

"KENTUCKY'S LAKES AND THEIR NAMES"

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ABSTRACT. A set of 107 major and lesser lakes situated in all of the state's major regions are the base in an analysis of the diversity of lakes and names of lakes in Kentucky. With a few exceptions, Kentucky lakes are artificial created by damming of streams beginning with Herrington, the first large lake, in 1925. Lake names have been grouped into fourteen categories. Three-fourths of the lakes have names in the three categories of Stream (30); community (27); and person (22). Terrain (5) and Administrative Unit (5) are the two most frequent names used among the other 28 Kentucky lakes in this study set.

Kentucky's present landscape gives the appearance of a very well-watered terrain with many rivers, lakes and ponds. However, except for a few water bodies in the lower Ohio and Mississippi River lowlands of westernmost Kentucky, the lakes are reservoirs or "tanks" --The U.S. Geological Survey's term--created artificially by damming streams. Prior to the creation of Kentucky's first large lake, Lake Herrington in 1925, most were small, usually associated with gristmills in need of local waterpower or with communities establishing water supply reservoirs.

Beginning with Lake Herrington, constructed by Kentucky Utilities for hydroelectric power on the lower Dix River, a large number of lakes have been created in all parts of the state. The eight high locks and dams along the Ohio River on Kentucky's northern borders also have created long pools which in effect are also lakes, though these are not included here. The set of 107 Kentucky lakes used in this

analysis of lake names and sources are derived from one principal and several other sources. The principal source, including 90 lakes is a 1984 state water quality report.(1)

Several years ago I became aware of Kentucky's well-watered landscape. A few months later, I prepared and gave a paper detailing Kentucky's major and a larger number of smaller lakes at an annual Kentucky Academy of Science, Geography Section, meeting. (2) My purpose in this paper is to use my earlier findings, combined with some additional lakes identified by other sources, my purpose is to provide the names of a sizeable set of Kentucky lakes; then analyze them by actual or apparent name source category. A brief summary will sketch the diversity indicated by these lakes.

Lake Names By Categories

A total of fourteen categories provide for the diversity of names of the set of Kentucky lakes (Table 1; Appendix A). The three categories accounting for the largest numbers of lakes are: 1) Stream, that is flowing water (30); 2) Community, city or settlement (27); and 3) Person (22). These three categories account for almost three-fourths of all the lake names. None of the other categories include more than five lake names each.

Stream Names.- A total of 30 lakes are named for rivers, usually the one dammed to create the lake. Lake Cumberland is the largest of these. Others, such as Freeman, appear to be named for persons; some for a function (Bullock Pen or Fishpond) or for a community (Salem). The largest number of

Withington: Kentucky's Lakes, Names, and Name Sources

TABLE 1. KENTUCKY LAKE NAMES BY CATEGORY OF NAME SOURCE

<u>Name Source Category</u>	<u>Number Lakes</u>	<u>Examples</u>
1. S <u>Stream</u> (flowing water)	30	Cumberland, Nolin
a. <u>Creek</u>	12	Cannon Creek, Wood Creek
b. <u>Unspecified</u> (no water name)	10	Fishpond, Salem
c. <u>River</u>	4	Laurel River, Green, Barren
d. <u>Fork</u>	2	Martins Fork, Carr Fork
e. <u>Run</u>	2	Long Run, Doe Run
2. C <u>Community</u> (city, settlement) Reservoir, not Lake, as name: 3?	27	Buckhorn, Campton Lexington, Corbin, Stanford
3. P <u>Person</u>	22	Barkley, Herrington
4. T <u>Terrain</u>	5	Doe Valley, Shanty Hollow
5. A <u>Administrative Unit</u> (state, county)	5	Kentucky, Shelby
6. D <u>Descriptive</u>	4	Flat, Pan Bowl
7. F <u>Fauna</u> (animal)	3	Swan, Kingfisher, Honker
8. U <u>Unknown</u> (as of 5/16/87)	3	Loch Mary, Vega, Peewee
9. R <u>Recreation</u> (facility)	2	General Butler, Pennyryle Forest
10. M <u>Acronym</u> (made-up)	2	Carnico, Greenbo
11. I <u>Institution</u>	1	Reformatory
12. V <u>Vegetation</u> (flora)	1	Fern (Maple-now A.J. Jolly)
13. E <u>Energy</u>	1	Energy
14. O <u>Mineral</u> (ore form)	1	Hematite
Total for set of Kentucky Lakes		107

Note: lake inclusion and categorization of names by author

(Examples of apparent but not correct or direct name sources:

Beaver-Fauna, rather than stream; Beshear-Person rather than Community;
Bullock Pen-Farm facility rather than stream; Corinth, Jericho-Biblical rather than Communities; Greenbriar-Flora rather than Stream;
Linville-Community rather than Terrain (Knob named for Linn?);
Pleasant View-Description or Terrain rather than Community;
Spa-Recreation Facility rather than Community; Vega-Star or ??

Sources:

Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, Department for Environmental Protection, Water Division, Trophic State and Restoration Assessments of Kentucky Lakes, Final Report, Frankfort: April, 1984. (17 major; 73 minor lakes are inventoried).

Kentucky Official Highway Map, 1987 (Official Department of Highways Road Map), Frankfort: Department of Travel Development, 1987.

Kentucky Travel Guide 1987, 21st Ed., Louisville: Editorial Services Co. Lander, Arthur, "Ballard a Mecca for waterfowl hunting," Lexington Herald-Leader, Dec. 18, 1986. On acquisition of Swan Lake.

U.S. Geological Survey/Kentucky Geological Survey, Geographic Names Information System, Printouts of names and other data on Kentucky lakes. (Data on lakes, tanks, ponds provided from Lexington office, 1986-7).

lakes named for streams are 12 "creeks", followed by 10 lakes in which the stream designation is not part of the lake name. Among the others 4 include the name "river"; 2 have the name "fork" and 2 others, "run", one of which could be counted as Recreation since its full name is Long Run Park.

The 27 lakes with Community names range from large ones such as Buckhorn and Fishtrap to ones named for extremely small settlements, such as Spa or Grapevine, each of which suggests a different possible source. Another large lake named for a community, Dewey, has "drowned" that community under a considerable depth of water.

Persons provide names to 22 lakes (Table 1). Lake Barkley, along with Barkley Dam creating the lake, has the name of one of Kentucky's outstanding political figures, Alben Barkley. Bert Combs Lake in eastern Kentucky honors a still active former governor. Lake Herrington on the Dix River was named for an official in the Kentucky Utilities Company which created the lake in 1925. Many other lakes have names reflecting people of importance in the local area at the time the lake was created, Cap Mauzy and Carpenter in western Kentucky being examples.

Lake Name Diversity.- Eleven of the categories account for 28 lake names (Table 1; Appendix A). Kentucky Lake is one of five lakes whose names reflect administrative unit names at the state or county level. Dale Hollow, partly in Kentucky and partly in Tennessee is one of five lakes with a

terrain connotation. Cave Run, despite its apparent stream name, appears to be a descriptive name, along with Flat, Pan Bowl, and Scenic. Two lakes--Carnico and Greenbo--have ~~Made~~ ^{Up} or Acronym names, the first for Carlisle, Nicholas County; the latter probably for Greenup and Boyd counties. Reformatory Lake lies adjacent to La Grange prison in Oldham County northeast of Louisville; Kingfisher and Fern lakes have names from fauna or flora; while Hematite Lake, almost in a side valley off Lake Barkley, reflects the plentiful local iron deposits used by iron foundries ~~not~~ ^{prior to} ~~about~~ 1850. General Butler State Park Lake and ^{Forest} Pennyrile Lake lie within major recreational parks whose names they ^{bear} ~~have~~. Honker and Energy Lakes, like Hematite Lake offshoots of the larger Lake Barkley on the lower Cumberland River, have names which can be designated as fauna or sound of geese, in the former; water or other power in the latter.

Summary

The set of 107 lakes in Kentucky studied here provide a representative cross-section of names for lakes in the state. Many smaller lakes, not included in this analysis, often reflect recreation or club activities, as in Sportsman Lake; or local terrain, vegetation or perceptions of the namers. Some of the designations categorized are still tentative. The author is humble, discovering that first ideas were often incorrect as to name sources. Kentucky has many curiously named settlements as well as many equally apparently odd stream names, such as Bullock Pen. For

Table 1
P Comments
& listing

anyone wishing to track the original source of any of the lake names, Bob Rennick's book on settlement names, Kentucky Place Names (1984), provides a starting point. However, as many of these lakes and their names indicate other volumes on Kentucky's place names--for rivers, knobs, mountains, lakes-- plus cultural landscape features such as parks, forests, and colleges are needed.

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APPENDIX A. KENTUCKY LAKE SET AND NAMES

File: ALLLAKES

Report: KENTUCKY LAKE NAMES

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LAKE	NAME/SOURCE	AREA	YEAR	RIVBASIN	LOCAL	CNTY/S	#
A. J. JOLLY [CAMP	PERSON WAS A	204	ND	BG-N	LICKING	PHILLIPS CR	CAM [ALEXAND K
BARKLEY	PERSON-ALBEN	45600	66	PE-C	LOWCUMB	CUMBERLAND	LYO, TRI, LIV O
BARREN RIVER	STREAM VEG/L	10000	64	PE-C	GREEN	BARREN	BAR, ALL [LUC D
BEAVER	STREAM BEAVE	170	64	BG	SALT	BEAVER	AND [ASHBROO K
BERT COMBS	PERSON/KYGOV	36	ND	EM	KENTUCKY	BEECH CRK, SO	CLA [BARCREE K
BESHEAR	COMMUNITY/PE	760	64	PE-W	TRADEWAT	CLIFTY CRK	CAD, CHR [DAW K
BIG MUDDY CREEK	STREAM	106	ND	PE-W	GREEN	BRUSHY CRK	BUT O
BLYTHE	PERSON	89	ND	PE-W	LOWCUMB	WHITE CRK, NO	CHR [KELLY Q K
BOLTZ	PERSON	92(135	ND	BG-N	KENTUCKY	ARNOLDS CRK	GRA [WILLIAM K
BOXLEY	PERSON? [FULL	166	ND	PE-W	LOWCUMB	N. FRK, LITTLE	CHR O
BRIGGS	PERS-GEORGE	18	49	PE-W	GREEN	MUD	LOG [HOMER Q K
BUCKHORN	COMMUNITY	1230	61	EM	KENTUCKY	MID FORK, KY	PER, LES [BUC K
BULLOCK PEN	STREAM	142	53	BG-N	KENTUCKY	BULLOCK PEN	GRA [VERONA K
CAMPBELLSVILLE	COMMUNITY	63	<61	PE-	GREEN	LITTLE PITMA	TAY [CAMPBEL K
CAMPTON	COMMUNITY	26	ND	EM	KENTUCKY	HIRAM BR. SWI	WOL [CAMPTON K
CANEYVILLE RESE	COMMUNITY	75	NW	WCF-	GREEN	NO. FRK, CANEY	GRY [CANEYVI K
CANNON CREEK	STREAM	243	ND	EM-S	UPCUMB	CANNON CRK	BEL [MIDBORO K
CAP MAUZY	PERS-EX-EMPL	84	43	WCF-	LOW. OHIO	CASEY CRK	UNI [BORDLEY K
CARNICO	ACRONYM CARL	114	ND	BG-N	LICKING	BRUSHY CRK	NIC [CARLISL K
CARPENTER	PERS-P. E. CAR	64	27	WCF-	OHIO-MID	PUP	DAV [MACEO Q K
CARR FORK	STREAM	710	76	EM	KENTUCKY	NO. FRK KY	KNO, PER [VIC D
CAVE RUN	DESCRIPTIVE I	8270	74	BG/K	LICKING	LICKING	ROW, BAT, MEN, D
CHENOA	COMMUNITY	37	ND	EM	UPCUMB	CLEAR CRK	BEL [KAYJAY K
CORBIN RESERVOI	COMMUNITY	139	ND	EM	UPCUMB	LAUREL	LAU [CORBIN K
CORINTH	COMMUNITY	96	63	BG-N	KENTUCKY	EAGLE CRK	GRA [MASON Q K
CRAIG'S CREEK	STREAM	1,000?	ND	BG-N	OHIO?	CRAIG'S CREE	GALLATIN
CRANKS CREEK	STREAM	260	ND	EM	UPCUMB	CRANKS CRK	HLN [HUBBARD K
CUMBERLAND	STREAM	50250	50	PE-E	UPCUMB	CUMBERLAND	CLI, RUS, WAY, D
DALE HOLLOW	TERRAIN?	4860*	43	PE-E	U. CUMB	OBEY	CUM, CLI [DAL D
DEWEY	COMM-SMALL P	1100	49	EM	BIG SAND	JOHNS CRK	FLO [DEWEY L O
DOE RUN	STREAM	51	ND	BG-N	LICKING	DOE RUN/BULL	KEN [INDEPEN K
DOE VALLEY	TERRAIN	334	ND	PE-N	OHIO-MID	DOE RUN	MEA O
ELK	STREAM CREEK	207	ND	BG-N	KENTUCKY	ELK/EAGLE	OWE O
ELMER DAVIS	PERSON	149	55	BG-D	KENTUCKY	N. SEVERN CRK	OWE [GRATZ] K
ENERGY	POWER?	370	66?	L. BL	L. CUMBER	CROOKED CRK	TRI [FENTON
FERN	VEGETATION	101	<61	EM	UPCUMB	YELLOW CR.	BEL O
FISHPOND	STREAM	32	ND	EM	KENTUCKY	FISHPOND BR/	LET [JENKINS K
FISHTRAP	COMMUNITY	11311	68	EM	BIGSANDY	LEVISA FORK,	PIK [MILLARD O
FLAT	DESCRIPTIVE	38	<61	JP	MISSPPI	SHAWNEE CRK	BAL [BARLOW K
FREEMAN	STREAM	160	ND	PE-C	GREEN	FREEMAN CRK	HRD [ELIZTOW K
GEN. BUTLER STAT	RECREATION/P	29	ND	BG-N	OHIO-MID	UNNAMED	CRL [CARROLL K
GEORGE [MAPLE E	PERSON	53	<61	PE-	OHIO-LOW	HARP HOLLOW	CRI [MARION K
GRAPEVINE	COMMUNITY	50	ND	WCF-	POND/GRE	FLAT CREEK	HOP [MADVILL K
GRAYSON	COMMUNITY	1510	68	EM-N	LIT SAND	LIT SANDY	CAR, ELL [GRA O
GREEN RIVER	STREAM	8200	69	PE-E	GREEN	GREEN	TAY, ADA [CAN O
GREENBO	ACRONYM [GRE	225	58	EM-N	LTTLESAN	CLAYLICK CRK	GUP [ARGILLI K
GREENBRIAR	STREAM	66	ND	KNOB	LICKING	GREENBRIAR C	MTG [PRESTON K
GUIST CREEK	STREAM	317	63	BG-W	SALT	GUIST CREEK	SHE [SHELBYV K
HEMATITE	MINERAL DEPO	95	65	L. BL	L. CUMB	LONG CR	TRI [MONT Q] K
HERNDON (MUD R.)	PERSON FULL?	147	ND	PE-W	GREEN	WOLF CRK	LOG O

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File: ALLLAKES

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LAKE	NAME/SOURCE	AREA	YEAR	RIVBASIN	LOCAL	CNTY/S	#
HERRINGTON	PERS-L.B.HER	3600	25 BG	KENTUCKY	DIX	MER, BOL, GAR	0
HONKER	FAUNA/SOUND?	190	66? LBL	L.CUMB	LONG CRK	TRI [MONT Q]	K
JERICO	COMMUNITY	137	ND BG	LITTLE K	JACKSON CRK	HEN [SMITHFI	K
KENTUCKY	ADMIN. UNITY	34500	44 JP	TENNESSE	TENNESSEE	MAR, CAL, LYO,	0
KINCAID	STREAM	183	63 BG-N	LICKING	KINCAID CRK	PEN [FALMOUT	K
KINGFISHER	FAUNA-BIRD	30	92 WCF	OHIO-MID	PUP CRK	DAV [MACEO Q	K
LAUREL CREEK	STREAM	42	ND EM	UPCUMB	LAUR. CRK	MCY [WHITLEY	0
LAUREL RIVER	STREAM	6060	77 EM	UPCUMB	LAUREL	LAU, WHI [SAW	0
LEWISBURG	COMMUNITY	51	ND PE-W	GREEN	AUSTIN/MUD	LOG [LEWISBU	K
LEXINGTON RES	COMMUNITY	246?	08? BG	KENTUCKY	E. HICKMAN	FAY	0
LIBERTY	COMMUNITY	79	ND PE-E	GREEN	HICKMAN CRK	CAS [LIBERTY	K
LINVILLE	TERRAIN-KNOB	273	ND EM	UPCUMB	RENFRO CRK	ROC [WILDIE	K
LOCH MARY RES.	UNKNOWN	135	<61 WCF	TRADEWAT	CLEAR CRK	HOP [MADVILL	K
LONG RUN PARK	STREAM	27	ND BG-W	SALT	LONG RUN, FLO	JEF [CRESTWO	K
LUZERNE	COMMUNITY	55	<61 WCF	GREEN	CANEY CRK	MUH [GREENVI	K
MALONE	PERS-W.C.MAL	826	63 WCF-	GREEN	ROCKY	MUH, LOG, TOD	K
MARION COUNTY	ADMIN. UNITY-	21	ND BG/K	SALT	TRIB. ROLLING	MAR [LEBANON	K
MARTIN COUNTY	ADMIN. UNIT-C	ND	ND EM	BIG SAND	TURKEY CREEK	MAR	0
MARTINS FORK	STREAM	340	79 EM	UPCUMB	MARTFRK	HLN [ROSE HI	0
McNEELY	PERSON[ROLE,	51	ND BG-W	SALT	FLOYDS FRK	JEF [BROOKS	K
METCALFE COUNTY	ADMIN. UNIT-C	22	ND PE-E	GREEN	SULPHUR CRK	MET [EAST FO	K
MILL CREEK (MON)	STREAM	109	ND PE-E	GREEN	MILL CRK	MON [TOMPKIN	K
MILL CREEK(POW)	STREAM	41	ND EM	KENTUCKY	MILL CRK/RED	POW [SLADE Q	K
MOFFIT	PERSON	49	ND WCF	TRADEWAT	CANEY FRK	UNI [BRODLEY	K
MORRIS	PERSON	170	ND PE-W	LOWCUMB	N. FK, LITTLE	CHR [KELLY]	K
NOLIN	STREAM	5800	63 WCF-	GREEN	NOLIN	EDM, GRY, HRT	0
PAINTSVILLE	COMMUNITY	1139	B-? EM	BIG SAND	PAINT CREEK	JOHNSTON	
PAN BOWL	DESCRIPTIVE	98	70 EM	KENTUCKY	N. FRK KY	BRE [JACKSON	K
PEEWEE	UNKNOWN	360	<61 WCF	TRADEWAT	GREASY CRK	HOP [MADVILL	K
PENNYRILE	RECREATION?	47	<61 WCF	TRADEWAT	CLIFTY CRK	CHR [DAWSON	K
PLEASANT VIEW	COMMUNITY	130	<61 WCF	TRADEWAT	CLEAR CRK	HOP	0
PROVIDENCE CITY	COMMUNITY	35	<61 WCF	TRADEWAT	OWENS CRK	WEB [PI ROVID	K
REFORMATORY	INSTITUTIONE	54	<61 BG-	OHIO-MID	CEDAR CRK	OLD [LA GRAN	K
ROUGH RIVER	STREAM	5100	61 WCF/	GREEN	ROUGH	BRK, GRY [McD	0
SALEM	STREAM	99	ND KNOB	GREEN	SALEM CRK	LAR [HODGENV	K
SAND LICK CREEK	STREAM	74	ND BG/K	LICKING	SAND LICK CR	FLE [BURTONV	K
SCENIC	DESCRIPTIVE	18	ND WCF-	OHIO-MID	UNNAMED	HND [EVANSVI	K
SHANTY HOLLOW	TERRAIN	135	<61 PE-	GREEN	CLAY LICK	WAR [REEDYVI	K
SHELBY	ADMIN. UNIT-C	17	<61 BG-	SALT	CLEAR CRK	SHE [SHELBYV	K
SMOKEY VALLEY	TERRAIN	36	ND EM	TYGARTS	SMOKEY CRK	CAR [GRAHN Q	K
SPA (MUD R. MPS#	COMMUNITY	240	ND WCF-	GREEN	WOLF LICK CR	LOG [SHARON	K
SPURLINGTON	COMMUNITY	36	ND PE-C	GREEN	BRUSHY FK	TAY [SPURLIN	K
STANFORD RESERV	COMMUNITY	43	ND BG-S	KENTUCKY	NEALS CRK/DI	LIN [HALLS G	K
SWAN POND	FAUNA	700	NAT/<61	MISSISSI	UNNAMED	BALLARD	0
SYMPSON	PERSON?I ROLE	184	ND BG-W	SALT	BUFFALO CRK	NEL [CRAVENS	K
TANDY	PERSON[ROLE,	95(E)	ND PE-W	LOWCUMB	UP. BR. LITTLE	CHR	0
TAYLORSVILLE	COMMUNITY	3200	83 BG-W	SALT	SALT	SPE, AND, NEL	0
TURNER	PERSON	61 A	<61 JP	OHIO-LOW	HUMPHREY CRK	BAL [COLMSTEA	K
TYNER	COMMUNITY	87	ND EM	UPCUMB	FLAT LICK CR	JAC [McKEE Q	K
VALLEY CREEK #2	STREAM	100	ND PE-C	GREEN	VALL. CRK/NOL	HRD	0

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APPENDIX A-Continued (p.3)

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LAKE	NAME/SOURCE	AREA	YEAR	RIVBASIN	LOCAL	CNTY/S	#
VALLEY CREEK#8	STREAM	150	ND KNOB	GREEN	VAL. CRK/NOLI	NEL	0
VEGA	UNKNOWN	132	ND BG	KENTUCKY	MUDDY CRK	MAD	0
WASHBURN	PERSON	26	ND WCF-	GREEN	LICK BR., ROU	OHI [DUNDEE	K
WILGREEN [TAYLO	PERSON	169	ND BG	KENTUCKY	TAYLOR FORK	MAD [RICHMON	K
WILLIAMSTOWN	COMMUNITY	300	577 BG	LICKING	S.FK, GRASSY	GRA [WILLIAM	K
WILLISBURG	COMMUNITY	126	ND BG	SALT	LICK CREEK	WAS [BRUSH G	K
WOOD CREEK	STREAM	672	69 EM	UPCUMB	WOOD CRK	LAU [BERNSTA	K

Kentucky's Lake Landscape-A Dynamic Segment of the
Ohio River Basin

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ABSTRACT. With 660 miles of the Ohio River's 981 mile length as its northern border and most of the 40,000 square mile state area comprising almost one-fifth of the Ohio River drainage basin, Kentucky is an important part of the region. While Kentucky is perceived as well-watered, its lake landscape is largely the result of human efforts in the past 65 years. This analysis of Kentucky's evolving lake landscape within the larger Ohio River basin is based on a comprehensive set of 107 lakes, including all Kentucky's large lakes, of more than 400 identified by name on USGS topographic quadrangles for the state. Questions raised and at least partly answered are: (1) Where are the lakes within river basins and geographic regions in Kentucky? (2) When have these lakes developed by sequence of years? (3) What are the functions of these lakes? and (4) To what extent is lake impoundment likely to continue in Kentucky's share of the Ohio River basin?

The Lakes of Kentucky

Introduction. Today's visitor to Kentucky, along its northern, Ohio River corridor; farther south within the state; or flying and looking down from high above the surface cannot but be impressed by Kentucky's well-watered landscape (SLIDE 1). On an air journey south from Lexington toward Knoxville, one looks down on a long, narrow, unevenly branching body of water, behind Wolf Creek Dam which is Lake Cumberland on the Upper Cumberland River. (SLIDE 2). In the eastern mountains of Kentucky a large earthfill structure backing up Buckhorn Lake on the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River is similar to structures elsewhere (SLIDE 3). In the fringes of the Jackson Purchase, Kentucky and Barkley dams impound large lakes of the same name southward into Tennessee (SLIDE 4). Behind each of the Ohio River's eight major high dams and locks are long narrow "pools", which can be considered "lakes", as each assures minimum 9 foot navigational depth for river craft (SLIDE 5). These

large, as well as many smaller, lakes are part of Kentucky's well-watered landscape.

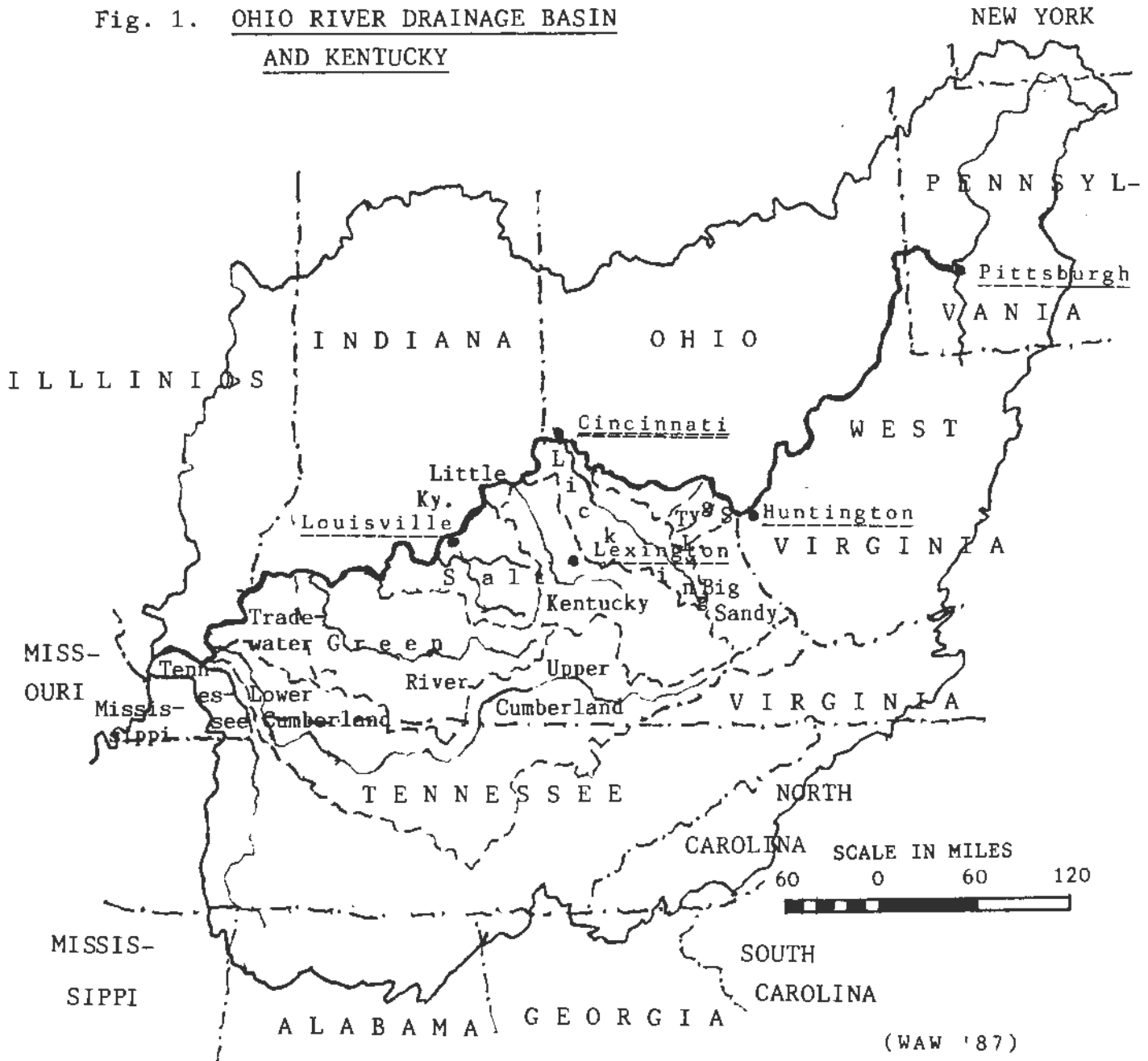
In a symposium on the Ohio River Odyssey, what can a Kentucky geographer contribute? My hope is that some of you may find it of interest--as I have for over 30 years--that the geographic landscape of the Ohio River Basin is more dynamic in its changes than most of us realize. As a frame of reference, from such sources as Rand McNally's Goode's World Atlas and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Development in Kentucky 1981, we find that: (1) of the 204,000 square miles in the Ohio River Basin, nearly 40,000 square miles or almost one-fifth is within Kentucky; and (2) of the Ohio River's 981 miles of length from Pittsburgh (PA) to Cairo (IL), 660 miles or two-thirds stretches along Kentucky's northern edge (Fig. 1).¹

Kentucky's present landscape is well-watered, with many rivers and lakes. Historically, Kentucky was also well-watered, but only by streams, many navigable for canoes, rafts or larger rivercraft (SLIDE 6). The few natural lakes were in the lower Ohio and Mississippi river plains. Here meander cutoffs; water seepage; periodic large floods and the notable 1811-1812 New Madrid Earthquake created many small lakes. In the limestone, Karstic rocks of the Bluegrass and Pennyroyal the clogging of some sinkholes formed small circular ponds (SLIDE 7).²

Recent U.S. Geological Survey gazetteers for Kentucky list several hundred lakes, with those listed as "tanks" indicating their artificial creation.³ For purposes of this discussion, a set of 107 lakes is used, all but two of which are within the Ohio River drainage basin (APPENDIX A). This set includes all large lakes of 100 or more surface acres, plus many other smaller ones identified in water quality and other studies.⁴

River Basins in Kentucky. Before discussing where Kentucky's lakes are located, the basins of the various rivers, including the Ohio, need to be

Fig. 1. OHIO RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN
AND KENTUCKY



Source: USACE, Water Resource Development
in Kentucky 1981

identified (Fig. 1). Except for the far western Mississippi River into which it empties, the Ohio River receives all of Kentucky's other streams, the Big Sandy River being easternmost (SLIDE 8).⁵ Excluding the far western 1,100 square mile Kentucky area tributary to the Mississippi River (SLIDE 9), Kentucky is drained by 11 tributaries of the Ohio River (Table 1). Since the Upper and Lower Cumberland River basins are widely separated in southeastern and western Kentucky, they are counted as separate rivers and basins.

With the Ohio River's floodplain as a separate basin, Kentucky thus has thirteen drainage basins (Fig. 1/SLIDE 10 and Table 1). The rivers from east to west with the number of lakes in each basin indicated are: the Big Sandy (4); the Little Sandy (2); Tygarts Creek in the northeast (1); the Upper Cumberland (13); the Licking (8); the Kentucky (17), second largest in number of lakes; the Little Kentucky (1); the Salt (9); the Green, with the largest drainage area of 9,222 square miles⁶ and the most lakes (24); the Tradewater (7); the Lower Cumberland (8); and the Tennessee (1). The Ohio River and its short floodplain tributaries account for 10 lakes. Only 2 of the 107 lakes in the set are directly within the Mississippi Rivers drainage in Kentucky.

Many small farm ponds continue to be constructed, as noted by Arthur Lander, in his Outdoor and Wildlife articles in the Lexington Herald-Leader.⁷ The one large lake likely to be created is the one behind the Yatesville Dam under construction in eastern Kentucky's Lawrence County in the Big Sandy basin.⁸ This is the only currently funded project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kentucky's Lakes Within Its Major Geographic Regions. Another way to view the distribution of lakes in the Ohio River basin within Kentucky is by associating lakes with the state's five major geographic regions (Fig. 2/SLIDE 11). The 25 lakes (SLIDE 12) in the Eastern Mountains--Kentucky's part of

Appalachia--are almost one-fourth of the set of lakes, but these lakes contain only 8% of the state's surface area in lakes (Table 2). This Eastern Mountain region has 27.2% of the state's area and 20.1% of its estimated 1985 population.

The Bluegrass and fringing Knobs region has 33 lakes (31%) or just under one-third of the lakes (SLIDE 13). The surface area of these many lakes, however, is less than 10%. The Knobs irregular fringe has 6 lakes and 4.2% or slightly less than half of the region's surface area in lakes. The Bluegrass and Knobs region has nearly 27% of the state's land area, almost as much as the Eastern Mountains, but is home to over 50% or one-half of the state's 1985 population of 3,725,834.⁹

The Pennyroyal region, Kentucky's largest in area, has 24 lakes, third behind the Bluegrass-Knobs and the Eastern Mountains (Fig. 2, Table 2). Despite the smaller number of lakes, these lakes contain 59% of the states's lake surface. The generally larger lakes of this region are exemplified by Lake Cumberland and Green River Lake (APPENDIX A) (SLIDE 14). The Pennyroyal region's area is 29% of the state total, though its population in 1985 was only 17% or one-sixth. Within the Pennyroyal's considerable east to west extent, 6 lakes are in its eastern segment, with more than half of the region's lake surface. The central section of the Pennyroyal has 8 lakes, most of which are small. While the western segment of the Pennyroyal has 10 lakes, more than are in either of the two other subregions, its lake surface is only about 70% of the acreage for lakes in the eastern segment.

The Western Coalfield region focusing on Owensboro, Henderson and Madisonville, has 18 lakes (SLIDE 15), almost 17% of the state's total, but these lakes have only 6.4% of the surface area of the state's set of lakes (Table 2). The Western Coalfield as a region has 10.5% of the land area in Kentucky; only 8.6% of its 1985 estimated population.

The Jackson Purchase, in westernmost Kentucky, together with the Land Between the Lakes on its eastern edge, has only 7 lakes, the fewest of any of the state's major regions. These few lakes account for less than 7% of the state total, yet their surface areas amount to one-sixth of the state total (Table 2). The limited number of lakes in the Jackson Purchase relates to the region's small land area, 6.5% of the Kentucky land area, which also contains less than 5% of Kentucky's people.¹⁰ Both Kentucky and Barkley lakes (SLIDE 16), on either side of the Land Between the Lakes are third and second in surface area within Kentucky; exceeded only by the larger surface area of Lake Cumberland in the eastern Pennyroyal (Fig. 2, APPENDIX A). If all of the small natural lakes along the lower Ohio River and in Kentucky's Mississippi River floodplain were included, this region's number of lakes would be far greater, though the surface area added by these lakes would be quite limited.¹¹

Sequence of Lake Formation in Kentucky. Most of Kentucky's lakes are recent in establishment (Table 3). This set of 107 lakes, includes only three which are natural: two within the Mississippi River basin; the other nearby in the lower Ohio River basin close to the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi River. These three lakes exemplify natural processes--including water seepage through natural or artificial levees into adjacent lowlands; flooding; major earthquakes, notably the 1811-1812 New Madrid Earthquake which created Reelfoot Lake in northwesternmost Tennessee;¹² the natural cutting off of river meanders as "oxbow lakes", with Pan Bowl Lake in Breathitt County in the Eastern Mountains as a partially-human assisted example; and the plugging by sediments of sinkhole depressions in Kentucky's limestone rock layers, notably in the Bluegrass and Pennyroyal regions.¹³

In Kentucky's early post-Indian settlement eras, many smallmill ponds were created by the building of low dams on small streams to provide power to the gristmills needed to produce flour from local grain (SLIDE 17). A continuing example of one of these mill ponds and associated gristmills is the Weisenberger Mill in Woodford County a short distance northwest of Lexington (SLIDE 18).¹⁴ The Lexington Reservoir is another artificial or manmade lake, pre-dating the modern lake building era which began in 1925 (SLIDE 19). This reservoir--or tank in the terminology of the U.S. Geological Survey--was impounded in 1906 as Lexington Reservoir Number 4.¹⁵

The first major lake created in the modern lake building period was impounded in 1925 (Table 3). The Kentucky Utilities Company of Lexington built Dix Dam on the Dix River just upstream from its confluence with the Kentucky River (SLIDE 20), establishing what is now Lake Herrington to supply hydroelectric power generation.¹⁶ (SLIDE 21) Two other much smaller lakes, Carpenter and Kingfisher, were also impounded in the late 1920s.

While major modern lake building in Kentucky and in the Ohio River basin began in the 1920s, no lakes were built during the years of the Great Depression in the 1930s (Table 3). Beginning in the 1940s landscape change through lake impoundment increased in scale (SLIDE 22). Five lakes, notably Kentucky Lake in the west and Dale Hollow and Dewey lakes in the east (SLIDE 23), were added in the 1940s. Another five lakes were impounded during the 1950s, the more than 50,000 acre surface area of Lake Cumberland behind Wolf Creek Dam with its hydroelectric generating plant by far the largest (Table 3, APPENDIX A).¹⁷ While no dates of impoundment have been identified, 17 other lakes in the 107 lake set were established prior to 1960, for their names as lakes are included in Dr. Thomas P. Field's 1961 Guide to Kentucky Place Names.¹⁸

Since 1960, the decade of the 1960s has been the most active one with 18 new lakes established (Table 3). Lake Barkley on the Lower Cumberland River in western Kentucky and Tennessee was by far the largest among these, but extensive ones such as Fishtrap were also impounded (SLIDE 24). During the 1970s 5 new lakes were created, Cave Run Lake in the eastern Bluegrass and adjacent Knobs being the largest. Two large lakes of more than 1,000 acres surface each have been completed during the 1980s. Taylorsville Lake, twenty-five miles southeast of Louisville was filled in 1983; Paintsville Lake (SLIDE 25) on Paint Creek northwest of Paintsville in the Eastern Mountains, in 1984 (Table 3, APPENDIX A).

Roles of Kentucky Lakes. Many of Kentucky's lakes were constructed to serve one particular function, though most of the larger ones were intended for or became multi-functional in the roles served and needs met.¹⁹ The natural lakes of far western Kentucky have recreational or wildlife sanctuary roles (SLIDE 26).²⁰ Lake Herrington (SLIDE 27), impounded in 1925 to provide hydroelectric power for the Kentucky Utility Company, soon added recreational uses. A third role, the dependable supply of local water, is illustrated by the Lexington Reservoir (SLIDE 28), one of many "tanks" built before as well as since 1925 to meet these water needs. Other such lakes are Stanford, Caneyville, Corbin and Loch Mary, each of which has "reservoir" as part of official name (APPENDIX A).

Other major roles or functions, linked in multifunctional planning or added through post-impoundment evolution, are those of flood control (SLIDE 29) (Dewey, Green River); navigation (Kentucky, Barkley) (SLIDE 30); recreation (Rough River, Pennyrile Forest); and erosion control.

Lake Herrington exemplifies a lake created with a single planned function (hydroelectric power), but which over time came to serve other functions. These include some navigation, flood control, and especially recreational

roles for fishing, sailing and other boating, as well as lakeside land developed for weekend recreational or permanent residential sites. In the case of Lake Herrington, allegations of conflict between power, recreational and flood control protection (SLIDE 31) for cities such as Frankfort have resulted in legal court cases.²¹

Ongoing or Future Lake Development in Kentucky. The mid-1980s seem to be a "watershed" in the dynamics of Kentucky's lake landscape evolution. Eight or more sizeable lake and dam projects have been authorized for investigation or development by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.²² Thus far only the Yatesville Project has had funding for land acquisition, dam construction and anticipated lake creation in Lawrence County in the Eastern Mountains. This project, as well as each of the others authorized, has strong support by many; similarly outspoken opposition from many others. Support comes from those anticipating flood control and other benefits. Opposition derives from the sizeable land acquisition required; perceived threats to natural resources, as in the Red River Gorge; and concerns as to possible negative impacts on local quality of life.

The single most important barrier, however, to further major lake impoundment in the Ohio River basin is cost. High estimated costs and questions of even higher costs for completion of any proposed projects seem likely to halt building of most if not all major proposed lakes at a time of serious concern over federal, state or more local finances and their allocation.

Summary

Kentucky's considerable share of the length of the Ohio River and somewhat more modest share of the river's total basin have provided the background for this discussion of the state's lake landscape, the spatial patterns of these lakes, their evolution particularly since the mid-1920s, and the diversity of roles or functions served by these lakes. Because of the hundreds of large and small lakes comprising Kentucky's lake landscape, a set of 107 lakes comprising all major and a cross-section of smaller lakes has been used. Recent newspaper articles indicate that local farm pond and reservoir lake impoundments will continue to be needed and built.²³ Though river and lake navigation has declined from historically more vital levels in the Ohio River's basin except on the Ohio River itself, lake as well as river roles in recreation (SLIDE 32), flood and erosion control, and water supply have been and are major factors leading to lake impoundment and consequent changes in the landscape.

One can only return to the initial comment that Kentucky--and in a broader area, the entire Ohio River basin--is well-watered and that this well-watered landscape serves a diversity of vital needs. Not the least of these is the psychological as well as physical one of "re-creation", the opportunities provided by the many lakes for quiet scenic views as well as the escape from usual activities to boating, fishing and other lake-associated opportunities.

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21. Lexington Herald-Leader and Louisville Courier-Journal, 1982-1987.
22. USACE, 1981. (Footnote 1). Text and foldout map at back.
23. Lander, Arthur Jr., 1987. (Footnote 7).

SLIDE ILLUSTRATIONS

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TABLE 1. LAKES IN KENTUCKY BY LARGER RIVER BASINS

River Basin	Number of Lakes	Surface Area (Acres)
Big Sandy	4	3,520
Little Sandy	2	1,735
Tygart's Creek	1	36
Upper Cumberland	13	64,364
Ohio		
Upper - 0		
Middle - 7		
Lower - 3	10	1,753
Licking	8	9,262
Kentucky	17	7,049
Little Kentucky	1	137
Salt	9	4,113
Green	24	31,647
Tradewater	7	1,516
Lower Cumberland	8	46,775
Tennessee	1	34,500
Ohio River and Tributary Rivers	105	206,407
Mississippi	2	738
KENTUCKY LAKES (SELECTED SET)	107	207,145

Sources: Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, Division of Water, Trophic State and Restoration Assessments of Kentucky Lakes, Final Report, Frankfort, April, 1984. A total of 90 lakes (17 listed as major; 73 as minor) are assessed. Kentucky Official Highway Map 1987, Frankfort, Department of Highways, 1987, includes Taylorsville and Paintsville as recent large lakes. Swan Pond is identified as the state's largest natural lake by Arthur Lander, Jr., in the Lexington Herald-Leader, December 18, 1986. Several other lakes were identified by the writer from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, State Highway maps by counties and tourism sources.

TABLE 2. MAJOR LAKES OF KENTUCKY BY PRINCIPAL STATE GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

Geographic Region	Number of Lakes	Percentage of Lakes	Lake Surface Area (Acres)	(Percent)
Eastern Mountains	25	23.4	15,719	7.6
Bluegrass & Knobs (a)	33	30.8	19,720	9.6
Pennyroyal (b)	24	22.4	121,603	59.0
Western Coalfield	18	16.8	13,124	6.4
Jackson Purchase including Land Between the Lakes	7	6.6	35,954	17.4
KENTUCKY	107	100.0	206,120	100.0

Sources: See Table 1. Author's regions, calculations.
Appendix A. Lakes of Kentucky set assigned to the major geographic regions and subregions.

(a) Bluegrass and Knobs				
Bluegrass	27	25.2	11,040	5.4
Knobs	6	5.6	8,680	4.2
(b) Pennyroyal				
Eastern	6		63,520	30.8
Central	8		10,828	5.3
Western	10		47,255	22.9

TABLE 3. SEQUENCE OF LAKE IMPOUNDMENT AMONG SET OF KENTUCKY LAKES

Year	Lakes (Surface Acreages)	Cumulative Totals
Natural or Pre-existing	Flat-38; Swan-700; Turner-61	799
1906	Lexington Reservoir-246	1,045
1925	Herrington-3,600	4,645
1927	Carpenter-64	4,709
1929	Kingfisher-30	4,739
1943	Cap Mauzy-84; Dale Hollow-4,860*	9,683
1944	Kentucky-34,500*	44,183
1949	Briggs-18; Dewey-1,100	45,301
1950	Cumberland-50,250	95,551
1953	Bullock Pen-142	95,693
1955	Elmer Davis-149	95,842
1958	Greenbo-225; Williamstown-300	96,367
Pre-1961 Other	Campbellsville-63; Fern-101; George-53; Loch Mary Reservoir-135; Luzerne-55; Peewee-360; Pennyrile-47; Pleasant View-130; Providence City-35; Reformatory-54; Shanty Hollow-135; Shelby-17 = 1,185	97,552
1961	Buckhorn-1,230; Rough River-5,100	103,882
1963	Corinth-96; Guist Creek-317; Kincaid-183; Malone-826; Nolin-5,800	111,104
1964	Barren River-10,000; Beaver-170; Beshear-760	122,034
1966	Barkley-45,600*; Energy-370; Hematite-95; Honker-190	168,289
1968	Fishtrap-1,131; Grayson-1,510	170,930
1969	Green River-8,200; Wood Creek-672	179,802
1970	Pan Bowl-98	179,900
1974	Cave Run-8,270	188,170
1976	Carr Fork-710	188,880

TABLE 3. SEQUENCE OF LAKE IMPOUNDMENT AMONG SET OF KENTUCKY LAKES (continued)

Year	Lakes (Surface Acreages)	Cumulative Totals
1977	Laurel River-6,060	194,940
1979	Martins Fork-340	195,280
1983	Taylorsville-3,200	198,480
1984	Paintsville-1,139	199,619
No Date	Surface Area Total-6,500	206,119

Kentucky Total By Impoundment Sequence: (ca. 322 sq. mi.)
 *Surface Acreage within Kentucky; addition area in Tennessee.
 Source: Appendix A. Kentucky Lakes (set of 107 lakes)

APPENDIX A. SELECTED LAKES OF KENTUCKY

LAKE	SURFACE (ACRES)	YEAR (IMPOUNDED)	RIVER BASIN	REGION	COUNTY(IES)
A. J. JOLLY(CMPBL CTY)	204	ND	LICKING	BG*KNBS	CAMPBELL
BARKLEY	45,600	66	LOWER CUMB	PEN-W	LYON, TRIGG, LIVSTN
BARREN RIVER	10,000	64	GREEN	PEN-C	BARREN, ALLEN
BEAVER	170	64	SALT	BG	ANDERSON
BERT COMBS	36	ND	KENTUCKY	EM	CLAY
BESHEAR	760	64	TRADEWATER	PEN-W	CAD, CHRISTIAN
BIG MUDDY CREEK	106	ND	GREEN	PEN-W	BUTLER
BLYTHE	89	ND	LOWER CUMB	PEN-W	CHRISTIAN
BOLTZ	92	ND	KENTUCKY	BG	GRANT
BOXLEY	166	ND	LOWER CUMB	PEN-W	CHRISTIAN
BRIGGS	18	49	GREEN	PEN-W	LOGAN
BUCKHORN	1,230	61	KENTUCKY(M)	EM	PERRY, LESLIE
BULLOCK PEN	134	53	KENTUCKY	BG	GRANT
CAMPBELLSVILLE	63	PRE-61	GREEN	PEN-C	TAYLOR
CAMPTON	26	ND	KENTUCKY	EM	WOLFE
CANEYVILLE RESERVOIR	75	ND	GREEN	WCF	GRAYSON
CANNON CREEK	243	ND	UPPER CUMB	EM	BELL
CAP MAUZY	84	43	OHIO-LOWER	WCF	UNION
CARNICO	114	ND	LICKING	BG	NICHOLAS
CARPENTER	64	27	OHIO-MIDDLE	WCF	DAVISS
CARR FORK	710	76	KENTUCKY-NFK	EM	KNOTT, PERRY
CAVE RUN	8,270	74	LICKING	BG-KNBS	ROWAN, BATH, MENIFEE
CHENOA	37	ND	UPPER CUMB	EM	BELL
CORBIN RESERVOIR	139	ND	UPPER CUMB	EM	LAUREL
CORINTH	96	63	KENTUCKY	BG	GRANT
CRAIG'S CREEK	1,000	ND	OHIO-MID	BG	GALLATIN
CRANKS CREEK	260	ND	UPPER CUMB	EM	HARLAN
CUMBERLAND	50,250	50	UPPER CUMB	PEN-E	CLINT, RUSS, WAYNE, McC.
DALE HOLLOW	4,860*	43	UPPER CUMB	PEN-E	CUMBERLAND, CLINTON
DEWEY	1,100	49	BIG SANDY	EM	FLOYD
DOE RUN	51	ND	LICKING	BG	KENTON
DOE VALLEY	334	ND	OHIO-MID	PEN-C	MEADE
ELK	207	ND	KENTUCKY	BG	OWEN
ELMER DAVIS	149	55	KENTUCKY	BG	OWEN
ENERGY (BARKLEY)	370	66	LOWER CUMB	LBL	TRIGG
FERN	101	PRE-61	UPPER CUMB	EM	BELL
FISHPOND	32	ND	KENTUCKY	EM	LETCHER
FISHTRAP	1,131	68	BIG SANDY	EM	PIKE
FLAT	38	PRE-61	MISSISSIPPI	JP	BALLARD
FREEMAN	160	ND	GREEN	PEN-C	HARDIN
GEN. BUTLER STATE PARK	29	ND	OHIO-MID	BG	CARROLL
GEORGE (MAPLE)	53	PRE-61	OHIO-LOWER	PEN-W	CRITTENDEN
GRAPEVINE	50	ND	GREEN(POND)	WCF	HOPKINS
GRAYSON	1,510	68	LITTLE SANDY	EM	CARROLL, ELLIOTT
GREEN RIVER	8,200	69	GREEN	PEN-E	TAYLOR, ADAIR
GREENBO	225	58	LITTLE SANDY	EM	GREENUP
GREENBRIAR	66	ND	LICKING	BG-KNBS	MONTGOMERY

APPENDIX A. SELECTED LAKES OF KENTUCKY (continued)

LAKE	SURFACE (ACRES)	YEAR (IMPOUNDED)	RIVER BASIN	REGION	COUNTY(IES)
GUIST CREEK	317	63	SALT	BG	SHELBY
HEMATITE(BARKLEY)	95	65	LOWER CUMB	LBL	TRIGG
HERNDON	147	ND	GREEN	PEN-W	LOGAN
HERRINGTON	3,600	25	KENTUCKY(DIX)	BG	MERCER, BOYLE, GARRARD
HONKER(BARKLEY)	190	66	LOWER CUMB	LBL	TRIGG
JERICO	137	ND	LITTLE KY	BG	HENRY
KENTUCKY	34,500	44	TENNESSEE	JP	LIV, MARSH, CALL, LYON
KINKAID	183	63	LICKING	BG	PENDLETON
KINGFISHER	30	29	OHIO-MID	WCF	DAVIESS
LAUREL CREEK	42	ND	UPPER CUMB	EM	MCCREARY
LAUREL RIVER	6,060	77	UPPER CUMB	EM	LAUREL, WHITLEY
LEWISBURG	51	ND	GREEN	PEN-W	LOGAN
LEXINGTON RESERVOIR	246	06	KENTUCKY	BG	FAYETTE
LIBERTY	79	ND	GREEN	PEN-E	CASEY
LINVILLE	273	ND	UPPER CUMB	EM	ROCKCASTLE
LOCH MARY RESERVOIR	135	PRE-61	TRADEWATER	WCF	HOPKINS
LONG RUN	27	ND	SALT	BG	JEFFERSON
LUZERNE	55	PRE-61	GREEN	WCF	MUHLENBERG
MALONE	826	63	GREEN	WCF	MUH, LOGAN, TODD
MARION COUNTY	21	ND	SALT	BG-KNBS	MARION
MARTIN COUNTY	150E	ND	BIG SANDY	EM	MARTIN
MARTINS FORK	340	79	UPPER CUMB	EM	HARLAN
MCNEELY	51	ND	SALT	BG	JEFFERSON
METCALFE COUNTY	22	ND	GREEN	PEN-E	METCALFE
MILL CREEK(MONROE)	109	ND	GREEN	PEN-E	MONROE
MILL CREEK(POWELL)	41	ND	KENTUCKY(RED)	EM	POWELL(WOLFE)
MOFFIT	49	ND	TRADEWATER	WCF	UNION
MORRIS	170	ND	LOWER CUMB	PEN-W	CHRISTIAN
NOLIN	5,800	63	GREEN	WCF	EDM, GRAYSON, HART
PAINTSVILLE	1,139	84	BIG SANDY	EM	JOHNSON
PAN BOWL	98	70	KENTUCKY	EM	BREATHITT
PEEWEE	360	PRE-61	TRADEWATER	WCF	HOPKINS
PENNYRILE FOREST	47	PRE-61	TRADEWATER	WCF	CHRISTIAN
PLEASANT VIEW	130	PRE-61	TRADEWATER	WCF	HOPKINS
PROVIDENCE CITY	35	PRE-61	TRADEWATER	WCF	WEBSTER
REFORMATORY	54	PRE-61	OHIO-MID	BG	OLDHAM
ROUGH RIVER	5,100	61	GREEN	WCF/PEN	BRECK, GRAYSON
SALEM	99	ND	GREEN	KNOBS	LARUE
SAND LICK CREEK	74	ND	LICKING	BG-KNBS	FLEMING
SCENIC	18	ND	OHIO-MID	WCF	HENDERSON
SHANTY HOLLOW	135	PRE-61	GREEN	PEN-C	WARREN
SHELBY	17	PRE-61	SALT	BG	SHELBY
SMOKEY VALLEY	36	ND	TYGARTS CRK	EM	CARTER
SPA	240	ND	GREEN	WCF	LOGAN
SPURLINGTON	36	ND	GREEN	PEN-C	TAYLOR
STANFORD RESERVOIR	43	ND	KENTUCKY	BG	LINCOLN
SWAN POND	700	NATURAL	MISSISSIPPI	JP	BALLARD

APPENDIX A. SELECTED LAKES OF KENTUCKY (continued)

LAKE	SURFACE (ACRES)	YEAR (IMPOUNDED)	RIVER BASIN	REGION	COUNTY(IES)
SYMPSON	184	ND	SALT	BG	NELSON
TANDY	95E	ND	LOWER CUMB	PEN-W	CHRISTIAN
TAYLORSVILLE	3,200	83	SALT	BG	SPEN, NELSON
TURNER	61	NATURAL	OHIO-LOWER	JP	BALLARD
TYNER	87	ND	UPPER CUMB	EM	JACKSON
VALLEY CREEK #2	100	ND	GREEN	PEN-C	HARDIN
VALLEY CREEK #8	150	ND	GREEN	BG-KNBS	NELSON
VEGA	132	ND	KENTUCKY	BG	MADISON
WASHBURN	26	ND	GREEN	WCF	OHIO
WILGREEN	169	ND	KENTUCKY	BG	MADISON
WILLIAMSTOWN	300	57	LICKING	BG	GRANT
WILLISBURG	126	ND	SALT	BG	WASHINGTON
WOOD CREEK	672	69	UPPER CUMB	EM	LAUREL
[YATESVILLE-UNDR CONST	2,300	91	BIG SANDY	EM	LAWRENCE]

RIVERS:

UPPER CUMB=UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER

ND=NO DATE (OF IMPOUNDMENT, COMPLETION)

MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS:

EM=EASTERN MOUNTAINS

BG=BLUEGRASS (KNBS, KNOBS, WHERE APPROPRIATE)

PEN=PENNYROYAL (E-EAST, C-CENTRAL, W-WEST)

WCF=WESTERN COAL FIELD

JP=JACKSON PURCHASE

LBL=LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES (CONSIDERED TO BE EASTERN EDGE, JACKSON PURCHASE)