

# Religious Place-Names in Kentucky

T. P. FIELD

PLACE-NAMES DERIVED FROM RELIGIOUS SOURCES give the Commonwealth of Kentucky a touch of nineteenth century character which is typical of the trans-Appalachian states. The place-names of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee suggest a most probable derivation from the "store" of names carried by the people of English-American culture who were establishing themselves in a land which was virtually devoid of indigenous names for places. Precedents established east of the mountains had made the given and surnames of the people a popular choice. Such well-worn names as Richmond, Lancaster, and Paris recognized the memory of the origins of the people; place-names with religious inference were part of the "store." When they were used it may be assumed that frequently they were an overt expression of the importance of religion in the lives of the people.

To come into being, most, but certainly not all, of the 261 religious place-names in the state required a particular set of circumstances. There had to be a need, i. e., a place to be named. There also had to be a cultural situation which would accept a religious place-name as the choice from several possibilities. The combination of circumstances favorable to the establishment of such place-names could only be short-lived and could not be expected to recur.

As a counter-thesis to the idea that the occurrence of religious place-names is a direct reflection of a highly motivated religious group settling a particular tract, is the thesis that religious names will appear at random and thus without evident reason, pattern, or agglomerations. This thesis would hold that such names are one class of names in the "stock." They would be expected to occur, therefore, only as a random phenomenon, the religious mode of the time causing a high frequency of such names.

A series of three eras determined most of the place-names in use at present. French and Spanish contact through exploration, trade, and politics was never great enough in intensity or late enough in time to affect populated places within the state. Thus there are no places named for feast days, saints' days, forts, or missions. The nearest approach to such names is the New Madrid Bend Community in far western Fulton County.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> *Community and Neighborhood Map, Fulton County*, Extension Division, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky (Lexington, Ky., 1949). One of a series of 97 such studies.

Secondly, the English-German-American explorers came into the region with an almost overwhelming desire to establish a form of immortality and proprietary claim by naming everything after themselves or for famous persons. The practice of borrowing from the cultural store of place-names simply heightens this impression. Considering the popularity of this practice it is natural to expect that the state will have very few names which are unique. When uniqueness does occur it is usually the source of some amusement, e. g., *Bugtussle*. Names of this era with biblical inference are so limited as to hardly warrant consideration. Lebanon in Marion County, was named for the cedars.<sup>2</sup> Lystra, a social experiment, failed.<sup>3</sup> St. Asaph as the name of a town was replaced by Stanford though the name is still applied to a local stream.<sup>4</sup> Pisgah in Woodford County is not only on the map in the pioneering period, but is clearly applied as a name taken from the biblical source.

In the grey time period between pioneering and settlement came the shock wave of camp meetings and fundamentalist pietism – The Great Revival. Starting as early as June of 1800 at the Red River Church in Logan County this movement gave positive guidance to the nature of most of the religious place-names of the state.<sup>5</sup>

Well-known as “The Great Enlightenment” this struggle against sin and striving for personal salvation was well-timed to influence the pioneers and particularly the devout settlers in their selection of names for their newly established communities. As the first homesteads acquired new neighbors there arose the need for a “meeting house.” This meeting house frequently served a quadruple function, that of a blockhouse, a town hall, a school, and a church. Of a Woodford County place it was said, “Pisgah is no town but a church – the center of its community.”<sup>6</sup> It is locally well-known that Pisgah was also a school which continued into the near present. Today, in addition to its continuing religious function, it is a community recreational center. From 1780 onward into the twentieth century a similar pattern was followed elsewhere in the state: Baptist in Wolfe County in 1837<sup>7</sup>; Ebenezer in Henry County in 1811<sup>8</sup>; Hebron (1827), Old Goshen (1812), Corinth, Antioch, and Shilo in Ander-

---

<sup>2</sup> Richard H. Collins, *History of Kentucky, Volume II*, revised 1874, reprint by the Kentucky Historical Society (Frankfort, Ky., 1966), p. 646.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 21.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Inscription on marker at the Red River Church by the Kentucky Historical Society.

<sup>6</sup> “Program, Sesqui-Centennial Pisgah Presbytery, Church and School,” a historical pageant, July 12, 1934 (Pisgah, Woodford County, Ky., 1934).

<sup>7</sup> Wolfe County Woman’s Club, *Early and Modern History of Wolfe County* (Campton, Ky., 1958), p. 43.

<sup>8</sup> Maude J. Drane, *History of Henry County Kentucky* (Louisville, Ky., 1948), p. 99.

son County<sup>9</sup>; Mount Olive in Casey County in the early 1830's<sup>10</sup>; Siloam in Greenup County in 1819<sup>11</sup>; Salem (1808) and Arat [sic] (1887) in Cumberland County<sup>12</sup>; and Mount Gilead (1850) in Pulaski County<sup>13</sup> serve to illustrate the pattern begun at Pisgah.

Later communities found their focus and names from varied sources. Sometimes they were named after the post office, or contrariwise, post offices were named for *de facto* communities which demanded formalization of the name. Some of these, such as Bethlehem in Henry County, acquired a religious name. Schochoh (properly Scochoh) was selected as a post office name with the comment, "This will be the only place with this name." This assertion was made quite secure by the misspelling.<sup>14</sup> The community of Bethany in Casey County got its name from Bethany School.<sup>15</sup> With the advent of the railroads considerable strain was put on the section chiefs to name the stations. Such a demand created Jericho in Henry County: the line crossed Jericho Creek at this point.<sup>16</sup> A recognizable community, Bethel, was established in Knox County in 1966 when the Office of Economic Opportunity opened community center facilities at this location.

The Catholic faith was represented by some of the first settlers at Fort Harrod. The evident effect of the Catholic community on religious place-names, however, began shortly after 1808 when the German Catholics began to settle near Bardstown in Nelson County and southward toward Lebanon and northward to Jefferson County.<sup>17</sup> The number and areal extent of religious place-names in Kentucky of Catholic origin, however, is limited.

Whether expressed in absolute numbers or as a proportion of the total, religious place-names in Kentucky are most closely associated with hamlets and rural communities. It should be emphasized that such place-names have a fragile and a sometimes ephemeral quality. It is well recorded that in the history of settlement, the name Lebanon in Scott County was changed to Georgetown and the state thus avoided having six rather

<sup>9</sup> L. W. McKee and L. K. Bond, *History of Anderson County, Ky.*, 1780–1936 (Frankfort, 1937), p. 128.

<sup>10</sup> W. M. Watkins, *The Men, Women, Events, History and Lore of Casey County, Ky.* (Louisville, Ky., 1939), p. 85.

<sup>11</sup> N. M. Biggs and M. L. Mackoy, *History of Greenup County, Ky.* (Louisville, Ky., 1951), p. 111.

<sup>12</sup> J. W. Wells, *History of Cumberland County, Ky.* (Louisville, Ky., 1947), p. 73.

<sup>13</sup> A. O. Tibbals, *History of Pulaski County, Ky.* (Bagdad, Ky., 1952), p. 99.

<sup>14</sup> Comment by Mrs. F. J. Cheek, Jr., a relative of the responsible person and a former resident of this community.

<sup>15</sup> Watkins, *op. cit.*, p. 87.

<sup>16</sup> Drane, *op. cit.*, p. 101.

<sup>17</sup> "The Story of St. Joseph's Proto-Cathedral and Its Paintings," visitors' guide.

than five Lebanons.<sup>18</sup> Since 1875 the following place-names are known to have been abandoned: Canaan in Lee County,<sup>19</sup> Salem in Pendleton County,<sup>20</sup> and Antioch in Washington County.<sup>21</sup> When one considers such effective events as school consolidation and rural church abandonment as a result of people moving to the city, the closing of rural post offices as the result of increased accessibility, the general retreat of the less sophisticated fundamentalist sects, and the coming of alternate forms of leisure activities to replace going to church, it is possible that the process of abandonment of all types of place-names through disuse is still going on. Coal mine towns in eastern Kentucky are probably going in the same direction, but, since there are only ten religious place-names in this area there can be no great effect on the body of religious place-names in Kentucky. One of the names in question, Emanuel in Knox County, was named for the Baptist church and then had a school added. The church has moved north to the highway but the community and school name remain. Its existence, however, is tenuous. Coal, the economic reason for its existence, is virtually exhausted and the school is subject to immediate consolidation.

What method of selection can be used to determine the religious status of a place-name? The Bible is the only reference required for this study since the prefix *saint* is accepted at face value and no other religions find expression in place-names. Though the number of names available from Exodus alone was sufficient to equip the entire state, cultural forces decimated the biblical pool to such an extent that only a relative few from the entire book were ever used. In fact, a highly select list provided names which were repeated many times. Difficulties of spelling and pronunciation eliminated many and possibly obscured some. Others were rejected on the basis of judgments passed upon the place which first bore the name, e. g., Sodom. In Kentucky, as elsewhere, pietism of the period favored names associated with the gospels in about equal proportions with the names from the Old Testament. These have first priority on the list of religious place-names for the state.

Before the process of elimination from biblical sources becomes absolute four names require comment: *Ebenezer*, *Beulah*, *Sharon*, and *Dan*. In biblical context these are not personal names. They have, however, become such. Ebenezer and Sharon are included in this study without qualification. Beulah is included only if prefixed by the admittedly irrelevant *mount*. Dan occurs three times as a place-name but is included only once. Danville could have a biblical source coming via the Meadows of

---

<sup>18</sup> Collins, *op. cit.*, p. 530.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 461.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 676.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 748.

Dan in Virginia. It would, however, be more convincing if there were a Beersheba down the road.<sup>22</sup> Personal names from the Bible have been so thoroughly integrated into the culture of the era that direct religious intent or content cannot be assumed when they are used as place-names. From Asa to Zebulon about 30 such names have been eliminated from the content of this study.

Place-names prefixed by the word *saint* are a reasonably safe inclusion. Such names, when they appear in a cluster, are usually associated with Catholic settlement, e.g., Marion County. When they appear as isolates it is another matter. The prefix *saint* has been used elsewhere as a memorial choice.<sup>23</sup>

Place-names expressing ideals or approbation are not religious *per se*, though they were frequently used: 15 Concords, seven Providences, five Harmonys, and single instances of many others. It was considered unwise to attempt to designate some as religious and exclude others. No such names are included.

In the United States there are a number of places which derive their names from Greek and Roman literature, e.g., Jupiter and Mars. In Kentucky there is one such name, Artemus [sic]. With this single exception all religious place-names in the state derive from biblical sources.

Three basic sources of data produced the bulk of this study: the United States Geological Survey map, the *State of Kentucky*,<sup>24</sup> at a scale of 1:500,000; *A Guide to Kentucky Place Names*;<sup>25</sup> and *The Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*.<sup>26</sup>

To achieve some understanding of the status of religious place-names in the commonwealth it was considered that an outline map of the state with a spread of dots was quite insufficient. The 120 counties provided a reasonably detailed screen for large scale analysis. The nine Economic Areas<sup>27</sup> of the state provided generalized topographic regions as a basis of state-wide conclusions. With these convenient areal limitations it was possible to determine the proportion and frequency of place-names from religious sources.

<sup>22</sup> Calvin Morgan Fackler, *Early Days in Danville*, (Louisville, Ky., 1941), p. 13.

<sup>23</sup> Robert L. Ramsay, "Our Storehouse of Missouri Place Names," Missouri Handbook Number Two, *University of Missouri Bulletin*, vol. 53, no. 34; Arts and Science Series 1952, no. 7, p. 103.

<sup>24</sup> *State of Kentucky*, United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, MR 1449 (Washington, D.C., 1956).

<sup>25</sup> Thomas P. Field, *A Guide to Kentucky Place Names*, Kentucky Geological Survey, Special Publication No. 5, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Kentucky (Lexington, 1961).

<sup>26</sup> J. Newton Brown, ed., *The Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge* (Philadelphia, 1848).

<sup>27</sup> Donald J. Bogue and Colvin L. Beale, *Economic Areas of the United States* (Glencoe, 1961).

As is well demonstrated below, it is not the absolute number of religious place-names that is really important. What is important is the proportion of religious place-names in the total of place-names for each county, for each Economic Area, and for the state. The application of the concept of proportions to religious place-names is best understood by some relevant examples. Using the Bureau of the Census list of places with a minimum population of 2,500, the Rand McNally *Road Atlas* gazetteer,<sup>28</sup> and the Shell *Road Map of Australia*,<sup>29</sup> the proportion of religious place-names is as follows:

Table 1.

State	Census	Rank	Road Atlas	Rank
Kentucky	4.5 percent	1	2.44 percent	5
Ohio	3.0	3	3.92	1
North Carolina	2.4	5	2.25	6
Tennessee	4.2	2	2.59	3
Virginia	2.7	4	2.76	2
Pennsylvania	2.7	4	1.48	4
Australia	—	—	0.09	7

The first place ranking of Kentucky from the Census list was derived from a total of 88 place-names. The third place ranking of Ohio was derived from a total of 300 place-names. If expressed in absolute numbers Ohio would hold the highest rank. The first place ranking of Ohio from the *Road Atlas* was derived from a total of 557 place-names. The fifth place ranking for Kentucky was derived from 491 place-names. Though these data suggest a generous sample, it should be noted that their inclusion is largely a function of size. In Kentucky these data suggest that as the number of names is increased the proportion of religious place-names is decreased and that any list based on size alone will not be representative of the place-names of the state.

The second consideration in this analysis is that of density of place-names expressed in square miles per name. This form of expression is, in this instance, devisive. It allows an estimation of the proportion of religious place-names when the true total of place-names is not known. In the table below (Table 2) it is noted that the same percentage figure shown in Table 1 may be obtained by dividing the religious place-name

<sup>28</sup> Rand McNally, *Road Atlas*, 39th edition (Chicago, 1966).

<sup>29</sup> Shell, *Road Map of Australia*, the Shell Company of Australasia Ltd., 1960. Australian data from the *Road Map of Australia*, which lists 1,525 places, includes the following religious place-names by the definition used in this study: Ararat, Eden, Edenhope, Jericho, Nebo, Palmyra, Rome, St. Albans, St. Arnaud, St. George, St. Helens, St. Lawrence, and St. Marys.

Table 2.

State	Road Atlas	Rank	Road Atlas	Rank	R.P.N.	Rank
	R.P.N.		Total P.N.		Total P.N.	
Kentucky	3,322 sq. mi.	3	81 sq. mi.	2	2.44 percent	5
Ohio	2,271	1	90	4	3.96	1
North Carolina	3,774	4	85	3	2.25	6
Tennessee	3,797	5	98	5	2.59	3
Virginia	5,691	6	157	6	2.76	2
Pennsylvania	2,813	2	42	1	1.48	4
Australia	228,544	7	1948	7	0.09	7

square miles by the total place-name square miles. Though the example presented is based on complete data, the method suggests that the number of entries for each unit area on a map is representative of the total names to be expected in that area. Thus, the larger the scale of the map the more accurate the estimate of the total names present in reality.

Figure 1 illustrates the areal distribution of religious place-names in Kentucky. Three types of symbols are used and the Economic Areas are defined. This map demonstrates that in terms of absolute numbers three counties, Carlisle, Daviess, and Marion, have seven religious place-names each. Six counties, Christian, Hardin, Hopkins, Lincoln, Lyon, and McCreary, have six religious place-names each. With the exception of Economic Area #9, these nine counties are well distributed throughout the state.

Figure 2 presents the areal distribution of place-names of foreign origin but excludes those of biblical origin. This map is presented only to emphasize the distinct spatial arrangement of the religious place-names which omits much of the eastern part of the state.

Figure 3 is constructed on the thesis that the proportion of religious place-names in the total is a more rational and meaningful presentation than is the use of absolute numbers. The ranking of the top nine counties, including a parenthetical proportional value, is as follows: Lyon (61.67 percent), Carlisle (44.05 percent), Robertson (26.43 percent), Trimble (25.82 percent), Montgomery (25.80 percent), Fulton (25.16 percent), Marion (20.54 percent), Bullitt (19.53 percent), and Russell (18.39 percent).

Table 3 below ranks the counties as to their proportion of religious place-names by decile grouping. These rankings assume that there are 2.27 actual place-names for each listing on the U.S.G.S. map of the state.

A review of Table 3 and Figure 3 leads to two conclusions: (1) A large portion of the east of the state has no religious place-names. Though this condition of no place-names is noted in scattered counties elsewhere, only

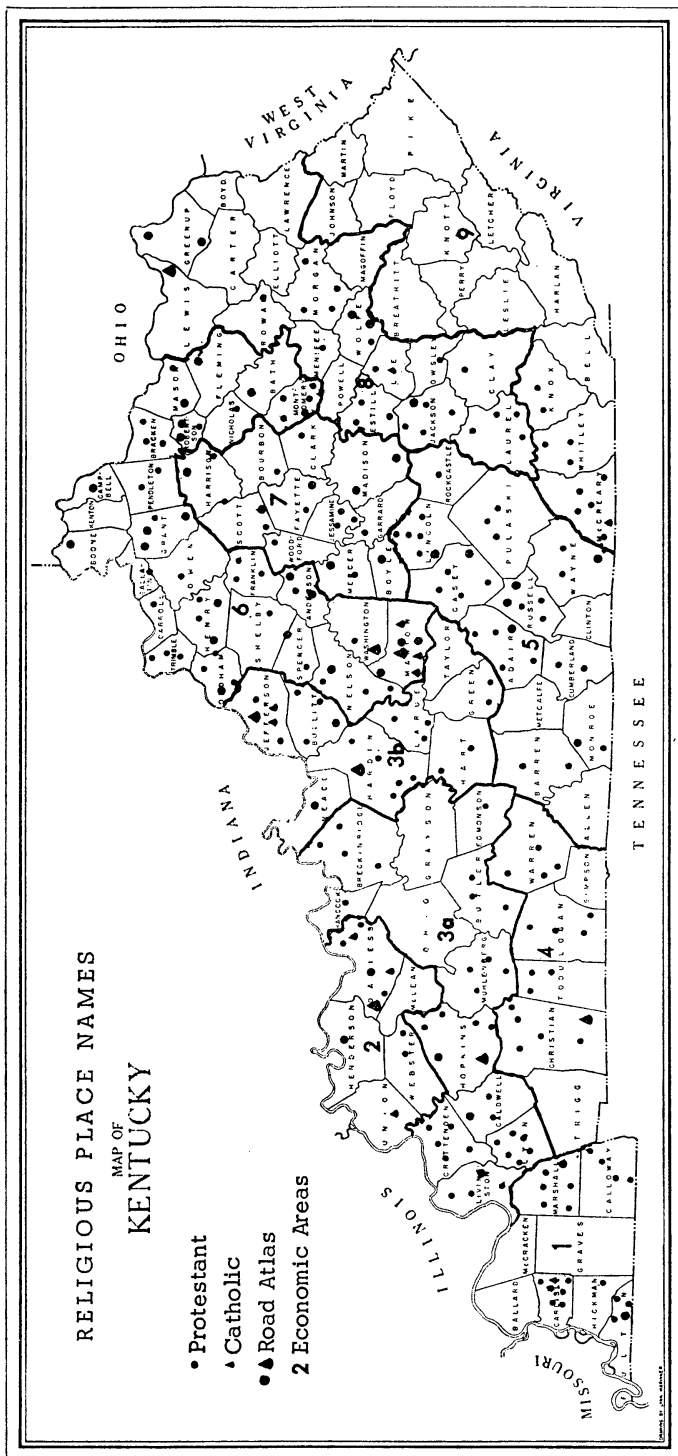




Table 3.

61.67 percent	17.62 percent	Carroll	Mason	Pulaski	Elliott
Lyon	Lincoln	Jefferson	Webster	Edmonson	Magoffin
	Jessamine	Adair	Nicholas	Bourbon	Trigg
53.00 percent	Crittenden	Christian	Estill	Madison	Bell
nil	Calloway	Caldwell	Green	Fleming	Breathitt
	Marshall	Todd	Hart	Henderson	Floyd
44.05 percent	Daviess	Fayette	Morgan	Boone	Harlan
Carlisle	Franklin	Logan	Lee	Campbell	Letcher
	Anderson	Bath	Menifee	Owsley	Ohio
35.00 percent	Oldham	Butler	Cumberland	Rockcastle	Pike
nil	Henry	Scott	Hancock	Lewis	Clinton
	Jackson	Wolfe	Whitley	Boyle	Lawrence
26.43 percent		Warren	Breckinridge	Garrard	Perry
Robertson	11.01 percent	Spencer	Hickman	Clay	Simpson
Trimble	Grant	Clark	Gallatin		Graves
Montgomery	Livingston	Laurel	Monroe	0.0 percent	Grayson
Fulton	Nelson	Harrison	Woodford	McLean	Boyd
	Hardin		Wayne	Allen	Leslie
20.55 percent	Casey	6.29 percent	Barren	Kenton	Martin
Marion	McCreary	Washington	Shelby	Taylor	Powell
Bullitt	Larue	Muhlenberg	Greenup	Carter	Ballard
Russell	Bracken	Owen	Union	Johnson	Metcalfe
	Hopkins	Mercer	Rowan	Knott	
	Pendleton	Knox	Meade	McCracken	

two of these, McCracken and Simpson, had data available at the neighborhood level. The eastern counties, with the exception of Harlan, had such coverage. (2) There is no notable grouping or pattern associated with the high ranking counties. The spatial arrangement and the tabulation suggest a random distribution which assumes a variety of variables. An average sized county projected on the obvious cluster of symbols in Marion, Washington, and Nelson Counties would be impressive only in terms of absolute numbers (9). Proportionally this hypothetical county would rank about equal to Marion County, tenth.

If these data are compared at the regional level, bearing in mind the state proportion of religious place-names of 5.39 percent, the following results are obtained: #1 Jackson Purchase, 9.94 percent; #3b West Central Kentucky Knobs, 7.76 percent; #6 Outer Bluegrass, 7.70 percent; #3a West Kentucky Coal Fields, 7.41 percent; #2 Lower Ohio Valley, 6.69 percent; #5 South Central Kentucky Highlands, 5.46 percent; #4 Pennyroyal, 5.65 percent; #7 Inner Bluegrass, 5.37 percent; #8 Eastern Kentucky Hills, 3.18 percent; #9 Eastern Kentucky Coal Fields, 0.87 percent. These data reemphasize the very low rank of the counties associated with the Eastern Kentucky Coal Fields. Were it not for the high rank of the Outer Bluegrass the weight of religious place-names would be strongly disposed toward the west of the state. It is of

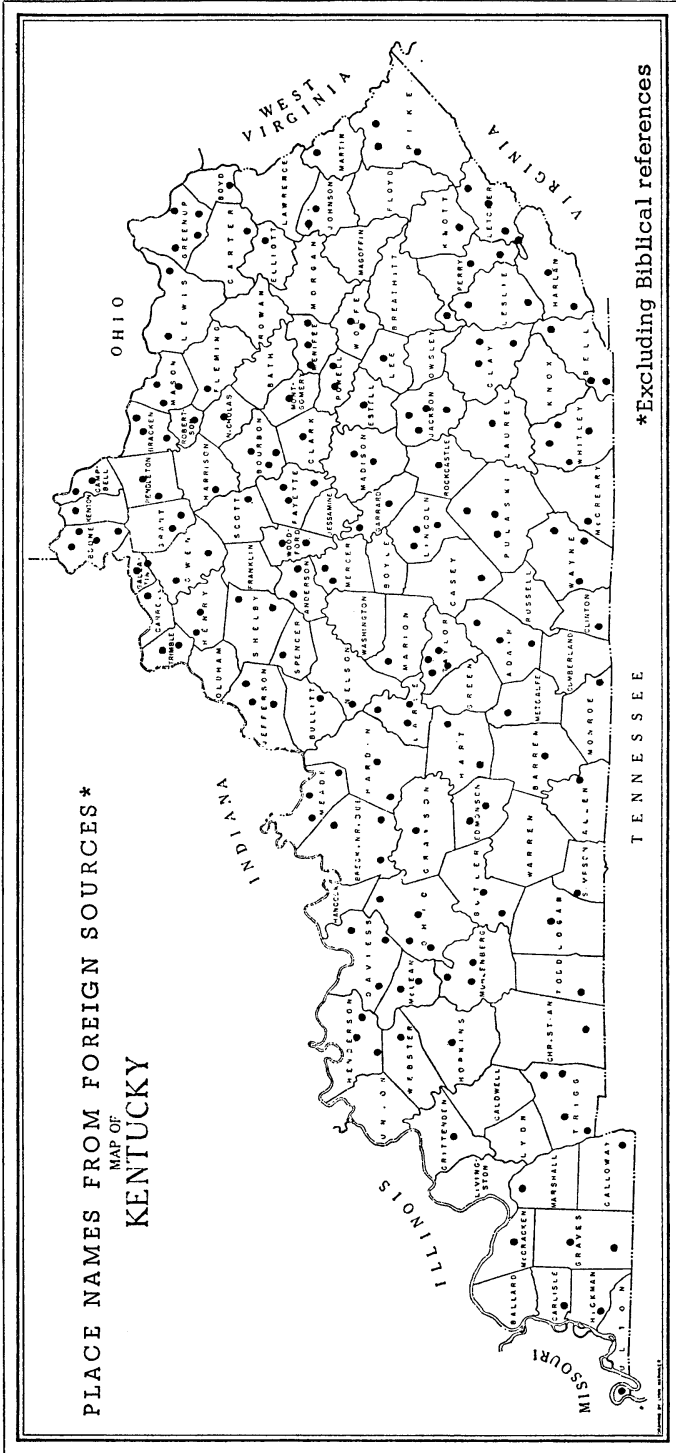


Figure 2

some interest that the two prime areas for early settlement, the Pennyroyal and the Inner Bluegrass, hold close to average and nearly equal positions in the regional rankings.

In several instances the data suggest that the intense use of religious place-names occurs where there is a dispersion of the rural population on a generally undistinguished topography. Such a landscape would have a minimum of stream, valley, and ridge names. Also, there would be little topographic control to create natural foci for settlement and trade. In such a physical environment the church building, a cultural feature, could easily become the common reference point for the people of the community. The name of the church would become the accepted name of the community.

In Breckinridge County the location suggests that the church is the reference point for Bethlehem, Hebron, Macedonia, and New Bethel. Of seven religious place-names in Carlisle, four are church related: Antioch, Emmaus, Shilo, and Zoar. The pattern is repeated many times, the community or neighborhood name being spatially and psychologically related in the minds of the local population. The reality of such place-names, however, is not reflected in lists of places or on maps of scales smaller than 1:250,000.

Protestant churches frequently have names of biblical origins. Rogers in his paper, "Naming Protestant Churches in America" says, "While Protestants are united in drawing from the New Testament personal names for the names for their churches, there is a wide divergence among them in their use of biblical place-names, and the names divide themselves about equally between the Old and New Testaments. The significance of places associated with Christ, such as Bethlehem, Calvary, Gethsemane, Nazareth, and Olivet, is obvious; but the number of such names is limited, and less-well-known names have been called into service . . . . Protestants of many faiths have also turned to the Old Testament for place-names like Bethel, Beulah, Ebenezer, Gilead, Goshen, Hebron, Lebanon, Mizpah, Moriah, Mt. Carmel, Pisgah, Sharon, and Shilo. These names are numerous in rural areas and especially among Baptist churches."<sup>30</sup> These findings are typified in the Kentucky scene. The division between the Old and New Testament is 41.38 percent against 39.84 percent, Old and New 13.83 percent, and 4.98 percent for non-biblical saints. All place-name examples are represented with the exception of Mizpah. Kentucky uses 81 different religious place-names. Zion heads the list with 30 representations, Salem and Bethel have 20 each, and none of the others has more than nine. Of all of the 81 Gilgal and Shochoh are the most unusual because they appear so infrequently elsewhere.

<sup>30</sup> P. Burwell Rogers, "Naming Protestant Churches in America," *Names* 11:1 (March 1963), 48.

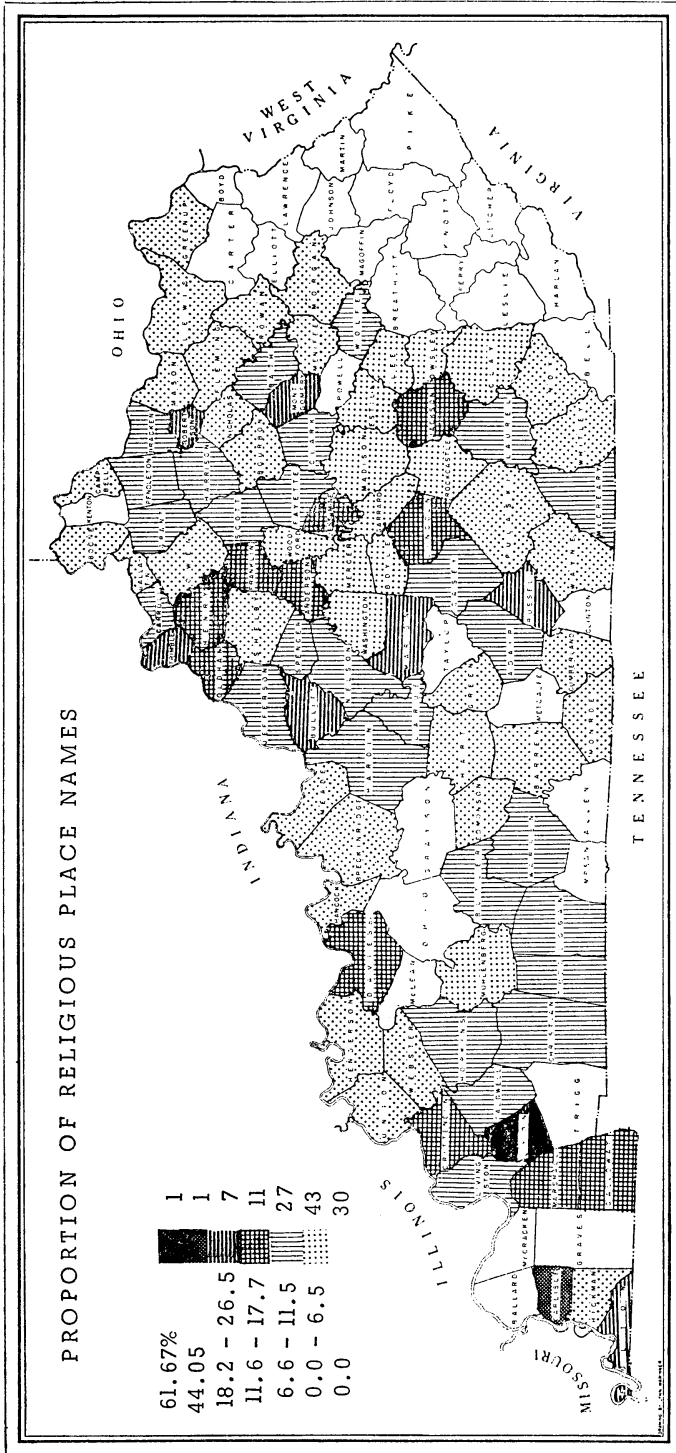


Figure 3

It should be mentioned in passing that there appears to be a multiplier effect on some names in some communities. Lyon County, which occupies the top position regarding proportion of religious place-names, has four of its seven names in contiguous positions across the northern border. The small county of Trimble, which ranks fourth, has Mt. Tabor, North Mt. Tabor, and South Mt. Tabor. Hardin County has one Zion and two Mt. Zions. It is also common with Salem and Zion and infrequently otherwise to use the prefix "old" or "new," i.e., Mt. Salem and New Salem. Regardless of the reasons for their use (a church split or implanted preference for the name) such prefixes account for the high occurrence of Bethel, Salem, and Zion.

The model at the opposite end of the situational scale is widespread in the counties northeast of Knox County in the east. In this area the three associated counties of Pike, Floyd, and Magoffin represent a climax of density of place-names per square mile and the nadir of religious place-names. A number of factors peculiar to this region seem to have militated against the use of religious place-names. This is an area of intense dissection of the plateau surface and is thus thoroughly occupied by ridges, spurs, coves, and hollows. It is characterized by creek bottom settlement. The streams, which usually bear the name of a person or a descriptive word, are the primary locational references. After a prolonged period of pioneering and the subsistence farming there came the extractive industries. Transitory lumber camps and hardly less permanent mining towns are not fertile ground for the implantation of religious place-names. The new population which was associated with these industries was an ethnic mix of considerable dimension. Turkey Creek, Mouthcard, Jonancy, Esco, Blue Diamond, Carbon Glo, Carcassonne, and Mozelle are the kinds of names used.

Though in the era of settlement Kentucky did witness the occasional entrance of foreign or otherwise distinct ethnic groups, religion was seldom the focus of their group identity. The Roman Catholic settlement, which exhibits its greatest influence on the place-names of Marion County, is the exception.

The western third of the state experienced intensive settlement somewhat later than the central eastern portion. It would appear that this later date contributed to the greater proportion of religious place-names from Lyon County westward to the Mississippi, due to the coincidence of settlement and the "Great Revival."<sup>31</sup> Topography combined with a large proportion of Baptists, however, could have achieved the same results.

---

<sup>31</sup> Stanley D. Brunn and James O. Wheeler, "Notes on the Geography of Religious Town Names in the U.S.," *Names* 14:4 (Dec. 1966), 201.

The Eastern Coal Fields were the last to experience intensive settlement. By this time, early in the twentieth century, the force of the "Great Revival" had waned, the new population was an ethnic mix, and extractive industries were the lure for settlement. This combination of circumstances provided little chance of religious place-names being the choice of the people.

With the exception of the Eastern Coal Fields, the rest of the state shows some variations in the spatial distribution of religious place-names; but, in general it represents a random phenomenon in keeping with the mode of the era, rather than the desire to express religiosity through the choice of religious place-names for towns and rural communities.

### Appendix 1

#### THE RELIGIOUS PLACE-NAMES OF KENTUCKY AND THE U.S.\*

Name	No. in Ky.	Excl. to Ky.**	Bib. Ref.	Name	No. in Ky.	Excl. to Ky.**	Bib. Ref.
Alexandria	1		NT	Egypt	1		NOT
Antioch	8		NT	Ekron	1	*	OT
Arab	1		OT	Emanuel	1	*	NT
Ararat	1	*	OT	Emmaus	1	*	NT
Athens	2		NT	Enon	2	*	OT
Baptist	1	*	NT	Ephesus	1	*	NT
Babylon	0		OT	Ephrata	0		OT
Beersheba	0		OT	Etna	1		NT
Bethany	4		NT	Exodus	1	*	OT
Bethel	21		OT	Galilee	1		NOT
Bethlehem	5		NT	Galatia	0		NT
Bethesda	2		NT	Gethsemane	1	*	NT
Berea	1		NT	Gilead	6		OT
Beulah	1		OT	Gilgal	1	*	OT
Canaan	0		OT	Goshen	3		OT
Calvary	3		NT	Hebron	7		NOT
Carmel	7		OT	Hermon	2		NOT
Corinth	7		NT	Horeb	2		OT
Crete	0		NT	Jabez	1		OT
Damascus	0		NT	Jerusalem	0		NOT
Dan	1		OT	Jericho	7		NOT
Ebenezer	6		OT	Joppa	3		NOT
Ebion	1	*	OT	Jordan	1		NT
Eden	5		OT	Lebanon	5		OT

\* From Brunn and Wheeler but not including personal names.

\*\* Because the data from the *Road Atlas* is incomplete this indication should be regarded as tentative.

## Appendix 1 (continued)

Name	No. in Ky.	Excl. to Ky.**	Bib. Ref.	Name	No. in Ky.	Excl. to Ky.**	Bib. Ref.
Macedonia	7		NT	Tabor	9	*	NOT
Memphis	1		OT	Zion	30		NT
Malta	0		NT	Zoar	1		OT
Mesopotamia	0		OT	St. Catherine	1		—
Moriah	0		OT	St. Charles	3		—
Mizpah	0		OT	St. Dennis	1		—
Merom	0		OT	St. Elmo	1		—
Nazareth	1	*	NT	St. Francis	1		—
Nebo	2		OT	St. Helens	1		—
Nineveh	1	*	NOT	St. Joseph	2		NT
Neah	0		OT	St. John	2		NT
Nimrod	0		OT	St. Lawrence	1		—
Olive	9		NT	St. Mary	1		NT
Ono	1	*	OT	St. Mathews	1		NT
Ophir	1		OT	St. Paul	1		NT
Orab	0		OT	St. Raphael	1		—
Palestine	4		NOT	St. Regis	1		—
Petra	2	*	NT	St. Rose	1		—
Phoenicia	0		NT	St. Vincent	1		—
Pisgah	4		OT				
Ramah	0		OT		261		
Rome	1		NT				percent
Salem	20		OT	Old Testament	108		41.38
Samaria	1	*	NOT	New Test.	108		39.84
Sardis	5		NT	New and Old Testament	36		13.83
Sharon	4		OT	Saints	13		4.98
Shochoh	1	*	OT	Exclus. to Ky.	19		
Shiloh	3		OT	Not in Ky.	19		
Siloam	2		OT	Religious place-names used in Ky.	81		
Sinai	1	*	OT				
Smyrna	1		NT				
Sparta	1		NT				
Syracuse	0		NT				

## Appendix 2

## THE RELIGIOUS PLACE-NAMES OF KENTUCKY BY COUNTIES

Adair	Antioch, Joppa, Mt. Carmel, Tabor, Zion.
Allen	nil
Anderson	Goshen, Nineveh, Sinai.
Ballard	nil
Barren	Antioch, Bethel.
Bath	Bethel.
Bell	nil

Appendix 2 (continued)

Boone	Hebron.
Bourbon	Bethlehem.
Boyd	nil
Boyle	Danville
Bracken	Mt. Horeb, Petra, Sharon.
Breathitt	nil
Breckinridge	Bethel, Hebron, Macedonia, New Bethel.
Bullitt	Bethel, Hebron, Lebanon Junction, Mt. Olivet.
Butler	Eden, Mt. Zion, Zion Hill.
Caldwell	Bethany, Enon, Mt. Hebron.
Calloway	Bethel, Old Salem, Palestine, Shiloh.
Campbell	Alexandria.
Carlisle	Antioch, Corinth, Emmaus, St. Charles, Sharon, Shiloh, Zoar.
Carroll	Gilgal.
Carter	nil
Casey	Athens, Bethelridge, Calvary, Mt. Olive, Mt. Salem.
Christian	Antioch, East Macedonia, Macedonia, Palestine, St. Elmo, Shiloh.
Clark	Mt. Zion
Clay	Lebanon
Clinton	nil
Crittenden	Bethel, Hebron, Mt. Olivet, New Salem, Siloam.
Cumberland	Arat, Salem.
Daviess	Bethlehem, Mt. Zion, Rome, St. Joseph, St. Lawrence, St. Raphael, Zion Hill.
Edmonson	Mt. Zion.
Elliott	nil
Estill	Macedonia, Mt. Carmel, Mt. Tabor.
Fayette	Athens, Bethesda.
Fleming	Mt. Carmel.
Floyd	nil
Franklin	Bethel, Lebanon, Mt. Zion.
Fulton	Ebenezer, Jordan, Mt. Carmel, Palestine.
Gallatin	Sparta (Owen).
Garrard	Galilee.
Grant	Corinth, Jericho, Mt. Zion, Zion.
Graves	nil
Grayson	nil
Green	Ebenezer, Mt. Gilead.
Greenup	Samaria, Siloam.
Hancock	Mt. Eden.
Hardin	Bethel, Mt. Zion, Mt. Zion, St. John, Salem, Zion.
Harlan	nil
Harrison	Antioch, Corinth (Scott), Salem.
Hart	Mt. Beulah, Mt. Pisgah.
Henderson	Zion.
Henry	Bethlehem, Jericho, Jericho Road Neighborhood (Oldham), Mt. Gilead, Salem.
Hickman	Enon.
Hopkins	Mt. Carmel, Nebo, New Salem, Old Salem, St. Charles, Salem.
Jackson	Bethel, Egypt, Macedonia, Mt. Gilead, New Zion.



## Appendix 2 (continued)

Jefferson	Bethany, St. Dennis, St. Mathews, St. Regis Park, Smyrna.
Jessamine	Bethany, Bethel, Mt. Lebanon.
Johnson	nil
Kenton	nil
Knott	nil
Knox	Bethel, Emanuel.
Larue	Jericho, Mt. Olive, Mt. Tabor.
Laurel	Bethel, Mt. Olivet, Old Salem, Mt. Zion.
Lawrence	nil
Lee	Mt. Olive, St. Helens.
Leslie	nil
Letcher	nil
Lewis	St. Paul.
Lincoln	Arabia, Ephesus, Goshen, Mt. Moriah, Mt. Salem, New Salem.
Livingston	Bethel, Corinth, Old Salem, Salem.
Logan	Antioch, Jericho, Corinth, Schochoh.
Lyon	Antioch, Bethlehem, Hebron, Macedonia, New Bethel, Sardis.
McCracken	nil
McCreary	Bethel, Exodus, Joppa Landing, Olivet Church, Palestine, St. Johns.
McLean	nil
Madison	Berea, Edenton.
Magoffin	nil
Marion	Calvary, Lebanon, St. Charles, St. Francis, St. Joseph, St. Marys, St. Rose.
Marshall	Joppa School, Mt. Carmel, New Bethel, Olive, Bethel, Salem Chapel.
Martin	nil
Mason	Mt. Gilead, Sardis.
Meade	Ekron.
Menifee	Tabor.
Mercer	Calvary, Ebenezer.
Metcalfe	nil
Monroe	Ebenezer, Mt. Hermon.
Montgomery	Mt. Gilead, Old Mt. Hermon, Ebenezer, Salem.
Morgan	Ebion, Ophir, Salem.
Muhlenberg	Ebenezer, Horeb, Nebo, Sharon.
Nelson	Gethsemane, Mt. Carmel, Nazareth, New Salem.
Nicholas	Mt. Zion.
Ohio	nil
Oldham	Goshen, Hebron Ridge, Jericho Road Neighborhood (Henry), Zion.
Owen	Mt. Zion, Sparta (Gallatin).
Owsley	Bethlehem.
Pendleton	Mt. Moriah, New Zion.
Perry	nil
Pike	nil
Powell	nil
Pulaski	Etna, Mt. Zion, Sardis.
Robertson	Mt. Olivet, Sardis, Sardis Pike Neighborhood.
Rockcastle	Macedonia.
Rowan	Mt. Tabor.
Russell	Bethel, Jabez, Jericho, Ono, Salem.

Appendix 2 (continued)

Scott	Corinth (Harrison), New Zion, Zion Hill.
Shelby	Mt. Eden, Mt. Eden (Spencer).
Simpson	nil
Spencer	Mt. Zion, Mt. Eden (Shelby).
Taylor	nil
Todd	Mt. Tabor, Sharon Grove, Zion.
Trigg	nil
Trimble	Mt. Tabor, North Mt. Tabor, South Mt. Tabor.
Union	St. Vincent.
Warren	Memphis Junction, Mt. Pisgah, Old Zion, Petros.
Washington	Mt. Zion, St. Catherine.
Wayne	Bethesda, Mt. Pisgah, Mt. Zion.
Webster	Corinth, Mt. Gilead.
Whitley	Corinth, New Zion, Zion Hill.
Wolfe	Antioch, Baptist, Bethany.
Woodford	Pisgah.

Appendix 3

County	(A) Area	(B) Names USGS	(C) Names psm	(D) Total R.P.N.	(E) Density R.P.N.	(F) Index** E/C	Rank
Adair	393	24	061	5	0127	208	33
Allen*	364	15	041	0	—	—	—
Anderson	206	10	048	3	0145	302	17
Ballard	259	14	054	0	—	—	—
Barren	486	25	051	2	0041	080	71
Bath	287	6	021	1	0036	171	39
Bell	370	33	089	0	—	—	—
Boone*	252	20	079	1	0040	050	83
Bourbon*	300	14	047	1	0033	070	79
Boyd	159	9	056	0	—	—	—
Boyle*	182	8	044	1	0055	030	88
Bracken	206	12	058	3	0146	251	28
Breathitt	494	42	085	0	—	—	—
Breckinridge	566	39	068	4	0071	104	65
Bullitt	300	9	030	4	0133	444	8
Butler	443	18	041	3	0068	165	40
Caldwell	357	16	045	3	0084	188	35
Calloway	381	16	042	4	0150	357	13
Campbell	151	20	132	1	0066	050	84
Carlisle	196	7	036	7	0357	992	2
Carroll	131	7	053	1	0122	230	31
Carter	402	29	072	0	—	—	—
Casey	435	19	044	5	0115	261	25
Christian	726	29	040	6	0083	207	34
Clark	259	10	026	1	0039	148	45
Clay	474	43	091	1	0021	023	90

## Appendix 3 (continued)

County	(A) Area	(B) Names USGS	(C) Names psm	(D) Total R.P.N.	(E) Density R.P.N.	(F) Index** E/C	Rank
Clinton	191	20	105	0	—	—	—
Crittenden	365	15	041	5	0153	374	12
Cumberland	307	18	059	2	0065	110	62
Daviess	466	24	051	7	0157	308	15
Edmonson	304	14	046	1	0033	071	78
Elliott	240	23	096	0	—	—	—
Estill	260	25	096	3	0115	120	56
Fayette*	280	15	053	2	0093	175	37
Fleming*	350	23	066	1	0037	056	81
Floyd	401	48	119	0	—	—	—
Franklin	211	9	043	3	0142	330	16
Fulton	205	7	034	4	0195	574	6
Gallatin	100	5	050	0.5	0050	100	67
Garrard	236	10	024	1	0059	025	89
Grant*	250	16	064	4	0176	275	21
Graves*	560	31	055	0	—	—	—
Grayson*	514	24	046	0	—	—	—
Green	282	17	060	2	0071	118	57
Greenup	350	17	072	2	0057	079	73
Hancock	187	11	059	1	0064	109	63
Hardin	616	23	037	6	0097	263	24
Harlan*	469	46	098	0	—	—	—
Harrison	308	17	055	2.5	0081	147	47
Hart	425	18	042	2	0047	112	58
Henderson*	440	19	043	1	0023	053	82
Henry	289	16	055	4.5	0156	283	19
Hickman	248	10	040	1	0040	101	66
Hopkins	555	24	043	6	0108	251	29
Jackson	337	18	053	5	0148	280	20
Jefferson	375	22	059	5	0133	226	32
Jessamine	177	8	045	3	0169	376	11
Johnson	264	27	102	0	—	—	—
Kenton	165	16	096	0	—	—	—
Knott	356	36	101	0	—	—	—
Knox	373	36	096	2	0054	130	53
Larue*	260	12	046	3	0115	251	27
Laurel	443	27	061	4	0090	148	46
Lawrence	425	29	068	0	—	—	—
Lee	210	18	086	2	0095	111	60
Leslie	412	28	067	0	—	—	—
Letcher	339	34	100	0	—	—	—
Lewis	485	24	049	1	0021	042	87
Lincoln	340	15	044	6	0176	401	10
Livingston	317	13	047	4	0126	268	22
Logan	563	23	041	4	0071	173	38

Appendix 3 (continued)

County	(A) Area	(B) Names USGS	(C) Names psm	(D) Total R.P.N.	(E) Density R.P.N.	(F) Index** E/C	Rank
Lyon	254	5	020	6	0236	1181	1
McCracken	251	13	052	0	—	—	—
McCreary	408	24	057	6	0147	258	26
McLean	257	13	051	0	—	—	—
Madison	446	33	073	2	0045	061	80
Magoffin	303	36	119	0	—	—	—
Marion	343	15	044	7	0204	463	7
Marshall	303	17	056	6	0198	353	14
Martin	231	17	073	0	—	—	—
Mason*	239	15	063	2	0084	133	52
Meade*	308	14	045	1	0032	072	76
Menifee	210	9	043	1	0048	111	61
Mercer	256	15	058	2	0078	135	51
Metcalfe	296	14	047	0	—	—	—
Monroe	334	21	063	2	0060	095	68
Montgomery	204	7	034	4	0201	591	5
Morgan	369	36	097	4	0108	112	59
Muhlenberg	482	29	060	4	0083	138	49
Nelson	437	15	034	4	0090	265	23
Nicholas	204	8	039	1	0049	126	55
Ohio*	596	34	057	0	—	—	—
Oldham	184	12	065	3.5	0190	293	18
Owen*	351	11	031	1.5	0043	138	50
Owsley	197	20	101	1	0051	050	85
Pendleton	279	8	029	2	0072	247	30
Perry	343	31	090	0	—	—	—
Pike	630	77	122	0	—	—	—
Powell	173	8	046	0	—	—	—
Pulaski*	630	43	068	3	0048	071	77
Robertson	101	5	050	3	0297	594	4
Rockcastle	311	23	073	1	0032	044	86
Rowan	290	17	059	1	0034	075	75
Russell	242	12	049	5	0207	422	9
Scott	284	16	056	2.5	0088	157	41
Shelby	384	19	049	1.5	0039	080	72
Simpson	239	10	042	0	—	—	—
Spencer*	193	10	052	1.5	0078	149	44
Taylor*	284	16	056	0	—	—	—
Todd*	376	16	043	3	0080	186	36
Trigg	457	11	024	0	—	—	—
Trimble	146	5	034	3	0205	604	3
Union	343	13	037	1	0029	079	74
Warren	546	26	048	4	0073	153	43
Washington	307	14	046	2	0065	142	48
Wayne	440	35	079	3	0068	086	70

## Appendix 3 (continued)

County	(A) Area	(B) Names USGC	(C) Names psm	(D) Total R.P.N.	(E) Density R.P.N.	(F) Index** E/C	Rank
Webster	339	16	047	2	0059	126	54
Whitley	458	28	061	3	0066	107	64
Wolfe	227	20	088	3	0137	155	42
Woodford	193	11	057	1	0052	091	69
Total	339707	2355	77054	261	8825	18914	90
Average	327	19.62	58.79	2.17	73.54	157.62	—
Factor	120	do	do	do	do	do	—

	Economic Areas***						percent	Rank
1	2403	115	048	26	0108	225	9.94	1
2	1845	85	046	13	0070	152	6.69	5
3a	4940	242	049	37	0075	153	7.41	4
3b	2850	131	042	23	0081	193	7.76	2
4	3393	140	041	18	0053	129	5.65	6
5	4283	259	060	32	0075	125	5.46	7
6	5970	304	051	54	0089	175	7.70	3
7	2921	157	054	19	0065	120	5.37	8
8	5554	415	075	28	0054	072	3.18	9
9	5548	507	091	11	0018	002	0.87	10

\* Incomplete data at the neighborhood and community level.

\*\* To derive estimated percentage of R.P.N.:  $B \times 2.27 / A = C$ ;  $E/C = \text{percent}$ .

\*\*\* Urban Areas added to adjacent Economic Areas.

University of Kentucky

### NECROLOGY

Dr. Kemp Malone, 82, philologist, world authority on Chaucer, Professor Emeritus of English literature at Johns Hopkins University and life member of the American Name Society, died on October 13, 1971 in Eastport, Maine.

An obituary will be published in a forthcoming issue of *Names*.