WACO (Madison Co.): [ˈwʌkə] (Moberly). A hamlet with an active post office and some 175 residents centering at the junction of old KY 52 and 977, 7 air miles e of Richmond. The first post office to serve this general area was Viney Fork, established June 2, 1837 with David S. Goodloe, postmaster, and named for the branch of Muddy Creek, several miles sw of Waco, that is overrun with trees and wild vines. In 1846 the office was moved to the site of William Covington Ogg's Mill on Muddy Creek, one of the oldest grist mills in the county. In 1850 Thomas S. Ellis moved the office 6½ miles s on Muddy Creek to a site ½ mile w of the present Waco and renamed it Elliston. It was moved to and renamed Waco in 1861 when Lucien T. Griggs became postmaster. In 1866 it returned to Elliston but was brought back to Waco in 1869 where it remains. Waco is alleged to have been named for Waco, Texas by Phil A. Huffman who arrived around 1847 to buy Matthew D. Grinstead's pottery business. The Texas community, in turn, had been named for the Hueco Indians who had a village there earlier in the century. [(1) Jonathan T. Dorris & Maud Weaver Dorris, GLIMPSES OF HIST'C. MADISON CO., KY., 1955, Pp. 67-8; (2) Robt. N. Grise, interview, 4/28/1978; (3) Ibid., letter to me, 11/14/1979]
WADDY (Shelby Co.): [Wah/dee] (Waddy). A village with an active post office, bank, several stores, and 3 churches centering at the junction of KY 395 and 637, 8½ air miles SE of Shelbyville. Once incorporated, it was named for Maj. W. L. Waddy who donated the land to the Southern Railway for their right-of-way and depot if the town to be established there would be named for him. The railroad was completed through in 1888, and on Aug. 22 of that year, the Waddy post office was established with Thompson M. Waddy, postmaster. ["Coming of the Southern RR Places Waddy on the Map" SHELBYVILLE SENTINEL date-? c.1940, P. 2:1-6] 227
WADESBORO (Calloway Co.): Wadz/buhr/a (Dexter). The extinct first seat of Calloway Co., 300 yards from the Marshall Co. line and almost 2 miles w of US 641 at Dexter. This site on the West Fork of Clarks River may have been settled in 1817/8 by Banester (Banister or Bannister) Wade (1777?–1838), from Halifax, Va., for whom the community he was to serve as merchant was named when it was established in 1821/2. It became the seat of the new county in 1822 and a government land office was opened there the same year for the sale of all lands acquired in the Jackson Purchase. The county's first post office was established there March 12, 1824 with James W. Calloway, postmaster. Within the next few years, due to its strategic location at the junction of 2 important roads, it became one of the principal commercial centers in the Purchase area. However, with the close of the land office and the removal in 1842 of the county's seat to Murray, 7 air miles s, its economic significance declined, and with Murray's development as a trading center in its own right and especially Wadesboro's failure to attract a railroad line later in the century, its demise was assured. Its post office was closed in 1904 and today only a few homes mark its site. 

WAGERSVILLE (Estill Co.): Wāğiurtles (Irvine). In the bottoms of Station Camp Creek, a s bank tributary of the Kentucky River, at a point 4 1/2 miles 5 ees of Irvine, storekeeper Jonah Wagers established a post office on May 14, 1891 and named it for himself. It closed in 1972 and the few local farm families are now on an Irvine rural route. Kathryn Carter, ms. on the place names of Estill Co. 1978
WAGNERS STORE (Rowan Co.): [Waag/nærz Stawr] (Haldeman). Though not identified on any maps, local people still refer to the junction of KY 32 and 173, 8 air miles e of Morehead, as Wagners Store or Waggoners Corner (the spelling has been interchangeable), honoring Uncle Bill Waggoner, a local storekeeper in the 1920s-30s. Until one recently burned down, the 2 stores located at this junction were owned by the Trent cousins. According to a 1935 topographic map, the place may then have also been called Mt. Tabor. There never was a post office at this site but area residents have long been dependent on Elliottville, 1.3 road miles nme, for mail service. However, a post office called Wagner (derivation unknown) had been established in 1894 by Samuel B. Caudill on Craney Creek, some 3 air miles sw of Wagners Store. From here it was moved in 1911 to a site on the present KY 1167, some 2½ air miles s of the store, where it closed in 1933. [Bert White, interview, 7/28/1978]
WAITSBORO (Pulaski Co.): [Wats/buhr/s] (Delmer). In 1844 the town of Waitsborough (sic) was established by legislative act at the head of navigation on the Cumberland River, about 3 air miles s of the present Somerset city limits, and named for Cyrenius Wait [Seye/reen/ss] (1794-1868). Wait, who had arrived in Pulaski Co. from Chester, Mass. in 1818, soon became a prominent Somerset businessman and acquired sufficient land in the county to become its largest landowner. By the mid 19th century the town had become a prosperous shipping center and steamboat port. Its post office was established as Waitsboro on March 2, 1846 with William L. Wait (Cyrenius's brother) as postmaster. In 1864 Joseph R. Newell moved the office some 2½ miles sw and renamed it Clio under which name it operated until 1885. Another Waitsboro post office was re-established at the original site in 1905 but it closed after only 3 years. The town's decline came predictably when more economical rail and motorized traffic shifted trade away to other area locations. By the Second World War all that was left of the place was the local ferry. Now the site is under Lake Cumberland. [1) Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979; (2) Enos Swain, "Building of Southern Railroad Brought Boom to Somerset" LEX. LEADER, 6/30/1938, Sec. 3, P. 44:1-8] 76-7,410
WALBRIDGE (Lawrence Co.): [Wahl/brildʒ] (Louisa). An extinct post office and C&O Railroad station on KY 644, at the confluence of Three Mile Creek and the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, 2 air miles s of Louisa. The station and post office—in operation from 1881 to 1913—were named for W. Delancy Walbridge, a 19th century coal and railroad developer. (q.v. Helechawa).
WALDEN (Whitley Co.): [Wahl'den] (Wofford). This extinct post office on KY 511, 1/2 mile west of I 75 and 6 air miles north of Williamsburg, was named for Benjamin Walden who had come from Elk Valley, Tenn. in 1882. Neighbors came to call the immediate vicinity of his home Walden's Place and the post office, established there May 14, 1902 with B.F. Harp, postmaster, was called Walden. With the recent closing of the post office, farm families in the area are now dependent on Rockholds, 3.2 road miles east, for their mail. [John L. Crawford, interview, 6/22/1978]
WALLINS CREEK (Harlan Co.): [Wahl/nz Kreek] (Wallins Creek). A 6th class city and L&N Railroad station with an active post office and some 400 residents on both sides of the Cumberland River at the mouth of Wallins Creek, a s bank tributary, 4 1/2 air miles w of Harlan. The creek was early named for a pioneer Virginia surveyor who is said to have been killed by Indians in that vicinity. The Wallins Creek post office was established May 22, 1866 with John C. Howard, Jr. The first coal mine in the county was opened on Terrys Fork of Wallins Creek in 1911. (1) Mabel Green Condon, A HIST. OF HARLAN CO., Nashv. Parthenon Press, 1962, P. 49; (2) B.W. Whitfield, letter to me, 5/11/1979.
WALLONIA (Trigg Co.): [Wahl/ohn/ya] (Cobb). This hamlet at the junction of KY 128 and 276, 1 1/2 miles from the Caldwell Co. line and 5 air miles nne of Cadiz, was settled around 1820 and named for Maj. Braxton Wall, a pioneer mill builder and its first storekeeper. The post office was established Dec. 18, 1838 with Samuel McKinney, another local storekeeper, as postmaster, and was incorporated in 1878. After an intermittent existence, the office closed in 1952 and residents now get their mail from Cobb, 5 road miles n in Caldwell Co. [(1) Perrin, COUNTIES OF CHRISTIAN & TRIGG, 1884, Pp. 127-9; (2) HIST. REC. OF TRIGG CO. 1820-1970, c.1970, n.p.]
WALLTOWN (Casey Co.): [Wawl/town] (Eubank). This hamlet on KY 837, 1 mile from the Lincoln Co. line and 9½ air miles e of Liberty, is on part of a 700 acre tract acquired by Jake and Bob Wall in 1807 and heired by the latter's son in 1863. The local post office, in operation from 1886 to 1907, was called Douglas for another local family. The local school and church were first called Pleasant View, a commendatory name, but the church later became simply the Walltown Christian Church. The area is now served by the post office at Waynesburg, 6 road miles e. [(1) Gladys C. Thomas, interview, 9/21/1978; (2) W.M. Watkins, THE MEN, WOMEN, EVENTS... 1939, p. 66; (3) CASEY CO. NEWS BI-CENT. ED. 8/29/1974, p. 9; ]
WALNUT GROVE (Pulaski Co.): [Wahl/nat Ghrohv] (Maretburg). A hamlet with an active post office just s of Bee Lick Creek, ½ mile n of KY: 934, ½ mile from the Rockcastle Co. line and 13½ air miles ne of Somerset. On Aug. 9, 1888 John Riddle established a post office here called Glades, the descriptive name by which the area was then referred. On June 15, 1889 he had it changed to Walnut Grove for the local walnut trees. [Mary Weaver, interview, 3/23/1979]
WALTON (Boone Co.): [Wahl/tən] (Walton). A growing 5th class city with an active post office and an estimated population of 2070 on US 25, just w of the Kenton Co. line, e of I 75, and 11 1/2 air miles sse of Burlington. The site is said to have been first settled in 1786 by a Virginia-born Revolutionary War veteran, Col. Abner Gaines who, with the financial help of a ship's captain named Walton, built an impressive 3 story brick structure which was to house an important tavern and stage stop on the road between Covington and Lexington (now US 25). The local post office was established as Gaines on July 4, 1815 with James M. Gaines, postmaster, and the community was called Gaines' Cross Roads until, by an act of the Kentucky Legislature in 1840, it was renamed, allegedly for the captain. Curiously no record of this person has ever been found. The post office also assumed the Walton name in 1840 and the town was incorporated as such in 1854. [(1) BOONE CO. 175th Anni. Hist. Book 1798-1973, Pp. 60-2; (2) Anna Fitzgerald, interview, 5/21/1979; (3) Caden Blincoe, "Normally Quiet, City Alive with Auction This Month" CINGI. ENQ. 9/3/1979; (4) Dave Alter, "Your Town: Walton, Ky.--Just Plain American" CINGI. TIMES-STAR, 4/25/1956]
WALTZ (Rowan Co.): [Wahls] (Cranston). This extinct post office 4 miles up Rock Fork of the North Fork of Triplett Creek (the latter a branch of the Licking River) and 6½ air miles n of Morehead, was established Dec. 26, 1906 with Dawson M. Waltz, postmaster, and probably named for the family of Richard Waltz. The area it served is now on a Morehead rural route.
WANAMAKER (Webster Co.): [Wahn/ə/māk/ər] (Dixon). This extinct post office on KY 1191, ½ mile e of US 41A and 5½ air miles n of Dixon, was established May 2, 1890 and named for John Wanamaker (1838-1922) who was then Postmaster General but is better known today as a Philadelphia merchant. It closed in 1907. Emma G. Sammons, the local storekeeper, was the only postmaster. [Betty Williams, letter 4/18/1979, 5/1/1979]
WALES (Pike Co.): [Wale] (Wheelwright). A hamlet with a recently discontinued post office on KY 122 and Indian Creek, just above the mouth of Turkeypen Branch, 10½ air miles ssw of Pikeville. The post office was established Dec. 28, 1907 with Henry C. Akers, postmaster, and, at the suggestion of a local resident, Jim Anderson, named for a small community in Giles Co., Tenn. The Tennessee town is said to have been named for the division of the United Kingdom. [Leonard Roberts from Fon Tackett, Prin. of Geo. F. Johnson School, 10/15/1974]
WALKER (Knox Co.): [Wahk/ər] (Scalf). Two stores and an active post office serve this hamlet on Stinking Creek and KY 223, 9 air miles e of Barbourville. It was named for a local family probably before the post office was established as Walkers by Augustus Walker on Jan. 10, 1890. The office was discontinued in 1895 and re-established as Walker in 1899. Brice Walker, son of John, a Knox Co. pioneer, had settled in this vicinity sometime in the 1830s.

WAR CREEK (Breathitt Co.): [War Kreek] (Jackson). This recently discontinued post office at the mouth of Trace Fork of War Creek, 6 air miles wnw of Jackson, served the residents of the War Creek community. The post office was established Oct. 27, 1908 with Andrew J. Johnson, postmaster, and named for the stream which, according to tradition, was named for one or more early fights there. The stream heads about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile n of Upper Twin Creek (KY 52) and extends for over $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a generally northerly direction to join the North Fork of the Kentucky River less than a mile s of the Wolfe Co. line.
WARFIELD (Martin Co.): [Warfield] (Kermit). A village with an active post office on Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River, which separates Kentucky from West Virginia, and centering at the junction of KY 40 and 292, 6 air miles E of Inez. It grew up around a salt works established at the mouth of Collins Fork (of Tug) in the early 1850s by George Rogers Clark Floyd and John Warfield of Virginia and named for the latter when the post office was established April 15, 1856. Floyd, a brother to the Virginia governor, is also said to have opened the first coal mine in the future Martin Co. and to have developed this town as a salt, coal, and timber shipping point on the river. As the largest town when the county was established in 1870, it became its seat, but that was transferred to Inez 3 years later. [Henry P. Scalf, KLF, Pp. 143-4]
WARNOCK (Greenup Co.): [War/nack] (Oldtown). Once a thriving rural trade center on KY 2 and 7 in the Tygart Creek bottoms, 9 air miles sw of Greenup, it was probably named for James Warnock, who owned a large tract of land in the vicinity. The post office was established in John P. Warnock's store on March 5, 1891 with Warnock as postmaster, and was discontinued in 1958. According to local tradition, an accident occurred at a sawmill which may have been located at the point where KY 2 and 7 separate. A new fireman "was censured his first day for failing to keep up enough steam to operate the sawmill, so the next day he kept piling wood on the fire. An explosion resulted and pieces of the boiler flew into the air..." Ever since then the section below Warnock has been called Red Hot. The new consolidated Warnock School is over 1/2 mile se of the old post office site. (1) Biggs-Maccoy, 1951; (2) Russell Times, 9/25/1942, Pp. 2;4-5, 7;3; (3) The Savages, interview, 8/18/1977
WARREN (Knox Co.): [warren] (Artemus). A residential community and extinct coal camp at the mouth of Chestnut Branch of Brush Creek and KY 225, 7 air miles s. of Barbourville. It is said that a syndicate from Warren, Pa. had acquired a large section of undeveloped coal land there and, as the Cumberland Coal Co. and the Cumberland Railroad Co., completed 8 miles of track up Brush Creek from Artemus, opened some mines, and named their coal camp there for their home town. On April 4, 1906, the Warren post office was established with James W. Owens, postmaster. However, it is also believed that the place was named for J.C. Warren, a local mine owner, and one James M. Warren became postmaster on Jan. 25, 1907. Perhaps the Warrens came from the Pennsylvania town of their name. The post office has since closed and mail now comes from the Kayjay branch of the Barbourville post office, 1 road mile s. (1) Elmer G. Sulzer GHOST RAILROADS OF KY, 1967, P. 203; (2) K. Sol Warren, interview, 6/23/1978; (3) Letter to Wm. G. Steel, from postmaster, Barbourville p.o. 5/31/1922.
WARSAW (Gallatin Co.): [Warw/sah] (Florence). This 5th class city of some 1400 residents and the seat of Gallatin Co., on US 42, 54 air miles NE of downtown Louisville, is said to have been settled around 1800 by several Virginia and Pennsylvania families and laid out as a town by Robert Johnson and Henry Yates around 1815. By this time it may have achieved some repute as an Ohio River port by the name of Great Landing or Johnson's Landing. Johnson, a Scott Co. resident and the father of later U.S. Vice President Richard M. Johnson, owned property in the area and may have suggested --as the first official name for the town--Fredericksburg for the city in Virginia from whence he had come. Or Fredericksburg may have been named for Adolphus Frederick, a local boat builder, who had arrived in that vicinity before 1809. In either case, Henry Yates established the post office in this name on June 10, 1816.

While the town was incorporated as Fredericksburg by an act of the Kentucky General Assembly on Dec. 7, 1831, a mere 5 days later another act officially changed the name to Warsaw to avoid confusion with another Fredericksburg in Washington Co., and the post office name was also changed about this time. The Warsaw name is said to have been suggested by either Benjamin Franklin Beall or a retired riverboat captain, John Blair Summons, either (or both) having apparently been impressed by Thaddeus of Warsaw, Jane Porter's fictional account of Thaddeus Kosciuszko which had been published in 1803. (q.v. Pembroke) (1) Gypsy M. Gray, HIST. OF GALLATIN CO., KY. 1968, Pp. 37-8, 41, 49; (2) Carl R. Bogardus, THE EARLY HIST. OF GALLATIN CO., KY. 1948, n.p.; (3) John G. Wright, letter to me, 9/9/71.
WASHINGTON COUNTY: [Wahsh/ˈɪnhətɔn] 307 sq. miles. Pop. 10,721. Seat: Springfield. Established in 1792 from part of Nelson Co., this was the first county formed after Kentucky became a state. It was named for President George Washington.
WASHINGTON (Mason Co.): \textit{Wah(r)/shiny/tan} (Mayslick). A 5th class city with an active post office and some 480 residents extending for over a mile along old US 68, and centering at its junction with US 62, some 3 miles sw of Maysville. In 1785 William Wood, a Baptist minister from New York State, and Arthur Fox, Sr., a Virginia surveyor, bought 700 acres from Simon Kenton and laid out this town which they named for Gen'l. George Washington. When chartered by the Virginia legislature in 1787 it is said to have been the first town to be named for the father of his country. It also had the first post offices w. of the Alleghenies—established as Washington Court House on Oct. 1, 1794 with Thomas Sloe, postmaster, and was the distributing office for all mail to the Northwest Territory. It was the first seat of Mason Co. when the latter was established in 1788 and was Kentucky's second most populous town in 1790. But in 1848 it yielded the seat to the faster growing and more strategically located Maysville. Washington was reincorporated in 1882 and again in 1962. The expected growth of both towns by annexation of the land between them may well create a single builtup entity in the near future. 

\(1\) Jean Calvert, interview, 6/25/1977; \(2\) L. Alberta Brand, "Place Names of Mason Co." DAR ms, 1941, Pp. 4-6.
WASIOTO (Bell Co.): [Wahs/ee/oh/tɔ] (Middlesboro North).

Little remains of a once prosperous sawmill and later coal town on US 119 and the Cumberland River opposite the mouth of Clear Creek and Pineville’s present southern limits. In 1889 T.J. Asher built one of the largest sawmills in southeastern Kentucky at this site and, on Nov. 5, 1889, established a post office to which he allegedly gave the old Cherokee name for the Cumberland Gap—Quasioto or mountain pass. (q.v. Tejay). [(1) Ms. of paper by Mrs. Marianne C. Armstrong given 1/1/1942 to the Ky. Path Chap. DAR, Middlesboro, Ky; (2) H.H. Fuson, HIST. OF BELL CO., KY. NY: Hobson House Press, 1947, P. 11] 79, 839
WATERFORD (Spencer Co.): [Waht/er/ford] (Waterford). This hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 44 and 1060, 4½ air miles w of Taylorsville, was aptly named. The old ford is where KY 44 now crosses Plum Creek, a n bank tributary of Salt River. The post office, established Feb. 4, 1847 with Milton McGrew, postmaster, closed in 1917 and the community is on a Taylorsville rural route. [Mary Frances Brown, interview, 7/15/1978]
WATERGAP (Floyd Co.): [Waht/er/ghaep] (Lancer). An active post office and community centering at the junction of US 23/460 and the n terminus of the new KY 80, 2 air miles s of Prestonsburg. The post office was established July 20, 1905 with Benjamin W. Craft, postmaster, and named for a gap in a ridge through which Bull Creek flows to join the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River 2½ miles n, just above (east of) Prestonsburg's eastern limits.
WATER VALLEY (Graves Co.): [W Ah/er Vael/ee] (Water Valley). A 6th class city of some 300 residents on US 45 and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, just e of the Hickman Co. line and 13 air miles sw of Mayfield. After the citizens of Felicianna (q.v.) refused to permit the New Orleans & Ohio (now ICG) Railroad to extend its line through their town, the route was moved some 2 miles w and a station was built presumably on land owned by a Mr. Morse. It was thus called Morse Station. In 1869 or '70 the post office was moved from Felicianna to the station site and renamed Morse. By this time a town had been founded around the station and it was soon to become an important rail shipping point. The post office and town were renamed Water Valley in 1872, it is said, to avoid remembrance of some scandalous affair involving Morse and to describe its geographic setting in a low drainage basin of several creeks, an area that was fairly subject to flooding. According to one account, the night before it was renamed, a cloudburst had all but covered the valley. The town was incorporated as Water Valley in 1884. The old business district along the tracks is now largely deserted, the post office and stores having shifted to US 45, a short distance w. 

WATERVIEW (Cumberland Co.): [Waterview] (Waterview). A store and active post office just w of the junction of KY 90 and 100, 4 air miles wnw of Burkesville, still serve the farm families of Marrowbone Creek, a n' bank tributary of the Cumberland River. The post office established March 6, 1888 by Reuben T. Alexander, postmaster, was named for the attractive view of the creek at that point. [J.W. Wells, HIST. OF CUMB. CO. 1947, Pp. 185-6]
Waverly (Union Co.): [ˈwər/ˈvɜr/ˈleɪ] (Waverly). This growing 6th class city with an active post office and some 320 residents on US 60/64! and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, 4½ air miles ene of Morganfield, occupies a site first called The Cross Roads for its location at the junction of 2 pioneer western Kentucky roads. When Arthur and John Donnelly opened their store here around 1815 it became known as Donnelly's Store and later, when they sold out to John Payne, it was called Paynesville. Sufficient settlement warranted the establishment of a town and one was laid out here around 1869/70 by Hugh McElroy who, apparently unsatisfied with the earlier names, suggested it be called Waverly probably for his nephew, Waverly Greathouse, who lived in New Orleans. By this name the post office was established on June 16, 1876 with Daniel Brown, postmaster. (1) HIST. OF UNION CO., KY. 1886, Pp. 637, 645-6, 654; (2) MORGANFIELD SESQUICENTEN... HIST'L PROG., 8/30-9/4/1951, P. 18.
WAX (Grayson Co.): [Wax] (Cub Run, Nolin Reservoir). Until the flood control dam was built on the Nolin River, this active post office was located on the river. It has since moved up KY 88 about a mile to its junction with KY 479, a point about 12 air miles SE of Leitchfield. The settlement undoubtedly preceded the establishment of Charles A. Pierce's post office on Jan. 15, 1891 and had centered around a Catholic church built in the early 19th century. It is not known what, if anything, that settlement had been called for it is believed the present name dates back to the founding of the post office. According to tradition, the name was given by a postal inspector after he observed the local storekeeper, in whose establishment the office was to be located, weighing bees wax. Less likely is the account of the practice of a postal carrier who would announce the delivery of cartons of chewing gum to the local store by calling out "one for Wax Town". Today the local businesses serve summer home and year round residents attracted by the nearby Nolin Lake. For another Wax post office (in western Iowa), this account was once given: Residents frustrated by the Post Office Department's rejection of a number of suggested names, finally took the advice of a postal inspector to "give us a name that will stick" and submitted Wax. [(1)] Marguerite Haycraft in "Communities" sect. of BiCent. Ed. of LEITCHFIELD GAZETTE, c1976, p. 36-7; (2) Wm. Hughes, interview, 9/28/1977; Joe Greason, col. in LCJ, 9/11/1970; (4) M. Ladd, WPA ms on Place Names, 4/1941; (5) Grace Woods in THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, Nov. 1947, p. 82] 367, 477, 28, 929, 1207
WAYLAND (Floyd Co.): [Wəˈlænd] (Wayland). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 480 residents, centering at the junction of KY 7 and 1086 (and the confluence of Steele and the Right Fork of Beaver Creeks), 1 mile from the Knott Co. line and 14 air miles s of Prestonsburg. This was once a booming coal town with a peak population of nearly 3000 just before the Second World War. In 1913, on land acquired from Dan Martin, the Elk Horn Coal Co. opened a mine and established the town which it named for then U.S. Sen. Clarence Wayland Watson (1864-1940) Dem. W.Va., President of the Consolidation Coal Co. (1903-11, 1919-28) and later President and Chairman of the Elk Horn Coal Co. The post office was established May 18, 1914 with Lewis Martin, postmaster. Within Wayland's western city limits lies part of the coal town of Glo, named by and for the local Glogora Coal Co. [ˈɡholɔ/ˈɡhɔw/ˈree] whose name is said to have been coined from those of the female members of the firm's family. The Glo post office, operated between 1921 and 1955. [(1) Deborah Susan Akers, student, PCC, term paper, 12/7/1970; (2) Henry P. Scalf, interview, 5/16/1971]
Wayne County:


Established in 1800 from parts of Pulaski and Cumberland Co's.

and named for General "Mad Anthony" Wayne (1745-1796), officer in the Revolutionary War and the subsequent Indian campaigns who negotiated the treaty in 1795 that ended the Indian raids in Kentucky.
WAYNESBURG (Lincoln Co.): Wans/bergh (Eubank). A village with an active post office and some 450 residents, centering at the junction of KY-328 and the Southern Railway, ½ mile w. of US-27 and 12½ air miles s. of Stanford. It was founded in the early 19th century as a stage stop on the present US-27 and was named for General "Mad Anthony" Wayne (1745-1796), Revolutionary War hero and victor of the Indians at the Fallen Timbers in 1794. From 1824 the Waynesburg post office served an important timber processing and commercial center which was incorporated as a town in 1857. It was moved to its present site with the coming of the railroad in the mid 1870s. [LINCOLN CO. BICENT. 1775-1975, pub. by the Interior Journal, 1975, n.p.]
WEBBS CROSS ROADS (Russell Co.): [Wehbz K raws Rohdz]
(Russell Springs). A hamlet with an active post office at the junction of US 127 and KY 76, 7\frac{1}{2} air miles n of Jamestown. The post office was established April 24, 1878 and named for John Webb, the local storekeeper and first postmaster. [H.M. Smith, PM of Fonthill P.O., in letter to Wm. G. Steel, 3/5/1930]
WEBBEVILLE (Lawrence Co.): [Wehb/vihl] (Webbville). A once thriving trade center and rail shipping point for area coal and timber as the terminus of the long defunct E.K. Railroad, centering at the junction of the present KY 1 and 201, 1 mile from the Carter Co. line and 14 air miles wnw of Louisa. It was probably named for the family of George W. Webb, large landowner and businessman, who established the local post office on Jan. 11, 1867 and served as its first postmaster. Its prosperity declined with the abandonment of the railroad in 1932 and today store, post office, and several homes remain. (1) Marie Carey, interview, 10/14/1977; (2) K.B. Grahn's report of trip thru E.Ky. in Supplement to GREENUP INDEPENDENT, 5/7/1875, repro. in Stacy & Nickell SELECTIONS FROM MORGAN CO. HIST. Sesqui. vol. P. 85
Established in 1860 from parts of Hopkins, Henderson, and Union Co's. and named for Daniel Webster (1782-1852), U.S. Congressman (1813-17, 1823-27), Senator (1827-41, 1845-50), and Secretary of State (1841-43, 1850-52).
WEED (Adair Co.): [Weed] (Gradyville). A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of KY 80 and 768, ¼ mile N of the Cumberland Parkway and 9 air miles WSW of Columbia. Charles Weed Sparks, Sr. established the post office Oct. 15, 1901 and gave it his middle name. He had earlier run the post office at nearby Sparksville (q.v.) also named for him. Weed is now on a rural route from Edmonton, 3.2 miles SW in Metcalfe Co.

Mrs. D.L. Walker "How Sparksville, Weed Were Named" EDMONTON HER-NEWS, 5/18/1967
WEEKSBURY (Floyd Co.): \textit{Week/beh/er/es} (Wheelwright). A coal mining town with an active post office centering at the mouth of Caleb Fork of the Left Fork of Beaver Creek, 1 mile from the Pike Co. line and 22\frac{1}{2} air miles s of Prestonsburg. It is said to have been named for Messrs. Weeks and Woodbury, vice presidents of the Elk-horn Piney Coal Mining Co. that opened the first mines there before 1914. In that year, the post office, established May 4, 1909 as Rail with Eli C. Johnson, postmaster, was moved to and/or renamed Weeksbury. This place later became the terminus of the Left Beaver Branch of the C&O Railroad and enjoyed a peak population of 1500 by 1935. Some 700 residents were counted in the 1970 Census. ["Coal Camp Names" MT. MEMORIES, No. 13, Summer-Fall, 1979, P. 3]
WEIR (Muhlenberg Co.): [We, Weir] (Kirkmansville). A hamlet on KY 171, 5 air miles s of Greenville, whose post office, in opera-
tion from 1894 to 1915, was probably named for Max Weir (1863-
1905), a Greenville merchant and the grandson of pioneer James
Weir. A local limestone quarry run by the Genet Co. of Green-
ville supplies area construction firms. The community is now on
a Greenville rural route. [Alex'r. Gather, interview, 8/8/1977]
WELCHBURG (Jackson Co.): [Welchbergh] (Tyner). A recently discontinued post office on Pond Creek, an e bank tributary of the South Fork of Rockcastle River, a mile e of KY 30 and 8 air miles sse of McKee. First called Pond Fork for its location near one of the forks of Pond when it was established March 15, 1875, the office was renamed in 1890 for its then postmaster, Samuel E. Welch. [Jess Wilson, interview, 7/9/1977]
WELCHS CREEK (Butler Co.): [Welh/chəz Kreek] (Welchs Creek). This hamlet with an active post office on KY 79, 10 air miles ne of Morgantown, may early have been called Kill Time though few today seem to remember this name. The post office was established June 10, 1856 with Mark T. Brown, postmaster, and named for the nearby stream which joins the Green River just above Morgantown. No one knows the origin of the creek's name and no Welch families are known to reside in the county. (1) W.C. Embry, "Hist'l. Sketches: Towns & Villages:Welchs Creek, Ky." GREEN RIVER REPUBLICAN, 4/12/1951; (2) Nyla Morgan, interview, 10/19/1978.
WELDON (Meade Co.): [Wehl/dan] (Guston). The first depot to serve the city of Brandenburg, Meade County's seat, on the Louisville St. Louis and Texas (now L&N) Railway was 3 1/4 mile n. of the present Brandenburg Station and was called Weldon for Messrs. Cromwell and Herndon, engineers who helped locate the railroad's line through the county. The Weldon post office was in operation at this site from 1889 to 1914. There is little left but the nearby Weldon Church to mark the site or its name. Brandenburg, 2 miles nw, now provides mail service. [Rambling Remarks of Wm. Miller Bowling, compiled by Rita Adkisson Thompson, 1972, ms. based on his cols. in MEADE CO. MESS. c.1938 in the Meade Co. Libr]**
WELLINGTON (Menifee Co.): [Wohl/ihə/tən] (Scranton). This hamlet with an active post office at the junction of US 460 and KY 1569, 6½ air miles ese of Frenchburg, was named for Wellington Davis, a wealthy landowner in the area, in appreciation of his success in getting the post office established on Jan. 15, 1880. [Geneva Thompson ms. for Geo. Boswell, Folklore class, MSU, c.1965]
WENDOVER (Leslie Co.): [Wihn/doh/vær] (Hyden East). The headquarters of the Frontier Nursing Service, on the east bank of the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River, below the mouth of Hurricane Creek, 2 air miles s of Hyden. Mary Breckinridge, who had arrived there in 1925 to found the famed health care service for rural mothers and children, is said to have named the place in the summer of '26. She relates that her aunt Jane had been asked to suggest a "good old British name to match the mountain people with their British heritage. After some travelers have (sic) made the trip across the mountains, they insist it should be called Scrambleover." Suddenly Aunt Jane's eyes lighted up. 'I have it, Wendover...there's the name for you.' The still active post office was thus named Wendover when established Nov. 15, 1926 with Martha R.E. Pruitt, postmaster. [Katharine E. Wilkie & Eliz. R. Moseley, FRONTIER NURSE: MARY BRECKINRIDGE, NY: Julian Messner, 1969, P. 122]
WESLEYVILLE (Carter Co.): [Wehs/lee/vihl] (Wesleyville). This extinct post office on KY 2, above the mouth of Jordan Fork of Buffalo Creek, 12 air miles wnw of Grayson, was relocated from Estell Flat, a little ways upstream, on April 24, 1882 and renamed Wesleyville for Wesley Fults, the local storekeeper. It may also have borne the nickname Jim's Town for Jim Fults, an Estell Flat postmaster in the 1870s and the owner of a combination grist and saw mill in the vicinity. The office closed in 1951 and area residents now secure their mail from Olive Hill, 9 miles s. [CARTER CO. HIST. 1838-1976, P. 40] 36
WEST LIBERTY (Morgan Co.): [Wehst Liib/er/tie] (West Liberty,)
A 5th class city of some 1400 persons and the centrally located seat of Morgan Co., on the Licking River and US 460 and KY 7, 128 air miles ese of downtown Louisville. The town was founded on land first settled around 1804 by Daniel Williams, a North Carolina-born Baptist preacher, and Edmund Wells, a Virginia-born miller, and first called Wells Mill for the water mill said to have been built by Edmund on the Licking in 1816. The name was changed to West Liberty when it became the seat of the newly established county in 1823. It was chartered in 1825 about the time Benjamin F. Wells became the first postmaster. According to tradition, while a delegation was petitioning the parent Floyd County officials for a separate Morgan Co. in 1822, a similar group had come from the opposite direction to request the establishment of Pike Co. As the latter said they were going to name their seat Liberty, the Morgan Co. group decided they would name theirs West Liberty for it would be over 50 miles west and north of the proposed Liberty site. Liberty, however, was never established and Pikeville (q.v.) became the Pike Co. seat. 

(1) Sesquicent. Supplement to the LICKING VAL. COURIER, 1822-1972, 10/12/1972, P. 2:2-5; (2) Lynn Nickell, interview, 12/1/1978; (3) from address by Col. John T. Hazelrigg at W.Lib., 7/4/1876, printed in the LICKING VAL. COURIER, 2/7/1952
WEST LOUISVILLE (Daviess Co.): [West Lū/ee/vihl, Lū/ə/vəl]
(Curdsville). A village with an active post office and some 200 residents centering at the junction of KY 56 and 815, 8 air miles sw of Owensboro and 85 air miles w of Louisville. It is said to have been named by James A. Silvers who had arrived at this site from Louisville in 1854 and built a log cabin and opened a store. The post office was established May 24, 1867 with Henry Rennart, postmaster. The town, incorporated in 1880, became a fairly thriving trade center for area coal mines before 1900 but declined when it was bypassed by the railroads. ["West Louisville" by Martin Pedigo, LCJ, 11/15/1964]
WEST POINT (Hardin Co.): [West Point] (Fort Knox, Kosmosdale). A 5th class city of some 2100 residents at the confluence of the Salt and Ohio Rivers, 18 air miles n of Elizabethtown, and largely dependent on Fort Knox which borders it on the s. The oldest town in the county, it was established in 1796 on the petition of Samuel Pearman and James Young, the proprietors of the site, who laid it off as a town in 1801. By March 1, 1819, when the post office was established (with James W. Hall, postmaster), it had become, by virtue of its strategic location, the principal trading center for much of central and western Kentucky and, by 1850, a major river port. It was re-incorporated in 1848. In 1873 the Cecilian Branch of the Elizabethtown & Paducah (later L&N and now Illinois Central Gulf) Railroad was completed to West Point which, in 1889, also became the eastern terminus of the Louisville St. Louis & Texas (now L&N) Railroad. Excessive flooding precluded its continued commercial significance and only the post office and several stores are left. Across Salt River, in Jefferson Co., was the frontier town of Williamsville founded in 1792 by, and probably named for, William Johnson, the owner of the site. West Point and Williamsville soon became essentially one community and were collectively known by early settlers as The Mouth of Salt River. Williamsville itself never amounted to anything. The 1832 flood destroyed most of the buildings and nothing was left after the Civil War. [1] Richard Briggs, "West Point: Isolated but Rich in History" Bicent. Ed. of ELIZ. NEWS, 5/21/1974, Pp. 10E:1-4, 13E:3-4; (2) Ibid. "West Point History: Williamsville" in RADCLIFF SENTINEL, 3/24/1977, P. 5:3-4; (3) Mrs. T.D. Winstead, interview, 8/23/1978.
WESTPORT (Oldham Co.): [Westport] (LaGrange). Now but a hamlet with an active post office on the Ohio River, just above the mouth of Eighteenmile Creek, and 6 1/2 air miles nw of LaGrange. This was a prosperous and important industrial town, steamboat landing, and shipping port, considered an early rival of Louisville, until the railroad through LaGrange in the late 1840s began to attract commerce away from the river. The town is said to have been founded in 1797 by Joseph Dupuy and Harmon Bowman and may first have been called Liberty. It was definitely known as Westport by June, 1797, referring to its early aspirations as a port to the west (i.e. the then Northwest Territory). The post office was established April 1, 1816 with Hugh Luckie, postmaster. Westport was chosen as the seat of the new county in 1823. In July, 1827 the seat was temporarily relocated at what became LaGrange but by March 1828 it had returned to Westport where it remained until 1838 when it was again removed to LaGrange, its present site. [Helen Fairleigh Giltner WESTPORT, Lou. 1947, passim]
WEST PRESTONSBURG (Floyd Co.): [Wehst Prehst/ənz/bergh] (Prestonsburg). Now a part of Prestonsburg, the county seat, this residential and industrial community was at first independent of it and was aptly named for its location at the mouth of Middle Creek, across the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River from, and thus west of, Prestonsburg. Its post office, established as Middle Creek on Dec. 29, 1904 with Job L. Spurlock, postmaster, and renamed West Prestonsburg in 1918, was also independent of Prestonsburg's until it recently became a station of the latter.
WEST VAN LEAR (Johnson Co.): [West Van Lear] (Paintsville). A village with an active post office and a 1970 population of 800 on the w bank of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, across from and just below the mouth of Miller Creek, 1 mile e of the junction of US 23/460 and KY 1428, and 1 mile sse of Paintsville. The post office was established April 29, 1912 with James H. Price, postmaster, and named for its location nw of the coal town of Van Lear (q.v.). It was called Van Lear Junction when the C&O Railroad provided passenger service at the local station. [Mitchell Hall, HIST. OF JOHN. CO., KY. 1928, Vol. 1, P. 270]
WESTVIEW (Breckinridge Co.): [West/vyū] (Kingswood). A hamlet with a large store and an active post office on KY 79, just n of its junction with KY 690 and 4 1/2 air miles sse of Hardinsburg. The post office was established as West View on June 2, 1879 at the site of Vic Drane's store, and Isaiah T. Butler was appointed postmaster. After 1894 the name was spelled Westview. It is not known why this name was applied except to suggest that one could look west to see the sun go down. [Bill Thompson, interview, 9/28/1977]
WESTWOOD (Boyd Co.): [Westwood] (Ashland). This suburban community adjacent to the western boundary of the city of Ashland and less than 1 mile from the Greenup Co. line, may have been named by John Seaton presumably for its location. According to the 1970 Census, it had a population of some 5500 persons. It has always been served by a branch of the Ashland post office. Just n of Westwood is the community of Millseat which was probably named for the saw mill built by the Poages around 1799 at the mouth of Hoods Creek, a branch of the Ohio River. The pre Civil War hamlet of Pollards Mill, whose post office was the forerunner of Ashland's, grew up around this and several other area mills. 

WHEATCROFT (Webster Co.): [Wheat/krahft] (Providence). Essentially a coal town on KY 109 and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, 8½ air miles w of Dixon, it is also a 6th class city with an active post office and some 280 residents. It was probably named for Irving Horace Wheatcroft, an Englishman who, in 1899, laid out and founded the town on land acquired from Elijah Cullen, opened one or more area coal mines, and built the Kentucky Western Railway from nearby Blackford to the county seat of Dixon. The Wheatcroft post office was established Sept. 10, 1900 with A.S. Logsdon, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1902. [(1) Sulzer, GHOST RR IN KY. P. 151; (2) Elvis Holt, letter to me, 2/26/1980]
WHEATLEY (Owen Co.): [Weet/lea] (New Liberty). This hamlet with an active post office on Ky. 227, 8½ air miles nw of Owenton, was first called Dallasburg perhaps as early as 1825. A post office was in operation with this name from 1850 to 1863 and the town was incorporated as such as Wheatley in 1850/1. The post office, re-established on Aug. 5, 1886, was named for the postmaster, the Rev. George Wesley Wheatley, a highly respected citizen. Dallasburg, whose origin remains unknown, is retained in the name of the local Baptist church. [Marian S. Houchens, HIST. OF OWEN CO. 1976, p. 37]
WHEEL (Graves Co.): [Weel] (Fancy Farm). An extinct community on KY 408, ½ mile from the Carlisle Co. line and 10½ air miles nw of Mayfield, that is best known as the birthplace of Alben W. Barkley. The post office, in operation from 1892 to 1909, was established by Elisha J. Willett and named for the then active populist farm movement, the Agricultural Wheel that had been organized in 1882 in Prairie Co., Ark. and whose symbol, the wagon wheel, rallied American farmers in their efforts to achieve better prices, lower taxes and interest rates, and railroad regulation. Only the Biggs family still resides in this vicinity. [1] Lon Carter Barton, interview, 8/5/1977; [2] Alben W. Barkley, THAT REMINDS ME, 1954, P. 24]
WHEELER (Knox Co.): [Weel/er] (Kayjay). This settlement with an extinct post office on KY 225, near the head of Brush Creek (a small tributary of the Cumberland River), ½ mile from the Bell line and 9 air miles of Barbourville, was named for the Wheeler Brothers, Ross and Robert L., who operated the Brush Creek Mining Co. there from 1912 to the early 1930s. Robert L. became the first postmaster on Jan. 22, 1912. The office has since closed and mail service is provided from Kayjay, 1.3 road miles n. 

(1) Philip Fox, Sr., in letter to me, 6/27/1978; (2) "Annual Rept. of the Dept. of Mines of the State of Kentucky for the Year 1914" P. 93
WHEELERSBURG (Magoffin Co.): Wheelersburgh (Salyersville North). A hamlet with an active post office on Big Mine Fork of Little Paint Creek, at the mouth of Litteral Fork (at the junction of KY 1081 and 1437), 5½ air miles nne of Salyersville. The post office was established as Nehemiah on Aug. 29, 1881 and probably named by and for its first postmaster, Nehemiah Crace. In 1910 Greenville P. Wheeler, who had become postmaster in 1895, succeeded in getting it renamed Wheelersburg for his family. [Connie Wireman, interview, 4/20/1979]
WHEELRIM (Morgan Co.):  \[\text{Wheel/rim}\] (Lee City). A settlement with extinct post office named for its location near the head of Wheelrim Fork of Johnson Creek (at the mouth of Elam Branch), 1 mile n of the junction of Morgan, Magoffin, and Wolfe Co's. and 13 air miles s of West Liberty. The stream was named when some early settlers spied the rim of an old wagon wheel that someone had thrown up in the branches of a tree on its banks. The local post office was established as Burg on Oct. 6, 1924 with Kelson H. Risner, postmaster. For years the community was also officially called Burg until a BGN decision in 1965 ruled in favor of the local preference for Wheelrim by which name the school (now closed) was known. For some reason the decision saw fit to spell the name of both community and stream as Wheel Rim. Area residents now get their mail from the Insko post office at Adele, some 6½ road miles nw. [(1) Raymond Benton, Caney, Ky., letter to me, 6/11/1979; (2) Dom. Geog. Names prop., researched by Berringer, 8/18/1965]
WHEELRIGHT (Floyd Co.): Wheelwright. A 6th class city with an active post office and 950 residents extending for over 2 miles on the Right Fork of Otter Creek (a branch of the Left Fork of Beaver Creek of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River), and up several hollows off of Otter River, 22 air miles s of Prestonsburg. In this, one of the more isolated sections of the county, the Elk Horn Coal Co. in 1916 established a coal mining town which they named for Jere H. Wheelwright (1868-1920) President of the Consolidation Coal Co. from 1911-1919. The post office was established Dec. 23, 1916 with John W. McIntyre, postmaster. In early 1930 Inland Steel Co. acquired the Wheelwright mine and community and under E.R. Price, its general manager (q.v. Price), proceeded to modernize the town and transform it into one of the showplace mining communities in the country. By 1950 the town had a population of over 2000. In 1966 Inland Steel sold its local holdings to the Island Creek Coal Co. which soon sold the town (though not its coal holdings) to the Mountain Investment Co. Attempts are now being made by the residents to revitalize the business district and attract a diversified economic base and have succeeded in some measure to reverse the loss of population since the 1960s. Yet it is still basically a mining community. Despite the known origin of the name, a local tradition persists that Wheelwright owes its name to a comment made by an early town developer about the need to get the local "wheels to rollin' right." (1) Henry P. Scalf, KLF, Pp. 335-7; (2) Chas. E. Beachley HIST. OF CONSOL. COAL CO. 1864-1934, c1934, Pp. 65-6; (3) Kathy Fleming, "Place Names" WT. MEMORIES, ALC-OH, Vol. 1, 6/1972; n.p. 1914, 4/14
WHICKERVILLE (Hart Co.): [Whik/ər/vi] (Center). A settlement in the southeast corner of the county, ½ mile from the Green Co. line, 1½ miles from the Metcalfe Co. line, and 11½ air miles ese of Munfordville. The name was first applied in 1900 to a small store, since gone, as a joke by local residents and referred to a strange bird called "Whickers" that lived in a nearby swamp. The community never had its own post office but is now served by the Hardyville office, 8½ road miles nw. [Judge Roy A. Cann's ms. hist. of Hart Co., 1971, P. 20]
WHITE CITY (LaRue Co.): [Wevet Siht/e] (Hodgenville). This community comprises a small grocery and some 15 homes at the junction of US 31e and KY. routes 84 and 470, 3½ air miles e. of Hodgenville. Mr. Anderson, a local storekeeper, is said to have painted several of his buildings white, inspiring his neighbors to do the same and later prompting a visitor, a Mr. Morrison, to suggest calling the place White City. It never had a post office and is now on a Hodgenville rural route. [HIST. OF LARUE CO., KY. compiled by Bessie Miller Elliott, c1969 or 70, n.p. 68]
WHITEHOUSE (Johnson Co.): While white (Richardson, Offutt).

What remains as a hamlet with an active post office and some homes strung out for about a mile along the east bank of Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, 6 air miles NE of Paintsville, is but the core of one of the largest and oldest coal towns in eastern Kentucky, a steamboat shipping port for the area's coal and timber output, and, for several years, the southern terminus of what became the C&O Railroad's line through the Big Sandy Valley. It was first aptly called Mt. Carbon, a community housing the workers of 2 rival coal companies. With the coming of the railroad in late 1887, the station called Whitehouse for a large white building near the landing that had served as a landmark for river craft, became the point of transfer of goods and passengers up and down the valley. The post office, established April 23, 1887 by John S. Rittenhouse, and first called Myrtle for either the wife of one of the local coal operators or the abundance of myrtle or periwinkle on a nearby hill. By 1901 both post office and community had been renamed for the railroad station. As a coal town with a peak population of over 2000, it belied its name. The coal company homes were "cheaply and hastily" constructed for a "minimum of comfort and utility" while dust from the mines and smoke from the trains "added to the ever increasing dirt and grime". Its role as transfer point ended with the extension of the railroad up the valley after 1902 and its area status as a coal town ceased when the last mine closed in 1954. Most of the old company houses are gone and the community, with fewer than 100 residents left, now more accurately reflects its name. 

WHITE MILLS (Hardin Co.): [Weyet Mihlz] (Summit). A hamlet with an active post office centering at the junction of KY 1866 and the Nolin River, just n of KY 84, and 11 air miles sw of Elizabeth-town. It grew up around 2 mills—the first, a grist mill built around 1830 and later destroyed by a flood, and its replacement, built in 1855, that is also gone. The post office was established Jan. 19, 1866 with Granville S. Hastings, postmaster, and the town was incorporated in 1867. It is now known if the mill's (mills') owner was named White or if it(they) was(were) painted white. According to records, the site was first owned by John LaRue, for whom LaRue Co. was named, and later by James Buchanan of Franklin Co., Pa., the father of the future president. The community is best known for its 2 early 20th century hotels, one of which now serves as an interdenominational summer camp for young persons. (Mrs. Thos. D. Winstead, "White Mills: Resort Hotels Brought Prosperity in Early 1900s" ELIZ. EXAMINER, 6/18/1975, Pp. A4:1-6, 13:5-8)
WHITE OAK (Morgan Co.): [Waht Ohk] (White Oak). A hamlet with an active post office where US 460 (KY 7) crosses White Oak Creek, 1 1/2 miles above its confluence with the Licking River and 4 1/2 air miles SSE of West Liberty. The first settlers may have been John May's family on a thousand acre government grant along the creek which was undoubtedly named for the local trees. Isaac Nickell is said to have given the land for the establishment of the local Christian church in 1832. The post office was established Nov. 17, 1874 with John H. Henry, postmaster. [1] Lynn Nickell, interview, 12/1/1978; (2) Arthur C. Johnson, EARLY MORGAN CO. 1974, Pp. 48-9, 202] 1/2, 13.46
WHITE OAK JUNCTION (McCreary Co.): What had once been the settlement of White Oak at the confluence of White Oak and Rock Creeks, 7 air miles W of Whitley City, was renamed White Oak Junction when a spur line was extended from the main route of the Kentucky and Tennessee Railroad to the mine at Co-operative (q.v.), a little over a mile up White Oak Creek. The post office of White Oak Junction, established June 6, 1931 with Homer Hamlin, postmaster, has since closed and mail to area residents is now secured from the present Co-operative post office, 2 road miles SW. [Elmer Sulzer, GHOST RR OF KY., 1967, P. 213]
WHITE PLAINS (Hopkins Co.). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 840 residents on the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, just s of US 62, and 10 air miles sse of Madisonville. Near the site of Mt. Carmel Church, a mile se of town, a post office was established Aug. 13, 1853 and called Little Prairie for the almost treeless plain on which it was located. According to tradition, such open lands in much of central and western Kentucky were the result of the deliberate burning of forests by Indian hunters to increase the growth of grass for their buffalo. When the Elizabethtown & Paducah (now ICG) Railroad arrived at the present White Plains site around 1872, the station located there to supply the nearby Christian Co. community and post office of White Plains was called White Plains Station and later New White Plains. The Little Prairie post office was moved here in 1874 and renamed White Plains for by then the Christian Co. post office of that name had been renamed for nearby Fruit Hill (q.v.) The Hopkins Co. White Plains was incorporated in 1888 and soon became a prosperous industrial and commercial center for the area. There remain but a half dozen stores, a school, the post office, and the Scott Bros. Logging and Lumber Co.  

(1) MADISONV. MESS. 6/24/1967; (2) Ibid., 8/18/1973; (3) Harold Ledbetter, interview, 10/1/1977
WHITESBURG (Letcher Co.): [Whits/bergh] (Whitesburg). A 5th class city of some 1540 persons and the seat of Letcher Co., on KY 15 and the North Fork of the Kentucky River, 166 air miles ese of downtown Louisville. It was founded in 1842 as the seat of the newly established county on land owned and offered for this purpose by Stephen Hiram Hogg. It was named for Daugherty White of Clay Co. who, as a state legislator, had succeeded in getting the county organized that year. The post office was established as Whitesburgh Court House on Feb. 10, 1843 with William Carole, postmaster. In 1892 the terminal "h" was dropped. Until 1876 when it was incorporated, the town was but an unassuming trade center whose real growth and significance were to await the development of the area's timbering and coal industries which came with the L&N Railroad in 1912. A folk account of the name, now hardly taken seriously, refers to an early snowstorm that blanketed the site of the future town for days. [Wm. T. Cornett, interview, 12/24/1977] 1265
WHITES CHAPEL (aka DRAKE POST OFFICE) (Warren Co.):

[Whites Chapel, Drake] (Drake). An active post office in Kitchen's store across KY 622 from the Whites Chapel Church, less than 1 mile from the Simpson Co. line and 7½ air miles S of Bowling Green. The Drake post office was established March 28, 1892 with John W. Goodrum, postmaster, on the present KY 240, just above the forks of Drakes Creek for which it was named. When the building that housed the store and post office there burned just before the Second World War, the office was moved to the Whites Chapel site, a mile S, but retained the Drake name. The community at the second site is still known as Whites Chapel, as it has been for over a century, named for the church that honored a family of early settlers. The creek was named for the long hunter Joseph Drake. [(1) Harry Jackson, interview, 8/31/1978; (2) Mary Ellen & Frances Richards, interview, 5/17/1972]
WHITE SULPHUR (Scott Co.): [Weyet Sulhr/far] (Midway). Only St. Francis Mission and some homes remain of a famed ante-bellum health resort centering at the junction of the present US 460 and the Ironworks Rd., 1 ½ miles from the Franklin Co. line and 7 air miles w of Georgetown. The site was first owned by Col. Richard M. Johnson who established the resort in the early 1830s in the vicinity of several white sulphur springs, and built a large hotel said to have accommodated some 500 guests at a time. Near the springs was his Choctaw Indian School which had been moved to that site from Blue Lick Springs around 1831. The local post office, established as Tailton on June 23, 1837 with James Combs, postmaster, was moved to and/or renamed White Sulphur the following year. It was discontinued in 1902 and the area is now on a Georgetown rural route. [(1) E.O. Gaines HIST. OF SCOTT CO. 1904, Pp. 158-59; (2) SCOTT CO. HIST., 1954, by the Co. Homemakers Clubs, repro. & donated to KHS in ms. form, 1975] 12/9/74
WHITESVILLE (Daviess Co.): [Whites/vih] (Whitesville, Philpot). A trade center and 6th class city with an active post office and some 600 residents on KY 54, 1 1/2 miles from the Ohio Co. line and 11 1/2 air miles ese of Owensboro. First called Cross Roads for its location at the junction of the present KY 54 and 764, it was renamed for an early sojourner, Dr. William Lee White who, with Benjamin F. Ramsey, built the first local building, a dry goods store, in 1844. A mile and a half w' on KY 54 is the hamlet of Boston where, in 1851, the post office/Pleasant Green (established in 1848 just over the Ohio Co. line) was relocated and given the name Burtonsville possibly to honor one Basset Burton who had settled in the vicinity around 1810. In 1852 this office was moved to, and renamed, Whitesville but was returned to Boston, again as Burtonsville, in 1860, and finally re-established at Whitesville, in that name, in 1865. Boston (or Burtonsville), once a prosperous trade and manufacturing center, is now considered part of greater Whitesville. [(1) HIST. OF DAVIESS CO., 1883, Pp. 509-13; (2) Keith Lawrence, "Some Small Towns all but Gone...Sometimes Forgotten" OWENSBORO MESS-INVQ. 10/4/1976, P. 1B:1-6]
WHITE TOWER (Kenton Co.): [Weyet Tow/ər] (Independence). Until recently a hamlet of some 150 persons on KY 16, 11 air miles s of downtown Covington, it is now partly contained within the newly incorporated eastern boundary of Independence, the county seat. It was named sometime in the late 19th century for a tower built on land owned by a George White, and has also been called White's Tower and simply Towers. By the latter name the post office was in operation from 1900 to 1907. The Independence post office now provides mail service. [BGN Report, c1964] 941.
COUNTY: WHITLEY. 458 sq. miles. Pop. 32,677. Seat: Williamsburg. Established in 1818 from part of Knox Co. and named for Col. William Whitley (1749-1813), pioneer and Indian fighter who was killed at the Battle of the Thames, Canada, in the War of 1812.
WHITLEY CITY (McCreary Co.): Whitley City. One of Kentucky's 2 unincorporated county seats (the other is Inez in Martin Co.), this seat of McCreary Co., on US 27; 117 air miles se of downtown Louisville, had fewer than 1100 residents reported in the 1970 Census. While still a part of Pulaski Co., the community was founded at some undetermined date on land early patented by one George Smith and later sold at public auction to Thomas Z. Morrow and Middleton B. Holloway. The local post office was established as Coolidge [Kool/edj] on May 12, 1880 with Holloway as postmaster, and by 1886 the Cincinnati Southern Railway station there was known as Whitley (Depot). When McCreary Co. was created in 1912, its seat was located here as Whitley City and the post office also took this name. No one seems to know why the Coolidge name was first applied nor why the name was changed to Whitley City though, in retrospect, it honors the Kentucky pioneer and Indian fighter, Col. William Whitley (1749-1813). (1) Frank C. Thomas, letter to me, 8/7/1980; (2) L.E. Perry, McCREARY CONQUEST: A NARRATIVE HISTORY, 1979, Pp. 5-7.
WHITTLE (Russell Co.): [Whit/al] (Eli). This extinct post office on KY 1611, 5 air miles e of Jamestown, was established as Sunshine on Sept. 25, 1905 with Edker M. Whittle, the local storekeeper, as postmaster. It was discontinued in 1914 but re-established by Whittle on Nov. 7, 1921 and given his name. It closed for good in 1950. [*Richard Blair, interview, 11/27/1971*]
WHOOPFLAREA (Owsley Co.): [Huup/fə/ˈlɛ/ˈɛe/ə, Huup/flə/ˈlɛ/ˈɛe/ə, Wūp/fa/ˈlɛ/ˈɛe] (Mistletoe). A settlement near the head of the Right Fork of Buffalo Creek, 2 1/2 miles NW of the junction of Owsley, Clay, and Perry Co's, and 14 air miles SSE of Booneville. This curious name was first applied to a range of hills, then to a pioneer settlement, and later to the post office that served this rather inaccessible area. The name was derived most likely from the whoop of owls and, perhaps, of Indians but has since inspired a host of explanatory accounts, most taken with caution; hunters camping there heard the hoot of an owl; frightened, they scattered in all directions. Over the years, the owl has become "some animal making screaming noises" or even a "hant' One account describes a man named Larry or Larrie who got separated from his companions. They spent the better part of a night (or several days) looking for him and would literally "whoop for Larry". Joe Creason identifies Larry as a moonshiner whose customers would come to the head of the hollow and "whoop for Larry". In another tale, little Laura liked to wander around the countryside. To get her home for meals, her father would send one of his other children to "whoop for Laura." Still another relates of the man in his cups, also named Larry, who, seeking his way home in the dark, would shout his name and be guided by the echo of his voice against the hills. His ghost may still be heard "whooping for Larry." The spellings of this name have been as varied as its pronunciations and the explanatory accounts: Whoopflarea, Whopflaeria, Whoopflara, Whoopfierlarrie, Whoopfierlorrie, etc. Local people still refer to their home by this name and it is still given on most maps. (1) Fred Gabbard, interview, 7/8/1977; (2) Joe Creason's col. in the LCJ, 9/30, 1970, P. Bl3; (3) Nevyle Shackelford, LEX-LEADER, 8/6/1959, p. 3.; (4) Peter J. Celliers, "Golden Hills of the Pioneers" REDBOOK, 9/1957 P. 54-6, 20-2
WIBORG (McCreary Co.): (Weyhe/bergh) (Wiborg). A coal camp and rail shipping point with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 300 centering at the junction of US 27 and KY 1045, 5½ air miles n of Whitley City. It was named for a Mr. Wiborg from New York who had arrived in the area just before the turn of the century and soon initiated coal and timber production there. The post office was established Feb. 2, 1915 with Hurchel E. Thurman, postmaster. [Perry, McCREARY CONQUEST, 1979, P. 45]
WICKLIFFE (Ballard Co.): [Wihk/lihฟ์] (Wickliffe). A 5th class city of some 1050 residents and the seat of Ballard Co., on the Mississippi River, 2 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, and 189 air miles wsw of downtown Louisville. The town was founded in 1880 and named for Col. Charles A. Wickliffe, attorney, state legislator, Confederate officer, and nephew and namesake of Kentucky's 15th governor, who had inherited the land which his pioneer grandfather, Col. Benjamin Logan had received for Revolutionary War service. The post office at Fort Jefferson (q.v.), a mile s, had been moved to this site the year before, and in 1882, when Wickliffe was incorporated as a town, the county's seat was transferred from Blandville, then some 7 air miles e. The town has since enjoyed some prominence as a rail center, and its location on US 51, 60, and 62, and several state roads has made it accessible to most parts of the Purchase area. It is now economically dependent on a lumber yard, artware plant, the Westvaco paper factory above Ft. Jefferson, and the tourist attractions of Ft. Jefferson and the nearby Ancient Buried City. \[\text{Judy Magee, "Wickliffe, Picturesque Tri-Level Town", CHICKASAW COUNTRY, pub. 1974 by Advance-Yeoman, Wickliffe, Ky., Pp. 37-41}\]
WILD CAT (Clay Co.): [Wahl(d) Kael] (Bar creek). An active post office serving a farming community of some 100 persons on KY 11 at the mouth of Wildcat Creek for which it was named. The creek, a w. bank tributary of Goose Creek, about 4 miles above the latter's confluence with the South Fork of the Kentucky River, was settled early in the 19th century. The name had been applied to it at least by 1815 for county records referred to families then living at the mouth of Wildcat. According to tradition, the area was inhabited by many wildcats, a favorite target of early hunters. The post office, 6½ air miles nne of Manchester, was established Sept. 13, 1930 with Mrs. Lillie B. Hacker, postmaster. (1) Jess Wilson, interview, 3/24/1979; (2) Marian Martin's ms. on Clay Co. p.n. 9 7/0, 14/8.
WILDER (Campbell Co.), 4th class industrial city with an estimated population of some 1350, centered mostly along a 4½ mile stretch of KY 9, bounded on the n by Newport, on the ne and e by Southgate, on the s by Pooles Creek Rd., and on the w by the Licking River. The city was established as such in 1935 around the Andrews (now Interlake) Steel Co. plant that had been located in the 1890s in a section along the Licking River, then called Finchtown. The city adopted the name of an L&N Railroad station just south of Newport that had been named for William Hamlin Wilder (1860–1931), a Covington-born ophthalmologist. It now includes much of the county's best industrial property and expects considerable industrial and residential expansion through possible mergers with neighboring cities in the near future. Wilder has always depended on the Newport post office for mail service. (1) Rolf Wiegand "Growing Community Wants to Retain its Identity" CINCI. ENQ. 2/26/1979; (2) "Wilder History" CAMPBELL CO. CITIZEN, 9/17/1975
WILDIE (Rockcastle Co.): [Wihl/de] (Wildie). This hamlet with an active post office on KY 1786, 4½ air miles nne of Mount Vernon, may have been named by D.N. Williams for Will and Dee, the sons of a local farmer named Albright. Or possibly for the 2 sons, Will and Dee, of a Mr. Lumm, one of the engineers on an early run of the old Kentucky Central (later L&N) Railroad which established a station at this site around 1883. The post office was established Oct. 20, 1884 with Andrew J. Henderson, postmaster. [Opp Bussell, Jr., interview, 4/29/1978]
WILHURST (Breathitt Co.): [Wihl'herst] (Landsaw). An extinct post office on Boone Fork of Frozen Creek and KY 1812 (old KY 15), ½ mile n of its junction with (new) KY 15 and 5 air miles n of Jackson. The first post office to serve this vicinity was established as Boxer on Aug. 2, 1901 with John L. Sewell, postmaster. Hannibal Hurst, who became postmaster in 1906, had it moved and/or changed to Wilhurst the following year. It may have been named for Hurst and a man or family named Wilson. Hurst's successor as postmaster, in December of 1907, was William K. Wilson. The vicinity is now served by the Vancleve post office, less than ½ mile s.
WILLAILLA (Rockcastle Co.): [Wihl/əl/ə] (Maretburg).

According to a local tradition, this hamlet and its recently closed post office on KY 70, ½ mile from the Pulaski Co. line and 7 air miles wsw of Mount Vernon, were named for the fact that Will Owens, a resident, was always ailing. Yet it is more generally accepted that the office, established Feb. 24, 1916, was named for Owens and his wife Ailla. (1) Charley Carter, interview, 4/29/1978; (2) Mrs. Philip Davis, interview, 4/29/1978
WILLARD (Carter Co.):  [Wahl/Ord] (Willard). This village, which extends for nearly a mile along KY: 1, near the Lawrence Co. line and 7 1/2 air miles south of Grayson, was founded in 1873 by a Mr. Willard, the president of the Etna Iron Co., and named for him. Campbell Rice of Virginia is believed to have been the first settler of the site, building the first house there in 1832. With the coming of the E.K. Railroad in early 1874, the village soon became an important assembly and shipping point for area coal, iron, timber and livestock. The local post office was established Oct. 19, 1871 with George H. Jacobs, postmaster, and the town was incorporated April 22, 1890. By 1930 the area's once apparently unlimited resources were no longer exploitable; the railroad tracks were removed and its bed converted to a highway. Yet, according to some authorities, while much of the original site has since returned to farmland, a large acreage of undeveloped mineral wealth in the area may yet revive this town of some 100 residents with bank, school, post office, and several stores. (1) "Carter County's Heritage: Willard" GRAYSON JOURN-ENQ. 3/22/1976, Pp. 1, 4; (2) Evelyn S. Jackson, Bicent. Scrapbook col. in BOYD CO. POST-OBSERVER, 10/3 /1975, P. 2:2
WILLIAMS (Ohio Co.): [Wihn-yamz] (Hartford). This extinct coal town, now a part of the incorporated McHenry (q.v.), w of US 62 and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, and 4 air miles s of Hartford, is referred to, if at all these days, as Williams Mines. In 1860 J.S. Williams acquired a 410 acre farm, ½ mile n of McHenry, which was operated as a farm until 1891 when his son, E.F. Williams began mining on the land. Soon the Williams Coal Co., which, with offices at McHenry, became one of the largest in Kentucky, established the town for its workers. From a peak population of over 600 just after the First World War, the community has since declined to just 2 homes. It has always depended on McHenry's post office.

WILLIAMSBURG (Whitley Co.): [Wihl/ya'mz/bergh] (Williamsburg, Wofford). A 4th class city of some 4200 persons and the seat of Whitley Co., on US 25W and I 75; 127 air miles se of downtown Louisville. In 1818 the new county's seat was established on the s. bank of the Cumberland River on land then owned by Samuel Cox and, like the county itself, was named for Col. William Whitley (1749-1813), Virginia-born Indian fighter and victim of the Battle of the Thames. The town was chartered in 1819 and the post office established as Whitley Court House which remained its name until 1882 when it was officially changed to Williamsburgh; the final "h" was dropped in 1890. Williamsburg is the home of Cumberland College, a Baptist senior college founded in 1889 whose 1850 students make it the largest denominational college in Kentucky. [John L. Crawford, interview, 6/22/1978]
WILLIAMSPORT (Johnson Co.): [Wihl/yeamz/pawrt] (Offutt). A community with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 400 strung out along KY 40 and Two Mile Creek, 3 air miles e of Paintsville. The local post office was established Jan. 8, 1897 as Eliza for its first postmaster, Eliza J. (Mrs. Jack) Rittenhouse. In 1901 she was succeeded by John W. Butcher who had the office renamed in 1902 either for his father, William or for Jim Williams, an engineer for several narrow gauge railroads that hauled cannel coal out of the Two Mile Creek producing area. (1) J.K. Wells, interview, 8/30/1980; (2) Arthur Pope, interview, 3/28/1971
WILLIAMSTOWN (Grant Co.): [Wihl/yamz/town] (Williamstown). A 5th class city of some 2500 persons and the seat of Grant Co., on US 25, 64 air miles eone of downtown Louisville. On June 12, 1820 the commissioners, having agreed to accept William Arnold's generous offer of land for the new county's seat on the site of the pioneer Littell's Station, named the proposed town Philadelphia in anticipation of a future to rival the great eastern city. However, when it was learned that this name was already in use in Kentucky, it was renamed for Arnold, a New Jersey native and veteran of the Revolution and the Indian battles of the 1790s, who had brought his family to the site in 1795 and was a town trustee. The post office was established as Williamstown Court House on Feb. 2, 1822 with Wesley Tully, postmaster. (1) Robt. Elliston, HIST. OF GRANT CO., 7/4/1876, reprinted in the GRANT CO. NEWS, 11/23/1951; (2) Isabel Lanter, "Early Grant Co. Settlers a Hardy Lot by Necessity" GRANT CO. NEWS, 8/12/1976, P. 2B:4; (3) Jillson, PIONEER KY., P. 91.
WILLIBA (Lee Co.): [Wihnə/bɛə] (Tallega). Clennie Hollon's country store and a church camp constitute this small settlement on Fraley Creek, less than ½ mile from its confluence with the North Fork of the Kentucky River, and 7½ air miles ene of Beattyville. The recently closed post office was established March 29, 1904 and allegedly named for Willoughby, a town in England from which the ancestors of some of the area's pioneer settlers may have come. The name is said to have been corrupted to make it short enough to place on a rubber stamp that the first postmaster, Thomas Colwell, used to cancel the mail.

[Nevyle Shackelford, interview, 10/2/197... ]
WILLISBURG (Washington Co.): Brush Grove, Cardwell. A 6th class city with an active post office and some 260 residents extending for over a mile along KY 53, 8½ air miles nne of Springfield. It may first have been called Paoli (Paeola-?) which, indeed, was the name of a post office in the area from Feb. 13, 1838 to Dec. 11, 1839, but was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature as Willisburg on Feb. 1, 1838. The Willisburg post office was established Dec. 3, 1844 with William W. Phelps, postmaster. No one seems to know how it received its name; people claim it was named "for its first postmaster." It was incorporated in 1965.

"Willisburg was Originally Named Paeola" 175th Anni. Yr. Supplement to SPRINGFIELD SUN, 6/22/1967, P. 8
WILLOUGHBY (Montgomery Co.): [Wllhbee] (Means). Sometimes called Willoughby Town and even Willoughby Nation is this neighborhood of hillside homes on Willoughby Rd. which extends from KY 213 and Jeffersonville, 8 air miles sse of Mt. Sterling. The Willoughbys were a very prolific and tight-knit family whose children, on marriage, remained near their parents' homes. According to tradition, they were primarily occupied in making ax handles and交往 with the neighboring Martin family. The Willoughby name identifies that community on an 1879 map. Mail has probably always been secured from the Jeffersonville post office, 2½ miles n on US 60. (1) Hazel Boyd, interview, 6/23/1977; (2) Gladys Robertson, WPA ms
WILLOW SHADE (Metcalfe Co.): Willow Shade (Dubre). A hamlet with an active post office on Marrowbone Creek and KY 90, 2 miles n nw of the junction of Metcalfe, Monroe, and Cumberland Co's. and 8 air miles s of Edmonton. The first Willow Shade post office, named for the trees on the creek, was established Sept. 18, 1866 with Robert D. Traw, postmaster, and discontinued in 1878. On Feb. 28, 1881 Thomas D. Riggs established the Riggs post office which was renamed Willow Shade in 1889. [Leon Kidd, interview, 7/20/1978]


WILMORE (Jessamine Co.): [\textit{Wahl/mawr}] (Wilmore). A 4th class city with an active post office and some 3760 persons on the Southern Railway and KY 29, 3½ air miles wsw of Nicholasville. The post office was established Sept. 17, 1877 with James A. Sparks, postmaster, and named for John R. Wilmore, a local landowner. In 1882 the then Cincinnati & Chattanooga Railroad located a flag stop here and called it Scott's Station for John D. Scott, the owner of that site. The station's name shortly changed to conform to that of the post office and a community soon grew up around both. It is said to have owed its growth and development to local Asbury College, a 1200 student liberal arts college and seminary founded by the Rev. John Wesley Hughes on Sept. 2, 1890 as Kentucky Holiness College and later renamed for Bishop Francis Asbury. The town was incorporated in 1918. 

(1) Larry Pryor, "Wilmore" LCJ, 10/18/1964; (2) "Fence Fight Caused Scott's Station to Become Wilmore" LEX. LEADER, 6/30/1938, Sec. 3, P. 2:1-5
WILSON or WILSONS STATION (Henderson Co.): [Wiln/sənz Sta/shən] (Wilson). A church and some homes are all that remain of this one-time Illinois Central Gulf Railroad station about a mile s and e of US 60/641 and 3 air miles sw of Henderson. The then Ohio Valley Railroad named its station in 1885 for John Thomas Wilson, a state legislator and local businessman, who had donated its right-of-way through his farm and influenced his neighbors to do so also. On June 18, 1886 George W. Anderson became the first postmaster of Wilsons Station which, in 1894, became simply Wilson. This was discontinued in 1907 and mail is now secured from Corydon, 5½ road miles sw. [(1) Maralea Arnett, ANNALS AND SCANDALS OF HENDERSON CO. 1775-1975, 1976, Pp. 249, 251; (2) Ibid., interview, 10/19/1978]
WILSTACY (Breathitt Co.): [Wahl/stä/sej] (Quicksand).

Now a rural branch of the Jackson post office, on KY 1098 and the South Fork of Quicksand Creek, 5 air miles e of the Breathitt Co. seat, this once independent post office was established June 21, 1927 and named for its first postmaster William Stacy. The community it now serves is said to extend down South Fork for several miles and may include the recently closed Portsmouth post office, 2 miles above the mouth of Quicksand. [Clara Jackson, interview, 6/30/1978]
WINCHESTER (Clark Co.): [Wihn/chehstərəlitz] (Winchester, Austerlitz).
A 3rd class industrial city of some 16,400 residents and the seat of Clark Co., on US 60 and I 64, 81 air miles e of downtown Louisville. Its location at the junction of the C&O and L&N Railroads and near the terminus of the Mountain Parkway and other major eastern Kentucky highways has earned it the nickname "The Gateway to the Mountains". The town was established Dec. 17, 1793 on 66 acres of John Baker's farm and named for his hometown in Virginia. By one vote, that of John Strode, it was chosen as the new county's seat over Strode's Station for it is said that Strode did not want to appear selfish for supporting the establishment of the seat at his own station. The Winchester post office, which opened Jan. 8, 1803 with Edmund Calloway, postmaster, now serves a diversified industrial city whose fertilizer, garment, and lumber products factories were recently joined by Rockwell International and Sylvania plants. It is also a major tobacco and livestock market and retail trade center for the eastern Bluegrass. [(1) Kathryn Owen, interview, 6/1/1977; (2) WINCH. SUN, 12/14/1922]
WIND CAVE (Jackson Co.): [Wind Cave] (Leighton). A settlement with an active post office near the forks of Lick Branch of War Fork (of Station Camp Creek), 6½ air miles n.e. of McKee. The office, established by Godfrey P. Isaacs on April 14, 1902, was named for a local limestone cave whose entrance, about 50-60 feet high "is as impressive as anything you'd find in Mammoth Cave. A cool breeze comes out of there because warm air goes into the top of the thing and then cools as it comes out the bottom, down next to the ground." [Jess Wilson, interview, 7/9/1977]
WINDY (Wayne Co.): Wihn/dec (Powersburg). A crossroads with an active post office hamlet on KY 1009, about a mile w of Otter Creek and 7 1/2 air miles sw of Monticello. The discovery of a fairly profitable oil deposit in the vicinity around 1918 led to the community's brief prosperity as an oil producer. By this time, this section of what had earlier been a part of the larger Gap Creek community, with its post office 1 1/2 miles w—was called Windy City. On Sept. 17, 1924, a post office was established at the intersection 500 feet from its present location and called simply Windy to ostensibly avoid the misdirection of mail to Chicago (also known as "the Windy City"). No one is sure how or why the Wayne Co. community was called Windy City. It may refer to the local Wynn family which still maintains the post office. But it's more likely to have been named for its being in such a windy location or perhaps for a cyclone that may have swept through the area earlier in this century. There's even the story that it was named for some local fellows called "the Windy Bunch" who would gather at the store to swap tales. In any case, it is still locally called Windy City. [1) The Lyons, interview, 5/4/1975; (2) O.M. Hicks, interview, 11/3/1974; (3) Lynn Shearer, 8/6/1976; (4) Claude Burris, interview, 8/27/1973].
WINDYVILLE (Edmonson Co.): [Wihn/dee/vih] (Brownsville). A hamlet at the junction of KY 70 and 655, 2½ air miles nw of Brownsville. At certain times of the year, writes Lancie Meredith, the wind blows extremely hard on the ridge on which this community is located. A traveling salesman passing through asked the storekeeper what the place was named and when told it had no name he suggested they call it Windyville. And they did. It never had a post office and today is on a Brownsville rural route. [Lancie Meredith, ms. on Edmonson P.N., 1972.9/2]
WINGO (Graves Co.): [\textit{Wihn/oh, Wihn/ghoh}] (Mayfield, Dublin).

A 6th class city with an active post office and some 630 residents on the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and US 45, 6 air miles sw of Mayfield. It was established as a station when the New Orleans & Ohio Railroad was built through in 1854 and named for wealthy land and slave owner, Jerman J. Wingo who granted the site for the depot and the right-of-way through his land. Wingo, born in North Carolina in 1807, arrived with his family around 1825 and soon opened a grocery and saloon, the first business in what was to become a thriving trade center. The post office of Point Curve, established by Theophilus I. Wingo on Jan. 22, 1861, was moved to Wingo's Station in June of the following year and by this name it was known until it was shortened to Wingo in 1882. The town was incorporated in 1872. Point Curve was probably named for the sweeping curve made by the railroad as it approaches the business section of the town. Of the 2 pronunciations of Wingo given above, the first is the original and still used by oldtimers while the second is the one now preferred by most residents. \cite{(1) Lon Carter Barton, interview, 8/5/1977; (2) Harry Bolser, LCJ, 11/1/1964}
WINSTON (Estill Co.): [Wihn/ston] (Panola). A hamlet with an active post office and homes strung out along Old KY 52, over a mile from the Madison Co. line and 5½ air miles w of Irvine. According to Mrs. Doris Hardy, the current postmaster, it may first have been called Newman Stand for the family of Samuel Newman who was listed as a local resident in the 1850 Census. The post office of Winston was established June 19, 1865 with William C. Smith, postmaster, and allegedly named for a family that had owned land there for a short time before moving further w in Kentucky. [Ib] Kathryn Carter, Interview, 2/11/1978; (2) ms. on the Place Names of Estill Co., 1978.
Wiscoal (Knott Co.): Wiscoal (Vicco). A coal town with extinct post office and L&N Railroad station 1.2 miles up KY 1088 and Yellow Creek from Sassafras and Vicco and 7 air miles ssw of Hindman. It was named for the Wisconsin Coal Co. that had a mine and offices there. The Wiscoal post office was established May 22, 1929 with Edward H. Griffith, postmaster, and closed when the mines did. Residents now get their mail from Sassafras post office. [Lucille Combs, interview, 3/9/1979]
WISDOM (Metcalfe Co.): [Wisdom] (Sulphur Well). A hamlet with extinct post office centering at the junction of US 68 (KY 80) and KY 640, ¼ mile n of the Cumberland Parkway and 5 air miles w of Edmonton. This community had been called Randolph at least since March 31, 1846 when the post office of that name was established there with Edward V. Cummins, postmaster. By 1873 the place had a hotel, saloon, several stores, and a large tobacco prizing house, but for some reason in less than 10 years all the businesses had closed and the community was dormant. The post office was moved to a site about 2½ miles s which is presently called Randolph (q.v.) leaving the old village site as Old Randolph. Around 1890 a Mr. Neville reopened a store at Old Randolph and, on Oct. 2, 1894, Em Evans established another post office there which he called Wisdom for then County School Superintendent, Henry Wisdom.
WISEMANTOWN (Estill Co.): Named for early landowners, the brothers Jake and Abner Wiseman, it is now primarily a residential community with a store on KY 499, at the foot of Pea Ridge and 2 air miles SE of Irvine. The post office was established as Bluebanks on Oct. 22, 1883 with John M. Walker, postmaster, and was likely named for the local slate banks. The office became Wisemantown on June 20, 1893 when John P. Miller assumed charge. It closed in 1957 and the area is now on an Irvine rural route. [(1) Kathryn Carter, interview, 2/11/1978; (2) Hallie Johnstone, HIST. OF ESTILL CO., 1974, P. 27]
WISES LANDING (Trimble Co.): [Wevez/3z Laend/ih] (Bethlehem). This hamlet on KY 1488 and Barebone Creek, in the Ohio River bottom, 4½ air miles w of Bedford, was once a busy river port and landing probably named for the descendants of William Wise, a Revolutionary War veteran. From 1830 (or earlier) until 1913 it was served by the Corn Creek post office, named for the stream that joins the river about 1½ miles n. The vicinity is now on a Bedford rural route. In the vicinity the Louisville Gas & Electric Co. is currently building a large power plant and docks to accommodate 75 coal barges a week. [(1) C.A. Hollowell, "Hist. of the Post Offices...of Trimble Co., Ky." ms. sent to me, 5/27/1980; (2) John Ed Pearce, "Trimble Co." LCJM, 6/3/1979, Pp. 1-9; (3) John C. Strother, "Trimble Co. Legacy" 2/2/1920, repro. in the TRIMBLE BANNER BICENTENNIAL, 4/1974, Pp. 51ff]"
WITTMENSVILLE (Johnson Co.): [Wiht'an'vihl] (Paintsville). A hamlet with an active post office and a 1970 population of some 400, on US 23 and Rush Fork of Toms Creek, at the mouth of Williams Creek, 3 air miles n of Paintsville. The post office, established Sept. 18, 1930 with Cue Witten, postmaster, was named for a prominent Johnson Co. family, the descendants of pioneer Dr. William Witten from Tazewell Co., Va. who had settled at Buffalo before 1819. [(1) Arthur Pope, interview, 3/28/1971; (2) Kozee, 1961, Pp. 119-23]
WITT SPRINGS (Estill Co.): Witt Springs (Panola). The residents of this community on Sand Hill, 3 air miles nw of Irvine, had wanted to name their post office Witt but the prior establishment of another Witt post office 2 miles w of Wisemantown led them to add Springs to the name and this was acceptable to the postal authorities in Washington. Thus, on Sept. 2, 1904, the Witt Springs post office was established in Eugene Witt's large general store with William L. Witt, postmaster. It was named by the descendants of Elisha Witt, a Revolutionary War veteran, for their pioneer ancestor and a large sulphur spring in the vicinity. In 1805 Virginia-born Elisha purchased 3500 acres of bottom land on the s bank of the Kentucky River and here he and his wife lived out their lives. It is not known if or how 2 Witt communities, some 8 road miles apart, are related and no contacts between their residents based on the common name have been maintained. "A large shelter house covered the spring in early days providing a picnic and social gathering place for local residents. The springs are still there but the picnic area is gone. Witt's big store has been replaced by a smaller one and the post office was discontinued in 1956. [Kathryn Carter, ms. on the place names of Estill Co., 1978]"
WOFFORD (Whitley Co.): \textit{Wofford} (Wofford). This L\&N Railroad station and hamlet on KY 26, 2 air miles nne of Williamsburg, was first called Mahan \textit{Mahan} for a local family and renamed, for another family, when the post office was established April 27, 1900. An elementary school, state fish hatchery, church, store, and a rural branch of the Williamsburg post office serve its 150 residents and their rural neighbors. (1) Eugene Siler, interview, 6/23/1978; (2) John L. Crawford, interview, 6/22/78.
WOLF COAL (Breathitt Co.): [Woolf Kohl] (Canoe). A coal town with an active post office and an L&N Railroad station at the mouth of Wolf Creek (a branch of the North Fork of the Kentucky River), 10 air miles s of Jackson. It was named for the coal produced in the Wolf Creek area. The post office was established June 10, 1915 with Emma B. Arnett, postmaster.
WOLF CREEK (Meade Co.): [Wolf Creek] (Alton). An important 19th century Ohio River shipping port and early flatboat manufacturing town at the mouth of Wolf Creek, for which it was named, 13 air miles nw of Brandenburg. According to tradition, wolves would come together here in the spring to feed on the young buffalo making their way along a buffalo trail to the river. The Wolf Creek post office was in operation from 1862 to 1967, but now the fewer than 200 residents, many of them retired, secure their mail from Battletown, nearly 6 air miles se. The location on an alluvial plain has made its hinterland among the richest farming areas in Kentucky, yet little remains of any economic significance save what might be developed for recreational purposes. (1) RAMBLING REMARKS OF WM. MILLER BOWLING, compiled by Rita Adkisson Thompson, 1972...
(2) Marie Coleman, interview, 8/23/1978
WOLFE. 227 sq. miles. Pop. 6,712. Seat: Campton.
Established in 1860 from parts of Breathitt, Morgan, Owsley, and Powell Co.'s. and named for Nathaniel Wolfe (1810-1865), who represented Jefferson Co. in the Kentucky Legislature (1853-55, 1859-63).
WOLFPIT (Pike Co.): [Wolf/pit] (Hellier). A hamlet and former coal town with an extinct post office on KY 195, at the mouth of Wolfpit Branch of Marrowbone Creek, 9 air miles SSE of Pikeville. The 3 mile long stream for which it was named is said to have been named, in turn, for the pits dug there to trap the large number of wolves that used to prey on local livestock. The Wolfpit post office was established July 19, 1918 and Ernest R. Nestor was the first postmaster. Residents now get their mail from the Regina post office, 1½ miles down Marrowbone at its confluence with Russell Fork (of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River). [Eva Powell, interview, 8/16/1977]
WOLVERINE (Breathitt Co.) [Wol/ver/een] (Jackson). A hamlet with an active post office across the North Fork of the Kentucky River from KY 15 and 1 1/2 air miles nno of Jackson. Around the turn of the present century, a mile from the present Wolverine post office, the O.B. Robinson Co. established a community for its local saw-mill workers on land leased from George Hays. From 1908 to 1914 the local post office was thus called Hays. In 1916 Robert T. Gunn arrived in the Wolverine vicinity and soon began mining coal on some 2000 acres leased from the K.U. Land Co. In 1920 he re-established the post office at the present site of Wolverine but called it Gunn. In 1926 Gunn was bought out by the Wolverine Coal Co., and 2 years later the post office was renamed for the new proprietors. [(1) Olan Fletcher, Wolverine, Ky., letters to me, 4/24/1980, 5/9/1980; (2) Everett Bach, interview, 6/30/1978]
WOODBINE (Whitley Co.): [Wood/bahn] (Corbin). A village with an active post office, L&N Railroad station, and some 500 residents on the Knox Co. line, centering on the junction of KY 6 and 26, 1 mile s. of Corbin, to which it is suburban, and 10½ air miles nne of Williamsburg, the county seat. It was first called (The) Joe Field(s) for Joe Johnson, pioneer settler who was killed by Indians in his cabin there. The community and its post office, established March 13, 1844, were named for the woodbine or honeysuckle vines growing in the area. Before and during the Civil War the place is said to have suffered considerable notoriety as a hideout for a gang of disreputable characters. According to another tradition, it may have been the site of the first race track in Kentucky. Until the ascendancy of Corbin after the arrival of the L&N Railroad in 1882, Woodbine was the principal town in the northern part of the county. [(1) Eugene Siler, interview, 6/23/1978; (2) Elmer Decker, ms HIST. OF KNOX Co. & E. KY. Union Coll. Libr., P. 10; (3) John L. Crawford, interview, 6/22/1978]
WOODBURN (Warren Co.): [Wood/burn] (Woodburn). A 6th class city with an active post office and some 400 residents just e of US 31W, 3/4 mile from the Simpson Co. line and 8 air miles ssw of Bowling Green. On Jan. 17, 1843 the post office of Woodburn was established at a stage stop called Mason's Inn on the e side of the present highway and allegedly named for an early fire that had destroyed much of the nearby forest. The completion, in 1859, of the L&N Railroad's main line, 1/2 mile e, and the building of its depot on land donated by Ewing Robertson brought the transfer of the post office in the name of New Woodburn. This became simply Woodburn in 1864. The town was laid off at the depot site in Dec. 1865 and incorporated in Feb. 1866. The station and most of the businesses and institutions associated with the town's prosperity as a rail shipping point for area farm products have since closed. (1) Mrs. H.M. Blackburn's ms. hist. of Woodburn; in the Ky. Libr., WKU, n.d.; (2) Bill Fletcher, interview, 9/1/1978.
WOODBURY (Butler Co.): [Wood/beh/ee] (Morgantown). A recently dis­incorporated community with an active post office and some 140 resi­dents on the s bank of the Green River, less than ½ mile below the mouth of the Barren River (which forms the Warren Co. line) and 3½ air miles se of Morgantown. The town grew up around the site of Lock & Dam No. 4 built in 1839, 149 miles up the Green River, to become a prosperous 19th century mill town and river port. The post office, established April 5, 1847 as Lock No. 4 was soon known as Woodberry (sic), and the town’s name was spelled Woodbury when it was incorpo­rated in 1854. It was named for either the first family that had settled there or its location in a heavily forested area. By 1965, when the dam was washed away, river traffic and trade had all but ceased. [1] Paul T. Smith, letters to me, 4/24/1980, 4/30/1980, (2) Nyla Morgan, interview, 10/19/1978}
COUNTY:

WOODFORD [Woodford]. 193 sq. miles. Pop. 17,000. Seat:
Versailles. Established in 1788 from part of Fayette Co.,
it was the last county formed while Kentucky was still a
part of Virginia. It was named for Gen'l. William Woodford
from Virginia, an officer in the Continental Army who died
a prisoner of the British in New York in 1780. From it, all
of 7 and parts of 4 other counties were created.
WOODLAKE (Franklin Co.): [Wood/lak] (Frankfort East). A hamlet with extinct post office at the junction of US 460 and KY 1262, about 1½ miles from the Scott Co. line and 3½ air miles e of Frankfort. The office, in operation from 1879 to 1910, was named for the lake on the farmstead of Mexican War veteran, Major Russell Butler, which was later owned by Major Henry C. McDowell. A country store still serves the local residents who get their mail from Stamping Ground, 6½ road miles ne. [J.L. Cannon, "Place Names in Franklin Co., Ky." DAR ms., 1940]
WOODLAND HILLS (Jefferson Co.): [Wood/land Hihlz] (Jeffersontown). A 6th class city and residential suburb of Louisville with some 1400 residents, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) air miles e of the court house in downtown Louisville. The community was developed around 1955 and is said to have been named for its then geographic situation. It was incorporated in 1961. The nearby Middletown branch of the Louisville post office has always provided mail service. [Blaine Guthrie, interview, 4/4/1978]
WOODLAWN (Campbell Co.): [Woodlawn] (Newport). A 6th class city with some 540 residents between Newport (on the w), Bellevue (on the n), and Ft. Thomas (on the e), and 9½ air miles ne of the courthouse at Alexandria. In 1905 the Woodlawn Home Co. subdivided what had, until then, been called the Odd Fellows Grove and established the community of Woodlawn. It was incorporated in 1922. Postal services have always been provided by the office in Newport, ½ mile w. [Cindy Schroeder, "Living Up on the Hill...Like Being in Country" CINCI. ENQUIRER, 2/19/1979]
WOODLAWN PARK (Jefferson Co.): Woodlawn Park (Jeffersonville, Anchorage). A 5th class city and residential suburb of Louisville with some 1050 residents, 6½ air miles e of the court house in downtown Louisville. It was established in 1954 and may have been named for the Woodlawn Race Track that operated nearby from 1866 until it went bankrupt in 1871, and was considered for that brief time the "Saratoga of the West". The Woodlawn name had also been applied by 1870 to a station, 5 miles w of Anchorage, on the Louisville Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad line between Louisville and Covington. The Louisville post office has always provided mail service to this community. [Ward Sinclair & Harold Browning, "Rush to Suburbia Made St. Matthews" LOU. TIMES, 10/22/1965]
WOODROW (Breckinridge Co.): Wood/ro (Custer). A crossroads hamlet, 6½ air miles ese of Hardinsburg, whose extinct post office was established May 21, 1914 with storekeeper, Jefferson E. Bruner, as postmaster, and named for then U.S. President, Woodrow Wilson. Postal services are now provided from the office at Garfield, 4½ road miles nw. [Ora Pile, "Woodrow" BRECKINRIDGE CO. HERALD-NEWS, BiCent. Ed., 7/4/1976, n.p.]
WOODSBEND (Morgan Co.): Woods bend (West Liberty). A recently closed post office on KY 205 and the Licking River, 3 miles w of West Liberty. This is said to be a re-establishment of the older Henry post office, in operation on nearby Straight Creek from 1880 to 1913 and named for its first postmaster (William) Powell Henry. J. B. May, a local storekeeper and farmer, is said to have established and named the Woods bend post office for its location in a woody area in a bend of the Licking River. Zona May became the first postmaster on Dec. 14, 1920. In recent years a boys' training school has been operated in the vicinity by the Kentucky Department of Human Resources. (1) Lynn Nickell, interview, 12/1/1978; (2) Helen Price Stacy & Ibid., ed. SELECTIONS FROM MORGAN CO. HIST. sesquicent. vol., Vol. 1, Pp. 151-2
WOODSONVILLE (Hart Co.): [Wood/van/vi/1] (Munfordville). Now a solely residential community just w of US 31 and across the Green River from Munfordville, this was one of the oldest settled places in the county and the s end of what was known to the pioneers as the Big Buffalo Crossing. Here the Green River Baptist Church, the county's first, was organized in 1803, and James Amos established a ferry and flatboat landing and called it Amos Landing. Amos or Thomas Woodson, a large landowner and early magistrate, laid out the town in 1816 and named it for Woodson. It was an unsuccessful candidate for the county's seat in 1819. The Woodsonville post office was in operation from 1841 to 1906 and the town was incorporated in 1851. It is now on a rural route from Horse Cave, 7 road miles s. [(1) Judge Roy A. Cann's ms. hist. of Hart Co., 1971, Pp. 6, 44; (2) Ann Matera, interview, 7/21/1978]
WOODSTOCK (Pulaski Co.). [Wood/stahk] (Woodstock). Once an incorporated town, now a rural settlement at the junction of KY 39 and 934, 11 air miles NNE of Somerset, it may first have been settled about 1820 by a Mr. Griffin who, by the end of the decade, had sold his land to a Mr. Freancy of Lexington, the first local storekeeper. No one seems to know when the Woodstock name was first applied and little agreement about its origin. It's been said that it was named for the city of Woodstock in England whence an early settler had come, or from Woodstock, Va. the former home of an early resident, which, in turn, had been named for the English city, or for a stone house in the vicinity which may have been named for the city in England. It's less likely that it was named for a Mr. Woods and the early store that he stocked with all kinds of useful goods or for the woods through which local people ran their livestock. Yet an early settler of that vicinity was a John F. Woods (1777-1857) from Virginia. The Woodstock post office was established Sept. 21, 1853 with Reuben F. Elkins, postmaster, and after a noncontinuous existence it closed for good in 1940. It is now on a Somerset rural route. 

Mary Weaver, letter to me, 9/1/1979 from info. shared with her by Fay Stogsdill; (2) Alma Owens Tibbals, A HIST. OF PUL. CO. KY. 1952, Pp. 60-1; (3) Glenn Clift, KY. VIL. P. 48
WOOLLUM (Knox Co.): [Wool/əm] (Hima). A hamlet with an active post office on KY. 11 and Collins Fork of Goose Creek, ¾ mile from the Clay Co. line and 10 air miles nne of Barbourville. It was named by and probably for its first postmaster Samuel J. Woollum who established the office just over the Clay Co. line on March 5, 1900. In 1924 Henry W. Cobb moved it to its present location.
WORTHINGTON (Greenup Co.); (Worth/ing/ton) (Ironton). One of a
string of industrial and residential communities along the Ohio
River between Ashland, 6 air miles se, and Greenup, 4 air miles
wnw, this 5th class city with its 1700 residents lies between the
C&O Railroad tracks (n of the city of Raceland) and the river.
The site was once a part of Abraham Buford's patent and was later
owned by the Means and Russell Iron Co. which sold it to Col.
William Worthington (1832-1914) who had earlier enjoyed a success-
ful career as businessman, lawyer, county judge, and elected state
official. After his death, the land passed to his daughters, was
divided into town lots and named for him. The community today is
best known to non-residents as the site of the Ashland-Boyd Co.
Airport which serves the Ashland area business and industrial
interests. At one time the airport site was called The Black
Bottom District of Raceland and still is by some oldtimers. The
Melrose section below the school and adjacent to the airport was
once a separate community. The active Worthington post office was
established Nov. 10, 1933 with Mrs. Lizzie Mary Oney, postmaster.
[(1) Biggs & Mackoy, Pp. 307-08; (2) RUSSELL TIMES, 9/25/1942,
Sec. 2, P. 6:3-4; (3) The Savages, interview, 8/18/1977]
WORTHVILLE (Carroll Co.): Located on Eagle Creek, a mile above its e bank confluence with the Kentucky River and 6 air miles se of Carrollton, this 6th class city with an active post office and some 240 residents was a busy 19th century trade center. As a settled place, it preceded the Civil War by at least a generation and was first known (though this may have been a nickname) as Coonskin for local merchants would willingly accept skins in place of scarce money as payment for merchandise. On Nov. 18, 1847 a post office was established with Lewis V. Fleming, postmaster, and named Worthville for Gen'l. William Worth who had recently achieved some fame as a Mexican War hero. The community was laid out as a town around 1867 with the coming of the Louisville Cincinnati & Lexington Railway (the so-called "Short Line" that later became a part of the L&N system), and was incorporated in 1878. By the turn of the century, it had become a principal watering place for all Short Line trains and a major shipping point for area products. Now but a short run from Carrollton on KY 227, the town sees promise for its future with a sewing factory, 4 stores, 4 churches, a fire department, and several other businesses. 

WRIGLEY (Morgan Co.): [Righ/lee] (Wrigley). In 1908 John W. Wrigley and his Clearfield Lumber Co. of Pennsylvania established at this site on the newly completed Morehead and North Fork Railroad, 6 air miles n. of West Liberty, a post office and station which soon became the rail shipping point for an important coal and timber producing area in northern Morgan Co. With the depletion of these resources came the abandonment of the railroad in the 1930s and the community's present status as a crossroads hamlet with store, school, post office and coal depot at the junction of KY 7 and 711. [Bonnie R. Lewis, tp for L. Roberts, MSU, 1959] 932
WURTLAND (Greenup Co.): [Wurt/land] (Greenup). One of a string of industrial and residential communities on the level Ohio River bottoms between Ashland, 7 air miles se, and Greenup, 2 air miles wnw, this 6th class city with some 1300 residents extends for about a mile between Uhlens Run and Chinns Branch. While the main section of the community lies n of the new US 23 highway, many Wurtlanders have homes on these 2 Ohio River tributaries. This is one of the oldest settlements in ne Kentucky, on a site purchased by John C. McConnell from Peter Taylor's Virginia patent. Joining the McConnells, Savages, Smiths, and Martins as pioneer settlers were Alexander Fulton and his family who established the Fulton Forge Works sometime after 1830, and the community soon became known as Fulton's Forge and the nearby river landing was called Fulton's Forge Landing. Around 1823 William Shreve and his brothers built a steam furnace nearby on Old Steam Branch (of East Fork of the Little Sandy River) and it became known simply as the Old Steam Furnace. Since neither Fulton's Forge nor Steam Furnace was acceptable as the name of the post office, established Jan. 14, 1864 to serve the vicinity, another local industry—a factory that in the 1850s made kerosene from cannel coal mined nearby—gave its name to the post office of Oil Works. This office was closed in 1871 but re-established on Feb. 28, 1876 as Wurtland for George and Samuel Grandin Wurts (1810-1869 and 1812-1880, respectively) of a family of German immigrants from Wurtemberg, Germany who had settled near Philadelphia and later moved to Greenup Co. to engage in the iron furnace business. Since the post office closed for good in 1959, residents have been served by a branch of the Greenup post