DEDICATION: I dedicate this book to the wonderful people of Pike County, especially to the many who assisted me in my year-long search for information. More particularly do I dedicate this to the memory of the late Professor Leonard Roberts of Pikeville College, my mentor and longtime friend.

In the late 1960s Prof. Roberts initiated a study of Pike County's place names. In 1971 he generously agreed to assist in the Pike County phase of the newly organized Kentucky Place Name Survey, and for the next few years continued his research, turning over to the Survey a list of 1280 Pike County place names, for 230 of which explanatory information was included.

Selected excerpts from Prof. Roberts' body of collected data were published in the special Leonard Roberts memorial issue of Appalachian Heritage (Berea College, Vol. 15, Spring 1987). In my brief essay introducing these excerpts, I described my indebtedness to Prof. Roberts in these words: "As all who knew and worked with Prof. Roberts learned in their various dealings with the man, he was a most generous and enthusiastic contributor to others' interests and causes....As his own work schedule permitted, he would make himself available to others.... He would generally answer letters and phone calls as soon as he could. He was one of the few persons involved with the Kentucky Place Name Survey who could be counted on at any time to secure needed information or put us in touch with other data sources in his county. He never seemed too busy to make the necessary phone calls or write letters in an effort to track down some fact. On several occasions he opened his archives to me and freely shared data that he or his students had painstakingly collected with little apparent thought of whatever possible future use he himself might wish to make of the material. Such was the
selflessness of the man (I wish to honor with this dedication). I will always be grateful for his participation with the Kentucky Place Name Survey...."

[I thank the editors of Appalachian Heritage for permission to use these words from my essay and the excerpts from the Leonard Roberts memorial issue.]
INTRODUCTION

This volume is an alphabetically ordered dictionary of some 700 Pike County, Kentucky place names, about one-third of those that are known to have been borne by communities and natural and man-made features in the county. Selected from all sections of the county on the basis of the importance of the places they identify or the availability of explanatory information, these may be assumed to represent nearly every aspect of the county's two hundred year history and cover the complete range of all possible naming experiences. This book is not just a list of names or a mere description of the places. While the accounts of the names may be intrinsically interesting, they (and thus the book itself) are more useful in what they can ideally reveal about the people of Pike County— their history and traditions, ideals, expectations, experiences, and problems, as well as the geographic conditions that influenced settlement and subsequent economic and social development.

Pike, the easternmost of Kentucky's 120 counties, lies in the heart of the Central Appalachian Coal Fields. With 785 square miles, it is the largest county in the state, and with an estimated (1987) 81,000 residents, it is the eighth largest in population. It is bordered on the west by Letcher, Knott, and Floyd Counties; on the north by Martin County; on the northeast by the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River, which separates Kentucky from West Virginia; and on the southeast by the two Virginia counties of Dickenson and Buchanan. The county is drained only by the two main forks of the Big Sandy River. The larger of these, the Levisa, and its tributaries drain more than two-thirds of the county, while the Tug and its branches drain over 200 square miles of Pike's northeast and eastern sections.
Pike County is known to have been visited as early as 1756 by the troops of Maj. Andrew Lewis' Big Sandy Expedition on their passage down and up the Tug Fork and, possibly, in 1767, by Daniel Boone on his search for a route to the bluegrass. But its first permanent settlement was not made until 1790 when the family of William Robert Lesley established themselves at the mouth of Sycamore, on lower Johns Creek, at or close to the site of the later Gulnare Post Office.

Within the next thirty years, while Pike County was, successively, a part of Mason and Floyd Counties, other families were locating further up Johns Creek, one of the principal Levisa branches, and on the Levisa itself. By 1821 a sufficient population justified the establishment of a new county and an act of the Kentucky General Assembly for this purpose was approved on Dec. 19th of that year. The county was named for Zebulon M. Pike (1779-1813), a US Army officer whose explorations of the southwest section of the new Louisiana Territory culminated in the discovery of the famed Colorado peak that has also borne his name. His death in combat in the War of 1812, like that of ten other Kentucky county name-sakes, guaranteed him onomastic immortality. (Contrary to popular assumption, Kentucky's was not the first of the US counties to have been named for Gen. Pike. Pike County, Indiana had been organized and named in 1817, while Alabama's Pike County was created by its legislature two days before Kentucky's.

The Pike County court sat for the first time on March 4, 1822 at the home of Spencer Adkins on the Levisa, just below the mouth of Russell Fork. One March 25, a permanent seat was chosen at a site to be called Liberty (the present Garden Village),
a mile downstream. The opposition to the Liberty site of settlers north of the Levisa led to the relocation of the seat still further downstream, on Elijan Adkins' property on Peach Orchard Bottom, across the Levisa from the mouth of Lower Chloe Creek. The town laid out here in the early spring of 1824 was named Pikeville for the county and the court reconvened here that May.

Pike County lost some of its territory on two occasions. In 1845 some 750 acres in upper Mare Creek, northwest of Pikeville, were returned to Floyd Co. at the request of their owner, Tandy R. Stratton, who preferred to live in Floyd County rather than Pike. That area, totally within the confines of Pike County, is still called Little Floyd County. In 1870 Pike County gave up its northwest corner to help form the new Martin County.

Since 1900 Pike County has been one of the main coal producing counties in America. While coal deposits, located throughout the county, were being developed to a limited extent even before the Civil War, it was not until the coming of the railroads, after the turn of the century, that large scale commercial exploitation got underway. In 1986 the county had 319 underground mines and 148 surface mines, the most of any county in the state. In 1987 some eighteen per cent of all the coal mined in Kentucky (31.4 million tons with a gross value of over $697 million) came from Pike County. Over a fourth of the county's work force continues to depend directly on mining and quarrying for employment.
Before coal became Pike County's principal industry, the exploitation of its hardwood forests was its major source of wealth. From the late 1840s till the onset of the depression, millions of board feet of timber were shipped down every Big Sandy tributary to the main stream at Louisa and on to the Ohio River markets at Catlettsburg and Cincinnati. Less than a century of excessive exploitation has all but depleted this valuable resource.

Despite Pike Countians' long term dependence on subsistence farming and due largely to the limited amount of available land and the county's irregular terrain, commercial agriculture has never been an important economic activity. It has only been within the last few years that tourism and light manufacturing have become Pike's economic hope for the future, being seen eventually to replace the extractive industries as the principal sources of the county's wealth.

Pike County's economic development has been largely dependent on the railroad, and its future will be equally influenced by continued improvement and expansion of its roads and highways. Though the county enjoyed modest prosperity in the nineteenth century through the use of its undeveloped waterways, it was not until the turn of the century with the coming of the railroads that true economic growth could be anticipated.

The county has been served by two major US railroads. The tracks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad (now a division of CSX Transportation), laid down along the Big Sandy and Levisa Valleys, reached Pikeville in 1905. They were extended up Russell Fork and Marrowbone Creek, arriving at Hellier in 1906 and
Elkhorn City the year after. In later years branch lines of affiliates and acquisitions were built up Shelby Creek and the Levisa above the Russell Fork confluence to provide shipping outlets for area coal mining operations.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad (now a part of the Norfolk-Southern Corp.) followed the West Virginia shore of the Tug Fork from Huntington, crossed the Fork at Williamson and extended thirteen miles up Pond Creek, reaching McVeigh in 1913. Later the line was extended further up Tug and its upper Pike County tributary, Knox Creek.

Both railroad companies were influential in developing the mining, commercial, and residential properties along their lines. Neither have been of much significance in the last thirty years.

Several of the entries in this book refer to the diversion of the Levisa Fork. This was the result of one of the most ambitious engineering achievements in the history of our country--the 77.6 million dollar federally funded "cut through" project devised for Pikeville's downtown area to relieve traffic congestion, eliminate frequent flooding, and increase the amount of available level land for commercial and institutional development. From its original course as a loop east of the downtown area the stream was rerouted to a half-mile long cut or channel in Peach Orchard Mountain on the west side of the city. To the cut were also transferred the C&O Railroad tracks and the US highway (US 23/460/119) that for years had clogged the downtown area within the loop.

***
The 700 names included in this volume, as well as the complete list of 2200 names from which they were chosen, were taken primarily from the US Geological Survey maps (7½ minute and earlier 15 minute topographic maps), contemporary state highway maps, the mid-nineteenth century Burris manuscript map, several early twentieth century railroad and coal production maps, and nineteenth and early twentieth century land and census records. These were supplemented, when possible, by interviews with persons in several sections of the county who were asked to identify certain places not found in any other source.

Information included in the entries was obtained from personal interviews as well as by the examination of Pike County censuses, land and deed records, old maps, recent newspaper columns, and manuscript and published histories and genealogies made available to me in the county's several public libraries and by its leading historians to whom I remain indebted. All sources are listed in the Bibliography at the end of the volume.

Included in this volume are all the major waterways and named elevations in the county; all communities (current and extinct) with a concentrated population serving as a center of trade for the households in the surrounding area; some of the smaller settlements of scattered population having some historic or economic significance; all post offices; the more important railroad stations and sidings; schools currently serving rural populations but whose names are not those of the communities in which they are located; and some of the better known or historically important churches not identified by community names.
Arbitrarily excluded, for space limitations, are roads, mines, mills, cemeteries, rural neighborhoods (which were generally named for focused communities therein), extinct schools, most churches, and minor streams whose name derivations are unknown. Merely mentioned in the entries are some of the places or features whose names are derived from those identified in the entries.

The following information was sought for each named place (or feature) and is included in its entry:

1. The name itself in its current local spelling.
2. The accepted local pronunciation of the name if not obvious to outsiders.
3. The kind of place if not apparent in the name itself.
4. The location of the place by direction and distance in road or stream miles from some significant point of reference: the 1989 city limits of Pikeville, a better known place in the area, or a nearby stream.
5. Other names, if any, borne by the place and the reasons for any name changes.
6. An account of the naming of the place and the derivation and significance (if known) of the name.
7. A brief description and history of the place, if known, including dates of settlement or establishment.
8. Sources of information are given in footnotes referenced to the Bibliography at the end of the book.

An elaboration of this classification of information follows:
(1) A name may be either a single word (as when it identifies a populated place) or two or more words, including the generic or kind of place or feature (e.g. Creek, Hill, School, Church, Branch, Rock, Mine, Lake, Road) and the specific which distinguishes a particular place or feature from all others. The generic and specific are usually used to designate natural and man-made features. For instance: in Smith Branch, Branch is the generic and Smith is the specific part of the name. The name heading each entry is that by which the place or feature is identified on published maps, unless this is clearly in error. Variant and derived names are cross-referenced alphabetically with the entries.

(2) Ideally, the pronunciation of each name should have been given and I have often been critical of other dictionaries that have omitted this. But space was a factor here. I apologize for this arbitrary decision.

(3) It might be useful here to define the terms used to designate the kind of place or feature (this is called a designator term) as well as for the generic part of the name itself:

(a) Place: the all-inclusive term for any referent (community, natural feature, and man-made feature) and in this book is used synonymously with feature.

(b) Community: any populated place.

(c) City: a community chartered by the Kentucky General Assembly. (Only three cities currently exist in Pike County: Pikeville, Elkhorn City, and Coal Run. A half dozen others--small and comparatively short-lived--existed in the 1950s and 60s.)
(d) **Village**: a concentration of population within certain well-defined limits with a "full complement of support services and institutions" (including stores, a post office, church(es), and a school.)

(e) **Hamlet**: a definable area within usually agreed upon boundaries but "focused on only one or two local institutions" (post office, store, church, or school).

(f) **Settlement**: a generally amorphous collection of homes scattered within some vaguely definable area (along a stream or road) and having no institutional or commercial focus. Residents, though, share a "sense of community." (e.g. rural neighborhoods or "stringtown" settlements). [The quotations, above, are taken from my book *Kentucky Place Names*, 1984, Pp. xiii-xiv]

(g) **Mining town or camp**: can be any of the kinds of communities, above, but was usually established and often originally owned by a mining company to house its employees. With the closing of the local mines, many of these were abandoned; the rest survived, retaining their names, when homes were sold to their residents.

(h) **Addition, Subdivision, Residential Suburb**: usually a planned community just beyond a city's limits and named for its developer or for the family from whom he acquired the land. In recent years, subjectively descriptive names have begun to be applied to these places.

(i) **Post Office**: established by the US Post Office Department (POD) to supply mail services to the residents of a certain area and discontinued when such services were considered no longer necessary. From 1825 when *Pike*, the county's first post office, was
established through 1949 when the county's most recent post office, Burnwell, initiated services, Pike County had 157 post offices. Fifty of these survive. More than half were set up after 1900.

Most nineteenth century post offices were located in somebody's store or home (usually, though not always, the postmaster's) to serve a rural neighborhood. In many cases, a community of some kind grew up around the office, taking its name. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, post offices were more often established to serve already existing communities or originated at the time the communities themselves were created, assuming the community's name unless that name was already in use somewhere else in Kentucky; in that case another name was given to the post office. (For many years Elkhorn City's post office was known as Praise.)

While most Pike County post offices operated in communities of some kind, a few merely served scattered homesteads in an unnamed rural neighborhood. When these offices closed, their names died with them. Several of them (e.g. Elliottville, Ironia, Lawson, New Waverly, King, Vi, Edo, Morell, Diaz, Roop, Joppy, Conder, and Maltaton) are not even recalled by the people who live in the areas they once served.

(j) Railroad station: established by the railroads to serve a community on the main line or the terminus of a branch line, which generally took the name of the community. Railroad sidings, however, more often were named for the person or family who owned the site.
(k) **Stream**: as a designator term, refers to a body of flowing water with a definite mouth but not always a permanent source. The several kinds of streams are not precisely distinguished in eastern Kentucky. While the term **river** has usually been limited to a main stream that joins the Ohio River (e.g. the Big Sandy), there does not seem to be any standard for differentiating the other common names for streams: **creek, branch, fork, prong, and run**. As generics these names have often been used interchangeably. Both **creeks** and **forks** have been the main tributaries of a river. While fork as a designator term has been used, collectively in the US, to refer to two or more streams of equal size that come together at a certain point, it does not have so limited a meaning in eastern Kentucky. In fact, it has no significance at all as a designator term. In Pike County, as elsewhere, **branches** are usually primary streams that feed larger streams and (though not always) flow from springs. They are generally what we call "wet weather" streams, with seasonal flows. Yet probably as many primary streams are identified with the generic **fork** as with the generic **branch**. **Prong**, an occasional eastern Kentucky generic, is synonymous with the popular conception of **fork**. **Run**, primarily a Virginia and West Virginia generic, is not found in Pike Co.

(1) **Spring**: as a generic and designator term refers to the natural source of a primary stream. Most Pike County springs are unnamed.

(m) **Still water bodies**: Lake and Pond: In Pike County all are man­made. Several, like Fishtrap Lake (formerly Reservoir), resulted from

*In Pike County, though, the Big Sandy’s major forks: the **Levisa, Tug** and **Russell** have also long been popularly identified with the generic **River**.*
recent damming of streams and are now used for water storage and recreation. A pond is generally smaller than a lake and usually privately owned.

(n) **Hollow**: as a generic this is used interchangeably with branch. As a designator term it refers to a relatively narrow and short valley (which may or may not have a stream coursing through it; if it does it is generally seasonal). The term may refer to the stream as well as its valley. Valley is seldom used as a generic in Pike County but has often been implied or popularly used to describe the relatively long depression between elevations sloping in one direction and usually, but not always, drained by a stream whose name it bears. Valley as a generic has sometimes been used by a rural community that extends along or on both banks of the stream. As a designator term valley is often used as synonymous with hollow. **Bottoms** as a designator term and an occasional generic refers to the level land on a bank of a stream and is often used as synonymously with valley.

(o) **Elevation**: as a solely designator term refers to anything above the level of a stream bed or valley. Relevant generics include Hill, Mountain, Ridge, Cliff, Bluff, and Point. In eastern Kentucky Hill and Mountain are used interchangeably for any elevation that is relatively steep and has a somewhat narrow summit. Most such features, however, are unnamed. A ridge is a relatively narrow but elongated elevation or a chain of hills. Bluff and cliff (as designator and generic terms) are used interchangeably for elevations usually at or close to the edge of a stream bed to which it drops rather abruptly.
A point is an isolated promontory at the end of a hill or ridge, or an
elevation of any kind between two hollows or stream beds.

(p) Gap: is an opening between elevations or within an
elevation through which sometimes a road or trail has passed. Other
than those in Pine Mountain (on the Virginia line), few are named.

(q) Rock: is a relatively large mass of stone composition, usually
lacking vegetation, that extends from an elevation. Several are named
in Pike County.

(r) Hole: in a stream bed implies rough waters.

(s) Narrows: as a generic refers to either a narrow ridge (some­
times called a "backbone") or an unusually narrow section of a stream
bed or valley.

(4) In eastern Kentucky, streams have traditionally been used as
reference points for locations. Places are thus located above or
below (upstream or downstream from) some other place on a stream. (Pike
County's major streams used as locational reference points include:
Levisa Fork, Tug Fork, Russell Fork, Johns Creek, Brushy Fork (of
Jonns), Shelby Creek, Long Fork (of Shelby), Elkhorn Creek, Pond Creek
(of Tug), Peter Creek, and Blackberry Creek.)

One of the difficulties in determining the locations of Pike County
places is that few places remained permanently at one site. Over the
years community boundaries shifted and even streams occasionally altered
their courses. Post office sites moved with nearly every change of
postmaster for these were usually in that official's store or home.
In the entries and on the post office map in this volume the offices are
located at either their current, or most recent, sites or those they
occupied the longest. The locations of other extant places were given according to contemporary maps and confirmed by local residents. Extinct places or those not identified on published maps were also located according to local testimony.

The use of geographic coordinates to pinpoint location, while conforming to the standards of greater precision held by government name authorities, was rejected for this book as meaningless to most of its readers.

(5) Names, too, often changed. While it was more likely for the main streams to retain the names they were first given—particularly if that was in pre- or early settlement times—it is not unusual for branches and hollows, hills, and certainly man-made features to be renamed with a change in ownership or occupancy. Many post offices were given new names with changes in location or when, after their discontinuance, they were re-established at a time when their original names had been pre-empted by another post office elsewhere in the state. Sometimes the community and its post office had two different names (e.g. Elkhorn City and Praise), the response to the Post Office Department's long-standing rule that no two post offices in the same state could have the same, or a very similar sounding, name. I made a concerted effort to track down variant or earlier names, including nicknames, for as many places as I could and these are included in the entries and cross-referenced with them.

(6) An attempt was made to determine the derivation of each name but only as applied to the particular Pike County place, and to learn how and when it was given to it. But I rejected any purely etymological explanations of the names themselves; these were probably seldom known...
to the namers and thus of no significance in accounting for their specific application.

Ideally, an account of the naming of a place should include the identity of the namer and the reasons and circumstances of the name's application. In very few Pike County cases, however, could such information be obtained.

Many of the explanations given in this book were not based on any direct knowledge of the naming of the places. They should be considered merely suppositions and may even be based on traditional accounts offered by the sources consulted and not to be taken as unqualified fact.

Many assumptions were made on the basis of the name itself and its apparent relationship to the place identified. For instance, I frequently inferred that a place which bears the name of an individual or family known to have owned land in the vicinity was actually named for them; that Beaver Creek was named for the many beavers early seen upon its banks; and that Pleasant View reflected the namer's conception of the scenery. Perhaps these were so, but I could not be sure. Perhaps the namer was merely referring to another place with the particular name that may have had some earlier significance to him.

Very few namers ever left records explaining their choice of names. I'm not sure I can accept the assumption of many place name scholars that naming is usually a conscious, deliberate act of careful consideration. I have learned much that leads me to believe that many names were given rather casually, often at the spur of the moment, to satisfy an immediate need for a name, say, to prepare a deed, to locate one's residence, or to answer a visiting mapmaker or someone else asking the
name of a place that didn’t yet have one. Thus years later the significance of the name, if it ever had any, may be impossible to determine.

In general, the longer the name was borne by a place the less likely are we to know why and how, and by whom, it was bestowed, much less why that particular name was given rather than some other name. (Why were some streams given the names of the families that settled on them while others, nearby, were named for the vegetation or animal life on their banks?)

Over the years stories have frequently been told to account for name origins and applications. With each rendition they seem to become more acceptable. They may reach the level of common knowledge, and no one dare dispute them. It is too easy for even the most proficient place name scholar to accept a popular account of a name when nothing else is known even when he offers it as tentative, hoping that future research will either confirm it or unearth the true derivation. In some cases, of course, it becomes necessary to simply state that the derivation of the name is not known nor can even be guessed at, or even to omit the name entirely.

A word on dates: Place name scholars attempt, when possible, to learn the dates that places were discovered, founded, established, or named. Such information can offer clues to the name’s origin or meaning. For natural features we know that precise dating is simply not possible. Yet in some cases, through an examination of old deeds, we can find that a certain name was in use at least by such-and-such a date; we can give the earliest known use of the name.
Dating can be more precise with post offices, railroad stations, subdivisions, mines, some schools and churches, and many other man-made features since records of their establishment are usually available. Yet dateable post offices or stations often served named communities that long preceded them and whose own origins are obscure.

**Apologia and request:** For this book’s shortcomings, specifically for any deficiencies in the data presented, I beg the readers' indulgence and deferentially seek their help in correcting errors, confirming, clarifying, and amplifying accounts, and, of course, in learning new names.
### Pronunciation Key

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### Abbreviations

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sch. (school)
sect. (section)
s (south)
se (southeast)
sw (southwest)
sse (south south east)
ssw (south south west)
SC (South Carolina)
sq. mi. (square miles)
subdiv. (subdivision)
Tenn. (Tennessee)
US (United States)
USBGN (United State Board on Geographic Names)
Va. (Virginia)
vet. (veteran)
vil. (village)
voc. sch. (vocational school)
w (west)
wnw (west north west)
wsw (west south west)
WVa. (West Virginia)
Wm. (William)
ABBY BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends sse for ½ mile to Right Fk., 2½ mi above (sw of) downtown Phelps. It is said to have been named for the widow Abigail (or Abby) Coleman who may have acquired 100 acres there in 1832, or for a younger Abigail Coleman (nee ca 1821) who was living there in 1850. It has been inexplicably spelled Abbey on published maps.

ABEL TACKETT FORK OF LONG FORK (of Shelby Creek): Heads 0.2 mi from the Floyd Co. line and extends se for near 1 mi to Long Fk., 2 mi above (w of) the old Hartley PO. It was named for Abel Tackett (1833-1907) who ran the store and po at its mouth. (See Tackitt PO).

ABNER MOUNTAIN; An elevation peaking at over 1800 ft., between the head of Abner Fork and Indian Creek, on the Floyd Co. line, ca 1½ mi above (nw of) the Wales PO. Ky. 122, once a main road between the two counties, crossed this mt. Like the fork which joins Left Beaver Creek at Melvin (in Floyd Co.), it was named for Abner Caudill, an early 19th century surveyor and resident.

AD BRANCH OF NARROWS BRANCH (of Blackberry Fk. of Pond Creek): (See Josh Hollow)

ADAMS BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Nearly 2 mi long, it joins Elkhorn Creek from the n, 3½ mi ene of the Ashcamp PO and 4 mi sw of the mouth of Elkhorn Creek at Elkhorn City. It was given as Macks Branch on old deed books but was apparently renamed for Martin Adams, the first settler.
ADAMS BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fk. of Shelby Creek): (See Ams Branch of Left Fork)

AFLEX: (A-flex) A coal town extending along Ky 292 and up Culler Hollow, on the s bank of the Tug Fk., a mi above Goody. Like its po, est. on Mar. 16, 1916 with Walter B. Beale, pm, it was named for A.F. Leckie, the pres. of the local Leckie Collieries. The office closed in 1988.

AIL BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY CREEK: Extends for less than ¼ mi e to Blackberry Creek, 1⁄2 mi above the mouth of Peter Fk. It was and is still owned by the Farleys and probably named for Ali Farley (ne 1844) who lived on Blackberry Mt. Area residents disagree on whether the name should be spelled Ail, as on the published maps, or Ali (ιιι). Why it is spelled Ail is not known.

ALKA: A PO 4½ mi up Greasy Creek from the Levisa Fk. at Sutton. Est. on Mar. 18, 1908 with James M. Coleman, pm, and disc. in Oct. 1935. The origin of the name is not known but is believed to have been brought in by an official of an early area coal company. (Could it have been named for John C.C. Mayo's wife, Alice, who was called Alka?)

ALLBURN: (See McCarr)

ALLBURN HOLLOW: (See Coon Branch of Tug Fork)
ALLEGHENY: An extinct coal camp, also known as Allegheny Mine, on Castle (Cassell) Fk. of Marrowbone Creek, 1 mi above Hellier. It was probably named for the Allegheny Mts. The first mining operation in that vic. (ca 1905) was Beddow Mine (later Pike Mine), operated by the Pike Coal and Coke Co. of Pikeville whose superintendent was George Beddow. This was succeeded by the Mitchell Coke Co., under T.J. Mitchell of Uniontown, Pa., which, in 1912, became the Allegheny Coke Co. Though Alleghany (sic) was proposed for the po, operating from Aug. 19, 1920 to Aug. 1935, both it and the local C&O RR sta. were officially known as Manco for the Manufacturers Coal and Coke Co. which was, by then, operating the mine. The spelling Allegheny and Alleghany seem to have been interchangeable. A rr siding in the vic. of the earlier Beddow Mine was called Beddow Siding.

ALLEN BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for 3/4 mi ese to Left Fk., about 1 mi below its head. Named for Wm. and Mary Allen who settled there in the 1850s. It has also been known as Bill Allen Hollow.

ALLEY BRANCH OF ROAD FORK (of Brushy Fk. of Johns Creek): Extends for a little over 1 mi n, then ne, to Road Fk., ca 1/2 mi s of Brushy Fk. Since it is identified as Paul Alley Branch on an early topographic map, we may assume it was named for this Va-born (1798-1865) pioneer settler and Church of Christ minister in the lower Big Creek-Tug Fk. area.
AMS BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fk. of Shelby Creek): One mi long, it joins Left Fk. from the e, 1 mi s of the forks of Long Fk. and, within recent years, just above the site of the Etty PO. It is mistakenly identified as Adams Branch on current maps. It was named for Ammerson Mullins, an early settler.

ANDERSON BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends sse for about 2/3 mi to Elkhorn Creek at the site of the Upper Elkhorn Creek Sch., 1/4 mi ne of the Shelby Gap PO. It was settled by and probably named for the family of Charles Anderson, Sr. from S. Car. who settled there before 1820. Though it was identified as Shop Branch on an early 20 cent. topographic map—which probably refers to a large blacksmith shop near the mouth of the branch—it has locally been known as Anderson since before the First World War.

ANDERSON FORK OF INDIAN CREEK: Extends for 1.4 mi se to Indian Creek 2 3/4 mi up the creek. Though inexplicably given as Arnold Fork on contemporary maps, it is locally known as Anderson Fork for it was the home of Hiram Anderson who is said to have purchased the land for a gun and a dog.

ANDY BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY CREEK: (See Farley Branch of Blackberry Creek)

ANDY AKERS BRANCH OF ROBINSON CREEK: Extends for less than 1/2 mi se to Robinson Creek ca 1/4 mi above (w of) the old Damron PO. Named for an old resident.
ANDY McCOY BRANCH OF ROAD FORK (of Pond Creek): (See Thompson Hollow)

ANDY NEWSOM BRANCH OF ROBINSON CREEK: (See Newsom Branch of Robinson Creek)

APPLE ORCHARD CHURCH OF REGULAR BAPTISTS: Org. in 1858 in pioneer James Maynard's log home on the Apple Orchard Bottom of Brushy Fk. of Johns Creek, at the mouth of Spankum Branch, ½ mi below (ne of) the Heenan PO. It was first called Brushy Fork Church. Since 1906 it has occupied a building of its own on the e bank of Spankum. The church and bottom were named for a large apple orchard.

ARGO: A coal mining com. and PO on Ky. 194 and Knox Creek, at the mouth of Camp Creek, 0.8 mi from the Va. line. The office was est. on July 13, 1906 (with Eli Hurley, pm) where Middle Elk Creek joins Knox Creek at what was soon to be called Middle Elk Station (now Bill Siding) on the Big Sandy and Cumberland (N&W) RR. In 1936 the office, which had been named for the Argo branch of starch, was moved 1½ mi up the creek to the site it occupied until it closed on June 30, 1986.

ARNOLD FORK OF INDIAN CREEK: (See Anderson Fork of Indian Creek)

ASHCAMP: A hamlet and active PO centered at the jct on Ky 195 and 197, at the mouth of Ashcamp Br. of Elkhorn Creek, 6 mi w of Elkhorn City. Both the stream and the po, which was est. on Sept. 13, 1870 (with George Barclay, pm), were either named for the ashes found there by early settlers
who attributed them to an old Indian campsite, the residue of a pioneer potash operation at the site, or the many local ash trees which, by the turn of the 20th cent., had given rise to a fairly large scale logging operation there.

ASHCAMP BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Heads at Ashcamp Gap, 1/4 mi s of the Edgewater-Coaldale mining camp, and extends for slightly less than 2 mi se to Elkhorn Creek at the Ashcamp PO. This stream was known by this name as early as 1844 when Silas Ratliff, Jr. acquired 50 acres on it. It is spelled Ash Camp on old land records.

ASHCAMP REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH: On the n side of Ky 197, just below the Ashcamp PO. Org. on June 20, 1914 as the Ash Camp Church. The bldg. was erected on a site provided by Alex Ratliff.

ATKINS BRANCH OF POND CREEK: Extends n for 3 mi to Pond Creek at the Runyon Sch., just above Pinsonfork PO. Though this name continues to identify the stream on published maps, for years it has been known locally as Runyon Branch. Atkins (actually Adkins) was its original name, going back to before the Civil War, and may have honored a local family whom no one recalls. Runyon refers to the family of "Big John" Runyon (son of Asa Harmon Runyon) who lived at the mouth of the branch.

BAD FORK OF ROCKHOUSE CREEK: Extends s for 1.3 mi to Rockhouse Creek, 1/3 mi from Marrowbone Creek. Named for its relative inaccessibility for many years until a coal road was built in there.
BAILEY BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): Heads 0.4 mi e of the jct of Floyd, Pike, and Knott Co's. and extends for less than 1 mi se to the Right Fk., 1 mi w of the Speight PO. It was probably named for Bailey Johnson, a resident, and son of Long Fk. pioneer Wm. Johnson, Sr. It was also known as Sebastians Branch for Bailey's son, Sebastian Johnson. Acc. to a descendant of the Johnsons, however, it was named for Sebastian's son, Bailey.

BAKER HOLLOW: Heads some 500 yards from the Va. line and extends nw for less than 1 mi to Elkhorn Creek, 1 mi sw of Hylton Church. It was named for Jesse Baker, its first settler and owner.

BALL FORK OF POND CREEK: Extends w, then nw, for nearly 1 mi to Pond Creek, ca 1 mi above the McAndrews PO. It may have been named for the family of pioneer Moses Ball who died there in 1866.

BALL HOLLOW: Heads in the n flank of Town Mt. and extends n for 1 mi to the Road Fk. of Burning Fk. (of Raccoon Creek), 3 mi w of Burning Fk. It was named for a Methodist minister, Rev. Jesse Ball, son of Moses and Elizabeth (Maynard) Ball, who settled there before 1850.

BARNEY HOLLOW: Extends for 1 mi w to Pond Creek at the lower end of Pinson. This probably should be Varney Hollow, named for a local family.

BARTLEY HOLLOW: Extends for less than 1 mi s to Shelby Creek just w of Penny Sta. Inexplicably identified as Bratten Hollow on published maps. It was probably named for local families, those of Charley Bartley and his sons.
BARTLEY HOLLOW: (See Brushy Fork of Marrowbone Creek)

BASS P.O. (See Shelbiana)

BEAR FORK OF ROBINSON CREEK: Heads ca ½ mi from the Floyd Co. line and extends for 2.3 mi e to Robinson Creek, 2 mi above its confluence with Shelby Creek. It is said to have been named for the bears seen and killed there many years ago and for the growling of bears often heard in the adjacent hills.

BEATRICE P.O. On May 18, 1881 Dr. Wm. H.C. Johnson (who until then was pm at Long Fork) est a po on Shelby Creek which he named Beefhide for its site just below the mouth of Beefhide Creek (about the future site of Myra). Shortly thereafter, he moved the po nearly 3 mi down Shelby Creek and in Sept. 1892 renamed it Beatrice for a daughter. In 1907 the po was again moved, to the site of the future Jonancy, where it closed in 1910.

BEAVER BOTTOM: A com. adjacent to the n limits of Elkhorn City, centering in the bottom at the jct of Ky 80 and the mouth of Beaver Creek (of Russell Fork). This was the short lived 6th class city of Cedarville (inc. 1963), named for a cedar tree at the edge of the main stream. Postal services are provided at Elkhorn City.

BEAVER CREEK: Extends for 2½ mi from its head forks at the Beaver Creek Chu. se to its confluence with Russell Fk. at Beaver Bottom. It is said to have been early named for the many beaver seen upon its banks. Its 3 mi long Right Fork heads at Beaver Knob; the Left Fork of Beaver is 2½ mi long.
BEAVER FORK OF RIGHT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): Heads 500 yards e of the jct of Letcher, Knott, and Pike Co’s and extends due e for 1.4 mi as one of the head forks of Right Fork. It was named for the beaver seen on its banks by early settlers.

BEAVER KNOB: On Beaver Ridge, at the head of the Right Fk. of Beaver Creek, some 7 mi n of Elkhorn City and 1½ mi from the Va. line. The stripped level top of the knob was the site of a proposed (ca. 1973-4) airport for Elkhorn City. The knob had been stripped in the mid 1960s and, by early 1974, was still owned by a W.Va. coal co.

BECKY BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends for 3/4 mi sw to the Fishtrap Lake impoundment of the Levisa Fk., 4 3/4 mi above the Fishtrap Dam. It was named for Becky Justice, mother of John w. Justice, merchant and Ironia pm.

BEDDOW MINE: (See Allegheny)

BEDDOW SIDING: (See Allegheny)

BEECH HOLLOW: Extends for 0.6 mi n to Road Fk. of Pond Creek. Named for a huge beech tree at its mouth that was cut down in the early 1930s. It is now called the Rell Stanley Branch for a resident of some 60 years ago.
BEECH CREEK: Extends for 2.4 mi ene of the Left Fk. of Peter Creek, 1 mi above (s of) Jamboree. It is said to have been named for the many beech trees there.

BEEFHIDE: A scattered Pike-Letcher interco. com. extending for nearly 1 mi along Beefhide Creek, for which it was named. Its residents claim somewhat greater loyalty to Pike Co. since they were served by the Lionilli PO, and access to Pikeville has been easier than to the Letcher Co. seat at Whitesburg. Though a Beefhide PO was est. on Apr. 17, 1901 with Merdelia Potter, pm, local traditions refer to a settlement at the site long before the C.W. The name has been traced back at least to 1818, when it was mentioned in an old Floyd Co. deed book, and may derive from an early slaughterhouse there or possibly one or more tanning operations maintained by local families. The most commonly heard accounts are of travelers who named the creek for the many slaughtered beves seen hanging in local barns and farmyards.

BEEF CREEK: Heads in Letcher Co. and extends roughly ene for 5½ mi to Shelby Creek at Myra. The following from the Leonard Roberts' archives is one account of its name: "Hunters passing through this area killed a wild bull. They couldn't carry it all so they skinned the bull and climbed a big tree to stretch the hide so the animals couldn't get to it. They needed the skin so they put wood ashes in a pit and put the skin in there with the heavy side out. This made the hair come out. They worked the skin until it got flexible and made clothing, tents, etc. from it. Some other hunters come through and
saw the hide in the tree and said that the creek would be known as Beefhide because of the big beef hide." (See Beefhide)

**BEEFHIDE PO:** (See Beatrice, Myra)

**BELCHER:** A growing vil., with an active po, centered at the jct. of US 460 and Ky 80, where Ferrell Creek joins the Russell Fk., 2½ mi nnw of Elkhorn City. Since the very early 19th cent. the com. has been the home of the prominent Belcher family for whom it was named. It has been the center of a major timbering operation dominated by Wm. K. Belcher's sawmill whose products have been shipped by rail from the C&O RR's Belcher Station to n markets. The po was est. on Jan. 3, 1908 in Geo. W. Belcher's store with his son, Elbert S. as the first pm. It most likely replaced George's earlier Ferrell PO (q.v.).

**BELFRY:** A vil. extending for ca 1 mi along US 119 and Pond Creek, 4 mi s of the Tug Fk. at Williamson, WV. In 1913 the Williamson & Pond Creek (N&W) RR opened a passenger stop at this point in its just completed line up the creek to McVeigh and called it Belfry for reasons now unknown. Shortly thereafter, the Semet-Solvay Co., a Belgian firm, opened a coal mine nearby with a camp for its workers called Toland. A little later a tract of land across the creek from the stop was laid off for a town and given the Belfry name. A po est here on Feb. 26, 1921 was called Ep for James Epperson ("Ep") Runyon (1868-1942), a local sawmill operator (and later Pike Co. Court Clerk) who was a friend of some of the Semet-Solvay officials. In 1926
the po assumed the **Belfry** name. Though the new highway wiped out much of the town, it is still the trade and service center for much of the **Pond Creek** area with a po, branch ct. hse., the county's largest several high sch., and other businesses.

**BELFRY HOLLOW:** (See **Peg Branch of Pond Creek**)

**BELLSFORD BRANCH OF TUG FORK:** (See **Julius Branch of Tug Fork**)

**BENTBRANCH:** A po est as **Bent Branch** on Sept. 28, 1866 with Absalom Hart, pm. It became **Bentbranch** in 1894 and was disc. in July 1905. It was at the mouth of the branch for which it was named, in the vic. of the present **Meta** rural po.

**BENT BRANCH OF BIG CREEK:** Heads ½ mi from the Martin Co. line and extends 2½ mi e to Big Creek, 2 mi above Tug Fk. Its w half (above Millstone Br.) was identified as **Long Branch** on an early 20th cent. top. map. It is said to have been named for its being "so crooked."

**BENT BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK:** Heads in the w flank of Bent Mt. which was named for it and extends for 3½ mi wsw to Johns Creek at Meta. US 119 follows this stream from Meta to the mt. First called **Bend Branch** for the horseshoe bend made by Johns Creek where it is joined by the branch, the name was corrupted over time to **Bent**.

**BENT MOUNTAIN:** (See **Bent Branch of Johns Creek**)


BEVINS BRANCH OF BIG CREEK: Extends 2/3 mi w to Big Creek (of Tug Fk.), just above and opp. the mouth of Rockhouse Fk. and 1 mi s of the old Conder PO. Probably named for the family of Geo. Bevins who, in the 1830s, lived at the mouth of Rockhouse and owned a large acreage in that vic. 1

BEVINS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Heads about 250 yards from the Floyd Co. line and extends for over 3/4 mi ne to Johns Creek, 1/2 mi above the mouth of Brushy Fk., at the old Thomas PO. It was named for the Rev. Montraville Bevins (1847-1923) who had inherited much of his pioneer grandfather, Robert Lesley’s lower Johns Creek land. This branch may also at one time have been called Stone Coal Branch. 1

BEVINS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for 3 mi w to Johns Creek, 3 mi above (se of) Meta. It may have been named for the family of Thomas Bevins (1788-1847) and his second wife, Lydia (nee Ratliff), or specifically for their son, Wm. Robinson Bevins, who was born there in 1836. The upper half of the stream is identified as Scott Branch on a 1915 top. map.

BEVINS FORK OF LOWER POMPEY CREEK: Identified simply as Left Fork on a 1915 top. map, this 3/4 mi long stream which joins the creek from the w, over a mi from the Levisa Fk., now bears the name of a local family, perhaps that of Preston Bevins.
BEVINS SCHOOL: A consolidated ele. sch. in the Pike Co. system, at Sidney on Big Creek, just above and opp. the mouth of Road Fk. The children of Thomas Bevins and his first wife, Elizabeth Porter Bevins, were born in the vic. between 1808 and 1821.

BIG BRANCH: PO and C&O RR sta. at the mouth of Bowling Fk. of Marrowbone Creek, midway between Hellier and Lookout, that served the nearly Henry Clay coal camp during its waning years. On Apr. 22, 1936 Elmer Childers est the po, to be called Flatwoods, about 1 mi up the fork. Unacceptable, this name was replaced by Big Branch presumably for the sta. already located at the mouth of Bowling. In 1945 the po was moved to the vic. of the sta.where it closed in 1955.

BIG BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extending w about 4 mi from near the Martin Co. line to Brushy Fk., 2 mi from Johns Creek, it was probably named for its being Brushy's longest trib.

BIG BRANCH OF CALLOWAY BRANCH (of Right Fork of Peter Creek): Extends s for 0.4 mi to Calloway Br., 1 mi up from Right Fk. Named for its being the larger of Calloway's 2 branches. (The other is Poor Branch.)

BIG BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): Heads 500 yards from the Letcher Co. line in sw Pike Co. and extends 1½ mi nne to Right Fk., above the Speight PO. It was named for its fullness in high tide.

BIG CREEK: Extends about 9½ mi e to Levisa Fk. midway between the sites of the old Nigh and Biggs PO's. Named for its size.
BIG CREEK: (See Bones Branch of Left Fork)

BIG CREEK: One of the lower trib. of the upper Tug Fk, it heads at its forks in the w flank of Coburn Mt., above the Canada PO, and extends nw, then n for 14 mi to join the Tug at the Pike-Martin Co. line, opp. Nolan, WV. It may not have been named for its length but, more likely, for the volume of flow at its mouth. This name may have been applied as early as 1787 according to a deposition of John Ratliff of Tazewell Co., Va., an early Pike Co. hunter.

BIG GROUNDHOG BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for ½ mi ne to Johns Creek, nearly 4 mi above Meta, and named for the animals once hunted there for food and sport.

BIGGS PO: In Oct. 1945, when Pearl Hunt was pm, the po of Nigh (q.v.) was moved 1 mi up the Levisa (and old US 460, now Ky. 1499) and renamed Biggs for an official (George?) of the H.E. Harmon Coal Co. which then had a mine on nearby Big Creek. In 1946 June Childers moved the office some 2 mi above the mouth of Big Creek. When the US Army Corps of Engineers relocated area residents for the Fishtrap Dam impoundment, the po was again moved, about 1 mi up Hunts Br. of Levisa (and Ky 194) where it ceased operation in 1976.

BIG LICK GAP: A gap in Pine Mt., on the Va. line, 1.3 mi e of Shelby Gap PO. Named for a large rock there where deer would come to lick.
(THE) BIG SANDY RIVER: The principal waterway of ne Ky which, with its 2 main feeder forks, the Levisa and the Tug, drains all of 5 (including Pike) and parts of 3 Ky. counties before it joins the Ohio R. at Catlettsburg. The Levisa Fk. heads near Grundy, Va. and extends 140 mi to join the Tug Fk. at Louisa, Ky. At Millard, 7 mi above Pikeville, it is joined from the se by the 40 mi long Russell Fk. which heads in Buchanan Co., Va. While the Big Sandy River name, since 1975, has been limited in official US Governmental usage to the 24 mi long stream from Louisa to the Ohio, it has long been applied locally to the entire 150 mi or so stretch from the head of Russell Fk. to the Ohio. The origin of the river's name continues to elude historians. Conclusive evidence is lacking for any of the several possible derivations. It could as easily have been derived from the river's color in high tide/ from the prevalence of sand bars in parts of its bed, as from the brothers George or Sir Edwin Sandys who figured prominently in the early history of the Jamestown, Va. colony. The Shawnee Indians are said to have called the stream the Mich-e-cho-be-ke-sepe (either Big Medicine River or River of Great Mystery) and, at times, also Methotoosepe (River of Many Buffalo). The first recorded use of Big Sandy River was in 1699 in a letter from the Earl of Bellomont, then Gov. of New York. For many years thereafter, the stream was referred to, variously, as The Sandy River, the Great Sandy River, and even the Great Sandy Creek.

BIG SHOAL: A sta. and po on the sw side of the Levisa Fk, on the C&O RR, just below the mouth of Big Shoal Creek, for which it was named, and directly across from Coal Run Village. The stream, which extends for 1½ mi n, was probably named for a shoal in the Levisa in that vic. The
po, est. on July 9, 1919 with Alpha Polley, pm, was disc. in May 1938, and re-est. on June 10, 1943. It closed for good in July 1946.

BIG SHOAL CREEK: (See Big Shoal)

BIG SPRING BRANCH OF BLUE SPRING BRANCH (of Blackberry Creek): (See Blue Spring Branch)

BILL ALLEN HOLLOW: (See Allen Branch of Left Fork)

BILL LAYNE BOTTOM: (See Dark Bottom)

BILLY BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends for 1.2 mi ese to Brushy Fk., some 4½ mi above its mouth. It is believed to have been named for Wm. (Billy) Lowe, a big landowner in that section. Billy Lowe Branch, 3½ mi above, was also named for him.

BILLY COMPTON BRANCH OF ISLAND CREEK: Extends for 1.4 mi ne to the Road Br. of Island Creek, just s of the old Pigeon PO. It was named for Billy Compton in 1852, it is said, because he donated the land to a poor family. It has probably retained this name to distinguish it from another Compton Branch of Island Creek, 1½ mi below.

BILLY DOTSON BRANCH OF PETER CREEK: Extends for 0.8 mi ne to Peter Creek just below Board Tree. It was first called Robinet Branch for Nathan Robinet who had settled there in the 1830s. By 1900 it was known as Perry Daniels Hollow for its then owner who died in early 1919 of
injuries received in a mining accident. After Daniels' widow, Vicy, married Melvin Duckworth, it became Duckworth Hollow. From the Duckworths Billy Dotson acquired the hollow which has since borne his name.

BILLY LOWE BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Two mi long, it joins Brushy Fk. from the se, 2½ mi below the old Heenan PO. Given as Lowe Branch on a 1915 top. map, it was named for Wm. (Billy) Lowe, a resident, who owned most of the land there in the early 20th cent.

BILL SIDING: (See Argo)

BILL WILLIAMS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: (See Varney Branch of Johns Creek)

BINGHAM FORK OF ABNERS FORK (of Ferrell Creek): This name may have been applied to the 0.7 mi long right hand fork of Abners Fk., 1 mi above Ferrell Creek. It was named for E.B. Bingham (ne 1865), a ca. 1900 resident and landowner.

BISCUIT: An extinct po est on Apr. 5, 1923 by Robert Newsom in his store near the head of Robinson Creek, ½ mi above the (Phena) Newsom Br., and 1½ mi above the older Damron PO which it superceded. Since Robert's family name was unacceptable to postal authorities, he submitted a list of what he considered unique names and one of these, Biscuit, was adopted. Why Biscuit is not known. Acc. to trad., the first pm and his family were considering a name while passing the biscuits around at breakfast when someone suggested naming the office Biscuit. This went on the list. The po closed in Oct. 1947.
BLACKBERRY: PO on Blackberry Creek for which it was named. It was est. on Nov. 28, 1890 with Anderson Hatfield, pm, and was disc. in Nov. 1896. If Anderson Hatfield was "Preacher Anse", local magistrate and Baptist minister who trad. indicates presided at the infamous "pig trial" that featured in the early history of the Hatfield-McCoy troubles, this po would probably have been near his home at the mouth of Hatfield Br., 2½ mi above Tug Fk. (See Ransom, Tug PO)

BLACKBERRY CREEK: About 5½ mi long, it extends nne to the Tug Fk., 1 mi above McCarr. It was named for the profusion of blackberry patches found there by the first settlers.

BLACKBERRY FORK OF POND CREEK: Heads in the w flank of Blackberry Mt. and extends for 5½ mi nw to Pond Creek at Toler. It was named for the blackberry patches along its banks.

BLACKBERRY MOUNTAIN: The local name for the 1900 ft. elevation between Blackberry Creek and Blackberry Fk. of Pond.

BLACKBURN BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): (See Blackmans Branch of Left Fork)

BLACKBURN HOLLOW: Extends for 2/3 mi ne to Road Fk. of Pond Creek. Part of the old road betw. Williamson and Pikeville followed this hollow, giving the main stream, Road Fork, its name. The hollow, sometimes called Bob Blackburn Hollow, is said to have been named for Robert (Bob) Blackburn (1877-1968), a resident.
BLACK GEM: Several homes on both sides of lower Pond Creek, 2 mi from the Tug Fk. is what remains of a small coal camp est ca. 1912 by the Black Gem Coal Co. for its miners. Locally this name still applies to the vic. The company's name aptly designated its product.

BLACKMAN'S BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): Extends 1.3 mi due w to Left Fk., just below (n of) the last site of the Etty PO. Inexplicably given as Blackburn Branch on govt. maps, it was named for a 19th cent. family that did not stay there long and about whom nothing is known.

BLAIRTOWN: Com. on the ne bottom of the Levisa Fk., along US 23/460, 2 mi from the Floyd Co. line. Named for the Rev. Whetzel Blair (1857-1948), pop. area preacher and resident, and the son of Wm. J. Blair, Pike Co's. Blair family progenitor. This community has also been known as the Mullins Addition for the local school on a site owned by the heirs of Noah B. Mullins (1863-1947), for whom it was named. From Apr. 1888 to Aug. 1889 the local po was called Jake, possibly for one of the Jacob Weddingtons of that area.

BLANKENSHIP BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Heads ½ mi from the Floyd Co. line and extends 0.7 mi e to Johns Creek, ½ mi below (n of) of the McCombs PO. Named for Alex Blankenship, a ca. 1900 resident-owner.
BLAZE BRANCH OF SHELBY CREEK: Extends for 2.1 mi ne to Shelby Creek, 1 mi s of the Dorton PO. Two possible explanations: "In the early days, people would mark the path they traveled by blazing trees, and this branch was a straight blaze (from Pound Gap) to Beefhide (nearly two mi w)." "When the sun sets in the west, it seems to set the entire hollow into blazes of red color. The setting sun thus gave Blaze Branch its name."

BLUE HEAD BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Heads just n of Skegg Gap in Cumberland Mt. (on the Va. line) and extends roughly nw for 1.8 mi to Elkhorn Creek, 1 mi above (sw of) the Elkhorn City limits. It is said to have been named for the bluish hue of the mt. as seen from the creek. Blue Head Rock is a silica rock on the hill w of the branch.

BLUE HEAD ROCK: (See Blue Head Branch of Elkhorn Creek)

BLUE SPRING BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY CREEK: Extends nw and n for 2 mi to Blackberry Creek just above the consolidated Blackberry Sch, 1 mi above (s of) the Ransom PO. A 1.2 mi long branch, Little Blue Spring (given as Big Spring Branch on old maps) joins it just behind the sch. These streams and the Blue Spring Church nr. the po were named for a spring close to the sch.

BLUE SPRING CHURCH: (See Blue Spring Branch of Blackberry Creek)
BOARD TREE: A hamlet on Ky 194 and Peter Creek, at the mouth of Board Tree Hollow, 3 mi up from Tug Fk. James David Charles, a carpenter, once said that the best trees for building purposes to be found anywhere were located in this hollow. The trees produced logs that were straight, tall, and perfectly grained; near perfect boards could be rived by driving a wedge the length of the log. People began to refer to the place where these trees grew as "the hollow with the board trees" and eventually the hollow became simply Board Tree. Somewhere in this vic. was a po inexplicably called Dick which operated from May 1, 1886 through Aug. 1887. Freadrick Mounts was its only pm.

BOARDTREE BRANCH OF PAW PAW CREEK: Extends for ½ mi se to Paw Paw Creek, on the Va. line, ½ mi above the present Paw Paw PO. Mulberry trees dammed the mouth of this stream and timber was logged and floated out of here on Knox Creek and Tug Fk. to Louisa, and later to the Ritter sawmill at the mouth of Paw Paw.

BOARD TREE BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): A s bank hol. just e of the Speight PO where oak trees were once cut for board lumber for local roof shingles and fence slats.

BOARD TREE HOLLOW: (See Board Tree)

BOB BLACKBURN HOLLOW: (See Blackburn Hollow)
BOB GAP: A gap through Cumberland Mt., on the Ky-Va. line, 1 mi se of the old Hylton PO. It is said that someone killed a bobcat there.

BOBS BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): Extends for 1 mi se to Right Fk. at the Speight PO. It was named for Robert (Bob) Johnson, son of pioneer area settler Wm. Johnson, Sr.

BOBS FORK OF TUG FORK: (See Slaters Branch of Tug Fork)

BOLDMAN: A po and C&O RR sta. in the Levisa Fk. bottom, just above the mouth of Hurricane Creek at the Floyd Co. line. It was on or near the site of the pioneer Damron's Fort, named for Lazarus Damron, Rev. War vet. and Indian scout whose son, Richard was an early Pike Co. surveyor. This vic., on both sides of the co. line, was known as Industry just before the Civil War and may have been served by a p.o. called Coal Grove. Coal was being mined here as early as 1855. The Boldman PO, est. on Sept. 21, 1909 with Isaac N. Porter, pm, may have been named for a Thos. J. Boldman, who is said to have owned a local lumbermill, ca. 1900. The po closed in July 1955.

BONE'S BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends 1½ mi sw to Left Fk., ca. 0.4 mi above downtown Phelps. First called Big Creek, it was renamed for Daniel "Bone" Wolford (1828-1906) after he had built his home near its head. Tall and lanky Daniel, son of the area's pioneer John Wolford, Sr., earned the nickname "Boney" or "Bone."
BOOKER BRANCH OF BEEFHIDE CREEK: Extends nw along the Letcher Co. line for 1 mi. It was named for pioneer Wm. Booker Mullins who lived at the mouth of nearby Brushy Fk. of Beefhide and owned some 3000 acres at the head of Beefhide, in both counties.

BOOKER FORK OF CANEY CREEK: Extends for 2½ mi roughly n to Caney Creek, at a pt. 2½ mi s of Caney's confluence with Shelby Creek. It was named for Booker Elkins.

BOOKER HOLLOW: Extends s for less than ½ mi to Long Fk. of Shelby Creek, just above (s of) the Geo. F. Johnson Ele. Sch. and 2 mi wsw to Virgie. It may have been named for Booker Wright.

BOONE MT.: (See Boone's Gap)

BOONE'S GAP: Through Boone Mt., on the Letcher Co. line, at the head of Rocky Br. of Poor Fk. (of the Left Fk. of Long Fk. of Shelby Creek), above the old Etty PO. Acc. to local legend, Daniel Boone's initials were found carved on a rock in the vic; and on a nearby tree he allegedly carved "Bone killed a bar" (sic).

BORDERLAND HOLLOW: The name applied to what has been aptly identified on published maps as Frog Pond Branch, a ¾ mi long Tug Fk. trib. opp. Borderland, WVa. It was named for the Borderland Coal Co. which had a tipple at its mouth.
BOWENS ROCK: About 1/2 mi below Elkhorn City this large rock juts out over the e bank of Russell Fk., some 15 ft. above the water line at normal tide. The story is told of a pioneer hunter named Bowen (whose given name is unknown) who, being pursued by Indians from the nearby Breaks, arrived at the rock with which he was apparently familiar. Recalling an airspace or cave-like opening in the rock at the water line, he jumped and swam to the airspace where he hid till his pursuers left.

BOWLING FORK OF MARROWBONE CREEK: Heads at the ne edge of The Flatwoods and extends ne, then e, for nearly 3 mi to Marrowbone Creek at the site of the old Big Branch PO. Named for the local family of NC-born Henry Clay Bowling (or Boling) (1826-1904). It was earlier known as Sycamore Fork.

BOX FORK OF ROBINSON CREEK: Extends for 1 mi nw to become one of the head forks of (Little) Robinson Creek, 0.7 mi from the Floyd Co. line. Area residents have no idea why it was so named at least by 1850. I wonder if it could have been named for Andrew Box, a free colored man who may have lived on Little Robinson Creek in the late 1830s.

BRANHAM: A po in operation from July 29, 1891 to July 1895 at some as yet undetermined site on Caney Creek. Since the proposed name Caney was already in use for a po in Morgan Co., it was given the name of its only pm, Alfred Branham, or his family, descendants of early Caney Creek settler David Branham.
BRANHAM BRANCH OF CANEY CREEK: Extends for 3/4 mi ne to Caney Creek, 1 mi above its confluence with Shelby Creek. It was named for the family of David Branham, Jr. (1779-1849), the progenitor of the Caney Creek Branhams, who had settled in that vic. before 1820.

BRANHAM HEIGHTS: A residential subdiv., 1/2 mi up Shelby Creek, dev. by and named for the late Lawrence Branham. On this site, earlier, was Lake Helen, a man-made pond named for Helen Auxier, whose husband, Andrew then owned it.

BRATTON HOLLOW: (See Bartley Hollow)

BRECKINRIDGE PO: (See Meta)

BREWER BRANCH OF PETER CREEK: (See Daugherty Br. of Peter Creek)

BROAD BOTTOM: A hamlet served by a branch of the Pikeville PO. Slightly over 1 mi e of the Floyd Co. line, it was named for its site in a level area across the Levisa Fk. from US 23/460. The po was est. on Jan. 26, 1924 with Henry H. Funk, pm. An earlier attempt to open the po (in Aug. 1929) had been unsuccessful.

BROWN BRANCH OF DIX FORK (of Big Creek): Extends for 0.6 mi ne to Dix Fk., 1 1/2 mi above Big Creek. It was named for a local family, perhaps that of Smith and Harriet Brown.
BRUNTY FORK OF BIG CREEK: Extends for 0.7 mi ssw to Big Creek, just above the Canada PO. It was named for a local family, perhaps that of Willie M. Brunty (ne ca 1880). It is now also locally known as Pipeyard Hollow for the Columbia Gas Transmission Corp. gas pipes stored at its mouth.

BRUSHY FORK CHURCH: (see Apple Orchard Church of Regular Baptists)

BRUSHY FORK OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends roughly nw from the head of its Left Fork, just w of Bent Mt., to Johns Creek at Thomas, on the Floyd Co. line. Its 7 mi long Right Fork, heading just n of Ford Mt., joins the Left Fk. 11 mi above Johns Creek. Acc. to trad., the scrub vegetation along its banks was so thick early travelers could hardly get through.

BRUSHY FORK OF MARROWBONE CREEK: Extends for 1½ mi sw, then s to Marrowbone Creek at Hellier. It was probably aptly named. Locally known as Edgewater Hollow for the local Edgewater or Coaldale Mine and camp, 0.6 mi up the fork. The upper end of the fork has been called Bartley Hollow for local descendants of Doc Bartley.

BRUSHY MOUNTAIN: (See Sycamore Mountain)

BUCKFIELD SCHOOL: A disc. 1 rm. sch. just e of the C&O RR tracks and across Shelby Creek from Collins. It is said to have been named for its site in a swampy field once favored by deer. The site is now occupied by the Buckfield Free Will Bapt. Chu.
BUCKHORN BRANCH OF ROAD FORK (of Pond Creek): Extends for 0.6 mi sse to Road Fk., just below the Forest Hills PO, 1½ mi from Pond Creek. A long time ago, it is said, someone found a large deer horn there.

BUCKLEY CREEK: Extends for 2 mi wsw to the Levisa Fk., across from the old Pikeville Airport and 1½ mi above Coal Run Village. It was named for Va.-born Wilburn W. Buckley who settled there in the 1850s.

BUCK TACKETT BRANCH OF LONG FORK (of Shelby Creek): Extends for 0.7 mi n to Long Fk., ½ mi sw of the Hartley PO. It was probably named for Wm. "Buck" Tackett (1809-1894), son of Long Fork pioneer Wm. "Preacher Billy" Tackett.

BUFFALO CREEK: Heads in the nw part of Pike Co. and extends for about 12 mi nnw to Johns Creek, at the old German PO at the e edge of Dewey Lake, in Floyd Co. It flows through Pike Co. for a little less than half its distance. Acc. to a Leslie family trad., it was named for a big bull bison that some pioneer Harmons had spotted on its banks and pursued through much of ne Floyd Co. until it was killed near Prestonsburg.

BUFFALO ROUNDFUP KNOB: An elevation between the head of Rob Fk. of Caney Creek and the head of Greasy Creek, 2 air mi ne of the old Stewart PO. It is said to have been a gathering place for buffalo on their w migrations.
BULL GAP: A gap in the mt. at the head of Ams Br. of Left Fk. (of Long Fk. of Shelby Creek) where someone is said to have found his lost bull.

BURGETT BRANCH OF BIG CREEK: Extends for 1 mi nw to Big Creek, about 1 mi e of the Rural PO. It was probably named for the family of John Burgett which was living there at least by the 1830s.

BURKE BRANCH OF SHELBY CREEK: Extends for 1.8 mi se to Shelby Creek across from Myra Sta. and 1½ mi below (nw of) Myra PO. It is said to have been so named after 1871 when Moses Burke purchased from John Mullins land on what had earlier been called Pelphreys Branch. On most published maps the name is spelled Burk which seems to have been the early spelling of the family's name.

BURNING FORK OF RACCOON CREEK: Heads just w of Stratton Knob, 1½ mi e of the Pikeville city limits, and extends for 4½ mi n to Raccoon Creek. Acc. to local trad., it was named for a long burning coal bank somewhere along its course. A coal bank, says Faye H. Burke, local historian, is "a small mine where families dug coal for household use."

BURNS: An extinct po on the e side of Shelby Creek, probably just above (sw of) the mouth of Little Creek. When several names proposed for it (Call for area saw and grist mill owner W.P. Call, Snyder, Keath, Damron, and Fox) were found unacceptable, it was est at Burns on Nov. 11, 1896 with Wm. B. Mitchell, pm. It closed in Nov. 1898. One may wonder if it could have been named for Judge John M. Burns of the 16th Judicial Circuit Ct., one of a famed e Ky. family of attys. and legislators.
BURNWELL: Coal town with active po on Ky. 292 and Tug Fk., 3 mi above Aflex. Acc. to some, this was first called Stringtown but was renamed, when the po was est on Nov. 16, 1949, for the Burnwell Coal & Coke Company's local mines which had opened just before WW I. The company's name is presumed to aptly describe the nature of its product. By the US Corps of Eng. and on most contemporary published maps, however, Stringtown and Burnwell are considered separate communities ½ mi apart. The Stringtown name more accurately has been applied to the homes strung out along Lower Stringtown Hollow while Burnwell refers to the com. along Tug Fk. and Ky. 292."

BURRIS PO: (See Turkey Creek PO)

BUSKIRK: Com. less than 1 mi below the McCarr PO, directly across Tug Fk. from Matewan, WV. It was named for the local proprietor, Robt. W. Buskirk who had acquired the land from its earlier Hatfield owners. It is believed to be the site of the old Hatfield PO that was est in Sept. 1876 with McGinnis Hatfield, pm. In 1884 Elliott Rutherford moved the po across the Tug, probably to the site of the present Blackberry City, WV, where it became the po of Sidney."

BUZZARD ROOST HOLLOW: Aptly named, it extends for nearly 1 mi nne to Tug Fk., 3/4 mi above (s of) Aflex."

CABIN AWL BRANCH OF BENT BRANCH (of Johnn Creek): (See Cabin Knoll Br. of Bent Branch)
CABIN BRANCH: A C&O RR siding on the w side of the Levisa Fk., 0.3 mi above Wagner Sta. (Mossy Bottom), directly across the Levisa from the present Weddington Plaza Shopping Center. It was named for the Cabin Branch Coal Co. which opened its mine and camp in the vic. in 1907. The siding served several area coal operations over the next 20+ years.

CABIN FORK OF DORTON CREEK: One mi long, it joins Dorton Creek ½ mi above the latter's confluence with Shelby Creek at Dorton. The following is an account collected for Prof. Leonard Roberts by Johnny Vanover, one of his students: "There once was a man who lived with his family at Dorton Creek. One day the man was stricken with smallpox, and to prevent his family from getting the dreaded disease, he left them and went to the head of another hollow. There he built a small cabin and stayed the duration of his illness. The only time that anyone came near him was when someone brought him a remedy or food and left it on the outside of his door. Unbelievably he survived the smallpox and went back home to his family. Ever after that the hollow where he built his crude little cabin was known as Cabin Fork."

CABIN KNOLL BRANCH OF BENT BRANCH (of Johns Creek): Extends for 1.3 mi s to Bent Br., 1 mi above Meta PO. The name was corrupted from Cabin Awl for the tool used for piercing holes in logs to erect local cabins."
CALAMUS HOLLOW: (Kael/a/mas) A hol. less than ½ mi up Pettys Fk. of Left Fk. (of Long Fk. of Shelby Creek). It was named by William Johnson, Jr. for a patch of calamus there.

CALDONA KINNEY BRANCH OF ROBINSON CREEK: (See Kinney Branch of Robinson Creek)

CALLAHAN BRANCH OF MEATHOUSE FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends s for 1½ mi to Meathouse Fk., less than 1 mi above Johns Creek. It was probably named for Callahan Smith (1832-1903), son of Meathouse Fk. pioneers Isaac and Eliz. Smith.

CALLOWAY BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Peter Creek): Heads just s of Calloway Gap and extends for 2.2 mi s, then e to Right Fk., 1 mi below (n of) the old Coleman PO. It is generally believed to have been named before 1851 for a Mr. Calloway (first name unknown) who lived there for a time. It is not known if this was John G. Calloway who is mentioned in the 1830 Pike Co. Census. The Gap was probably named for the branch.

CALLOWAY GAP: (See Calloway Branch of Right Fork)

CAMP BRANCH OF PEYTONS BRANCH (of Levisa Fork): (See Peytons Branch of Levisa Fork)
CANADA: Hamlet with active po on US 119, at the mouth of Pigeonroost Br., one of the head forks of Big Creek. It was named for one or more local families of Canada or Kennedy. The po was est on May 3, 1876 with Lewis Runyon, pm.

CANE BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends s for almost 1 mi to Elkhorn Creek, 0.6 mi above the Shelby Gap PO. While local people generally believe it was named for cane weeds growing in the area, one thought it might have referred to a resident, Percy Hill’s wooden cane. In the US Board on Geog. Names approved Cane Branch over Crane Branch, the name that identified the feature on a pre-WW I govt. map.

CANE FORK OF SUGAR CAMP BRANCH (of Robinson Creek): Extends 3/4 mi ese to Sugar Camp Br., 1/3 mi up from Robinson Creek. It was probably named for the sugar cane collected there for the Mays sugar making operation on Sugar Camp.

CANEY BRANCH OF BURNING FORK (of Raccoon Creek): Extends for 0.7 mi e to Burning Fk. at the upper end of the Zebulon com. It was first settled by Wm. Layne and named for a cane break near its mouth.

CANEY CREEK: Heads just nw of The Flatwoods and extends for about 6.2 mi n to Shelby Creek, just e of Penny Sta. The new US 23 follows its entire route. It is said to have been named for the many early sugar cane mills operating on its banks.
CANEY CREEK CHURCH: An Old Reg'l. Bap. Chu. named for its site ½ mi up Caney Creek from Shelby Creek. It was org. in Aug. 1906 by 6 members of the Enterprise Chu on Indian Creek.

CANEY STATION: (See Esco)

CANTRELL GAP: A gap in Pine Mt. on the Ky-Va. line, about 1½ mi s of the Hylton PO on Elkhorn Creek. It was named for an ante-bellum local family, probably that of Caleb Cantril or Abraham Cantrill.

CARD CREEK: Extends from its head forks at the Upper Card Creek Sch. roughly n for about 2½ mi to the Levisa Fk. at the Mouthcard PO. Though of unknown origin, this name may have been applied as early as 1789, acc. to an 1817 deposition of Floyd Co. pioneer Harry Stratton.

CARMEN PO: (See Venters)

CARPENTERS BRANCH OF POND CREEK: (See Meetinghouse Branch of Pond Creek)

CARTER BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for 3/4 mi s to Right Fk., 2 mi above (sw of) downtown Phelps. It was named for Henry Smith Carter, a mid 19 cent. resident.
CASTLE (or CASSELL) FORK OF MARROWBONE CREEK: A 19th and early 20th cent. name for the upper section of Marrowbone Creek, the 3½ mi stretch above Hellier that heads in the e flank of The Flatwoods. It is said to have been named for James Castle, its mid 19th cent. owner. The Cassell spelling is given in early 20 cent. coal mine company records and Geological Survey reports and has been traced back to an H.W. Cassell who acquired land in that area in the 1840s.

CEDAR CREEK: Extends e for 1½ mi to the Levisa Fk at the lower end of Pikeville. Cedar trees noted by army officers during the CW gave it its name and led to the est. of one of the area's earliest saw mills.

CEDAR PO: (See Regina)

CEDARVILLE: (See Beaver Bottom)

CHAFFIN BRANCH OF BIG CREEK: Extends for 1.3 mi w to Big Creek 3 mi above Tug Fk. It was named for a local family, probably descendants of pioneer Christopher Chaffin.

CHANKEY BOTTOM: (See Rocky Road)

CHAPMAN HOLLOW: Extends for ½ mi sw to Coburn Br. of Big Creek, at the w flank of Coburn Mt., 1 mi above (e of) the Canada PO. It was named for local families, perhaps the descendants of Thos. Chapman who acquired land on Big Creek in the late 1840s.
CHILDERS HOLLOW: Extends for 0.7 miles to Adams Br. of Elkhorn Creek, 1 mile above the creek. It was named for Love Childers, a resident.

CHILDERS PO: (See Hellier)

CHLOE: PO from Mar. 17, 1932 to May 31, 1933 with Mary C. Daniels, its only pm. It was probably at the mouth of Right Fk. of Upper Chloe Creek, 3½ mi from the Levisa Fk.

CHLOE CREEK: (See Lower Chloe Creek)

CHLOE CREEK CHURCH: An Old Reg. Bap. Chu. est in 1915 and named for its site at the mouth of Road Fk. of Upper Chloe Creek, 2 mi n of the Levisa Fk.

CHLOE GAP: The gap through which Ky 1460 passes betw. the head of Lower Chloe Creek and the head of Road Fk. of Upper Chloe Creek. Lower and Upper Chloe are 2 separate and appropriately differentiated streams joining the Levisa Fk., some 8½ mi apart. Prof. Leonard Roberts once collected (from a source not identified in his notes) this apparently fanciful acct. of the naming of the Gap and the streams: "Back in the days when pack peddlars were prevalent in this area, one happened to be coming through Chloe when his horse took sick and died. It happened in the area of the present Chloe Gap. The name of the horse was 'Chloe' and its front feet was pointing toward upper Chloe and its hind feet toward lower Chloe." (q.v. Lower Chloe Creek)
CHURCH BR. OF PETER CREEK: Extends for 0.7 mi n, then w to Peter Creek, 1 mi below (n of) Board Tree. It was named for Joel (Joe) Church who lived on it for a short time in the 1830s.

CHURCHHOUSE HOLLOW: Extends for nearly 1 mi w to Pond Creek at the n end of Toler. It was named for the defunct Pilgrim Holiness Chu. near its mouth.

CLARKS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: (See River Branch of Johns Creek)

CLEVINGER'S BRANCH OF STONECOAL CREEK: Extends s for 3/4 mi to Stonecoal Creek, 2½ mi from the Levisa Fk. It may have been named for Thos. Clevinger who acquired land on it in the late 1850s, or for his Va-born father, Russell, another Stonecoal landowner. Lee Clevinger's early 20th cent. store gave rise to the apparent settlement of Clevinger's Store shown on a pre WWI top. map.

CLEVINGERS STORE: See Clevinger's Branch of Stonecoal Creek

CLINTWOOD PO: (See Virgie)

COAL BRANCH OF BOWLING FORK (of Marrowbone Creek): One of the head forks of Bowling Fk., it extends n for 0.7 mi. It was named for a coal bank in the #2 Elkhorn Seam there.

COALDALE: (see Edgewater)

COALDALE JUNCTION: (See Edgewater)
COAL FORK BOTTOM OF POOR BOTTOM FORK (of Marrowbone Creek): A short side hollow, ½ mi up Poor Bottom Fk. from Marrowbone Creek at Lookout. It may have been named for a coal deposit on the bank.

COAL GROVE PO: (See Goldman)

COAL HOLLOW: Within the lower city limits of Pikeville, extending for 0.7 mi to the Lower Bridge over the Levisa Fk. before the diversion of that stream. It was named for the large deposit of coal there.

COAL PIT POINT: A high ridge at the head of Buffalo Creek, near the Floyd Co. line. A ceremonial site on this ridge, acc. to Henry P. Scalf, "exhibited years ago an unusual arrangement of rectangular stones. Ashes and charred bits of wood in large quantities were distributed around the area."

COAL RUN: (Sometimes called Coal Run Village) Now a 6th class inc. city, with an esti. 400 residents, extending for ½ mi betw. US 23/460 and the Levisa Fk., 2 mi below the Pikeville city limits. One of Pikeville's principal lower suburbs, it is the site of a number of retail and service businesses serving the lower end of the county and adjacent Floyd Co. A po est on May 10, 1866, with James Weddington, pm, operated for many years at or near the site of the Coal Run Sta. (on the C&O RR) across the Levisa, at the mouth of Lykens Br., ½ mi above the present city limits. It was disc as an independent po in 1959 and as a Pikeville branch po in Mar. 1974. The po was probably
named for an early coal bank said to have been found in the vic. before
the CW. The city was chartered in 1863. Coal Run Hill is the elevation
on the n side of the highway, just below Ratliff Branch.

COAL RUN HILL: (See Coal Run)

COAL RUN STATION: (See Coal Run)

COBURN BRANCH OF POND CREEK: Heads in the s flank of Coburn Mt. and
extends for 1.8 mi ne, then n to Pond Creek at Huddy. It was probably
named for a Coburn family.

COBURN FORK OF BIG CREEK: Heads on the w flank of Coburn Mt. and
joins extends for 1.8 mi wnw to Pigeonroost Fk. just below the Canada PO
to form Big Creek. Like the mt., it was probably named before 1830
for one or more Coburn families. US 119 roughly follows this stream
up Coburn Mt. and down the lower half of Coburn Br. of Pond Creek to
Huddy.

COBURN MOUNTAIN: An elevation, peaking at about 1720 ft., betw. the
head forks of Big Creek and the middle section of Pond Creek. It was
probably named for one or more area families of Coburn (ca. 1820s) of
whom nothing seems to be known. The name is also borne by two streams,
branches of Big and Pond Creeks, that head in the opposite flanks of
the mt. These names were also spelled Coeburn, Cobourn, and Cobern in
antebellum land records.
COLEMAN: An ext. po at the mouth of Road Fk. of Right Fk. of Peter Creek, 3 mi sw of Phelps. It was est. on Nov. 24, 1884 with Henry S. Carter, pm, and closed in Sept. 1958. It was named for 1 or more Peter Creek descendants of Peter Coleman (1780-1860), an Irish immigrant.

COLLIER ROCK: A rock some 60-70 ft. long on top of a hill just w of the Abel Tackett Fk. of the Long Fk. of Shelby Creek, just within the Floyd-Pike Co. line, and 2 mi w of Hartley PO. It was named either for a man who, before the CW, would lay out on the rock and is now buried in The Flatwoods sect. of the co or for a man who sought refuge in a cave on the rock to avoid CW service.

COLLINS (or COLLINS STATION): The name applied to a C&O RR sta. just w of US 23/119, 3½ mi up Shelby Creek from the Levisa Fk. Though proposed for the local po by Jairus Collins of Goodwill, WVa. in 1920, this name was rejected and the po was est. on July 20, 1920 as Elkseam for the Elkhorn Seam Coal Co. there. Daniel P. Saunders was the 1st pm. The office closed in Aug. 1925 and the Elkseam name apparently retired with it. Collins Station may first have been located some distance below the present site on land owned by Meredith Collins for whom it could have been named.

COLUMBIATOWN: (See Ransom)
COMPTON: An ext po which was to have been called Mars Hill but was named Compton instead. It was est. on Aug. 16, 1880 with John D. Compton, pm, probably at the mouth of Billy Compton Br. of Road Br. of (Left) Island Creek, 1 mi of the future Pigeon PO. It may have been named for Billy Compton or the family of Colbert Compton who had acquired land on Road Br. (then Fk.) in the mid 1830s. The po closed in Feb. 1883.

COMPTON BOTTOM: The bottom along Peter Creek and the lower extent of its Right Fk., in the immediate vic. of Phelps. It was first called Wolford Bottom for its owner, Elijah S. Wolford (1854-1937), local merchant and pm of Wolford, the predecessor of the Phelps PO. After 1924, when the bottom was subdivided into residential and business lots, several related families of Comptons from Falls Mills, Va. moved there and gave it their name.

CONDER PO: Ext po on Ky. 468 and Big Creek, at the mouth of Fraley Br. It was est. on Apr. 7, 1904 and named by its first pm, Geo. M.O. (Dallas) Bevins for his son, Geo. Conder Bevins. It closed in Nov. 1924. The name was inexplicably given as Couder in po records and old top. maps.

COON BRANCH OF TUG FORK: Extends for 1½ mi ne to Tug Fk. by the McCarr PO. It has often been referred to as Allburn Hollow for the Allburn Coal and Coke Co., some of whose employees lived there. Though at least 1 Pike Co. historian has suggested that it was named for an area family (acc. to old records, Jos. Hatfield married 20 year old Araminta
Coon of Tug Fk. in 1868), local people say they know of no such families and assume it was named for the animal. As the Coon name was applied to the branch before the arrival of the Allburn Co., it is unlikely that it was derived from that of the firm's founders, the Koontz Bros. of NYC.

COON CREEK: (See Raccoon Creek)

COUDER: (See Conder)

COW BRANCH OF POND CREEK: Extends for 3/4 mi e to Pond Creek, 0.4 mi above (sw of) Toler. It is said to have been named for cattle that grazed in there.

COWPEN CREEK: Extends for 3 mi sw to the Levisa Fk., across from Mossy Bottom, just below the Weddington Plaza Shopping Center, and 3.7 mi above (e of) of the Floyd Co. line. It was probably named for the Rev. War battle of Cowpens, SC on Jan. 17, 1781. Could there be something to the suggestion once made by a WPA compiler that the name was "a derisive appellation given by traveling men who thought there were too many cow pens there"?

COX HOLLOW: Extends for 0.6 mi e to Russell Fk., across from and 250 yards below the Millard Voc. Sch. It was named for David Cox who had a farm there.
CRAB APPLE HOLLOW: By the Robinson Creek Ele. Sch., some 300 yards up that creek from Shelby Creek. It was named for a big crab apple tree at its mouth. It has recently been referred to as Ison Hollow for the late Elihu K. Ison who lived there.

CRANE BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: (See Cane Branch of Elkhorn Creek)

CRIGGER: An ext. po just below the forks of Dix (Dicks) Fk. of Big Creek, some 3 mi above its confluence. It was est. on Nov. 13, 1890 and named for several local families, including that of its first pm, Harmon Crigger. It has been incorrectly identified on modern published maps as Grigger, which name survives as that of a Dix Fk. hollow just below the po site.

CROW HOLLOW: Adjacent to the Robinson Creek Ele. Sch. and the home of Eliza and Lawrence Newsom, some 300 yards up Robinson Creek. It was named by Mrs. Newsom for the crows there. It was first called Lockhart Cove (Lahk/ord) for a family that may have lived there or owned the site at some past time.

CULLER HOLLOW: Extends n for 3/4 mi to Tug Fk. at Aflex. It is said to have been so named for the homes of Aflex Collieries' colored employees.

CUMBERLAND HIGH SCHOOL: (See Elkhorn City)

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN: (See Pine Mountain)
DAMRON: An ext. po on Robinson Creek, 2 mi w of old US 23 (Ky. 122). In operation from Oct. 31, 1901 through May 1916, it was named for the family of its 1st pm, Leonard T. Damron.

DAMRON BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends for 3/4 mi sw to the Levisa Fk., 1/4 mi below (w of) the mouth of Russell Fk. It may have been named by and for the late Luther Damron (ne 1885), a resident.

DAMRONS BRANCH OF CANEY CREEK: (See Rob Fork of Caney Creek)

DAMRON'S FORT: (See Goldman)

DAMRONTOWN: Unofficially identifies a com. extending 1/4 mi up Ky. 199 (Pond Creek) from the mouth of Mullen Fk. (Tierney Hollow) to the rr crossing 1/3 mi below the McAndrews PO. It is said that a Damron (perhaps a descendant of Wm. M.) subdivided his land and sold the lots for private homes.

DANIELS BRANCH OF TUG FORK: Extends less than 1/4 mi n to Tug Fk., about 1 3/4 air mi ne of Majestic. It was named for Va-born Richard Daniels who had settled there before 1850.

DANIELS BRANCH OF RUSSELL FORK: Extends for 1 1/2 mi w to Russell Fk., 2/3 mi above (s of) Millard Hi.Sch. It was named for a local family.
DARK BOTTOM: On Peter Creek, just above the mouth of Rockhouse Br., 1 mi below (n of) downtown Phelps. It was first called Bill Layne Bottom for pioneer Wm. Layne who had settled his family here in the 1820s. After their cabin burned, the family moved up on the Left Fk. of Peter. "Over the years," acc. to Geraldine Davenport, "a number of trees grew up over most of the bottom. Because the sun did not penetrate the thick foliage of the trees, the shaded area became known as Dark Bottom.... Though many of the trees have since been cleared out, the name remains."  

DAUGHERTY BRANCH OF PETER CREEK: Extends for 0.8 mi e to Peter Creek at Johnsons Bottom, less than 3/4 mi above the Tug Fk. at Freeburn. It was named for a resident, James Daugherty (1884-1919). After his death, people referred to it as Sally Daugherty Hollow for his widow who continued to live there. It was inexplicably identified as Brewer Branch on a 1926 top. map.  

DAVIS BRANCH OF MULLEN FORK (of Pond Creek): Extends for about 1 mi ese to Mullen Fk., 0.2 mi from Pond Creek. It was named for a local family, perhaps that of Wm. Davis who acquired land on Pond Creek in the early 1820s.  

DEADENING FORK OF ROCKHOUSE CREEK: Extends 0.6 mi ne to the head of Rockhouse Creek. It has been suggested that this and several other such named features in the co. were named for the 19th cent. farmers' practice of clearing land by deadening the trees. This involved girding the tree with an axe, or cutting away its bark in a ring around it, effectively killing it.
DEAN BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends slightly over \( \frac{1}{4} \) mi n to Johns Creek, just across from the McCombs PO, and a little over 1 mi e of the Floyd Co. line. Since it is identified as Job Dean's Branch on the mid 19th cent. Burris ms. map, it may have been named for Job (Jobe) Dean, an early landowner in that vic. Area historian Henry P. Scalf, however, thought it was named for his father, John, a NC native and pioneer settler of Johns Creek, who had arrived there in 1808.

DELMER TACKETT HOLLOW: Extends \( \frac{1}{4} \) mi nnw to Long Fk. of Shelby Creek, across from and just above the George F. Johnson Sch. It was named for a late resident, Delmer Tackett.

DEMOCRACY PO: (See Shelby Gap)

DESKIN: An ext. po on Johns Creek, just above the mouth of Meat-(n of) house Fk., and 1 \( \frac{1}{2} \) mi below/the Kimper Sch. It was est. on May 4, 1883 and named for a local family, one of whom, Wm. Deskin, ran the local store before 1900. The po closed in Feb. 1920.

DESKINS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for \( \frac{1}{4} \) mi wsw to Johns Creek, 4 \( \frac{1}{2} \) mi above (se of) Meta. It was named for one or more local families.

DIAL BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY CREEK: Extends for 1.6 mi se to Blackberry Creek, \( \frac{1}{4} \) mi above the Ransom PO. The origin of the name is unknown. While Dials (Diles, Dyles) was the name of several 19th cent. Pike Co. families, local people are not aware of any of them living in this vic. or owning land there.
DIAZ: (Dah/az) A po in operation from Dec. 29, 1915 through May 1917 probably at or near the head of Joes Creek. Ira C. Deskins was its only pm. The derivation of its name remains a mystery. Could it have been corrupted from Dials (Diles, Dyles), the name of several related 19th cent. families? An Absalom Dials is listed in the 1830 Pike Co. Census.

DICK PO: (See Board Tree)

DOC JACKSON BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: (See Jackson Branch of Johns Creek)

DORTON: Vil. with an active po centered at the mouth of Dorton Creek and the jct. of US 23 and Ky 610. The po was est on July 2, 1873 with John Bumgardner, pm, and is said to have been named for Wm. P. Dorton (ca. 1842-1934) who had moved there from Johnson Co. about that time. Yet, acc. to land records, Dorton Creek had been so named by at least the early 1850s.

DORTON CREEK: Heads sw of The Flatwoods and extends for near 3 mi due w to Shelby Creek at Dorton. It was probably named for 1852 for one or more Dorton families who were living in the upper Big Sandy Valley.

DOTSON FORK OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Heads just n of Hylton Knob and just across the mt. from the head of Feds Creek. It extends for 1½ mi n to form one of the 2 head forks of Left Fk. It was named for the family of residents James A. and Mary Jane Dotson.
DOTSONVILLE: (See Ransom)

DOUGLAS: An ext po and C&O RR sta. betw. US 23 and Shelby Creek, less than ½ mi above (s of) the mouth of Robinson Creek. In 1918, to serve the J.B. Elkhorn Coal Co., whose gen. mgr. was E.L. Douglass, a po was applied for to be called Douglas (sic). The name was unacceptable to the postal authorities and the office was est, on July 23, 1920, as Hildason. In May 1925 it was renamed Douglas to conform to the name borne by the com. and sta. The po closed in Sept. 1931. The origin of Hildason remains unknown. The area is now the site of the Douglas Industrial Park, dedicated in Sept. 1977, as well as the recently built multi-use complex consisting of the Carl D. Perkins Apts. (a senior citizens highrise), the Dr. Mary Pauline Fox Parkview Manor (a nursing home), the Douglas Apartments (for low income families), and the Shelby Valley High School.

DRAFFIN: (Draef/an) A C&O RR sta. and active po at the mouth of Pond Creek, on the w bank of Russell Fk., 1½ mi below the Belcher PO and 3½ mi se of Regina. The com. was first called Pond Creek and was served by the Pond PO (1906-1911, 1915-1916) and the Pond Creek Sta. On Mar. 12, 1917 a new po was est. 1½ mi up Pond Creek. The proposed name, Barrett, probably for pm-applicant Wm. W. Barrett, was rejected by the postal authorities since the name was already in use by an office in Ohio Co. Why Draffin was selected is not known. It was probably imported since there have never been any Pike Co. families with that name. In 1919 the po was moved down the creek to its present site. By this time the C&O sta. had also been renamed Draffin.
DRIFT BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for 1½ mi ne to Johns Creek 1 mi below (w of) the Gulnare PO. Before the turn of the century, logs were floated down the creek to this site where they were tied together to form rafts for the journey down the Big Sandy to the Catlettsburg markets. Such a raft was called a drift. Yet, acc. to land records, this name had been applied to that stream as early as 1843. Later in the 19th cent it was known as Martin Scott's Branch for a man who lived at its mouth.3

DRY FORK OF MARROWBONE CREEK: A wet weather stream extending 2.4 mi nne to Marrowbone Creek, just below (e of) Venters.5

DRY FORK OF SHELBY CREEK: A wet weather stream extending 3.3 mi due n to Shelby Creek just above its confluence with the Levisa Fk. at Shelbiana.7

DUCKWORTH HOLLOW: (See Billy Dotson Branch of Peter Creek)

DUNLAP: The name applied to the rr sta. and po (from Nov. 17, 1947 to Feb. 1959) that served the Kentland Elkhorn Coal Co. operations 1½ mi up Big Creek (of Levisa Fk.). The po, in the company's office building at the mouth of Second Fk., was named for Chas. Dunlap, an official of the Berwin1 White Coal Mining Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. (later known as Kentucky Berwind Corp.) Nothing remains, for the declining coal market forced the mines to close in late 1982.8
DUNLEARY: Nothing remains of this coal camp, C&O RR sta., and po (from June 5, 1919 to Mar. 1940) at the mouth of Dunleary Hol., on the w bank of Russell Fk., ½ mi below (nw of) the Elkhorn City limits. It is said to have been named for an official of the Paragon-Elkhorn Collieries, about whom nothing else seems to be known. Dunleary Hollow, extending e for less than 1 mi, was earlier called Little Creek.

DUNLEARY HOLLOW: (See Dunleary)

DUTY'S KNOB: A rock on Pikeville's n city limits, midway betw. the Levisa Fk. and Ferguson Creek. It is said to have been named for a man named Duty who ambushed a Mr. Priest, cut him up with a knife, and left his dead body at a nearby cem. before he made good his escape.

DUTY BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for 2/3 mi e to Left Fk. at Jamboree. /named for Isaac and Pricy Duty who had settled there in the 1850s."

EAST FORK OF BIG SANDY RIVER: (See Tug Fork)

EAST SHELBIANA: (See Jettie)

EDGARTON: This active WVa po, directly across the Tug Fk. from Freeburn, was est on Mar. 9, 1883 in the Johnson Bottom, Pike Co., ½ mi up Peter Creek. Wm. P. Johnson was the first pm. In June 1894 it was relocated in WVa. to serve the town of Delorme. Acc. to local
trad., it was named for an Edgar or Edgars (no one knows who or which). Though it was locally called Edgarstown, no family of Edgars is mentioned in 19th cent. Pike or Logan Co. censuses. Among its Pike Co. pm's were Elijah and David J. Wolford, grandsons of pioneer John Wolford, Sr., who figured prominently in the early history of the Phelps com.

EDGARSTOWN: (See Edgarton)

EDGEWATER: Now extinct, this was one of the earliest and most prosperous of the Marrowbone mining towns. It was also aptly known as Coaldale. It was on Brushy Br. of Marrowbone Creek and Ky. 195, ½ mi of its po at Hellier. It took its name in 1906 from its first owner, the Edgewater Coal and Coke Co. of WV. In 1907 the co. deeded its holdings to the newly est'd. Elkhorn Coal and Coke Co. from whom, in 1916, the mines were acquired by the Semet-Solvay Co. of Ashland, Ky. The latter carried out its operations as the Edgewater Coal Co. until the mines closed during the depression. Coaldale Jct. was the name applied in the 1920s to the sta. on the C&O RR's Marrowbone Subdiv., just below Hellier, from which point a 1.6 mi long spur line was extended to the Edgewater-Coaldale Mines.

EDGEWATER HOLLOW: (See Brushy Fork of Marrowbone Creek)

EDO: (Edo/doh) An ext. po on upper Johns Creek. It was est. on May 10, 1924, with Mrs. Margie Phillips, pm, at some unknown site on the creek above Kimper. A year later it was moved down the creek to a point at
or near the mouth of Shop Br. In 1939 it was moved to a site 100 yards above the mouth of Gabriel Br., probably on the present Ky. 632, 2 mi e of Kimper. As far as we know here it stayed until it closed in Oct. 1951. Recent state highway maps, however, place the po at the mouth of Pond Fk. of Johns Creek, just e of the Edo Chu. The derivation of the Edo name is unknown. Could it have been named for Eda (or Edy) (nee 1842), the wife of area resident, John Phillips?

ELIMER (or ELIMER STATION): Nothing remains at the site of Geo. Johnson's store and a C&O RR sta. at the mouth of Threemile Br. of Shelby Creek, 2½ mi s of the Dorton PO and 3 mi n. of Shelby Gap. The sta. was named for Eli and Myrtle Newsom, once owners of the land.

ELIZA RAY BRANCH OF ROBINSON CREEK: A n side branch of Robinson Creek, ¼ mi w of Ky. 122. It was named for Mrs. John Ray, an area resident.

(THE) ELIZABETH CHURCH of the Old Regular Baptist Church of Jesus Christ: At Fords Branch. It was org. in 1925 and originally occupied a frame structure on land donated by Grant Adkins and his wife Elizabeth (nee Coleman) for whom it was named. A new brick bldg. opened in late 1976.

ELKHORN CITY: A 4th class city of some 1600 residents on Russell Fk. of the Levisa, 2 stream mi from the Va. line and 14 air miles se of Pikeville. The vic. was first settled ca. 1810 by Wm. Ramey from NC and the com. that grew up there was early called Elkhorn, undoubtedly for the creek that joins Russell Fk. just below the city schools. Since Elkhorn was already in use for a po in Taylor Co., the local po, est. on Oct. 16,
1882, with James G. Bentley, pm, was given the name Praise for Camp Praise The Lord, a tent colony that the evangelist, Geo. O. Barnes had set up for a revival the year before. A large banner with the camp’s name hung near its entrance. Yet the com. itself remained Elkhorn, and City was added to it with its dev. as a coal town and the est. of the Elkhorn City Sta. on the C&O RR in 1907. Later the h.s. was named Cumberland. In 1952 local pressure for a uniform name led to the renaming of both the sch. and the po, eff. Sept. 1 of that year.

ELKHORN CITY JUNCTION: A sta. on the C&O RR's Big Sandy line, 0.8 mi in above the Elkhorn City sta., with that city's present limits, where a connection was made with the independent Clinchfield RR.

ELKHORN CITY STATION: (See Elkhorn City)

ELKHORN CREEK: Heads at Dunham, within the n limits of the Letcher Co. city of Jenkins, and extends along the n base of Pine Mt. for 26 mi ene to Russell Fk. at Elkhorn City. For its entire length it parallels the Va. line, less than 2 mi s. Madeline Elswick gave this acct. to Prof. Leonard Roberts in 1970: "Some pioneer hunters shot an elk and left it lying where it had fallen. A few years later (other men) came to this creek. They found the elk’s horns and called the place Elkhorn."

ELKSEAM PO: (see Collins)
ELKINS FORK OF ROCKHOUSE FORK (of Big Creek): Heads 0.3 mi from the Martin Co. line and extends for 3 mi ese to Rockhouse Fk., 1½ mi above Big Creek (of Tug Fk.) It was probably named for the family of Samuel J. Elkins (ne 1846) who lived in the area in the late 19th cent.

ELKMAN STATION: An ext. sta. on the Big Sandy line of the C&O RR, on the w bank of Russell Fk., less than 1 mi above Nelse (Levisa Jct.) It was probably named for the Elkhorn Coleman Coal Co.

ELLIOTTVILLE: An ext po est. on Dec. 13, 1858, with Andrew J. Adkins, pm, and disc. in Aug. 1859. It is unlocated but may have been on Grape-vine Creek where an Andrew Adkins is known to have owned land at that time.

ELLWOOD: A coal camp and siding on the Sandy Val. & Elkhorn (C&O) RR, 1 mi up Shelby Creek from Virgie. It was named by coal co. officials possibly for the Elswicks, area landowners.

ELSWICK: A sta. on the Sandy Val. & Elkhorn (C&O) RR, 1.2 mi above (sw of) Jonancy. It was named for the Elswicks of Shelby Valley.

ELSWICK BRANCH OF SHELBY CREEK: (ehliz/ak) Extends n for 1.7 mi to Shelby Creek at Jonancy. It may have been named for Wm. Elswick, a surveyor.

ENTERPRISE PO: (See Millard)
ENTERPRISE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH: At the mouth of Turkeypen Br. of Indian Creek, 0.4 mi e of the Wales PO. Est. in April 1889 with M.T. Hopkins, moderator, and Alex Johnson, Clerk. The reason for the specific application of this name by Elder Wm. Cook is unknown; a number of independent Bap. churches in e Ky. have been called "Enterprise".

EP PO: (See Belfry)

ESCO: A C&O RR sta. and po (from Nov. 24, 1915 through May 1942) on the w bank of Shelby Creek and the present US 23/119, 3/4 mi below (n of) the mouth of Caney Creek. It served, and was named for, the Elkhorn & Shelby Creek Coal Co. there. The local sta. on the Sandy Valley & Elkhorn (now C&O) RR was early called Caney Siding.

ETTY: On Apr. 27, 1904 James W. Wright moved his Tackitt PO, that served the Long Fk. of Shelby Creek, several mi s to the mouth of Ams Br. of Left Fk. and renamed it for his 22 year old daughter Etty. After several more moves, it eventually came to a site just below the mouth of Ams Br., 8 mi from the mouth of Long Fk. at Virgie, where it closed in June 1986.

EUREKA SPRING: Henry P. Scalf identified this as a mineral spring that is believed to have been flowing for centuries from a crevice in a rock at the mouth of River Br. of Johns Creek, less than 1 mi above the McCombs PO. Some scattered artifacts and evidence of a ceremonial mound in the vic. suggest it was the site of an old Indian camp. The spring is still noted for its healing properties.
FARLEY BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY CREEK: Extends for less than ½ mi sse to Blackberry Creek, 1.6 mi above Tug Fk. It is said to have been named for the late Ransom (Tobe) Farley whose family still owns it. It may earlier have been called *Andy Branch* for another of the pioneer Farleys.

FEDERAL: Ext. coal camp and sta. on the C&O RR, at the mouth of John Moore Br. of Russell Fk., at the edge of Elkhorn City's n limits. It may have been named for the Federal Coal Co. which operated the local mine as early as 1917. Other companies later shipped coal from this sta.

FEDSCREEK: A hamlet with an active po on Ky. 366, just e of its jct. with Ky. 1499, in the sc part of the co. The po was est on Oct. 5, 1921 with Isaac C. Justice, pm, and named for the creek which joins the Levisa Fk. a few hundred yards w of the po. The one word spelling conforms to a long time P.O. Dept. rule.

FEDS CREEK: Extends 4 mi from its head forks above the old Steele PO site sw and w to the Levisa Fk. just below the Fedscreek PO. The name can be traced back to the 1780s, acc. to an early hunter's deposition, when a man named Fed (last name unknown) lived at the head of Dicks Fk., over 3 mi above Steele.

FERGUSON CREEK: Heads at Town Mt. and extends less than 2½ mi s and sw to the pre-diversion course of the Levisa Fk., opp. downtown Pikeville. Old US 119, until recently the main route betw. Pikeville and Williamson, followed this stream up the mt. It may have been named for the local family of Wm. Ferguson, a Rev. War vet.
FERREL (Fuhr/olz) A po in operation from Mar. 12, 1880 to Feb. 24, 1881, 1 mi up Ferrells Creek, for which it was probably named. The single "l" cannot be explained. For 4 mos beginning Aug. 15, 1882, John H. May had another Ferrell PO (to have been called Ferrells Shop), probably at or near the site of the present Belcher PO, just below the mouth of Ferrell Creek. In postal records this was mistakenly spelled Fewell.

FERRELL ELKINS BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends s for 1/2 mi to Brushy Fk., 1/2 mi above Billy Lowe Br. It was named for a man who lived at its mouth.

FERRELLS BR. OF RUSSELL FORK: (See Ferrells Creek)

FERRELLS CREEK: Extends for about 4 mi wsw to Russell Fk. at the Belcher PO and is now a part of the route of US 460 between the Fork and Mouthcard. It was named for one or more Pike Co. families, perhaps that of Evans Ferrell, whose name appears on Pike Co's. first tax list of 1823. As Ferrell's Branch of Russell it is identified in the Floyd Co. Court Book 4, May 1821.

FIFE FORK OF LOWER CHLOE CREEK: Extends 3/4 mi w to join the creek 2 mi from the Levisa Fk. It was named for the family of resident Thos. D. Fife.
FIFTYEIGHT BRANCH OF RACCOON CREEK: Two mi long, it extends sw to Raccoon Creek, 3/4 mi above the Raccoon PO. Given as 58 Mile Branch in an 1870s land deed, it is said to have been named by an early party of surveyors for its distance from some point, possibly a pre-1821 co. line.

FIRST FORK and SECOND FORK are aptly named n bank branches of Miller Fk. Creek, a Levisa/trib., just s of the Phyllis PO.

FIRST FORK, SECOND FORK, and THIRD FORK is a progression of n bank branches of Big Creek, a Levisa Fk. trib. just s of the old Nigh PO.

FIRST FORK OF BENT BRANCH (of Johns Creek): (See Smith Fork of Bent Branch)

FISHTRAP: Since 1964 this hamlet with po has been 2½ mi up Jonican Br. which joins the Levisa Fk. 1 mi above the Fishtrap Dam. The po was est. at an unknown site on Feb. 19, 1873 with Wm. H. Hamilton, pm. By 1885 it was on the n side of the Levisa, about the mouth of Grapevine Creek. In later years it occupied sites at the mouth of Hurricane and Jonican Creeks until, in 1964, following the impoundment of Fishtrap Lake, it was moved to its final location where it closed in 1986. All sites but the last are now under water. It is said to have been named for a local method of catching fish by setting traps in the river in the area about the present dam. Acc. to another trad., just below the dam site was a whirlpool. "If any fish or people got caught in it there was no way out."
FISHTRAP LAKE: A 1331 acre lake, extending for 16½ mi along the upper Levisa Fk., was formed by the damming of this stream nearly 3 mi above (ne of) the mouth of Russell Fk. (at Millard). Authorized by the federal Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, the dam built by the US Corps of Engineers and dedicated on Oct. 26, 1968 is 195 ft. high and 1100 ft. long. On July 27, 1971 the US Board on Geog. Names approved Fishtrap Lake over Fishtrap Reservoir and Kennedy Lake, ending the effort to rename the feature for the late president.

FLAG KNOB: It is said that early in the 20th cent. the US Geol. Survey built towers on the highest knobs in e Ky. and hung flags on them to serve as geological markers. One of these gave the name to an elevation (peaking at 1658 ft) just sw of the forks of Brushy Fk. and s of the old Heenan PO.

FLANERY BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends for a little over 1 mi due w to the Levisa Fk. opp. the Mouthcard PO. It was settled by and presumably named for Will Flanery. Though this feature is identified as Flanner Br. on a 1915 top. map and Flanary on more recent published maps, I'm assured that its correct spelling is Flanery.

FLANNER BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: (See Flanery Branch of Levisa Fork)

FLAT BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): A w side hol. 1 mi above (s of) the forks of Long Fk. It was named for several flat places on it.
FLAT FORK OF CANEY CREEK: About 1 mi long, it heads nw of The Flatwoods and joins Pine Fork to form Caney Creek, one of the main Shelby Creek tribs. It was named for its level terrain, a comparative rarity in that region.

FLATWOODS LOOKOUT TOWER: (See The Flatwoods)

FLEMING BRANCH OF SHELBY CREEK: Extends for 1 mi w to Shelby Creek, 1/3 mi s of the Dorton PO. It may have been named for either or both of the bros. Wm. and Robert Jefferson Fleming who acquired land in the area in 1854.

FLUTY BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Brushy Fork of Johns Creek): Extends for nearly 1 mi n to Right Fk., 1.4 mi above (n of) the Piso PO. It is said to have been named for "an old man Flutey" about whom nothing is known. Several Flutey (Flutey) families are known to have lived in the Tug Valley in the 19th cent., and some still live in Martin Co. Also joining Right Fk. of Brushy, 125 yards below, is Little Fluty Branch.

FO CABIN: Once a C&O RR order office, 0.7 mi above Kewanee, it is now the site of a remote controlled power switch. FO, the call letters assigned to the office, referred to the Fords Branch station, 1.3 mi above.

FORDS BRANCH: Hamlet with active po centered at the mouth of Fords Br. of the Levisa Fk., about 1 1/2 mi s of Pikeville's city limits. The po, est on Jan. 14, 1916, was to have been called Grant for its first pm, L. Grant Adkins, but instead was called Fords Branch for its location and the many Fords living in that vic.
FOROS BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends for 2½ mi n to the Levisa Fk., about 1 mi s of Pikeville's city limits. It was probably first called Melinda Ford's Branch for the wife of CW Capt. Wm. L. Ford who owned much of the land there. (Or at least this name identifies the stream on land grant records ca. 1870). It was later renamed Fords Branch.

FORD BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Heads at Ford Mt. and extends for 1 mi ssw to Johns Creek at the Johns Creek consolidated schools, 1½ mi below (w of) the Meta PO. It was named for the family of Thos. J. Ford (ca. 1850-1939), a resident who, in the late 19th cent, served as pm at several area po's.

FORD MOUNTAIN: A ridge (with a peak elev. of 1571 ft.) extending nw to se for about 1 mi, n of Johns Creek. It was named for the family of Thos. J. Ford who owned the s section of it.

FOREST HILLS: The commendatory name of a com. extending for 1 mi along Ky. 308 and Road Fk. of Pond Creek as well as its active po at the mouth of Buckhorn Br., 1½ mi from US 119. The po was est on Dec. 12, 1924, with Flora Hensley, pm, and named Road Fork for its site about 1 mi further up that stream and for the community along it that had borne this name for much of the 19th cent. In May 1959 the com. and po were renamed Forest Hills.

FOUNDATION BRANCH OF ROBINSON CREEK: (see Sugar Camp Branch of Robinson Creek)
FRALEY BRANCH OF BIG CREEK: Extends for 1½ mi w to Big Creek (of Tug Fk) at the site of the old Conder PO. It was probably named for the family of Geo. and Alifair Fraley who lived on Big Creek in the 1870s and 80s.

FRANCIS FARM: (See Pikeville College Farm)

FRED BRANCH OF PETER CREEK: (See Hunts Branch of Peter Creek)

FREEBURN: A once inc. coal town, with a still active po, on Ky. 194 and the Tug Fk., just above the mouth of Peter Creek. The po was est on Apr. 24, 1911 l mi up Peter Creek in the #2 Commissary by the Freeburn Mine Tipple. Henry C. Cline was the first pm. It was first called Liss, for Liss (Ulysses-?) Hatfield. In 1933 it was renamed Freeburn, for the Freeburn Coal and Coke Co. which, since 1907, had been mining a free burning coal along the lower stretch of Peter Creek.

FROG POND BRANCH OF TUG FORK: (See Borderland Hollow)

FROGTOWN: (See Little Branch of Caney Creek)

FROZEN CREEK: Extends n for 3 mi to Raccoon Creek, 1½ mi below the Raccoon PO. Acc. to local legend, it was so named after an early trapper had frozen to death there one night. Less likely was the name suggested by the creek's contrast with Raccoon Creek whose much trafficked road kept the larger stream ice-free in the winter.
G.W. NEWSON BRANCH OF ROBINSON CREEK: (See Polly Kinney Branch of Robinson Creek)

GAMBLER'S ROCK: Near or at Boone Gap, above the head of Left Fk. of Long Fk. of Shelby Creek, on the Letcher Co. line. On the ground level of this high-towering rock is a very large cavern in which, in the 1890s, the notorious Henry Hall ran a "whiskey store" (or blind tiger), a wild place with frequent fights and drunken orgies."

GARDEN VILLAGE: A middle income subdivision betw. US 460 and the n bank of the Levisa, just below the mouth of Peyton Br. and 1½ mi nw of the mouth of Russell Fk. (at Millard). The com. was founded in 1945 by Wm. E. Justice, a Millard native, on land he had acquired from the Bevins heirs, and was named for a place he once visited in NY. This is believed to be the site of Liberty, the proposed first seat of Pike Co. in 1822. Public pressure from other sections of the new county led to the seat's relocation, in May 1825, to the Peach Orchard Bottom, the site of downtown Pikeville, 10 mi downstream.

GARDINER FORK OF GREASY CREEK: Extends for 1.7 mi n to Greasy Creek, just below the Greasy Creek Ele. Sch., 3½ mi from the Levisa Fk. It may have been named for Jos. Gardner who had acquired land on Greasy in 1848. In 19th cent. records it is spelled Gardner.

GEORGE F. JOHNSON SCHOOL: A consolidated ele. sch. on the n side of Ky 1469 and Long Fk. of Shelby Creek, 2½ mi w of Ky. 610 at Virgie. It was named for Geo. F. Johnson (who died in 1955), a businessman and member of the Pike Co. School Board.
GIBSON BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends for 0.6 mi n to Brushy Fk., 2½ air mi n of Gulnare. It was named for a local family, probably that of James Gibson (ne 1834).

GILLESPI BRANCH OF GREASY CREEK: One mi long w bank trib. of Greasy Creek, 1½ mi from the Levisa Fk. at Sutton. It may have been named for the family of Wm. Gillespie who lived in the vic. before 1855.

GOODY: This name was applied originally to the po est on Sept. 25, 1918 by Oscar Thompson to serve the Leckieville Mines, Camp, and N&W RR sta., ½ mi up Pond Creek from the Tug Fk. Following several short distance moves, the po is now on Ky. 292, 0.3 mi e of US 119, just s of Tug Fk. In the past few years the Goody name has also come to identify both the area of homes along 292 and the mi long commercial strip along 119 from the Tug Fk. to the upper end of the large Southside Mall Shopping Center. The Mall now occupies the site of the old Leckieville camp which was named for Col. Wm. Leckie of Bluefield, WVa who opened the local mines ca 1916. The origin of the Goody name is not known but one might guess at a possible connection with the old Goodman and Walters Mine there.

GOOSLIN BOTTOM: The Peter Creek bottom by the mouth of Church Br, 1 mi below (n of) Board Tree. It was named for Jesse E. Gooslin (1849-1933), the longtime owner-operator of the local sawmill.
GRANGE STORE: Ext. po on the n side of the Levisa Fk., ½ mi above (se of) the mouth of Grapevine Creek. Its first proposed name, Midway, was already in use for a po in Woodford Co. It was probably named instead for a local retail outlet of the Patrons of Husbandry (Grange) org., and est on May 2, 1875 with Jas. T. Phillips, pm. This org. had been founded in Dec. 1867 by Oliver Hudson Kelley, a US Agriculture Dept. cler to promote the economic interests and wellbeing of independent American farmers. It spread rapidly throughout the country in the early 1870s, establishing many coops and stores to help reduce farmers' operating costs and secure higher prices for their produce. Though the org. declined rapidly in the late seventies, after enjoying a membership peak of nearly a million, many of its branch stores continued to serve rural commus. for many years. This po closed in May 1911.

GRANNY'S BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: (See JOES BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK)

GRANT TACKETT HOLLOW: A little over ½ mi long, it joins Long Fk. of Shelby Creek 1 mi below (ne of) the George F. Johnson Sch., 1½ mi w of Shelby Creek at Virgie. Until recently, it was known simply as Tackett Hollow. Grant Tackett (ne 1873) was the son of Harvey for whose father, George, the feature had originally been named. A 1916 top. map identified it as Hunts Branch.

GRAPEVINE CREEK: Extends w, then sw for 6 mi to the Fishtrap Lake impoundment of the Levisa Fk., 4 mi above the Fishtrap Dam. It is said to have been named for a large grapevine growing on an island near its mouth that some early settlers had split to make fence rails.
The creek may have had this name as early as 1787, acc. to a deposition of Tazewell Co., Va. hunter John Ratliff.

GRASSY BRANCH OF RACCOON CREEK: Extends roughly w for 3.7 mi to Raccoon Creek, 1½ mi n of the Raccoon PO. It was named for the unusually large amt. of grass along the branch.

GRAVEYARD HOLLOW: Extends e from Marrowbone Creek, some 500 yards above (s of) the mouth of Bowling Fk. It was named for Martha Johnson Cem. on its n bank.

GREASY CREEK: Follows a 7 mi course roughly nne to Levisa Fk. at Sutton, 1½ mi below (ne of) Millard. It was named for a local slaughter house that "specialized in getting the fatty part of the kill."

GREASY CREEK: A po several hundred ft. up Gardiner Fk. of Greasy Creek, 3½ mi from the Levisa Fk. Est. on Oct. 28, 1920 with Arvil Thacker, pm, and disc. in May 1959, it served the middle section of the creek for which it was named. On the creek just above Gardiner Fk. is the consolidated Greasy Creek Ele. Sch.

GREASY CREEK JUNCTION: was the name applied to a sta. on the C&O RR's Big Sandy line, 0.2 mi below the Ward sta. at Sutton.

GREENOUGH: An ext coal camp and mine on upper Marrowbone Creek (or Castle Fk), halfway betw. the main part of Hellier and Allegheny. It was named for the Greenough Coal and Coke Co. of which Edward Brennan of Shamokin, Pa. was pres. and flourished in the first 2 decades of
the 20th cent. On Feb. 5, 1906 the po of Greenough was authorized to serve the mining operations on upper Marrowbone. Geo. J. Beddow, the Pike Coal & Coke superintendent at Allegheny, was appointed pm. But the po never opened and postal duties were assumed by the Hellier PO which had also been est in 1906. The Greenough name may refer to 3 generations of Northumberland Co., Pa. attorneys, Ebenezer, Wm. I., and Ebenezer II who lived and practiced in the vic. of Shamokin. An effort is being made to determine their involvement in the local coal industry.

GRIGGER PO: (See Crigger)

GROUNDHOG FORK OF SUGAR CAMP CREEK: Extends for ½ mi sw to Sugar Camp Creek, ½ mi above the latter's confluence with Robinson Creek. It was probably named for the many local groundhogs.

GULNARE: (Guhl/ner, nar) A hamlet with a recently closed po at the mouth of Sycamore Creek, 6½ mi up Johns Creek from the Floyd Co. line. In 1790 Wm. Robt. Leslie made the first permanent settlement in the Big Sandy Valley at or near this site. The po, est. on Oct. 26, 1882 with Benj. Alley, pm, is said to have been named, but for reasons now unknown, for "the harem queen" of Lord Byron's 1814 poem The Corsair and not, as earlier assumed, for a character in a Sir Walter Scott poem.
GUM BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends for ½ mi n to Elkhorn Creek, ½ mi above (of) Ashcamp. It was probably named for local black gum trees. Acc. to trad., lightning struck one such tree but "didn't tear it up."

HACKNEY CREEK: Heads just inside Buchanan Co., Va. and extends se for 3 mi to the Levisa Fk. within 1 mi of the state line. Across the Levisa and 1 mi below is the 2 mi long Little Hackney Creek which joins the Levisa from the s, 1½ mi above Mouthcard. The creeks were named for the families of pioneer settler Thos. Hackney (1796-ca.1870). Acc. to family trad., Hackney's 2 sons, Ephraim and Rev. John T. heired Hackney and Little Hackney, respectively, and their descendants still live there.

HALFWAY BRANCH OF BIG CREEK: Extends for 1 mi ne to Big Creek (of Tug Fk.) roughly halfway betw. Long Fk. and Rockhouse Fk., the 2 main tribs. of lower Big Creek.

HAMILTON'S STORE PO: (See Millard)

HAPPY VALLEY: (See Murphy Branch of Julius Branch)

HARDY: A coal town extending for over 1 mi along Ky 319 and Blackberry Fk. of Pond Creek s from a point about 1 mi sw of US 119 at Toler. The active po at the mouth of Narrows Br. at the upper end of town was est. on Aug. 6, 1913 with Albert Kirk, pm. The town, po, and N&W RR sta. may have been named for Paul Hardy of Holden, WVa., the gen. mgr. of the Pond mines Creek Coal Co. which operated 8 f along Pond Creek from 1913 to 1923 when they were acquired by the Fordson Coal Co. of Detroit, Mi.
HARLESS CREEK: Extends ssw for 3½ mi to Russell Fk., ¼ mi above and across from the mouth of Marrowbone Creek. It was named for a local family, perhaps that of early Pike Countian Jos. Harless (or Harlys).

HARMONS BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends for about 3 mi sw to the Levisa Fk. betw. Boldman and Broadbottom, 1½ mi e of the Floyd Co. line. It was named for Daniel Harman, an early Big Sandy Valley settler who lived here for a short while. His family's preferred spelling Harman was corrupted over the years to Harmon but not to Harmond as erroneously given on govt. maps.

HARTLEY: An ext. po whose most recent site was 3½ mi up Long Fk. of Shelby Creek and Ky. 1469. When the postal authorities rejected the first pm Caleb Hampton's own name because there was already a Hampton PO in Livingston Co., Hartley was suggested instead. It is believed to have been named for some non-local person of whom nothing is known. From Aug. 30, 1900 to Jan. 3, 1975 the po served the lower Long Fk. Ngbd., replacing the Tackitt PO, 1½ mi w, which had moved upstream to Etty.

HATFIELD: An ext. po at the head of Right Fk. of Blackberry Creek, 4 mi above (sw of) Ransom. It was est. on Dec. 19, 1903 and named for the family of its first pm, James Ferrell Hatfield. It closed in June 1925.
HATFIELD: An ext. p.o. and N&W RR sta. that served a coal mining operation at the mouth of Low Gap Fk. of Bent Br., 1 mi from Big Creek and 3½ mi sw of the Tug Fk. at Nolan, WV. It was est. on May 26, 1942 with Alvin B. Hamill, pm, and named for one or more Hatfield families. It closed in June 1959.

HATFIELD BOTTOM: A cleared bottom extending for over ½ mi down Tug Fk. from Lower Oldhouse Br., just below Buskirk. It is said to have been named for one or more of several Hatfield owners.

HATFIELD BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY CREEK: Heads on the e flank of Blackberry Mt. and extends for 1½ mi e to Blackberry Creek, 1½ mi nne of the Ransom PO. While descendants of Preacher Anderson Hatfield (1835-1920), who lived at its mouth, claim the branch was named for him, it is more likely to have been named for his uncle, Jeremiah Hatfield who had acquired land on it by 1849 and lived at its mouth until 1880. It bore the Hatfield name at least by Feb. 1849 and was recorded on later deeds as Jeremiah Hatfield Branch and Jerry Hatfield Branch. It was shown as Jerrys Branch in the Crandall 1905 map of area coal deposits. It has also been referred to, informally, as Preachers Branch and identified on old deeds as Low Gap Branch.

HATFIELD PO: (See Buskirk)

HEENON PO: (See Jarad)
HEISEY: An ext. po from June 9, 1927 through Jan. 1951, 3/4 mi up Elkins Fk. of Big Creek (of Tug Fk), at the mouth of Taylor Br. It is said to have been named by its first pm, Robt. H. Reed, for the Rev. Orville Lester Heisey of Potsdam, Ohio, a Chu. of the Brethren minister, who once came in for a revival.

HELLIER: (Hehl/ya) Hamlet with an active po, once an inc town and trade center for Marrowbone Creek coal camps, centered at the mouth of Brushy Br., 8 mi above the mouth of Marrowbone at Regina. It may have been named for Ralph Augustus Hellier (1871-1906), a Bangor, Me. native, who arr. in Pike Co. ca. 1894 to become the gen. mgr. of the Elkhorn Coal & Coke Co. which, in 1902, merged with other area firms to become the Big Sandy Co. Some historians, like Harry Caudill, believe the town was named for Ralph's brother, Chas. Edward, a Boston atty., who got the C&O RR to extend its line from Whitehouse to Elkhorn City with a branch up Marrowbone. More likely it was named for both of them, co-developers of the area's coal fields. The nearby Childers PO, est. on Jan. 24, 1906 by Adam Childers, whose kin once owned the Hellier site, moved to that site and took the Hellier name on Nov. 2 of that year.

HELVEYS GAP: In Town Mt., the dividing gap betw. Ratliff Creek and the Road Fk. of Burning Fk. (of Raccoon Creek). It was named for Henry Helvey (1810-1891), a Wythe Co., Va. native, who settled there in 1832.
HENRY CLAY: Abandoned coal town on Ky 195 and Marrowbone Creek, 1½ mi below (n of) Hellier and ½ mi above (w of) Lookout. E.G. Foust of Pottsville, Pa. was the pres. (ca. 1905) of the Henry Clay Coal & Coke Co. with offices at Lookout. The miners' homes and other coal operations bldgs. were erected in 1906. Could it have been named for Henry Clay Bowling, a NC-born pioneer resident for whom Bowling Fk., ½ mi above, was named?

HENRY TAYLOR BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): The local name for what is still identified on published maps as Mill Fork. It heads on the hill n of Sycamore Creek (of Johns Creek) and extends nnnw for 1.4 mi to Brushy Fk. It was named for resident Henry Taylor (ne 1850), son of Allen Taylor, who had acquired land on it by 1900.

HEWIT PO: (See McVeigh)

HIGH CAMP: On top of the hill at the head of Isoms Br. of Left Fk. of Long Fk. of Shelby Creek. Robt. Johnson, son of pioneer Wm. Johnson, Sr., had a temporary camp there during the CW to protect his family's goods from guerillas. It is now unoccupied.

HILDASON PO: (See Douglas)

HOGSTON HOLLOW: A n bank hol. 0.6 mi up Ferrell Creek from Belcher on Russell Fk. It was named for a local family whose prog. was probably John Hogston, Sr. (ne Va. in 1815), an early Ferrell Creek settler.
HOME PO: (See Shelby Gap)

HOME BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends for over ½ mi s and sw to Brushy Fk., 4½ mi below the forks of Brushy. It was named for his home there by Allen Taylor (ne ca. 1810) who had purchased it in 1872 from the descendants of pioneer Benjamine Williamson.

HONEY CAMP FORK OF FERRELLS CREEK: (See Honey Fork of Ferrells Creek)

HONEY FORK (com.): (See Honey Fork of Ferrells Creek)

HONEY FORK OF FERRELLS CREEK: Extends for 1.6 mi s to Ferrells Creek which joins Russell Fk. at Belcher, 1½ mi w. It is said to have been named for the profusion of honeysuckles along its banks, though on late 19th cent. land deeds it is identified as Honey Camp Fork. The hamlet of Honey Fork, at its mouth, may have been the site of the shortlived (1880-1881) po of Ferrel.

HOPKINS CREEK: Heads at Ripley Knob and extends for 2½ mi n to the Levisa Fk. midway betw. Justiceville and the mouth of Russell Fk. at Millard. It was probably named for the family of Elisha or Jos. Hopkins, early settlers.

HOPKINS FORK OF LEFT FORK (of Caney Creek): Extends for 2 mi sw to Left Fk. at the second site of the old Stewart PO. It may have been named for the family of Wm. R. Hopkins (ne ca. 1805) who owned land in the Caney Valley by the late 1850s.
HORSEFORD BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: (See Jim Howard Branch of Johns Creek)

HUDDY: Vil. with an active po centered at the jct. of US 119 and Ky 199, at the mouth of Coburn Br. of Pond Creek, 7½ mi up Pond from Tug Fk. By 1920 the Sudduth Fuel Co. had est. a coal camp here called Sudduth. This became Huddy on Feb. 12, 1924 with the est. of the Huddy PO (with Roy Chas. Runyon, pm). It was named for Thos. H. Huddy of Williamson, WV, the co's superintendent. A predecessor of the po (1871-1873) may have been Mouth of Coburn with Granville Blackburn, pm. (Yet this po could have been on the other side of Coburn Mt., at the head of Big Creek, and thus an antecedent of the Canada PO. Blackburn had first proposed the name Big Creek but this was rejected by the postal authorities as already in use by a po in Clay Co.)

HUMPY: A po allegedly in operation somewhere on Brushy Fk. of Johns Creek for 11 mos. from Aug. 16, 1880. Curiously, Henderson Scott, its only pm, was at that time also the pm of a Joppy PO, also on Brushy. Scott's proposed name of Brushy (for the stream) was rejected by the Post Office Dept. as the name was already in use for a newly est po in Taylor Co. He then submitted Humpyjohn but the second part of this was dropped and the po became Humpy. Who Humpyjohn was and why he might have been called this are not known, much less why the name was applied to the po.

HUNT BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for ½ mi n to Johns Creek, 2 mi w of Deskins. It was named for a local family.
HUNT BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends for 1.6 mi s to the Levisa Fk. at the old Nigh PO site. It was probably named for John Hunt who settled in that vic. before the CW. Hunts Knob (alt. 2120 ft.) at its head was also named for him.

HUNTS BRANCH OF PETER CREEK: Extends for less than 1 mi ese to Peter Creek, ½ mi below (n of) downtown Phelps. First called Fred Branch, it was renamed sometime after 1910 when the Frank Hunt (1874-1963) family moved there from Blackberry Creek. Their move, it is said, was to provide the 10 Hunt children a quality education at the nearby Matthew T. Scott Academy.

HUNT FORK OF CARD CREEK: Heads in the s flank of Card Mt. and extends e for 3/4 mi to Card Creek, 1.7 mi above the Levisa Fk. at Mouthcard. It was named for the family of Eston Hunt (ne ca. 1872.)

HUNTS KNOB: (See Hunt Br. of Levisa Fk.)

HURRICANE BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: (See Hurricane Creek)

HURRICANE CREEK: Extends for over 3 mi s to the Fishtrap Lake, some 3 mi above (s of) the Fishtrap Dam. Earlier called the Hurricane Br. of the Levisa Fork, it was named for the effects of a heavy windstorm. The county’s 8 other Hurricane Creeks probably had the same name derivation.
HYLTON: Hamlet with an ext. po on Ky. 197 and Elkhorn Creek, at the mouth of Hylton Hollow, 6½ mi sw of Ashcamp. The po was est. on Sept. 16, 1914 with Alex Moore, pm, and named for Robt. Hylton or his family, local residents. It closed in Oct. 1957.


HYLTON HOLLOW: Heads some 500 yards from the Va. line and extends nw for 1 mi to Elkhorn Creek at Hylton PO. It was named for Noah Hylton who once owned all the land in there.

HYLTON KNOB: A hill which peaks at 2498 ft. at the head of Henroost Fk. of Dicks Fk. of Fed Creek, 1 mi from the Va. line. It may have been named for James W. Hylton who had acquired land on Henroost in 1857-8.

INDIAN CAVE ROCK: On Peach Orchard Knob, overlooking downtown Pikeville from the w. It was named for an Indian skeleton once found in a shallow cave in the rock. Nearby is Initial Rock on which local people carved their initials.

INDIAN CREEK: Heading less than ½ mi from the Floyd Co. line, it extends for nearly 6 mi to Long Fk, some 750 yards above the latter's confluence with Shelby Creek. Above the mouth of Turkeypen Br., for nearly 2½ mi, the stream is now known as Osborne Fork (q.v.)
main stream is said to have been named for some Indian settlers from whom Shelby Valley pion. Harrison Newsom Sr. had acquired it in the very early 19th cent. Many artifacts dug up in local gardens over the years have also suggested that this may have been an early hunting ground for visiting tribes.

INDUSTRY: (See Boldman)

INITIAL ROCK: (See Indian Cave Rock)

IRONIA: An ext. po, est. on Feb. 9, 1885 with John W. Justice, its only pm, on the n bank of the Levisa Fk., just above the mouth of Grapevine Creek. It closed in June 1889. Its name is unexplained; no iron is known to ever have been mined here.

ISAAC BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends for less than ½ mi due n to Brushy Fk., 3 mi above Johns Creek. Its name is not known. It is now also known as Ratliff Branch or Jim Ratliff Branch for a man who lived there in the first half of the 20th cent.

ISLAND CREEK: Extends for 2.7 mi sw to the Fishtrap Lake impoundment of Levisa Fk., 12½ mi above the Fishtrap Dam. It was named for a large island just below its mouth.

ISLAND CREEK: Heads 500 yards from the Floyd Co. line and extends for 7 mi roughly ne to the Levisa Fk. within Pikeville's sw city limits. Its 3 mi long Right Fork heads just e of Toler Gap (on the Floyd Co.
line) and joins the main stream 2 mi above the Levisa. The name has been traced back at least to 1815 but its derivation is still unknown. Island Creek Station on the C&D RR is at its mouth.

ISLAND CREEK (COM): (See Little Dixie)

ISLAND CREEK STATION: (See Island Creek)

ISOM BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): Extends for 1 mi e to Left Fk. about 1 mi above the forks of Long Fk. and just above the last site of the Etty PO. It was named for an early settler, Isom Mullins.

ISON HOLLOW: (See Crab Apple Hollow)

IVY FORK OF UPPER CHLOE CREEK: Extends for 3/4 mi se to Upper Chloe Creek, 1/4 mi above the mouth of Right Fk. (of Chloe). It was settled in 1849 by Geo. Justice and early called both Justice Fork and Ivy Hollow for the profusion of my. ivy that covered the adjacent hillsides.

IVY HOLLOW: (See Ivy Fork of Upper Chloe Creek)

JACKSON BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends for 2.2 mi se to Elkhorn Creek, 1/4 mi below (ne of) Ashcamp. It was named for a local family.
JACKSON BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for 1.2 mi wnw to Johns Creek less than 1½ mi above (se of) McCombs P.O. Since it was shown as Doc Jackson Branch on a 1916 topo. map, it seems likely to have been named for Dr. Robt. Lesley Jackson (1838-1916), a physician and the mid 19th cent. leader of the Jackson family of lower Johns Creek. Acc. to the late Henry P. Scalf, however, it was named for Robt's father, Isaac Jackson (1786-1849), the family's Pike Co. prog., a Russell Co., Va. native, who settled on lower Johns Creek early in the cent. and came to own all the land on that branch and much of the lower Johns Creek bottoms.

JACKSON ROWE ELEMENTERY SCHOOL: At the head of Feds Creek, just below the mouth of Millers Fk. It was est. in the late 1960s to serve the upper Levisa area. It was named for a Feds Creek land owner (ne 1843).

JAKE: An ext. po on the n bank of the Levisa Fk., probably at the present Blair Town, 2 mi above the Floyd Co. line. It operated from Apr. 24, 1888 to Aug. 7, 1889 with Henry Weddington, its only pm. He first proposed to call the po Twin Knobbs (sic) but settled on Jake instead. Jake's identity is not known but it may have been one of several Jacob Weddingtons who lived below Pikeville in the 19th cent.

JAMBOREE: Hamlet with active po 2 mi up Left Fk. of Peter Creek from downtown Phelps. The po, est. as Concordia on Aug. 18, 1879 with Wm R. Dotson, pm, was renamed Jamboree the following Jan. Area residents are still trying to determine this name derivation. We're left with
only the trad. assumption that the po was located in a store bldg. where community dances, called frolics or jamborees, were held.

JARAD: Ext. po est. on April 7, 1904 with Thos. C. Scott, pm, to serve the scattered homes along a 3 mi stretch of Brushy Fk. of Johns Creek. It was first located at (or closeto) the mouth of Big Bull Br. of Brushy and named for Jarad Maynard (1831-1913) who lived in the Apple Orchard Bottom just below the po. After several moves, the po wound up at the forks of Brushy, 4½ mi below (n of) the present Varney PO and closed in Oct. 1924. It was re-est. ¾ mi below the forks on Aug. 21, 1926 and named Heenan for Jarad's son Tl~ (1862-1936) and the father of its first pm, R.B. Maynard, and closed for good in Feb. 1965.

JEREMIAH HATFIELD BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY CREEK: (See Hatfield Branch of Blackberry Creek)

JERRY BOTTOM: A half mi stretch of Pond Creek bottom, just e of US 119 in the com. of Huddy. It was named for Jerry Blackburn who owned the land.

JERRY HATFIELD BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY CREEK: (See Hatfield Branch of Blackberry Creek)

JERRY'S BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY CREEK: (See Hatfield Branch of Blackberry Creek)
JETTIE: An ext po est on Apr. 29, 1940, with Susan Baldridge, pm, to serve the com. of E. Shelbiana. It was in Ad Thacker's wholesale candy house on the n bank of the Levisa Fk., 900 ft. nw of the mouth of Upper Chloe Creek, and just below, and across US 460 from, the Grace Bap. Chu. It was named for the late Jettie (Mrs. J.B.) Hix, a Grundy, Va. native, who worked for Thacker. It closed in May 1942.

JEWELL PO: (See Shelby Gap)

JIM HOWARD BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for a little over \( \frac{1}{2} \) mi wsw to Johns Creek, nearly 3 mi below the Johns Creek Schools. As early as the 1840s (and at least until WW I) it was called Horseford Branch for a low running ford that was easy to cross on horseback. Jim Howard later heired the branch from his uncle.

JIM RATLIFF BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): (See Isaac Branch of Brushy Fork)

JOB DEAN BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: (See Dean Branch of Johns Creek)

JOE BONER FORK OF GREASY CREEK: Erroniously given as Joe Brown Fork on published maps. Extends for 1 mi rne to Greasy Creek 500 yards below (e of) the old Alka PO. This has also been referred to as Joseph Boner Fork and Joe Bonner Fork. It was presumably named for Jos. Boner or Boney, a Rev. War vet. from NC, who died in Pike Co. in 1826.
JOE BONNER FORK OF GREASY CREEK: (See Joe Boner Fork of Greasy Creek)

JOE BROWN FORK OF GREASY CREEK: (See Joe Boner Fork of Greasy Creek)

JOE PO: (See Mayflower)

JOES BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends for ¼ mi wnw to the Fishtrap Impoundment of the Levisa Fk., 2¼ mi above the dam. It may have been named for Joe Justice who was raised on it. It may also be known as Granny's Branch.

JOES CREEK: Extends for 5 mi due n to Johns Creek, 5¼ mi above (se of) Gulnare. Though this stream has borne its name since at least the early 1820s, no one knows for whom it was named.

JOHN: An ext po on the ne bank of Johns Creek, just above the mouth of May Farm Br., 2½ mi se of Gulnare. It was est. on Sept. 5, 1882 with Thos. J. Ford, pm, and named for "Blind John" Leslie, a local settler. It closed in Nov. 1927.

JOHN ACORN BRANCH (of LEVISA FORK-?): (See Jonican Branch of Levisa Fork)

JOHN BROWN FORK OF BOX FORK (of Robinson Creek): Extends for 2/3 mi n to Box Fk., one of the 2 head forks of Robinson Creek. It was named for Va-born John Brown, a settler who married into the local Newsom family.
JOHN DOTSON BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for 0.6 mi wnw to Right Fk., 1 mi above (sw of) the forks of Peter Creek in downtown Phelps. It was named for the oldest son of Jordon and Mary Dotson, who settled at its mouth.

JOHN GREER HOLLOW: Extends w to Beefhide Creek, a short distance above Phillips Br., 1 mi s of Myra. It is said to have been named for a long time resident who, by 1970, was over 100 years old and still living there.

JOHN HOLLOW: Extends for 1 mi sw to Levisa Fk., 1 mi above Pikeville's s city limits. It was named for John Sword, a late 19th cent. owner.

JOHN MOORE BRANCH OF RUSSELL FORK: Two mi long, it joins Russell Fk. from the w, across from Beaver Bottom. Its lower section forms Elkhorn City's nw city limits. It was named for its first settler.

JOHN RAY BRANCH OF INDIAN CREEK: A s side branch, 2.2 mi up Indian Creek. It was named for a resident.

JOHN YOUNG BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Brushy Fork of Johns Creek): Extends n and w for a little over 1 mi to Left Fk. at Varney. Which of several area John Youngs it was named for is not known.
JOHNS CREEK: A Pike-Floyd intercounty feature which heads in e Pike Co., 3 mi w of Coleman, and extends nw for ca. 65 mi to the Levisa Fk. at the Johnson-Floyd Co. line, 6 mi below (n of) Prestonsburg. The origin of the name is not known. It is rather doubtful that it was named for Big Sandy pion. Thos. Johns, but may honor an even earlier settler or explorer whose first name was John. Possibilities are John Rogers, a late 18th cent. landowner, and John Sellards who settled on Buffalo Creek, a Floyd Co. branch, in 1794. The Johns Creek Schools are on the s bank of the stream, 1 mi above the mouth of Raccoon Creek.

JOHNS CREEK SCHOOLS: (See Johns Creek)

JOHNSON BOTTOM: Extends for 1 mi along the w bank of Peter Creek, ½ mi above Tug Fk. at Freeburn. It was named for Peyton Johnson, an owner.

JOHNSONVILLE: (See South Williamson)

JONANCY: (Djoh/naen/see) A coal town extending for 1 mi along Ky 610, but centered at its still active po, just below the mouth of Elswick Br of Shelby Creek, 1¼ mi s of Virgie. The po was est on Nov. 7, 1919, with Walter G. Andrews, pm, to serve the newly est, Kentucky Block Fuel Co. of which Andrews was gen. mgr. It is said to have been named for 2 co. employees, Joe Hudson, a bookkeeper, and Nancy Ratliff, a time-keeper. This po, at or very close to the site of the former Beatrice PO, was to have been named Ellwood for the nearby mining camp and C&O RR sta. but Jonancy was chosen instead.
JONES CHAPEL: An ext Meth. chu. on the e side of Ky 122, just yards s of the road up "Little" Robinson Creek. It was est by and named for the Rev. Nathaniel Jones. Published maps err in placing it at the nw corner of the intersection, the site of the present Robinson Creek Bap. Chu.

JONES FORK OF FEDS CREEK: One of the head forks of Feds Creek, it begins less than 1 mi from the Va. line and extends 2⅓ mi w to join Dicks Fk., 1 mi above the first Steele PO site. It was identified as Right Fork of Feds Creek on the 1915 top. map. It may have been named for Jesse J. Jones (1831-1913), a Johnson Co., Tenn. native, who settled on upper Feds Creek in 1859.

JONICAN BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends 2 3/4 mi ssw to the Fishtrap impoundment of the Levisa Fk., ½ mi above the dam. It was named for Geo. Justice, a pion. settler, for his family's old home place at the mouth of Jonakin Creek in Pittsylvania Co., Va. Acc. to Maud Carter Clements' Hist. of Pittsylvania Co., Va., the antecedent stream was probably named for an early settler, Thos. Jonakin. [The curious John Acorn Branch mentioned in Jillson (1971, P. 1748) on which John Thacker had acquired 100 acres (ca. 1851) may have been a corruption of Jonican for Thacker had acquired another 100 acres on Jonican later in the 1850s.]

JOPPY: A po in operation for 4 years from Aug. 4, 1880 and believed to have been on Brushy Fk. of Johns Creek, at or slightly below the mouth of Scott Br. The derivation of its name is not known but it may
have been a corruption of Joppa (from the Hebrew word for beauty and applied to the ancient Mediterranean port city now called Jaffa), a name given to several e. Ky. Bap. churches. The first name proposed for this po by its only pm, Henderson Scott, was New Salem, another there were common chu. name. Yet /no churches of either name in that area.

JOSEPH BONER FORK OF GREASY CREEK: (See Joe Boner Fork of Greasy Creek)

JOSEPH RUNYON HOLLOW: Extends for 0.6 mi nw. This is one of the 2 head forks of Road Fk. of Pond Creek. (The other may be called Tivis Rose Hollow.) It was named for a local resident.

JOSH HOLLOW: Extends for 1/3 mi e to Narrows Br. of Blackberry Fk. of Pond Creek, i mi above the upper end of Hardy. It was earlier called Ad Branch of Narrows for Adron Runyon (1801-1859), an area Justice of the Peace, who lived at the mouth of Meetinghouse Br. of Pond Creek and was accustomed to walking across the mt. and down this branch on his hunting and fishing trips. Josh, the name shown on pub. maps, honored Joshua Butcher who lived at or near its mouth.

JULIUS BRANCH OF TUG FORK: Extends for 1 1/2 mi n to Tug Fk at the lower end of S. Williamson. It was named for Julius C. Williamson (ne 1843), the youngest child of Benj. and Susan Loar Williamson, who inherited the land and is said to have spent most of his life in an unsuccessful attempt to domesticate ginseng. It may earlier have been called Bellsford Branch and is now locally known as New Camp Branch for the WW I era mine and camp, 1/2 mi up the branch, that was owned by the N&W RR's Pond Creek Collieries.
JUSTICE BOTTOM: (See Justiceville)

JUSTICE FORK OF UPPER CHLOE CREEK: (See Ivy Fork of Upper Chloe Creek)

JUSTICEVILLE: A resi. subdiv. betw. US 460 and the Levisa Fk., just
above the mouth of Greasy Creek and 5 mi se of Pikeville's upper city
limits. In a sect. of what has been called Justice Bottom, where pion.
Wm. Justice settled in 1787, it was founded in 1946 by Wm. E. Justice,
a descendant, and named for McClelland Justice from whom he purchased
the land.

KATE CAMP BRANCH OF ROAD FORK (of Pond Creek): Extends for 3/4 mi e
to Road Fk., 1 mi above (sw of) the old Road Fork PO. It is known to
have borne this name at least by 1848. Acc. to local trad., it was
named for a Kate (last name unknown) who ran an early logging camp
there and cooked for her men. It was called Kate's Camp Branch.

KENDRICK HOLLOW: (See Upper Chloe Creek)

KETTLECAMP BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends for 1.7 mi sse to Elkhorn
Creek, 3 mi w of Elkhorn City. Old kettles found there were said to
have been used by some Indians to gather sugar from local maple trees.
A Kettlecamp Church is on the n side of Ky. 197, just above the branch.

KETTLECAMP CHURCH: (See Kettlecamp Branch of Elkhorn Creek)
KEWANEE: (Kee/wahn/ee) An ext. coal town, C&D RR sta. and po across the Levisa Fk. from US 23 and just above (se of) Pikeville's city limits. The po was est. on Aug. 8, 1908 with Stephen H. Ramey, pm, and closed in April 1925. It is said to have been named for the city of Kewanee (in Henry Co., Ill.), whence the Kewanee Coal Co's. owners may have come.

KEYSER: (Kee/zar) An ext. po and C&D rail shipping point on the w side of the Levisa Fk., across from the lower end of Coal Run, 2.7 mi below Pikeville's n city limits. The sta. and the po, in operation from May 15, 1916 through Dec. 1926, were est. by Chas. M. Keyser, a coal operator, and named for his local Keyser Coal Co. His wife, Myrtle served as the first of the 2 pm's. Two ¼ mi long Keyser Hollows retain the name. One is on the w side of the Levisa. The other, on the e side, just within Pikeville's n city limits, is the site of the recently developed (1980) 11 acre Keyser Heights Subdivision.

KEYSER HOLLOW: (See Keyser)

KEYSER HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION: (See Keyser)

KIMPER: An active po at the jct. of Ky. 194 and 632 on upper Johns Creek, 10 mi above Meta. It was est. on Jan. 15, 1891 with Lendo Hardin, pm, was disc. in Aug. 1896, and re-est. on Aug. 8, 1919 with Oma Deskins, pm. Neither Fields Mill, the first name proposed for this office, nor Kimper, has been explained. The Kimper Ele. Sch. is 1¼ mi down Ky. 194.
KING: Somewhere in the vic. of the mouth of Long Fk. of Johns Creek, some 4 mi above (e of) Kimper, was a po called King. It was est. by Sam'l. King on Oct. 31, 1898 and probably named for him or his family, though his first choice of name was Lion. It closed in Mar. 1900.

KINNEY BRANCH OF CANEY CREEK: About 3/4 mi long, it joins Caney Creek from the ne, a little over 1 mi s of Caney's confluence with Shelby Creek. It may have been named for Wm. Kinney who lived on Caney in the mid 19th cent.

KINNEY BRANCH OF ROBINSON CREEK: A n side branch of Robinson Creek, 1 mi above the site of the old Damron PO. It was named for residents Harvey Geo. Kinney and his wife Caldona (Caledonia-?). It may also have been called Caldona Kinney Branch.

KINNIKINNICK HOLLOW: Extends for 1 mi sw to the Levisa Fk. at Blair Town, 2.8 river mi from the Floyd Co. line. It was allegedly named for an Indian. Many artifacts have been found in the vic. of an old Indian burial ground in the hol. In my Kentucky Place Names (Pp. 160-1), I cited Lewis Co. historian, Wm. L. Talley's belief that this name, as applied to the Ohio R. trib. of Kinniconick, in Greenup Co., was derived from a Shawnee word for willow bark. And I quoted Geo. R. Stewart's assertion (in American Place Names, NY: Oxford U. Press, 1790, P. 240) that the name refers to "a substitute for tobacco, or the plant producing it, used by various Indians and by frontiersmen... (and) was applied to... places where the plant was abundantly found.... Though originally an Algonquian word it got into English and French, and was distributed by speakers of these languages more than by Indians."
KNOB FORK OF BURNING FORK (of Raccoon Creek): Extends for 2 mi ne, then e to Burning Fk., 0.3 mi above Raccoon Creek. It was named for the high knob (elev. 1716 ft.) on the ridge betw. it and Buckley and Stonecoal Creeks in the Levisa system.

LACKENS BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: (See Lykins Creek)

LAKE HELEN: (See Branham Heights)

LANKS BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends for 0.8 mi roughly w to Levisa Fk., about 1 mi within Pikeville's s city limits. It was named for Va.-born Lank Moore (ne 1816), a resident.

LAUREL BRANCH OF MARROWBONE CREEK: Extends for less than 1 mi wnw to Marrowbone Creek, 2/3 mi below (e of) Venter. It was named for the profusion of mt laurel there.

LAUREL CREEK: (See Tug Fork)

LAUREL FORK OF UPPER PIGEON BRANCH (of Elkhorn Creek): Extends for less than 1 mi se to Upper Pigeon, 3/4 mi from where the latter joins Elkhorn Creek. It was named for the abundance of mt. laurel along this stream.

LAWSON BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for 1.4 mi ne to Johns Creek, 2 mi below (nw of) the old Deskins PO. It may have been named for James Mont Lawson (1835-1881) from Logan Co., WVa., who lived at its mouth.
LAWSON: An ext. po probably on the Left Fk. of Blackberry Creek, several mi above (s of) Ransom PO and nw of Phelps. It was est. on Mar. 1, 1892 with Jos. Hatfield, Sr., pm, and disc. in July 1910. Area residents don't recall this po but assume that it was named for one of several Lawson Hatfields who lived in the area. One of these is known to have been a son of a Jos. Hatfield who lived near Ransom.

LAYNE BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): (See Solomon Fork of Left Fork)

LAYNES BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: (See Pike-Floyd Hollow)

LEAD HOLLOW: About ½ mi up Winns Br. of Raccoon Creek. Lead pellets are said to have been made from ore mined there by Albert Thompson during the CW.

LECKIEVILLE: (See Goody)

LEFT FORK OF BEAVER CREEK: (See Beaver Creek)

LEFT FORK OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): (See Brushy Fork of Johns Creek)

LEFT FORK OF CANEY CREEK: (See Rob Fork of Caney Creek)

LEFT FORK OF LONG FORK (of Shelby Creek): (See Long Fork of Shelby Creek)
LEFT FORK OF LOWER POMPEY CREEK: (See Bevins Fork of Lower Pompey Creek)

LEFT FORK OF PETER CREEK: (See Peter Creek)

LEFT FORK OF ROCKHOUSE CREEK: (See Long Branch of Rockhouse Creek)

LEFT TURKEYTOE BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY FORK (of Pond Creek): (See (The) Turkeytoe Branches)

LEVISA FORK OF THE BIG SANDY RIVER: (Levis or Levisa; see Heads in Va., some 65 mi above Pikeville, and extends for 140 mi nne to join the Tug Fk. at Louisa, Ky. to form the main stream of the Big Sandy. It drains 567 sq. mi of Pike Co. land. The origin of the Levisa name has never conclusively been determined. The explorer, Thomas Walker, in his journal entry of June 7, 1750, mentions having named the stream The Louisa River for the sister of the Duke of Cumberland. Though this spelling survived well into the 19th cent., it had, by 1804, (perhaps as early as 1775), begun to be corrupted to Levicy (Levisa, Levisy) by the hasty and careless transcription of some indifferent clerks. This contention has been disputed by some who have suggested a popular rendering of the French le Visée (picture or design). They refer to John P. Hall's (1886) acct. of the early French explorer who noted the "Indian pictures or signs painted on trees near the head of the stream." While the US BGN designated Levisa as the official name of this stream, valley residents have nearly always referred to it as the Big Sandy River or just The River.
LEVISA JUNCTION: (See Nelse)

LIBERTY: (See Garden Village)

LICK BRANCH OF MARROWBONE CREEK: Extends for 3/4 mi se to Marrowbone Creek at Venters, 3½ mi up the creek. It was named for several deer licks on its banks.

LICK BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): An e side hollow named for a local bear wallow, a large pond of water used as an animal lick.

LICK BRANCH OF ROCKHOUSE FORK (of Paw Paw Creek): Extends s for 1 mi to Rockhouse Fk., less than ½ mi from the Va. line and the Paw Paw PO. It was named for a salt lick at its mouth that was used for local livestock.

LICK CREEK: Extends for 4.7 mi nnow to the Fishtrap Lake Impoundment of Levisa Fk., some 11 mi above the dam. The name may have been applied to the stream as early as 1787, acc. to a deposition of John Ratliff, a Tazewell Co., Va. hunter. It is said that deer would come to the head of the creek to lick the salt from the rocks along its banks.

LICK CREEK: A hamlet and active po. The po, est. on June 10, 1908 with Valey Belcher, pm, was first located at the mouth of its name source, a site now in Fishtrap Lake. It was later moved 1 mi up the creek and is now 2½ mi from the lake, less than ½ mi n of US 460 and 2 3/4 mi w of Mouthcard. The N&W RR's Lick Creek Station is on the n bank
of the lake, opp. the mouth of the creek for which it, too, was named.

LICK FORK OF BEEFhide CREEK: Flows from a large rock, that was a popular deer lick, n for 3½ mi to Beefhide Creek, 1½ mi from its confluence with Shelby Creek at Myra.

LICK FORK OF SOOKEYS CREEK: Two-thirds of a mi long, it joins Sockeys Creek from the w, 0.4 mi from Shelby Creek. It was named for the natural salt lick on this stream.

LICK FORK OF WINNS BRANCH (of Raccoon Creek): Extends for 0.7 mi n to Winns Br., 1.7 mi from Raccoon Creek. It was named for a salt lick there.

LICKLOG FORK OF STRAIGHT FORK (of Robinson Creek): (See Licklog Hollow)

LICKLOG HOLLOW: Extends n for 2/3 mi to Bowling Fk., 1.8 mi up from Marrowbone Creek. It may have been named for the practice of cutting notches in fallen logs to fill them with salt for cattle or to use them as feeding troughs for horses. This may also account for the 1 mi long Licklog Fk. of Straight Fk. in the Robinson Creek watershed.

LINN BRANCH OF BIG CREEK (of the Levisa Fork): Extends for ½ mi n to Big Creek just below the old Dunlap PO and 1.2 mi e of the Levisa. It was probably named for the local abundance of lin or linden trees.
LIONILLI: An ext. po 2½ mi up Beefhide Creek from its confluence with Shelby Creek at Myra. The po was est. on Dec. 3, 1921 with Benj. F. Wright, pm. The name submitted to the POO by an Ill-based firm was to have been its state's name spelled backwards but the written "s" must have looked like an "l" to some clerk who misrecorded it and the error was never corrected.

LISS PO: (See Freeburn)

LITTLE BLUE SPRING BRANCH OF BLUE SPRING BRANCH (cf Blackberry Creek): (See Blue Spring Branch of Blackberry Creek)

LITTLE BRANCH OF CANEY CREEK (aka LITTLE HOLLOW): Extends for 0.4 mi to Caney Creek, 2 mi up from Shelby Creek. It was named for one of the descendants of pioneer Isaac Little who settled in the Shelby Creek watershed in the early 19th cent. The area at its mouth and on both sides of the new US 23 is popularly known as Frogtown.

LITTLE BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: (See Swiney Branch of Elkhorn Creek)

LITTLE CHLOE CREEK: (See Chloe Creek)

LITTLE CREEK: Extends ne, then n, then nw for nearly 3 mi to Shelby Creek at Yeager, ca. 1½ mi below (e of) Robinson Creek. It was probably named for one or more of pioneer Isaac Little's descendants.

LITTLE CREEK: (See Dunleary)
LITTLE CREEK PO: (See Robinson Creek PO)

LITTLE DIXIE: Hamlet with ext. po on Ky. 1426, 1.4 mi up the Right Fk. of Island Creek and ca. 0.6 mi sw of the Pikeville city limits. The po operated in Harry Damron's store from Mar. 1, 1947 to July 1955 and, with the local Little Dixie School, served a community also known as Island Creek. Acc. to a recent trad., the po was called Little Dixie because Harry always voted Democratic. It is less likely to have been named for a Confederate camp there during the CW.

LITTLE FLUTY BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Brushy Fork of Johns Creek): (See Fluty Branch of Right Fork)

LITTLE HACKNEY CREEK: (See Hackney Creek)

LITTLE HATTIE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH: On the se bank of Marrowbone Creek, just below Dry Fk. It was est in 1925 and named for its co-founder Hattie Coleman Sterling, the daughter of H.H. Coleman. The bldg. was erected on land donated by Hattie and her husband, C.B. Sterling, the Rockhouse Mine mgr.

LITTLE MCNEY'S BRANCH OF ROAD FORK (of Pond Creek): (See Pauley Hollow)

LITTLE MUDLICK BRANCH OF POND CREEK: (See Mudlick Branch of Pond Creek)

LITTLE ROBINSON CREEK: (See Robinson Creek)
LIZ'S FORK OF CANEY CREEK: (See Lizzie Fork of Caney Creek)

LIZZIE FORK OF CANEY CREEK: Extends for 2 mi n to Caney Creek, some 3 mi above its confluence with Shelby Creek. It may have been named for Liz Robinson, a resident, or for Lizzie Case, who had patented some land in there. It was early known as Liz's Fork and Lizzie's Branch.

LOAR'S BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: (See Pike-Floyd Hollow)

LOCKHART COVE: (See Crow Hollow)

LONG BRANCH OF BENT BRANCH (of Big Creek): (See Bent Branch of Big Creek)

LONG BRANCH OF ROCKHOUSE CREEK: Extends for 1½ mi e to Rockhouse Creek, 1.7 mi up from Marrowbone Creek. It was aptly named as the longest of Rockhouse Creek's tribs. It is given on published maps as Left Fork.

LONG FORK PO: (See Long Fork of Shelby Creek)

LONG FORK OF BIG CREEK: Extends for 5 mi nwnw to Big Creek, 6½ mi up from Tug Fk. It is the longest trib. of Big Creek.

LONG FORK OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for 4.6 mi sw, then nw to (upper) Johns Creek, 4 mi above (e of) Kimper. It was probably named for its relative length.
LONG FORK OF SHELBY CREEK: So named because, at 8 mi from its forks (1.3 mi re of Speight) to Shelby Creek (just n of Virgie), it is the longest trib. of Shelby. Including its 2 head forks, Right and Left, as well as their several head forks which rise just short of the Letcher Co. line, the stream actually extends some 12 mi. The Long Fork name is known to have identified the stream as early as 1817 when its 2 pion. settlers, Wm. Johnson and Wm. Tackett, acquired land in the upper and lower halves of the valley, respectively. The Long Fork name was also applied to a po est. on Aug. 16, 1878 by Wm. H.C. Johnson (the pioneer Johnson's grandson) at the forks of Long Fork. For a time/po may also have been located nearly 2 mi up on the forks. It closed in 1894.

LONSVILLE PO: (See Mouth of Pond PO)

LOOKOUT: A coal town with an active po centering at the jct. of Ky. 195 and 611, at the mouth of Poor Bottom Fk. of Marrowbone Creek, 6 mi up the latter from Russell Fk. The po, the first on Marrowbone, was est. on July 17, 1877 with Ichabod B. Sanders, pm. It closed in 1894. Joel S. Ratliff, the local storekeeper, re-est. it in Feb. 1901. His proposed name, Romeo, was apparently rejected in favor of the po's orig. name Lookout. It has been conjectured that a hills of Poor Bottom was used in the CW as a lookout. The current Lookout Ele. Sch. bldg. just above the po was re-built in 1980 after a fire destroyed an earlier structure.
LOONEY: A pvt. siding on the C&O RR’s Big Sandy line, on the w side of Russell Fk, 2.2 mi above (se of) the mouth of Marrowbone Creek and 1 mi below (n of) the mouth of Pond Creek (at Draffin). A local family of this name probably owned the site.

LOUISA RIVER (or LOUISA FORK OF THE BIG SANDY RIVER): (See Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River)

LOVERS LEAP: A high rock on Chloe Ridge, within Pikeville’s e city limits. The name recalls the local legend, long in oral trad., of the “beautiful Indian princess and the brave young chief who were very much in love, but because they were of different tribes and (because) of the many tribal differences they were never allowed to marry. One day the princess and the chief met at their favorite meeting place on a big rock on the side of the hill. They both decided that there were very few reasons for their living so they clasped hands and jumped from the big rock. They fell down among the soft green foliage to their happy but terrible death.”

LOW GEAR MOUNTAIN: (See Widows Branch of Left Fork)

LOWE BRANCH OF BIG CREEK: Extends w, then nw for 1.3 mi to Big Creek, about 1 mi s of the Rural PO. It was probably named for Orison R. Lowe (1806-1894), an early settler and landowner.

LOWE BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): (See Billy Lowe Branch of Brushy Fork)
LOWE BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for 1.3 mi sw to Johns Creek, 1 mi below (nw of) the old Mayflower PO. It is said to have been named for Lawyer T. Lowe (1830-1928), a 19th cent. resident and son of Orison R. Lowe.

LOWER CHLOE CREEK: Heads at the Chloe Gap which divides it from the head of Road Fork of Upper Chloe Creek and extends nw, then w, for 2 3/4 mi to the Levisa Fk. opp. downtown Pikeville. Like Upper Chloe, which joins the Levisa some 8 mi above, it is said to have been named, at some unknown time, for a "gentle Negro lady, whom everybody loved for her good deeds and kindness." She lived at the gap and "cared for the sick, black and white alike." If so, she must have been a very early resident for reference was made to a Cloe or Chloe Creek in the Floyd Co. Court Bk. One (Oct. Term 1809). Lower Chloe Creek was identified in the 1901-02 Rep't. of the Ky. Dept. of Mines.

LOWER ELK: (See Woodman)

LOWER FIELD BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends for 0.6 mi ese to Elkhorn Creek, 0.9 mi above (w of) Ashcamp, at the lower end of Wm. Harrison Ratliff's farm.

LOWER OLDHOUSE BRANCH OF TUG FORK: Extends for ½ mi ne to Tug Fk., just below Buskirk. It may have been named for an old house at its mouth when there were no other residents on it.

LOWER PIGEON BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: (See Upper Pigeon Branch of Elkhorn Creek)
LOWER POMPEY: An ext. po est. on June 30, 1923 with Abraham L. Coleman, pm, and named for its site at the head of Lower Pompey Creek. It closed in July 1933. In the spring of 1904 an unsuccessful attempt had been made by Mitchell Slone to est. a Pompey PO at some undetermined site on one of the 2 Pompey Creeks.

LOWER POMPEY CREEK: Extends for 3½ mi s to the Levisa Fk., 1½ mi below the Fishtrap Dam. Like Upper Pompey Creek which joins Fishtrap Lake 2 mi above, it is said to have been named for some early settler of whom nothing is known. A Pompey Creek is so identified at least by 1809 acc. to the first Floyd Co. Order Book.

LOWER STRINGTOWN HOLLOW: (See Burnwell)

LUCINDA MAYNARD BRANCH OF TUG FORK: (See Maynard Branch of Tug Fork)

LUKE HOLLOW: Just ne of Beaver Knob, it joins Slone Fk. of Card Creek from the s., 1½ mi from the Va. line. It was named for an owner, Luke Slone.

LYKINS CREEK (or LYKINS BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK): Extends for 2 mi nne to the Levisa Fk. at the site of the old Coal Run Sta. and Po, across the Levisa and ½ mi above the present city of Coal Run. It was named for a local family of Lykins. The longtime Lackens misspelling on published maps probably reflects the customary local pron. of this name.
McANDREWS: A vil. extending for over 1 mi along Ky 199 and Pond Creek from the mouth of Mullen Fk., 3 mi of Belfry, to above the mouth of Pinson Fk. Its still active po at the mouth of Pinson Fk. was est. on Jan. 10, 1921 by storekeeper and first pm Isaac L. Andrews to serve the com. and nearby rr sta. then known as Pinson Junction. This was the orig. site of the Pinsonfork PO (est. in 1890) which later moved to its present site, 1½ mi s. McAndrews is said to have been named for Isaac but whence the "Mc" is unknown.

McCARR: A vil. and po on Tug Fk., ½ mi below the mouth of Blackberry Creek, and opp. Blackberry City, WV. The po was est. on May 9, 1907 with Richard McGuffin, pm, probably to serve the Pike Collieries operations that had recently opened there. The com. that grew up around it was later also known as Allburn (or the Allburn Coal Camp) for the Allburn Coal and Coke Co. This name was also applied, as the variant Allburn Hollow, to Coon Branch which joins the Tug Fk. by the McCarr PO. The Allburn name, though locally recalled, is now seldom used. The com., like its active po, is McCarr. No one knows why or how McCarr was given to it.

McCOMBS: A hamlet with an active po now on Ky. 194 and Johns Creek, just above the mouth of Missouri Br. and 1 mi e of the Floyd Co. line. On Aug. 11, 1905 Miles E. Hunt est. the po about 1 mi above its present site and named it for Miles E. McCombs (ne 1844) who had been the pm of Mouth of Card PO in the late 19th cent. A long time resident and landowner on Grapevine Creek and the upper Levisa, may have been living in the vic. of the first site when the po was est.
McCOMBS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for less than 2 mi n, then ene to Johns Creek, ½ mi above (s of) Gulnare. It is given as Martin's Branch on the mid 19th cent. Burris ms. map. It is said to have been named for Miles McCombs.

McCONNELLS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: (See Walkers Branch of Johns Creek)

McCOY BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends for 0.4 mi nne to Brushy Fk., 3 mi above Johns Creek at the Floyd Co. line. It was named for the family of Wm. (1815-1888) and Sarah or Sally (James) McCoy, early settlers on lower Brushy.

McCOY BRANCH OF TUG FORK: Extends for ½ mi ne to Tug Fk., some 3 mi below Williamson, WVa. It was named for one or more local families.

McVEIGH: (Maek/va) A vil. extending for over 2½ mi along Ky. 199 and Pond Creek from Rockhouse Br. to the head of Pond, and centering at its active po. ½ mi above the mouth of Grants Branch. The first po in this vic. was to have been called Stump, probably for Lorenzo Dow Stump (ne 1844), who lived at the mouth of Williams Branch, but for some reason it was named Hewit instead. Jos. A. Runyon served as its only pm from Aug. 13, 1902 to mid June 1905. The vil. and po of McVeigh were est. by the Pond Creek Coal Co. in 1912 and named for its Vice President, Robert S. McVeigh of Cincinnati, Ohio. The po (with Archie J. Webb, its first pm) has been in operation since Oct. 22, 1912.
MACKS BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: (See Adams Branch of Elkhorn Creek)

MACKS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for 1½ mi n, then ne to Johns Creek, 2 mi below (w of) the Johns Creek Schools. This was to have been Mike's Branch for an antebellum bricklayer (last name unknown) who lived at its mouth. The local pron. of ask as ask led to a govt. mapmaker's recording of the name as Mack. As was frequently the case when such mistakes were made on official documents, this was never corrected.

MAINERS CREEK: (See Monty Lowe Branch of Brushy Fork)

MAJESTIC: A once booming coal town with an active po on Ky. 194 and Poplar Creek, 1 mi s of the Tug Fk. It was named for the operator of the local mines, the Majestic Collieries of nearby Cedar, WV. The co. was est. in 1907 and named for the assumed magnitude of the coal seam. The po opened on July 13, 1909 with Thornton M. Epperson, pm.

MALTATON: An ext. po on Shelby Creek, somewhere betw. the future Yeager and Collins (Elkseam). It was est. on June 5, 1883 with David Marrs, its only pm and closed in Aug. 1886. The name source is unknown. There is no reason to assume it was named for the Mediterranean island. Though Malta has been a not uncommon female given name in the Big Sandy Valley, no one by that name has a known ass'n. with the vic. or with David Marrs' family.

MANCO: (See Allegheny)
MARIA (MARIAH) BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Heads about 1 mi from the Va. line and extends nw for 1 mi to Left Fk., 2½ mi above (s of) Jamboree. It was named for Maria Daugherty Francis who, soon after her marriage to James Madison Francis in 1860, settled on this branch. By 1870 they were gone.

MARION BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends almost 1 mi s to Elkhorn Creek, 2 mi above (w of) Ashcamp. It may have been named for Marion Ratliff who owned it ca. 1900. Ratliff's son, Alex, was a Justice of the Ky. Court of Appeals in the 1930s.

MARION BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends for 1½ mi n to the Levisa Fk., across from Yorktown and Pikeville's s city limits. It was named for an owner Francis Marion Sword (1856-1853).

MARROWBONE CREEK: (Maer'a/bohn, Mahr/bohn, Mahr/ə/bohn) On recent published maps this name applies to the roughly 12 mi long stream which includes the 3½ mi upper stretch, extending from the e flank of The Flatwoods to Hellier, that was once called Castle (or Cassell) Fork. It joins the Russell Fk. at Regina, 4½ mi above (se of) Russell's confluence with the Levisa Fk. at Millard. Acc. to trad., the creek was named for a human bone once found washed up somewhere along its bank. The Marrowbone name was also applied to the C&O RR sta. at Regina and a coal mine at Lookout.

MARROWBONE STATION: (See Regina)
MARSHALL BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends for 1.4 mi s within Pike Co., then 1.3 mi se along the Letcher Co. line to Elkhorn Creek at the site of the old Jewel PO. It was so named at least by 1844 when Jos. McPeak acquired 50 acres here. But the name's derivation is not known.

MARSHALL BRANCH OF LONG FORK (of Shelby Creek): Extends for 2 mi e to Long Fk., 2½ mi wsw to the Hartley PO. It may have been named for Marshall Mullins who owned land on Long Fk. as early as 1816.

MARTINS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: (See McCombs Branch of Johns Creek)

MARTINS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: (See Marts Branch of Johns Creek)

MARTIN SCOTT'S BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: (See Drift Branch of Johns Creek)

MARTIN SMITHS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: (See Marts Branch of Johns Creek)

MARTS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends s for 1.4 mi to Johns Creek, 1.4 mi above (e of) the Kimper PO. It may have been called Martins Branch and Martin Smiths Branch before the CW, for Martin Smith (ne 1825), an early settler and landowner and a son of Isaac and Eliz. Smith.

MATS CREEK: (See Slones Branch of Levisa Fork)
MAY FARM BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for 0.7 mi w, then nw to Johns Creek just below the site of the old John PO. It was named for Thos. Patton May (1816-1910) whose father, Thos. May, was the pioneer settler-owner of lower Shelby Creek.

MAYFLOWER: An ext. po est. on Sept. 2, 1925 by King York Lowe at the mouth of Lowe Branch of Johns Creek. Lowe's preferred name, Lowe, for the local A.R. Lowe & Sons store, was replaced by Mayflower for reasons unknown. In the spring of 1935 the po was moved ½ mi up the creek to the mouth of Joes Creek. It closed in the late spring of 1942. At or near the mouth of Joes Creek was the earlier (1882-1904) po of Joe which was named for the creek. In fact, the name originally proposed for this office by James H. Scott, its first pm, was Joes Creek. For a time the Joe PO was at the mouth of Scotts Branch, 1½ mi above (e of) Joes Creek.

MAY FORK OF BALL FORK (of Pond Creek): Extends for 1½ mi w to Ball Fk. which joins Pond Creek 1 mi above the McAndrews PO. It was named for the local descendants of James May.

MAYNARD BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): (See Monty Lowe Branch of Brushy Fork)

MAYNARD BRANCH OF SYCAMORE CREEK: Extends for nearly 1 mi sw to Sycamore Creek, 1.8 mi above Sycamore's confluence with Johns Creek at Guinare. It was named for one or more early Maynard families in that area.
MAYNARD BRANCH OF TUG FORK: Extends for 1 mi ene to Tug Fk., less than 1 mi below (n of) Burnwell. It was named for either Geo. and Ellen Maynard, who lived at its mouth or Lucinda McCoy (Mrs. Henderson) Maynard, an earlier resident. It may even have been known for a time as Lucinda Maynard Branch.

MAYO TRAIL: The name applied to US 23 in the greater Pikeville area. It honors John C.C. Mayo, a Pike Co. native, who helped develop the upper Big Sandy Valley coal fields. Construction of the highway up the Big Sandy and its Shelby Creek trib. from the Ohio to the Va. line near Jenkins was completed by 1930.

MAYO VILLAGE: A resi. com. betw. US 23/460 and the Levisa Fk., recently brought within Pikeville’s s city limits. It may have been developed by Ireland Chaney who owned the land, and was named for the South Mayo Trail (US 23).

MEAD FORK OF POWELL CREEK: Imprecisely located on Powell Creek, an e side trib. of Russell Fk., ½ mi above (s of) the Levisa Fk. It may have been named for the family of Va-born Wm. Wesley Meade (1830-1882) who was buried at the mouth of Powell Creek.

MEADOW BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends for 0.6 mi ese to Elkhorn Creek, 1.2 mi above (w of) Ashcamp. It was named for a meadow at its mouth.
MEATHOUSE FORK OF BIG CREEK: Extends n for 2.6 mi from its headwaters, Benton and Pigpen Branches, to Big Creek just below the Canada PO. It was named for an early meat storage facility at its mouth.

MEATHOUSE FORK OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends e for 5 mi to Johns Creek at the site of the old Deskins PO, 3 mi n of Kimper. Early settlers, hunting for wild game in the area, made a room on its banks to cure their meat for preservation. The name may also refer to an early slaughterhouse called "The Meathouse" by its patrons. The Meathouse Ngbd. extends along this stream.

MEETINGHOUSE BRANCH OF POND CREEK: Extends for about 1 mi nnw to Pond Creek just below Belfry. It was named for the Pond Creek Bapt. Chu. 300 yards from its mouth. The branch was once called Carpenters for an early resident.

MELINDA FORD'S BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: (See Fords Branch of Levisa Fork)

MEREDA BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): (also sp. Merida) (ma/re'eda) Extends for 1 mi sw to Left Fk., 1 mi above (se of) downtown Phelps. It was named for Meredith Layne, son of pioneers Wm. and Abigail Layne, who settled near its head. This was identified on a 1928 top. map as Wolford Branch, most likely for the Wolford families living in the area.
META: (Mee/do) A hamlet whose own po operated from 1896 to 1959 but which is now served by a branch of the Pikeville PO. It is centered at the upper jct. of US 119 and Ky 194, just ne of the mouth of Bent Br. of Johns Creek, and 7½ mi nne of Pikeville. An earlier po (1857-1863), at or near the site of the present po, was called Breckinridge (sic) probably for John C. Breckinridge, the Ky. politician who had just been elected US Vice Pres. In May 1896 Thos. J. Ford petitioned for the est. of a po to be called Ford on Johns Creek opp. the mouth of Raccoon Creek. When he later declined the postmastership, his son Samuel became the first pm. After several moves, the po permanently relocated at the site of the Bentbranch PO which had closed in 1905. While some believe that Meta was named for its orig. site between 2 hills, ex-pm Winnie P. Murray suggested that the name honored Meta Smith, a WVa. girl who was visiting Tom Ford's family at the time they were seeking a name.

MIDDLE ELK STATION: (See Argo)

MIKEGRADY: Headquarters and rail shipping point for a mine operated by the defunct Russell Fork Coal Co. which supplied coal to US Steel. It was located at the head of Left Fk. of Beaver Creek, about 3½ mi from Beaver's confluence with Russell Fk. at Beaver Bottom, just below Elkorn City. It was named for the Cinci, O. man who financed the firm.

MILES HUNT BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Less than ½ mi long, it extends roughly ssw to Johns Creek just above the first site of the McCombs PO. It was named for McCombs' first pm who lived there.
MILL BRANCH OF POND CREEK: Extends w for 0.4 mi to Pond Creek at the lower (n) end of Stone. It was named for a local grist mill.

MILL BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends for less than ½ mi n to Elkhorn Creek, just below (e of) Ashcamp. It was named for a grist mill at its mouth.

MILL BRANCH OF MARROWBONE CREEK: Extends w for ½ mi to Marrowbone Creek, ½ mi below (ne of) Lookout. It was named for a local grist mill.

MILL CREEK: Heads 1.3 mi within Pike Co. and extends se, then e to Knox Creek, 1.8 mi within Buchanan Co., Va. It was named for an ante-bellum mill on its banks, probably in Va.

MILL FORK OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): (See Henry Taylor Branch of Brushy Fork)

MILL HOLLOW: On the Left Fk. of Long Fk. of Shelby Creek, just below Flat Br., ½ mi above (s of) the forks of Long Fk. It was named for a local mill first owned by Harvey Johnson.

MILLARD: A vil. centering where Russell Fk. joins the Levisa Fk., 7 stream mi se of Pikeville. For many years, from the first settlement in the very early 19th cent., this site was known simply as The Forks. The first po to serve the area was Hamilton's Store, from Jan. 10 1959 through July 1863, in Nelson Hamilton's store at the mouth of Slone's Br. of Levisa, 750 yards above The Forks. Va.-born Hamilton, who was
its only pm, at one time owned all of the Levisa bottom from Slones Br. down to the present Garden Village. On Apr. 6, 1866 Isaac E. Gray est. a po he called Enterprise at or close to the site of the present Millard Ele. Sch, at the foot of Rocky Rd. This closed at the end of 1868. The Millard PD itself was est. on Mar. 18, 1892 on the n side of the Levisa, just above and opp. the mouth of Russell Fk. It was named for Millard Hamilton, the 2 year old son of Louise A. Hamilton, the first pm, and her husband Wm., Nelson's son. In 1898 the po was moved to the mouth of Powell Creek, ¼ mi up Russell Fk. (where an earlier po called Powell's Mills had operated inter­mittently from 1846 to 1891). The Millard PD was later moved to the vic. of the new C&O RR sta. then called The Forks at or by the site of the present Nelse PD. In 1945 it was relocated at its final site, a short distance up Lower Pompey Creek, over 1 mi ne of The Forks. Though it closed as an Independent office in Aug. 1959, it remained as a Pikeville rural sta. until 1963. Millard High School and the area voc. sch. are now located on US 460/Ky 80, 1¼ mi up Russell Fk. from the Levisa.

MILLER BRANCH OF MOTLEY FORK (of Feds Creek): Extends for less than 1 mi s to Motley Fk., about 3/4 mi from Feds Creek and 2 mi e of the Feds creek PO. It was named for the family of Eli Jackson Miller (1818-1896) who had settled on Motley in the early spring of 1860.

MILLER FORK OF FEDS CREEK: Extends nw for 1.3 mi to Feds Creek, ½ mi above the old Steele PO site. It was named for one or more local families.
MILLERS CREEK: Extends for over 2½ mi sw to the Fishtrap impoundment of the Levisa Fk., 2 mi s of the present Phyllis PO. It was named for a local family.

MILLERS CREEK: Extends for 3.2 mi n to Johns Creek, 1.7 mi below (w of) the Mayflower PO site. Acc. to Ely, it was named for Chas. Millard, a Frenchman, who, with his brother, Emile (Emla or Embly) were hunting in the area in the early 1790s when he drowned as he was fording the creek near its mouth. Mapmakers later inadvertently dropped the "d".

MIMMS BRANCH OF STONECOAL CREEK: Extends for 3/4 mi wsw to Stonecoal, about 1 mi from the Levisa Fk. It was named for either Lt. Col. David Mimms, a Confed. officer who lived nearby, or his father, John O., a merchant and the Clerk of the Pike Co. Court in the 1830s.

MISSOURI BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: A little over 1 mi long, it extends n, then ene to Johns Creek, just below the McCombs PO. An extended Blackburn family from Va. were on their way to St. Louis, Mo. when they found it necessary to stop here for the winter. Later, one couple stayed behind when the rest continued to Missouri and the stream was named for the destination of their departed relatives. A related acct. reported by the late Henry P. Scalf was included in my "Traditional Accounts of Some Eastern Kentucky Place Names": "In the 1830s the Blackburn family decided they were going to move to the state of Missouri... And they came out of Virginia and down Johns Creek and when they got to the mouth of Missouri Creek--it didn't have
its name then—one of the leaders of the Blackburn family said, "Well, this is Missouri. Not goin' any further. This is Missouri."

MONTY LOWE BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends ssw for 1½ mi to Brushy Fk., 4 mi below the forks of Brushy. It was named for James Montraville Lowe (né 1872), the owner of much acreage in that area and the first pm of nearby Morell PO. It may first have been called Mainers Creek and later Maynard Branch for the family of pioneering settler Christopher Columbus Maynard, and was identified as Scott Branch on an early 20th cent. top. map.

MORCOAL: A coal camp nearly 2 mi up Pinson Fk. of Pond Creek from McAndrews, at the head of a N&W RR branch line. It was probably aptly named.

MORELL: An ext. po imprecisely located on Brushy Fk. of Johns Creek, just above the Monty Lowe Br., at or near the site of the orig. home of Brushy pioneer Christopher Columbus Maynard. James M(ontraville) Lowe, its only pm, proposed the name Kelsey (possibly for Kelsie Taylor) for the new po but it was est., on Mar. 23, 1917, as Morell. It may have been named for Morell Scott (1865-1887), son of John Marion Scott whose brother, Henderson, had an earlier po in this vic. called Jenny.

MORGAN BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends for 2½ mi nne to the Fishtrap impoundment of the Levisa Fk., 5 3/4 mi above the dam. It may have been named for David or James Morgan, early 19th cent. area landowners, or their families.
MORRIS BRANCH OF RACCOON CREEK: Extends for nearly 1 mi nnw to Raccoon Creek, just below its head. It was given as Sloane (sic) Branch on an early 20th cent. top. map. It was named for the Morris and Sloane families that lived in this vic. in the second half of the 19th cent.

MOSE COLEMAN HOLLOW: At the head of Harless Creek. It was named for a resident, ca. 1900.

MOSSY BOTTOM: A settlement with ext. po aptly named for its site in the low lying area betw. the C&D tracks and the Levisa Fk., across the latter from US 23/460 and opp. the mouth of Cowpen Creek, nearly 3 mi nw of Pikeville. The po, est. on Mar. 30, 1906, was to have been called Wagner for its first pm, Tobias Wagner, but that name was already in use in Rowan Co. Wagner, a German immigrant, settled in Pike Co. in the late 1850s, fought in the Cw, and later became a Pike Co. judge. Nearby Wagner Station was also named for him. The po closed in May 1942.

MOUNTAIN BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Heads in Cumberland (or Pine) Mt. and extends for nearly 1 mi nnw to Elkhorn Creek, 2½ mi below (e of) Ashcamp.

MOUTH CARD: A hamlet with an active po at the jct. of US 460 and Ky 1499, 3 mi from the Va. line. It was named for its site at the mouth of Card Creek, a trib. of the Levisa Fk. The po, est. as Mouth of Card on Aug. 4, 1853 with Isaac Epling, pm, had become simply Mouth Card by 1874 and Mouthcard by 1895.
MOUTH OF CARD PO: (See Mouthcard)

MOUTH OF COBURN PO: (See Huddy)

MOUTH OF POND: An ext. po est. on May 27, 1848 with Thos. Harris, pm, and named for its site at the mouth of Pond Creek, opp. the future Williamson, WV. It here or close by that in 1789 Robert Leslie planned the first settlement in what was to become Pike Co. Though the land was cleared, a cabin was built, and a crop was planted, the site was shortly abandoned when the fear of an Indian attack sent the settlers back to their Va. homes. For reasons yet unknown, the po was renamed Lonsville in Aug. 1848 and Lonville in 1853. It closed in Oct. 1863 but reopened as Mouth of Pond in April 1866 and operated until 1893 when its papers were sent to the newly est. Williamson PO.

MUDLICK BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY FORK (of Pond Creek): Extends for 3½ mi n to Blackberry Fk., about 1 mi s of the Hardy PO. Bears would make the ground all muddy when they came to the lick, a mi up the branch.\[7.7\]

MUDLICK BRANCH OF POND CREEK: Extends for 1 mi nw to Pond Creek at Sharondale. Also aptly named but usually called Little Mudlick to distinguish it from the longer branch, on Blackberry Fk.\[7.7\] It may now also be known as Sharondale Hollow.
MUD LICK OF BEAVER CREEK: A stream extending ½ mi sse to Beaver Creek, 1 mi from Beaver Bottom on the Russell Fk. It is aptly named. Inexplicably maps omit a generic.

MULLEN FORK OF POND CREEK: Extends for 3½ mi nne to Pond Creek at the upper end of Stone. Since the name was spelled Mullins and even Mullinses on early land records, it is assumed to have been named for one or more families of Mullins that may have lived there before 1840. It is now locally known as Tierney Hollow (tur/nee) for the Tierney family coal camp once located at its mouth.

MULLINS ADDITION: (See Blairtown)

MULLINS SCHOOL: Serving all grades through the 12th in the bottom betw. US 23/460 and the e bank of the Levisa Fk., in Blairtown or Mullins Addition, 4½ mi below (nw of Pikeville's city limits. The sch., which opened in 1954, was named for Noah B. Mullins (1863-1947) whose heirs donated the site.

MURPHY BRANCH OF JULIUS BRANCH (of Tug Fork): Extends nw and w for 3/4 mi to Julius Br., some 500 yards above Tug Fk. It was named for John Murphy, a resident. The N&W RR was apparently successful in its effort to rename this Happy Valley for a local camp.

MURPHY FORK OF NARROWS BRANCH (of Blackberry Fork of Pond Creek): Extends n, then ne for ½ mi to Narrows Br., less than 3 mi above Blackberry Fk. It was named for John Murphy, its first resident.
MYRA: A hamlet and active po at or close to the site of the orig. Beefhide PO (1881-1883), on Ky 610 and Shelby Creek, at the mouth of Beefhide Creek, 6 mi s of Virgie. The Myra PO was est. on May 24, 1905 and named by its first pm and local storekeeper Marquis De LaFayette Greer for his daughter, Sarah Almyra (called "Myra", later Mrs. Will Bentley, 1889-1953). The C&O RR's Myra Station is 1 mi nw, at the mouth of Burke Br.

MYRA STATION: (See Myra)

NAMPA: (See New Alma)

NARROW HOLLOW: Aptly named hol., ½ mi long, 1 mi up Rockhouse Creek from Marrowbone Creek.

NARROWS BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY FORK (of Pond Creek): Extends for 3.8 mi n to Blackberry Fk. at the Hardy PO. In the vic. of the Reg. Bap. Chu., some 1.7 mi up the branch, the hills on both sides almost come together creating a very narrow path for the stream and road.

NATS FORK OF SYCAMORE BRANCH (of Left Fork of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): Heads 0.3 mi from the Letcher Co. line and extends n for 1½ mi to Sycamore Br., 1/3 mi above its confluence with Left Fk. It was named for Nathaniel "Nat" Burk.

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NELSE: An active po just sw of the confluence of the Russell and Levisa Forks, at or close to the C&O RR sta. called, successively, The Forks, Millard, and now Levisa Junction. After the relocation of the Millard PO, which for awhile had been at this site, local people petitioned for another po which was est. on July 1, 1935 and named for Nelson Bevins (1862-1939), the area's oldest resident.

NETLEY BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Blackberry Creek): Extends for 1 mi to Left Fk., 2 mi above the Blackberry Sch. It may have been named for the nettlewood plants that grew there in profusion.

NETLEY BRANCH OF PINSON FORK (of Pond Creek): Extends for 0.4 mi n to Pinson Fk., less than 2 mi above Pond Creek. It was probably named for the nettlewood plants growing there.

NEW ALMA: (ael/mea) An ext. coal camp and mine operated by the New Alma Coal Co. from 1934 to 1957 on lower Blackberry Creek betw. Tug Fk. and Peter Fk. It was named for the earlier Alma-Thacker Coal and Coke Co. operation there on land leased from local Stafford families. Alma and Thacker were the names of 2 principal Tug Val. coal seams. Acc. to recent state highway maps, this vic. may also have been called Nampa.

NEW CAMP: An ext. coal camp maintained by the N&W RR's Pond Creek Collieries, ½ mi up Julius Br. of Tug Fk. from the lower end of S. Williamson. It is now a suburban commu.

NEW CAMP BRANCH OF TUG FORK: (See Julius Branch of Tug Fork)
NEWSOM: An ext. po at the mouth of Caney Creek, a Shelby Creek trib. It was est. on Jan. 14, 1909 and Pee S. Oamron was its only pm. It closed in Mar. 1911. It was named for one or more families which descended from Harrison and Peggy Lowe Newsom, NC-born pion. Shelby Valley settlers.

NEWSOM BRANCH OF CANEY CREEK: Extends f 1.3 mi sw to Caney Creek, 3½ mi above Shelby Creek. It was named for one or more of the many descendants of Harrison Newsom, Sr., possibly his son Henry, or Henry's son David, extensive area landowners. Acc. to Newsom family members, the terminal "e" in this name on published maps is in error.

NEWSOM BRANCH OF ROBINSON CREEK: This has been the official name (at least by 1881) of this 1 mi long sw side trib. of Robinson Creek, 1½ mi from the Floyd Co. line. It was called Owens Fork as early as 1851, then Sam Owens Fork as late as 1915. It has also been, and still is, locally referred to as Phenia Branch (fee/nee) for the wife of owner-resident Robert Newsom, and may also have been called Andy Newsom Branch for another resident.

NEWSOM BRANCH OF SHELBY CREEK: Extends n for 1 mi to Shelby Creek, less than 1 mi above (w of) Penny Station. It was named for one or more of the many descendants of Shelby Creek pion., Harrison Newsom, Sr., possibly his son, Harrison, Jr. who had acquired land on it just after the CW.
NEW WAVERLY: An ext. po imprecisely located somewhere on upper Feds Creek, a little over 1 mi from the Va. line. It was in operation from July 7, 1879 to June 28, 1880 with only 2 pm's, Jos. T. Wilson and Jesse Jones. The proposed name Waverly was unacceptable since there already was such a po in Union Co. It is not known why Waverly was chosen.

NIGH: On Oct. 17, 1913 this po was est. at the mouth of Big Creek, a Levisa Fk. trib., 4 mi below (n of) Feds Creek, to serve the Nigh Logging Co. operations on Big Creek. The co., named for a prominent lumberman, was a div. of the Vanzandt Lumber Co. of Huntington, WV, and operated from 1910 to 1923. After several moves down the Levisa to sites in the vic. of Hunts Br., the po was replaced on Oct. 1, 1945 by the Biggs PO (q.v.), 1 mi up the Levisa.

NORTH FORK OF THE BIG SANDY RIVER: (See Tug Fork)

NUNNARY BRANCH OF BUFFALO CREEK: Extends n and e for nearly 3/4 mi to Buffalo Creek, about 1 mi from the Floyd Co. line. It was named for Thos. Nunnery, its only resident in the early 20th cent. The spelling error is inexplicable.

OCTAVIA HOLLOW: (See Pinson Fork of Pond Creek)

(The) OCTAVIA J. COAL MINE: (Ahk/tay/ee) Est. just before WWI, 1½ mi up Pinson Fk. of Pond Creek, it was named for Octavia J. Smith, daughter of Will M. and Matilda Smith, and granddaughter of Jacob and Pricy Smith.
The Smiths were extensive landowners in Pike Co. in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Octavia married Harold Foster and moved to Laverne, Cal. Octavia Church is ½ mi below the mine.

OIL WELL HOLLOW: Extends re for 2/3 mi to Julius Br. of Tug Fk. at New Camp. Acc. to the late Wallace J. Williamson, III, a collateral descendant of early owner Julius Williamson, "the oil well from which the name comes was drilled in the last century but did not produce enough oil to pay the driller. He kept striking gas, considered merely a nuisance at the time, though there are a number of producing gas wells there now."

OLD HOUSE BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends for 3/4 mi ese to Elkhorn Creek, 2½ mi sw of Ashcamp. In 1846 Isaac Moore acquired 75 acres on this branch which then bore this name. It is said to have been aptly named but whose old house has not yet been learned.

OLD HOUSE BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Blackberry Creek): Extends for 1½ mi n to Left Fk., about 1.8 mi above the forks of Blackberry. It was named for the one old house in there years ago. It is now thickly settled. This name has also identified tribs. of Levisa, Marrowbone, Robinson, and Tug.

OPEN FORK OF BENT BRANCH (of Johns Creek): Extends for 1½ mi nw to Bent Br., near its head. It was named for the open land along its banks.
OPOSSUM BRANCH OF RACCOON CREEK: Extends for 1 mi w and n to Raccoon Creek, less than 2 mi from its head. It was named for the animals said to have been seen from its banks. Mat Coleman lived here in the late 19th cent. when, acc. to Trudy McCoy, it was known as Possum Fork.

ORCHARD BRANCH OF BEEFhide CREEK: Extends for 1 mi wnw to Beefhide Creek, 1 mi below the old Lionilli PO. It was named for pre-CW apple orchards there.

OREKnOB: An ext. po on Elkhorn Creek at or close to the mouth of Lower Pigeon Branch. The po was est. on Aug. 27, 1887 with Jos. Phipps, pm, and was disc. in Oct. 1918. Acc. to local trad., it was so named because someone had found traces of ore on a nearby knob.

ORINOCO: This name was applied to a small hol. on the e side of Pond Creek, at the upper end of the present Belfry, and to the coal mine, camp, rr sta., and po est. there in 1915 by the Orinoco Mining Co. of Williamson, WV. The po, in the co. store bldg. at the mouth of the hol., operated from Jan. 5, 1916 through mid Feb. 1925.

OSBORNE FORK OF INDIAN CREEK: This name has been applied to the first 2½ mi of Indian Creek, from its head to its confluence with Turkeypen Br. It was named for the many Osbornes living there--specifically, perhaps, for Wm. Osborne, a late 19th cent. Bap. minister and resident, or Hiram Osborne (1798-1892), a Scott Co., Va. native and son of area pioneers Solomon and Hannah. Residents along Ky 122 from Tackett's Store (Wales PO), upper Abner Mt. and across the Floyd Co. line are said to live in the Osborne Fork Neighborhood.
OSBORNE GAP: On the Va. line, a gap in Pine Mt. through which a road once ran from Elkhorn Creek (in the vic. of the present Shelby Gap PO) to the Osborne Gap PO in Dickenson Co., Va. It may have been named for its 19th cent. owners, the bros. Jim and Jeremiah (Jerry) Osborne who had adjacent farms on the s bank of the creek.

OWENS FORK OF ROBINSON CREEK: (See Newsom Branch of Robinson Creek)

OWL BRANCH OF SHELBY CREEK: Extends for 1 mi wsw to Shelby Creek, 1½ mi s of Dorton. Acc. to A.S. Johnson, a resident, it was "named for the many owls that, at one time, had lived in the cliffs at the head of this hollow. Settlers couldn't sleep at night for their hooting. So some men killed all the owls they could find."

OWSLEY: A hamlet with ext. po 3½ mi up Hurricane Creek and Ky 1384 from the Levisa Fk. at Boldman, ½ mi from the Floyd Co. line. The po was est. on Apr. 26, 1917 with Ballard Spears, pm, and was named for a local family. It closed in Oct. 1959.

PANTHER BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends for 1 mi se to Elkhorn Creek, 1 mi sw of Hylton. The name was derived from the sighting of a wild panther in that area.

PANTHER BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for 0.6 mi n to Left Fk., 3 3/4 mi above (s of) Jamboree. Acc. to trad., Jos. Hatfield killed a panther here after it had attacked one of his hunting dogs."
PAPAW BRANCH OF BUFFALO CREEK: Extends for 0.7 mi n to Buffalo Creek near its head and about 1 mi from the Floyd Co. line. A grassy area at its mouth was covered with papaw trees. The spelling of the name reflects its local pron.

PAUL ALLEY BRANCH OF ROAD FORK (of Brushy Fork of Johns Creek): (see Alley Branch of Road Fork)

PAULEY: A resi. com. on the w bank of the Levisa Fk., opp. the mouth of Ratliff Br., now within Pikeyville's n city limits. It had its own po from July 8, 1922 till Jan. 1933. It was named for a prominent Pikeville area family, probably incl. Mr. J.F. Pauley of the nearby Keel Coal Co. operation.

PAULEY HOLLOW: Extends 2/3 mi se to Road Fk. of Pond Creek, 0.4 mi above the Forest Hills PO. It was named for Jos. C. Pauley who moved there in 1922. It earlier was called (Little) Moneys Branch to distinguish it from a somewhat larger Moneys Branch of Turkey Creek to the w. Some Money, that has never been found, is said to have been buried years ago on the banks of one of these branches.

PAW PAW: (Pah/pah) A hamlet with an active po, centered at the mouth of Rockhouse Fk. of Paw Paw Creek, virtually on the Va. line. The po was est. on Oct. 4, 1878 with Daniel B. Coleman, pm. Due to the poor roads linking this com. to the rest of Pike Co., residents are more Va's. oriented to Buchanan Co., towns of Hurley and Grundy for trade and services.
PAW PAW CREEK: Heads just over the Va. line, extends ne, n, and ne again for 7½ mi through Pike and Buchanan Co. (Va.) to join Knox Creek some 3½ mi within Va. Thus roughly half of it is in Pike Co. It was named for the many paw paw trees along its banks.

PEACH ORCHARD BOTTOM: (SEE PIKEVILLE)

PECCO HOLLOW: (See Scant Branch of Pond Creek)

PECKS BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for 0.6 mi e to Right Fk., ½ mi above (w of) downtown Phelps. It was named for Henry Peck who, in the late 1830s, settled near its mouth. For a while it was also known as Schoolhouse Branch for the school he operated in his home.

PEELPOPLAR BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Blackberry Creek): Heads in the n flank of Dicks Knob (or Johns Creek Mt.) and extends for 1 mi nne to Left Fk., just below its source. It was named for local trees. The "peel" possibly refers to the condition of some of these trees observed by early settlers.

PEGS BRANCH OF POND CREEK: (Paeghz) Extends e for 1.7 mi to Pond Creek at the Belfry Schools. It may have been named for Margaret "Peggy" (nee Burress) McCoy, wife of John McCoy (son of Sam'1. and Eliz.), area residents. There is also a local trad. that it may have been named for a peg-legged woman bootlegger who lived at its head. It is now also known as Belfry Hollow.
PEG STATION: (See Pinsonfork)

PELPHREYS BRANCH OF SHELBY CREEK: (See Burke Branch of Shelby Creek)

PENNY: A hamlet with C&O RR sta. and ext. po on Shelby Creek and Ky 1469, ½ mi w of new US 23, at the mouth of Caney Creek, and 3 mi ne of Virgie. The po was est. at the mouth of Rob Fk., 1.3 mi up Caney, on Apr. 13, 1909 with Laura Branham, pm. It is said to have been named for Orville Roberts' daughter, Penny, who was killed there by some unknown person or animal. The po was later moved down to Shelby Creek where it closed in June 1959.

PERRY DANIELS HOLLOW: (See Billy Dotson Branch of Peter Creek)

PETER: An ext. po whose orig. proposed name of Peter Creek suggests it was named for the stream on which it was located. It was est. on Oct. 21, 1878 with Nehemiah Wolfford, pm, probably on the w side of the stream, just below the mouth of Rockhouse Br. It was later moved to a site just below the forks of Peter Creek, with the recent city limits of Phelps, of whose po it was a predecessor. Some 5 years after it closed in Nov. 1883, the Phelps PO was est.

PETER CREEK: From its forks it extends roughly n for nearly 6 mi to the Tug Fk. at Freeburn. Its Right Fork, which heads just n of Coleman, extends for 3.6 mi to join the 7.4 mi long Left Fork in downtown Phelps. It is believed to have been named for its first settler, Peter Cline, Sr., a Ger. immi. (ne Klein) and Rev. War vet., who lived at its mouth and owned land on both sides of Tug Fk.
PETER FORK OF LOWER CHLOE CREEK: Extends for 1½ mi ssw to Lower Chloe Creek, just below Pikeville's e limits. It is now known as Walters Branch for Dr. W.J. Walters, an early 20th cent. Pikeville physician, whose son, Walter P. Walters, an insurance co. founder-executive, still lives in the old family homestead at its mouth. It is not known who Peter was, but one may infer that he was a member of the orig. Syck family that owned much of Lower Chloe in the 19th cent.

PETTYS FORK OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): Extends for 1.2 mi nnnw to Left Fk., 3/4 mi above (s of) the last site of the Etty PO. It is said to have been named for a Mr. Petty, an early settler of whom there seems to be no record. It has also been known as Riddle Fork for the family of Fredrick F. Riddle, a late 19th cent. resi.

PEYTON(S) BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK (or PEYTONS CREEK): Extends for 2 mi ssw to Levisa Fk., just se of Garden Village. It was named for Peyton Justice (1789/90 to 1863), a son of Geo. Justice, Sr., and native of Pittsylvania Co., Va., who lived at its mouth and had extensive land holdings along the Levisa. Acc. to family trad., Peyton was hanged on Shelby Creek in retribution for his sons having hidden out to avoid Cw service. The upper section of the creek was early known as Camp Branch.

PHELPS: Until recently a 6th class city of some 1100 residents centered at the forks of Peter Creek and the jct. of Ky. 194 and 632, nearly 6 mi up from Tug Fk. The area at the forks was settled in the early 1820s by
John Wolford, Sr. (ca. 1787-ca. 1882), the progenitor of a large Peter Creek family which supplied most of Phelps' early pm's. The first po to serve the future city of Phelps was Peter (1878-1883) (q.v.). A second po called Wolford was est. at some site just above the forks on May 6, 1886 and probably named for the family of its first pm, Elijah Wolford, John's grandson. It was disc. in Apr. 1888. The active Phelps PO (whose first proposed name was Madison) was est. on Jan. 31, 1889 in the store of Jonathan J. Wolford, the first pm and another of pion. John's grandsons. Phelps is said to have been named for Mary Virginia Phelps (Mrs. David) Wolford (nee 1867), (and daughter of John C. Phelps of Pikeville) a beloved young Peter Creek school teacher and daughter of John C. Phelps of Pikeville.

PHENIA BRANCH OF ROBINSON CREEK: (See Newsom Branch of Robinson Creek)

PHILLIPS BRANCH OF BEEFhide CREEK: Extends for 3/4 mi e to Beefhide Creek, 1 mi above Shelby Creek at Myra. It was named for Phillip Greer, a resident.

PHILLIPS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for 0.6 mi s to Johns Creek, 3/4 mi below (nw of) the old Deskins PO. It was probably named for Zachariah Phillips (ca. 1784-1850), that family's NC-born Johns Creek progenitor.

PHILLIPS BOTTOM: Just above Maynard Br. of Tug Fk., 1 mi below (n of) Burnwell. It was named for the late Rev. Cecil Phillips, a resident.
PHILLIPS BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for 1.2 mi to Left Fk. just above Jamboree. It was named for either its most notorious resident "Bad" Frank Phillips, the Pike Co. deputy who figured prominently in the second phase of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, or his father, William.

PHYLLIS: A hamlet extending over 1 mi along Ky 194 and Grapevine Creek. Its active po is now at the mouth of Dicks Fk., 1½ mi above the Fishtrap Lake impoundment of the Levisa Fk. The first po to serve the Grapevine com. was est. on Mar. 29, 1917 at a site just above the present po and named Rowton for its first pm Grover C. Rowe. In 1922, when Rowe left for Pikeville to become county jailer, the po was moved to Trace Fk. 1 mi up Grapevine, where Alex Reynolds served as pm until the office closed in Jan. 1937. After WW II, Ervel Reynolds, Alex's nephew, returned to the com. and petitioned for the re-est. of its po. His choice of Orlando for his grandfather Orlando Reynolds, a mid 19th cent. settler, was already in use for an office in Rockcastle Co., so when the Pike Co. po opened on Nov. 17, 1947 it was called Phyllis instead. This name was suggested either by a district postal official to honor his daughter or by the children of the nearby Grapevine Sch. of whom Laura Justice, the first pm, has requested a name. With the creation of Fishtrap Lake in 1968, the po was moved to its present site.

PIGEON: A ext. po at the mouth of Peachorchard Br. of Island Creek, 3 mi up from the Levisa Fk. It was est. on Mar. 31, 1910 with Walter Robinson, pm, and closed in July 1955. Its name derivation is unknown.
PIGEON CREEK: (See Upper Pigeon Branch of Elkhorn Creek)

PIKE-FLOYD HOLLOW: Heads less than 1 mi within Pike Co. and extends for almost 2 mi w to the Levisa Fk. at Betsy Layne (in Floyd Co.). On very early deeds and old land patents it was called Tuscarora Branch. When James S. Layne settled at its mouth in the early 19th cent., it was renamed Layne's Branch. Many years later, when James H. Loar acquired some land at its mouth, it became known as Loar's Branch. In the 1920s it assumed its present name for the Pike-Floyd Coal Co. (a Pittsburgh Coal Co. subsidiary) which began operations there after WW I.

PIKE PO: (See Pikeville)

PIKETON PO: (See Pikeville)

PIKEVILLE: A 3rd class city with an esti. mid 1980s pop. of 5800, the seat of Pike Co., and the principal trade and service center for the upper Levisa Basin. On US 23/460/119 and the Levisa Fk., some 7½ stream mi above the Floyd Co. line. Public disapproval of the first site of the new county's seat at the present Garden Village led to the decision of a commission on Dec. 24, 1823 to locate the seat on Peach Orchard Bottom, opp. the mouth of Lower Chloe Creek on land donated for this purpose by Elijah Adkins. The town was soon laid out and the county's first court was held here in May 1824. It is generally believed to have been called Pikeville from the outset though its po was est. as Pike on Aug. 5, 1825 with Wm. Smith, pm.
The office was renamed Piketon in 1829 and the town was inc. in this name in 1848. The town officially became Pikeville in 1850 though the po did not assume this name until 1881. The town and county were named for Zebulon M. Pike (1779-1813), the US Army officer and explorer who discovered Pike's Peak. An ambitious project, initiated in 1973 to divert the Levisa Fk. and to relocate the C&O RR tracks and the highways through a 500 ft. cut in Peach Orchard Mt., was completed in 1987. This has relieved severe traffic congestion and, by filling in the stream bed and adjacent hollows, has made available nearly 400 acres of new land for badly needed industrial, commercial, and institutional development.

PIKEVILLE COLLEGE FARM: On the w side bottom of the pion. Leslie family's Johns Creek tract, at the mouth of Brushy Run, 3 mi above (s of) Gulnare. Until 1985, when it was sold, it was a producing farm and income-generator for the coll. For years it was called the Francis Farm for James Francis from whom the college acquired it in 1944.

PINE BRANCH OF CANEY CREEK: One of the head forks of Caney, a Shelby Creek trib., it extends nw for 1 mi from the nw flank of The Flatwoods. It was named for the many pine trees there.

PINE MOUNTAIN: An aptly named ridge of "precipitous cliffs" extending ne along the Ky-Va border for over 100 mi from Bell Co. to Elkhorn City. The Pike Co. section of the ridge has often been referred to as Cumberland Mt. The co's highest elev. (3149 ft.) is about 2½ mi sw of Ashcamp.
PINNACLE ROCK: In Pine Mt., ¼ mi nw of the Va. line and 1 mi s of Elkhorn City. It is aptly named.

PINSON BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for ¾ mi sw to Johns Creek just above the last site of the Mayflower PO. It is said to have been named for Aaron Pinson, a son of Thos. and Mary Pinson, the progenitors of this important Pike Co. family.

PINSON FORK: A mi long vil. along Ky 199 and Pond Creek, centered at its active po just below the mouth of Atkins (Runyon) Br. The po was est. on June 6, 1890 with Wm. J. May, pm at the mouth of Pinson Fk. for which it was named. It was later moved to its present site, 1½ mi up Pond. The odd l word spelling most likely conforms to the POD's long time preference for l word names. The local N&W RR sta, has been called Peg Station allegedly for an old man with a wooden leg.

PINSON FORK OF POND CREEK: Identified as such at least by 1825, it extends for 4 mi nne to Pond Creek at McAndrews. It was named for the Pinson family, probably descendants of Grayson Co., Va.-born Allen Pinson (1785-1858) who had settled with his family on Johns Creek before 1800. It is now locally called Octavia Hollow (Ank/tāv/ee) for the defunct Octavia J. Mine (q.v.), 1½ mi up.

PINSON JUNCTION: (See McAndrews)

PIPEYARD HOLLOW: (See BRUNTY FORK OF BIG CREEK)
PISO: An ext. po at the mouth of Big Lick Br. of Right Fk. of Brushy Fk. of Johns Creek, some 6 mi nw to Meta. The several names Bud Williamson submitted to the POD had been rejected as already in use in Ky. when at the Joe PO (the nearest one at the time) he noticed in an almanac on the counter an ad for Piso Pills. He submitted this name, it was accepted, and the po was est on April 27, 1904. It closed in early 1983.

PLEASANT VALLEY: A resi. com. 1 mi up Harolds Br. of Levisa Fk. It was probably given its commendatory name by the late banker, early John Yost, whose farm occupied the site in the 20th cent. For several years this was a 6th class city but, on Nov. 1, 1980, it merged with Pikeville which now completely surrounds it.

PLYMALE BRANCH OF RUSSELL FORK: (plm:l/mal) Extends for less than 1 mi s, then sw to Russell Fk. just opp. the Regina PO at the mouth of Marrowbone Creek. It was named for (James) Isaac Plymale (ca. 1806-1888), a GilesCo., Va. native who acquired it in the 1840s.

POINTROCK BRANCH OF PETER CREEK: Extends for less than 1 mi ne to Peter Creek, 2 mi below (n of) downtown Phelps. It was named for a "sharp pointed protrusion which everyone called The Painted Rock."

POLL TAYLOR FORK OF TURKEY CREEK: (See Taylor Fork of Turkey Creek)
POLLY KINNEY BRANCH OF ROBINSON CREEK: Extends for ½ mi s to Robinson Creek just below the old Damron PO. It was so named at least by 1882 for Polly Branham Kinney (nee 1795) who lived with her daughter's family at or near its mouth. It may now be known as G.W. Newsom Branch for Geo. Washington Newsom (1889-1983), a later resident.

POMPEY PO: (SEE LOWER POMPEY)

POMPEY CREEK: (See Lower Pompey Creek)

POND BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends for ¼ mi n to Brushy Fk. on the Floyd Co. line, ¾ mi above Johns Creek at the old Thomas PO. It was named for a big frog pond that was drained some years ago when the road was built.

POND BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends for 1.6 mi w to Elkhorn Creek, ¼ mi above the w limits of Elkhorn City. The name probably preceded the now defunct fishing ponds maintained by a fish hatchery just above its mouth.

POND CREEK: Extends nne for 4 mi to Russell Fk. at the Draffin PO. It was probably named for local ponds.

POND CREEK: This 14 mi long stream heads 1 mi above McVeigh and extends n to Tug Fk. opp. Williamson, WV. Its entire length dotted with coal camps, N&W RR stations and sidings, and other coal industry expedients, it has been, since 1912, one of the major coal producing
areas e of the Mississippi. It was probably named for the many ponds along the bottoms near its mouth.

POND CREEK PO: (See Draffin)

POND CREEK STATION: (See Draffin)

POND CREEK REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH: Some 300 yards up Meetinghouse Br. of Pond Creek, at the n end of Belfry. Often called simply "Old Pond Church", it was est. in 1843 and is thus one of the oldest extant churches in the county.

POND CREEK TUNNEL: A 200 ft. long, extant rr tunnel built in 1912 by the Williamson & Pond Creek (N&W) Ry, ½ mi below (n of) Toler.

POOL POINT: A point of land betw. Ky 80 and Russell Fk., betw. the upper Elkhorn City limits and Potter Flats, less than ½ mi from the Va. line. It refers to a deep pool of water in a solid rock at this site. It is said that no one could ever dive to the bottom of it. Just w of the Point is the Pool Point Tunnel of the Clinchfield Valley RR. Just above the tunnel is the Pool Point Bridge, 400 ft. long and 150 ft. above the Russell Fk. In the early 20th cent., this was the largest single span steel bridge in the world.

POOL POINT BRIDGE: (See Pool Point)

POOL POINT TUNNEL: (See Pool Point)
POOR BOTTOM FORK OF MARROWBONE CREEK: Extends over 2½ mi due e to Marrowbone Creek at Lookout. It may have been named for the poverty of the soil on its banks. It is thus probably an example of a "poor mouthing" name, suggesting poor conditions for successful farming in the area. The name has been traced back to the early 1840s.

POOR BRANCH OF CALLOWAY BRANCH (of Right Fork of Peter Creek): Extends s for ½ mi to Calloway Br., 1.4 mi up from Right Fk. It is said that the land in there was so rocky that it was impossible to clear for farming and what little topsoil remained was too poor for anything to grow.

POOR FARM BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Before the recent diversion of the Levisa Fk., this branch extended for 1 mi nne to the Levisa just below the Lower Bridge, within Pikeville's w city limits. The dry bed, now entirely within the city's limits, has been developed for homes. About ¼ mi up the branch was the county's work farm for which it was named.

POOR FORK OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): Heads ½ mi from the Letcher Co. line and extends 3/4 mi ese to Left Fk. just above the Buck Lick Sch. at Etty. A pretty rock stream bed may have suggested the name in the mid 19th cent. for the vicinity's poor farming potential.

POPLAR BEETREE HOLLOW: Extends for 0.3 mi nw to the Left Fk. of the Long Fk. of Shelby Creek, 1 mi above the last site of the Etty PO. It was named for local bee trees.
POSSUM FORK OF RACCOON CREEK: (See Opossum Branch of Raccoon Creek)

POST OFFICE HOLLOW: (See Thompson Hollow)

POTATO KNOB: Locally called "Tater Knob." At the head of the Isoms Br. of Left Fk. of Long Fk. of Shelby Creek, 2/3 mi n of the Buck Lick Sch. at old Etty. Elev. 2240 ft., the highest point in the area. It is shaped like a sweet potato.

POTTER FLATS: The bottoms within the bend of the Russell Fk. betw. Elkhorn City's s limits and the Va. line, just n of The Breaks. It was settled sometime before the CW and named for pion. Richard Potter.

POWELL CREEK: Extends for 3½ mi w to Russell Fk., ½ mi s of the Levisa Fk. at Millard. It was settled by Va.-born Geo. Powell, one of the county's first 5 magistrates. The stream was so named at least by 1836.

POWELL'S MILLS: An ext. po which operated intermittently betw. Aug. a Russell Fk. trib., 10, 1846 and Feb. 1891. At the mouth of Powell Creek,½ mi s of the Levisa Fk. This was the second po est. in Pike Co. Its first pm, John W. Powell, is believed to have owned a mill here.

PRAISE PO: (See Elkhorn City)

PRATER BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for 1½ mi nw, the n to Left Fk., ½ mi above (s of) Jamboree. It was named for Daniel Prater, a resident.
PREACHER BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY CREEK: (See Hatfield Branch of Blackberry Creek)

PRICE BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends sw for \( \frac{1}{2} \) mi to Johns Creek, \( \frac{1}{2} \) mi below the mouth of Raccoon Creek. It was named for a resident.

RACCOON CREEK: Extends for nearly 12 mi w, nnw, and n to Johns Creek, 2 mi below (w of) the Meta PO. It is generally considered to have been named for the many raccoons caught there in the early days. Less likely is the acct. that an early settler had sold the creek for a coon dog and a rifle. (The sale of a large tract of land for a dog and a rifle, considered of inestimable value to the e Ky. pion., is a pop. folk motif of the region.) Since the creek has long been known as Coon Creek, the whimsey that its name was derived from an early settler named Coon is still occasionally heard from imaginative residents.

RACCOON: PO that still serves the residents of the Coon Creek Ngbrd. is now located on Ky. 1441 and the e bank of Raccoon Creek, 3.8 mi above (s of) US 119 at the mouth of Burning Fk. It was est. on June 10, 1910 with Maggie Goff, pm, at a site about 1 mi above its present location and just below the Little Dove Church.

RACCOON PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH: An active chu. org. before 1820. The most recent of its 4 blds., a brick structure, was erected in 1968, less than 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) mi above the po, and just below the mouth of Ramey Br.
RAMEY BRANCH OF RACCOON CREEK: Extends for 3/4 mi n to Raccoon Creek, 1¼ mi above (s of) the Raccoon PO. It was given as Sloanes Branch on an early 20th cent. top. map and may also have been called Coleman Fork, all preserving the names of local descendants of James M., Sr. and Pricy Ramey.

RAMSEY FORK OF SOOKEYS CREEK: (See Sookeys Creek)

RANSOM: A po in operation from May 16, 1898 to Aug. 1977 at a number of sites below the forks of Blackberry Creek. Its most recent location was in a bldg. on the w side of the creek, ¼ mi below the mouth of Dial Br. and 4½ mi up Blackberry from Tug Fk. Although there is no doubt that the po was named for a Ransom Hatfield, area informants cant agree on which—the brother (1830-1910) or the son (ne 1881) of Preacher Anderson Hatfield, the local magistrate who had a store at the mouth of nearby Hatfield Branch and whose Blackberry P O (1890-1896) was a probable forerunner. The preacher's son, Wm. J. (called "Jeff") Hatfield, was Ransom's first pm. Since the official closing of the po, it has been operating informally as a "branch" of the Hardy PO. For awhile the area of several homes and 2 stores on the Blackberry Creek Rd. in the vic. of the last po site was loosely called Columbiatown for the wife of an early 20th cent. landowner, and, more recently, Dotsontown for another local family.
RATLIFF: A rr siding and coal camp 2½ mi up Marrowbone Creek and Ky 195 from Russell Fk. at Regina. It was named for local families, perhaps that of Robt. Ratliff who had acquired land in the area in the 1840s. Just below is Ratliff Hollow which enters Marrowbone from the w.

RATLIFF BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): See Isaac Branch of Brushy Fork

RATLIFF BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends sw for less than 1 mi to the Levisa Fk. at Coal Run. It is said to have been named for Silas Ratliff, an early settler.

RATLIFF CREEK: Heads at Town Mt. and extends wsw for 2.6 mi to the Levisa Fk. ½ mi below Pikeville's n city limits. It may have been named for James Ratliff, the Va.-born prog. of this important Big Sandy Valley family, who settled in the area ca. 1787. (Reference is made in the Floyd Co. Court Bk. 2, 1815, to an otherwise unidentified stream called James Ratliff Branch.) Or it may honor John Ratliff who, legend says, "bought it for a horse and saddle."

RATLIFF HOLLOW: (See Ratliff)

RATTLESNAKE BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for less than 1 mi ssw to Johns Creek 0.4 mi above the Kimper PO. It was named for the snakes early observed in there.
RATTLESNAKE FORK OF BIG BRANCH (of Brushy Fork of Johns Creek):
Heads about 400 yards from the Martin Co. line and extends for 0.7
mi sse to Big Branch, 1½ mi below its head. It was named for the
many snakes killed in there over the years.

RATTLESNAKE FORK OF ROUGH FORK (of Low Gap Fork of Bent Branch of
Big Creek): Heads 0.2 mi from the Martin Co. line and extends for
½ mi s to Rough Fk., ½ mi n of the old Hatfield Station and PO on
Bent Br. It was also aptly named.

RATTLESNAKE HOLLOW: Less than ½ mi up Pettys Fk. of Left Fk. of
Long Fk. of Shelby Creek. Also aptly named.

RAY BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Brushy Fork of Johns Creek): Extends
for nearly 1 mi nw to Left Fk., 1½ mi above (s of) Varney. This
has also been known as Tom Ray Hollow and was named for a local
resident.

RAYSTORE: An ext. po on the Levisa Fk., midway betw. the Lower and
Upper Pompey Creeks, about 3 mi above (ne of) Millard. Hiram B.
Ray, the first pm, est. it on Jan. 25, 1924 in his store. It closed
in May 1933.

RED BUD: The exact site of this po, in operation from Dec. 23, 1878
to Apr. 1888, is unknown but it is believed to have been on Pond Creek,
at the mouth of, or close to, Atkins (Runyons) Br. for this was the
home of its first pm, John Runyon. This would have put it about ½ mi
above (s of) the present Pinsonfork PO. It later moved about a mi or so down Pond Creek to the vic. of the later Peg Station. The origin of the po's name is also unknown. It has been suggested that it was named for the redbud (or so-called "Judas") trees, or possibly for "Red Bud" Scott (first name not recalled) who lived on Blackberry Fk. of Pond.

RED CREEK: Extends for 2 mi sw to Levisa Fk., about 1½ mi above (se of) the mouth of Shelby Creek. The origin of the name is not known. The pop. notion that it referred to the red glow given to the creek from a local coal mine fire is unlikely since the stream bore this name at least by the early 1830s.

REED FORK OF BIG CREEK: Extends for a little over 1 mi sw to Big Creek, 0.6 mi below (w of) the Canada PO. It was named for one or more local families, perhaps that of Geo. O. Reed, a pre CW landowner.

REGINA: A hamlet, with active po, centered at the jct. of US 460 and Ky. 195 and the confluence of Marrowbone Creek and Russell Fk., 4½ mi above the Levisa Fk. at Millard. The first po to serve this vic. was Cedar, est. by Harvey E. Coleman on Dec. 18, 1874 across Russell Fk. from the present po. Several months after Cedar closed in Oct. 1881, another po was est. at or near the site by Adam Venters whose proposed name Cedar Port was replaced by his own, Venters. Later the Venters (q.v.) was moved up Marrowbone and applied to a com. whose po was called Carmen. The Regina po itself was est. on Mar. 13, 1895 ½ mi s of the mouth of Marrowbone. John E.
Ratliff, the first pm, was apparently not successful with the first name he proposed for this po, **Hustlersville**. But why Regina was chosen instead is not known. Some say it was named for Victoria Regina, then queen of England. Acc. to another source, it was named at the suggestion of a traveling salesman for his hometown in the Province of Saskatchewan in Canada. Both explanations are supposed to account for its characteristically English pron. **ra/djɪdʒ/na**

RELL STANLEY BRANCH OF ROAD FORK (of Pond Creek): (See Beech Hollow)

REPUBLIC: A coal camp built and operated by the Republic Steel Corp. It was centered at the mouth of Isham Fk. of Road Creek, 2½ mi from Russell Fk.

RICHAM: (ˈrihˌəm) Ext. po and sta. on the Sandy Valley & Elkhorn (C&O) Ry., on the e bank of Shelby Creek, 2 mi above (sw of) the Levisa Fk. The po was est. on May 4, 1923 with Guy H. Hamilton, the Superintendent of the local Excelsior Byproducts Coal Co. as its only pm. It closed in Aug. 1928. The origin of the name is not known but one might assume it was derived, in part, from Hamilton. The site just above where US 23/119 crosses the rr tracks is now called **Riddles Crossing**, for the Bill Riddle family that lives there.

RIDDLE FORK OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): (See Pettys Fork of Left Fork)

RIDDLES CROSSING: (See Richam)
RIGHT FORK OF BEAVER CREEK: (See Beaver Creek)

RIGHT FORK OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): (See Brushy Fork of Johns Creek)

RIGHT FORK OF FEDS CREEK: (See Jones Fork of Feds Creek)

RIGHT FORK OF ISLAND CREEK: (See Island Creek)

RIGHT FORK OF LONG FORK (of Shelby Creek): (See Long Fork of Shelby Creek)

RIGHT FORK OF PETER CREEK: (See Peter Creek)

RIGHT FORK OF UPPER CHLOE CREEK: (See Upper Chloe Creek)

RIGHT TURKEYTOE BRANCH OF BLACKBERRY FORK (of Pond Creek): (See (The) Turkeytoe Branches of Blackberry Fork)

RIVER BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for 1 3/4 mi n to Johns Creek, 1 mi above (se of) the McCombs PO. It was locally called Clarks Branch for local families. The origin of the River name is unknown. The old Roop PO was probably located at or near its mouth.

ROAD BRANCH OF ISLAND CREEK: Extends for 1 mi nw to Island Creek 1 mi above (s of) the old Pigeon PO. Part of the old road betw. Pikeville and the upper Shelby Creek settlements followed this stream.
ROAD CREEK: Extends for 4½ mi sw, then w to Russell Fk., 2 mi above the mouth of Marrowbone Creek. It is said to have been moved to make room for a road. But more likely it was named for an old road along Morgan Br. from the Levisa Fk. to Russell Fk.

ROAD FORK OF BIG CREEK: Extends for 4½ mi n, then ne to Big Creek across from the Bevins Sch. at Sidney. US 119 betw. Big Creek and Johns Creek still follows part of this stream. An even older road gave the stream its name before 1850.

ROAD FORK OF BURNING FORK (of Raccoon Creek): Heads at Helveys Gap and extends for 1 mi e to Burning Fk., 2 mi above its mouth at Zebulon. The last 3/4 mi stretch of the old Town Mt. Road and the newly rerouted US 119 (4 lane) between the Levisa and Johns Creek parallels this stream.

ROAD FORK OF CARD CREEK: Extends for 1.2 mi ene to Card Creek, less than ½ mi above Levisa Fk. It was named for an old road betw. Russell Fk. and the Levisa that followed Ferrells Creek and the lower section of Card Creek which is now the route of US 460. This route has also extended along another Road Fork, a 0.9 mi long w side branch of Lick Creek.

ROAD FORK OF JOES CREEK: A 500 yard long, e side branch of Joes Creek, 1 mi below its head. It was named for a road that once connected Joes and Raccoon Creeks by way of this Road Fork and Thompson Br. of Raccoon Creek.
ROAD FORK OF POND CREEK: Extends for 4 mi ne to Pond Creek, 1½ mi from Tug Fk. For years, until the routing of US 119 up Pond Creek and over Coburn Mt., this served as the n half of the main route betw. the Tug Valley and Pikeville, via Big Creek.

ROAD FORK OF RIGHT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for 2.8 mi e to the Right Fk. of Peter Creek at the site of the old Coleman PO. It was named for an ante-bellum road which is now Ky. 632, the main route betw. Pikeville (via Johns Creek) and the Peter Creek communities of Phelps and Freeburn.

ROAD FORK PO: (See Forest Hills)

ROB FORK OF CANEY CREEK: Extends for 1½ mi sw, then w to Caney Creek, 1.3 mi above the latter's confluence with Shelby Creek. It was identified on an early 20th cent. top. map as the Left Fork of Caney Creek and on the 1908 Stone coal deposits map as Damron Branch. It was named for a 19th cent. resi., Rob Damron.

ROBERTS BRANCH OF TUG FORK: (See Slaters Branch of Tug Fork)

ROBERTS HOLLOW: Less than ½ mi long, it joins Caney Creek from the e, 2 mi up from Shelby Creek. It may have been named for James Roberts, Jr. (1811-ca. 1880), a Caney Creek resident and landowner, whose father was one of the county's first magistrates.
ROBINET BRANCH OF PETER CREEK: (See Billy Dotson Branch of Peter Creek)

ROBINSON CREEK: (Rhah/sun) Heads less than 1 mi from the Floyd Co. line, 1/4 mi e of Ligon, and extends for nearly 8 1/2 mi roughly ene to Shelby Creek, just s of the jct. of US 23 and Ky. 122. The upper section of the creek (i.e. w of Ky 122) has come to be known as Little Robinson Creek. (It is said that Little Robinson was informally applied to that section in recent years by co. sch. officials in assigning bus routes). No one knows which early Robinson the creek was named for. Some say he was Joseph Robinson, an early grantee of land there but there are no extant records of any such transaction. The stream bore this name at least by 1812 when John Graham, the upper Big Sandy Valley pioneer, acquired land on it.

ROBINSON CREEK: A village, with an active po, extending for several mi along Ky. 122 (old US 23) and the creek for which it was named, above the jct. of 122 and new US 23. The first Robinson Creek PO was est. by David May on May 27, 1848 at some as yet undetermined distance up the creek from its present location. It was disc. in Sept. 1888 and its papers were sent to the Little Creek PO which had been est. on Nov. 27, 1867, with Spurlock Damron, pm, probably on the creek whose name it bore. By 1883 the Little Creek PO had been moved to Robinson Creek, and in Nov. 1888 its pm, Thos. R. May had its name changed to Robinson Creek. After several short distance moves, the po is now permanently located on Ky. 122, 3/4 mi up the creek.
ROBINSON HILL: An elev. (ca. 2080 ft) betw. the head of Robinson Creek and Tackett Fk. of Mud Creek, in Floyd Co.

ROCKHOUSE: A coal town and active po named for their location at the mouth of Rockhouse Creek, 4½ mi up Marrowbone Creek from Russell Fk. at Regina. The po was est. on Aug. 10, 1927 with Arvle Thacker, pm.

ROCKHOUSE BRANCH OF PETER CREEK: Extends for 1 mi wsw to Peter Creek, 1 mi above (s of) Board Tree. At its mouth was a large cliff overhang, some 7-8 ft. high, that extended at least 30 ft. into the mt. Acc. to Geraldine Davenport, "This flat bottom projection formed a roof over an equally flat floor surface. This served as the temporary shelter for the Wm. Layne family when they arrived in the area in the 1820s. They are said to have gathered flat rocks, and using mud to daub the cracks and hold them together, built walls extending from the 'floor' to the 'ceiling' of the projection, resulting in a 'rock house'. A door was made by weaving branches of the nearby saplings, and standing them to cover the entrances....The site was identified by the settlers as The Rock House and the name remained through the years....The cliff was blasted away in later years."

ROCKHOUSE CREEK: Extends for 3½ mi se to Marrowbone Creek at Rockhouse. It is said to have been named for a "rock house", an overhanging cliff so-called by early settlers and used by them (and before them presumably by traveling bands of Indians) as a temporary shelter.

Several other streams with this name, notably tribs. of Blackberry, Pond, Big, Caney, and Paw Paw Creeks and Right Fk. of Long Fk. of
Shelby Creek have been identified. In no case, however, have residents been able to account for their names as referring either to houses built of rock or to cliff overhangs used as shelters.

ROCK SPRING: A perennial spring in a rock crevice in Boone Mt. just w of Boone Gap, at the head of Rocky Br. of Left Fk. of Long Fk. of Shelby Creek, just short of the Letcher Co. line.

ROCK SPRING BRANCH OF CANEY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends for 1 mi, joining Stratton Br. to form Caney Fk. It was named for a fresh spring in a hole in a rock on its banks.

ROCKY BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): Heads just nw of Boone Gap on the Letcher Co. line and extends for 1.4 mi ne to Left Fk. at Etty. It was aptly named.

ROCKY ROAD: The name aptly applied to the road and, loosely, to the mi long settlement of homes along the s bank of the Levisa Fk. from the Millard Ele. Sch. e to the mouth of Lower Pompey Creek. This was earlier called Thacker Bottom for the family of Reubin Thacker who farmed it in the 1840s, and also, perhaps, Chaney Bottom for another local family.

ROGERS PARK: The name applied to the area ½ mi up (Poll) Taylor Fk. of Turkey Creek, just below S. Williamson. In 1917 the Rogers Bros. Coal Co. acquired from Victoria Williamson some 3400 acres in the Turkey Creek watershed. Except for the mineral rights and 590 acres
on main Turkey, the company sold off the surface land for small farms and bldg. lots. In 1934 14.8 acres were deeded to the Williamson, WVa. Elks Club to be used as a park. After a few years the Elks apparently lost interest in their park and it was allowed to run down. The park, at the mouth of Nosben Fk. of Taylor, and the area homes came to be known as Rogers Park.

ROOP: An ext. po at or near the mouth of Clarks (now River) Br. of Johns Creek, just below the first site of the McCombs PO (and thus McCombs' probable predecessor) and 1 mi above (se of) the present McCombs PO. It was est. on Aug. 10, 1900 and named for and by its only pm, Thos. J. Roop. It closed in Nov. 1901.

ROUGH HOLLOW: Extends for 1 mi w to Elkhorn Creek, ½ mi below Hylton. Acc. to the late Edgar Moore, "this hollow was very narrow and the land was mostly hillside. The road wound around the side of the hill and was very rocky and rough."

ROWTON PO: (See Phyllis)

RUNYON BRANCH OF POND CREEK: (See Atkins Branch of Pond Creek)

RUNYON PO: (See Toler)

RUNYON SCHOOL: An extant consol. ele. sch. on the e bank of Pond Creek, at the mouth of Atkins (or Runyon) Br. It was named for Charley Runyon who deeded the land.
RURAL: An ext. po in operation from Aug. 16, 1880 to Oct. 1920 at several locations in the Big Creek watershed, most recently 0.4 mi up Swinge Camp Br. of Big Creek. Geo. M.D. Bevins, who 24 years later was to est. the Conder PO, several mi up Big Creek, was the first pm. The name’s derivation is unknown but may have reflected its function to serve a rural pop.

RUSSELL FORK OF LEVISA FORK: Some 40 mi long, it heads in the Sandy Ridge in Buchanan Co., Va., crosses into Ky. through The Breaks, and joins the Levisa at Millard, 7 stream mi se of Pikeville. /so-called since before 1800 (acc. to late 18th cent. deeds) and undoubtedly named for its source in what was then Russell Co., Va. The latter, org. in 1786, had been named for Gen. Wm. Russell, a Rev. War officer. Though the US BGN in 1971 decided in favor of Russell Fork over Russell Fork River as the stream’s official name, area residents continue to refer to it, as they also do the Levisa, as the Big Sandy River, or simply The River.

SAGE BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): (see Shades Branch of Left Fork)

SALLY DAUGHERTY HOLLOW: (See Daugherty Branch of Peter Creek)

SAM OWENS FORK OF ROBINSON CREEK: (See Newsom Branch of Robinson Creek)
SANG CAMP: An unlocated settlement reported by the late Victoria Anderson. It was named for the abundance of ginseng in the vic. which attracted diggers from all over. Could this have been on Seng Camp Branch of the Left Fork of Blackberry Creek on which, by name, Ephraim Hatfield had acquired some 50 acres in the mid 1840s? The branch heads just n of Calloway Gap and extends for 1.2 mi n to Left Fk. near the old Lawson PO.

SCANT BRANCH OF POND CREEK: Extends for 1 mi ne to Pond Creek at the upper (s) end of Belfry. It was so named at least by 1847-8 when Thos. Hunt acquired land on it. No one knows or will even guess at the name's derivation. It is today locally called Pecco Hollow (pee/koh) for Tom Pecco and his family who lived and butchered cows there for local consumption some 50-60 years ago.

SCHOOLHOUSE BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Peter Creek): (See Pecks Branch of Rights Fork)

SCOTT BRANCH OF BEVINS BRANCH (of Johns Creek): (see Bevins Branch of Johns Creek)

SCOTT BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): (see Monty Lowe Branch of Brushy Fork)

SCOTT BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends for less than 2 mi w, then n to Brushy Fk. just above the probable site of the old Morell PO (q.v.). It was named for/local family, probably that of Henderson Scott, local merchant and pm.
SCOTT BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for nearly 2 mi sw to Johns Creek, 3 mi above (se of) the site of the old Mayflower PO. It was probably named for Andrew Scott (ne 1809), the first of his family in the vic.

SCOTT FORK OF BENT BRANCH (of Johns Creek): Extends for 1.2 mi wnw to Bent Br., 1 mi above the Meta PO. It is said to have been named for "Foot" Andy Scott.

SEBASTIAN BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): (See Bailey Branch of Right Fork)

SECOND FORK OF BIG CREEK: (See First Fork of Big Creek)

SECOND FORK OF MILLER CREEK: (See First Fork of Miller Creek)

SENG BRANCH OF MARROWBONE CREEK: Extends for 1 mi roughly nw to Marrowbone Creek at Lookout. People dug ginseng here.

SENG CAMP BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Blackberry Creek): (See Sang Camp)

SENTERVILLE: A shortlived 6th class city (inc. 1963) centered at the mouth of Big Br. of Elkhorn Creek, just above (sw of) Elkhorn City. It was named for L.L. Senter, a descendant of Va.-born Stephen Senter (ne 1814), a Bap. preacher who arr. in Elkhorn City in 1885.
SHADES BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for 0.3 mi north to Left Fk., ½ mi above (se of)downtown Phelps. It has been inexplicably given on published maps as Sage Branch. It has traditionally been held that the branch was so-called because it was so overgrown with trees and thick foliage that it was in perpetual shade. But it may also have been named for Shadrack (or Shade) Slone, a squatter there in the 1820s.

SHARONDALE: A defunct coal town, N&W RR sta., and po, 5½ mi up Pond Creek, est. in 1913 by the Tierney family's Sharon Coal & Coke Co. to serve their Sharon Mine. It was named for the family's old Bucks Co., Pa. farm home. The po operated from Dec. 15, 1913 to Aug. 1932. This area is now a part of the Belfry com.

SHARONDALE HOLLOW: (See Mudlick Branch of Pond Creek)

SHEEP CLIFFS: Violet Bentley, as a Pikeville College student in the early 1930s, contributed the following acct. to a mimeographed booklet entitled "Folk Tales of the Cumberlands", prepared as a class assignment: "The Sheep Cliffs are a great mass of rocks located on the top of a high hill at the head of Marrowbone Creek.. These cliffs cover about 400 feet..and the highest part is about 100 feet from the ground. This high point can be reached by climbing from one ledge to another, and this is made possible by a small path which is very close to the face of the cliff. This path is not difficult to climb, but one must ascend with caution. Many years ago when people in the locality were growing sheep, the sheep would
sometimes wander to these cliffs and see the nice bunches of green grass that grew on the ledges, and they would begin climbing toward them. They found the climb not so difficult, but when they walked out on the ledge they could not understand that they must go back to this very narrow path to ascend. Here they would stand bleating until they starved themselves to death, unless someone heard them and went to their aide. The rescuers pushed them over one ledge to the next ledge, and from here a distance of about 35 feet to the ground. The happenings such as these occurred frequently and finally people gave this place the name it still maintains, 'The Sheep Cliffs.'

SHEEP FORK OF HATFIELD BRANCH (of Blackberry Creek): Extends for less than 1 mi e, then ne to Hatfield Br., ½ mi above Blackberry Creek. It is said to have been named for the wild sheep that once roamed there.

SHELBiana: A vil. with a C&O RR sta. and active po, just e of the confluence of Shelby Creek and the Levisa Fk. The po was est. on Nov. 14, 1905 in pm Wm. F. Morell's store on the n bank of the Levisa, just above the mouth of Shelby Creek. After a number of vic. moves, it located at its present site just e of Dry Fk. of Shelby. Three earlier po's serving the immediate vic. were Unison, Sword, and Bass. Unison, whose proposed name Cloey (sic) was apparently unacceptable, operated from Jan. 4, 1883 to Feb. 1885 on the n bank of the Levisa, at the mouth of Upper Chloe Creek, 1 mi above Shelby Creek. It may have been named for Unisia (Unicy or Eunice) Sword (1852-1894),
daughter of Jesse and Phena (Hall) Hamilton. Meanwhile, the Sword PO operated from Nov. 24, 1884 to April 1888 on the s bank of the Levisa, just below the mouth of Shelby Creek. It was named for the family of its first pm, Louise P. Sword, descendants of Va.-born pion. John Sword (1797-1876). Bass (Sept. 10, 1891 to Jan. 1895) was on the n side of the Levisa, just below the mouth of Upper Chloe. Its only pm, John N. Hamilton first submitted Hamilton, then Bat to the POD which registered the name as Bass. The local rr sta. was Shelby Junction and, like the creek, was named for Ky's. first gov., Isaac Shelby. Half a mi above the Junction at the mouth of Shelby Creek was another sta. called simply Shelby. The suggestion that Shelbiana may have combined the name of Gov. Shelby and his wife Susannah Hart Shelby is possible but as yet unconfirmed.

SHELBY CREEK: Heads just n of Shelby Gap and extends for some 28 mi roughly nne to the Levisa Fk. at Shelbiana, 3 mi above (se of) Pikeville. It was named for Isaac Shelby, Ky's. first gov., who is said to have come down the stream in an early visit to Ky.

SHELBY CREEK: An ext. po in operation from Sept. 28, 1866 to June 1868, probably on the e bank of the creek, just below the mouth of Dorton Creek. Isaiah Trivett was its only pm.

SHELBY GAP: A hamlet with an active po on Elkhorn Creek, centering at the jct. of US 23/119 and Ky. 197, less than ½ mi se of the head of Shelby Creek, in the gap in the hill which gave it its name.
The po was est. on the Letcher Co. line as Jewell on June 28, 1897 in pm Geo. W. Adams' store. The first names proposed, Home and Colson, were not acceptable, but why Jewell was chosen is not known. In Feb. 1914 then pm John Moore moved the po ½ mi down Elkhorn Creek and renamed it Shelby Gap. This name has also been applied to the local Sandy Valley & Elkhorn (now C&O) RR sta.

The earliest po to serve this vic. was Democracy which was est. on Oct. 25, 1848 with Jeremiah Osborne, pm. It closed in Feb. 1863. It was succeeded on Oct. 24, 1876 by a po called Home, with Levi M. Vanover, pm, probably on the n. bank of Elkhorn Creek, at the foot of a road that went through Osborne Gap in the Cumberland Mt. to the Va. com. of Osborne Gap. This office closed in 1895.

SHELBY JUNCTION: (See Shelbiana)

SHELBY (STATION): (See Shelbiana)

SHELBY VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL: (See Douglas)

SHOCK: An ext. po 2½ mi up Pinson Fk. of Pond Creek from McAndrews, which was est. on Mar. 5, 1915 by Morgan Hackney probably to serve the nearby Octavia J. Coal Mine. It closed in 1925. Area people do not recall the po and are at a loss to explain its name. It could have been named for Ransom Hatfield's son-in-law, John C. Richardson (1849-1934) who was called "Shock", or, more likely, for Morgan Hackney's brother, Shack (ne ca. 1891), son of James and Columbia Hackney, who lived in that vic.
SHOP BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: (See Anderson Branch of Elkhorn Creek)

SHOP BRANCH OF GARDINER FORK (of Greasy Creek): Extends for ½ mi ese to Gardiner Fk., 0.6 mi up from Greasy Creek. It was named for a blacksmith shop there, at least by 1857.

SHOP BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for ¾ mi s to Left Fk., 4 mi above (sw of) Jamboree. It may have been named for a blacksmith shop at its mouth.

SHOP BRANCH OF UPPER PIGEON BRANCH (of Elkhorn Creek): Extends e for ¾ mi to Upper Pigeon, about 250 yards from Elkhorn Creek. It was named for either John Cantrell's blacksmith shop or Geo. Moore's gunshop there. By 1900 Moore and his friend, Silas Craft, were well known for their rifles for which they won a prize in the 1903 St. Louis Worlds Fair.

SHOP HOLLOW: Extends for 2/3 mi ne to Pond Creek, at the site of the present Southside Mall, ¾ mi above Tug Fk. It was named for someone's blacksmith shop there before the N&W RR acquired it for their supply depot.

SHORTRIDGE FORK OF CARD CREEK: From just short of the Va. line, it extends for 1.4 mi nw to form one of the head forks of Card Creek at the old Upper Card Creek Sch. It was named for a local family whose prog. may have been Va.-born Harve Shortridge.
SIDNEY: A hamlet, with an active post, centered at the jct. of US 119 and KY. 468 and the Road Fk. of Big Creek. The post, est. on June 30, 1892, was named for the grandson of Thos. B. Pinson, the first pm.

On an early 20th cent. top. map, the com. was located on the present KY. 881, at the mouth of Ray Br. of Left Fk. of Brushy Fk (Johns Creek) which may have been its orig. site, or close to it. By 1917, acc. to the PDD's Site Location Reports, the post was located 4 mi up Road Fk. from which it was moved to its present site in 1944.

SIMERS: An ext. post probably 2½ mi up Long Fk. of (upper) Johns Creek, just n of Hunts Knob. It was est. on Dec. 29, 1904 with Lendo Hardin, pm, and closed in Oct. 1933. The name's derivation is unknown.

SLATERS BRANCH OF TUG FORK: Extends for about 1 mi ene to Tug Fk. 2 mi below (nw of) the w limits of Williamson, WV. It was earlier called Roberts Branch or Bob's Fork for reasons unknown, but is generally known as Slaters Branch for the family of Wm. Slater, resi.

SLICK ROCK FORK OF FERRELLS CREEK: Extends w, then nnw for ½ mi to Ferrells Creek, 1½ mi e of the Belcher PO. It was named (before 1854) for a huge boulder at its head.

SLICKROCK HOLLOW: An e side hol. on Blackberry Creek, just below the mouth of Hatfield Br. It was named for the many slick rocks in there. Other aptly named streams called Slickrock are 5 mi up Marrowbone Creek and on upper Tug Fk., ne of Woodman.
SLOANE BRANCH OF RACCOON CREEK: (See Morris Branch of Raccoon Creek)

SLOANES BRANCH OF RACCOON CREEK: (See Ramey Branch of Raccoon Creek)

SLONES BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends for 1½ mi sse to the Levisa, 1 mi above the mouth of Russell Fk. and the Millard Bridge. This feature and the local Slones Branch (C&O RR) Station at its mouth were named for James Slone, Sr., the earliest settler, and the largest slave owner in the co. It has also been known as Matts Creek for James Matt Bevins (1836-1910) whose father was an ante-bellum County and Circuit Courts clerk and Pike Co. sheriff.

SLONES BRANCH OF RACCOON CREEK: One mi long and 1 mi below the head of Raccoon Creek which it joins from the n. It was named for a local family that still lives there.

SLONES BRANCH STATION: (See Slones Branch of Levisa Fork)

SLONE(S) FORK OF CARD CREEK: Heads just se of Indian Grave Gap and extends for nearly 2/3 mi e to join Shortridge Fk. to form Card Creek. It was named for early families. It is identified as Indian Grave Fork on an old top. map.

SMITH BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Blackberry Creek): Extends for 1 mi sse to Right Fk., 1.4 mi above the forks of Blackberry. It was named for local families.

SMITH CARTER HOLLOW: (See Carter Branch of Right Fork)
SMITH FORK OF BENT BRANCH (of Johns Creek): Extends for 1 mi s to Bent Br., 1/3 mi above Johns Creek at Meta. It was first called First Fork for it was the first fork up Bent Br., but when it was later acquired by Wallace Smith (ne 1867) it was renamed for him or his family.

SMITH FORK OF RIGHT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for 2½ mi n to join with Road Fk. at Coleman to join with Road Fk. to form the Right Fork of Peter Creek. It was named for local families, probably the descendants of Isaac Smith, Jr. who acquired land in there ca. 1850.

SNIVELY CHAPEL: A Meth. chu. on Johns Creek and Ky 194, 1 mi above (s of) Gulnare. It was est. on land deeded in 1853 by Martin and Sarah B. Leslie and named for the Rev. W.J. Snively, a circuit rider in the Piketon Dist.

SOL LAYNES BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): (See Solomon Fork of Left Fork)

SOLOMON FORK OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for 1 mi w to Left Fk., 1.3 mi above (s of) Jamboree. It was variously known as Solomon Layne Branch, Sol Laynes Branch, and Layne Branch at least by 1850. It was thus not likely named for the Solomon Layne (ca. 1866-1956), son/Meredith, who had settled on it in the 1890s. Pion. Wm. Layne, Meredith's father, may have been the son of an earlier Solomon.
SOLOMON LAYNE BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): (See Solomon Fork of Left Fork)

SDOKEYS CREEK: Extends for 1\frac{1}{2} mi se to Shelby Creek, less than 1 mi w of Collins. It was allegedly named for its first settler, Mr. Sookey or Sukey Toole, ca. early 19th cent. However, no records of such a person have been found. In a 1916 top. map, the upper half of the stream is identified as Ramsey Fork.

SOUTHLAND BIBLE CHURCH: (See Southland Evangelical Center)

SOUTHLAND BIBLE INSTITUTE: (See Southland Evangelical Center)

SOUTHLAND EVANGELICAL CENTER: Half a mi up Marrowbone Creek from Wolfpit. It was est. in 1942 and renamed Southland Bible Institute ca. 1945. In 1976 it was moved to a site near Ashland, Ky. The affiliated Southland Bible Church remains at its orig. location.

SOUTH WILLIAMSON: A vil. extending along the Tug Fk. and Ky 292 for about 2 mi above the mouth of Turkey Creek and directly opp. (s of) the city of Williamson, WVa. for which it was named. Residents have been served by the Turkey Creek and Williamson PO's. In this vic. a shortlived settlement was made in 1789 by Wm. Robt. Leslie and his son, Robt., who, a year later, settled on Johns Creek. It was laid out as a town shortly after 1900 by Wallace J. Williamson whose family had owned the site for much of the 19th cent. By 1977 an effort to inc. the half sq. mi com. and to rename it Johnsonville for
State Sen. J.E. Johnson was successfully challenged on the grounds that the new name had been foisted on the residents by a comm. that gave them no choice among alternative names.

SPANKUM BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends roughly s for 1 ½ mi from near the Martin Co. line to Brushy Fk., 2/3 mi below (nw of) the old Heenan PO. For want of any other explanation of the name, R.B. Maynard offered this family trad: "My great grandparents, the Brushy Fork pioneers James and Rebecca Maynard, lived at the mouth of the branch. One day, when James was out hunting, a bear wandered up to their house and stuck his foot in the front door. Rebecca cut it off. When he came home James asked his wife 'Now, what's this bear going to do to make his cubs mind?' She said "he can spank 'em.""

SPEARS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Less than ½ mi long, it joins Johns Creek from the n, ½ mi above (e of) the present McCombs PO. It was named for a local family, perhaps that of A.A. Spears (1849-1926).

SPEIGHT: A po which, until it closed on Aug. 25, 1989, served the Right Fk. of the Long Fk. of Shelby Creek from a site at the mouth of Big Br., 1½ air mi se of the jct. of Floyd, Knott, and Pike Co's. It was est. on Dec. 3, 1903 with Silas Johnson, pm, less than 1 mi up Right Fk. and named for a contemporary candidate for state office of whom nothing else is known." It closed in Sept. 1936 and reopened at its most recent site in Mar. 1947."
SPRUCE PINE FORK OF FERRELLS CREEK: Extends for ½ mi nw to Ferrells Creek 2 mi above Russell Fk. It was aptly named at least by 1853.

SPRUCE PINE FORK OF WINNS BRANCH (of Raccoon Creek): Extends for ca. 750 yards sw to Winns Br., 1 3/4 mi above Raccoon Creek. It is said to have been named for an enormous spruce pine at its mouth.

STAFFORD BRANCH OF PETER FORK (of Blackberry Creek): Heads ¾ air mi w of Tug Fk. and extends for some 0.7 mi nw to form one of the 2 head forks of Peter Fk. It was named for local families.

At least ½ doz. small Pike Co. streams and hollows have been named Stagger and Staggerweed. These include branches of Smith Fk. of Right Peter, Mudlick Br. of Blackberry Fk. (of Pond Creek), Little Creek (of Shelby), and Bowling Fk. of Marrowbone. All are assumed to have been named for local shrubs generally known as bleeding hearts but popularly called "staggerweeds" ("locoweed" in the west) for the intoxicating effect on livestock that ingests it.

STANLEY ADDITION: The name applied to the com. extending from Coal Run nw to the mouth of Weddington Br., betw. US 23/460 and the Levisa Fk., some 3 mi below (nw of) the Pikeville city limits. It was named for Joe Stanley (died 1954) who owned the land. It is now the site of the spacious Weddington Plaza shopping center complex and other commercial properties in the vic. of the State Police Station and the Pepsi Bottling Plant.
STATE LINE TUNNEL: The n end of this tunnel, through which passes the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio RR, is on the w bank of Russell Fk. at the Ky-Va. line.

STEELE: An active po now 2 mi up Feds Creek from the Levisa Fk. It was est. on Feb. 5, 1906 with Jas. A. Dotson, pm, probably at or near the forks of Feds Creek, another 2 mi up. It closed in Aug. 1937, and was re-est. in Mar. 1943 on Feds Creek, 1 mi above the mouth of Laurel Fk. The origin of the name is unknown. The assumption that Steele was misread by a POD clerk in Washington for Stella has not been confirmed. Actually the first name proposed was Goodluck which was rejected since there already was such a named po in Metcalfe Co.

STEPP BRANCH OF BIG CREEK (of Tug Fork): Extends for 0.4 mi wnw to Big Creek, 2.2 mi below (n of) Sidney. It was named for one or more of the Big Creek pion. Stepp families.

STEWART: An ext. po est. on June 6, 1910 at the mouth of Left (Camp) Fk. of Caney Creek, 1.2 mi below the head forks of Caney. It was named for its first pm and local storekeeper, Andrew J. (Jack) Stewart. The po was later moved 1 mi up Left Fk. to the mouth of Hopkins Fk. where it closed in May 1942.

STILL BRANCH OF BRUSHY FORK (of Johns Creek): Extends for 3/4 mi ne to Brushy Fk., some 4½ mi above Johns Creek. It was probably named for a local still.
STILLHOUSE BRANCH OF HOOPWOOD BRANCH (of Right Fork of Island Creek): Extends s for ½ mi to Hoopwood Br., ½ mi up from Right Fk., ½ mi w of Little Dixie. It was named for a local still operated by a family of Swords.

STINKING BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for 2½ mi n, then ne to Johns Creek, 1 mi below (n of) the Kimper Sch. It is said to have been named for the odor emitted when early settlers brought game animals here to be skinned and have their meat cured.

STONE: A coal town with an active po on Pond Creek and Ky. 199, 1 mi above (s of) its jct. with US 119 at Huddy. The po, est. on Oct. 17, 1912, with Phare Osburn, pm, and the town itself were named for Galen L. Stone of Brookline, Mass., the Chairman of the Pond Creek Coal Co. which operated the local mines. Stone has been the headquarters of several mining co's. over the past 75 years.

STONE COAL BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: (See Bevins Branch of Johns Creek)

STONECOAL CREEK: Extends for 4½ mi roughly sw to the Levisa Fk. at the upper end of Coal Run Village. Its name was applied as early as 1812 and probably referred to the stone coal banks spotted on the hill above its mouth by early travelers or settlers. Acc. to Geo. R. Stewart, Stone Coal is "an early term applied to...rocklike coal."
STOPOVER: A coal town with an active po at the jct. of Ky. 194 and 2026, 1½ mi s of Majestic. This was one of several names submitted in 1949 by S.H. Blankenship, the first pm. The site got its name from its being either a convenient stopping place for travelers seeking directions to the area's coal mines or a regular stop on the N&W RR for the Ritter Lumber Co. Or both.

STRAIGHT FORK OF LITTLE CREEK: Extends nnw for 1.4 mi to Little Creek, ¾ mi above Yeager. It was probably aptly named, for its course seems straighter than that of other area tribs. The Straight Fork of Bear Creek (of Robinson Creek), several mi w, was probably also aptly named.

STRATTON: An ext. po imprecisely located about 1 mi up Meathouse Fk. of Big Creek, s of the Canada PO. Est. on Sept. 24, 1890 with Jas. G. Bevins, pm, and closed in June, 1903, it was named for area Stratton families.

STRATTON FORK OF MEATHOUSE FORK (of Big Creek): Extends for 3½ mi n, then e to Meathouse Fk., 500 yards up from Big Creek, below the Canada PO. It was named for local families.

STRATTON KNOB: On the ridge betw. the head of Burning Fk. of Raccoon Creek and Frozen Creek, with a peak elev. of 1800 ft. It was named for Henry Stratton who acquired land in that area in the 1880s.

STRINGTOWN: (See Burnwell)
SUDDUTH: (See Huddy)

SUGARCAMP BRANCH OF LONG FORK (of Shelby Creek): Extends for 1 mi to Long Fk., 1 mi above (wsw of) the old Hartley PO. It was named for a sugar maple orchard there whose trees were tapped for juice to be boiled for maple sugar.

SUGARCAMP BRANCH OF ROBINSON CREEK: Extends se, then s for 1½ mi to Robinson Creek, 1½ mi w of the latter's confluence with Shelby Creek. It was inexplicably and incorrectly identified as Foundation Branch on an old top. map. It was named for the camp est. at the mouth of the branch before 1849 by the pion. Thos. May family to tap the large number of sugar maple trees there.

SULPHUR POND HOLLOW: On the Left Fk. of Long Fk. of Shelby Creek, less than 200 yards below Poplar Beetree Hol. It was aptly named for a pond on the right going up the hol.

SULPHUR SPRINGS CHURCH: A reg. Bap. chu. on the se side of Ky. 197 and Elkhorn Creek, on Elkhorn City's w limits. It was named for a local sulphur spring.

SUTTON: An ext. po and C&O RR sta. on the Levisa Fk., at the mouth of Greasy Creek, 1½ mi below (nw of) The Forks at Millard. The po, est. on Apr. 30, 1907 with J.H. Epperly, pm, was to have been called Ward for a local lumber dealer but was named instead for H.D. Sutton, a Pikeville lumber dealer and rr contractor. Ward's name was later
applied to a pvt. rail siding just above the Sutton Sta. The latter was aka Greasy Creek Jct. The po closed in May 1959.

SWINEY BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: (swihny) Extends for 1½ mi se to Elkhorn Creek, 2 mi below (ne of) Ashcamp. It was identified in old deed books and on recent published maps as Little Branch presumably for its length relative to some other Elkhorn trib. It is now called Swiney for some local families.

SWINGE CAMP BRANCH OF BIG CREEK; (swihndj) Heads 250 yards from the Martin Co. line and extends for 3½ mi due e to Big Creek, 5 mi up from Tug Fk. The name's derivation and local significance are not known. Its literal meaning: to lash or beat as, often, in the preparation of flax or hemp, does not really help. If such an activity was carried on there it must have been by 1841 when the name's use for this branch was first noted.

SWORD FORK OF FORDS BRANCH (of Levisa Fork): Extends for ½ mi e to Fords Br., 1 mi above the Levisa Fk. It was named for a local family, probably that of Francis M. Sword who had acquired land there in 1870.

SWORD PO: (See Shelbiana)

SYCAMORE BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): Heads 500 yards from the Letcher Co. line and extends nw, then n for 1½ mi to Left Fk., ½ mi below the old Buck Lick or Etty Sch. It was
named either for the abundance of sycamore trees on its banks or for one huge sycamore at its mouth, as recalled by the late Edgar Moore who lived there as a boy.

Another Sycamore Branch joins Long Fork (of Shelby Creek) from the west, less than ½ mi below the forks of Long Fork.

Sycamore Creek: Heads in the sw flank of The Flatwoods and extends for 4.3 mi se to Elkhorn Creek, just below the Sycamore Ele. Sch., and 3 mi w of Ashcamp. It was named for the number of sycamore trees there.

Sycamore Creek: Extends for 5½ mi wnw to Johns Creek at Gulnare. It was named for a giant sycamore tree at its mouth. Its trunk, said to be 10 to 12 ft. in diameter, was hollow, and the pioneer Lesley family used it as a temporary residence while building their first cabin. The tree has been gone since the early 1920s.

Sycamore Fork of Marrowbone Creek: (See Bowling Fork of Marrowbone Creek)

Sycamore Mountain: A local name applied to the elev. betw. the valleys of Sycamore Creek (of Johns Creek) and Brushy Fk. (of Johns Creek). From the perspective of the latter, it is also known as Brushy Mountain. A paved road across this mt. connects these 2 valleys.
TACKETT HOLLOW: (See Grant Tackett Hollow)

TACKITT: This ext. po was est. on Aug. 26, 1881 in Abel Tackett's store at the mouth of Abel Tackett Fk. of Long Fk., 5 mi above (w of) Shelby Creek at Virgie. Earlier requests by the first pm, Alphonse E. Welch to name the po Welch's, and then Salem, were denied by the POD and Tackitt was applied instead. Abel Tackett (1833-1907), its name source and the second pm, was the grandson of Wm. ("Preacher Billy") Tackett, the Va-born lower Long Fk. pion. and prog. of Pike Co's Tackett (Tackitt) families. The spelling of their name has never been consistent. In Apr.1904, then pm Jas. W. Wright moved the po several mi up Long Fk. and renamed it Etty for his daughter. (q.v.)

TADELLA: Nothing remains to mark the site of this once thriving vil. with a po, on the Left Fk. of Peter Creek, at or just below the mouth of Solomon Fk., 1½ mi s of Jamboree. The po was est. on May 28, 1891 with Dr. Wm. R. Dotson, the local pharmacist, as pm. His first preference, Mt. Republican, was unacceptable to the POD. Area historians, who barely recall such a po, have no idea how either name was derived. The po closed in Sept. 1908.

TAYLOR BRANCH OF ROCKHOUSE FORK (of Big Creek): Extends for 1 mi s to Rockhouse Fk. at the site of the old Heisey PO, 2/3 mi above (w of) Big Creek. It may have been named for Allen Taylor (ne 1811) or James Taylor (ne ca. 1824)
TAYLOR FORK OF LONG FORK (of Big Creek): Extends for less than 1 mi wsw to Long Fk., some 3 mi up from Big Creek. It was probably named for descendants of James Taylor.

TAYLOR FORK OF TURKEY CREEK: Extends for 1.7 mi ne to Turkey Creek, ½ mi above Tug Fk. It was named for a local family, perhaps descendants of James Taylor. It is also known as Poll Taylor Fork.

TAYLOR HOLLOW: On the e side of Burning Fk., 1.2 mi up from Raccoon Creek. It was named for Calvin, the son of Azandra and Rosanna Taylor.

TERRY BRANCH OF LONG FORK (of Shelby Creek): Extends for ½ mi nw to Long Fk., 2 mi wsw of the old Hartley PO. It was named for a couple of squatters who were buried there.

THACKER BOTTOM: (See Rocky Road)

THE BREAKS INTERSTATE PARK: (See The Breaks of the Big Sandy)

THE BREAKS OF THE BIG SANDY: A 5 mi long, 1000 ft. deep channel or gorge formed by the Russell Fk., at the ne end of Pine Mt. The Va. state line extends ne-sw along its n edge, less than 2 mi above (¢ of) Elkhorn City's s limits. Just within the Va. line, on the e rim of the channel, is the 4600 acre Breaks Interstate Park, a full facility resort park created in 1954 and since jointly maintained by the 2 states.
THE FLATWOODS: A wooded level plateau betw. Dorton (3 mi w) and Hellier. With an average elev. of 2550-2600 ft., it peaks at the foot of the CCC-built Flatwoods Lookout Tower in the nw section. Thos. Jefferson Sanders is believed to have been its first resident-owner.

THE FORKS: (See Millard)

THE POINTED ROCK: (See PintoRocK Branch of Peter Creek)

THIRD FORK OF BIG CREEK: (See First Fork of Big Creek)

THOMPSON HOLLOW: Extends for $\frac{1}{2}$ mi nw to Road Fk., 2$\frac{1}{2}$ mi above Pond Creek. It was named for the family of Garfield Thompson who moved here about 1932. It was also known as Post Office Hollow, for the old Road Fork PO on Ky. 308/just below its mouth. Earlier it was called the Andy McCoy Branch for a 19th cent. resident.

THOMPSONS BRANCH OF RACCOON CREEK: Extends for 3/4 mi se to Raccoon Creek, 2.2 mi up from Johns Creek. It was named for Va-born Wm. Thompson (ne 1808) who had settled there ca. 1830.

THREEMILE BRANCH OF SHELBY CREEK: Extends sw for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi to Shelby Creek at Elimer. It is known to have borne this name at least since 1835 when Wm. H. Mullins acquired 50 acres on it. It may have been named for its location 3 mi n of Shelby Gap and the same distance s of some other significant feature below the present Dorton.
THREEMILE RIDGE: Undoubtedly named for Threemile Branch which it borders on the s. Several of the n bank Elkhorn Creek tribs. head at its s flank.

TIERNEY HOLLOW: (See Mullen Fork of Pond Creek)

TOLANO: (See Belfry)

TOLER: A vil., with po and N&W RR sta., centered at the mouth of Blackberry Fk. of Pond Creek, 3 mi up from Tug Fk. The first po to serve this immediate vic. was Runyon, which was est. on May 28, 1890 at a site further up Pond Creek and moved here in 1891. It was named for its first pm, John C. Runyon (1833-1915) or his family, descendants of NC-born pion. Aaron Runyon who settled in (the future) Pike Co. in 1795. The po was disc. in Aug. 1905. On June 4, 1907 another po was est. here and named for the family of its pm James M.P. Toler. This po was to serve the Bailey Fuel Co. and other area coal interests. It continues to operate but as a commu. rather than an independent po.

TOM RAY HOLLOW: (See Ray Branch of Left Fork)

TOOL BOX HOLLOW: Extends for less than ½ mi sw to Big Branch, 1 mi above Brushy Fk. of Johns Creek. It is said to have been aptly named by early 20th cent. loggers.
TOONERVILLE: A pvt. camp just n of Russell Fk. and US 460, below the mouth of Hackney Creek and less than 1 mi from the Va. line. It was built by W.R. Belcher and his wife Mary to accommodate some Big Rock, Va. coal miners and named for the mythical town featured in Fontaine Fox's early 20th cent. cartoons.

TOWN FORK OF SUGAR CAMP CREEK: Extends for less than 1 mi to Sugar Camp Creek, 0.7 mi above Robinson Creek. In the days before US 23 was built up Shelby and Robinson Creeks, people from sw Pike Co. would follow this fork as part of their route to Island Creek and thence on to the town of Pikeville.

TOWN MOUNTAIN: An elev. betw. Burning Fk. (of Raccoon Creek) and the head of Ferguson Creek (of Levisa Fk.). It is now mostly within Pikeville's ne city limits. Until US 119 was rerouted up Buckley Creek, the route betw. Pikeville and Johns Creek traversed this mt.

TRACE FORK: Just as Road Fork refers to a road that paralleled that named stream, Trace Fork denotes an early pion., or even earlier Indian, trail. Among Pike Co's. Trace Forks are tribs. of Grassy Creek (of Russell Fk.), Dorton Creek, Caney Creek, Brushy Fk. (of Johns Creek), and Grapevine Creek. There is also a Trace Branch of Elkins Fork.

TUG: An ext. po that operated in Anderson Hatfield's home for 14 mos. from June 13, 1882. Since we dont know which of several Anderson Hatfields this was, we cannot locate it except somewhere in the Tug
Fk. watershed. The proposed, but apparently unacceptable name of Berryville offers no clue. If this was Preacher Anderson Hatfield, the po could have been a forerunner of Blackberry PO at the mouth of Hatfield Br. of Blackberry Creek.

TUG FORK OF THE BIG SANDY RIVER: Heads in McDowell Co., WVa. and extends for 135 mi roughly nw to Louisa, Ky. where it joins with the Levisa Fk. to form the main stream of the Big Sandy. It makes up most of the e border of Pike Co., separating it, Martin/ and the upper helf of Lawrence Co. from WVa. It drains some 226 sq. mi of Pike Co. alone. Though the US BGN, in 1975, officially designated it as the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River, people who live in its valley have referred to it for nearly 200 years as The Tug River. It is now known what the Indians called it. Dr. Thos. Walker, in an obscure entry in his journal (1750), referred to it as Laurel Creek, considering it but a fork of the Great Sandy Creek (sic). But this name was never in actual use. By the start of the Amer. Rev., it was known as the North Fork, and was later the East Fork of the Sandy (the Levisa being called the South Fork, and later the West Fork). As with the Levisa and the Big Sandy River itself, the derivation of the Tug name is obscure. The 2 explanations most commonly given are trad. accts. with no documentary support. Both refer to Andrew Lewis' ill fated Big Sandy Expedition of 1756. (1) After abandoning their expedition against marauding Shawnee Indians, Lewis' men, ascending the stream, were reduced to boiling strips of buffalo hide called "tugs" to stave off starvation. (But the journal
accts. of participants fail to mention the word 'tug' in describing their tribulations). (2) On their ascent, the men were forced to tug at the oars of a large canoe as they proceeded through "The Roughs", a difficult section of the stream to maneuver. They would encourage each other by shouting "tug, tug!" But the name could have derived from the Cherokee tugulu referring to the forks of a stream.

TURKEY CREEK: Extends for 3.3 mi roughly n to Tug Fk. just below the Appalachian Reg'l Hosp. in the lower end of S. Williamson. It was aptly named for the wild turkeys found there by the pion. Williamson.

TURKEY CREEK: A po est. on Nov. 9, 1936, with Ernest Runyon, pm, 1½ mi up Turkey Creek. In 1940 it was moved 1 mi down the creek where it closed the following year. In Nov. 1943 it was re-est. ½ mi up the creek, at the mouth of Taylor Fk. After the 1977 flood, it was moved to Ky. 292, on Tug Fk., just below the Appalachian Reg'l Hosp. Its bldg. was destroyed by fire in early 1989 and by that end of that year its future was still uncertain. Another po serving the Turkey Creek area, from Nov. 25, 1929 to Jan. 1932, was Burris which may have been located in the vic. of the present Turkey Creek Consolidated School at the mouth of Money Branch. It was named for 1 or more area families.

TURKEYFOOT: (See [The] Turkeytoe Branches of Blackberry Fork)
TURKEYPEN BRANCH OF INDIAN CREEK: Extends roughly ne for 3 mi to Indian Creek at the Enterprise Chu., 0.4 mi below (e of) the old Wales PO. It was named for the pens residents used to catch the many wild turkeys there. Henry P. Scalf provided this description of a typical turkey pen: "Trapping wild turkeys was a favorite pasttime of the boys and men. Whenever the haunts of the turkeys were found some of the men or boys would build what was called a turkey pen. The pen was made of logs and covered. At the bottom on one side, an opening, large enough to admit a turkey, was made. To bait them, grain was scattered around this opening."

TURKEYPEN FORK OF BIG CREEK: Extends for 0.6 mi nnw to Big Creek, less than 1 mi above the Dunlap PO site, and 2½ mi up from the Levisa Fk. It was named for the pen there that early settlers used to trap wild turkeys.

(The) TURKEYTOE BRANCHES OF BLACKBERRY FORK (of Pond Creek): Right and Left Turkeytoe, in the nw flank of Blackberry Mt., join Blackberry Fk. 0.7 mi below its head. While some attribute the names to a turkey roost attracting antebellum hunters, most refer to the resemblance of the configuration of the branches and the main stream to a turkey's 3 toed foot. In fact, old top. and current state highway maps have identified the point where the branches join Blackberry as Turkeyfoot.
TURNIP BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for ½ mi sse to Left Fk., 4½ mi above (s of) Jamboree. Geraldine Davenport gave this trad. acct. of the name: "A passing neighbor on horseback stopped momentarily to chat with the man who was living in a cabin on this site. Noticing the settler did not appear to be clearing the land for farming, the neighbor commented on it. The settler is said to have remarked that the land 'wasn't fit to grow anything on but turnips'! The neighbor laughed heartily and rode on, repeating the story to others along the way. From then on, the hollow was referred to as Turnip Branch." 

TUSCARORA BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: (See Pike-Floyd Hollow)

28 BRIDGE: An ext. flag stop on the C&O RR's Sandy Valley & Elkhorn subdiv., nearly 1 mi above (sw of) the Shelby Gap PO and ½ mi from the Letcher Co. line. In the middle of 3 low clearance rr bridges over Elkhorn Creek, it was named for its being the 28th bridge on the subdiv.

UNISON PO: (See Shelbiana)

UPPER CHLOE CREEK: Extends S, then sw for 4½ mi to join the Levisa Creek across from and about 1 mi above the mouth of Shelby Creek at Shelbiana. Like Lower Chloe Creek, another Levisa trib. some 8½ mi below, it is said to have been named, at some unknown time, for a "gentle Negro lady, whom everybody loved for her good deeds and kindness." She lived at the Gap betw. the two Chloes and "cared for the sick, black and white alike." If so, she must have been a very
early resident for reference was made to Cloe or Chloe Creek in the Floyd Co. Court Book One, Oct. Term 1809. The 2 mi long Right Fork of Upper Chloe was early called Kendrick Hollow for a local family.

UPPER PIGEON BRANCH OF ELKHORN CREEK: Extends for 2 mi sse to Elkhorn Creek, 3/4 mi below (ne of) the old Hylton PO. Known simply as Pigeon Creek by the early 1840s, it is now locally distinguished from the 2 mi long Lower Pigeon Branch which heads near the Va. line and extends n to the creek, 2 mi below. Both branches were most likely named for pigeons seen roosting there by early settlers.

UPPER POMPEY CREEK: Extends for 2½ mi s to the Fishtrap Lake impoundment of the Levisa Fk., just above the dam. Like Lower Pompey Creek, another Levisa trib., nearly 2 mi below, it is said to have been named for an early settler.

VANOVER BRANCH OF SHELBY CREEK: Heads in the w flank of Threemile Ridge and extends for 0.4 mi sw, then s to Shelby Creek, less than 1½ mi below Shelby Gap. It was named for a large local family, perhaps specifically for Wm. Vanover or, later, Granny Vanover, a pop. midwife.

VANOVER HOLLOW: Extends n, then w for 1 mi to Elkhorn Creek, over 1 mi ene of the Shelby Gap PO. It was named for Huffy John Vanover, a mid 19th cent. resident.
VARNEY: An active po on Ky. 881, where the John Young and Rye Straw Branches join the Left Fk. of Brushy Fk. of Johns Creek, some 4½ mi above the forks of Brushy. The proposed name Pauley, for a local family, yielded to that of the first pm, Wm. Larkin Varney, when the po was est. on Apr. 6, 1904.

VARNEY BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for 1 mi w to Johns Creek, 1½ mi below (n of) Kimper. Given on/early 20th cent. top. map as Bill Williams Branch for a pion. upper Johns Creek settler, it now honors 1 or more local Varney families. All Pike Co. Varneys are said to be descendants of a Va.-born pion. couple, John and Eliz. (Hunter) Varney.

VARNEY HOLLOW: (See Barney Hollow)

VARNEY SCHOOL: A consol. ele. sch. on Ky. 319 at Hardy. It was named for the Varney family whose heirs deeded the site to the Pike Co. Sch. Board.

VENTERS (CARMEN PO): The Venters name was first applied by Adam Venters to the po he est. on July 10, 1882 at or near the site of the present Regina. (q.v.) It closed in 1894. Within a few years, with the completion of the C&O RR up Marrowbone Creek and the dev. of local coal operations, a com. and sta. called Venters was founded at the mouth of Lick Br., 4 mi up Marrowbone from Regina. A po was est. some 600 yards sw of the sta. on Apr. 20, 1910 and named Carmen for the daughter of the first pm, Mary K. Ratliff and her husband Willie. In 1939, then
pm Hattie Coleman Sterling had the po moved 1/2 mi e to the mouth of Dry Fk. where it closed in May 1942. The com. on Ky. 195 is now identified solely as Venters.

VI: An ext. po somewhere in the vic. of Morgan Br. of the Levisa Fk., some 6 mi above the Fishtrap Dam. First pm, Jas. P. Anderson's proposed name Andy Bend gave way to Vi when the po was est. on Aug. 11, 1922. The origin of Vi remains a mystery. The po closed in July 1936.

VIRGIE: A vil. with an active po on Ky. 610 (old US 23), some 12 mi up Shelby Creek. The po was est. as Clintwood on Apr. 3, 1890 with James M. (Matt) Damron, pm. Five weeks later it assumed the name of 13 year old daughter of Wm. Orlando Butler Ratliff, a Pike Co. lawyer, merchant, timber dealer, and, later, county judge.

W.H. SMALLWOOD BRANCH OF SHELBY CREEK: Its location has not yet been determined but it was somewhere in the vic. of Ocrton, on upper Shelby Creek. It was named for Wm. H. Smallwood (ne ca. 1835), one of the sons of Elijah and Mary Smallwood, Tenn-born settlers, who lived and owned land in the area.

WAGNER STATION: (See Mossy Bottom)

WALES: A hamlet with ext. po on Ky. 122 and Indian Creek, just above the mouth of Turkeypen Br., 3 1/2 mi w of Ky. 610. The first name proposed for the po, est. on Dec. 28, 1907 at the mouth of Turkeypen,
was Mollie for the 16 year old daughter of the first pm, Henry C. Akers. Wales was chosen instead, at the suggestion of a local resident, Jim Anderson, for a small com. in Giles Co., Tenn. The po later moved 0.4 mi up the creek to the present C.E. Tackett's store where it closed in Nov. 1975.

WALKERS BRANCH OF JOHNS CREEK: Extends for less than 1 mi ene to Johns Creek, 1½ mi above (s of) Gulnare. It was named for 1 or more local families, descendants of Johns Creek pion. blacksmith Sam'l. T. Walker. It was identified as McConnells Branch on the mid 19th cent. Burris ms. map.

WALTERS BRANCH OF LOWER CHLOE CREEK: (See Peter Fork of Lower Chloe Creek)

WARD: (See Sutton)

WEDDINGTON BRANCH OF LEVISA FORK: Extends for 1.7 mi wsw to the Levisa at the upper end of Weddington Plaza (the largest shopping center in the Big Sandy Valley) and ½ mi below (nw of) Coal Run Village. It is said to have been named for either Jacob Weddington who acquired land on it ca. 1844, his bro. Wm. (1807-1878), a merchant and future Pike Co. judge who owned much of the land on the Levisa below the present Pikeville city limits, or their uncle Jacob (1776-1869) who may have settled near the present Coal Run before 1800. More likely it was named for the Weddington family whose prog's. were the NC-born Pike Co. pion. bros. Jacob and Henry.
WHITE OAK BRANCH OF BUFFALO CREEK: Extends nw for 2 mi to Buffalo Creek, a Johns Creek trib., 0.6 mi from the Floyd Co. line. It was named early for the many white oak trees in that valley.

WHITEPOST: An ext. po est. on Jan. 29, 1878 as White Post, on the Tug Fk., at the mouth of Big Creek, opp. Nolan, WV. Betw. 1884 and 1917 it was moved several times up Big Creek until, at its final site, 1½ mi up, it closed in Oct. 1936. By 1895 the name was spelled as one word to conform to a new POD policy. No one knows why Wallace J. Williamson, the first pm (and later founder of Williamson, WV) gave it its name.

WIDOWS BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): Extends for over 1 mi w to Left Fk., ½ mi below (n of) Jamboree. It was named for 2 widows, Mary (Mrs. Sam'l.) Hurley and her mother Eliz. (Mrs. Michael) Charles who, in the early 1880s, were living together on this branch. The elev. betw. this branch and Turkey Creek, in the Knox Creek watershed, is locally called Widows Branch Mountain. It was also known as Low Gear Mountain. "It was so steep people driving over had to drive in low gear."

WIDOWS BRANCH MOUNTAIN: (See Widows Branch of Left Fork)

WILLIAMS BRANCH OF FERGUSON CREEK: Extends for less than ½ mi sw to Ferguson Creek, 1½ mi from the pre-diversion Levisa Fk. It is wholly within Pikeville's ne city limits. It was named for the family of Jas. Williams which moved here in the 1920s.
WILLIAMS BRANCH OF POND CREEK: Extends nne for 1 mi to Pond Creek at the upper end of McVeigh. It was named for a local family.

WILLIAMSON BRANCH OF LONG FORK (of Big Creek): Extends for less than ¼ mi wsw to Long Fk., 1.4 mi below the head of the latter. It may have been named for the family of Benj. (Piddler Ben) Williamson, 19th cent. prop. of a steam mill at the upper end of Long Fk.

WINNS BRANCH OF RACCOON CREEK: Extends for 3.1 mi wnw to Raccoon Creek, 1½ mi above (s of) Johns Creek. It was probably named for Oliver Winn who had acquired some land here as early as 1805 which he deeded in 1820 to Barnabus Johnson, a settler.

WINSTON BRANCH OF RUSSELL FORK: (See WinstonsCreek)

WINSTONS CREEK (given as Winston Branch of Russell Fork on published maps): Extends for 1½ mi e, then ne to Russell Fk., ½ mi above Winwright Sta. and 2 mi below (nw of) Regina. It was named for Winston Adkins who was born in Va., ca. 1805.

WINWRIGHT STATION: A C&O RR sta. on the w side of Russell Fk., 2 mi s of the Levisa Fk. and ½ mi n of the mouth of Winstons Creek. It was named for an area resi., Winwright (or Winright) Adkins (ne ca. 1836), son of Winston and Hannah Adkins.
WOLFORD BOTTOM: (See Compton Bottom)

WOLFORD BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Peter Creek): (See Mereda Branch of Left Fork)

WOLFPEN BRANCH OF LEFT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): Extends for 1 mi w to Left Fk., 2/3 mi above (s of) of the last Etty PO site. Its early owner, Wm. Johnson, Jr. built a pen there to catch the wolves that were troubling his livestock. Similar wolf-trapping devices probably accounted for at least 5 other Pike Co. streams with this name.

WOLFPIT: A hamlet and former coal town with an ext. po on Ky. 195, at the mouth of Wolfpit Br. of Marrowbone Creek for which it was named. The po was est. on Jan. 16, 1919 with Ernest R. Nestor, pm, and may have closed in Jan. 1930.

WOLFPIT BRANCH OF MARROWBONE CREEK: Extends for 3 mi due e to Marrowbone Creek, 1 1/2 mi up from Russell Fk. at Regina. It is said to have been named in the 1860s for the log pits dug there to trap the large number of wolves that used to prey on local livestock.

WOODMAN: Kentucky's e-most com. A hamlet with an ext. po on Knox Creek, at the mouth of Lower Elk Creek, 2.4 mi from the Tug Fk. Once called Lower Elk, this was a mill town for the W.M. Ritter Lumber Co. of Huntington, WV. and a sta. on the Big Sandy & Cumberland (N&W) RR. The first name proposed for the po, est. on Oct. 9, 1908, was
Wheeler for its first pm Wheeler Blankenship. But the office was called Woodman instead. One can assume that it was named for its status as a lumber mill town. 

YEAGER: An ext. po and C&O RR sta. just e of Shelby Creek and US 23, at the mouth of Little Creek, 2 mi below (ne of) the Robinson Creek PO. The po was est. on Sept. 10, 1899 with Abraham W. Steelman, pm, and may have been named for an Alex' r. Yeager, about whom nothing has yet been learned. It was disc. in March 1956. 

YORKTOWN: Now within Pikeville's s city limits, it was briefly inc. (ca. 1959) to prevent annexation by Pikeville. It was named for Charley York (ne ca. 1880), the son of Pike Co. Judge James M. York, who owned the site in the 1920s. 

YOUNCE (YONTS) BRANCH OF RIGHT FORK (of Long Fork of Shelby Creek): One mi long, it joins Right Fk. near its head, 1 mi w of the Speight PO. It was named for the descendants of NC-born Wm. Yonts, Sr. This family once owned considerable timber acreage in the area and operated a sawmill at the mouth of the branch. The spelling discrepancy has not been explained.

YOUNCE FORK OF LITTLE FORK (of Robinson Creek): A trib. at the head of Little Fk. It was named for John (ne 1851) and Caroline (nee 1861) Yonts, late 19th cent. residents whose descendants (who now spell their name Younce) still live there.
ZATTOO: An ext. po that operated from Oct. 22, 1883 to Mar. 1884 probably on Blackberry Mt., above the Turkeytoe Branches of Blackberry Fk., at or near the home of its only pm, Aly (Ali) Farley. Even area residents do not recall this po or have any idea how it got its name. Since Zattoo (Zattu, Zattee) was the given name of at least two 19th cent. Big Sandy men, my assumption is that this po bears someone's given name, though not necessarily one of these two.

ZEBULON: A vil., with an ext. po, extending over 2 mi along US 119 and Burning Fk. of Raccoon Creek from the foot of Town Mt., 1½ mi ne of Pikeville, to the mouth of Burning Fk. The po, est. on June 9, 1880, with John L. Hubbard, pm, was for years located at the mouth of Burning Fk. It closed as an independent po in Sept. 1959 but continued to operate until July 1976 as a rural branch of Pikeville's po. The com. and po were named for Zebulon M. Pike (1779-1813), the US Army officer and explorer who discovered Pike's Peak.
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