KENTUCKY: "David Meriwether, who at one time lived on a farm eight miles below Louisville on the banks of the Ohio, offered the following in regard to the origin of the name Kentucky. In 1815 I went with my father to visit an uncle in Georgia. One night on the way we stopped at a half-breed Indian's house. He spoke English very well. He told us that the name "Kentucky" originated from the abundance of cane and wild turkeys. The Indians heard the white men speaking of cane and turkey and they united the two words, making it "Kentucky," or the land of cane and turkeys." (J.H. Bowman, Lexington, Ky. in LCJ, 3/11/1951);
Distances of major Kentucky River tributaries from its mouth: Dix (Dicks) R. joins it 118.1 miles above its mouth; Red River joins it 190.3 miles; South Fork joins it 254.8 miles; Middle Fork joins it 258.6 miles; and North Fork joins it 258.6 miles. Drainage areas of the above streams: Dix River (515 sq. miles); Red River (475 sq. mi.); S. Fk. (736 sq. mi); M. Fk. (545 sq. mi); N. Fk. (1,305 sq. mi.) (Ralph Edward McClanahan, Sr. THE KY. RIVER (Ky's. Miniature Miles), print. by the Ky. Dept. of Natural Resources, Frankfort, Ky., 6/1972; P. 17) List of small boat docks & miles from the mouth of the Ky. (see ibid., Pp. 20-1)....
River

Distances of Ky. locks and dams from its mouth, Ohio R.:

1 (4 mi.); 2 (31); 3 (42); 4 (65); 5 (82); 6 (96.2); 7 (117); 8 (139.9) 9 (157.5); 10 (176.4); 11 (201); 12 (220.9) 13 (239.9); 14 (249). The river "is improved for navigation by means of a system of 14 locks and fixed dams." (Ralph Edward McClanahan, Sr, THE KY. R., Ky. Dept. of NR, 6/1972, P. 18)
THE BARRENS. (Ky.): Region extending from the Tenn. line to the Rolling Fork of Salt R. Originally called "The Barrens" "not from any sterility of soil, for although the soil is not of the first quality, it is generally good; but because it was a kind of rolling prairie, destitute of timber. While the central parts of the State (sic) were covered with forests of heavy timber, or overspread with tall canebrakes, the Barrens, with the exception of a few scattered groves along the watercourses, were clothed with a thick growth of prairie grass...." (Rev. Robert Davidson, AN EXCURSION TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE & THE BARRENS OF KY....Lex: A.T. Skillman & Co. 1840, Pp. 29-30);
THE BARRENS (Ky.): So named for the Indians "kept timber burned off" the relatively flat land so that grass would grow taller and buffalo and other big game would be attracted in large herds. Because it was barren, settlers shunned...as they believed the lack of trees meant infertile land and lack of water. Before 1798, acc. to Franklin Gorin, the barrens had no more than four families living in it. There were settlements along its fringe..." (Ann Matera, "The Formation of Hart Co. ..." A CAVE COUNTRY SALUTE TO KY'S '74 BICENTENNIAL, Hart Co. News, Hart Co. Herald, Cave City Progress 3/1974, P. 3:1-5, 2).
BARREN RIVER (Ky.): Heads in Clay Co., Tenn. Flows in a generally northward direction for c. 67 mi. thru the barrens for which it is named and empties into the Green R. at Woodbury. Shown on Munsell's 1818 map of Ky. The Barrens (for which Barren Co. is also named) are treeless plains of SW Barren Co. and NC Warren Co. ("PN of Allen Co., Ky." in IN THE HILLS OF THE PENNYROYAL: A HIST. OF ALLEN CC KY. FROM 1815 to 1880, by Louise Horton, 1975 P. 10);
BECKHAM COUNTY: Created from sections of Lewis Carter & Elliott Co. with seat at Olive Hill. Created by Leg. Act signed 2/9/1904 by Gov. J. W. Beckham for whom named. C.C. Brooks appted. co. judge. Court of Appeals ruled 4/29/04 that constitutional standards of size and pop. were not met and it "ordered" that the new co. be "dissolved." (Highway marker at OH acc. to GUIDE, No. 1177, P. 253);
BECKHAM COUNTY (Ky): Org. 1904 with seat at Olive Hill. It was first thought to call it Goebel County for the late "martyred" Ky. Gov. but political objections led to its being named for the then Gov. Beckham. "Olive Hill: 125 Years of Small-Town Pride" in Supplement to Olive Hill Times-Grayson Journal-Enquirer, 6/10/1986, Pp. 3, 16+, 18)
Olive Hill was briefly the seat of the shortlived Beckham Co. org. 1904 from sections of Carter, Elliott, & Lewis Co's. Named for then Gov. Beckham. "The validity of the act creating the county was tested in court, and it was judged illegal on some technicality, thereby bringing its existence to an end." (CARTER CO. HIST. 1838-1976, 1976, P. 32)
"The citizens of Carter, Rowan, and Elliott (Counties) have petitioned the legislature to est. a new county from parts of each of the 3 counties, making the county seat at Olive Hill. If it is granted, the new county will probably be named Olive. A pop. of 14,000 has been listed already and a majority of the voters secured. If established, the county will contain 450 square miles." (LCJ, from Ashland, dated 1/22/1902. In issue of 1/23/02, P. 2:5)
Beech Fork was so called at least by 1775. (Baylor, REG., 1939, P. 183); Big Beech Fork was so called below its confluence with Chaplin R. at Maud. The rest of Beech Fork has been called Little Beech Fk. (Baylor, REG., 1939, P. 183);
BIG BARREN RIVER (Ky.): Empties into the Green R. 1/2 mi. e. of Woodbury, Butler Co., Ky.

Acc. to Minnie D. Ellis, postmaster of Woodbury, 1/16/1914, this stream is always called Barren R. though it is properly known as Big Barren R. "The section through which it flows was called 'The barrens' (sic); hence the name." (Ibid.) (USGS records);
"I'll tell you a little story, and I know this is true. A boy from Lovely and a boy from Beauty was down in Ashland one time and got picked up for drunkeness. (sic) And they asked him where he was from. (sic) He said, 'I'm from Beauty.' Where you from? 'I'm from Lovely.' And they just snapped them right back in jail. W.L.: They didn't believe it?/ Didnt believe it. He thought maybe since he said he was from Beauty and the other one thought he was smartin' off sayin' 'I'm from Lovely.'" (Wm. Phelps, ne 1917 in Johnson Co. and resi. of Inez, Ky. For yrs. worked in wholesale gro. business. interviewed 5/26/74 in Inez by Wm. Lightfoot and in Lightfoot's office. Rosa Sanders val
THE BRUSH (or The Bresh) An area or areas in se and/or sc Ky. mentioned in documents connected with the several groups of Long Hunters. "...so varied were the locations of The Brush that the term seems to have been applied to most any region of heavy undergrowth matted with vines and briars. Some located it on the right side of Cumberland Gap, which to the northward-bound hunter would be in the region of present-day Harlan; another indicated the Brush was in the region of Hazel Patch several miles north of present-day London. At least several members of the party of 1769 went through still another Brush for after reaching
Flat Lick, they 'went down the river and crossed at a remarkable fish dam which had been made in very ancient times, thence passed a place called the Brush, near the fish dam--where briars, brush, vines, and limbs of trees were heaped up and grown together, and nearby immense hills or cliffs of rock. Following for some distance and then crossing the South Fork of Cumberland, they came to Price's Meadows...' (Haywood, C&P. Pp. 75-6 re. another Brush on the so. side of the Cumberland.)
John Redd, "Reminiscences of Western Virginia in VA. MAG. OF HIST. & BIO. Vol. VII, P. 249, "locates The Brush on the northwest side of Cumberland Mt. but on P. 249 locates it in the opposite direction or to the right of Cumberland Gap." Speed's THE WILDERNESS RD. P. 37 gives still another location in "The Journal of Wm. Calk, 1775. Here it was near the east bank of the Rockcastle R., not far from the crossing below the mouth of Scagg's Creek." (Arnow, SEEDTIME, 1960, P. 162, ft. #108).
The **Buffalo Trace** name that was given to this five county region was taken from the natural road (following roughly the present US 68) made by the seasonal migrations of thousands of pre-settlement buffaloes to the salt licks on the Licking River. The trail or road was later used by Indians and then by white explorers. It is still the most direct route between Maysv. and Lex. The city of **Washington** was est. on the trace which became its main thoroughfare. **Kenton's Station** was a fort and trading post 1 1/2 mi. w of the trace;

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for the Intro. to Vol.1,
BULL'S HELL (on the Ky. R., either in Fay. or in Mad. Co, Ky): Near Clay's Ferry. "Where the gray-limestone banks pushed up to a high point." Acc. to legend, it has to do with "the quick temper of Cassius Clay. It was said that he had a pure-bred bull which was difficult to handle. On one occasion he tried to catch the animal; and when he was unable to do so, he ran it over the steep bank and smashed it against the rock shoulder 200 ft. below. When the inquisitive neighbors inquired about the bull, the high-strung Cassius replied that he 'had gone to hell,' or at least he had gone to 'Bull's Hell' on the Ky R." (Thos. D. Clark, THE KY., Lex: Henry Clay 1803-1891)
CLIFTY CREEK (runs the border of Wolfe and
Mendifee Counties, Kentucky) Field Top. Map.

"My husband's maternal grandmother told me that
...Clifty Creek was called such because it falls over so many high rock ledges." (Mrs.
Charlotte W. Sorrell of Wolfe Co., Ky. One of Leonard Roberts' students at Morehead St. U.
from whom he collected this in 1960. He allowed me to copy this from her typecopy, 5/2/1971).
DICKS RIVER was known by this name in 1776, according to a deposition of Col. Wm. Whitley. (Forrest Calico, HIST. OF GARRARD CO., KY. AND ITS CHURCHES, NY: Hobson Press Book, 1947, P. 198)

"An Indian chief named Dick came upon the 'Long Hunters,' wandering about in search of game. He kindly told them to go up the creek cross the Brushy ridge, and they would come to his (Dick's) river, where they would find bears and deer in plenty." (Mary Middleton Nicholas, "Significant Names of Ky." type'd. ms. c1930-31 at KHS Libr. filed in Names: Geog -Misc., n.p.)
DICKS RIVER (Ky): "The (long) hunters of New River of Va. (under the leadership of Jos. Drake and Henry Skaggs, in 1770) made their first camp on an upper branch of the Laurel River in present-day Laurel County. They named the creek Station Camp but it is today known as Robinson's Creek. After hunting a short while in that vic., they moved to the mouth of Skaggs Creek of the Rockcastle River. One day Charles Skaggs was skinning a deer when he looked up and saw an Indian standing near him. He noticed one of his wrists was crooked remembering hearing someone, possibly James Knox, so describe a
Cherokee hunter named Captain Dick, (sic) Charles called him by that name. The Indian, who could speak some English, was pleased to be recognized. When he learned that hunting was the object of the party, Dick directed them to 'pass northwest over three ridges and they would reach a river running to the north, with an abundance of cane.' He cautioned them to be wary of Shawnee parties who were on the war path against the Cherokee. 'Thus was Dick's River found and named in honor of the famous Cherokee hunter who had a hunting camp on the stream and had often successfully followed
the chase in that region." (Ruth Paull Burdette & Nancy Montgomery Berley, "The Long Hunters of Skin House Branch", Col., Ky: Statesman Books, c1973 (ch. date), repro. in News-Journ. Bicent., Taylor Co., 7/25/74, Sec. 1, Pp. 2-6, 4:1);
DIX RIVER (Ky): (Rockcastle, Lincoln, Garrard, Boyle, and Mercer Co's.) Trib. of Ky. R. formed at the jct. of Negro Creek and Boone Fk. "Rises in Rock Co., flows nw to and thru part of Lincoln Co. Forms part of the boundary btw. Lincoln & Garrard Co's., for the rest of its course. Flows between Garrard Co. on the e. and Boyle & Mercer Co's. on the w. and empties into the Ky. R. at Highbridge." Approved as Dix R. by BGN 11/2/1904. Given as Dix R. on USGS-Harrodsburg Quad. in 1903; as Dick on USGS-London Quad. in 1891; on Dyck's on the Busi. Atlas, Rand McN. 1897; as Dicks on postal rte. map
of 1904; as Dick's on Lippincott's Gazetteer; Local usage as Dix, acc. to pm, Highbridge and the Clerk of the Garrard Co. Ct. (37° 48' 54"N, 84° 43' 00"W)
DIX RIVER, Ky. Is the present spelling of what for years had been Dicks River. "It was named for an Indian chieftain who met some early explorers here. And they knew him; they knew each other. And they were friendly at that time. And they were hungry and didn't know how to hunt. They were not hunters, they were settlers. And he told them where to go and kill what meat they wanted and go home. And they always called him 'Captain Dick' and it's always spelled that way. But when they built this dam down here, why they shortened it by callin'
it D-I-X. I dont like it near as well because that's not the name. And some of the--some people have protested but it didnt do a bit of good. They just--all the history and everything written around it is now spelled D-I-X. (When did this change occur? Well, when they built this dam, about 30 years ago. Some of the old writers and settlers protested but they didnt pay any attention to them. (What tribe did Dick belong to?) I dont know. They called him 'Capt. Dick......''' (Forrest Calico, interview, 9/28/1969)
DIX RIVER (Ky.): In 1769, Long Hunters met Cap. Dick. Acc. to historians, he told the hunters that game was plentiful on his river. Since then, the river has borne his name. In 1854, the name was misspelled by a Mercer Co. clerk as Dix and this error was never corrected. But Filson's History (1784) and other old historic records all spelled it Dick's River. (From letter to editor of LCJ by W.O. McIntyre, mayo of Danville, printed 2/10/1929);
DIX DAM and HERRINGTON LAKE. The dam is c. 2½ mi. above the mouth of Dix R. It was "built for hydroelectric purposes and was at that time the largest rockfilled dam e. of the Miss. R. Impounded behind it are the waters of Lake Herrington which extends upstream to near Danville." (P. 108) The dam is 1030 ft. long, 275 ft. high, 750 ft. thick at the base. The lake is 3000 acres and lake level "ranges up to about 750 ft. above sea level." (P. 110) (Arthur C. McFarlan, BEHIND THE SCENERY IN KY. KGS Ser. IX, Spec. Pubh. No. 10, 1958)
A DUCK NEST is a deep sinkhole in the old stream course of a valley. In the Mammoth Cave area. (Gordon Wilson, "P.N. in the Mammoth Cave Region" KFR, XIV (1), 1-3/1968, Pp. 8-13, 2)
GREASY CREEK (Leslie Co.): Acc. to Judge Gec Wooten, the creek got its name "in the old days when people hunted and slaughtered wild hogs that were plentiful along the stream. They rendered their lard on the spot and the name 'Greasy' just sort of fell into place." Heads nr. the Pine Mt. Settlement Sch. as Little Laurel Creek...("First Steps Taken in Battle to Save Greasy Creek Area" by Bill Powell, SUN. HERALD-LEADER (Lex.) 10/11/1970 P. 46:2);
GREASY CREEK (Harlan-Leslie intercounty feat) 43 km (27 mi.) long, heads at 36 56'17" N, 83 12'25" W, flows nw to the Middle Fk. of Ky. R. at Hoskinston, Leslie Co, 37 04'35" N, 83 23'33" W. Not Greasy Fork. BGN application to correct generic. On the USFS map, Greasy Creek name was applied to the lower course but Greasy Fk. name was applied to the upper course. USGS, county maps, and AMS maps give Greasy Creek name. In the Nat'l. Boone N.F. (Acc. to Docket 237 for consideration at 9/14/1978 mtg, released 8/10/1978, P. 10).
"How Greasy Creek Got Its Name" (probably the one that borders Harlan and Leslie Counties)

"Alex Turner went hunting one day and killed a big bear. They brought the bear in and there was so much grease rendered from the bear. That's the reason they call it Greasy Creek today." (Basil Mills, Box 565, Harlan, Ky. One of Leonard Roberts' folklore students, summer, 1957).
HUNTER'S TRAIL. Through the Cumberland Gap, "crossing the river at the ford of the Warrior's Path by present-day Pineville, Ky., on eight miles to the mouth of Stinking Cr., and from there scattered group by group in different directions, east or west or north-west into the Dix River Country." (Arnow, SEEDTIME, 1960, P. 156) She refers to the Long Hunters who came into Ky. during the 1760s. Cites Haywood, C&P, Pp. 33-4. Is this also the Indian Trail thru the Gap, past Flat Lick, "known and used... by traders... as early as 1753, and possibly before Dr. Walker's trip of 1750. (ibid., ft. #74, P. 156)
The Long Hunters of 1769 went up the Hunters' Trail to Flat Lick, "a noted camp site for hunters, and later, travelers into Kentucky (including Boone and Findlay). It (Flat Lick) was near the mouth and on the east bank of Stinking Creek, about eight miles north and a little west of Cumberland Ford." (Arnow, SEEDTIME, 1960, P. 161. "At Flat Lick, a hunter could keep on the Warrior's Path and go north into tributaries of the Kentucky River and on through Quasioto Pass, but none of them seem to have done so at this time (i.e. the Long Hunters of 1769. Others went west over hills and ridges to miss a big bend of the Cumberland, and by way of Lynn Camp Creek and
Hunters Trail (2) passing through the vicinit of present-day Corbin, Kentucky, they reached the Rockcastle River; judging from the stories told by Judge Haywood and others this region was a favorite of hunters (C&P, P. 35) Easier travel was to be had by leaving the Warrior's Path a little north of Flat Lick and taking an other Indian trail that went north and west into the Dix River Country, and joined the Great Lakes Trail." (SEEDTIME, pp. 161-2.)
GREEN RIVER (Ky.): Stream derives from a spring nr. Halls Gap in Lincoln Co. & another just w. of the Mt. Moriah Chu. Two branches join c 1½ mi. w. of the springs. Then more springs & branches meet it from various hol's as it extends in a roughly sw direction. (Mrs Oscar Mason, "Jumbo" in LINCOLN CO. BICENT. 1775-1975, publ. by the Interior Journal, Stanford, c1975, np);
GREEN RIVER: (Ky.,) Named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene. But "...the present orthography creates the impression that the river owes its name to the greenish tints of its singularly beautiful and pellucid waters, rather than to the admiration of a hero." (Rev. Robert Davidson, AN EXCURSION TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE AND THE BARRENS OF KY.... Lex: A.T. Skillman & Co., 1840, Pp. 14-5); The name refers either to an early perceived color of the water or to the vegetation along its bank. Or possibly both;
Two trad's. about the origin of the Green R. name: (1) the clear green-colored water, (2) the green hills that flank the river in many places. Less likely to have been named for Rev. War gen'l. Nathaniel Greene.

√ Liberty is the county's seat and prin. trade center.

Big S. Fk. (of Rolling Fk. R.) is 21 mi long. It heads 2.2 mi e of Ellisburg (Casey Co.) and extends w, nw to join N. Rolling Fk. just w of Bradfordsville to become the Rolling Fk. R.
GREEN RIVER (Ky): Heads in a spring on John Carter's land nr. Halls Gap in Lincoln Co. Flows w., then nw, for 375 mi. to Ohio R., 4 mi. above Evansv. (P. 47) Green R. drainage system covers 9200+ sq. mi., parts of 31 counties. (P. 47) "Normally the Green R. showed a distinctive greenish color due to the mineral content it acquired from its course through the karst country. The tint of the water when clear varied from a pea-green for some 4 mos. of the yr. to a dark green to muddy depending on the water level and the rate of siltation during other months. ....") (P.49) (The Hartford's, GREEN R. GRAVE; 1983)
Green River given on Hutchins 1778 map as the Buffaloe River, as did the Abel Buell map of 1780. (Ibid., P. 62)
GREEN RIVER (KY): "it would appear from the study of a top. map of the region that the Ohio from Owensboro downstream to the mouth of the Green River has been for some time steadily shifting its course northward. The Green River probably once entered the Ohio at a point where Berk City (sic) is now located, and as the Ohio shifted northward the mouth of the Green shifted westward (downstream), until it came to occupy for this distance down to its present mouth a course parallel to that of the Ohio." GEOLOGY OF KY. by Arthur McQuiston Miller, Dept. of Geol. & Forestry of Ky., Ser. 5, Bul. 2, 1919, P. 222)
Tennessee River and entering the western tip of Kentucky this year will place historical markers along all main roads explaining why the region is known as the Purchase. The markers point out that in October, 1818, the United States, through commissioners, General Andrew Jackson and Governor Isaac Shelby, bought from the Chickasaw Indians 8,500 acres at the Tennessee River for $300,000. Today the territory comprises eight counties in westernmost Kentucky. March 20, 1818.
"The Kentucky River was first known to the pioneers by the English name, Louisa or Levisa, a name given to it by Dr. Thomas Walker on his first visit in 1747. The first female white child born in Kentucky was Louisa (or Levisa) Whitley--named for the river, a daughter of Col. William and Esther Fullen Whitley"...(Will H. Craig, "The Wilderness Trail in Lincoln County" DAR Ky. place names series, typewritten ms. in the archives of the Ky. Hist. Soc., P. 2.)
LITTLE SANDY RIVER (Elliott, Carter, Greenup Co's., Ky): c. 20 mi. from Grayson Dam to Grayson betw. large sandstone cliffs. c. 30 mi. from Grayson to the Ohio R. at Greenup.
(The) Licking River (Kentucky): was first known as Great Salt Lick River. The names refer to the salt licks at the Upper and Lower Blue Licks. (Wm. M. Talley, "Salt Lick Creek and Its Salt Works" REG. of the KHS, Vol. 64, April 1966, Pp. 85-109, 86-7);
LULBEGRUD CREEK (Estill-Clark co. boundary)  
(F540) "It happened that Boone, though he could hardly spell, enjoyed reading. On one expedition, as he later testified, he and the others 'had with us for our pleasure' a certain book. That book was one of the best of all—that which tells of travels to farther lands even than Kentucky as made by one Lemuel Gulliver. One evening in camp they were reading of Brobdingnag and its city—Lorbrulgrud, but were interrupted by some Indians creeping up on them. There was little skirmis and afterwards one of the hunters remarked that they had disposed of the Lorbrulgruds.
The creek kept that name, and with spelling shifted to Lulbegrud it remains." (Geo. R. Stewart, NOTL, 1967, P. 151).

(Stewart's source: Tom Burns Haber, "'Gulliver's Travels' in America" AMSP, Vol 11; 2/36 Pp. 99-100; John Bakeless, Daniel Boone, 1939)
THE MAMMOTH CAVE (Ky.): "The Mammoth Cave is not so called... from any bones or relics of the mastodon having been found there, as some have conjectured. Indeed it is difficult to conceive how that unwieldy animal could descend the steep declivity, or being once down how he could ever clamber up again. Besides, very soon after entering, the cave narrows to a degree that requires a man to stoop, much more would it effectually exclude a mammoth. It is on acct. of its size that the name has been bestowed...." (Rev. Robert Davidson, AN EXCURSION TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE AND THE BARRENS OF KY....Lex: A.T. Skillman &Co., 1840, Pp. 46-7);
THE MAYO TRAIL was the name given to US 23 to honor John C. C. Mayo, the leading financier of Johnson Co. Named in? This name was used at least in the 1930s. (Acc. to the WPA data c place names, on file, UK Libr....) Check with Pope, Hazelett, etc....
MULDROWS HILL (Marion Co.): Named for Wm. Muldrow who settled nr. this range betw. 1780-1795. (Dr. R.W. Wilson of Lebanon, Ky. in a letter to Wm. G. Steel, 6/19/1930); S. of Leb. on Ky. 55, "One of the highest points of the range of hills or knobs that extends from se Ky northward to the Ohio R. and beyond that stream thru So. Ind." Elev. 1160 ft. (O.W. Baylor, WPA ms); The range of hills extends to the Rolling Fk. R. on the north. The whole range is called after John Muldrough, one of the county's earliest settlers who lived nr. New Market (check) (Ibid.); Supposedly named for Wm. Muldrough (acc. to another source-?) (Ibid.) (see Perrin, 1888, P. 616; Collins, Vol. 2, P. 540 of 1924 edit.).
MULDRAUGH'S HILL (OR MULDROW'S HILL) Named for Wm. Muldrow who was early settler of what the area nr. what later became New Market in Marior Co. and promoted the paper city of New Lystra ...(q.v. New Market) (John F. Dahringer, "Hist. of Lebanon..." LEB. ENTERPRISE, 8/12/1965);
MULDRAUGH HILL (Ky): Named for John Muldrough. Acc. to orig. records that's how he spelled his name, tho' the name applied to the hill has so long been spelled Muldraugh that this spelling was adopted by Mather for his article. He settled on or near the e. end of the elevation, in Marion Co. He was awarded 1000 acres on both sides of Rolling Fk. of Salt R. c. 6 mi. below Shawnee Ridge, in 1780 based on his improvement of 1776. It's believed that the name may first have been applied just to the hill he owned or on which he lived and was then extended to the whole range, a distance of some 75 miles from
Calvary (Marion Co.) to West Point (on the Ohio R. in Hardin Co.) Acc. to depositions in Hardin Co. by 1805 "the extreme w. end of the (range), on the s. side of the Salt R. & nr. its mouth was known as Mulders Hill."

The range is "technically called an escarpment. . . a one-sided mt. range. . . (its) crest forms the dividing ridge betw. the waters of Salt R. on the n. and the waters of Green R. on the s." ascent in steep on the n. but quite gradual on s. (Otis M. Mather, "Explorers and Early Settlers South of Muldraugh Hill" REG. of KHS, Vol. 22, Jan. 1924, Pp. 21-39, 21-22);
MULDRAUGH HILL (Ky.): aka Muldrow Hill.
Named for pioneer John Muldraugh who had early settled on or nr. the eastern extremity of the eminence which bears his name, now in Marion Co. 2/11/1789, he was granted by the land commissioners the pre-emption of 1000 acres "lying on both sides of the Rolling Fork to Salt River, about 6 mi. below the Shawnee Lick, running up and down said river...on acc of "improving the same in the yr. 1776.""
..."It is not improbable that the name Muldraugh Hill was first given to the particular hill on which Capt. Muldraugh lived or which was owned by him, and that gradually
the appellation was extended to the entire range, stretching east to west a distance of app. 75 mi., from Calvary, in Marion Co., to West Pt., on the Ohio. Depositions in Hardir Co. show that as early as 1805 the extreme west end of the eminence, on the so. side of Salt R., nr. its mouth, was known as Mulders Hill." Technically this is an escarpment. (P. 20). The crest of this hill "forms the dividing ridge between the waters of Salt River or the no. and the waters of Green R. to the south. From the river bottoms on the no. the ascent is abrupt to an average ht. of some 400-500 ft., but there is no corresponding de-
MULDRAUGH HILL (Marion-Taylor intercounty feature) (F669)

For a description, see P. 43 of THE WILDERNESS ROAD, Filson Club publication, #2.

Named for Wm. Muldrow. (HIST. OF MARION CO., KY. by W.T. Knott, unkn. date, on file in KHS Libr., P. 5);

Large escarpment named for John Muldraugh. (Burdette & Berley, "The Long Hunters of Skin House Branch," c1971);

"m(uh)l/oh= H(ih)l" or "m(əh)l/oh=
(Gerald Thompson, 9/22/1978)
"Col. Bill Lynn was a very mischievous fellow. He always carried an old British musket. Would make snakes crawl into it and then shoot them out against a tree. (Kentuck's first snake story, and an evidence of the kind of whiskey made in those days!) He was out hunting on Salt River. Five Indians took after him, three in the rear and two on the flanks. He killed the last of the five just at the brush fence that was around the fort. He was asked, when he got in, if he ran booty. He declared he didn't. Lynn was a very swift runner. A great many bets were made on him, but they were always lost; he
didn't want to encourage gambling. A number of men from Harrodsburgh were out on Hardin Creek, buffalo hunting. One day they turned out on a hunt and at night, when they came in, Lynn was wanting, missing, and it was No Lynn! No Lynn! On the next day they turned out and found him tomahawked and three of his fingers cut off. (This was Ben Linn at this place, a brother of Col. Wm. Linn—L.C. Draper's inserted note. But B. Linn was not tomahawked; lived to a good old age...."

("Rev. John D. Shane's Notes on Interviews in 1844 with Mrs. Hinds and Patrick Scott of..."
Bourbon Co."

NOLIN CREEK (Ky.): Benj. Lynn & bro-in-law John Severns. "...probably about the summer of 1779, these two with others had their hunter's (sic) camp on the knoll, half a mile above Hodgenville, where occurred the incident from which Nolynn (sic) Creek is said to have derived its name. The narrative of this incident has been given by John Chisholm, a son-in-law of Lynn from his recollection of a conversation with Lynn himself. Chisholm says: 'I heard Capt. B. Lynn say (he) as he suppose was the original cause of the name. There were ten men and himself hunting in the Barrens, exploring that portion of the country, and he concluded to spend a few days at that camp.
and they were to meet every night at the camp. Capt. Lynn, on the first day's hunt, early in the day, came on a fresh trail of Indians, following them that day throughout, wishing to see where they were bound, continued on the trail so far he could not reach the camp at night. The second night when the company would reach the camp at night, one by one came singly they would say, no Lynn yet. (sic) That was the talk until Lynn came, and they called their camp 'No Lynn', and the creek continues the old name:... (Lynn Camp Creek...) (O.M. Mathers, "The Mather Papers Hist. of Hodgenville & LaRue Co.", 1st pub. 1925, repro. in THE MATHER PAPERS, LaRue Co. "..."
Benj. Lynn entered a claim for land in this area before the Commissioners who had been appointed by Va. to adjudicate land cases in Ky. He approached them at Harrodsburg on 10/30/1779 to claim "a right to a settlement and premption (sic) to a tract of land lying on the north side of Green River in the fork of a creek about 40 miles from (Harrodsburg) ....." (acc. to the records of the Commissio and quoted by Ibid., P. 2);
NOLIN RIVER (Ky): "The bark of the lin tree was much used as a poultice for wounds; & (sic) no lin being found on that stream when some was needed, hence the name." (sic) (Mrs. Rachel Denton, age 71 yrs. in March 1844, acc. to Draper Mss. 23C104);
NOLIN RIVER and LYNN CAMP CREEK (Hart, et al. Co's.): From Collins, Vol. 2, P. 457, 1874 (under Larue Co): "Benjamin Lynn and others, early pioneers of the county, encamped on this knoll...Lynn got lost. The remainder of the company returned to camp and not finding their companion some one remarked, 'Here is the Nole (knoll) but No Lynn,' from which circumstance the creek which runs near the knoll took its name--Nolin. They immediately started in search of Lynn and travelled (sic) a south course about 15 miles and found where he had encamped on a creek, from which circumstance they called the creek Lynn Camp Creek. (The creek lies within the present county of Hart.)
Nolin River (Kv.): "...About the time Ky. was admitted to the Union, 1792, a group of pioneers set out to hunt down some ravaging Indian on the banks of an unnamed stream. One member of the party was named Lynn....In this scouting Lynn was lost and did not return. His associates scouted for him, but they returned with the report--No Lynn. Thus they named the unnamed stream where their own party member was lost, killed by Indians or beasts, No-Lynn. Shortly this longer term was contracted to Nolin, and by that shorter form the river has been called for more than one hundred years. This authentic story has been handed
down from my great-grandfather, one of those pioneers of Ky..../Of course, this name Nolin could have originated, since this little river is a gently flowing stream, in the original meaning of lin, linn, lynn, lynne, and hlynn (torrent or cataract), but it did not spring from this meaning of the common name plus a negative. It does not come from no--cataract stream, for those pioneers who named Nolin river knew no Anglo-Saxon and word origins. They knew their associate Lynn (David Brooks Cofer, "Names in Brief" NAMES Vol. 1, 1953, P. 277)
"A story that has been handed down through the years is that of the naming of Nolin Creek in Hardin County. A band of pioneers, among whom was a man named Lynn, had gotten scattered through the day, hunting or scouting, and when night came on and all came to a stream to camp, Lynn was missing, and the stream became known as Nolin." (Mrs. Howard Cundiff, Columbia, Ky. "Adair County Place Names" part of the DAR series of type-scripts (1941), in the archives of the Ky. Hist. Soc., P. 1.)
NOLIN RIVER (Ky.): "The hunters who came into the fertile Nolynn (sic) Valley one hundred and sixty years ago gave to the stream and valley the name 'Elk Gardgn'....Later the stream was called Buffalo Creek, another name suggestive of the abundance of wild animals which then ranged the forests of this land. About the year 1779 the stream took the name it now bears."

Benj. Lynn had been at Harrods Fort since 1776 was one of the 2 spies sent by Geo. R. Clark in summer, 1777 to Kaskaskia to bring info. which led to Clark's successful mission in the NW...(O.M. Mather, "Hodgen's Mill and Hodgenville" c1937, repro. in THE MATHER PAPER pub. by the LaRue Co. Herald-News, 1968, Pp. 25-6);
NOLIN RIVER (Ky.): Benj. Lynn died 12/23/1814 in Madison Co., Ala., nr. Huntsville and is buried in Christian Chu. burialgrounds there. ("Who Was First to Live in LaRue Co?" in LARUE CO. HERALD-NEWS, 8/28/1974, P. 3B:4);

The spelling "Nolynn" for the river was conventional in 19th cent. acc. to newsp. items, contemporary accounts, etc; ("N(oh)/l(ih)n") (Edna Nichols, Hodgenville, Ky., 10/18/1978); ("N(oh)/l(ie)n") (Earl Jones of Ibid., Ibid.)
NOLIN CREEK (sic) (Ky): "It is said that Linn on a scouting trip to the west was long overdue home. A party went on a search for him and came upon an unnamed stream. In calling to one another they would call no-linn, the stream became known as Nolin." (sic) (Smith, Nelson Co., 1971, P. 30)
NOLIN RIVER: "A group of hunters set out to explore a certain river one day. One man, Lynn, got lost from the others, and they searched and searched for him but with no luck. They called him, but he did not answer. Every time one of the group met and greeted another, he would say 'No Lynn!' Finally they decided Lynn had drowned in the river, and gave up the search. The river became known as the Nolin River." (Gwendolyn Spiceland and Mar Bale, MSU students of Herbert Halpert. Miss Bale, who was Miss Spiceland's source, heard it from her father in Lyon Co. and he had heard it in Green Co. where he was reared. (In Halpert's "Place Name Stories of Ky. Water ways and Ponds" KFR, Vol. 7(3), 7-9/61, Pp. 85-10).
NOLIN/RIVER. (Ky.): "One mi. above Hodgenville on the So. side of No Lynn(sic) Creek, there is a knoll which may be termed a natural curiosity, it is about (sic) thirty ft. above the creek, and contains about two acres of ground, the top of which is level./A comfortable house has been erected on it. Benj. Lynn, a Bapt. minister, and others, early pioneers of the country, encamped on this knoll, in a hunting excursion./Shortly after they made their encampment, Lynn got lost, the remainder of the company returned to camp, and not finding their companion, some one (sic) remarked, 'Here is the nole (knoll), but no Lynn./The creek runs nr. the knoll took its name-Nolin. (sic)/They
immediately started in search of Lynn, and traveled a south course about fifteen miles and found where he had encamped on a creek, from which they called the creek Lynn Camp Creek, the year 1779. This creek was formerly called Harlin's Creek (sic) in honor of Silas Harlin (sic), killed at the Battle of Blue Licks, Aug. 1782. Also this creek was called Robison's Creek, by John Filson's Is. map of Ky. 1784..../so has the mystery remained the same to what happened to the Bap minister, Benj. Lynn." (sic) "How No Lynn River Got its Name" by Ellis M. Jones of Cave City, Ky. from Filson & Collins' Hist in HART CO. NEWS, 5/20/1971);
NOLIN RIVER (Ky.): Benj. Lynn & party made camp on a knoll so. of the Green R. no. of the present site of Hodgenville. While on a hunting trip he became separated from the others. They returned to camp and not finding him there they said "Here is Nole (knoll) but no Lynn" Hence the river's name, Nolin. They looked for him and found his camp on a creek some 15 mi. south. They called the creek Lynn Camp Creek. (Ann Matera, "The Formation of Hart Co ..." A CAVE COUNTRY SALUTE TO KY'S '74 BICENTENNIAL, Hart Co. News, Hart Co. Herald, Cave City Progress, 3/1974, P. 3:1-5, 1-2);
NOLIN RIVER (Ky): Spelled Nolynn in an article in the LaRue Co. Herald, Vol. 1 (1), 5/6/1885, P. 1:2. Also the spelling given in Ibid., P. 1B:3) for the Nolynn Church. Also spelled Nolymn by O.M. Mather in his 1920 hist. of "Old Hodgenville" Ibid., Pp. 4B:4:5)
NOLYNN RIVER (Ky): Its head branches flow from n. & e. parts of LaRue Co. and after forming the main stream flow sw for c. 75 mi. to the Green R. just above Brownsville in Edmonson Co. (Otis M. Mather, "Explorers and Early Settlers South of Muldraugh Hill" REG. of the KHS, Vol. 22, Jan. 1924, Pp. 21-39, 22); Edward Bulger of Harrodsb. "made an improvement (c. 1779) on 'a branch of Green R. called Elk Garden, and about 15 mi. from Gordon's Lick' (Hughes' Ky. Repts., 21) This stream which was called Elk Garden is probably the same which took the name Nolynn after the beginning of the yr. 1780." (Ibid., Pp. 25-6)
"He and his bro-in-law John Severns were together at the camp on the knoll, just above (the present site of Hodgenville), probably about the summer of 1779, when the disappearance of Lynm is said to have given rise to the name of the stream, Nolynn. The incident from which this name originated, acc. to Lynn himself, as stated in a letter of his son-in-law, John Chisholm, dated Sept. 16, 1846 (Draper Mss. 37 J 105) was as follows: 'I heard Capt. B. Lynn say (he) as he supposed was the original cause of the name. (sic) There was 10 men and himself hunting in the Barrons (sic), exploring that
portion of the country, and had concluded to spend a few days at that camp. And they were to meet every night at the camp. Capt. Lynn, on the first day's hunt, early in the day came on a fresh trail of Indians, followed them that day throughout, wishing to see where they were bound, continued on the trail so far he could not reach the camp at night. The second night, when the company would reach the camp at night one by one came singly, (sic) they would say—*'No Lynn yet;'' that was the talk until Lynn came, and they call(ed) their camp No Lynn; and the creek continues the old name.'" (Ibid, p. 30)
On Benj. Linm (Lynn) and his family and the naming of Nolin R., Lynn Camp Creek, etc. (See Geo. Wm. & Helen Pruitt Beattie, "Pion. Linns of Ky." FILSON CLUB HIST. Q. Vol. 20, I: 1946, Pp. 137-61, 151-2) ....
Number communities (Kentucky)


2. Twentysix (Morgan Co., Ky.) a populated place in the western part of the county, in Top. map 732-Field Guide. (Ibid.)
Eight-eight (Barren Co., Ky.). Founded in early 19th cent. and named after the fact that it was 8.8 miles from Glasgow, the seat of the county. (Acc. to Miss Ladd, 4/1941, in "Towns" --place names folders, WPA files, UK Library...)


A number of limestone caves in the Highbridge limestone "opening on the cliffs of the Ky. R. and its tribs...have been known as Boone's Cave in which the early Kentuckians is supposed to have escaped from the Indians. Includes caves near Camp Nelson, Valley View, High Bridge, another 4 miles up Dix River."

NUMBER TWO ISLAND (Carlisle Co., Ky): is gone now. The Miss. R. flows over its former location. (Ran Graves, HIST. & MEMORIES OF CARL. CO. Wickcliffe: Advance-Yeoman Pub., 1958, P. 22) It's s. of Puntney Bend. Ibid. mentions also a Number Three Island but says nothing about it.

Progression of islands in the Mississippi R. Island No. 1 (Carl. Co. just s of Ballard Co line); Islands No. 2, 3, 4 combined (Carl. Co. is c. 4 mi. s of I. No. One. Wolf Island No 5 (Hick. Co.) is c. 3 mi. s. of No. 4
Progression of lakes less than a mile e. of the Miss. R. Number Four Lake (F18w, 743W in Carlisle Co.); (Like the progression of islands and chutes they proceed from n to s).

"After 1800 the islands in the Mississippi (River) were thus labeled all the way from Number 1, just below the mouth of the Ohio to Number 124 near Baton Rouge." (Geo. R. Stewart, NOTL, P. 359)
Progression of chutes betw. the numbered islands in the Miss. R. and the Ky. or Mo. lines: **Lucas Bend**, a chute identified on the 1951 Wickliffe SW top. map. is identified as **Number 3 Chute** on the 1969 edit. of that map. **Chute of Islands No. 2, 3, & 4**
PAPER TOWNS (Ky.): PALERMO: backers promised it would become a major port on the Ohio R. TOWN OF AMERICA: at jct. of Ohio & Miss. R's. Promoters "challenged 'any man...to say whether any point upon our continent has ever presented a fairer prospect of a greater inland commercial city..."" HYGEIA: Proposed as a "retreat for wealthy Cincinnatians..."

PENNYROYAL (Ky.): "The Pennyroyal region derives its name from an herb of the mint family which grows there abundantly (the early settlers used it in their folk medicine and mosquito repellants and called it 'pennyriie:')" (Louise Horton, IN THE HILLS OF THE PENNYROYAL 1975, P. 9);
PENNYROIL (area in Ky.): (pron. "P(eh)n/ r(eye)l") (Wm. Turner, 8/7/1977);
PINE MT. "The whole Pine Mt. range is an enormous fault." (Eva Powell). cf Jillson's BIG SANDY VALLEY and Kerr's HIST. OF KY. (interview, 8/16/1977);
PINE MOUNTAIN (a mountain range in se Ky.) 125 mi. long (22 km). trends ne from Elk Gap, Tenn. to Russell Fork. \(37^\circ 17'15''\) N, \(82^\circ 19'10''\) W (ne end); \(36^\circ 25'25''\) N, \(84^\circ 18'50''\) W (SW end). Variant: Pine Mountains. Submitted to BGN on Dockett 189, released 8/13/1974 for consideration at 9/10/1974 meeting of Board to standardize name and application on maps. The name is "well documented and historically established; the AMS map misapplies the name in part, indicating a limited application and extent of this feature".
PINE MT. (Ky.) 200 km (125 mi) long. Trends north from Elk Gap, Tenn. to Russell Fork on the Ky-WV border. 30°17'15" N, 82°19'10" W (NE end), 36°25'25" N, 84°18'50" (SW end) Var.: Pine Mts. (From "Decisions on Geographic Names in the United States" (10 thru 12, 1974, Decision list No. 7404, BGN, 1975, P. 6.).
POUND GAP, acc. to Jillson, The Big Sandy Valley, (1923, P. 32), "this was earlier known as the Sounding Gap, a name given to it by the Indians. A gap thru Pine Mt. through which Indians and later white explorers and settlers traveled betw. Va. and Ky. "...the hollow sound which attends the tapping of many of the faulted, and hence suspended, ledges all along Pine Mt., and particularly in the 'Pound Gap,' was clearly observed. It was his (the Indian's) observation of this fact which resulted in the naming of this important gap as the 'sounding gap,' 'Pound gap' being a corruption of this earlier title."
"YOU MENTIONED Kentucky's two Red Rivers the other day," writes Fred Keith of Lexington. "Were they so named? Was it because of Indian massacres that occurred on them?"

Although I'm sure the Indians lifted a few scalps along both streams, I doubt spilled blood gave the rivers their common name. In the case of the Red River, involved in the controversy over the flood control-water storage dam the U.S. Corps of Engineers propose to build on it, the color of the water probably explains the name.

The river flows through an area of eroded foothills where out-croppings of iron ore is found, and the oxide-laden water of the stream at times has an almost carmine color. Long before the Civil War this surface ore was being refined into pig iron. At Fitchburg in Estill County the Red River Iron Works, centering around a 55-foot-high double furnace, provided a livelihood for some 100 families.
An old Red River iron furnace
RED BIRD RIVER (Ky.): Named for Chief Red Bird of (a sub-tribe of the Cherokees) from Tenn. or NC. Settled on this creek at the mouth of the present Jacks Creek. Attracted by hunting opps. Assassinated by ambush of white hunters from NC. (John X. Begley, deceased, to Mary T. Brewer and cited in her book, OF BOLDER MEN (A Hist. of Leslie Co.) Jan. 1972, Pp. 11-12);
ROCKCASTLE RIVER (branch of Cumberland River)

Said to have been named by a 5 man party from S.C. led by Isaac Lindsay who had hunted along its banks. (Arnow, SEEDTIME, 1960, P. 157. Refers to Haywood, C&P, Pp. 75-7.)
SALT RIVER (Ky): Some 28 mi up the river were the salt producing springs (or licks) that in early days produced much of central Ky's. salt and gave this stream its name. Heads about 3 mi ese of Danville, proceeds north, then west, for ca. 140 mi to the Ohio R. just above West Point. Named for the salt wells developed in 1779 nr Bullitts Lick & Shepherds-ville.; Salt R. was 1st called Crooked Creek said to be "so crooked a fish couldn't swim up it without scraping his fins on one of the banks" (Chinn, KY. SETTLEMENT AND STATE-HOOD, 1750-1800. KHS, 1975, Pp. 44-5.) Aka Pigeon Creek for the large no. of pigeon
roosts seen along its banks. From Kathryn Harrod Mason, *JAS. HARROD OF KY*, LSU Press, 1951, P. 40);
SALT RIVER (Ky.): Named for the many salt wells up river. In early times it was often called Pleasant River....(Richard Briggs, "West Point: Isolated But Rich in History" in Bicent. Ed. of the ELIZABETHTOWN NEWS, 5/21/1974, P. 10E:1-4f, 10E:4);
"Going Up Salt River": Bayard Taylor, author of *At Home and Abroad* in which the traveler described the customs and lore of central Kentuckians. Here he gives the derivation of the above expression. He learned this on a stop of West Pt. on a trip from New Albany to Mammoth Cave in 1855.

"In earlier days the salt makers up Salt River bore a reputation for rowdyism that made them the terror of all the surrounding country. Whenever a flatboatman on the Ohio became unruly his mates would promptly subdue him with a threat to send him up Salt River and turn him over to the tender mercies of the salt makers. Taylor says the
SALT RIVER: "...The most famous river of its size in the civilized world. The reason for this notoriety was caused by an attempt to have a little fun at the expense of a no. of defeated candidates. An editor of the Spencer Courier published an article in his paper just after the election of 1872, saying there would be a Steam Boat at the warf (sic) the next day for the benefit of all defeated candidates to take passage on up Salt R. to Love's Island, known ever since as the famous old Burying Ground for all defeated candidates who have gone that way before. He also assigned each passenger his duty on the boat, from engineer on down to chamber maid. This little article was copied
by many other papers in this and foreign countries and is the origin of the popular phrase, when a candidate is defeated for an office, 'He has gone up old Salt River.'" (Bayless Hardin, WPA ms, Spencer Co. folders ....)
On the origin of the expression "Up Salt River" and about Salt River (Ky.) itself, see B.A. Botkin, TREAS. OF MISS. FOLKLORE, NY: Crown, 1955, Pp. 505-7, from Clark B. Firestone, SYCAMORE SHORES, NY: Robert M. McBride & Co., 1936, Pp. 125-32.... Firestone described it as "a fresh-water stream (that) gets its name from the fact that, very early in the hist. of Ky., salt was made upon its banks...near Shepherdsville, twenty-eight mi. above the river's mouth. Here, an early acct. says, 'the fires of an hundred salt furnaces gleamed through the
forest:'" (c.1790s). (Firestone, P. 127). River heads nr. Danville, flows n. and w. to the Ohio R. 26 mi. below Louisville. Almost 150 mi. in length. (Ibid. P. 128)
SALT RIVER (Ky.): A party of Virginians led by Sam'l. Pearman and known officially as the Shane, Sweeney & Co. arr. at mouth of river 7/1/1776 "marked boundaries and felled trees preparatory to making a settlement....They explored extensively along the Salt River, variously known as Hughes River and Pleasant River, before the name Salt River came into general use because of the salt works est. a' Bullitts Lick....They remained in the area for several months but withdrew to the est. forts in central Ky. because of numerous encounters with Indians and..the approach of winter." (CHRONICLES OF HARDIN CO., KY. 1766-1974, compiled by Mrs. Thos. Durham Winstead c.1974. P. 1);
SCAFFOLD CANE RIDGE (Rock.-Mad. Co., Ky):
"Where the cane grew so big Indians put the bodies of their dead on scaffolds made from it." (Rob't. E. McDowell, RE-DISCOVERING KY. Ky. Dept. of Parks, 1971, P. 158)
On Severns Creek, etc. Incl. Soverin's Creek, a br. of Hingston's Fork, Severns Val. Creek (Hardin Co.), etc... (See Beattie, "Pion. Linns of Ky." Filson Club Q. II, V. 20, 1946, P. 159)....
SHANTYTOWN (Powell or Menifee Co., Ky.)

Acc. to Joe Creason in LCJ, 4/18/1968, it's a small settlement, pop. 23, in Snaky Hollow, near the western edge of the Red River Gorge, on Ky. hwy 77. Not listed in Field's Guide; nor is Snaky Hollow. Not given on County Highway maps for either county. The Red River straddles the counties line.
SMITH SHOALS

at which point the Great Lakes Trail crossed the Cumberland River. Given as Fish Shoals on the old deeds. This seems to be the place where the Long Hunters (1769) crossed the river. The location of one of the so-called Brushes, then, would be in the area kazed around Antioch, Ky. (Arnow, SEEDTIME, 1960, P. 163) Fish Shoals or Fish Dam eventually came to be known as Smith Shoals given in early Pulaski Co. deeds; see Pulaski Co. Deed Book, 1799-1805, P. 20, "Conveyance of Wiatt Atkins". (Ibid., ft. #110.)
SPEARS CREEK (Lincoln-Boyle County, Ky.) (F86) stream 3.2 km or 2 mi. long. Heads at 37°30'40" N, 84°49'30" W, flows south to Baughman Creek 1.6 km (1 mi.) NW of Hustonville. Named for George Frederick Spears (1731-1807), who settled in this area about 1780. 37°29'07" N, 84°49'54" W. Joseph F. Spears, Hustonville and Junction City 1:24; proposed commemorative name. (US BGN, Docket 198 for consideration at 6/10/75 mtg., released 5/13/75, P. 11) APPROVED on Decision list #7502, 7-6-1975 P. 12.
TROUBLESOME CREEK (Breathitt-Perry-Knott_Cos)

"no doubt took its name from its many crooks and bends render it a very difficult stream to follow either up or down." (sic) ("Creek Names" in THE JACKSON HUSTLER, 4/4/1890);

"..got its name from the fact that in early days there was a very troublesome crossing nr its mouth. Parties going up and down the Ky. R. always had trouble at that point, hence the name of the stream. The name is said to have been first given by Colby Haddix, one of the early settlers. (The confluence of Troublesome Creek with the N. Rk. of the Ky. R. is a little above the Haddix Bridge, recently de-
stroyed by flood, in the vil. of Haddix, and about 8 mi. se of Jackson directly on the Ky. & Va. Highway No. 15" ("Origins of Names of Streams" (JACKSON HUSTLER, c1893).
TROUBLESOME CREEK (ky): "...as any eastern Ky politician can tell you, it is the 'longest' little creek in the United States....The origin of the name is somewhat obscured in legend. Some local historians have said that it rests upon a case of infidelity on the part of the first woman settler along its banks. This woman, so the story goes, was unfaithful to her husband and he traded her off to her lover, and she in turn became the paramour of her first husband." (Thomas D. Clark, THE KENTUCKY, Lex: Henry Clay Press, 1969, P. 22)
TROUBLESOME CREEK (Ky.)
There's a creek by this name in Missouri also.
"So named...because when other streams in the vicinity were tranquil, it was apt to be raging after a shower, and often rose out of its banks." (named by 1874.) (Ramsay, STOREHOUSE, 1952, P. 140.)
TRADEWATER RIVER (Ky.) Indians on the Ohio R. would travel up this river to trade with the early white settlers and trappers... (cf Colling) (Jas. E. Dillingham, Hist. of D.S. in the DAWSON SPRINGS PROGRESS, Spec. Cent. Ed. 7/25/1974, P. 2:2). "Tradewater head is on Iron Hill near Kelly (Christian Co., F365n) at a small spring but a closer survey might disclose that a longer branch starts where the Buttermilk Road leaves the Cadiz Road just outside of Hopkinsville...." (Ila Early Fowler, "The Tradewater R. Country in W. Ky." REG. OF KHS, Vol. 32, 10/1934, Pp. 276-300, 291);
TRADEWATER RIVER: "Perrin's History spells the name Treadwater and old residents pronounce it tread; some of them said in a dry, joking way that it was because it was so shallow that a man could tread bottom all the way up. But the early records have it Trade­water, and the most reliable traditions re­late that the name comes from several small trading places where white men and Indians traded and exchanged furs, trinkets, etc., the most important of these being located where the old water mill is now at Dawson Springs. Near the cliffs is an ideal spot for the purpose and old men told this genera-
tion they could remember the shacks that sheltered the traders. The old name of the place was Tradewater, then Tradewater Station when the 'kyvered krays' came in, changed to Dawson Springs because of the mineral water (1880-1881):" (Ila Earle Fowler, "The Tradewater R. Country in W. Ky." REG. of KHS, Vol. 32, 10/1934, Pp. 276-300, P. 293)
On the **Upper and Lower Blue Licks**, see REG. of the KHS, R.S. Cotterill, "John Finley, Pioneer of Fleming County" Vol. 42, 4/1944, Pp. 91-8, esp. Pp. 92ff);
On the naming of Wolf Creek Dam: "Actually it is 13 miles below Wolf Creek. However, the first of the six sites studied by the U.S. Engineers (sic) for the dam location was near Wolf Creek, so they labeled their file on the project accordingly. The project kept that name even after the original site was passed over in favor of a more suitable one." (Joe Creason, LCJ MAG. 3/11/1951, P. 7)