch/ə/wah, Heh/lehch/ə/wah (Cannel City). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 191, just east of its junction with KY 205 and just off the Mountain Parkway, ¼ mile from the Morgan Co. line and 11 air miles east of Campton. It was established around 1900 as a station on the long defunct Ohio and Kentucky Railroad and named for a daughter of its first president, W. Delancy Walbridge of N.Y. For reasons probably known only to him, he coined the name by combining parts of her name, Helen Chase Walbridge. The post office was established Sept. 18, 1900 as Neola (derivation unknown) with James T. Wilson, postmaster, and changed in 1922 by the then postmaster and long term station agent, Charley B. Moore to conform to the station's name. Expectedly, people over the years have seen fit to supply other explanations for this unusual name. It has been suggested that it was named for either an Indian maiden or Tecumseh's brother, "The Prophet." Or for someone's three children, Helen, Charles, and Walter. Or for Walbridge's two daughters, Helen and Charlotte. (Actually he had another daughter, Adele, whose name was applied to another station 2 miles east in Morgan Co. See Adele). According to another popular account, there was, in pioneer times, only one road leading into or out of that place, a dirt road so bad that people would say it was hell-each-a-way. In a related tradition, two travelers got lost in that vicinity. One, spotting 2 roads branching off from the one they had been following, asked the other which way to go. I don't know, said the other, it seems to be hell each way. [EARLY & MODERN HIST. OF WOLFE CO. compiled by Wolfe Co. Woman's Club, 1952, P. 8]
HELLIER (Pike Co.): [Hehl/yer] (Hellier). For roughly 30 years before World War II this once incorporated town centering at the mouth of Brushy Branch of Marrowbone Creek, some 12 air miles s of Pikeville, was the trade center for the mining camps on that creek. It was named for Ralph Augustus Hellier (1871-1906), a native of Bangor, Me., who arrived in Pike Co. around 1894 to become the general manager of the Elkhorn Coal and Coke Co. and, later, the Big Sandy Co., the developer of some 100,000 acres of area coal land. Shortly after 1900, Ralph's brother, Charles E., of Boston, Mass., succeeded in getting the C&O Railroad to extend its line up the Big Sandy Valley to Elkhorn City and add a branch line 8 miles up Marrowbone to what became the city of Hellier. The nearby Childers post office, established by Adam Childers on Jan. 24, 1906, moved to and became Hellier before the end of that year. The town was to suffer the fate of many other area coal towns when it too fell victim to the declining fortunes of the post World War II coal industry and was reduced to hamlet status. [(1) GREENE'S KY. MEMORIAL (Beautiful Scenes from Old Ky.), Ashland, Ky., 1938, n.p. (2) Paul E. Ratliff, "Hellier" LCJ&T MAG. 12/18/1977, Pp. 17ff]
HELTON (Leslie Co.): [Helton]. A hamlet on US 421, at the mouth of Simms Branch of Beech Fork (one of the 2 forks of the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River), 13 air miles s of Hyden. The local post office, now extinct, was established Feb. 5, 1885 and named for the first postmaster, James J. Helton, or his family. A 1919 topographic map located the community nearly 1½ miles up Big Branch, a w bank tributary of Beech. It was later apparently moved to its present site where it came to be known also as the Beech Fork community. The local school is called the Beech Fork Elementary School. A rural branch of the Harlan post office, 14.2 road miles sse, provides mail service to an estimated 700 persons.
HEMPHILL (Letcher Co.) [Hemph/ihil] (Jenkins West). This mining community, though officially known as Jackhorn [Jack/hawrn] since the post office was established in this name on Nov. 17, 1916, is now called Hemphill by local and county residents alike. I have not been able to learn why it was first called Jackhorn or why the post office continues to bear this name. The Hemphill name was applied to the camp built by the Elkhorn Coal Corporation at the mouth of Quillen Fork of Yonts around 1920 and honors Alexander Julian Hemphill of Hemphill and Associates, a Wall Street firm that financed the Elkhorn operations. Like most of the eastern Ky. coal towns, this place, with its 700 residents, 1 mile n. of Neon and 3/4 air miles ne of Whitesburg, has witnessed a marked economic decline. 

HEMPRIDGE (Shelby Co.): [Hemp/rihdj] (Waddy). According to tradition, one of the largest stalks of hemp ever seen was given to Henry Clay by Will Waddy and Clay suggested that the place where it was grown be called Hempridge. The community, centered on KY 714, 1 mile s of the present I 64 and 6 air miles se of Shelbyville, has been called this ever since. A Hempridge post office was in operation between 1889 and 1911 when its papers were transferred to Waddy, 3 miles e on the Southern Railway. [SHELBY NEWS 7/3/1909] 76-3

Seat: Henderson. Established in 1798 from part of Christian Co. and named for Col. Richard Henderson, land speculator from N.C., whose Transylvania Co., in March, 1775, negotiated the purchase from the Cherokees at Sycamore Shoals much of what was to become Kentucky. This purchase was later abrogated by the Virginia legislature and the company was compensated by a grant of 200,000 acres of what is now Henderson Co.
HENDERSON (Henderson Co.): Henderson, Evansville South. The seat of Henderson Co., this 3rd class industrial city of some 23,500 residents is on the Ohio River, less than 5 miles s of Evansville, Indiana and 95 air miles wsw of downtown Louisville. In Dec. 1778 the Virginia House of Delegates granted 200,000 acres between the Green and Ohio Rivers to Col. Richard Henderson's Transylvania Co. In the 1790s, the company's heirs decided to establish a town on that land and chose the site of a small stockade long known as Red Banks for the high red-colored bluffs overlooking the Ohio River. Gen'l. Samuel Hopkins and Col. Thomas Allen laid out the town in 1797 and named it for Col. Henderson. Hopkins and his family were among the first to occupy the land he had received for his services. The post office was established Oct. 1, 1801 with George Holloway, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1810. [Ms. hist. of the town by Susan Starling Towles, c1920s]
HENDRON (McCracken Co.): [Hahn/Drân] (Paducah West). This hamlet on the Old Mayfield Rd. (KY 994), just n of I 24 and less than a mile s of the Paducah city limits, was named for a local family. It never had its own post office and has been on a Paducah rural route.
HENRY 289 sq. miles. Pop. 12,687. Seat:
New Castle. Established in 1798 from part of Shelby Co.
and named for Patrick Henry (1736-1799), Revolutionary
War statesman and patriot, member of the Continental
Congress (1774-76) and Governor of Virginia (1776-79 and
1784-86).
HENSHAW (Union Co.): [Hihn/shaw] (Dekoven). This hamlet with extinct post office on KY 130, between the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and Cypress Creek and 8 air miles sw of Morganfield, was named for William Henshaw who built the first home on the site and was one of the biggest farmers in the county. The post office was established March 18, 1887 with William H. Henshaw, postmaster. Residents now secure their mail from either the Morganfield or Sturgis post offices, the latter 7 road miles se. [UNION CO. PAST & PRESENT, WPA Ky. Writers Proj., 1941, Pp. 197-97]
HERNDON (Christian Co.) [Hän/doh] (Herndon). This hamlet with an active post office, store, and church at the junction of KY 107 and 117, 7 air miles ssw of Hopkinsville, is best known as the birthplace, in 1835, of Grover Cleveland's second vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson. The community grew up around a country store and home on nearby Knockum Hill [Nahk/əm Hihl] by which name it was first called. This refers to a local tradition that an early white settler had killed an Indian there with a knock on the head. The post office was established June 12, 1882 as Organette [Ahr/ghan/eht] for the local Organ family. In 1886, about the time the old Indiana Alabama & Tennessee (later the now defunct Clarksville & Princeton Branch of the L&N) Railroad was built through, it was renamed for North Carolina-born Capt. Thomas Herndon, a Clarksville, Tenn. businessman. [Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/77]
HESLER (Owen Co.): [Hešler] (Monterey). A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 227 and 845, 5 air miles se of Owenton. The county's first seat was located here on land sold by Jacob Hesler to Daniel McCarty Payne who laid out the town as Heslersville. A post office with this name was in operation from 1820 to 1821. When a section of Gallatin Co. was added to Owen in 1821, the seat was removed to the more centrally located Owenton. The post office of Hesler was established Sept. 13, 1880 with William H. Sanders, postmaster, and closed in 1904. The place is now on an Owenton rural route.

HESTAND (Monroe Co.): [H~hehs/tən] (Tompkinsville). On or near the site of what may earlier have been called Bradley Springs for a pioneer family is this hamlet and active post office on KY 163, 4½ air miles SE of Tompkinsville. The post office was established July 10, 1888 and named for the family of its first postmaster, Joshua K. Hestand, whose father, Daniel (1775-1858), a Virginian of German descent, arrived in Monroe Co. in 1799.

(1) Perrin, 1887, Pp. 777-9; (2) Mae Carter Taylor, interview, 6/29/1972
Established in 1821 from parts of Caldwell and Livingston Co's, the Kentucky portion of comprising the whole of/what had been purchased from the Chickasaw Indians in 1818—thereafter called the Jackson Purchase. It was named for Capt. Paschal Hickman, one of the 9 officers killed in or soon after the Battle of River Raisin, Jan. 22, 1813, for whom Kentucky counties were named. From its original territory, all of 7 other counties were later formed.
HICKMAN (Fulton Co.): Hickman. This 4th class city of some 2600 persons and the seat of Fulton Co. rests on a series of levels above the Mississippi River, just s of the mouth of Bayou de Chien, and 207 air miles sw of downtown Louisville. In 1819 James Mills built a log home on the bluff. He was soon joined by others and a post office was established on Feb. 18, 1830 called Mills Pt. In or about 1834 G.W.F. Marr (some historians give his initials as G.W.L.) acquired most of the site and laid off a town to which he gave the name Hickman, his wife's maiden name. By this name the town was incorporated in 1841 and became the seat of the new county in 1845 when the name of the post office was also changed to Hickman. Over the years, with an increase in river traffic, the town grew and prospered as a trade center and shipping point. [A. Robbins, "Hickman is a River Town" KY. PROG. MAG. winter, 1936, Pp. 1-4]
HICKORY (Graves Co.): [Hihk/ə/ree] (Hickory). A recently de-incorporated 6th class city with an active post office located between the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad tracks and US 45, 4½ air miles n of Mayfield. It was established as a railroad stop around 1856 on land owned by John Johns, J.W. Kemble, and R.K. Williams and named for the huge hickory trees in the area. Johns became the first postmaster of Hickory Grove on March 9, 1858. The name was reduced to one word in 1896 and then simply to Hickory in 1914 to avoid confusion with other similarly named offices in Kentucky. Yet Hickory Grove has remained the official name since its incorporation in 1873. [(1) Lon Carter Barton, interview, 8/5/1977; (2) Perrin, 1885, P. 60] 169, 12-2-5-
HICKORY FLAT (Simpson Co.): [Hick/ree Flast](Hickory Flat). This once prosperous crossroads farm trade center at the junction of KY 100 and 622, 5½ air miles e of Franklin, was named for its location in a grove of young hickory trees. The post office was established March 7, 1836 in his store by the first postmaster, Samuel Hatfield. It was discontinued in 1939 and the community, now consisting of boarded up stores and some outlying farm homes, is on a Franklin rural route. [Mrs. Jas. Beach & Jas. Henry Snider FRANKLIN & SIMPSON CO... 1976, Pp. 15-6]
HIDALGO (Wayne Co.): [Heye/dael/gho] (Powersburg).

A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 200, .2 mile w of its junction with KY 834, and 7 air miles sw of Monticello. The post office was established Feb. 2, 1895 by John H. Dalton, local storekeeper, who, seeking a unique name, spotted this in a dictionary referring to a Spanish nobleman. The office was discontinued in 1975 and the area served by it is now on a Monticello rural route.

[Ladonna Shearer, interview, 8/6/1976]
HIGH BRIDGE (Jessamine Co.): [Hive Brihdi] (Wilmore). A residential community across the Kentucky River from Mercer Co. and just below and opposite the mouth of Dix River, 7½ air miles sw of Nicholasville. Here, on land settled early in the county's history and for years owned by the Shakers of nearby Pleasant Hill, the Cincinnati-based Queen and Crescent (now Southern) Railroad built a bridge over the Kentucky River. Designed by John A. Roebling of Brooklyn Bridge fame and opened for use in 1877, it was the first cantilevered bridge in North America and the highest railroad bridge over a navigable stream in the US. A post office called North Tower was established here by James M. Dorman in or before 1878 and renamed for the bridge in 1888. It closed in 1977 and mail service has since been provided by Wilmore, 4 road miles ne. The area adjacent to the bridge, still in use by the railroad, has long been a popular gathering spot for Bluegrass area college students. (1) Col. Geo. M. Chinn, interviewed by Mrs. Mary Margaret McGohon, in KY. ANCESTORS, Vol. 13, 10/1977, Pp. 59-70; (2) LCJ, 10/12/1973, P. B1:1-3
HIGH GROVE (Nelson Co.): [Heve Ghrohy] (Fairfield). This hamlet where US 31E/150 crosses the East Fork of Coxs Creek and is joined on the east by KY. 48, is less than a mile s. of the junction of Bullitt, Nelson, and Spencer Counties and 10 air miles n. of Bardstown. The name is derived from the original location of the post office, established Jan. 8, 1830 with Sam'l. Cassell, postmaster, in a grove of trees on a high elevation about two miles s. of its present site. The post office retained its name when it moved sometime in the 1890s; it closed in 1906. Nothing remains at the original site while at the present location two stores serve some 50 households and mail is brought from the Coxs Creek post office, 6 road miles s. The name is given as one word on contemporary maps. [Sarah Smith, interview, 11/4/1978]
HIGH KNOB (Jackson Co.): [Hove Nahb] (Tyner). A settlement with extinct post office on Sexton Creek and KY 577, a mile from the Clay Co. line and 10 1/2 air miles sse of McKee. The post office was established just inside the Clay Co. line on Oct. 24, 1876 with Jesse H. McWhorter, postmaster, and named for a nearby high knob at the head of Huckleberry Creek. In 1897, the office was moved about a mile w where it remained until it closed. Residents now get their mail from Egypt, 2 road miles n. [Jess Wilson, interview, 7/9/1977]
HIGHLAND (Lincoln Co.): [Keve/land] (Halls Gap). A growing residential community and trade center for an important tobacco producing area, on KY 1247 (old US 27), 6 air miles s' of Stanford. When Estes Marsh established the post office on Sept. 30, 1869, he is said to have named it either for its location on a ridge some 500 feet above the elevation of Stanford or for the Scottish Highlands from whence his family had emigrated to America. Or both. Several springs on this ridge come together a half mile north to form the headwaters of Green River. The post office closed in 1907 and the community is now served by Waynesburg, 7 road miles s'E. [1] LINC. CO. BICENT. 1775-1975, pub. by the Interior Journ. 1975, n.p; [2] Shirley Dunn, interview, 4/29/1978
HIGHLAND HEIGHTS (Campbell Co.): (Heve/land Heyets) (Newport). A 5th class city with an estimated population of over 5000, located between the cities of Southgate (on the n), Wilder (on the e), and Cold Spring (on the s), less than 3 air miles sse of the Newport post office. It was incorporated in 1927 as one of several developing suburbs of Cincinnati and aptly named for its situation on the relatively high elevation which, for much of the 19th century, was called The Highlands. Still mostly a residential community, it recently became the home of Northern Kentucky University, the state's newest 4 year college, and plans are now being made for commercial and light industrial development to increase its tax base. The Cold Spring-Highland Heights branch of the Newport post office provides mail services.

HIGH PLAINS (Breckinridge Co.): [Heve Planz] (Big Spring).
A rural settlement of this name centered around a post office that operated from 1921 to 1927 in the middle of a high ridge between Custer and Big Spring, some 12 air miles e of Hardinsburg. Two miles e of the post office site and less than ½ mile from the Hardin Co. line are a few homes collectively known as High Plains Corner. I've been assured that no stores have existed at either site in recent memory. [Bill Thompson, interview, 9/28/1977]
HIGHSPINT (Harlan Co.): (H[eye/splihn]) (Louellen, Nolansburg).
A coal town and station on the L&N Railroad's Cumberland Valley Division, at the mouth of Seagraves Creek, a s bank branch of Clover Fork of the Cumberland River, and 10½ air miles ene of Harlan. The community and its recently discontinued post office, established Feb. 7, 1918 with John D. Casey, postmaster, were named for the High Splint Coal Co. which had opened a mine in that vicinity. The railroad was completed to this point in June, 1919 and the station established there was first called Seagrave. (1) B.W. Whitfield, Jr. letter to me, 5/11/1979; (2) Kincaid A. Herr, L&N RR, 1964, P. 204. 1173
HIGHWAY (Clinton Co.): [Heve/wa] (Albany). An extinct post office and settlement on KY 1351, 4 air miles nw of Albany. According to tradition, when the residents of this community couldn't decide what to name their new post office, the local preacher opened his Bible to Isaiah 35:8 and suggested the "highway" in Christ's Kingdom. The office was established as such on July 28, 1892 with Bro. John S. Keen, the co-founder with his wife of the local Bible Mission School, as postmaster. With the closing of the post office in 1963 and the local store a few years later, the community has become dependent on Albany for trade and postal services. [(1) Eva Conner, interview, 3/22/1979; (2) Eula G. Mackey, CLINTON CO. NEWS, 5/6/1982]
HI HAT (Floyd Co.): [Heve Haet] (McDowell). A coal mining community with an active post office at the junction of KY 122 and 979 and the confluence of Clear Creek and the Left Fork of Beaver Creek, 19 air miles s of Prestonsburg. The local post office was established as Fed on Aug. 17, 1881 with Jerri Caudill, postmaster, and may have been named for Fed Akers, a resident. Later the station located where the C&O Railroad's Clear Creek Spur leaves the main Left Beaver Branch line was called Clear Creek Junction. In 1943 the names of post office and station were changed to Hi Hat for the Hi Hat Elkhorn Mining Co. which opened its local mine in 1936. The company, whose trade mark was a big top hat, claimed it produced a high or top grade of coal. The company requested the name changes in part to avoid confusion with the Pike Co. post office of Feds Creek (q.v.) and to insure uniformity in the names of post office, station, and community. (1) Henry P. Scalf, interview, 5/16/1971; (2) Charlie Newman, Hi Hat, Ky., interviewed by Luther Frazier, for ALC-OH Proj. (3) Dom. Case Brief prepared for BGN by A.L. Lusk, 2/8/1950.
HILDA (Rowan Co.): [Hihl/duh, Hihl/dee] (Farmers). A hamlet at the junction of KY 32 and the Bull Fork Rd., 3½ air miles nw of Morehead, whose post office was established June 30, 1897 in the home of the local mail carrier James Thompson. The name of his daughter, Alice was at first suggested for the office but she preferred Hilda for a character in a book she was then reading and this name was submitted instead. When the office closed in 1943 the area was placed on a Morehead rural route. [Iva J. Manning, letters to me, 6/5/1969 and 9/1/1969]
HILLSBORO (Fleming Co.): [Hihlz/buh/roh] (Hillsboro). A village of some 150 residents and an active post office at the junction of KY 111 and 158, 9 air miles sse of Flemingsburg. It was first settled by the Foudray family and early bore the name Foudraysville [Fu/dreez/vihl]. Later residents changed the name to Hillsboro for its location, and by this name the post office was established on Sept. 19, 1833. It was founded as a town of some 250 persons in 1839, incorporated in 1846, and de-incorporated in 1960. "Hist. of Hillsboro" FLEMING GAZETTE, 7/11/1974, Pp. 4:1-6, 5:1-3.
HILLSIDE (Muhlenberg Co.): [Hihl/seyed] (Greenville, Central City West). A coal town on the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, just n of Powderly, less than a mile s of the Western Kentucky Parkway, and 1 1/2 air miles n of Greenville. The nearby post office of Mercer Station, established June 3, 1873 with William Mercer, postmaster, was moved to the Hillside site in 1904 and renamed for its location on the side of a hill. The nearby coal mine that brought Hillside into being is gone though striping has been extensive throughout that area. Residents of Hillside now get their mail from the Central City post office, about 5 road miles ne. [Alex'r. Cather, interview, 8/8/1977]
HILL TOP (McCreary Co.): [Hihl/tahp] (Barthell). An active post office in Bill Winchester's store on KY 92, 3 air miles w of Whitley City. It was established Feb. 18, 1925 with John H. Bryant, postmaster, and named for its location on the ridge overlooking the now extinct mining town of Yamacraw (q.v.) on the Big South Fork River. [Burris Smith, interview, 6/22/1978]
HILLVIEW (Bullitt Co.): [Hilh/vyu] (Brooks). This 4th class residential city with an estimated population of 5000 extends from the Jefferson Co. line s for a little over 1 mile, is less than ¼ mile e of I 65, and 4 ½ air miles n of Shepherds-ville. It was incorporated in 1974 from parts of Maryville and 2 other subdivisions of modestly priced suburban homes and has since considerably grown by several annexations. Scrupulously avoiding existing names, the city fathers chose "the neutral and idyllic Hillview (several knobs are visible in the distance)". Or perhaps someone recalled the old Hill View (sic) post office that had served a section of the county from 1872 to 1874. Now mail services are provided by the Okolona branch of the Louisville post office, some 4 road miles n. The Maryville [Mae/ee/vih] Subdivision was developed in 1960 by John A. Walser who named it for his mother and daughter and the Blessed Virgin. Its population may now exceed 10,000. [(1) Mike Brown, "Bullitt Community is Trying to Catch up with its Growth" LCJ, 3/17/1977, P. 1 ; (2) John A. Walser, letter to me, 12/1/1980]
HILTONIAN (Perry Co.): [Hil/tn/tohn/yan] (Hazard North). This coal town with an extinct post office on KY 1440 and the North Fork of the Kentucky River, just n of Hazard's city limits, was named for J.B. Hilton of Chicago, an official of the company that operated the local mine. The post office was established May 21, 1927 with Radford Stickler, postmaster. The vicinity is now served by the Darfork branch of the Hazard post office, ½ mile n. [J.S. Trosper, Allais, Ky., in letter to Wm. G. Steel, 2/27/1930]
HIMYAR (Knox Co.): [Hihn/yer] (Artemus). This Cumberland River community of some 200 residents, an active post office and L&N Railroad station, 4½ air miles southeast of Barbourville, is said to have been founded around 1898 by Stephen Watt on land he had acquired from one Sam Witt. In a public meeting to choose its name, James J. Purcifull "suggested that the fastest growing town in Kentucky be named after the Commonwealth's fastest race horse and this suggestion was enthusiastically adopted."

However, Himyar, the horse, was upset by Day Star in the 4th Kentucky Derby on May 21, 1878. An obvious folk etymology was once offered by Joe Creason: a local resident had lost a promising stallion colt. A search was begun and the man who found him shouted "him yar!" The horse's stable was later adapted for use as a post office and "the welcome words of the colt's finder became its name." The post office was established May 28, 1906 with Joseph Liford, postmaster.

(1) R.R. South, "Our Station Names" L&N EMPLOYEES MAG. 8/1949, P. 14; (2) Joe Creason, col. in LCJ, 4/7/1971, P. B17; (3) BULLETIN of the KHS, April 1978, Vol. 4(2), P. 306, 756, 738
HINDMAN (Knott Co.): [Hahn(d)/man] (Hindman). A 5th class city of some 900 persons and the seat of Knott Co., on KY 80, 153 air miles ese of downtown Louisville. In April 1884, 3 commissioners appointed to locate a site for the new county's seat established it here at the forks of Troublesome Creek. At that time only 2 buildings stood in the vicinity—Lewis Hays' log store and the McPherson post office which had been established Feb. 17, 1874 with Peyton M. Duke, postmaster. On Oct. 7, 1884 the office was renamed for then Lt. Gov. James P. Hindman, while the county itself was named for Gov. J. Proctor Knott. Duke gave the land for the town of Hindman which soon grew up around the public buildings and was incorporated in 1886. This has long been the home of the famed Hindman Settlement School, organized in 1902 to serve the children of Knott Co. [(1) Henry P. Scalf, KLF, Pp. 146-7, 463; (2) Wilma Morgan, ms. "The Creation and Partition of Knott Co." 1946, in KHS Vert. Files; (3) Gerald Griffin, "A County's Birth" LCJ MAG. 12/1/57, Pp. 70-2]
HIPPO (Floyd Co.): [Hihp/oh] (Martin). An active post office and store on KY 805, 2½ miles up Brush Creek from its confluence with the Right Fork of Beaver Creek, and 10 air miles ssw of Prestonsburg. The post office was first established March 21, 1902 on Salt Creek, on the Knott Co. line, 4 miles s of its present site, and named for a local resident, Bee Madison Craft, who was called "Hippo" because he complained all the time. His wife, Rhoda, was the first postmaster. The office moved one or more times from this site and then closed in 1919. It was re-established in 1926 at its present location with Ruben M. Hicks, postmaster. The nickname "Hippo" for a hypochondriac or chronic complainer has been reported in other states of the upper south. (1) Tom Sutton, Vest, Ky. interview, 6/18/1979; (2) ANS BULL. No. 27, 5/1972, P. 14.
HIRAM (Harlan Co.): [Hahr/əm] (Louellen). A hamlet on US 119 and the n bank of the Poor Fork of Cumberland River and a station on the L&N Railroad's Cumberland Valley Division, 1 mile from the Letcher Co. line and 16 air miles ene of Harlan. The station, established around 1920, was named for landowner Hiram Lewis. The area is now served by the Cumberland post office, 3½ road miles e. [Betty Cusick, Evarts, Ky. in term paper for Leonard Roberts' Folklore class, Union Coll., 1956]
HISEVILLE (Barren Co.): [Hyes/vih] (Hiseville). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 270 persons centering at the junction of KY 70 and 740, 7 air miles nne of Glasgow. The site may have been settled first by the Thompson family in 1795 but amounted to little until the post office of Blue Spring Grove was moved here in 1849. This post office, the second oldest in the county, had been established on April 25, 1828 in a 3000-acre grove on Blue Spring Creek, 1½ miles n of what was to become Hiseville. Several names were suggested for the latter, then a mere crossroads settlement—Amity, Social Point, and others were rejected—until Harve Jameson, a resident, curiously, proposed, in fun, that it be called Goosehorn. This seemed to satisfy his neighbors for it remained the more or less official name until Hiseville was adopted for the post office on Feb. 6, 1867. It honored Elijah Hisel, then US Congressman from that district. The town was chartered in 1868 and re-incorporated in 1969. The reason for Goosehorn has never been determined. It's generally thought to have been a derogation; yet there is one popular account of a dispute that early arose between two local factions or families regarding the geese that one or both of them raised.

HISLE (aka CALLIS GROVE) (Trimble Co.): [Heyes/Gl. Kael/ as Ghrohy] (Madison East). Nothing remains of this hamlet and post office, now generally referred to as Callis Grove, on US 421, 3 air miles n of Bedford, but a few homes and the camp meeting grounds that continue to attract sizeable crowds for revivals and 4th of July celebrations. The first post office to serve this vicinity was the short-lived Callis from June 1893 to Sept. 1894 with Robert E. Callis, postmaster. On June 4, 1909 Callis re-established the office in his store as Hisle for a Trimble Co. family and was its only postmaster, the office closing in 1913. A Methodist Church group built the large open air but roofed tabernacle in a nearby grove and is said to have applied the Callis Grove name to it and thus to the community. [1] Keith H. Hood, letters to me, 7/18/1979, 8/1/1979; (2) C.A. Hollowell, "Hist. of Post Offices...of Trimble Co., Ky." ms. sent to me, 5/27/1980
HISLOPE (Pulaski Co.): [heyslohp] (Delmer). This extinct post office on KY 235, 6½ air miles sw of Somerset, was established July 30, 1924 with Ethus Burton, postmaster, and named for a local family of which former State Representative Leonard Hislope is a prominent contemporary member. The Nancy post office, over 3½ road miles n, now provides mail service. [Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979]
Hitchins (Carter Co.): [Hinch] (Grayson). A town of some 800 residents focusing on the intersection of K 1 and 773, 2½ miles s. of Grayson. By 1873 the E.K. Railroad had been built to this point to be joined in Dec 1881 by the Elizabethtown Lexington and Big Sandy (now C&O) Railroad. The town that developed at this site was then called E.K. Junction. A post office established there on Oct. 16, 1882 was named Anglin for the first telegraph operator at the Junction. These two names continued to identify the place until May, 1912 when both post office and community were renamed for E.S. Hitchins, the manager of General Refractories, the fire brick plant which had just been completed there and which was shortly to become the largest of its kind in the world. The plant is still in operation but most of the town's residents are now employed in nearby stripmining operations or commute to other jobs elsewhere. Its status as a trade center has declined considerably due to its proximity to Grayson, but post office, school, and several stores and other businesses continue to serve the area's population. (1) "Hitchins, Major Brick Maker" CARTER CO. HIST'L ED. of GRAYSON JOURN-ENQ. 8/14/1969, Sec. 1, Pp. 1:4, and 6:3-4; (2) Hazel Criswell, in CARTER CO. HIST. 1838-1976, Pp. 19-21; (3) J. Lowell Lusby, interview, 9/23/1977.
HODE (Martin Co.): [Hoh] (Webb). A hamlet with an active post office on KY 292, just below the confluence of Little Elk Creek and the Tug Fork River (which separates Kentucky from West Virginia), 5½ air miles e of Inez. The post office was established June 3, 1921 with Bertha Hensley, postmaster, and named for her brother, the late Hodeviah [Hoh/dee/veye] Hensley, son of the Rev. William Henry Hensley, a local Baptist preacher and early settler of the area. (1) Rufus Reed, interview, 7/4/1971; (2) Millard Ward, postmaster, in letter to me, 7/9/1980.
HODGENVILLE (LaRue Co.): [Hahdjen/vahl] (Hodgenville). This 4th class city of some 2440 persons and the seat of LaRue Co. on US 31E, 43 air miles S of downtown Louisville, was on the site of Robert Hodgen's mill. Hodgen (1742-1810), an English-born Virginian, had acquired a 10,000 acre tract on the S side of the North Fork of the Nolin River, about 1/2 miles from the pioneer station built in 1781 by Philip Phillips, whereon in 1789 he built his mill. This soon became the social center of a settlement which, in 1818, by petition of his widow and sons, officially became Hodgenville. When this section of Hardin Co. became LaRue in 1843, the town became its county seat. While the town has always been Hodgenville, the post office, from its inception on Dec. 7, 1826 till March 2, 1904, was Hodgensville. Now, of course, the names agree. (1) O.M. Mather, "Hodgen's Mill and Hodgenville" c.1927 and repro. in THE MATHER PAPERS, pub. by the LaRue Co. HERALD-NEWS, 1968, Pp. 25-6; (2) Ibid., "Hist. of Hodgenville and LaRue Co." 1925 and repro. in Ibid., Pp. 1-6.
HOGUE (Pulaski Co.): [Hoghe] (Science Hill). This active post office on Fishing Creek, at the junction of KY 1246 and 1676 and 6 air miles nw of Somersett, was established Jan. 31, 1908 with Hugh Frank Taylor, postmaster. After several names had been rejected by the Post Office Dept., Taylor submitted that of a recent arrival in the community, one Pete Hogue, and this was accepted. Hogue Ele. School, in the county's consolidated system, is on KY 1246, 1 mile n. of the post office.

[Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979]
HOLLAND (Allen Co.): [Hahl/and] (Holland). An active post office serving some 100 persons and a farming community 7 air miles esé of Scottsville. The post office was established on Sept. 20, 1881 with John H. Francis, postmaster, and named for the community that had grown up around the home built by Wm. Holland in 1810. Today the post office at the jct. of KY 100 and 99, is across the road from A.J. Wade's store and near a branch bank and the Holland Baptist Church.

(1) Louise Horton, HILLS OF PENNYROYAL, Pp. 75-6; (2) The Eubanks, interview, 7/22/1978
HOMER (Logan Co.): [Hoh/mɒ(r)] (Homer). Only several homes and a church on KY 915, 5.8 miles n of its junction with KY 79 and 7 air miles n of Russellville, remain of a once thriving rural trade center. The community grew up around a large three-story spring-powered multi-purpose mill owned by Gray B. Dunn who also established the post office on March 8, 1878 which he named for Homer Felts (1870-1967), the son of a local store-keeper. Felts later headed the Business Departments of Bethel College (of Russellville) and Campbellsville College until his retirement shortly before World War II. [(1) Margaret Barnes Stratton, PLACE NAMES OF LOGAN CO. 2nd ed., 1947, n.p.; (2) May Belle Morton, interview, 11/6/1977]
HONEYBEE (McCreary Co.). Huhn/ee/bee (Cumberland Falls, Wiborg). This active post office on KY 90, 4 miles w of Cumberland Falls State Park and 9½ air miles ne of Whitley City, was established Sept. 21, 1905 with Jasper M. Harp, postmaster, and named for the swarm of honey bees that were then observed to fly wild in the nearby woods.
Hope (Montgomery Co.): Hope (Fayetteon). A hamlet with an active post office at the junction of KY 713 and 965, just short of the Bath Co. line and 8 1/2 air miles ese of Mt. Sterling. When the Post Office Department rejected Marion B. Chester's petition for an office to be named for the prominent Magowan family, he suggested Slate for the nearby creek. This too was turned down and when he was instructed to select a short name, he submitted Hope. Perhaps he hoped this would be sufficient. The office was established Aug. 9, 1890 with Chester as postmaster; and the community was named for the office. "It's Hope, But the First Name Suggested was 'Magowan'" Mt. Sterling Advocate, 8/25/1971.
HOPEWELL (Greenup Co.): Hôpəl/whl (Oldtown). A rural settlement on KY 1, at the mouth of Crane Creek, a w bank tributary of the Little Sandy River, ½ mile from the Carter Co. line and 12 air miles ssw of Greenup. It was named for an iron furnace converted in 1833 by William Ward from an old bloomery forge he had built in 1824. The furnace was named, in turn, for a famous Pennsylvania furnace in hopes that it would prove as successful as its name source. However, some say the furnace, which ceased operations in 1844, was built by Richard Deering and named for the Hopewell family. Contrary to some opinions, the furnace was probably never called Camp Branch for there is no record of any such stream in the area. The old Eastern Kentucky Railroad station built there in 1871 also housed a general store and the Hopewell post office which was established by Samuel M. Jackson on Nov. 17, 1874. Since the office was discontinued in 1957, residents have been getting their mail from Grayson, 8 miles s. (1) RUSSELL TIMES, 9/25/1942, Sec. 4, P. 6:3; (2) Wallace J. Williamson, letter to me, 3/8/1971; (3) Evelyn Jackson, letter to me, 10/7/1973; (4) Joan Easterling, interview, 7/14/1971.
COUNTY:

HOPKINS [ˈhɑp/ˈhɔŋkənz]. 553 sq. miles. Pop. 4,576, y.o.o. Seat: Madisonville. Established in 1806 from part of Henderson Co. and named for Gen'l. Samuel Hopkins (1753-1819), officer in the American Revolution and War of 1812, member of the Kentucky Legislature (1800-06, 1809-13) and US Congressman from Kentucky (1813-15).
HOPKINSVILLE (Christian Co.): [Hahp/kahnz/vihl] (Hopkinsville, Church Hill, Kelly). A 3rd class city of some 26,500 persons and the centrally located seat of Christian Co., centering at the junction of US 41 and 68, and 125 air miles sw of downtown Louisville. It was established as the seat of the newly created county in Nov. 1797 and named Christian Court House. By 1798 the county order books had begun to refer to the town as Elizabeth, probably for the wife of the first settler, Bartholomew T. Wood, a North Carolinian who may have arrived in 1794 and deeded the land for the new town. On Dec. 12, 1804, by an act of the General Assembly, the name was officially changed to Hopkinsville to avoid a confusion with Elizabethtown in Hardin Co. The new name honored Gen'l. Samuel Hopkins (1753-1819), a Revolutionary War officer who, in 1799, had become judge of the first Henderson Co. Court and later served in the Kentucky Legislature and U.S. Congress. The post office was established April 9, 1804 as Christian Court House but a short while later was renamed for the town. This explanation has been given for the nickname Hoptown: "Back in the 1890s, Hopkinsville and Christian Co. were the only legally voted wet city and county on the L&N Railroad between Evansville and Nashville. Tradition has it that as the railway coaches would approach Hopkinsville the passengers would encounter of the conductor 'How soon would we be to Hopkinsville? I want to hop off and get a drink.'" [Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977]
HOPSON (Caldwell Co.): [Hahp/son] (Cobb). A crossroads hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 139 and 514, 7 air miles s of Princeton. The post office was established Feb. 12, 1885 by Louis A. Hopson and named for his pioneer family, probably for its progenitor, John Addison Hopson, who was born in North Carolina about 1810. His son, John Addison, Jr., is said to have built the local store. The post office closed in 1907 and the place is now on a Princeton rural route. (1) Mrs. Katie G. Howard in a letter to Wm. G. Steel, 5/18/1925; (2) Olive S. Eldred, interview, 10/1/1977
HORSE BRANCH (Ohio Co.): [Hawrs Brâeh] (Rosine). A village with an active post office and some 250 residents on the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and Horse Branch of Caney Creek, 11 air miles e of Hartford. Here, in ante-bellum times, was a stop for a change of horses on the Owensboro-Morgantown stage run. According to one account, it was customary, after a long trip, to take the horses to the branch for a dip. On one occasion a horse got stuck in the mud and local people ran about excitedly crying "horse in the branch!" The Elizabethtown and Paducah (Illinois Central) Railroad was built through in 1871 and a station was built on land deeded by Wm. M. Miller and Job Arnold. The post office was established March 8, 1871 with Miller as the first postmaster. The Owensboro, Falls of Rough, and Green River Railroad reached this site in 1893. Over the past few decades the community has shifted ½ mile n of the branch and the E&P tracks to US 62 where several stores and a consolidated school are now located. (1) Nina Schroader "Horse Branch--Stage Coach and Railroad Played Initial Parts in its Beginning" OHIO CO. NEWS, cent. ed. 12/26/1974, sec. 3, Pp.3-4; (2) Loreca Arnold "How Horse Branch was Named" OHIO CO. MESSENGER, 10/20/1967; (3) Harry D. Tinsley, interview, 8/25/1978.
HORSE CAVE (Hart Co.): Horse Cave. This 5th class industrial city of some 2100 persons at the junction of US 31W and KY 218, 5 air miles s. of Munfordville, has long been the tourist and retail trade center for the eastern caves area between Munfordville and Glasgow and is now the 5th largest tobacco market in the world. The town was established in the 1840's by Maj. Albert Anderson of Barren Co who, in 1858, donated land for the L&N depot on condition that the station would always be called Horse Cave. Several accounts have been offered for the name of the large cave (aka Hidden River Cave) in the center of town for which the town and station were named. The Indians or a gang of horse-thieves are said to have used the cave to hide their horses; or a frightened horse fell off the cliff into a sink leading large down into the cave; or the (bigness-of-the) cave's entrance suggested the adjective for anything unusually large in those days was called "horse". The post office of Horse Cave was established March 1, 1860 with Wm. J. Burd, postmaster, and the town was incorporated by this name in 1864. In 1869 local residents changed the name to Caverna but the confusion that arose due to the inability to change the station's name led, in 1879, to the restoration of Horse Cave. Caverna has been preserved in the name of the independent school district shared with neighboring Cave City. (1) Ann Matera "A Partial Hist. of Horse Cave" in Cave Country Salute to Kentucky's '74 Bicent. in the HART CO. NEWS, et al., 3/1974, P. 6:1-8; (2) Judge Roy A. Cann's ms. hist. of Hart Co. 1971, P. 11
HORSE SHOE BOTTOM (Russell Co.): [Hawrs Shu Baht/Shu Baht/Shu Baht/3m] (Jamestown).
The extinct post office, established June 6, 1822 with William Green, postmaster, that served the area contained within the horseshoe-shaped bend of the Cumberland River that is, that area extending some 2 miles along the s side of the river, from a point opposite the mouth of Greasy Creek to a point across from and slightly above the mouth of Wolf Creek. Until it was inundated by the waters of Lake Cumberland, this bottom was a prosperous farming area about 3½ air miles sse of Jamestown. [Richard Blair, interview, 11/27/1971] /222
HOSKINSTON (Leslie Co.): [Hahs/kanz/ten] (Hoskinston).
A hamlet with an active post office on US 421 and the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River, opposite the mouth of Greasy Creek, 5 air miles s of Hyden. It was named for Carlo Hoskins who had settled in this vicinity shortly before he established the post office on Feb. 5, 1887 in the bottom below the mouth of Trace Branch, about 1½ miles s of the present site. [R.B. Campbell, interview, 5/27/1978]
HOT SPOT (Letcher Co.): Hot[/spah] (Blackey, Roxana).

A former coal camp, now a residential settlement with several stores on KY 160, about ¼ mile up Smoot Creek from the North Fork of the Kentucky River and 4 air miles W of Whitesburg. At or near the site of a community that may have been aptly called simply The Mouth of Smoot Creek, with a post office called Smoot Creek in operation from 1890 to 1914, a Tennessee man arrived to develop a local coal seam. He built a camp and, according to tradition, named it Dalna /Daesl/n/ for his girlfriend, Dalna Hayes. Here the Dalna post office was established July 1, 1918 with William B. Price, postmaster. When his ardor for Dalna had cooled and a new flame named Elsie had come to replace her in his affections, the young developer renamed his company, camp, and (in 1923) the post office Elsiecoal /Ehl/see/koh/. By 1932 the local mines had closed and the camp, which was once home to over 3000 persons, was gone. Shortly thereafter, John A. Webb and David Hayes' Hot Spot Coal Co. began operations about ½ mile up Smoot Creek from the Elsiecoal camp. In 1932 the post office moved to the new call site and was renamed Hot Spot. Ten years later it became Premium /Preem/yuh/, and though the Hot Spot name survives in local usage for the community, the Premium post office continues to serve its 300 or so residents. Why the Smoot Creek or Premium names were applied remains a mystery.

(1) R.R. South "Our Station Names" L&N EMPLOYES MAG. July 1949, P. 21; (2) N.M. Webb, letter to Wm. Steel, 4/22/1922; (3) Wm. T. Cornett, interview, 12/24/1977; (4) Harry Caudill, NIGHT COMES TO THE CUMB. 1963, P. 105
HOUCKVILLE (Lawrence Co.): [Howk/vih] (Blaine). This extinct post office on KY 201, at the head of Cherokee Creek, and 12 1/2 air miles w of Louisa, was established Sept. 20, 1920 and probably named by and for its first postmaster, John H. Houck. [Louise Kingsmore, letter to me, 2/27/1979, from info. provided by Woodrow Graham, Cherokee, Ky.]
HOWARDS MILL (Montgomery Co.): [Hahr/ədz Mil] (Preston). This important 19th century mill town and farm trade center on the present KY. 1331 and Slate Creek, 4½ air miles e of Mt. Sterling, was named for James Howard's watermill which was built there in 1845. The post office was established June 20, 1851 as Howard's Mills (there were actually 2 mills there by that time) which, after an intermittent existence and a name change to Howard Mills in 1897, closed in 1903. The community is now but the site of 2 churches, several homes, and the filtration plant for the Mt. Sterling water-works. It is on a Mt. Sterling rural route. [Hazel Boyd, interview, 6/23/1977]
HOWARDSTOWN (Nelson Co.): Howardstown. An active post office at the junction of KY 84 and 247, 3/4 mile e of the Rolling Fork River (which forms the LaRue Co. line), 16 1/4 air miles ssw of Bardstown. It was named for the Howard family whose progenitor William, an Englishman, settled on the Rolling Fork River around 1811 and operated a water mill. The post office was established as Lunar on March 10, 1884, named for the creek that emptied into the river at the point. Francis M. Howard, the first postmaster, was in this position when the office was renamed Howardstown in 1893. Around 1900 the store and post office were moved to its present site to escape the flooding potential of the river. [HIST'C. NELSON CO. by Sarah M. Smith, 1971, P. 244]
HOWEL (Christian Co.): [Howel] (Herndon). An extinct post office and station on the defunct Clarksville & Princeton Branch of the L&N Railroad, at the junction of KY 345 and 1483, 9 miles s of Hopkinsville. Both station and post office (the latter established on March 31, 1886) were named for Archer Howell, then cashier of the Clarksville National Bank and mayor of that city as well as stockholder of the Indiana Alabama & Texas Railroad that, in 1887, became the Clarksville & Princeton Branch. A local effort to name the station and post office Whitfield for (William) Whitfield Radford, a prosperous area landowner, was not successful. The community never consisted of more than 2 stores, the depot, several non-farm homes, and the post office which closed in 1857. Only one store remains. The post office Department's spelling error was apparently never corrected.

[Wm. T. Turner, interview, 8/7/1977]
HOWE VALLEY (Hardin Co.): [Howe Valley] (Howe Valley). A community of widely scattered homes, extending for about a mile along KY. 86 which cuts through the relatively wide valley of this name, some 10 air miles W of Elizabethtown. The post office, which was established as Howe's Valley on Sept. 8, 1852 with George W. Tate, postmaster, was named for the valley which honored/pioneer family of John Howe (died 1830), a Revolutionary War veteran from Red Stone, Pa. In 1894, noting the resemblance of the name to Hawes Valley and Hawesville, the Post Office Department changed it to Howe Valley and by this spelling it was known until it closed in 1908. The community with its school, church, store, and homes now identified as Howe Valley is presently on a mail route from Cecilia, 6 1/2 road miles E. (1) Mrs. T.D. Winstead, interview, 8/23/1978; (2) Ibid., "Much History Surrounds Howe Valley" ELIZ. EXAMINER, 11/8/1976, Pp. A1:1-5, A10:1-8
HUDDY (Pike Co.): [Huhd/eh] (Belfry). A village with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 600, centering at the junction of US 119 and KY 199, at the mouth of Coburn Branch of Pond Creek, and 131/2 air miles northeast of Pikeville. It was named for Thomas H. Huddy of Williamson, W.Va., the general superintendent of the Sudduth Fuel Co. which operated a coal mine in the vicinity in the early 1920s. Its post office was established Dec. 12, 1924 with Roy Charles Runyon, postmaster. [Henry P. Scalf, letter to me, 1/22/1974]
HUDSON (Breckinridge Co.): HUDSON (Custer). This hamlet with an active post office on KY 401, 12 air miles SE of Hardinsburg, was probably named for its first settler, Joseph Hudson, who may have arrived in the vicinity around 1810. A post office called Hudsonville, presumably for him or his family, is said to have been in existence at this site by 1840 when Ralph E. Cox became postmaster (though it may have been established as early as 1828). On Jan. 2, 1880 this office was moved to a point 2.7 miles NE and renamed Constantine by which name it is still in operation. On March 16, 1880 the present post office of Hudson was established with Will G. Holbrook, postmaster. [Bill Thompson, interview, 9/28/1977]
HUEYSVILLE (aka BOSCO) (Floyd Co.): [Hyü/sez/vihl. Bahn/koh] (Wayland). A village with an active post office centering at the junction of KY 7 and 80 and the confluence of Saltlick Creek and the Right Fork of Beaver Creek, 12 1/2 air miles ssw of Prestonsburg. While both names now identify the village, its post office, except for 2 years in the late 1880s, has been known as Hueysville since John Morris established it July 13, 1858. It was named for a Mr. Huey (perhaps Robert S. Huey, a Pennsylvania-born clerk who is listed in the 1850 Census of Floyd Co. though in no later ones). From 1887 to 1889, when Mike Staley was postmaster, the office was known as Mike. A short distance below, another post office called Bosco, for reasons now unknown, operated from 1902 to 1916 when its papers were transferred to Hueysville. To this point in 1914 the Elkhorn & Beaver Valley (now C&O) Railway extended its line and established the Bosco Station to tap the area's coal and timber resources. Near the mouth of Saltlick Creek is the site of the first oil well drilled in eastern Kentucky (in 1892 by Louis A. Gormley of New Castle, Pa.) [(1) Chas. F. Clark, letter to me, 6/11/1980; (2) W.R. Thomas, LIFE AMONG THE HILLS AND MTS. OF KY. 2/12/1947]
HUFF (Edmonson Co.): Huhf (Brownsville). A hamlet at the junction of KY. 70 and 187, 6 air miles nw of Brownsville, whose active post office, established March 26, 1889 by James C. Hampton, was named for a local family. [Lancie Meredith, ms. on PN of Edmonson Co., 1972]
HUMBLE (Russell Co.): [Uhm/bəl] (Russell Springs). This extinct post office at the junction of US 127 and KY 1545, 6 air miles n of Jamestown, was established Dec. 13, 1906 with William L. Simmons, postmaster, and named for Miss Pearl Humble or her family whose members still live in the vicinity and now get their mail from Webbs Cross Roads, 1.8 road miles nne. [1] Mrs. Beatrice Allen, interview, 11/26/1971; [2] Richard Blair, interview, 11/27/1971.
HUMMEL (Rockcastle Co.): [Huhm/əl] (Wildie). An early 20th century company town built up around the freestone quarry and mill acquired in 1896 by the Cincinnati-based David Hummel Building Co. (now Hummel Industries, Inc.) for which it was named. The replacement of freestone as an inexpensive building material by the more accessible Indiana limestone led to the closing of the quarry and mill by 1927. Nothing remains at the site, ½ mile e of the L&N Railroad's Langford Station, 3½ air miles ne of Mount Vernon, but the ruins of the operation and some isolated homesteads. Even the local post office, established June 11, 1923 with James A. Franklin, postmaster, is gone. The vicinity is now better known as Langford Station probably named for the earlier Langford community there which had been founded by the pioneer Langford family. [1] Nancy Baird, ms hist. of the Hummel Co., c1978; [2] Opp Bussell, Jr., interview, 4/19/1978.
HUNNEWELL (Greenup Co.): [Huhn/ee/wehl] (Argillite). This rural settlement with extinct post office on KY 207, 10 1/2 air miles s of Greenup and 2 1/2 miles from the Carter Co. line, was the site of an important 19th century iron furnace whose remains are still visible. In 1845 the Greenup Furnace, named for the county, was built by John Campbell and others on the site of a small farming settlement. The vicinity was known by this name until the Eastern Kentucky Railway extended its tracks to it in 1868 and established a station which was named Hunnewell for Walter Hunnewell, a Boston merchant and co-owner of the railroad company. In 1869 Hunnewell and his colleagues bought the old furnace, rebuilt it, and changed its name to Hunnewell to conform to that of the station. For nearly 20 years, several hundred workers and their families enjoyed community life in a string of homes extending for about 3 miles along Cane Creek and its tributaries and were served by the usual company-run stores, shops, and post office. The latter, established June 24, 1874 with Lewis Beiter, postmaster, closed in 1950 and the few residents who remained behind after the last blast in 1889 and the end of railroad service in 1927 now secure their mail and groceries at Argillite, another old furnace town, 6.7 road miles n. 

(1) Evelyn Jackson, letter to me, 10/7/1973; (2) RUSSELL TIMES, 9/25/1942, Sec. 4, P. 3:1-2; (3) Biggs & Mackoy, 1951, P. 107; (4) Rist, KY. IRON FURNACES, 1974, Pp. 55-9
HUNTERTOWN (Woodford Co.): [Huhntərˈtəʊn] (Versailles).
A black settlement on the Huntertown Rd. between the Bluegrass Parkway and US 60, 1 air mile se of Versailles, that was named for H. C. Hunter who had sold residential lots on this site to blacks. It later became a whistle stop on the now defunct Louisville and Atlantic Railroad. It has always been served by the Versailles post office. [Lucile Davis, interview, 7/15/1978] / 2-69
HUNTSVILLE (Butler Co.): [Hunts/vuhl] (Rochester). This hamlet with an active post office on KY 106, less than 1½ miles from Mud River and the Muhlenburg Co. line and 11 air miles wsw of Morgantown, was settled around 1857 by Daniel Hunt, a farmer and merchant, and first called Gum Grove for the many gum trees there. On Oct. 23, 1878 the local post office was established as Huntsville for Daniel, and in 1888 the town of Huntsville was incorporated by the Ky. Legislature. "Hist'l Sketch, Towns & Villages: Huntsville, Ky." by Edward Manley, GREEN R. REP. late winter, 195__.
HURST (Breathitt Co.): [Hurst] (Campton). An extinct post office ½ mile up Lower Crooked Shoal Branch of the North Fork of the Kentucky River, 1 mile e of the junction of Wolfe, Lee, and Breathitt Co. and 8 air miles nw of Jackson. The post office was named by and for Leslie Hurst who established it in his store on Jan. 14, 1925. [Hazel Booth, letter to me, 1/6/1979]
HUSTONVILLE (Lincoln Co.): [Hus-ton-vi-ll] (Hustonville). A 5th class city with an active post office and some 400 residents at the junction of US 127 and KY 78, 2 miles from the Casey Co. line and 8 air miles wsw of Stanford. In pioneer times the community was called The Cross Roads for its location at the junction of trails between the Kentucky and Green Rivers and between Stanford and the Falls of the Ohio (or Louisville). It was later known as Farmington. The post office was established as Hanging Fork (for the creek which flows through it in a generally northeasterly direction to Dix River) on May 30, 1818 with John Murrell, postmaster. For 3 months in 1826 the office was called New Store, and then Hanging Fork again until, on April 1, 1837, it formally adopted the Hustonville name by which it had been chartered as a town the year before. This name honored the 2 landowning Huston brothers, descendants of Stephenson Huston, a Revolutionary War veteran. The late Will N. Craig, a county historian, gave this account of the naming of Hanging Fork: "It is said that two desperadoes who had escaped from the authorities in Virginia were recaptured in the vicinity. After their apprehension, when enroute to Virginia where they would be hung (sic) for their depredations, they gave the officers much trouble, and the officers, being weary of the watch, decided to hang the culprits at once and thus relieve themselves of an onerous duty and at the same time carry out the mandate of the court. The hanging took place at the forks of the stream in the edge of the settlement, and thereafter both the stream and the village were called Hanging Fork."

(Will N. Craig, "The Wilderness Road in Lincoln Co." DAR ms, in KHS files, 1941, Pp. 13-4)
HYATTSVILLE (Garrard Co.): [Hah/yahts/vehl] (Lancaster). An extinct post office and railroad station at the junction of the present KY 52 and 1295, 2½ air miles e of Lancaster. The station on the L&N Railroad's Richmond Branch, completed in 1868, was located on part of the 2000 acres owned by Allen Hiatt (sic) for whom it was named. A post office at the same site and with the same name was established July 15, 1869 with John W. East, postmaster. No one has been able to account for the discrepancy in the spelling of the 2 names. The post office was discontinued in 1917, the station was closed and the tracks abandoned by 1934, and the name is recalled today only by oldtimers. (1) Eliza Ison, WPA ms; (2) Pat Ballard, interview, 4/21/1978.
HYDEN (Leslie Co.): [Hah/dan] (Hyden E. and Hyden W.) A 6th class city of some 570 persons and the seat of Leslie Co., on US 421 (KY 80) and the mouth of Rockhouse Creek (a branch of the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River), 139 air miles southeast of downtown Louisville. It was founded on John Lewis' farm in 1878 as the seat of the newly established county and named for John Hyden (1814-1883), then state senator from Clay Co. and one of the commissioners appointed to establish Leslie Co. The post office began operation in March, 1879 with Leander Crawford, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1882. Steep mountains impeding expansion have long kept the town one of Kentucky's smallest county seats. [Mrs. Mary T. Brewer, OF BOLDER MEN, 1972, Pp. 1, 165]
HYLTON (Pike Co.): [Hiltn] (Jenkins East). A hamlet with extinct post office on KY 197 and Elkhorn Creek, about 1 mile from the Virginia state line and 16 air miles s of Pikeville. The post office, established Sept. 16, 1914 with Alexander Moore, postmaster, was named for Robert Hylton. Residents now get their mail from the post office at Shelby Gap, 3 miles up Elkhorn Creek. [Leonard Roberts] 1456