

HISTORY OF THE BOUNDARIES
OF
THE COUNTIES OF KENTUCKY

RUTH ADELE PRESTON

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The records concerning the original boundaries of the various counties of the State of Kentucky are to be found in the Acts of the General Assembly and Littell's "Laws of Kentucky," with the exception of the years 1819, 1820 and 1884. These volumes are not available at the Louisville Public Library, the Filson Club or the University of Louisville Law Library in the city of Louisville, but can be obtained at Frankfort, Kentucky.

While giving particulars as to the original boundaries, the time, the place and methods proposed for erection of the counties, no reason for their establishment is given except in one or two instances in the Acts of the General Assembly. In Robertson's "Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky," such information pertaining to the reason for the formation of new counties is very meager. New counties were formed because it was politically expedient to do so. Roads to the county seat often led through territory of hostile Indians; (Bourbon county) the inconveniences caused by the extent of territory, the great expense involved in such travel plus the dangers of exposure to floods, enemies and high-waters and the ensuing penalty of being fined for non-attendance at the remote courthouse; (Lincoln county) such reasons as these predominated in the pleas for new counties.

Experts on the subject differ as to the exact locality where boundaries were and should be. Years often elapsed between the Act of the General Assembly which erected a certain county, and the actual running and marking of the boundary line. During

such intervals, the tree, the stone or the house given as a particular bound might be demolished or lost or burned. Thus, disputes arose frequently on this subject; acts were passed to amend thrice amended acts to set right the boundaries; lines were changed a few yars here, a quarter mile there, so as to include or exclude certain citizens; and long before the surveyors attempted to re-mark the bounds, said citizens might die or move or their houses burn or be sold, and the Assembly would again change the bounds with a repetition of the above mentioned circumstances.

During the early inception of the counties, maps were inaccurate and the hazardous times and conditions not conducive to reliability or speed. People were too busy making history to worry about the recording of it. Thus, valuable records were carelessly lost or destroyed and invaluable information lost forever. The surveyors were, apparantly, at times incompetent or their equipment was. Discrepancies arise to confound the historian and one man's conviction concerning the exact locality of certain old boundary lines, may be considered quite as reliable as anothers, in many instances.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

PERRIN: "History of Kentucky"

CONNELLY & COULTER: "History of Kentucky" Vol. I, II, III, IV, V.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SMITH: "History of Kentucky"

KENTUCKY RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES. Bulletin #34, Issued by Bureau of
Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.

BODLEY: "History of Kentucky" Vol. I, II, III.

ROBERTSON: "Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky"

LITTELLS: "Laws of Kentucky" Vol. I, II, III, IV, V.

COLLINS: "History of Kentucky" Vol. I, II.

HENNINGS: "Statutes at Large" Vol. I, V, VIII, IX.

Missing volumes of the Acts of the General Assembly from the
Louisville Public Library:

First Session.....	June 1792 & Dec. 1808, inclusive.
First Session.....	Nov. 1823.....32nd Assembly.
Regular Session.....	Nov. 1850.
Adjourned.....	Nov. 1861-Feb. 1862.
Regular Session.....	Dec. 1879-1882.
Special Session.....	Jan. 1905.
Special Session.....	Mar. 1906.
Regular Session.....	Yr. 1883.
Regular Session.....	Yr. 1837.
Regular Session.....	Yr. 1889.

COUNTIES OF KENTUCKY

The chronological order of establishment
and
the old counties from which they evolved.

New Counties	Old counties out of which formed	Year
COUNTIES FORMED BEFORE KY. BECAME STATE		
Jefferson	Kentucky	1780
✓ Fayette	Kentucky	1780
Lincoln	Kentucky	1780
Nelson	Jefferson	1784
✓ Bourbon	Fayette	1785
✓ Mercer	Lincoln	1785
✓ Madison	Lincoln	1785
✓ Mason	Bourbon	1788
✓ Woodford	Fayette	1788
KENTUCKY BECOMES A STATE		
Washington	Nelson	1792
✓ Scott	Woodford	1792
Shelby	Jefferson	1792
Logan	Lincoln	1792
✓ Clark	Fayette, Bourbon	1792
Hardin	Nelson	1792
Greene	Lincoln, Nelson	1792
Harrison	Bourbon, Scott	1793
✓ Franklin	Woodford, Mercer, Shelby	1794
Campbell	Harrison, Scott, Mason	1794
Bullitt	Jefferson, Nelson	1796
Christian	Logan	1796
Montgomery	Clark	1796
Bracken	Mason, Campbell	1796
Warren	Logan	1796
Gerrard	Mercer, Lincoln, Madison	1796
Fleming	Mason	1798
Pulaski	Lincoln, Green	1798
Pendleton	Bracken, Campbell	1798
Livingston	Christian	1798
Boone	Campbell	1798
Henry	Shelby	1798
Cumberland	Greene	1798
Gallatin	Franklin, Shelby	1798
Muhlenburg	Logan, Christian	1798
Ohio	Hardin	1798
✓ Jessamine	Fayette	1798
Barren	Warren, Greene	1798
Henderson	Christian	1798
Breckinridge	Hardin	1799
Floyd	Fleming, Montgomery, Mason	1799
Knox	Lincoln	1799
Nicholas	Bourbon, Mason	1799

New Counties	Old counties out of which formed	Year
Wayne	Pulaski, Cumberland	1800
Adair	Greene	1801
Greenup	Mason	1803
Casey	Lincoln	1806
Clay	Madison, Knox, Floyd	1806
Lewis	Mason	1806
Hopkins	Henderson	1806
Estill	Madison, Clark	1808
Caldwell	Livingston	1809
Rockcastle	Lincoln, Pulaski, Madison, Knox	1810
Butler	Logan, Ohio	1810
Grayson	Hardin, Ohio	1810
Union	Henderson	1811
Bath	Montgomery	1811
Allen	Warren, Barren	1815
Davless	Ohio	1815
Whitley	Knox	1818
Harlan	Floyd, Knox	1819
Hart	Hardin, Greene	1819
Owen	Scott, Franklin, Gallatin	1819
Simpson	Logan, Warren, Allen	1819
Todd	Logan, Christian	1819
Monroe	Barren, Cumberland	1820
Trigg	Christian, Caldwell	1820
Grant	Pendleton	1820
Perry	Clay, Floyd	1820
Lawrence	Greenup, Floyd	1821
Fike	Floyd	1821
Hickman	Caldwell, Livingston	1821
Galloway	Hickman	1822
Morgan	Floyd, Bath	1822
Oldham	Jefferson, Shelby, Henry	1823
Graves	Hickman	1823
Meade	Hardin, Breckinridge	1823
Spencer	Nelson, Shelby, Bullitt	1824
McCracken	Hickman	1824
Edmonson	Warren, Hart, Grayson	1825
Laurel	Rockcastle, Clay, Knox, Whitley	1825
Russell	Adair, Wayne, Cumberland	1825
Anderson	Franklin, Mercer, Washington	1827
Hancock	Breckinridge, Davless, Ohio	1829
Marion	Washington	1834
Clinton	Wayne, Cumberland	1835
Trimble	Gallatin, Henry, Oldham	1836
Carroll	Gallatin	1838
Carter	Greenup, Lawrence	1838
Breathitt	Clay, Perry, Estill	1839
Kenton	Campbell	1840
Crittenden	Livingston	1842
Marshall	Galloway	1842
Ballard	Hickman, McCracken	1842

New Counties	Old counties out of which formed	Year
Boyle	Mercer, Lincoln	1842
Letcher	Perry, Harlan	1842
Owsley	Clay, Estill, Breathitt	1843
Johnson	Floyd, Morgan, Lawrence	1843
Larue	Hardin	1843
Fulton	Hickman	1845
Taylor	Greene	1848
Powell	Montgomery, Clark, Estill	1852
Lyon	Caldwell	1854
McLean	Daviess, Muhlenburg, Ohio	1854
Rowan	Fleming, Morgan,	1856
Jackson	Estill, Owsley, Clay, Laurel, Rockcastle Madison	1858
Metcalf	Barren, Greene, Adair, Cumberland, Monroe	1860
Boyd	Greenup, Carter, Lawrence	1860
Magoffin	Morgan, Johnson, Floyd	1860
Webster	Hopkins, Henderson, Union	1860
Wolfe	Morgan, Breathitt, Owsley, Powell	1860
Robertson	Nicholas, Harrison, Bracken, Mason	1867
Bell	Harlan, Knox	1867
Menifee	Bath, Morgan, Powell, Montgomery, Wolf	1869
Elliot	Morgan, Carter, Lawrence	1869
Lee	Owsley, Estill, Wolf, Breathitt	1870
Martin	Pike, Johnson, Floyd, Lawrence	1870
Leslie	Clay, Harlan, Perry	1878
Knott	Floyd, Letcher	1884
Carlisle	Ballard	1886
McCreary	Pulaski, Wayne, Whitney	1912

EVOLUTION OF KENTUCKY

The State of Kentucky covers a portion of the territory that, under the Colonial system, constituted the County of Augusta in Virginia.

The County of Augusta was formed in 1738 in the twelfth year of George II by an act of Colonial legislature held at the Capitol of Williamsburg.(a)

In 1769, the tenth year of George III, the county of Augusta was divided and the county of Botetourt carved from same.(b)

In 1772, the twelfth year of George III, the county of Botetourt was divided and the county of Fincastle carved from same.(c)

On Dec.6,1776, in the first year of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the county of Fincastle was divided into the three counties: Kentucky, Washington and Montgomery. The boundary of Kentucky as given in the act, is as follows: "---all that part thereof which lies to the south and westward of a line beginning on the Ohio, at the mouth of Great Sandy Creek, and running up the same and the main and northeasterly branch thereof to the Great Laurel Ridge or Cumberland Mountain to the line of North Carolina, shall be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Kentucky."(d)

(a)	For boundary of same see Hennings Statutes at Large, Vol.5, P.79.
(b)	" " Botetourt " " " " " " I, P.397
(c)	" " Fincastle " " " " " " 8, P.600
(d)	" " Kentucky " " " " " " 9, P.257

In May, 1780, Kentucky county was divided into three counties; Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln.

Jefferson county embraced; "-----that part of the south side of the Kentucky river which lies west and north of a line beginning at the mouth of Bensons big creek and running up the same and its main fork to the head; thence south to the nearest waters of Hammonds creek, and down the same to its junction with the Town fork of Salt river; thence south to Green river and down the same to its junction with the Ohio."

Fayette county embraced; "-----that part which lies north of the line beginning at the mouth of the Kentucky river, and up the same to its middle fork to the head; and thence south-east to Washington line." (a)

Lincoln county embraced the residue of the county of Kentucky. (b)

Nelson county was formed in 1784 by the general assembly of Virginia, and named in honor of ex-Governor Thomas Nelson of Virginia. It then embraced all that territory lying between Salt and Green Rivers, as far east as the east line of Washington county. (c) Out of that original territory have been formed the following counties; Washington, Hardin and part of Green in 1792, part of Bullitt in 1796, Ohio in 1798, Breckinridge in 1799, Grayson and part of Butler in 1810, Daviess in 1815, part of Hart in 1819, Made in 1823, part of Spencer in 1824, part of Edmonson in 1825, part of Ander-

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 25

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 25

son in 1827, Hancock in 1829, Marion in 1834, Larue in 1843, Taylor in 1848 and part of McLean in 1854. (a)

An act approved Feb. 15, 1843: "-----that the county line between the counties of Casey and Lincoln shall be changed so as to include the farm and dwelling of David Floyd, now of the county of Casey, in the county of Lincoln-the line to begin at the mouth of the Mudlick branch, and to run so as to include said Floyd in the county of Lincoln.(b)

Bourbon county, named in compliment to a prince of the French Bourbon family who rendered services to America during the Revolutionary War, was made from a part of Fayette county.

Bourbon county, established 1785 by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, as follows: "-----that from and after the first day of May, 1786, the county of Fayette shall be divided into two distinct counties, that is to say, so much of the said county within the following lines; Beginning at the mouth of Upper Howards creek, on the Ky. river, running up the main fork thereof to the head; thence with the dividing ridge, between Ky. and Licking creek, until it comes opposite the head of Eagle creek, from thence a direct line to the nearest part of Raven creek, a branch of Licking, down Raven creek to the mouth thereof; thence with Licking to the Ohio; thence with the Ohio to the mouth of Sandy Creek, up Sandy creek, to the Cumberland Mt., thence with the said mountain to the line of Lincoln county;

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P.634.

(b) Acts of Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1842-3, Chap.126, P.21.

thence with that line and down the Ky. river to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Bourbon-----"(a)The residue of said county shall retain the name of Fayette.(b)

MERCER COUNTY, named in honor of General Hugh Mercer is the first formed out of Lincoln county, and sixth to be established in Ky.(c)in 1785. An act to add part of Casey county to Mercer, approved Dec. 22, 1820, as follows;#----- Whereas a portion of the citizens of Casey county have petitioned to be added to the county of Mercer: Therefore#-----all that part of Casey county included within the following bounds shall be-----added to the county of Mercer, viz. Beginning on the Mercer and Casey county line, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the S.W. corner of Mercer county, thence such a course as will include the residence of the following persons in the county of Mercer (now residents of Casey county) viz. John Bowling, Arthur Northcut, Geo. White, Matthew Coulter, John Goode, Ephraim Cunningham, John Gee, Jacob Johnson, Geo. Hunter, Martin Conder, Chas. Kirkland, Leonard Taylor, Wm. Hewenton, Thom. Hurchings, Thom. Shannon, Matthew Flory, Wm. Leolet, Wm. Clemmens, Arthur Jones, John Christian, Henry Harper, Wm. Taylor, Jacqueline A. Lewis and Wm. Lobb, striking the Lincoln county line $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the N.E. corner of Casey county, thence northwardly to the junction of the Lincoln-Mercerand Casey county lines; thence with the present Mercer line to the beginning " (d)

(a) "Johnson County, Ky" by Mitchell Hall. P.67

(b) "Littells Laws of Ky." Vol. I, P. 627.

(c) Collins"History of Ky"Vol. II, P. 602.

(d) Acts 29th. Gen Assembly, Chap. CXXXIX, P. 170.

The original bounds of Mercer county were set forth as follows: "-----so much of the county of Lincoln, bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of Sugar Creek and Ky. river; thence a straight line to the mouth of Clarks run; thence a straight line to Wilsons station in the fork of Clarks run; thence the same course continued to the line of Nelson county; thence with the said line to the line of Jefferson county; thence with that line to the Ky. river; thence up the said river to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Mercer." (a)

MADISON COUNTY, named in honor of James Madison, seventh county formed, and originally part of Lincoln county, (b) established 1785. Act approved as follows: "-----beginning at the confluence of the Ky. river and Sugar creek; thence up the said creek to the fork James Thompson lives on; thence up the said fork to the head thereof; thence a straight line to where an E. course from John Ellis' will intersect the top of the ridge that divides the waters of Paint Lick from the waters of Dick's river; thence along the top of said ridge southwardly opposite to Hickmans lick; thence S. 45 degrees E. to the main Rockcastle river; thence up the said river to the head thereof; thence with the ridge that divides the waters of Ky. river from the waters of Cumberland river to the line of Washington county; thence along said line to the main fork of Ky. river that divides the Ky. line of Fayette from the county of Lincoln; thence down said river to the beginning*---." (c)

(a) Littells "Laws of Ky." Vol. I, Chap. CCXCV, P. 627.

(b) Collins "History of Ky." Vol. II, P. 492.

(c) Littells "Laws of Ky." Chap. CCXCV, P. 628.

MASON COUNTY, established 1788, named in honor of George Mason, eighth in the order of establishment and formed out of that part of the then county of Bourbon which; "-----lay to the N.E. of Licking river, from its mouth to its source; thence by a direct line to the nearest point on the Va. state line and county line of Russell; thence along said line to Big Sandy River, down that river to the Ohio and down the Ohio to the mouth of Licking,-----embracing all the territory out of which have been formed the following counties; Campbell (part), in 1794; Bracken in 1796; Fleming and part of Pendleton in 1798; part of Floyd and part of Nicholas in 1799; Greenup in 1803; Lewis in 1806; Lawrence and part of Pike in 1821; part of Morgan in 1822; Carter in 1838; Johnson in 1843; Rowan in 1856; Boyd and Maggoffin in 1860; Robertson in 1867; Elliot in 1869 and Martin in 1870---19 in all." (a)

WOODFORD COUNTY, established 1788, named after General Wm. Woodford, the last of the 9 counties organized by Va. previous to the separation of Ky. and her admission into the Union (b) was originally part of Fayette county. Act approved Feb. 25, 1797, as follows: "-----all that part of the said (Fayette) county lying W. of a line, to begin $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Todds ferry on the Ky. river; thence a direct line to the Eight Mile tree, on the Leestown road; thence a direct

(a)Collins "History of Ky. " Vol. II, P. 545.

(b)Collins "History of Ky." Vol. II, P. 763.

course crossing the N. fork of Elkhorn, 4 miles on a straight line below Wm. Russells; thence the same course continued to the line of Bourbon county; thence with Bourbon line to the mouth of Licking; thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Ky. river; thence up the river to the beginning-----known by the name of WOODFORD." (a)

WASHINGTON COUNTY, the first county formed by the new State of Ky, in 1792, named after Geo. Washington, then president of the U.S., was formed out of that part of the county of Nelson included within the following bounds: "-----beginning on Salt river where the boundary line between Nelson and Mercer crosses the same; thence down the same river to the mouth of Crooked creek, or what is called by some Lewis' Run; thence a straight line to the mouth of Beaver creek, a brance of Chaplines fork; and thence down Chaplines fork to the mouth of Hardins creek, thence a straight line to the Big Knot lick, near the head of Patingers creek; thence a straight line to the mouth of Salt lick run, emptying into the Rolling fork on the south side; thence up the main brance of said run to the ridge dividing the waters of the Rolling Fork from Green river waters; thence eastwardly along the said dividing ridge to the line dividing Lincoln from Nelson; thence with the same to the Mercer line; thence with the same to the Mercer line; thence along the line between Nelson and Mercer to the beginning." (b)

(a) Littells "Laws of Ky." Vol. I, P. 628.

(b) Collins "History of Ky. " Vol. II, P. 748.

From the original territory of ^{Wash.} Mercer county were taken part of Anderson in 1827 and the whole of Marion in 1834.

SCOTT COUNTY, named in honor of Gen. Charles Scott, the second made in the new State of Ky., was formed out of a part (a) of Woodford in 1792. Act approved June 1792 as follows: "--beginning on the town fork of Elkhorn where the line between Woodford and Fayette crosses the same; thence down the same creek to its junction with the S. fork; thence down the same so far that a line N. 20 degrees W. will strike that Eight Mile Tree on the road leading from Frankfort to Georgetown; thence a straight line to intersect the Big-Buffaloe road between the head of Cedar creek and Lecompts run; thence a straight line to the Ohio river at the mouth of Big-Bone Lick creek; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Licking; thence up the Licking creek to the mouth of Raven creek; thence up the same along the line of Bourbon and with the said Bourbon line to the Fayette line; thence S.W. along the same to the beginning-----called and known by the name of Scott."(b)

SHELBY COUNTY, formed in 1792 out of part of Jefferson county was named in honor of Gov. Isaac Shelby. From Shelby county were taken the whole of Henry county in 1798, portions of Franklin in 1794, Gallatin in 1798, Oldham in 1823 and Spencer in 1824. (c) Act approved Ja. 14, 1833, adding part of Oldham to Shelby: "-----all that part of the county of Oldham which lies on the E. side of Floyds fork, shall be

- (a) Collins "History of Ky." Vol. II, P. 696.
- (b) Collins "History of Ky." Vol. I, P. 629.
- (c) Collins "History of Ky." Vol. II, P. 707.

and the same is hereby stricken from the county of Oldham and added to the county of Shelby; and hereafter Floyds fork shall be the dividing line between the counties of Oldham and Shelby.(a) Act approved in June, 1792, as follows: "-----beginning on Salt River at the mouth of Plumb creek; running thence a course that will strike Benj. Huses, near Boones road, and continuing the same course to a point, that by running N. 45 degrees W., will strike the Ohio at the mouth of Eighteen Mile creek; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Ky. river; thence up the same to the mouth of Bensons creek; thence up the same along the Mercer line and with the same to Salt river; thence down the same to the beginning-----called and known by the name of Shelby."(b)

LOGAN COUNTY, named after Gen Benj. Logan, was one of the first of 7 counties organized immediately after Ky. was admitted into the Union as a State and in the same year, 1792. Made from a part of Lincoln county, it embraced all of the state lying south of Green river.(c) Counties formed out of Logan wholly or in part; In 1796, Christian and Warren; 1798 Livingston, Muhlenburg, Barran and Henderson; 1806 Hopkins; 1809 Caldwell; 1810 Butler; 1811 Union; 1815 Allen; 1819 Simpson and Todd; 1820 Monroe and Trigg; 1821 Hickman; 1822 Calloway; 1823 Graves; 1824 McCracken; 1825 Edmonson; 1842 Crittendon, Marshall and Ballard;

(a) Acts 41st Gen Assembly, Chap. 74, P. 72.

(b) Littells "Laws of Ky." Vol. I, P. 630.

(c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 479.

1845 Fulton; 1854 Lyon and McLean; 1860 Metcalfe and Webster; twenty eight counties. (a) Act approved June 1792 as follows: "-----beginning at the Elk Lick on Little Barren river; thence a S. course to the North-Carolina line; thence along said line to the Mississippi; thence up the same to the mouth of the Ohio and up the same to the mouth of Green river; thence up the same to the mouth of Little Barren river; thence up the same to the beginning-----called and known by the name of Logan." (b)

CLARK COUNTY, established in 1792 out of parts of Fayette and Bourbon counties, was named after Gen. Geo. Rogers Clark. The Ky. river is the boundary line between Clark and Madison counties, the Red river between Clark and Estill, Boones creek between Clark and Fayette and Lulbegrud creek between Clark and Powell counties. (c) Act approved Nov. 1792, as follows: "-----beginning at the mouth of Boones creek, on the Ky. river; thence up same to the mouth of Welche's fork; thence a direct line to the Bourbon line, such a course as will leave the house of John McCreary, Sen., one quarter mile to the W.; thence a straight line to Stoners fork of Licking, such a course as will leave Bourbon courthouse 11 miles from the nearest part of said line; thence a straight line to the line of Mason county, so as to

- (a) Collins "History of Kentucky", Vol. II, P. 481.
 (b) Acts 41st Gen. Assembly, Chap. 74, P. 72.
 (c) Collins "History of Ky." Vol. II, Pg. 129.

leave the Blue Licks two miles to the N.W. thereof; thence up the main branch of Licking, along the line of Mason county to the head thereof, and along said line a direct course from the head of Licking to strike the nearest part of Cumberland mountain; thence along said mountain S. to the present Bourbon county line at the head of the Ky; thence down the same to the beginning---- called and known by the name of Clark.(a)

HARDIN COUNTY, established in 1792, named after Col. John Hardin. From the original territory have been formed Ohio county in 1798; Breckinridge in 1799; Grayson in 1810; Daviess in 1815; Meade in 1823; Larue in 1843, and in part Hart in 1819 and Edmonson in 1825. As originally formed, Hardin county was nearly 140 miles long, 50 miles average width.(b) Act approved Nov. 1792, as follows: "-----beginning on Greene river opposite the mouth of Little Barren river; thence a straight line such a course as will strike a point on the dividing ridge between Linn Camp and Brush creek, a W. course from Skeggs Station on Brush creek; thence a straight line to the S.W. corner of Washington county on the head of Salt Lick creek; thence down the same to the rolling fork of Salt river; thence down the same and down Salt river to the Ohio; thence down the Ohio to the mouth of Green river; thence up Green river to the beginning-----shall be called and known by the

(a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. I, P. 630.

(b) Collins "History of Ky." Vol.II, P. 306-7.

by the name of Hardin." (a)

GREEN COUNTY, erected out of parts of Lincoln and Nelson counties in 1792, named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. The following counties have been taken entirely from Green; 1798 Cumberland; 1801 Adair; 1848 Taylor; in part were taken in 1798 Pulaski and Barren, 1819 Hart, 1860 Metcalfe. Originally one of the largest, it is now one of the smallest counties. (b) Act approved as follows: "-----beginning on Green river, opposite the mouth of Little Barren river; thence a straight line such a course as will strike a point on the dividing ridge between Linn camp and Brush creek, a W. course from Skeggs Station on Brush creek; thence a straight line to the S. W. corner of Washington county; thence along the same to the line of Lincoln county; thence W. with the same to Green river; thence a line S/ 45 degrees E. to Carolina boundary; thence with same to Logan county line; thence with Logan county line to the Elk Lick, on little Barren river; thence down said river to the beginning----called and known by the name of Green. (c)

HARRISON COUNTY, made in 1793 out of parts of Bourbon and Scott counties, named after Col. Benj. Harrison. From the original territory of Harrison, portions have been taken to help form Campbell in 1794; Pendleton and Boone in 1798; Owen in 1819; Grant in 1820; Kenton in 1840 and Robertson in 1867. (d)

- (a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. I, P. 631.
- (b) Collins "History of Ky," Vol II, P. 294.
- (c) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. I, P. 631.
- (d) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 321.

Doubts were entertained as to the extent of this county and the General Assembly of 1810 recited acts not to affect the lines of Nicholas or Pendleton county, and a survey by true meridian ordered. (a) Act approved Feb. 22, 1834 to add part of Bracken to Harrison county: "That hereafter the line between the two counties of Harrison and Bracken, shall be as follows, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Gerrards branch on the E. bank of Licking river, thence up said branch to the dividing ridge between the waters of the N. fork of Licking and the waters of West creek, thence on the top of said ridge in an eastwardly direction to the Harrison county line. (b) Act approved 1793 as follows: "----beginning at the Blue lick fork of the Licking river at that point from whence a line parallel with the line of Clark county will strike a point to be found 8 miles at due N. course from the Bourbon court house; thence a line to the mouth of Townsend creek, and up the same to the mouth of Silas' run; thence up the main branch of said run to the head thereof; thence with Scott county line so far as it continues on the dividing ridge; thence with said ridge to a parallel with the head of the S. fork of Big Lick creek and down said fork to the S. fork of Licking; thence down the said fork to the mouth thereof; thence up the said Blue lick fork to the beginning. Provided, also, ----the county of Bourbon shall not be less than 19 mi. wide in the narrowest place---."(c)

(a) Acts of the 18th Gen. Assembly of the year 1810.

(b) Acts 42nd Gen Assembly Chap. 437, P. 581.

(c) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. I, P. 632.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, established in 1794 out of parts of Woodford, Mercer and Shelby counties, named in honor of Benj. Franklin. Portions of it were taken to form in; 1798 Gallatin; 1819 Owen; 1827 Anderson. (a) A dispute as to the boundary between Franklin and Woodford was settled as follows: "-----line by the act approved Feb. 1719, hath not run agreeably"----- and an appointment of commissioners was made "to distinctly mark and run a line between the said counties; beginning at the Scott line where it leaves the S. fork of Elkhorn; thence a straight line to strike the Ky. river 1 mile above the mouth of Glenss creek." Act approved Nov. 16, 1820: "-----that all that part of Owen county be added to the county of Franklin which lies within the following bounds; Beginning at Wests landing on the Ky. river, running to Van Wests, including said West in Franklin county; thence a straight line to the nearest point of the Franklin and Owen county lines." (b) Act approved Jan. 1827, adding small part of Henry county to Grant as follows: "---all that part of Henry county, beginning on the dividing line between Henry and Shelby counties, 2 miles W. of where the Franklin county line intersects the said dividing line of Shelby and Henry; thence running to the sand ripple on the Ky. river so as to include all the inhabitants on Flat creek and Lacompts bottom---shall be added to the county of Franklin." (c) An act was approved 1794 as fol-

(a) Collins History of Kentucky, Vol. II, Pg. 240.

(b) Acts 29th Gen Assembly, Chap. XXIII, P. 31

(c) Acts 35th " " " 25, P. 43-34

lows: "-----all those parts of the counties of Woodford, Mercer and Shelby, within the following lines, to wit; beginning at the Scott county line where it leaves the S. fork of Elkhorn; thence a straight line to strike the Ky. river and crossing the same one mile from the mouth of Glenna creek; thence up the Ky. to the mouth of the Cove Spring branch, on the S. side thereof; thence Up the said branch to the Cove Spring; thence W. to Washington line; thence with the same down Salt river to the mouth of Crooked creek; thence up the main fork of Crooked creek to the head thereof; thence with the dividing ridge to the junction of the forks of Benson; thence down Benson to where the old waggon road from Boons old station to Harrodsburg crosses at the mouth of the most northerly fork of Bensons; thence down the Ky. to the mouth thereof; thence up the Ohio to the Scott line; thence with the said line to the beginning, shall be one distinct county-----known by the name of Franklin." (a)

CAMPBELL COUNTY, established 1794 out of parts of Mason Scott and Harrison, named form Col. John Campbell, embraced so much territory that Pendleton, Boone and Kenton and a part of Grant counties have since been erected from it. (b) Act approved as follows: "----all those parts of the counties of Harrison, Scott and Mason within the following bounds, to-wit; beginning on the Ohio at the mouth of Locust creek on the lower

(a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. I, P. 632.

(b) ~~xxxxxx~~ Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 110.

side thereof; thence a direct line to the mouth of the N. fork of Licking; thence by a direct line to the mouth of Crooked Creek, on the S. for of Licking; thence up said Crooked creek to the head of the main branch thereof; thence W. to the dividing line between the counties of Scott and Woodford; thence along that line to the mouth of Big Bone lick creek, on the Ohio river; thence up the Ohio river to the beginning, shall be one distinct county-----Campbell." (a)

BULLITT COUNTY, established 1796 out of parts of Jefferson and Nelson counties, was named for Lieut. Gov. Bullitt. (b) In 1811 that portion taken from Jefferson county was specified thus: "-----Beginning at Elk Lick; thence with the line between the counties of Jefferson and Bullitt to Salt River; thence down Salt river to the mouth of Pond Creek; thence up Pond Creek to the mouth of Briar Creek; thence a direct line to the beginning shall be added to and-----considered the county of Bullitt." An act approved Dec. 13, 1796 as follows: "----all that part of the counties of Jefferson and Nelson, included in the following bounds, to-wit: beginning on the Salt river, opposite the mouth of Mill Creek; thence a straight line to the Elk Lick, near Mr. Chapmans; thence on a straight line to Floyds fork; where the public road from Louisville to Bairdstown crosses the same at Hickmans, thence a straight line to a point on the boundary line between Shelby county and the said county of Jefferson, 7 miles N. of the

(a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. I, P. 632.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 100.

Plums creek; thence with the said line to Salt river at the mouth of Plums creek; thence with a straight line to the mouth of the W. fork of Cox's creek; thence up the same to the head; thence to the nearest waters of Wilson's creek; thence down said creek to its junction with the Rolling fork; thence down the same to Salt river; thence down the same to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Bullitt." (a)

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, named for Col Wm. Christian, established in 1796 from a part of Logan county. (b) Act approved Dec. 13th, as follows: "-----beginning on the Green river 8 miles below the mouth of Muddy river; thence a straight line to One Mile W. of Benj. Hardins; thence a straight line to the Tennessee State line, where it crosses the Elk fork; thence along the said line to the Mississippi; thence up the same to the mouth of the Ohio, and up the same to the mouth of Green river; thence up the same to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, called Christian." (c)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, established 1796 out of Clark and named in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, has given portions of its territory to form or aid in forming the following counties: 1799 Floyd; 1806 Clay; 1811 Bath; 1819 Harlan; 1820 Perry; 1821 Lawrence and Pike; 1822 Morgan; 1839 Breathitt; 1842 Letcher; 1843 Owsley and Johnson; 1852 Powell; 1860 Magoffin and Wolfe; 1869 Menifee; 1870 Lee and Martin, 18 counties in all. (d) Act approved

(a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. I, P. 364.

(b) Collins History of Kentucky, Vol. II, P.100.

(c) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. I. P. 366.

(d) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 631.

Dec. 14th, as follows: "-----all that part of the county of Clark lying N. and E. of the following bounds, to-wit: beginning on the Bourbon line at a red oak tree marked C.L. on the side of the road leading from Mt. Sterling to Parid, thence a straight line to strike the dividing ridge between Hingstons and Stoners waters, where the road leading from Winchester to Mt. Sterling crosses said ridge; thence the same course continued crossing Red River until it strikes the Ky. river, shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Montgomery." (a)

BRACKEN COUNTY, established 1796 out of parts of Mason and Campbell counties. The town derived its name from the two creeks, Big and Little Bracken which were called from Wm. Bracken, an old hunter and pioneer who was killed by Indians. (b) Act approved Dec. 14, 1796, as follows: "-----all the part of the counties of Mason and Campbell included within the following bounds, to-wit: beginning on the Ohio river $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the mouth of Lees creek; from thence a direct line to the N. fork of Licking, such a course that will intersect the end of a line drawn 9 miles due W. from Mason courthouse; thence a direct line to the mouth of Beaver creek, on Licking; thence down Licking to a point halfway between the confluences of the N and S. forks thereof; thence a direct line to the mouth of big Stepstone, on the Ohio river; thence up the same to the beginning,

(a) Johnson County, Ky., by Mitchell Hall, P.71-2.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol, II, P. 92.

shall be one distinct county-----Bracken." (a)

WARREN COUNTY, established in 1796 out of part of Logan and named in honor of Gen. Jas. Warren. (b) A part of Allen county was added to that of Warren by an act approved Feb. 3, 1816, as follows: "--- that all that part of Allen county included within the following bounds shall be and the same is, hereby added to the county of Warren,-----all that part of Allen county lying W. of a line to begin at the point where the line dividing the said counties of Warren and Allen, crosses the road leading from Bowling Green to Ed Martins, called the Bledsoe Lick road, running such a course as will leave the house of James Gibson, Jr., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in Warren; and from thence such course as will leave Thomas Cooks house $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in Allen; and from the line opposite said Cooks, a due S. course to the Tennessee State line." (c) Act approved as follows: "-----all that part of Logan-----beginning at the mouth of Little Muddy creek, thence a direct line to the old Buffalo ford, about one mile above James Halls on Gasper river; thence a direct line to Col. Dugans, so as to include him in proposed county; thence a line to strike the Tennessee line so as to include a settlement, name of Georgia Settlement, in the said county of Logan; thence with the Tennessee line to Cumberland river, and up Cumberland to the Green county line, and with the Green line to the Green river,

(a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. I, P. 366-7.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 736.

(c) Acts of 24th Gen Assembly. Chap. CCCXXXII, P. 545.

and down Green river to the beginning. (a)

GERRARD COUNTY, formed in 1796 out of parts of Madison, Lincoln and Mercer counties, named in honor of Gov. James Gerard. (b) Act approved Dec. 17, as follows: "-----all that part of the counties of Mercer, Lincoln and Madison----;betinning at the confluence of Dicks river with the Ky. river; thence up Dicks river with its several meanders to the mouth of White Oak creek; from thence a direct course to the tan-yard, where the road leading from the mouth of Hickman to the Crab-Orchard crosses Gilberts creek; thence continuing the same course to Madison county line; thence with said line to Harmons Lick; from thence to the White Lick and down the White Lick Fork to Paint Lick creek, and down the said Paint Lick creek to the Ky. river; thence down said river to the beginning, shall be one distinct county;----Gerrard." (c)

FLEMING COUNTY, established in 1798, was erected from Mason county and named for Col. John Fleming and is the first of a batch of 13 counties established in 1798. (d) Act approved Feb. 10, 1798, as follows: "-----all that part of the county of Mason-----to-wit; run a line S. from the court-house of Mason county to the N. Fork of Licking, thence up the N. Fork 9 miles when reduced to a straight line; at this point make the beginning; thence a straight line to the mouth of the Flat Fork of Johnston; thence to the mouth of Fleming a straight line, unless it strike Fleming, in that case, down Fleming to the mouth and up to

(a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. I, P. 386.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 288.

(b) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. I, P. 384.

(d) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 230.

Licking to the head thereof, and with the line of ^Montgomery county, to the Va. line; thence with said line to that branch of Sandy which divides this State from Va; thence down said branch till it intersects a line drawn from the beginning as follows, to-wit: from the beginning up the N. Fork to the head of the South Fork thereof; thence with the dividing ridge between the waters of Licking and the Ohio, until it strikes waters of Sandy, thence down such branch E. to Sandy; to be called and known by the name of Fleming."(a)

PULASKI COUNTY, established 1798 out of Lincoln and Green counties and named from Count Pulaski.(b) Act approved Dec. 10, 1798, as follows: "-----all that part of the counties of Lincoln and Green----beginning at the mouth of Rockcastle, thence up the same four miles, when reduced to a straight line, above the reserved line; thence to the dividing ridge between Skeggs creek and Buck creek; where the road crosses from Stephen Lankfords to Buck creek; thence a straight line to the Round Knobs on Buck creek; thence to the present line between Green and Lincoln; thence to the proposed new county E. line taken from Green; thence with said line S. to the State line; thence along said line so far that a N. line will strike the beginning, shall be one distinct county, known and called by the name Pulaski."(c)

(a) Johnson Co, Ky. by Mitchel Hall, P. 72.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 682.

(c) Littells History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 189.

PENDLETON COUNTY, established 1798 out of Bracken and Campbell counties, named in honor of Edmund Pendleton of Virginia. (a) Act approved as follows: "-----all that part of the county of Campbell and Bracken-----beginning on the Ohio river, 2 miles below the mouth of Big Stepstone creek; thence a direct line below Main Licking, as far below the main forks of Licking, as it is from that place to the mouth of the N. fork of Licking, above the said forks, to continue said line S/76 degrees W., until it shall strike the Scott and Franklin lines; thence with the same to the Harrison county line; thence with the same to the Main Licking, to the mouth of the N. fork; thence a direct line to the mouth of Big Stepstone, and down the Ohio to the beginning----shall be known as Pendleton." (b)

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, established 1798 out of Christian and named in honor of Robt. R. Livingston of New York. (c) Act approved as follows: "-----Beginning on the Mississippi, where the Tennessee state line strikes the same, and up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, and up the same to the mouth of Trade-Water, and up the same to the Montgomery's Fork; thence up said fork and the branch that intersects the ridge dividing the waters of Little river and Eddy creek, and with said ridge to the Cumberland river, thence a S. course to the Tennessee State line, thence with same to the beginning-----" (d)

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 675.

(b) Littells Laws of Kentucky. Vol. II, P. 197

(c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 478.

(d) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 199.

Act approved Feb. 1, 1838, to amend the boundary line as follows: "-----That the Livingston line shall be extended, so as to include the persons residing in the following boundary, to-wit: beginning on the bank of the Cumberland river opposite the mouth of Livingston creek; thence running up the Cumberland river to the narrows; thence across to the Tennessee river; thence down said river to the Livingston line, and with said county line to the beginning, shall hereafter, constitute a part of the county of Livingston." (a)

BOONE COUNTY, established 1798 out of Campbell county, named in honor of Col. Daniel Boone. (b) Act approved Dec. 27, 1820 adding part of Gallatin to Boone county: "----that all that part of the county of Gallatin----beginning on the state line opposite the mouth of Bigbone creek, the present corner between Boone and Gallatin counties; thence with the line of said counties to where Boone county corners on the Gallatin line, at Sam'l. Cox's; thence a direct line to David Gibsons, so as to leave him in the county of Gallatin; thence to the Ohio river opposite the house of S^gil Gibson; thence to the State line, and with the same up the Ohio river to the beginning, be added to and form a part of the county of Boone." (c) The original county line was established as follows: "-----all that part of Campbell county,----beginning at the mouth of Dry Creek which is about 7 miles below the mouth of Licking, running

(a) Acts Gen Assembly, yr. 1838, Chap. 719, P. 140.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 51.

(c) Acts 29th Gen. Assembly. Chap. CLXII, P. 208.

(d)

thence a direct line to a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of Archibald Needs; from thence to the Bullock Pen on the Cincinnati road, and that direction till it strikes the line that may be fixed upon for the upper division of the said county, where it will cross the road that leads from the mouth of Licking towards Georgetown; thence along said line to the Franklin line, and with the said line to the Ohio, and up the Ohio to the beginning,---- shall be ----known by the name of Boone! (a)

HENRY COUNTY, taken entirely from Shelby county in 1798 and named from Patrick Henry. Oldham county in 1823 and Trimble in 1836 were formed partly from Henry county. (b) Act extending the Henry county line approved Feb. 21, 1837 as follows: "----- that the Henry county line shall be extended to include the persons residing in the following boundary, to-wit: beginning where the Trimble and Henry line strikes the Ky river; thence down the river to the mouth of Mill creek; thence up Mill creek to the Henry county line, shall hereafter constitute a part of the county of Henry! (c) Act establishing the county of Henry was approved as follows: "-----all that part of Shelby-----beginning 10 miles due N. from the public square, on which the courthouse of said county of Shelby is now situated; thence W. to the Jefferson line, thence with said line to the Ohio river, thence up the Ohio with the meanders thereof, 6 miles above the

(a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. IV, 535.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 338.

(c) Acts of Gen Assembly, Yr. 1836, Chap. 362, P. 239.

mouth of Corn creek, on a straight line from the mouth, thereof, thence a straight line till it strikes the road leading from Shelbyville to the mouth of the Ky., 2 miles N. of Henry Dougherty's, thence a direct line to the Ky. river $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of Eagle creek, thence up the Ky. river and the Franklin line so far till a W. course will strike the beginning---shall be Henry county" (a)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, established 1798 out of Green county, named from the Cumberland River. (b) Act approved Dec. 14, as follows: "-----all that part of Green county-----; beginning on the Warren line a W. course from the Marrow-Bone Spring, thence E. until it strikes the dividing ridge between the waters of Cumberland and Green rivers, and with the same to the waggon road leading from Col. Wm. Casseys, to Burksville, at the head of Rennicks Creek; thence E. so as to leave the settlement of Greasy Creek in Green, also; thence E. to the Lincoln line; thence S. to the State line, and with it to the Warren line; thence with the Warren line to the beginning, shall be one distinct county,-----Cumberland." (c)

GALLATIN COUNTY, established in 1798, taken from Franklin and Shelby counties and named in honor of Albert Gallatin. In 1819 Owen county, in 1836 Trimble county, used part of its territory in their formation and in 1838 the entire western portion was cut off and called Carroll county. (d)

- (a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol II, P. 200.
- (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 150.
- (c) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 202.
- (d) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 286.

The original boundary of Gallatin county was as follows:

"-----beginning 6 miles above the mouth of Corn creek, thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of Big Bone creek, thence S. with the Campbell county line, 16 miles; thence to the Ky. river at Rock Spring, near Clay Lick, thence down the river within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the mouth of Eagle creek, thence a direct line till it strikes the road from the Shelbyville to the mouth of the Ky. river 2 miles N. of Henry Dougherty; thence a direct line to the beginning." (a) Act approved Feb. 9, 1837, enlarging Gallatin county; "----all that part of Boone county----beginning at the mouth of Bonelick creek on the banks of the Ohio river; thence up said creek to the mouth of the S. fork of Mudlick creek; thence up said fork to Thomas Brands, leaving him in Boone; thence to the widow Dugh's old place, where the Louisville and Cincinnati road crosses said creek; thence a straight line to John Canedy's, leaving him in Boone county; thence a continuation of the said line to the Grant county line, to the Gallatin county line; thence with the same to the Ohio river, and with the same to the beginning, shall be---and is hereby added to the county of Gallatin." (b)

MUHLENBURG COUNTY, established 1798 out of Logan and Christian counties, named in honor of Gen. Peter Muhlenburg. Its original territory is still intact, except the small northern portion taken in 1854 to help form McLean county.

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 287.

(b) Acts Gen Assembly, Yr. 1837, Chap. 248, Sec. 12, P. 143.

Situated in the S.W. central portion of the State, bounded N. and N.E. by McLean and Ohio counties from which it is separated by the Green river; E. by Butler county, Big Muddy river being the dividing line; S.E. by Logan; S. by Todd and Christian; W. by Hopkins county, the dividing line being Pond river. (a) Act originally establishing the county is as follows: "----all that part of the county of Logan and the county of Christian---- Beginning at the mouth of Mud river with its meanders within 3 miles of the mouth of Wolf-Lick fork, on a straight line; from thence a straight line to the Christian county line, 6 miles below Benj. Hardins; from thence on a straight line so as to strike Pond river 2 miles below Joel Downings; thence down Pond river with the meanders to the mouth, thence up Green river to the beginning, shall be ----the county of Muhlenburg." (b)

OHIO COUNTY, established in 1798 out of part of Hardin county and named from the river which forms the states northern border. From it has been taken: 1815 Daviess; 1810 parts of Butler and Grayson; 1829 Hancock; 1854 McLean. (c) Act approved Dec. 17, as follows: "----all that part of the county of Hardin----; beginning on the Ohio river at the mouth of Blackfords creek; thence up same to the head of the S.E. fork that heads opposite the head of Harris' fork of Rock Lick creek; thence across the dividing ridge to said Harris' fork; thence down the

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 639.

(b) Littalls Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 205.

(c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 665.

same to Rough creek; thence down the same to Green river; and down Green river to the Ohio, and up the Ohio to the beginning, shall be---the county of Ohio----!" (a)

JESSAMINE COUNTY, established 1798 out of Fayette county, named derived from Jessamine creek, which was named in honor of the daughter of a Scotch settler. (b) Original boundaries as follows: "---all that part of the county of Fayette----beginning on the Woodford line where it strikes the Ky. river, near Todds ferry; thence along the said line $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Hohn Allins military survey; thence to the 7 mile tree on Curd's road; thence to the 8 miles tree on Tate's creek road; thence along said last mentioned road to the Ky. river; thence down the Ky. river to the beginning, shall be---Jessamine county." (c)

BARREN COUNTY, established 1798 out of parts of Warren and Green counties, named from the barrēns and plains abounding in this region. (d) Act approved Jan. 18, 1827 that the part of Warren included within the following bounds"-----beginning on Big ~~Barren~~ river, at the mouth of Little Buck creek, to-wit; the branch or creek on which John W. Gaines formerly lived, below John Coles; running thence a straight line to Aquilla Greers residence, so as to leave him on the E. side of the line, and the same course continued to the Edmonson county line; thence with the same to the corner thereof, on Big Barren river; thence down the same to the beginning----shall be and same is

- (a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 205.
- (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 396.
- (c) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 214.
- (d) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 43.

hereby annexed to the county of Barren." (a) Original bounds as follows: "-----all that part of the counties of Warren and Green----beginning at the junction of Skeggs Beaver creek and Big Barren river, to run N. to Green river, thence up same to the mouth of Little Barren river; thence up the same to Elk Hick; thence with the Green county line 4 miles; thence a straight line to the mouth of the E. fork of Little Barren river; thence up same till on a reduced line there shall be 6 miles taken from Green, by running a parallel or S. line so far that a due W. line from the Marrow-Bone spring will intersect the Green line; thence with the Green line to the Tennessee State line; thence with the same a due W. course so far that a due N. course will strike the beginning, shall be-----Barren^{ren} County." (b)

HENDERSON COUNTY, established 1798 out of Christian county, named in honor of Col. Richard Henderson. It then embraced all the territory out of which was made in; 1806 Hopkins county; 1811 Union county; 1860 Webster county. (c) Act for original boundaries passed as follows: "-----Beginning on Trade-Water opposite the mouth of Montgomery's fork; thence to the head of Drakes Creek; thence down Drakes creek to Pond river, and down the same to Green river, and down same to the Ohio, and down same to the mouth of Trade-Water, and up the same to the beginning, shall be-----Henderson county." (d)

- (a) Act 35th Gen. Assembly, Chap. 44, P. 53-4.
- (b) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 222-3.
- (c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 334.
- (d) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 227.

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY, established 1799 out of Hardin county, named in honor of John Breckinridge. (a) Act approved Jan. 13, 1831 adding to the area: "----all that part of Ohio county, included in the following boundary, to-wit: beginning at the mouth of Rock Lick creek, thence down Rough creek to the mouth of Pipe Run; thence up same to the road leading from Landrums Mill to Cloverport; thence with said road to the Hancock line; thence with said line to the Breckinridge county line; thence with the same to the beginning, be added to the county of Breckinridge." (b) Original boundary as follows: "----all that part of the county of Hardin-----beginning at the mouth of Blackford creek, running with Ohio county line to Rough cree, thence up said creek opposite the mouth of Big Clifty, from thence such a course as will strike the Big Spring on the road leading from Elizabethtown to Hardins settlement, thence such a course as will strike the head of Wolf Creek, thence down said creek to the Ohio river, and down said river to the beginning, shall be----Breckinridge county." (c)

FLOYD COUNTY, established 1799 out of parts of Fleming, Montgomery and Mason counties, was named in honor of Col. John Floyd. Out of its originally extensive territory were later formed; 1821 the whole of Pike county; 1806 part of Clay; 1819 Harlan; 1820 Perry; 1821 Lawrence; 1822 Morgan; 1839 Breathitt; 1842 Letcher; 1843 Johnson; 1856 Rowan; 1860 Boyd.

- (a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 96.
- (b) Acts 39th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCCLXXI, P. 79.
- (c) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 271.

Magoffin and Wolf; 1869 Elliot; 1870 Lee; 15 counties. (a) Act adding part of Montgomery to Floyd approved Jan. 17, 1818: "-----Beginning at the Floyd line at the ford where at present the road leading from Mountsterling to Prestonsburg crosses Blackwater, running with the Bath county line to the Indian valley; thence a straight line to the Estill line at the head of Devil creek; thence with the Montgomery and Estill line to the Floyd line; thence with the Floyd line to the beginning." (b) Act establishing the dividing line between Morgan and Floyd, approved Dec. 16, 1839: "----the following is hereby established as the dividing line between the counties of Morgan and Floyd;---beginning at the head of the Twenty-Two Mile branch, and thence to run down the mine fork of Paint Lick creek to its mouth at Paint Lick creek, thence down Paint Lick creek to the mouth of the Flat Gap Branch; thence up said branch to the Lawrence county line." (c) Act approved Dec. 12, 1799 as follows, establishing the county: "----all that part of Fleming, Montgomery and Mason-----beginning at the mouth of Beaver creek, near the narrows of Licking, thence N. 30 degrees E. to the Mason line; thence with said line to a point opposite the head of Little Sandy; thence a straight direction to the forks of Great Sandy; thence along the division line between this State and the State of Virginia to the head waters of the main branch of the Ky.; thence down the same to the mouth of Quicksand; thence a straight line to the 50 mile

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 236.

(b) Acts Gen Assembly, Chap. CLXXXI, P. 352. (26th Gen. Ass.)

(c) Acts Yr. 1839 General Assembly Chap. 22, P. 17.

tree on the state road; thence along said road in a direction to Mountsterling, to Blackwater; thence down the same to the mouth thereof; thence down Licking to the beginning, shall be ----the county of Floyd." (a)

KNOX COUNTY, formed in 1799 out of Lincoln county, lies on both sides of the Cumberland river; is named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox. (b) Act approved Jan. 27, 1838, adding a portion of Harlan to Knox county: "-----That all that portion of Harlan W. of a straight line from the mouth of Straight creek to the Cumberland Gap, be, and the same is hereby added to the county of Knox." (c) Original boundaries set forth as follows: "-----all that part of Lincoln-----beginning where the Pulaski line strikes the Tennessee line and with said Tennessee line E. to the top of Cumberland mountain; thence along said mountain to the line of Madison county, and with the same to a point due E. of the mouth of the branch of the Ky. river that the wilderness road goes down; thence up the said branch to said road; thence with said road to the aforesaid Madison line, and with same to the head of Rockcastle river and down said river to the Pulaski line, and with Pulaski line to the beginning, shall be----Knox county. (d)

ADAIR COUNTY, named in honor of Gen. John Adair, was erected in 1801 out of Green county. (e) Act approved Dec. 11, 1801, as follows: "-----all that part of the county of Green-----"

(a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 282.

(b) Collins History of Ky, Vol. II, P. 457.

(c) Acts of Gen Assembly, Yr. 1838, Chap. 663, P. 103.

(d) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 298.

(e) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 31

beginning on Green river, 10 miles on a straight line above Green county court-house; thence a line so as to strike a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile due N. from Maj. Daniel Tabues house; thence a line to strike the Barren county line, so as to leave James Mitchell $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in the county of Green; thence with said line to Wayne county line, and with said line to the Pulaski county line; thence with said line to Lincoln county line; thence with the same to the ridge dividing the Waters of Rolling forks from Caseys creek and Robinsons creek; thence with said ridge to Green River; thence with the same to the beginning----shall be known by the name of Adair." (a)

GREENUP COUNTY named in honor of Gov. Christopher Greenup, was taken from a part of Mason county. Part of its original territory was taken in forming; Laurence county 1821; Carter county 1838; Boyd county 1860; (b) Act approved Dec. 12, establishing the boundary lines: "----- beginning on the Ohio opposite the mouth of Big Scioto river; thence a course so as to include all the branches of Tygerts creek, until it intersects the Fleming line, thence with the line of Fleming county to the line of Floyd county; thence with the line to Floyd to Big Sandy river, and down Big Sandy to the Ohio, and thence with the Ohio to the beginning, shall be-----knownn by the name of Greenup." (c)

- (a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 429-30-
 (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 299.
 (c) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. III, P. 117.

NICHOLAS COUNTY was formed in 1799 out of parts of Bourbon and Mason counties. (a) Named after Col. Geo. Nicholas, a portion of its territory was formed into Robinson county, in 1867. The original boundaries were established as follows: "-----all that part of the counties of Bourbon and Mason-----beginning at the mouth of Fleming creek, and to run thence along the Fleming county line to the mouth of the Flat Fork of Johnstons fork of Licking; thence a straight line to a Beech tree, marked, 6 miles from the Lower Blue Licks, near the middle trace; thence a straight line to where the Bracken line crosses the said N. fork; thence with said Bracken line to Licking river; thence up said river to the Bourbon and Harrison line, thence with said line so far that a line run parallel with the general course of that part of Licking river, which is included between the Upper Blue Licks and the point where the Bourbon and Harrison line strikes the said river, shall cross the limestone road at an ash stump, near Irish Station, the beginning place of certain surveys made for Hawes and others; the said line to continue the same course to the Montgomery line; thence with said line to Licking river; thence down said river to the place of beginning, shall be -----Nicholas county." (b)

WAYNE COUNTY, named from Gen. Wayne and established in 1800, was formed from parts of Pulaski and Cumberland counties.

(c) An act was approved Feb. 4, 1817 to alter the division

- (a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 650.
- (b) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 366.
- (c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 753.

line between the counties of Pulaski and Wayne as follows:-----
 "that all that part of Wayne county which lies withing the following boundary, shall be added to and become a part of the county of Wayne: beginning at the mouth of Big Sinking creek, thence a straight line to Walter Embersons, leaving him in Wayne county, to the Cumberland river, 1 mile above the mouth of Fishing creek; thence down said river to Harts old ferry, leaving Hart in Pulaski county; and all that part of Pulaski county which lies in the following boundary shall be added to and become a part of Wayne county: beginning at said Harts, thence a direct line by a noted Cedar Bluff, on Big Fawbush, to the Adair county line." (a) Act approved Jan. 8, 1831, adding part of Pulaski to Wayne county: "-----beginning at the mouth of Rock creek, thence up the Big South fork to the Tennessee state line, thence with said line to where the Wayne county line joins the Tennessee line, thence with the Wayne county line to the beginning, so as to include all that part of Pulaski, lying between the Big South Fork of Cumberland river and the Wayne county line, and the mouth of Rock Creek and the Tennessee State line." (b) Act approved Dec. 18, 1800, establishing the county of Wayne as follows: "-----all that part of the counties of Pulaski and Cumberland----beginning at the mouth of Indian creek, on the Cumberland river,

(a) Acts 25th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CXXV, P. 234.

(b) Acts 39th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCCCXXXIII, P. 47.

and running up the same by Sanduskies cabin to the road that leads from Capt. Thomas Johnstons to Maj. Alex. Mc Farlands, on Indian creek; thence to the top of the Poplar mountain; thence with the same until it intersects the state line; thence E. with said line so that a N. line will strike the mouth of Rock creek, on the main S. fork of Cumberland river; thence down the same to the beginning shall be---known by the name of Wayne."(a)

CASEY COUNTY, named in memory of Col. Wm. Casey, was organized in 1806 out of part of Lincoln county.(b) Act approved Nov. 14, as follows: "-----all that part of Lincoln county---beginning on the Lincoln and Pulaski line, where by running at right angles from it will just include in the new county, Joseph Dismukes on the head of Indian creek; thence a direct line to the mouth of Pine Lick creek; thence to the great suck on Carpenters creek, leaving James McCormicks in the old county; thence a direct line to the great road W. of Carpenters station, leaving George Carpenter in the old county; thence to the head of Harris creek; thence to the great road at Chas. Depeaws, leaving him in the old county; thence along the foot of the knobs with the said road to where the county line crosses same, and with the county line between Mercer and Washington,--around to the beginning---shall be known by the name of Casey." (c)

CLAY COUNTY, named in honor of Gen. Green Clay, was

- (a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. II, P. 392.
- (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 123.
- (c) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. III, P. 325-6.

carved from Madison, Knox and Floyd counties in 1806. Since then, its territories have been taken in forming each of the following counties; Perry 1820; Laurel 1825; Breathitt 1839; Owsley 1843; Jackson 1858; (a). Act approved Dec. 2, 1806, as follows; E-----all that part of the counties of Madison, Knox and Floyd---;beginning on the Ky. river, midway between the mouth of Ross's and Sturgeon creeks; thence along the ridge that divides the waters of Sturgeon from those of Ross's and Station Camp creeks to the dividing ridge between the waters of Ky. and Rockcastle waters; thence along said ridge to the head of Horse Lick creek; thence down said creek to Rockcastle; thence down Rockcastle to the state road leading from Madison courthouse to the Cumberland Gap; thence along said road to Langfords road leading to Goose creek saltworks; thence with the same to Rockcastle; thence up Rockcastle to the head; thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of the Cumberland and the Ky. to a point from which by running due E. will pass by Collins fork of Goose creek; midway between Outlaws salt-works and Peter Hammonds; thence a course to strike the ridge between Cumberland and Ky. at the War Gap; thence with said ridge to a point at which running N.W. will strike the mouth of Lotts creek; thence up Lotts creek to the head; thence with the ridge dividing the waters of Ky. from the Licking, to the head of Quicksand; thence down Quicksand to the Ky. river; thence down the Ky. river to the beginning, shall be Clay Co."(b)

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 141.

(b) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. III, P. 388.

LEWIS COUNTY, named from Capt. Meriwether Lewis, was organized in 1806 out of a part of Mason county. (a). Act approved Dec. 2, 1806 as follows; "-----all that part of the county of Mason-----beginning on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Crooked creek; from thence a straight line to the fork of Cabin creek; from thence a direct line to the lower corner of Fleming county, on the N. fork of Licking, up the same and with the Fleming county line to Greenup county line, with the same to the Ohio and down same to the beginning, shall be---known and called by the name of Lewis. (b)

HOPKINS COUNTY, named from Gen. Samuel Hopkins, was formed in 1806 out of part of Henderson county. Act approved Dec. 9, 1806, as follows; "-----all that part of the county of Henderson-----beginning on the mouth of Deer creek; thence up Green river to the mouth of Pond River, thence up Pond river by the county line to Tradewater; thence down Tradewater to the mouth of Owens creek; thence a due N. course to the main branch of the Crab Orchard fork; thence up the main branch of said Crab Orchard fork, until a line at right angles will strike the head of Blacks and Newmans sugar camp branch; thence down the same and Deer creek to the beginning shall be---known and called by the name of Hopkins." (c)

✓ ESTELL COUNTY, formed in 1808 out of parts of Madison and Clark counties, was named in honor of Capt. James Estill.

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 464.

(b) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. III, P. 340

(c) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. III, P. 346.

See Collins Hist. Ky. Vol. II, P. 343.

From it parts of its original territory have been taken as follows: Breathitt 1839; Owsley 1843; Powell 1852; Jackson 1858; Lee 1870. (a) Act approved Jan. 27th, 1808, as follows: "----all those parts of the counties of Madison and Clark----beginning at the mouth of Drowning creek; thence up same to the Red Lick; from thence to the line of Clay county; at the head of the Horse Lick creek; thence with the same line to the Ky. river; thence up the same to the Clark and Montgomery county line; thence with the same to the Red river to the Ky; and up the same to the beginning shall be known by the name of Estill." (b)

CALDWELL COUNTY, named from the General John Caldwell, was formed in 1809 out of parts of Livingston county. (c) An act adding part of Christian to Caldwell county approved Feb. 6, 1819: "--following bounds shall be added to and compose a part of Caldwell county, to-wit: Beginning where the line that divides Christian and Caldwell counties crosses the road that runs from Eddyville to Hopkinsville, by the way of the house of the late Andrew George; thence with the said Hopkinsville road to the Muddy fork of Little river; thence up the said fork to the old Buffalo ford; thence a straight line to Andrew Collys horse-mill; thence due N. to the Hopkins county line, thence with the same to the Caldwell county line and with the same to the beginning." (d) Act approved Jan. 31, 1809, establishing the county as follows: "-----all that part of the county of Livingston;;;

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 166.

(b) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. III, P. 441-2.

(c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 108.

(d) Acts 27th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCCXCVII, P. 712.

beginning on the Tradewater river at Owens ford, running from thence a straight line to the forks of Livingstons creek; next below the Sycamore Lick; thence down the same with its meanders to the mouth thereof; thence S.W. to the Tennessee state line; thence E. with the said line to the line of Christian county; thence with the same to the Tradewater river, thence down the same to the beginning, to be----Caldwell county." (a)

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. formed 1810 out of parts of Lincoln, Pulaski, Madison and Knox counties, was named after Rockcastle river which forms its S.E. boundary. (b) The act of erection was approved Jan. 8, 1810 as follows, the old boundaries being being given thus: " Beginning at the mouth of the Horse-lick fork, and running down Rockcastle to where the Madison state road crosses the same, thence with that road to include John Pearles, at the Hazle Patch; thence a direct line to where the reserved line crosses Rockcastle; thence with the reserved line, to where the Crab Orchard road crosses the Bee-lick branch; thence a direct line to the mouth of Noaks creek, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above English's old station; thence a direct line to the nearest part of the Gerrard line, to Edward Masons; thence with Gerrard line to Copper creek; thence up the same to its head; thence a direct line to Round Stone lick; thence a direct line to Moses Batteredons; from thence a direct line to Thom. Hoottens, so as to leave them in Madison county; thence a direct line to a point on Horse lick creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the double lick, on said creek;

(a) Littells Laws of Ky. Vol. IV, P. 22.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 107.

and thence down Horse lick creek to the beginning; shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Rockcastle.(a) Act approved Dec. 21, 1821, as follows: "---all that part of Madison county included in the following bounds-- beginning at the Rockcastle county line at the head of Copper creek; thence running an eastwardly course with the ridge that divides the waters of Paintlick, Silver creek, Roundstone and the waters of Rockcastle river, to the state road leading from Richmond to the Hazlepatch; thence with the state road to the Rockcastle line; thence with said line to the beginning, shall be added to & form a part of Rockcastle."(b)

BUTLER COUNTY, was formed in 1810 out of parts of Logan and Ohio counties, and lies on both sides of the Green River. It was named from Gen. Butler of Pennsylvania.(c) Approved Jan. 18, 1810 by an act of the General Assembly, the bounds were set as follows: "-----all that part of the counties of Logan and Ohio included within the following bounds, to-wit; Beginning at the old Buffaloe ford on Gaspers river where the division line between the counties of Logan and Warren crosses said river; thence a direct line to a point that is 15 miles due north from the court house of Russellville, thence due W. to the Muhlenburg line, between the counties of Muhlenburg and Logan, and with said line to the mouth of Muddy river, thence accross Green river and a direct line to the top of the dividing ridge, between the head of Thompsons fork of Indian Camp Creek,

(a) Acts of the 18th Gen. Assembly of Yr. 1810, Chap. XCIX, P.13.

(b) " " " 30th " " " " 1821, " CCXLIII, P.444

(c) Collins His tory of Ky. Vol. II, P. 107

and Cany creek, thence to where the State road intersects the head of Welches creek thence a direct line to the mouth of Bear creek, thence down Green river to where the dividing line between the counties of Logan and Warren strikes Green river, thence with said dividing line to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Butler." (a)

GRAYSON COUNTY, named in honor of Col. Wm. Grayson, was organized in 1810, out of parts of Ohio and Hardin county. (b) The boundary was set and approved Jan. 25, 1810, as follows: "-----That from and after the first day of April next, all that part of the county of Hardin and Ohio, included in the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of Bear creek on Green river; thence a straight line, to where the State road first intersects a head branch of Welsh's creek; thence a straight line to the top of the dividing ridge, between the head of Thomas' fork and Indian camp creek, and the waters of Cany creek; thence up Rough creek to the mouth of Meeting creek; thence up Meeting creek, to the forks; thence up the S. fork to the head thereof; thence a line to the mouth of Haws creek, so as to include Isaac Hynes; thence down to Nolin to the mouth; thence down Green river to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, to be known and called by the name of Grayson." (c)

UNION COUNTY, taken entirely from the W. part of Henderson county in 1811 and thus described: "---beginning at the upper point of the Eighteen-Mile island-----on the Ohio river; thence a straight line to Highland creek, one mile above Higgins mill

(a) Acts of 18th Gen. Assembly. Yr. 1810, Chap. CXIX, P. 44

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 293.

(c) Acts Gen. Assembly, Chap. CXXXIII, P. 68.

thence up the said creek to the White-lick fork thereof; thence a direct and straight line by "Harpers Head" to the line of Hopkins county; thence with that line to Tradewater river; thence down the same to the Ohio river and up the Ohio to the beginning." The origin of the name of this county is doubtful, but general opinion is that the name arose from the hearty unanimity with which the people assented to the proposed division of the old county. (a)

BATH COUNTY, carved from ^Montgomery county in 1811, was named from the number of medicinal springs within its borders. (b) The act was approved Jan. 15, 1811, and the boundaries set as follows: "----all that part of Montgomery county included in the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning where the division line between Bourbon and Montgomery crosses Hinkston; thence up Hinkston to the mouth of Lanes branch; thence to Flat creek at the upper end of Alexancer ^Mintires farm on which Original Young now lives, leavin^v James H. Lanes house in the old county; thence to Stepstone creek, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth, including Books farm; thence a straight line to the waters of Little Slate Creek, so as to include Jouitts farm in the new county; thence a direct line to where the State road crosses Black Water creek; thence down Blackwater to the mouth; thence down Licking to the Nicholas county line; thence along the ^Nicholas line to the Bourbon county line; thence along said line to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Bath." (c)

- (a) Collins ^History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 735 and Acts of the 18th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCXX, P. 41.
 (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 46.
 (c) Acts 19th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCXXVII, P. 51.

Act approved Jan. 23, 1818, as follows: "----all that part of the county of Floyd within the following boundary ---shall be added to Bath; Beginning at the mouth of Little N. Fork at Licking on the Bath county line; thence up said fork with the meanders thereof to the mouth of Minors fork; thence up said fork with its meanders to the head thereof; thence continuing on the general course of Minors fork to Fleming county line; thence with said line to the Bath county line on Licking river, thence up the river with said line to the beginning." (a)

ALLEN COUNTY, carved from Warren and Barren counties in 1815, was named from Col. John Allen. (b) The following bounds were set: "----all that part of the counties of Warren and Barren included within the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning on Big Barren River in Warren county, two miles above the mouth of Boys fork; thence a straight line (leaving Henry Hills plantation in Warren) to a stake on the Warren and Logan line four miles from where the same reaches the line now called the Tennessee State line; then with the line between Warren and Logan, to the real State line between Ky. and Tennessee; thence with the said state line E. passing where the present line between Warren and Barren strikes the said State line, to where the road leading from Glasgow to Sylvester Halls ferry crosses said line; thence with said road to Big Barren river; thence down the river to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Allen." (c) Act approved Dec. 21, 1825, as follows: "-- that part of the county of Barren, included---shall be attached

(a) Acts of 26th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CXCIV, P. 371.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 33.

(c) Acts of the 19th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CLXXXVIII, P. 262.

to the county of Allen, to-wit: Beginning at the junction of Allen, Barren and Monroe county lines; thence a straight line so as to include Hardin Sulcer and Richard Glover in Allen county, on Big Barren; thence up said river with its meanders, to the Allen and Barren county line; thence up said line to the beginning." (a) Act approved adding part of Monroe to Allen county, Jan. 11, 1825, as follows: "beginning at the junction of the Allen county line, to the Tennessee state line; thence with the state line to the road on the dividing ridge between Puncheon Camp and White-oak creeks; thence with the said old road to the ford of Big Barren river, near the mouth of Indian creek; thence a straight line to the forks of the main road below Joseph Stephens; thence a straight line in the direction to Fulchers meeting-house, to the Monroe and Barren county line; thence with the said line between the said counties of said Monroe and Barren, to the Allen county line; thence with said Allen county line, to the beginning shall be and same is hereby added to the county of Allen."(b)

DAVIESS COUNTY, formed in 1815 out of part of Ohio county, was named in honor of Joseph Hamilton Daveiss. (Daveiss is the correct way to spell the name)(c) The act was approved Jan. 14, 1815 and the boundaries set as follows: "----all that part of the county of Ohio included within the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of Blackfords creek; thence up the same to the mouth of Horse fork; thence up the same so as to include

- (a) Acts of 34th Gen. Assembly, Chap. 111, P. 112.
- (b) Acts 33rd Gen. Assembly, Chap. 127, P. 131
- (c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 151.

Joseph Wright; thence to the upper end of the Crane pond on the Panther creek; thence a straight line to the head of Buck creek so as to include Baxter Davis; crossing the Hammond ferry road, at the forks of said road and the Yellow Bank road, and down the same to Green river; thence down Green river to the Henderson county line; thence with said line to the Ohio river; thence up the same to the beginning; shall be one distinct county and called and known by the name of 'Daviless'! (a)

WHITLEY COUNTY, formed in 1818 out of the W. part of Knox, was named from Col. Wm. Whitley. From part of its territory a portion of Laurel county was formed in 1825. (b) Act approved Jan. 17, 1818, as follows: "---Beginning at the state boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee, due S. of the head of the most westwardly fork of Poplar creek; thence northwardly to the head of said creek, so as to leave the dwelling houses of John Tye, James Gibson and Joshua Tye in the new county; from thence a direct line to the Cumberland river to include David Wilson Sr., and Thomas Mahon in the new county; thence with the ridge that divides the waters of Cumberland river from Meadow creek; thence with the river that divides the waters of said creek and Flatt creek so as to strike Lyncamp creek at Michael Whitmans old place; thence with the said creek to the mouth thereof; from thence a direct course to the reserved line, and with the reserved line to Big Rockcastle; thence with Rockcastle to the mouth thereof; thence with the line of Knox and Pulaski counties to the Tennessee line, and thence with the

(a) Acts 23rd Gen. Assembly, Chap CXG, P. 265.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 757.

same to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Whitley." (a) Act approved Dec. 20, 1825, as follows: "-----all that part of the county of Pulaski---added to the county of Whitley, to-wit: Beginning where the present line between the said counties of Pulaski and Whitley crosses the main Cumberland river, thence with said line southwardly, agreeable to its several courses, until a due E. line, running from the big S. fork of Cumberland river, opposite the mouth of Rock creek, will intersect said line; thence with said last mentioned line, due W. to the said big S. fork of Cumberland river; and with the same, according to the meandering thereof, to the State line between Kentucky and Tennessee, and thence with the said line, due E. to the present line of Whitley county." (b)

In the year 1839, Jan. 7th, an act was approved to run and mark the Knox-Whitley counties boundary lines. (c)

HARLAN COUNTY, named from Major Silas Harlan, was established in 1819 from parts of Floyd & Knox counties. For 48 years it was the extreme southeast county until Bell county was formed in 1867 out of its southern and southeastern part. This took off about 200 voters. (d) The act for division of Knox county was approved Jan. 28, 1819, as follows: "-----Beginning at Cumberland Gap, on the Virginia state line and running thence in a direct line to the mouth of Straight creek; and thence a due N. course

- (a) Acts 26th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CLXXXIII, P. 356.
- (b) Acts 36th Gen. Assembly, Chap. 97, P. 91-2.
- (c) Acts Yr. 1838, Gen. Assembly, Chap. 1005, P. 30.
- (d) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 319.

to the present line of Knox county, and with the same including all the heads of Cumberland river; and thence with the present line of Knox county to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Harlan. (a) An act adding part of Perry county to Harlan county was approved Jan. 28, 1841, as follows: "-----all that part of the county of Perry within the following bounds, viz: beginning at the lower end of Fred Nantz's farm on Greasy, thence a straight line to the Bonnet rock on Coon creek, so as to include James Templeton's in the bounds; thence with the dividing ridge between Coon creek and Cutshin to the Harlan county line; thence with the Harlan county line to the Clay county line; thence with the Clay county line to the beginning----shall be added to the county of Harlan." (b)

HART COUNTY, named in honor of Captain Nathaniel G.T. Hart, was formed in 1819 out of parts of Hardin and Green counties. (c) The act was approved Jan. 28th as follows: "-----counties of Barren and Hardin included----to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of Little Barren river, running up same to Elk lick; thence with the Green county line $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence a straight line to a point $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles due N. of Barren court house; thence a due W. line to the Warren county line; thence with the same to Green river, thence down Green river to the mouth of Nolin creek; thence up the same to the mouth of Jacob Millers spring branch; thence a straight line to Benjamin Martins old place where----

(a) Acts 27th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCCXLI, P. 631.

(b) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1841, Chap. 160, P. 26.

(c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 331.

Raglin now lives, leaving the same in the new county, and the same course continued to Green county line; thence with the same to the Green river; thence up the same to the beginning; shall be one distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Hart. (a)

OWEN COUNTY, erected in 1819 out of parts of Scott, Franklin and Gallatin counties, was named in honor of Col. Abraham Owen.

(b) The act was approved Feb. 6, 1819 as follows: "-----whereas it is represented to the present general assembly of the commonwealth of Ky., that a number of good citizens within the limits of the counties of Franklin and Gallatin, Scott and Pendleton, labor under great inconveniences in attending at their present seats of justice, owing to the distance and badness of the road which they have to travel and are desirous of erecting a new county, by taking portions of each of those counties; For remedy whereof, Be it enacted that all that part of the counties of Franklin, Scott, Gallatin and Pendleton contained in the following boundary, to-wit: Beginning on the Ky. river at Wm. Bassets old place, about 1 mile below the mouth of Elkhorn and running eastwardly between the waters of Long Branch and Cedar creek, crossing Steeles or the Ridge road at or near the Seven Mile tree; thence to Early Scott's mill on Lytles fork of Big Eagle creek, leaving said Scott in Scott county; thence to Stafford Jones mill, on Main Eagle, leaving said Jones in Scott county; thence a straight line to where the Harrison and Scott line strikes the Pendleton line;

(a) Acts 27th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCCLII, P. 648.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 669.

thence with the Pendleton line; thence a straight line to the intersection of the Franklin, Pendleton and Gallatin lines; thence a straight line to the mouth of the Upper Twin Creek on the Ky. river; thence up the Ky. river to the beginning, shall, from the first day of April next, constitute a distinct county, to be known and called by the name of Owen." (a) Act to add part of Gallatin to Owen county, approved Dec. 26, 1820. "-----all that part of Gallatin county within the following boundary, to-wit: Beginning at the Upper Twin creek at the mouth thereof on the Ky. river; thence down the said river to the Marion and Simpson's ferry; thence a straight line to strike Eagle creek at Spencer's lick; thence up Eagle creek to the Grant county line; thence with said line to the present Gallatin, Grant and Owen county corner; thence down the Owen and Gallatin line to the beginning; shall be-----added to the county of Owen."(b)

SIMPSON COUNTY, formed in 1819 out of parts of Logan, Warren and Allen counties, was named after Capt. John Simpson. (c) The act was approved Jan. 28th, 1819, as follows: "-----so much of the counties of Logan, Warren and Allen as is contained in the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at the boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee, at such point as will, by running due N. leave Scottsville in Allen county, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles due E. at its nearest point, and continuing the course N. to a point of termination from whence a line running due W. will leave Bowling-Green at a distance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles N., at its near-

(a) Acts 27th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCCLXXXVII, P. 702.

(b) Acts 29th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CLIV, P. 196.

(c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 721.

est point; and continue the said course W. until it intersect the boundary dividing line between Logan county and Warren county; and thence with said dividing line from the aforesaid point of intersection, along with the course of that line to Col. Dougans former residence; thence to Hugh M'Cutchens; thence to Thomas Neals, leaving the two last named houses in the present county of Logan; thence to a point midway between Bryans spring and Robert May's present residence; thence due S. to the State line and with the state line to the beginning; and which said territory, comprised withing the aforesaid limits shall form one distinct county, to be called and known as the county of Simpson."(a)

TODD COUNTY, named from Col. John Todd, was established in 1819 out of parts of Logan and Christian counties.(b) Act approved Dec. 5, 1821, adding part of Logan to Todd county as follows: "----beginning on the Tennessee line where the present county line between Logan and Todd counties joins the same; thence E. with the said state line, to a point on the same, which, running due N. from said point will strike the Twenty-Five mile tree (which is marked) on the main road from Elkton to Russellville, 10 miles from Logan courthouse; thence N. to the Muhlenburg county line; thence with the same W. to the present line between Todd and Logan counties, shall be, and the same is hereby added to the county of Todd.(c)The act for the formation of the county of Todd was approved Dec. 30, 1819, as follows: "-----that from and after the first day of April next, all that part of said counties of Logan and Christian, contained in the following boundary, to-wit:

(a) Acts 27th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCXLII, P. 633.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 727.

(c) Acts 30th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCXLVI, P. 306.

Beginning on the Tennessee state line, at the present corner of the counties of Logan and Christian on said state line, thence on a straight line, to the Muhlenburg county line, two miles east of the present corner of said counties of Logan and Christian, on said Muhlenburg county line, then westwardly with said Muhlenburg county line, until a due S. line will strike a point ten miles due east of the most eastwardly boundary of the town of Hopkinsville, and continue south to the said state line, and eastwardly with it to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Todd, in honor of the memory of Col. John Todd, who gallantly fell in service of his country on the-----day of August, 1782, at the battle of Blue Licks."(a)

MONROE COUNTY; formed out of parts of Cumberland and Barren, in 1820. This county was named from the then re-elected President of the United States of America, James Monroe.(b) An act to establish the county of Monroe out of the counties of Barren and Cumberland was approved Jan. 19, 1820, as follows: "--all that part of the counties of Barren and Cumberland included in the following bounds; beginning on the Tennessee state line on Cumberland river; thence east with said line four miles; thence to a point twelve miles from the court-house of Burksville in a direct line to Tompkinsville, including Fleming Jones's residence in the proposed county; thence in a direction to the place where the road from Glasgow to Burksville crosses

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1819, Chap.CCCCLX, P. 817.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol.II,P.629.

the county line, as far as the main branch of Marrow-bone creek; thence to the Marrow-bone spring; thence to Skeggs creek one hundred yards below the house of Col. David Hardin; thence to big Barren river, at the most eastern point thereon, below the mouth of Hungry creek; thence up said river, and with the Allen county line to the Tennessee state line; thence with said line to the beginning; shall, from and after the first day of April next, constitute a distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Monroe, in honor of James Monroe, President of the United States."(a)

TRIGG COUNTY, named from Col. Stephen Trigg, was established in 1820, out of parts of Christian and Caldwell counties.(b) Act approved adding part of Caldwell county to Trigg, Dec. 14, 1825, as follows: "----all that part of the county of Caldwell----shall be added to and compose a part of Trigg county, to-wit: Beginning at the point or place where the marked line leaves the Muddy fork of the Little river, (running north-eastwardly to the N.E. corner of Trigg county) and running a westwardly course from said beginning, a course or line which shall be parallel with a straight line from the said N. E. corner of Trigg county, to a corner marked near the widow George's until said parallel line shall come to the present Trigg line, marked by the road leading from Hopkinsville to Eddyville; thence along the said road to the said Muddy fork, and up the said Muddy fork run to the beginning; all of which is intended to be loped off from the county of Caldwell, and

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1820. Chap.CCCCLXXIV, P. 834.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P.730.

added to the county of Trigg".(a) Act approved Jan. 6, 1825 adding the following part of Caldwell to Trigg county: "Beginning on Cumberland river at the mouth of Crooked creek; thence a straight line to the house of Cain Rose, so as to include him in Trigg county; thence a straight line to the mouth of Sugar creek on the Tennessee river; thence up the same with the Calloway county line, to the present Trigg line; thence with the same to the beginning."(b) Act to add part of Caldwell to Trigg county; "----all that part of the county of Caldwell----within the following boundary, shall be added to and become a part of the county of Trigg; Beginning at the corner of Trigg, on the road leading from Hopkinsville to Eddyville, near the widow George's; thence a straight line to the mouth of Hurricane creek on the Cumberland river; thence up the river to the Trigg county line.(c) An act for the formation of the county of Trigg out of the counties of Christian and Caldwell was approved Jan. 17th, 1820, as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Ky.; That from and after the first day of April next, all that part of said counties of Christian and Caldwell containing in the following boundary, to-wit; Beginning at a point ten miles due west from the most westwardly limits of the town of Hopkinsville; thence southwardly to Lindsay's mill on Little river; thence due S. to the Tennessee state line; thence west with said line to the Tennessee river; thence down the same to the mouth of a creek

(a) Acts 34th Gen. Assembly, Chap. 48, P. 48.

(b) Acts 33rd Gen. Assembly, Chap. 96, P. 101.

(c) Acts 35th Gen. Assembly, Chap 26, P. 34-5.

on which Levi Davis now lives; thence up said creek, leaving said Davis in Caldwell county; thence to the mouth of Crooked creek, so as to leave the inhabitants of said creek in the proposed county, except David Osburn, Esq.; thence towards Simon Shetfords horse-mill to the Christian county line, so as to leave the inhabitants of Hurricane creek in Caldwell county; thence with the present Caldwell line and Christian line to a point on said line within two miles of Colley's horse-mill; thence from said two mile point south sixtysast, to intersect a line running north from the ten mile point; thence south to the beginning; shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Trigg, in honor of Colonel Stephen Trigg, who gallantly fell in the service of his country at the battle of the Lower Blue licks, on the nineteenth day of August 1782. (a)

Pendleton GRANT COUNTY, erected in 1820 out of the west part of Trigg county, was named from either Col. John Grant or Sam'l Grant. (b) Jan. 6, 1827, an act was approved to add part of Harrison and Scott counties to Grant as follows: "Beginning at the corner of the Harrison and Scott counties, on the Grant line, at Millers; thence a south course with the line of Harrison and Scott, to a point of the dividing ridge between the waters of Crooked creek and Raven creek; thence eastwardly between the said waters of Crooked and Raven creeks, and on the top of the said dividing ridge, to a point due S.

(a) Act of Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1820, Chap. CCCCLXXXIX, P. 853
 (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 290-1-2.

1820
 to the S.E. corner of Grant county, at Robinson's old mill; thence up Crooked creek, with the Grant county line, to the beginning. (a) Act to establish the county of Grant was approved Feb. 12, 1820, by the General Assembly as follows: "--- That from and after the first day of April next, all that part of the county of Pendleton contained in the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at a saw-mill built and formerly owned by David Robinson on Crooked creek, just below the junction of the Scaffold lick fork of said creek in the Pendleton and Harrison line; thence northwardly a direct line to intersect the Campbell and Pendleton line, four miles east of the Dry Ridge road; thence westwardly with the Campbell and now Pendleton line, to the present northwest corner of Pendleton on the Gallatin line; thence southwardly with the said Gallatin and now Pendleton line, to the Owen corner of th same; thence with the Owen line and now Pendleton line, to the Scott, Harrison and Owen corner on the said Pendleton line at Million's on the Dry Ridge road; thence with the Harrison and now Pendleton line, down Crooked creek to the beginning; shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Grant." (b)

PERRY COUNTY, established in 1820 out of portions of Clay and Floyd, was named from Commander Oliver Hazard Perry. In 1839, Breathitt and in 1842 Letcher counties were partly formed from Perry county. (c) Act approved Nov. 2, 1820 establishing the county of Perry as follows: "-----after the 4th Monday in Feb.

(a) Acts 35th Gen. Assembly, Chap. 13, P. 18.

(b) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1820, Chap. DLXI, P. 944.

(c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 677.

next, all that part of the counties of Clay and Floyd contained in the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of Meat Scaffold Creek, on the Floyd county line; thence a straight line to the mouth of Lost creek on Troublesome creek; thence a straight line passing the North Fork salt works, so as to leave them in Clay county, to the mouth of Long's creek on the Middle fork; thence up Longs creek to the Dividing Ridge between the south and Middle forks of the Ky. river; thence along the said ridge to the Pine Mountain; thence along said mountain to the Dividing Ridge between the waters of Ky. and Sandy rivers, and with the Dividing Ridge to the head of the N. fork of Quicksand; thence down the same to the beginning;-----shall be one county, called and known by the name of Perry." (a) Act approved Jan. 12, 1843, to attach part of Clay to Perry county, as follows;"-----portion of Clay county within the following bounds, to-wit: beginning at the mouth of the Cancee fork of the Middle fork of the Ky. river, at the Breathitt county line; thence with the Breathitt county line to the dividing ridge between the S. and Middle forks of the Ky. river; thence with said ridge to the head of Hell-for-certain; thence down the ridge between Hell-for-certain and Bull creek, to the middle fork of the Ky. river, be---attached to and shall constitute a part of, Perry county--!" (b) An act changing and defining the Perry county line was approved as follows: "----all that part of Perry---beginning at the head of Longs creek, where Breathitt, Perry and Owsley

(a) Acts 29th Gen. Assembly, Chap. IX, P. 15.
 (b) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 184 2-3, Chap. 4, P. 9.

join; thence with the dividing ridge between Longs creek and Scrabble creek, until it strikes the head of a small drain below the farm where Willie Amis now lives; thence a straight line, crossing the middle fork of the Ky. river at the mouth of said drain, so as to intersect the Breathitt county line; (a) be attached to the county of Breathitt." Act changing the Perry and Letcher county line, approved Feb. 3, 1858, by an act of the Gen. Assembly as follows: "----the said lines shall commence on top the Pine mountain at the Perry, Letcher and Harlan lines; thence with the Harlan line atop said mountain, a S.W. direction to the dividing ridge between the Line fork and Leatherwood; thence with same to the Ky. river, at the lower line of Samuel Lusk's plantation; thence a straight line to the mouth of the lower lick fork of Bull creek; thence a straight line to the mouth of Irishman on Caw's fork, at the present line of Perry and Letcher. (b)

LAWRENCE COUNTY was established 1821, out of parts of Greenup and Floyd counties, and named after Captain James Lawrence of the U.S. Navy. (c) The act to establish this county was approved Dec. 14, as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of White's creek; thence up the same to the head of that fork which Lockwood's road runs out at and with that road to the dividing ridge between the E. fork of Little Sandy river and Williams creek; thence a straight line to the mouth of the

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1845-6, Chap. 284, P. 16.

(b) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1857-8, Chap. 197, P. 25.

(c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 459.

Dry fork of Little Sandy river; thence up Main Sandy river and to the Mouth of Newcomb's fork; thence up the said fork to the head thereof, and to the top of the ridge dividing the waters of Micking and Little Sandy rivers; thence with the said ridge to a point between Rockhouse creek and Big Blane and Big paint, to the head of Thoms creek and Georg's creek to the head of the first branch above the Widow Border's, and down the said branch to its mouth, to the Levice fork of Big Sandy river; thence a straight line to the first point at Adam Bowen's; thence with the ridge between the waters of Greasy Creek and Rockcastle and John's creek, to the head of Wolf creek and down the same to the forks thereof; thence down the same so as to include the inhabitants that are on the East side of said creek, from the forks downwards, who live in the bottoms thereof, to its mouth; thence down the Tug fork of Big Sandy to the forks thereof, and down Main Sandy to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Lawrence.(a)

PIKE COUNTY, established 1821 out of part of Floyd, was named from Gen. Zebulon M. Pike. In 1870 a small part of its territory was taken towards forming Martin county.(b) The Act of the General Assembly was approved Dec. 19, as follows: "---all that part of the county of Floyd contained in the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning on the Tugg fork of Sandy River, at the mouth of inning on the Tugg fork of Sandy River, at the mouth of Wolf creek and the waters of

(a) Acts of the 30th Gen. Assembly. Chap. CLXXIV, P. 332.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 679.

(c)

Big Creek, so as to strike a point between the mouth of Brushy creek and John's creek, thence a straight line to the mouth of Hurricane creek, thence with the dividing between Mud and Hurricane creeks to the dividing ridge between Robertson and Mud Creeks; thence with said ridge to Perry county line; thence with said line to the State line, and with the State line to the Tugg fork of Sandy river, thence running down said fork and state line to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Pike!"(a)

HICKMAN COUNTY; established out of parts of Caldwell and Livingston was named in honor of Captain Paschal Hickman.(b) An act forming the counties of Hickman, Graves, Calloway and M^rCracken, on the the southwest of the Tennessee river approved Dec. 19, 1821, as follows: "-----that all that part of the counties of Caldwell and Livingston, which lies on the Southwest side of the Tennessee river is hereby formed into one county, to be called and known by the name of Hickman!"(c) And: "The aforesaid county of ^Hickman shall hereafter be divided into four counties as soon as the population thereof will justify; and for the purpose of enhancing the value of the vacant and unappropriated lands, it is deemed expedient at this time to mark out the boundaries of said counties and reserve certain sections or portions of land whereon to fix the seat of justice, vix: The county of Hickman to be bounded as follows: Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi, op-

(a) Acts of 30th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCXCVII, P. 371

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 342.

(c) Acts of the 30th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCCXII, P. 390.

posite the mouth of Mayfield's creek; thence up the middle of said creek, with the meanders thereof, until it intersects the first range line West of the meridian; thence south with said range line until it intersects the Tennessee state line, thence West with said State line, to its termination on the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi with the line as established by treaty as the boundary of the original territory of the United States, including all the islands in said river, which legally belong to Kentucky, to the beginning, -----" (a)

CALLOWAY COUNTY, erected in 1822 out of part of Hickman county, was named in honor of Col. Richard Calloway, and at the time, included all of Marshall county, also. (b) An Act was approved Dec. 19, 1821, as follows: "The third county, (made from the Hickman county territory) to be called and known by the name of Calloway,-----to be bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the State line, at the Southeast corner of the county of Graves; thence North with the range line Two East of the meridian, to the intersection with the Tennessee river; thence up said river with its meanders to the Tennessee State line; thence West with said State line to the beginning".(c)

MORGAN COUNTY, formed in 1822 out of Floyd and Bath counties, was named in honor of Gen. Daniel Morgan. In 1846, its territory, although part of Johnson county was taken from it in 1843; was fully six times as large as some

(a) Acts of Gen. Assembly, Chap CCCXII, P. 392.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 108.

(c) Acts of 30th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCCXII, P. 393.

other counties in the state; but parts of each of five counties have since been taken from it; Rowen, 1856; Magoffin and Wolfe, 1860; Menifee and Elliot 1869(a). Act approved Dec. 7, 1822, as follows: "----all that part of the counties of Floyd and Bath----Beginning opposite the mouth of the North fork of Licking River; thence with the dividing ridge between Beaver and Blackwater Creeks, to the Indian Valley; thence with the Montgomery county line to the Estill county line, to the Perry county line; thence with the Perry county line to a point so as to run a straight line to include Rueben Patricks farm and strike Licking river at the ford between Mason Williams and James Prathers, where the state road crosses, thence down Licking River to the mouth of the State Road fork; thence up the State Road fork to the large left hand branch, known by the name of Twenty-Two Mile Branch; thence up said branch to the dividing ridge between the waters of Licking and Sandy rivers; thence with said ridge to the Lawrence county line; thence with Lawrence county line to the Greenup county line; thence with Greenup county line to the Fleming county line; thence with the Fleming county line to the Licking River; thence up Licking, to the beginning, shall be--Morgan!" (b)

OLDHAM COUNTY was established in 1823, out of parts of Jefferson, Shelby and Henry counties and named from Col. Wm. Oldham. In 1836, part of its territory was taken to form

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol II, P. 638.

(b) History of Johnson Co., by Mitchel Hall, Vol. I, P. 82.

from Act ent. Co. Approved 12/7/1822
P. 145.

Trimble.(a) Act approved Dec. 15, 1823, as follows: "--all that part of the counties of Jefferson, Shelby and Henry ----: Beginning at the mouth of Pond creek on the Ohio river, opposite the Diamond islands; thence a course to strike Floyd's fork at the mouth of Flat Rock creek, just below Henry Dorsey's mill; thence a course to include the house of Jn. Hewlitt in the new county, and the same course continued to the Shelby county line, thence a course that will strike the road leading from Shelbyville to West-port, where it crosses the Lick fork of Floyd's fork; thence a course to the house of Wilson Mattox, leaving him in Shelby county; thence a course that will strike the Henry county line 100 poles East of the house of Jn. W. Berry, thence a course that will strike the road leading from the New-castle to West-port ten miles from the New-castle, thence a course that will strike the Little Kentucky river, where the upper line of Marshall's old place crosses the same, thence down the said river to the Gallatin line, to the State line on the Ohio river; thence down the same to the beginning, shall be---known by the name of Oldham county!" (b)

GRAVES COUNTY, formed in 1823 out of parts of Hickman county, was named from Capt. Benjamin Graves.(c) Act approved Dec, 19, as follows: "----the second county (made from Hickman territory) to be called and known by the name of Graves-----to be bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on

(a) Collins History of Ky. P. 667, Vol. 2.

(b) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1824, Chap. DCII, P. 328.

(c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 292.

the state line at the Southeast corner of the county of Hickman; thence East with the State line to the intersection of the second range line East of the meridian line, as laid down on Henderson's map; thence North with said range line to the Northeast corner of township 5 North, range 2 East of said meridian line; thence West with a line of said township to the Northwest corner of township 5 North, range 1 West of the meridian line; thence South with said range line to the beginning. (a)

MEADE COUNTY was established in 1823 out of parts of Hardin and Breckinridge, and was named in honor of Captain James Meade. (b) Act approved Dec. 17, as follows: "----all that part of the counties of Hardin and Breckinridge----: Beginning on the Ohio river at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ way between the mouth of Salt River at the mouth of Otter creek, thence running so as to strike the road leading from the mouth of Salt river to Leachfield, at a point 2 miles distant on the nearest point from the road leading from Elizabethtown to the mouth of Salt River, thence a straight line to the mouth of the Brushy fork of Otter creek; thence a straight line to the Big Spring, thence a straight line to Absalom Carr's, Sr., leaving said Carr's house in the new county; thence a straight line to the lower end of Flint Island, in the Ohio river, thence up the same to the beginning, shall be----Meade!" (c)

SPENCER COUNTY, erected in 1824 out of parts of Nelson Shelby and Bullitt counties and named in honor of Captain

- (a) Acts 30th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCCXII, P. 392-3.
- (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 598.
- (c) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1824, Vol. DCIX, P. 356.

Spear Spencer; no part of its territory has been taken to form new counties. (a) Act approved Jan. 7, as follows: "--all that part of the counties of Nelson, Shelby and Bullitt---; beginning at the mouth of Crooked creek, thence with the Franklin and Shelby line, eleven miles; with a straight line to Ruble's plantation, including said plantation; thence with a straight line to Jn. Carlins plantation, including said plantation; thence with a straight line to a point in the Shalby and Jefferson line, 2 miles above the Northeast corner of Bullitt county; thence with the Shelby and Bullitt line, until it strikes the road leading from Shephardsville to Frankfort, thence with the said road to John Con's; thence with a straight line to the mouth of Dutchman, thence to meander Salt River to Clark's Hipple; thence with a straight line to Joseph Loyd's, on the East fork of Coxe's creek, thence to meander the East fork of Coxe's creek, to the Roman Chapel, thence with a straight line to Jess M'Cracklin's plantation, thence with a straight line to a point 1 mile North of the Big Spring Meeting-house, thence to continue the line in the same course until it strikes the Washington and Nelson line; thence with the said line to the beginning corner--shall be the county of Spencer"(b)

MCCRACKEN COUNTY is one of the earliest counties of the territory known as Jackson's Purchase (Vol.I) and was established out of part of Hickman county in 1824 and named

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 722.

(b) Acts of Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1824, Chap. DCCVIII, P. 441-2.

from Capt. Virgil McCracken. Its early settlement was retarded by the extremely low price of the land-the legislature at first fixing the price at 25¢ per acre and then reducing it to 12½¢. Thus, it obtained a doubtful reputation concerning quality; speculators bought up huge quantities and kept them out of the market for years. (a) Act approved Dec. 19, 1821, as follows: "----The fourth county (made from Hickman county territory) to be known by the name of Mc Cracken---- to be bounded as follows, viz: Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of Mayfields creek; thence up the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Ohio river; thence up the Northwest side of said river to the mouth of the Tennessee river; thence up the Tennessee river to the termination of range line 2 East of the meridian, on said river; thence South with said range line to the Southeast corner of township 6 North, range 2 East, of the meridian; thence West with the North boundary to the county of Graves, to the Northwest corner thereof; thence with the line of range 1 West of the meridian line, to Mayfield's creek; thence down said creek with its meanders, to the beginning.(b) An Act of the General Assembly was passed Dec. 17, 1824, to establish M^cCracken county(c).

EDMONSON COUNTY was formed in 1825 out of parts of Warren, Hart and Grayson counties and was named in honor of Captain John Edmonson. An act was approved Jan. 12, 1825,

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 593.

(b) Acts 30th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCCXII, P. 393.

(c) Acts 33rd Gen. Assembly, Chap. 48, P. 40.

and the part of Warren and Hart and Grayson counties contained in the following bounds; "Beginning at the mouth of Bear creek on the Green river; thence a straight line to the head Spring of Little Beaver-Dam creek on the top of the Knobs; thence with the top of the ridge of knobs, to a point opposite the widow Haley's on the Nashville road; thence a straight line to John Whites, so as to leave him in Warren county; thence a straight line to the Barren county line; at Allen Hunters; thence with the Barren line to Flatts old place on Green river; thence a straight line to the mouth of Dog creek on Holin; thence down Holin to a point 100 yards below the boat yard of Canaloway creek; thence a straight line to Hoble's old place on Bear creek; thence a straight line by Wm. Allen's to the Butler county line; thence with the Butler county line to the Warren county line; thence a straight line to the beginning, shall be one distinct county called and known by the name of Edmonson!" (a)

LAUREL COUNTY, established in 1825 out of parts of Rockcastle, Clay, Knox and Whitley counties, derived its name from the river Laurel. (b) Act approved Dec. 12, 1825 as follows: "-----all that part of the counties of Rockcastle Clay, Knox and Whitley-----; Beginning at the mouth of Cane creek, on Rockcastle river, in Whitley county; thence a straight line to the mouth of Lynn Camp creek; thence up the same to the mouth of Horse creek, thence up said creek

(a) Acts 39th Gen Assembly, Chap. 204, P. 191-2.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol.II, P. 458.

to the head of the same; thence with the dividing ridge between Robertson's creek and Lynn Camp creek-and continuing with said ridge between Laurel river and Richland creek, to the Clay county line; thence with said line to the widow Bunche's (including her in said county) on Rockcastle river; thence North to the Estill or Madison county line; thence Westwardly with said line to the Rockcastle county line; thence with the same to Rockcastle river; thence down said river to the Crab-Orchard state road; thence with the said road to the white oak branch; thence down the same to Little Rockcastle river; thence down the same to Big Rockcastle river; thence down the same to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Laurel county" (a)

Act approved Jan. 24, 1834, adding part of Knox county to Laurel; "----all that part of Knox----beginning at the mouth of Horse creek, on Lynn camp creek, to include Mc Hargues mill, on Lynn Camp creek, thence with the road from the mill to Wm. McHargues, Jr., to Horse creek, thence down Horse creek to the beginning, be, and the same is hereby added to the county of Laurel (b)

RUSSELL COUNTY, established in 1825 out of parts of Wayne and Adair and Cumberland counties, was named from Col. Wm. Russell. (c) Act approved Dec. 14, 1825, as follows: "Whereas it is represented to the present General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the erection of a new county out of parts of the counties of Adair, Wayne and Cumberland, would relieve a respectable portion of citizens from great

- (a) Acts 34th Gen. Assembly, Chap. 29, P. 28.
- (b) Acts 42nd Gen. Assembly, Chap. 271, P. 354.
- (c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 694.

inconveniences, who reside from 20 to 30 miles from their respective court-houses, and within the following bounds. Therefore-----all that part of the counties of Adair, Wayne and Cumberland-----; Beginning on the Adair and Casey county line, one mile Southeastwardly from Wm/ Jone's, horizontal measure, thence with a straight line to the East end of Aaron Williams, (deceased) lane, thence to Zachariah Collens, leaving said Collens in the old county; thence to a point of Crocus creek; one mile below James Duncan's run, so as to leave Henry Antle and Adam Miller in the old county; thence to a point on Cumberland river, one mile above the rock house; thence to Andrew Smalley's so as to include the same; thence to Wm. Hunter's, including the same; thence to Sheeks mill on Beaver creek, including the same; thence to the mouth of Difficulty; thence across the river and up the same to the mouth of Mill creek, which empties in on the North side of the river, nearly opposite Col. Ewing's of Wayne county; thence to Solomon Turpin's, including the same; thence to a point on the Pulaski and Wayne line, three miles from where the same crosses Wolf creek; thence with said line, crossing Wolf creek, to the Adair and Casey county line; thence with the same to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Russell!(a)

ANDERSON COUNTY, established in 1827, out of parts of Franklin, Mercer and Washington counties was named from Richard Clough Anderson, then recently deceased.(b) Act to

(a) Acts 34th General Assembly, Chap. 39, P. 40-1

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 36.

erect and establish the county of Anderson, passed Jan. 16, as follows: "-----all that part of the counties of Franklin, Mercer and Washington, included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of Little Benson creek, on the Ky. river in Franklin county; thence with the meanders of said creek, to Brock's spring, near the Harrodsburg road; thence on a straight line to Caleb Winsley's, leaving him in Franklin county; thence by a line due West to the line of Shelby; thence along the same to the mouth of Crooked creek on Salt river; thence along the dividing line of Washington and Nelson, to the mouth of Beaver creek, on Chaplin's fork of Salt river; thence up said creek to where the road from Springfield to Frankfort crosses same; thence with a line East, so as to leave Vincent Morgan in Washington county, to the dividing line between Washington and Mercer; thence with the East will include the house of James Downey; thence a straight line to include the house of Thom. Hardisty, on the Harrodsburg road; thence a straight line to the Kentucky, at the ferry of Castello Dawson, Sr.; thence down the river to the beginning---to be one and a distinct county, called and known by the name of Anderson!" (a) A supplementary act was approved Jan. 18, 1827, providing that the county of Anderson go into operation Jan. 20, 1827. (b)

HANCOCK COUNTY, formed in 1829, out of parts of Daviess Breckinridge and Ohio counties, was named from John Hancock. (c) Act approved Mar. 1829 as follows: "-----all that part of the

- (a) Act of the 35th Gen. Assembly, Chap. 35, P. 44.
- (b) Act of 35th Gen. Assembly, Chap. 28, P. 35-6.
- (c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 304.

counties of Breckinridge, Ohio and Daveiss---; Beginning on the Ohio river at a point called by the name of Tindall's old landing; thence a straight line crossing the road leading from Hardingburgh to the Yellow Banks at the North end of the farm now occupied by Mrs. Frances Williams to Lewis Martin's, immediately on the Ohio county line, including said Martin in the new county; thence a straight line to a point in the Ohio and Daveiss county line, one mile Northeast of Richard L. May's; thence a straight line to a point forty poles Northeast of Byer's horse mill; thence a line to the mouth of the Scaffold lick branch, so as to leave Wm. Head and Samuel Barker in the county of Daveiss, thence down Blackford creek to the mouth; thence up the river to the beginning, shall be Hancock!"(a)

MARION COUNTY, established in 1834 by division of Washington into two counties, was named after Gen. Francis Marion. The course of the division was generally East and West, about half way between the two county seats, Springfield and Lebanon.

(b) Act approved Jan. 25, 1834, as follows: "-----all that part of Washington county contained in the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at a point half way on the road leading from Lebanon to Springfield, thence a due East course to the Mercer county line, and with the Mercer county line to the Casey county line, and with the Casey county line to the Green county line, and with the Green county line to the Hardin county line, and with the Hardin county line to the Nelson county line, and with the Nelson county line to the Beech fork, and with the meanders thereof to the mouth of Hardin's creek

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1829, Chap 32, P. 30.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 538.

thence up said creek to the South side thereof, to the mouth of Hickory Camp run, near Cornelius Boon's on the Northeast side of said creek above Jeremiah Lancaster's; thence up said run to its head, and thence a straight line to L^oyd Ray's leaving said Ray's residence in Washington county; thence on the line between Ray and Lanham, till it strikes Shepherd's line, run near Benj. Edlins, so as to include said Edlin in the new county; thence a straight line to the beginning, shall be and the same is hereby erected----called and known by the name of "Marion;" (a)

CLINTON COUNTY, established from Wayne and Cumberland in 1835, was named from De Witt Clinton of New York. (b) Act approved Feb. 20, 1836, establishing the county of Clinton, as follows: "-----all the parts of Cumberland and Wayne counties within the following boundary, viz: Beginning at the state line, due North from the mouth of Wolf river and thence a straight line to the plantation of Alexander Smith, including it; thence a straight line to the mouth of Tar Coat creek, on Cumberland river; thence up said river to the Russell county line; thence with said line to within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Beaver creek; thence up Beaver creek to the mouth of Otter creek; thence up Otter creek, so as not to run nearer than within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of said creeks to Jacob Citte's, leaving him in Wayne; thence to the twelve mile post on the road that leads from Monticello to Stockton's valley; thence to the Poplar Mountain, at Peter H. Stockton's, leaving him in the new county; thence up said mountain to the top; thence with the top of the

(a) Act 42nd Gen. Assembly, Chap. 285, P. 367.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 145.

mountain to the state line, thence with the same to the beginning shall be, and the same is hereby erected into one distinct and separate county, to be called and known by the name of "Clinton". (a)

TRIMBLE COUNTY was established in 1836 out of parts of Gallatin, Henry and Oldham counties and was named in honor of Judge Robert Trimble. (b) Act approved Feb. 9, 1837 to establish Trimble county out of Gallatin, Henry and Oldham as follows: "Beginning on the Ohio river at the mouth of the Big Kentucky river; thence down the Ohio river to the mouth of Patten's creek; thence up said creek with a continuation of a line a general course thereof, to the tavern house, known as Rucker's Tavern, so as to include said house; thence a straight line, through the county of Henry to the house of the widow Mullikin, on the road leading from Bedford to Newcastle, leaving her in Henry county, thence North 27 degrees, 1150 poles, to Corn's Old Farm, on Riddle's Mill road; thence North 80 degrees East, 480 poles, to the Port William road, where the Gallatin line crosses said road, and just below E. Scott's; thence with said road South 27 degrees East, 200 poles, to Lockhart's on the road from New Castle to Port William, to where the Henry and Gallatin county line crosses the South fork of Mill creek; thence with said county line to the Big Kentucky river; thence down and with said river, to its mouth and to the beginning, shall be and is hereby created into--- Trimble county". (c)

(a) Acts 44th Gen. Assembly, Chap. 245, P. 261-2.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 732.

(c) Acts Gen. Assembly Yr. 1837, Chap. 248, P. 141.

An act was approved Feb. 15, 1843, increasing the territory of Trimble county as follows: "-----part of the county of Henry within the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the counties of Oldham, Henry and Trimble corner, near Pleasant Ridge meeting house, thence a straight line to Coat's old mill on the Little Kentucky river in Henry county, including it in Trimble county,; thence a straight line to John Abbott's, on the road from Newcastle to Bedford, including him in Trimble; thence a straight line to the point where the counties of Carroll and Henry and Trimble corner, on the Mill creek road leading from Newcastle to Carrollton, shall be-----attached to, and shall form a part of, the county of Trimble" (a)

CARROLL COUNTY established in 1838 out of part of Gallatin, was named from Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton. (b) Act to establish Carroll county was approved Feb. 9, 1838, as follows: "-----all the parts of the counties of Gallatin, Henry and Trimble---to-wit: beginning on the bank of the Ohio river about one half mile below Agneil's branch, at the upper corner of James Smith's land; thence a direct line to the forks of Lick creek; thence down the same to the Eagle creek; thence down Eagle creek to the Kentucky river; thence crossing the Kentucky river, and binding thereon, to Bell Gullion's, including her; thence a direct line to where the old line between Gallatin and Henry crosses the main West fork of Mill creek;

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1842, Chap. 118, P. 20.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 118.

Thence with said old line to where it crosses George's creek; thence down George's creek to the Little Ky. river; thence a direct line to the lane between Thomas. B. Spilman's and Isaac Gray, to the Ohio river; thence up the Ohio river and binding thereon, to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Carroll!" (a)

CARTER COUNTY, established in 1838 out of parts of Greenup and Lawrence, was named in honor of Col. Wm. G. Carter. Exact period of first settlement of this county is unknown, but it is generally believed to have been 1808, by some persons engaged in the Salt business in the region of Sandy salines. (b) Act approved to establish the county was as follows: "All those parts of the Greenup and Lawrence counties contained in the following bounds, to-wit: beginning at the line of Lawrence county on Big Sandy at the mouth of Savage creek; thence with the division line between Lawrence and Greenup county to the point where said line crosses the East fork of Little Sandy; thence a straight line crossing Little Sandy, to the top of the dividing ridge to the head of Crane creek; thence a straight line to the mouth of the Buffalo Fork of Tigert's creek; thence up said fork to the mouth of Grassy creek; thence up Grassy creek to its head; thence a straight line to the Lewis line; thence with the Lewis line to the Fleming line; thence with the Fleming line to the Morgan line; thence with the Morgan line to where it crosses Little Sadny river; thence with Little Sandy river to the Newcomb's

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1837, Chap, 773, P. 170-1.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 122.

fork (a) to the first large branch on the East side of said fork; thence up said branch to the head thereof; thence a straight line to the fork of the Little Fork of Little Sandy, above the foot of the dry ridge; thence up Luster spring branch, with the old trace, to the head of the Lick branch of the dry fork; thence down said branch to the mouth; thence crossing dry fork to the county road; thence with the county road to the mouth of Bell's Trace Fork; thence up said fork to the first big branch, on the North side thereof, above Jesse Kizee's; thence up said branch to the head thereof; thence with the divide between the waters of the Little fork and East fork of Little Sandy to the head of the Little East fork, or Bol's fork; thence a straight line to the mouth of White's creek on Big Sandy river; thence down said river to the mouth; thence down the Ohio to the beginning, shall be and the same is hereby erected into one distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Carter." (b)

BREATHITT COUNTY was erected in 1839 out of parts of Clay, Perry and Estill counties and was named from Gov. Breathitt. (c) Act approved Feb. 8, 1839, as follows: "----all the parts of the counties of Clay, Perry and Estill, contained in the following boundary, to-wit: beginning on the North side of the middle fork of the Kentucky river, where the lower Twin creek runs into the same; running thence a southwardly course to the dividing ridge between the South and Middle Fork of said river; thence up said ridge to the head of the right hand fork of Longs creek; thence down said creek to the Middle Fork, to the head of Strong's branch; thence with the dividing ridge

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1837-8, Chap. 760, P. 162-3

(b) " " " " " " " " " " " "

(c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II. P. 95.

between said branch and Elijah Bolin's branch, to the North Fork of said river, at a fishtrap below Samuel Davidson's; thence a straight line crossing said North Fork, to Lost creek, to where Ten Mile creek empties into the same; thence a straight line crossing said creek, to Troublesome creek; at the mouth of Buckhorn; thence up the dividing ridge between Troublesome and Buckhorn creeks, to the Floyd county lines; thence with the same to the Morgan county line; thence with said line to the head of lower Devil's creek; thence down the same to said North Fork; thence a straight line to the beginning----to be called and known by the name of Breathitt"(a)

KENTON COUNTY, established in 1840 out of the West half of Campbell county as divided by the Licking river. (b) Act approved as follows: "----all that part of the county of Campbell, situated on the West side of Licking river, shall be, and is hereby created into one distinct county, known and called by the name of Kenton...in honor of Simon Kenton" (c)

CRITTENDON COUNTY, established out of the East part of Livingston county in 1842, was named from John Crittendon. The Ohio forms its entire northern boundary, the Tradewater the East and the Cumberland nearly half of the West boundary.(d) Act establishing the county of Crittendon approved Jan. 26, as follows: "----all that part of the county of Livingston withing the following bounda, to-wit: beginning on the Ohio river at the mouth of Deer creek, thence on a straight line

- (a) Acts of Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1838-9, Chap. 1192, P. 144
 (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 420.
 (c) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1840, Chap. 175, P. 109
 (d) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 146.

to Presley Gray's large spring, thence a direct line to Pucket's big Spring, thence down the branch of said spring to Claylick creek, thence down said creek to Cumberland river, thence up the Cumberland river to the mouth of Livingston creek, thence with the Caldwell county line to Tracewater river, thence down Tradewater river to its mouth, and thence down the Ohio river to the beginning, including all the islands in said river Ohio opposite to said boundary-----made and erected into a county to be known and called by the name of Crittendon!"(a)

MARSHALL COUNTY was established in 1842 out of the North part of Calloway county and was named in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall, and is part of the Jackson purchase.(b) Act to establish the county of Marshall approved Feb. 12, 1842, as follows: "-----all that part of Calloway county, included in the following boundary, viz: beginning at a section corner in the Graves and Calloway line, 17 miles North of the point where the said counties of Graves and Calloway corner in the Tennessee State line; thence East with the said section line to the Tennessee river; thence down said river to the McCracken county line; thence South with the Mc Cracken and Graves county lines to the beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Marshall!"(c)

BALLARD COUNTY was established in 1842 out of parts of McCracken and Hickman counties, and was named from Capt.

- (a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1842, Chap. 97, P. 22.
 (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P.542
 (c) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1842, Chap. 180, P. 33.

Bland Ballard. (a) Act approved Feb. 15, 1842, as follows:

"-----all that part of the counties of Hickman and McCracken, situated and included within the following boundary, viz: beginning at the mouth of Redstone creek, on the Ohio river in the county of McCracken; thence a straight line to the Northwest corner of Graves county, and common corner of said county, and the county of Hickman; thence with the line dividing said counties 12 miles; thence at angles with the township line to the Mississippi river; thence up the several meanders thereof and the Ohio river, including the islands in said rivers, to the beginning----shall be created into one distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Ballard." (b)

BOYLE COUNTY was established in 1842 out of parts of Mercer and Lincoln counties, and is named from ex-chief Justice John Boyle. (c) Act approved Feb, 15, as follows: "-----all those parts of Mercer and Lincoln counties within the following, to-wit: beginning at the point where the Casey, Mercer and Lincoln lines meet; thence running a direct line to Shelby's meeting house in Lincoln county; thence in a direct line to the Five Mile Tree on the main road leading from Danville to Stanford; thence a direct line to the mouth of Streets branch, in the Hanging fork; thence with the meanders thereof and down said fork to its mouth in Dick's river; thence down and with said river to a point thereon from which a due East and West line therefrom will include the house, yard and garden of the late Judge Boyle, now owned and occupied by Robert

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 38

(b) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1842, Chap. 188, P.37.

(c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P.85.

Tilford in Mercer county; thence from said point said due East and West line so as to include said house, yard and garden; thence in a direct line to the bridge across Harrod's run, on the Turnpike road from Danville to Harrodsburg; thence to the bridge across the Dry Fork of Chaplin to the Turnpike road from Perryville to Harrodsburg, and continuing the same course to the Washington county line; thence with the Washington and Marion East county lines to the North Casey line; thence with the Casey county line to the beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby, stricken from Mercer and Lincoln counties, and erected into one distinct and separate county, to be called Boyle." (a)

LETCHER COUNTY was established in 1842 out of parts of Perry and Harlan, and was named in honor of Robert P. Letcher, then governor. (b) Act approved March 3rd, as follows: "---all the parts of Perry and Harlan counties within the following boundary, viz: beginning on the top of the Pine mountain, opposite Samuel Cornett's, and then with the top of the dividing ridge between the Line fork and the North fork of the Kentucky river and down said river and then crossing said North fork at the lower end of John Dixon's plantation, and thence a straight line to the mouth of Irishman or Car fork, and thence a straight line to the mouth of Ogden, and thence a straight line to the head of Jones's fork, at the Floyd county line where the road crosses leading from Perry Court

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1842, Chap. 189, P. 39.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 463

(c)

House to Prestonsburg, and thence with the Pike county line to the Virginia State line, and thence with the Virginia State line to the Sulphur Springs, and thence a straight line crossing the Poor fork of Cumberland river, at the lower end of John Jenkins old plantation, and thence a straight line to the beginning, shall be and the same is hereby erected into a distinct and separate county, to be called and known by the name of Letcher. (a)

OWSELY COUNTY was established in 1843 out of Clay, Estill and Breathitt counties, and was named in honor of Judge Wm. Owsley. (b) Act approved Jan. 23, as follows: "----all the parts of the counties of Clay, Estill and Breathitt contained in the following boundary, to-wit: beginning at the mouth of Big Willow Shoal branch, on the Kentucky river in the county of Estill, thence southwardly and a straight line to James K. Harris' house on the Grassy branch, including said house; thence with the dividing ridge between Station Camp and Sturgeon creeks, until it strikes the line between Clay and Estill counties; thence with the Clay and Estill line, until it strikes the line of Laurel county; thence with the Clay and Laurel line until it crosses Pond creek; thence up Pond creek so as to include John Rader's residence; thence a straight line to the head of main Sturgeon creek; thence with the dividing ridge between Sexton's creek and Sturgeon to the head of Island creek; thence with the dividing ridge between Sexton's and Island

(a) Acts General Assembly, Yr. 1842, Chap. 394, P. 88.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 673.

(c)

creek to the gap, between Robert Morris and Henry Clarke's, where what is called the Estill road crosses; thence a straight line to Lewis Sandlings residence, excluding him; thence a straight line to Levi B. Hunt's residence on the South fork, including Hunt; thence up the South fork of the Kentucky river to the mouth of Buffalo creek; thence up the dividing ridge between the South fork and Buffalo creek to the head of Buffalo, and on the dividing ridge, between the South and Middle Fork; thence with said ridge to the Breathitt county line at the head of Logs creek; thence with the Breathitt line to the head of Meadow creek; thence with the dividing ridge between the South and Middle fork to a point from which a straight line to the middle of the Sang Shoal will include the dwelling house, barns, kitchen and out houses, where Archibald Crawford resides; thence a straight line from Crawford's to the said Sang Shoal on the North Fork of the Kentucky river; thence up the point of the ridge on the lower side of the mouth of Bloody creek; thence with the dividing ridge between Bloody and Upper Devils creek, to the Morgan county lines; thence with the Morgan county line to the Estill and Montgomery line; thence with the Montgomery and Estill line so as to include the big bald rock on the waters of Miller's creek; thence a straight line to the mouth of the Big Willow Shoal branch to the beginning, shall be and the same is hereby erected into one distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Owsley!(a)

(a) Acts General Assembly, Yr. 1842-3, Chap. 43, P. 11-12.

JOHNSON COUNTY was established in 1843 out of parts of Floyd, Lawrence and Morgan counties and was named in honor of Col. Richard M. Johnson. (a) Act approved Feb. 24, as follows: "-----all the parts of Floyd, Lawrence and Morgan counties within the following boundaries, to-wit: beginning at the mouth of Little Paint creek in the county of Floyd, where it discharges itself into Big Sandy river; thence up said Sandy river to opposite the mouth of John's creek; thence crossing Sandy river, and up Johns creek, with its several meanders, to the first ridge above the mouth of Daniels creek; thence with that ridge, including the waters of Daniels creek to the dividing ridge between Daniels creek and Rockcastle creek, to the head of Wolf creek; thence with the dividing ridge between the waters of Rockcastle creek and Wolf creek, to the head of Turkey creek; thence a straight line to James Ward's on Rockcastle creek, so as to include said Ward's house; thence a straight line to the Chestnut Shoal on Big Sandy river; thence a straight line to John Borders, on Georges creek, including said Borders house; thence a straight line to Richard Kezees on Hoods fork of Blain creek, including said Kezees house; thence a straight line to Samuel Sagraves; thence a straight line to the mouth of Keetons fork of Blain creek; thence with the dividing ridge between Keetons fork and main Blain creek, to the Morgan county line; thence with the said line to the road leading from Paintsville to John Hammonds and thence a straight line to Edmund Conley's on the head of

(a) Collins "History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 399.

the State road fork of Licking river, including Edmund Conley's house, and with the dividing ridge between Paint creek and the State road fork of Licking river, to the dividing ridge between the Burning Spring fork of Licking river and Jenny's creek, to the narrows at the head of Jenny's creek; thence a straight line to Robert Jenkins, including his house; thence a straight line to the beginning, -----called and known by the name of Johnson" (a)

LARUE COUNTY was established in 1843 out of the Southeast part of Hardin county and was named in honor of John Barde. (b) Act approved March 4, as follows: "----all that part of Hardin county within the following bounds, to-wit: beginning at the Rolling fork where the lower line of John Kings land strikes the same, at or near the mouth of Broadheads run; thence a straight line to where the road leading from the junction of the Beech and Rolling forks of Salt river to Hodgenville crosses the Middle creek; thence down Middle creek with its meanders to the junction with Nolynn; thence a straight line to Wm. Marlow's, so as to leave said Marlow's residence in the old county, to the turnpike road leading from Elizabethtown to Munfordville; thence with said turnpike road to the Hart county line; thence with the lines of Hart, Green and Marion and Nelson counties to the beginning----to be called and known by the name of Barue" (c)

- (a) Acts General Assembly, Yr. 1842-3, Chap. 167, P. 27-8-9.
 (b) Collins History of Ky, Vol. II, P. 456.
 (c) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1842-3, Chap. 210, P. 31.

FULTON COUNTY, established in 1845 out of the Southwest part of Hickman county, was named from Robt. Fulton. It is bound West and North by the Mississippi river, Northeast and East by Hickman county and South by the Tennessee state line. It contains 184 square miles, and is the last county west, and is literally cut in two by the Mississippi river--so that in going from the main East part of the county to the West, it is necessary to pass over about eight miles of Tennessee territory. (a) Act approved Jan. 15, 1845, as follows: "-----county of Hickman--withing following boundary, viz: beginning on the Mississippi river, at a point where the line between sections 12 and 13 leaves said river; thence East to a point where said line crosses the line between ranges 4 and 5; thence on a direct line to the confluence of the Big and Little Bayou-de-Chien; thence up Little Bayou-de-Chien to a point where the line between the 1st and 2nd townships cross said stream; thence East with said township line to the road leading to Clinton, from Dresden, in Tennessee; thence with said road to the State line; thence West with said State line to its termination on the Mississippi river, below New Madrid; thence up said river to the beginning, including the islands thereof, shall be---a separate and distinct county, to be callwd Fulton!" (b)

TAYLOR COUNTY was erected in 1848 out of the Northeast half of Green county and was named from Gen. Zachary Taylor. (c) Act approved Jan. 13, as follows: "-----so much of the county of

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 281.

(b) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1844-5, Whap. 44, P. 11-12-13.

(c) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 725.

Green--embraced within the following boundary, viz: Beginning on the Adair county line, near Dr. R. A. Taylor's brick house, including the same in the new county, running thence a line to Tate's water mill, on Green River, including all of Lemmon's bend of said river in the new county; thence a line to Col. Wm. N. Marshall's house, including the same and Wm. Marshall's, Jr. house in the new county; thence a line to Lloyd Thurman's house, leaving same in old county; thence a line to Big Brush creek, so as to leave Young's mill (now Bloyd's) one mile in the old county; thence up said creek by Stephen Skaggs house to the Larue county line; thence with the Larue county line to the Marion county line; thence with the Marion county line to the Casey county line; thence with the Casey county line to the Adair county line; thence with the Adair county line to the beginning, shall be--and the same is hereby established into a separate and distinct county, to be called Taylor." (a)

POWELL COUNTY was established in the year 1852, out of parts of Montgomery, Clark and Estill counties and was named from Lazarus W. Powell, then Governor. Portions of its territory were taken to help form; Wolf county in 1860; Menifee county in 1869; Lee county in 1870. Before the latter was formed, Powell county was about 32 miles long by 12 miles wide. (b) Act approved Jan. 7, 1852, as follows: "---- all those parts of Montgomery, Clarke and Estill counties withing the following boundaries, to-wit: beginning at the point where the division

(a) Acts General Assembly, Yr. 1848-9, Chap. 26, P. 3.
 (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 680.

line of the county of Owsley and Morgan intersect the line of Montgomery county; thence with the Morgan and Montgomery line to the Montgomery and Bath line; thence with the Bath and Montgomery line to the top of the dividing ridge between the waters of Red river and Slate Creek; thence with the top of said ridge or mountain to the point where the road leading from French's mill to Mount Sterling crosses the mountain, which point is known as Morris' mountain; thence in a straight line to a point on the Southeast branch of Dulbegrad Creek in the county of Clarke, opposite the mouth of the Oil Spring branch; thence down said creek to the Lulbegrad to its mouth; thence up Red river to a point at or near the mouth of Black creek; thence in a straight line so as to leave the residence of Andrew Lowell in Estill county, to a point on top of the ridge that divides the waters of Red river from those of the Kentucky where the Montgomery and Estill lines there intersect; thence with said ridge to the intersection of the Montgomery, Estill and Owsley lines; thence with the Montgomery and Owsley lines to the beginning; shall be and the same is hereby stricken from said counties and erected into one distinct county, to be called--Powell"(a)

LYON COUNTY was established in 1854 out of the S.W. half of Caldwell county and was named in honor of Chittendon Lyon.(b) Act approved Jan. 14, as follows: "----so much of the county of Caldwell as lies withing the following boundary shall be ----erected and established a separate and distnct county, to be called the county of Lyon, viz: beginning at the point

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1851, Chap. 325, P. 29.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 489.

where the road leading from Eddyville to Cadiz crosses the Trigg county line, running thence a straight line to Cashe's bridge on the turnpike road, about equidistant between Princeton and Eddyville; thence a straight line to the Livingston creek, at Old Centerville, where the road leading from Princeton to Salem crosses said creek; thence down said creek, with the Crittenden line, to Cumberland river; thence up said river with the Livingston county line to the narrows on said river; thence up said river with its meanders to Trigg county line, thence with said county seat to the Beginning"(a)

MCLEAN COUNTY was established in 1854 out of parts of Daviess, Muhlenburg and Ohio counties and was named from Judge Alney McLean. (b) Act approved Jan 28, as follows: "---all those parts of the counties of Daviess, Muhlenburg and Ohio counties, included in the following boundary---is hereby stricken from said counties and erected into--and known as the county of McLean; beginning on Green river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the ferry landing of Samuel C. Harrilson, and running thence a straight line to the Northwest corner of Thomas Crow's 4787 acre survey, standing a few poles East of Sand Lick creek; thence with the North line of said survey and ^{the} north line of Jo. Barnett's 4000 acre survey, John and James 2500 acre and Jacob Vanmeters 2675 acre survey, to the Northeast corner of the latter survey; thence a straight line to James Baird's residence, including him in McLean' county; thence

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1853-4, Chap. 32, P. 3.
 (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 596

a straight line to the residence of Presley Moseley, Sr., also including him in McLean county; thence a straight line to the old Harmon ferry road, at the point where the old path on the road from Pascal Johnson's old residence intersects or crosses the Harmon's ferry road, leading to the old farm of Memus Griffith; thence with the old Harmons ferry road, along the middle or center of said road, to the Ohio county line; thence a straight line to Rough creek, run so as to include the plantation formerly occupied by Henry Taylor; thence down Rough creek to Green river; thence up Green river to the mouth of the Thoroughfare branch; thence up the Thoroughfare branch to the mouth of Big creek; thence up Big creek to a point where Rumsey to Greenville crosses the same; thence a straight line to the head of the island of Pond river; at the Horseshoe bend; thence down Pond river to Green river, and down Green river to the beginning" (a)

ROWAN COUNTY was established in 1856 out of parts of Flemming and Morgan counties and was named from Judge John Rowan. (b) Act approved Jan 19, as follows: "----so much of the counties of Fleming and Morgan as lies within the following boundary, shall be and the same is hereby erected into and established a separate and distinct county, to be called the county of Rowan, viz: Beginning at the Elk Lick on Licking river, near Fielding Cooper's in Fleming county, running thence up the Licking river to the mouth of the North fork of

(a) Acts General Assembly, Yr. 1853-4, Chap. 125, P.7-8-9.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 692.

said river in Morgan county; thence up said North fork of said river to the mouth of a creek called Miner's creek; thence up said creek to the mouth of a branch running by the residence of Jedediah Day; thence up the said branch to the head thereof; thence down a creek called Laurie creek to the mouth of Bates's branch; thence with the ridge East of Bates branch, to the head of the twin branches of Caney creek; thence with the ridge between said twin branches of Caney creek, to the line of Carter county; thence with said boundary line of Carter county to the boundary line between Carter and Fleming counties; thence with said boundary line between Carter and Fleming counties to the point at which the boundary lines of Carter, Lewis and Fleming intersect each other; thence with the boundary, between Fleming and Lewis counties, to the head of the East fork of Fox's creek; and thence with the dividing ridge, between the waters of Fox and Triplett creeks, to the beginning"(a)

JACKSON COUNTY was established in 1858 out of portions of Rockcastle, Laurel, Clay, Owsley, Estill and Madison counties, and named from Gen. Andrew Jackson. (b) Act approved Feb. 2, as follows: "-----so much of the counties of Madison, Estill, Owsley, Clay, Laurel and Rockcastle as is included within the following boundary: beginning at Robert Cox's, on the top of the Big Hill, in Madison county, so as to include said Cox; thence running with the state road leading from Richmond to London (include the residence of Wm. L. Mullins) to Rock-

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1855-6, Chap. 27, P. 4.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 352.

castle river; thence up said river with the meandering thereof, to the mouth of Moore's creek; thence a straight line to the beginning corner, Ballard Smith's 40,000 acre survey of land; thence with the Southeast line of the same to the crossing of Ferrill's creek; thence up Ferrill's creek, with the meanders thereof, to the gap in the ridge between Ferrill's creek and Sexton's creek; thence a straight line to the burned cabins where Geo. Rader once lived; thence a straight line to one of the lines of the aforesaid Ballard Smith's survey, near the old Thomas Chestnut place on a fork of Sexton's creek, thence with a line of the same, eastwardly, to a corner of said survey, on top of a ridge; thence with the dividing ridge between the waters of Sexton and Island creeks, and a branch of Sturgeon creek, to a gap in the ridge near the old James Bates place; thence a straight line to M.C. Hughes, so as to include said Hughes; thence with the main road to Wm. Clarkes, so as to include him; thence with the road leading to the Brushy mountain, to the Mock place; thence a straight line to the widow Sprkes, so as to include her; thence a straight line to the Gum pond on top the ridge between Station Camp creek and the waters of the Red Lick fork of the same; thence a straight line to the Tilford Coil place; thence a straight line to the John Rose place; thence a straight line to the old Freeman place; thence a straight line to the Matthew Lane place; thence a straight line to the beginning."(a)

METCALF COUNTY was established in 1860 out of parts of Barren, Adair, Green, Cumberland and Monroe counties and was (a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1857-8, Chap. 167, P. 18.

named in honor of Gov. Thomas Metcalfe. (a) Act approved Feb. 1, 1860, as follows: "-----all the parts of Barren, Green, Adair, Cumberland and Monroe counties, lying within and included in the following boundary, shall be-----stricken from said counties, and erected into one county----to be known as Metcalfe, to-wit: Beginning one mile West from Dripping Spring meeting-house in Barren county; thence a straight line to Lazarus' store; Provided said line will exclude the residences of Wm. Winlock and W.J.Wood. If said line will not exclude said residences, making an angle at said residences, so as to exclude them, and then to Lazarus' store as before named; thence on the same course to the Hart county line; thence with the Hart county line to the Green county line; thence with the Green county line to the junction of the South and East forks of Little Barren river; thence a straight line to where the Cloverdale and Greenburg road crosses Caney Fork creek; thence a straight line to intersect the Green and Adair county line near the Pleasant Ridge meeting house; thence a straight line to Miram Pendeleton's (leaving him in Adair county); thence up East Fork creek, with its meanders so as to include the residences of Jas. Estes, Thos. Estes, Wm. Penick, J.L. Yates, Jane Estes, A. York, deceased, J.H. Hamilton, P.T. Ellison, Sebastian Bell, Z.D. Wheat's old farm, Herbert Kinnaird, Harrison Kinnaird, J.B. Dixon, Eliza Kinnaird, Wm. Hamilton, Sr., Edward Hamilton and W.S. Marrs; and thence with the meanders of said creek to the head-waters; thence a straight

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 626.

line to the nearest point to intersect the Cumberland county line; thence with the Cumberland line to the Head-waters of Marrow-bone creek, above Arch. Ferguson's; thence a straight line to Wm. Morrison's, who resides about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Matthew Amy's (leaving said Morrison in Cumberland county); thence a straight line to the nearest point in the Monroe county line; thence with the Monroe county line one mile from Barren county line; thence a straight line to intersect the Monroe and Barren county line, at a point where a straight line to the beginning will include the residence of P.W. Grinstead, Esq.; thence to the beginning"(a)

BOYD COUNTY was established in 1860 out of parts of Greenup, Carter and Lawrence counties and was named from the Hon. Linn Boyd.(b) Act approved Jan. 17, 1860, as follows:
 "-----so much of the counties of Greenup, Carter and Lawrence as is included within the following boundary, is hereby erected into and established a separate and distinct county, viz: Beginning on the Ohio river at the upper corner of the farm of Gen. John Peage, where it joins the farm lately owned by Jacob Sheeler; from thence a straight line to the mouth of Brush creek, a tributary of the East fork of Little Sandy; thence up the point of the ridge immediately above the mouth of B Brush creek, and continuing on the ridge to the dividing ridge between Brush creek and Straight creek, and with said ridge to the dividing ridge between Straight creek and Cane creek; thence with the dividing ridge between said waters until it strikes

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1859-60, Chap. 104. P. 11-12-13-14.
 (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 83.

the Carter county line; thence with said line to William's creek; thence up William's creek to the mouth of Rush fork; thence from the mouth of Rush fork, a straight line to the head of Bolt's fork, where the Carter and Lawrence county line join; thence with the dividing ridge between Bolt's fork and the main East fork, continuing on the ridge, and from the ridge to the mouth of Bolt's fork; thence from the mouth of Bolt's fork, a straight line to the head of Rush creek; thence with the ridge on the North side of said creek to its mouth, and thence down the Big Sandy river to the Ohio and down the Ohio to the beginning" (a)

MAGOFFIN COUNTY was established in 1860 out of parts of Morgan, Jefferson and Floyd counties and was named from Beriah Magoffin, then Governor. (a) Act approved Feb. 22, as follows:

"-----so much of the counties of Morgan, Jefferson and Floyd as is included in the following boundary is hereby erected and established a separate and distinct county, to be known and called Magoffin, viz: Beginning on the dividing ridge between Licking river waters and Quicksand creek, at the Breathitt county line; thence with the Breathitt and Floyd counties line to the head of Johnson's Fork to the mouth of the Wheel Rim Fork of the Right Hand Fork of Johnson's Fork of Licking river, so as to include all the citizens on the Left Hand Fork of Johnson's Fork; thence a straight line to the head of White Oak creek of Licking river; thence to the fork ridge and down the same to a point opposite James Owney's; thence a straight

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1859-60, Chap. 288, P. 32-3-4-5.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 536.

line to the head of the McCormick Branch, to where the county road crosses the ridge, so as to include said Owney on the Left Hand Fork of White Oak creek; thence a straight line to David Kennaird; on the Rockcastle Fork of Licking river, so as to include said Kennaird; thence a straight line to the top of the ridge, between the Rock-house and Lacey's creek; thence with said ridge to the waters of Elk Fork of Licking river; thence with the dividing ridge between the Elk Fork of Rock-house Fork of the Licking river, to the head of Brown's Fork of Lacey's Fork of Painted creek, the waters of Sandy river; thence down Brown's Fork to its mouth, including all the waters of the same; thence down Lacey's Fork to its mouth, to the Johnson county line; thence a straight line to the head of the Lower Little Mine Fork or Tick Lick Fork; thence keeping the dividing ridge between Luttral's Fork and others North of the same, to the head of said Luttral's Fork; thence a straight line to John Luttral's, on Paint creek, so as not to include said Luttral's dwelling house; thence a straight line to the upper end of the narrows of Jenny's creek, to the Floyd county line; thence a straight line to the widow Mays on Middle creek, so as to include said widow's dwelling house; thence a South direction to the nearest place on the dividing ridge between Licking river and Middle creek; thence keeping said ridge around Licking waters to the beginning" (a)

WEBSTER COUNTY was established in 1860 out of parts of Henderson, Hopkins and Union counties and was named from Daniel Webster. (b) Act approved Feb. 29th, as follows: "---all

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1859-60, Chap. 437, P. 44-5-6-7.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 155.

that portion of Hopkins, Henderson and Union counties within the following boundary, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of Pittsman's creek, on the Green river; thence a direct line to a bridge on the East Fork of Deer creek, near Slaughtersville, including it; thence to Richard Barley's old place on the Madison and Henderson road; thence directly to the mouth of Clear Water creek on Tradewater; thence with said river within one mile on a straight line above the Half Moon Lick; thence to the Edmund Waggener school-house; thence to Elijah Duncan's; thence to where Newman's old mill once stood; thence to the White Lick, on Highland's creek; thence to Rideout's Landing, on the Green river; thence in a straight line with said river to the beginning, shall be erected into a separate county, called and known by the name of Webster"(a)

WOLFE COUNTY was established in 1860 out of parts of Morgan, Breathitt, Owsley and Powell counties and was named in honor of Nathaniel Wolfe.(b) Act approved March 5, as follows: "-----so much of the counties of Morgan, Breathitt, Owsley, Estill and Powell counties,--as lies within the following boundary---hereby erected into and established a separate county to be called the county of Wolf, viz: Beginning at the Standing Rock corner, between Owsley, Estill and Powell counties; thence running on a straight line to the mouth of Wolfpen Branch, where the same empties into the North fork of the Red river, below Powell Roes old farm; thence on a straight line to where the State road strikes the Morgan line, near the Latham farm, on the dry ridge; thence with the State road

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1859-60, Chap. 982, P. 76-77-78.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 781.

to where it forks on Black Water creek, near the residence of Allen Day, so as to exclude him, said Day; thence a straight line to the top of a point (so as to exclude Arch Day) on the divide between Black Water and Red river; thence with said divide opposite the mouth of Gillmore creek; thence up the point, between Gillmore and Red river, to the Breathitt line; thence with the said Breathitt line to the head of Halley creek; thence a straight line to the Owsley county line to where it crosses the North fork of said river; thence down said North fork to the mouth of Log Shoal branch; thence a straight line to the beginning" (a)

ROBERTSON COUNTY was established in 1867 out of fractions of four counties; Nicholas, Harrison, Bracken and Mason. It was named from ex-chief Justice Geo. Robertson. (b) Act approved Feb. 11, as follows: "----all the parts of Nicholas, Harrison, Bracken and Mason counties, lying within and included in the following boundary, shall be and the same is hereby, stricken from said counties and erected into a district or county, to be called and designated and known as the county of Robertson, to-wit; Beginning at the fridge over Licking river, where the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road crosses said river; thence down said river with the meanderings to low-water mark to where the Augusta and Claysville turnpike road terminates, opposite the town of Claysville; thence with said turnpike road, including the residence of J. M. Clark, living on the line of said road, to the North Fork

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1859-60, Chap. 1326, P. 138-9-140-1.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 686.

of Licking river; thence up said North Fork of Licking river to the mouth of Shannon creek, in Mason county; thence on a straight line to a point where Mason, Nicholas and Bracken counties corner; thence with the Mason and Nicholas county line to the Fleming line to the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road; thence with the said turnpike to the beginning!"(a)

BELL COUNTY was established in 1867 and formed from parts of Knox and Harlan counties. It was named from Joshua F. Bell of Danville, Ky. In 1870-71, a portion of Whitley county, about 45 voters, was cut off and added to it.(b) Approved Feb. 28th, as follows: "-----all the parts of Harlan and Knox counties lying within and included in the following boundary, shall be and the same is hereby, stricken from said counties and erected into a district or county to be called and known as the county of Josh Bell, to-wit: Beginning at the narrows on Cumberland river, in Harlan county, about one mile above C.J. Calloway's; thence crossing said river and running on the dividing ridge between Wm. G. Howard and Wm. S. Howard, crossing Pucketts creek about $\frac{1}{2}$ way between John W. Slushers and Samuel Creech's; thence up the dividing ridge between Pond Mill branch and Bond branch; thence with the same ridge dividing Puckett's creek and Browning's creek to the head of James Howard, Srs., mill creek; thence straight to Browning's creek, at the lower end of Isaac Ely's old farm; thence a straight line South to the Virginia line on top of Cumberland mountain; thence with the Virginia and Kentucky line at Cumberland Gap;

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1867, Chap. 1317, P. 37-8-9-40-1.
 (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 410.

thence with the Kentucky and Tennessee State line to the Whitely county line; thence with the line between Whitely and Knox counties to the head of Clear creek; thence with the dividing ridge between Turkydy creek and Greasy creek to the Cumberland river, in Knox county, so as to include the Reuben Hendrickson farm; thence crossing the river to the top of the ridge West of Four Mile creek; thence with said ridge to Muberry Gap; thence with the dividing ridge between Stinking and Straight creeks to the Clay county line; thence with the line between Clay and Harlan counties to the head of Big Run; thence down Big Run with its meanders to the Straight creek; thence a straight line to the beginning. (a)

MENIFEE COUNTY was established in 1869 out of parts of Bath, Montgomery, Powell, Wolfe and Morgan (the larger portion from the first two counties) was named from Richard H. Menifee. (b). Act approved Mar. 10, 1869, as follows: "----so much of the counties of Bath, Montgomery, Morgan, Powell and Wolfe, as is included within the following boundary is hereby erected into and established a separate and distinct county, to be known and called Menifee county; Beginning at the mouth of Beaver creek; thence a straight line to divide between Buck creek and Clear creek; thence with said divide to the gate-post on said ridge; thence with the great road to the crossing of Salt Lick; thence with the dividing ridge between main Salt Lick and Clark's Fork of Salt Lick to the divide between Clark's Fork and Mud lick; thence with said dividing ridge to the head of Mill creek and East Fork of Slate creek, so as to include

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly Yr. 1867, Chap. 1553, P. 47-8-9-50.
 (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 601.

all the waters of said East Fork of Slate; thence running down the ridge on the West side of said East Fork to the farm of W.J. Rose, including said farm; thence crossing main Slate to a point between Hawkins and Cook's branches; thence running the dividing ridge between Hawkins and Cook's branches to Pointers farm, including said Pointer's farm; thence a straight line to the mouth of Copperas creek; thence a straight line to the house of Catron, in or near the Indian Valley, including him; thence a straight line to the old farm known as Boon Howard farm, including it; thence a straight line to Licking river, opposite the mouth of North Fork; thence down Licking river to the beginning." (a)

ELLIOT COUNTY was established in 1869 out of parts of Morgan, Carter and Lawrence and was named from Judge John M. Elliot. (b) Act approved to establish Elliot county out of parts of Morgan, Lawrence and Carter counties, Jan. 26th, as follows: "-----so much of the counties of Morgan, Carter and Lawrence as is included within the following boundary, to-wit: "----Beginning on the county road where it crosses the dividing ridge between the open fork of Little Sandy and the North fork of Licking river, in Morgan county; thence due West to the county road leading from West Liberty to the head of ^{Christy} Chusty Fork of Triplett creek; thence with the said road to the Rowan county line; thence with the Rowan county line; to the Carter county line; thence around the dividing ridge with the same

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly Year 1869, Chap. 1872, P. 65-6-7-8-9.

(b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 165.

between the waters of Triplett and Tygart creeks, to opposite the head of Big Gimblett; thence around with the ridge between said Big Gimblett and Tygart waters, to the ridge or point on the North side of said Gimblett, and down said ridge or point, including all the waters of said Big Gimblett, to Little Sandy river; thence down Little Sandy river, with the meanders of the same, to a point below the farm of Travis Herton; thence a straight line so as to include said Herton's farm; running to the mouth of a branch near the house of Wm. Stevens Huen as the "BquhasFrazier" branch; thence up said branch to its head, on the dividing ridge between the waters of Little Sandy river and the waters of the Little Fork; thence with said dividing ridge to the head of the Brushy Fork of Little Fork of Little Sandy; thence down the point or ridge so as to include all the waters of said Brushy Fork, to the Little Fork; thence a straight line to the Lawrence county line, running to the top of the ridge on the Southeast side of said Little Fork; thence running up said ridge, including all the waters of said Little Fork, to the head of Blain; to where the Morgan and Lawrence county lines come together at the head of Newcomb's Fork, where the county road leading from Sandy Hook to Louisa crosses the ridge; thence with the Morgan and Lawrence county lines to the top of the ridge at the head waters of Paint creek; thence around said ridge between said Paint creek and Newcomb's Fork, including all the waters of said Newcomb's Fork, to the head waters of Elk Fork; thence running with the dividing ridge between the waters of Elk Fork and the waters of Little Sandy, to the head-

waters of the right-hand fork of the North Fork, Licking river; thence with the dividing ridge between the waters of Little Sandy and the said right hand fork of the North Fork of Licking river to the beginning"(a)

LEE COUNTY was established in 1870 out of parts of Breathitt Owsley, Estill and Wolfe counties and was named after Gen. Robt. E. Lee. Its territory is one of the smallest in the State.(b) no!

Act approved Jan, 29, 1870, as follows: "-----so much of the counties of Owsley, Estill, Wolfe and Breathitt--in the following boundary--to be known as the county of Lee; Beginning at the old landing, in Estill county, on the Kentucky river; thence a straight line to the mouth of Billey's Fork of Miller's creek; thence with said Billey's Fork of Millers creek to the road leading from Beattyville to Compton, at Warren's Cabin; thence a straight line to Geo. Spencers so as to include said Spencer's farm and residence in the new county; thence a straight line so as to include the farm and residence of Lycurgus Kincaid; thence a straight line to the North Fork of the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Lower Devil's Creek; thence with said North Fork up to the Breathitt county line; thence a straight line to the Middle Fork of the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Lower Twin creek; thence a straight line to the top of the dividing ridge between the middle and South Forks of the Kentucky river; thence with said dividing ridge round to the top of the dividing ridge between Pawpaw and Buffalo creeks; thence a straight line to the head of Lick Branch; thence with said Lick Branch, so as to include the residence of Joel Brandenburg, to

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1869, Chap. 1297, P. 69-70-1-2-3.
 (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 461.

the mouth; thence a straight line to the South Fork of the Kentucky river, so as to include the farms and residences of Isaac Thomas and James Thomas; thence a straight line to Joseph Reece's, so as to include said Reece's residence; thence with the road leading from Proctor to Manchester to Hampton Flannery's; thence a straight line to the mouth of Wild Dog; thence with the Brushy mountain; thence a straight line to the Kentucky river; at the mouth of Ross's creek; thence with the Kentucky river down to the beginning" (a)

MARTIN COUNTY was established in 1870 out of parts of Pike, Johnson, Floyd and Lawrence counties and was named from Col. P. Martin.(b) Act approved Mar. 10, 1870, as follows: "-----so much of the counties of Pike, Johnson, Floyd and Lawrence as is included within the following boundary, is hereby erected into and established as a separate and distinct county, to be called the county of Martin, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Big Creek, in Pike county, where it empties into the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy river, and to run from thence west of the dividing ridge, between the waters of Big creek and Wolf creek; thence by said dividing ridge between the waters of John's creek; thence by said dividing ridge so as to include all the lands, waters and tributaries of Wolf creek, and all the lands, waters and tributaries of Rockcastle creek, to a point of said said dividing ridge due North of the forks of Rockcastle creek, at Henry Fannings; thence by a straight line to the said forks of Rockcastle

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1870, Chap. 202, P. 14-15-16-17-18.
 (b) Collins History of Ky. Vol. II, P. 544.

creek, and thence by a straight line to the mouth of Lick Branch, (where it empties into the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy); thence by the meanderings of said Tug Fork to the place of beginning! (a)

LESLIE COUNTY was established in 1878 out of Clay, Harlan and Perry counties; Act approved Mar. 29, 1878, as follows: "--so much of the counties of Perry, Clay and Harlan as are included in the following boundary is hereby erected---and established a separate county to be known as the county of Leslie, tp-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the creek commonly known as "Hell-for-Sartin" in the county of Perry; thence up the ridge below the mouth of said creek to the top of the same, between the waters of South Fork and Middle Fork of the Kentucky river, at or near the head of Leatherwood, and one fork of Bull Skin creek, being on the line of Clay and Perry counties; thence a straight line or nearly so, across Bull Skin creek, at the lower end of Pollis Bowlin's farm; thence a straight line to the top of the ridge, at the head of Ulysses creek, a fork of Big Creek; thence to the top of the divide at the lower side of Bear Branch, waters of Big creek, so as to include Farmer Roberts; thence a straight line to the upper end of the farm upon which Isaac M. Collins resides, on the Sugar creek, waters of Redbird creek; thence a straight line to Gilbert's creek, at the upper end of Jn. Sizemore's farm, thence a straight line to the mouth of Flat creek; thence with the main Redbird creek to the mouth of Jack's creek, thence up the dividing ridge between Redbird creek and Jack's creek to the point thereof; thence down said point to about one quarter of a mile from the residence of Josiah Asher, at

(a) Acts General Assembly, Chap. 554, P. 35.

the mouth of Phillip's branch, a fork of Redbird creek; thence direct across to the Bell county line to the head of the Middle Fork of the Kentucky river; thence with the dividing ridge between Straight creek and said Middle Fork to the head of the Rocky branch and Laurel creek, waters of Middle Fork of the Kentucky river, so as to include Solomon Buckhart's; thence a straight line to the mouth of Dixon's branch of Greasy Fork, so as to include Giles French and James Noper; thence up the ridge above the said Dixon's branch to the Perry county line; thence with the dividing ridge between the North Fork of the Kentucky river and Catskin creek, waters of the Middle Fork of said river to the head of Grassy branch, waters of said Middle Fork; thence a straight line to the beginning"(a)

KNOTT COUNTY was established in 1884 out of Floyd and Letcher counties. Act establishing the county of Knott as follows: "---so much of the counties of Floyd, Letcher, Perry, Brethitt as are included in the following boundary is hereby created into and established a separate county, to be known as the county of Knott, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of Jone's Fork of Beaver creek, in Floyd county, thence with the dividing ridge between said Jones Fork and Beaver creek to the head of Mill Fork of Beaver creek; thence with the divide between said Mill creek and the Caney Fork of Beaver creek; to the mouth of said Caney; thence by a straight line to the top of the hill between Right Beaver and Left Beaver, and thence with the top of the dividing ridge to the Pike county line, thence with the Pike county line to the Letcher county line; thence with the Letcher county line to the divide between the Rock-House
(a) Acts of General Assembly, Yr. 1817-8, Chap. 666, P.70-71.

and Carr Fork of the Kentucky river; thence with the divide between said Rock House creek and Carr's Fork to the head of Defeated Branch of Carr's fork, thence with the divide between the Montgomery and the head of Oak Fork of Carr's Fork, to the mouth of Yellow creek of Carr's fork, in Perry county; thence with the divide to the head of Yellow creek, so as to include said Yellow creek in the proposed new county; thence in a straight line to the mouth of Trace Fork of Troublesome creek; thence a straight line to the mouth Coal(s Fork of Buckhorn creek, in Brethatt county; thence a straight line to the mouth of Middle Fork of Quicksand creek; thence with the divide between said Middle Fork and Spring Fork of Quicksand creek, to the Magoffin county line; thence with the Magoffin and Brethitt county line to the Floyd county line; thence with the Floyd and Brethitt county line to the head of Salt Lick Fork of Beaver creek; thence with a straight line to the beginning" (a)

CARLISLE COUNTY was established in 1886 out of Ballard county. Act approved April 3rd, as follows: "Beginning in the center of Mayfield creek, at the county line of Graves and Ballard--thence down said creek with the center of the Channel thereof to the State line between the State of Kentucky and Missouri; thence South with said State line to the Northwest corner of Hickman county; thence East with the Hickman county line to where it intersects with the Graves county line, to the beginning" (b)

MC CREARY COUNTY was established in 1912 out of Pulaski, Wayne and Whitley counties. Act approved Mar. 12th, as follows: "Begin-

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1884, Chap. 1313, P.---

(b) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1885-6, Chap. 495, P 41-2-3-4-5.

ing at a stone set on the ~~Kentucky and~~ Tennessee State line, 11,500 feet West of Rock Creek, and running thence a straight line to the mouth of Burk's Branch on the Little South Fork River, thence down the said Little South Fork River with its meanders to the mouth of said river where it empties into the Big South Fork River and thence down the said Big South Fork River with its meanders to the mouth of Cooper creek, thence N. 57E. crossing line of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad at 21499 feet, in all 54499 feet, to the mouth of the Beaver creek, on Cumberland river, thence up the Cumberland with its meanders N. 85-30 Minutes E. 1520 feet. North 67-30 Min. E. 1738 feet. S. feet. North 67-30 Min. E. 1738 feet S. feet. North 67-30 Min. E. 1738 feet S. 73-30 Min. E. 580 feet N. 66-30 Minutes E. 1060 feet S. 84-30 Minutes E. 1561 feet N. 51-30 Minutes E. 643 feet N. 858 E. 2018 feet N. 61-30 Minutes E. 1708 feet N. 37 E. 400 feet S. 83-15 Minutes E. 1815 feet S. 60 E. 780 feet to the mouth of the Rockcastle river, thence still with the meanders of said river, S. 44-15 Minutes, E. 1059 feet S. 6 W. 990 feet S. 44 W. 1155 feet S. 32W. 965 feet S. 63-15 Minutes, W. 1329 feet S. 65W. 561 feet S. 22 W. 767 feet S. 28 E. 1782 feet S. 23-30 Minutes E. 437 feet S. 54 E. 1988 feet S. 48 E. 1988 feet S. 48 E. 247 feet, to the mouth of Mill Creek, at the Cumberland River, thence up the Cumberland River with its various meanderings, S. 62 E. 198 feet to the Pulaski and Whitley county line, S. 79 E. 330 feet, S. 87 E. 1400 feet same course, 950 feet, N. 80 E. 1650 feet N. 58 East 1089 feet to the mouth of the Oldham Branch, thence still

Doubts were suggested whether the counties calling for the Ohio river as the boundary line, extend to the State line on the North and West side of the river or if the margin of the Southeast side is the limit of the counties. The boundaries were declared to be as follows: "That each county of this commonwealth calling for the river Ohio as the boundary line, shall be considered as bounded in that particular by the State line on the Northwest side of said river, and the bed of the river and the islands, therefore shall be within the respective counties holding the main land opposite thereto within this State, and the several county tribunals shall hold jurisdiction accordingly"(a)

A dispute between Kentucky and Tennessee as to the true position of the boundary line between the two states was settled by act of the 24th General Assembly in 1816 as follows: "That the line usually called Walker's line, so far as it was originally run and marked, to-wit: From a point near the mouth of Obeds alias Oba's river, to the Tennessee river, be the true jurisdictional line between this state and the state of Tennessee;" and "at the eastern extremity of Walker's line near the mouth of Obed's river aforesaid, a line shall be run at right angles either North or South as the case may require, till it reaches the true chartered limits of the two states, in the latitude of 36 degrees and 30 minutes North; and from that point the line shall be extended to the East, still keeping the same latitude, till it reaches the eastern boundary of this state. And at the West extremity of Walker's line, to-wit: At the Tennessee river a line shall be extended up or down said river (as the case may require)

(a) Act of 18th Gen. Assembly. Chap. CLIX, P. 100.

till it reaches the true chartered latitude of 36 degrees and 30 minutes North; and from that point the line shall be extended due West, still keeping the same latitude till it reaches the river Mississippi. And the line so pointed out by this act, shall be, and remain, the true jurisdictional line between this State and the State of Tennessee-----!" (a)

An act to "ascertain and establish the division line" of Shelby and Henderson, Lincoln and Casey counties was approved Jan. 28th, 1814.(b)

An act to authorize the running and marking the division line between the counties of Shelby and Henry was approved Jan. 26, 1816, and the old line established Dec. 1798, amended and corrected.(c)

An act adding a part of Bourbon county to the county of Nicholas-also a part of Nicholas to the county of Harrison, approved Jan. 17, 1817, as follows: "-----all that part of the county of Bourbon within the following boundary, shall be and the same is added to the county of Nicholas; Beginning in the line between Nicholas and Bourbon, where it crosses Steeles run; thence a direct line to run a true direction to the mouth of Brushy fork until it strikes Hingston's fork; thence up Hinkston with its meanders to the mouth of Taylor's creek; from thence up Taylors creek to the farm of Samuel Donald, Esq., thence to his house, leaving the same in Bourbon county; from thence a direct line to Hinkston below the new bridge; thence up Hinkston to the upper crossing of the Bourbon line; thence with the line of Bourbon and Bath to the corner of Nicholas county; thence with the Nicholas and Bourbon line to the beginning!"(d)

(a) Act General Assembly, (the 24th) Chap. CCCLXXXIII, P. 621.

(b) Act 22nd Gen. Assembly, Chap. CXL, P.176.

(c) Act 24th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCCXIV, P.517.

(d) Act 25th Gen. Assembly, Chap. XXVII, P. 44.

An act to ascertain and mark the division line between Franklin and Woodford counties approved Jan. 17, 1817, as follows:

"---beginning at the Scott county line where it leaves the South fork of Elkhorn; thence a straight line to strike the Kentucky river one mile above the mouth of Glenn's creek---"(a)

The division line between Pulaski and Wayne was altered and approved by an Act of the General Assembly, Feb. 4, 1817, as follows: "-----that all that part of Wayne county which lies between the following boundary, shall be added to and become a part of the county of Pulaski!"

Approved Jan. 30th, 1818, was an act repealing all laws passed by Kentucky relative to the Southern boundary line and the following adopted: "----the Southern boundary line of this State shall be and remain on a line running West from the top of Cumberland mountain to the Mississippi river, in 36 degrees and 30 minutes North latitude, anything in any former law passed by this State to the contrary notwithstanding"(b)

An act was approved Jan. 31, 1818, altering the division line between the counties of Pulaski and Wayne as follows: "Whereas some difficulty will arise from an act passed on the 4th day of Feb. 1817, altering the division line between Pulaski and Wayne counties, as respects the taking in lists of taxable property; For remedy whereof,-----The county court of Pulaski appoints a commissioner of tax in the part taken from Wayne county, and the county court of Wayne does likewise for Pulaski county"(c)

Act approved Jan. 2, 1819 to extend the line of Ohio county as follows: "----the line of Ohio county shall run with the

(a) Act 25th Gen. Assembly, Chap. XXIII, P. 38.

(b) Act 26th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCXXXIII, P. 437.

(c) Act 26th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCLIII, P. 465.

meanders of Rough creek, from the mouth of Rocklick creek to the mouth of Brown's creek. (a)

An act approved Feb. 6, 1819, to establish a tur line between Floyd and Greenup counties. A surveyor of Bath county to run and mark a line, employing chain-carriers and markers, fees to be paid equally by each county. (b)

Act to run Boundary Line between this State and the State of Tennessee, West of the Tennessee river, approved Feb. 8, 1819, as follows: "Whereas by the ratification of the treaty entered into by Isaac Shelby and Andrew Jackson on the part of the United States, and the Chickasaw Indians, the commonwealth of Kentucky has gained an important addition to her territory, adjoining the Southern boundary below the Tennessee river; and whereas the said line, between said river and the Mississippi river has never been run and marked, and it is deemed highly important to have the said line run and marked between said river: Therefore-----" The executive appointed two commissioners to run and mark the line. (c)

Act to alter the Knox-Harlan line, approved Dec. 2, 1820, as follows: "-----act of 1819 calling to run North and South from the mouth of Straight creek to the Clay county line is hereby repealed. -----further enacted, That hereafter the line between Knox and Harlan counties, from the mouth of Straight Creek, shall run with the ridge that divides the waters of said creek and Stinking creek, to the Clay county line." (d)

- (a) Act 27th General Assembly, Chap. CCCXIX, P. 607.
 (b) Act 27th General Assembly, Chap. CCCXC, P. 706.
 (c) Act 27th General Assembly, Chap. CCCC, P. 719.
 (d) Act 29th General Assembly, Cahp. L P. 66.

Act adding part of Allen county to Simpson was approved Dec. 9, 1820, as follows: "-----Beginning at the Southeast corner of Simpson county, running East with the Tennessee State line to the Sulphur Fork of Drake's creek; thence down the Sulphur fork to where a hollow mouths that runs from Wm. Bark's to Henry Wright's sugar camp; thence nearly North to James Boren's old plantation; from thence to the mouth of Sulphur Fork where it joins the Middle fork; thence to the Northeast corner of Simpson county!"(a)

The Kentucky-Tennessee line was established by an act approved May 22, 1821 as follows: Commencing at Seven Pines and Two Blackoaks on the top of Cumberland mountain on the Tennessee line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and 12 poles southwardly of the Cumberland Gap; thence with Wlakers old marked line South 86 degrees West by magnetic meridian, crossing the left hand fork of Middle creek at One Mile, crossing Mingo mountain and then crossing Bennett's fork of Yellow creek at 5 mi; then Log mountain crossing Bowman's fork of the Clear fork of the Cumberland at 9 mi; the Trace fork at 12 mi; Buffalo at 15 mi; Laurel fork at 18 mi; Toms creek at 19 mi; and Primroy at 21 mi; then crossing Pine mountain and the Clear fork of Cumberland river in the Lot at 25 mi; then crossing the Hackle Knob to the Elk fork at 28 mi; Indian creek at 29 mi; Gillicoe mountain and Gillicao creek at 33 mi; and the right hand fork of Gillicoe at 36 mi; Rock creek at 41 mi; Marsh creek at 47 mi; Roaring Pench at 49 mi; Bear creek at 54 mi; the Big South Fork of Cumberland at 58 mi; Rock creek at 68 mi; the left hand fork of Little South fork at 76 miles; passing the chimney or Pilot rock at 78 mi; crossing Poplar mountain into Stockton's valley at 87 mi;(b)

(a) Acts 29th General Assembly, Chap.XC, P.110.

and Piles turnpike road at 90 mi; then crossing Wolf river 6 times; then Sulphur Lick creek at 104 mi; Kettle creek at 112 mi; in all 114 mi. to Three Hackberry trees on the bank of Cumberland river, opposite the point where Walker's old marked line strikes the Cumberland river on the West side, and bout 24 poles above John Kerr's house!" (a)

ACT APPROVED Dec. 18, 1821 to ascertain and mark "the division lines between the counties of Grant, Boone, Campbell, Pendleton and Gallatin, commencing at the point at the East side of Main Licking, where the Pendleton and Campbell line strikes said river; thence running South 76 degrees West, until it shall intersect the old line, then called the Scott and Franklin line, and from thence to David Gibson's house in Gallatin county; thence to the Ohio river opposite said Gibson's house in Gallatin county--run so as to leave said Gibson in Gallatin county; thence to the Ohio river opposite said Gibson's house, agreeably to the Act of this Legislature, approved the 27th day of Dec, 1820, to add a part of Gallatin to Boone county!" (b)

Act approved Dec. 9, 1825, for surveyors of Owen and Grant counties to run and mark lines, "-----on the Cincinnati road, on the corner of Owen on the Grant line, and run and mark a straight line, from the said corner at Million's, to the old corner of Gallatin, Franklin and Pendleton, below Harrisburg!" (c)

Act approved Dec. 21, 1825, giving allowance to surveyors "to run the dividing line between the counties of Franklin and Shelby, from the bridge at the forks of Benson to the forks of

(a) Acts 30th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCVI, P. 266.

(b) Acts 30th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCLXXXVII, P. 359.

(c) Acts 34th Gen. Assembly, Chap. 27, P. 27.

Crooked creek;"---and providing for the running of a line between the counties of Shelby and Spencer.(a)

Act approved Nov.25th,1824, to establish the line between Oldham and Henry counties: "-----shall run it from the point 100 poles East of the house of John W. Berry, so as to strike a point upon the road leading from New-Castle to Westport, 10 miles from New-Castle, upon a straight line which line, when thus run, shall be the true line"(b)

Act approved Dec. 6, 1824, for running and marking the county line between Owen and Grant counties: "----it is represented---- that the line between the counties of Owen and Grant has never been correctly ascertained and that the citizens of those counties are desirous that the same should be run and marked;----they shall be governed by the act of assembly establishing the county of Owen, approved Feb. 6, 1819"(c)

Act for appropriating the vacant land in the State of Tennessee between Walkers line and the latitude of 36 degrees and 30 minutes, approved Dec. 28, 1824. (d)

Supplementary act approved Jan. 18, 1827, that the county of Anderson go into operation Jan. 20, 1827.(e)

Act approved more certainly to establish the dividing line between Shelby and Spencer counties, as of Jan, 22, 1827;-----
"Whereas it is represented to the present General Assembly, that disputes have arisen about the dividing line between the counties of Shelby and Spencer; Therefore, That the dividing line as run by

- (a) Act 34th Gen Assembly, Chap. 138, P. 130-131.
- (b) Act 33rd Gen. Assembly, Chap. 17, P.19/
- (c) Act 33rd Gen. Assembly, Chap. 32, P. 29.
- (d) Acts 33rd Gen. Assembly, Chap. 64, P. 68.
- (e) Acts 35th Gen. Assembly, Chap. 46, P. 55.

Thomas Beard, commissioner and surveyor from Shelby county, and Stillwell Hoady and Thomas Newman, Esqs., commissioners from Spencer county, as recorded in the county court clerk's office of Spencer county, be and the same is hereby established as the dividing line between the said counties. (a)

An act was approved Jan. 14, 1831, to repeal an act entitled "an act for the purpose of having the Edmonson county line run from Whites to Hunters; and also to run the line between Edmonson and Barren, approved Jan. 29, 1830" (b)

Act approved Jan. 20, 1835: "That the line originally run between the counties of Barren and Hart, be established, except so much of it as includes the dwelling house of Robert Ferguson in the county of Hart-----that the dwelling of Robert Ferguson be, and the same is hereby declared to be, in the county of Barren. (c)

Act approved, Feb. 22, 1837, to establish the dividing line between Marion and Washington counties: "Whereas, It is represented to this General Assembly, that two of the commissioners appointed by and named in the act, entitled, an act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to establish the county of Marion, to survey and mark the lines of the county of Marion, which divide the same from the county of Washington, are equally divided in opinion respecting the construction to be given, to the direction given in the act to establish the county of Marion, and in order to fix the the point of commencement for said survey and marking the line, which direction is in these words, to-wit: beginning at a point

- (a) Acts 35th Gen. Assembly, Chap. 62, P. 70.
- (b) Acts 39th Gen. Assembly, Chap. CCCCXCI, P. 92.
- (c) Acts 43rd Gen. Assembly, Chap. 598, P. 33.

half way on the road leading from Lebanon to Springfield-Therefore, that in ascertaining the point half way on the road leading from Lebanon to Springfield, as directed in said act, the same shall be done by the commissioners aforesaid, by following the course and distance of said road, and not by taking a straight or base line from Lebanon to Springfield.(a)

Act approved Dec. 18, 1837, to define more particularly the line between Boone and Gallatin counties, as follows: "Whereas in an act of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 9, 1837, establishing the county of Trimble-certain creeks on the line between the counties of Gallatin and Boone are miscalled-wherefore-Be it enacted--that the line between the counties of Boone and Gallatin, beginning on the banks of the Ohio river at the mouth of Big Bone creek; thence up said creek to the South fork of Big Bone creek; thence up said South fork to Thomas Branns, leaving said Brann in Boone; thence up said South fork to the widow Hughe's old place, to the intersection of said creek by the Louisville and Cincinnati road; thence with the line as designated by the 12th section of the above recited act-----" (b)

An act more particularly to define the county line between Lewis and Greenup counties: "Whereas doubts have arisen as to the correct line between the counties of Lewis and Greenup-for the remedy whereof-Be it enacted-----appoint commissioners, for and on behalf of their respective counties, to mark and define that part of the line, between said counties, which commences on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Big Scioto river, and thence

(a) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1836, Chap. 390, P. 261.

(b) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1837, Chap. 479, P. 2.

running a straight line to the river hill, so as to include all the waters of Tygert's creek, in the county of Greenup!"(a)

Act to define and explain boundary line between Hickman and Mc Cracjen counties, approved Feb. 15, 1838, as follows: "Whereas, doubts exist in relation to the true boundary line between the counties of Hickman and Mc Cracken at the mouth of Mayfield's creek--therefore, Be it enacted-----That island number one, lying in the Mississippi river opposite to the mouth of Mayfield creek, shall form and compose a part of Hickman county!"(b)

An act to have the line run and marked between Morgan and Floyd counties, approved Feb. 5, 1839, as follows: "Whereas doubts exist as to where the line runs between the counties of Morgan and Floyd at some particular places; for remedy whereof,-----employ chain carriers---to run all said line that is not plainly marked and run!" (c)

Whereas doubts have arisen as to where the line between the counties of Scott and Franklin runs, in consequence of the removal of trees and other objects which once denoted where the same passed by the opening and improvement of farms, and whereas, by the act of 1794, establishing the said county of Franklin, the same is required to be bounded on one part thereof by the then established line of Scott, which, by the act of 1792, called to run from the Eight Mile Tree on the road leading from Frankfort to Georgetown; and to run thence in a straight line so as to intersect the Big Buffalo road, between the head of Cedar creek and Lecompte's run-----!"(d)

- (a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1837, Chap. 479, P.2
 (b) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1837, Chap. 848, P. 231.
 (c) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1838, Chap. 993, P. 24.
 (d) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1841, Chap. 27, P. 91.

Act to establish county lines between Greenup, Carter and Lawrence counties, approved Feb. 12, 1842, as follows: "----to survey and mark the boundary line between the counties of Carter and Greenup, making the mouth of Savage creek the place of beginning; also to survey and mark the boundary line between Carter and Lawrence county, making the mouth of White's creek the place of beginning!"(a)

Re Letcher county: Act approved Jan. 27, 1843, concerning the boundary: "-----Letcher county shall be known by the following boundary, viz: beginning at the top of the Pine mountain, opposite the house of Samuel Cornett; thence with the top of the dividing ridge between the Line fork and the North fork of the Kentucky river, to cross said North fork at the lower end of John Dixons plantation; thence a straight line to the mouth of Irishmond on Carr's fork; and thence a straight line to the head of Jones fork at the Floyd county line, where the road crosses leading from Perry's court-house to Prestonsburg; and thence with the Floyd county line, to the Pike county line; and thence with the Pike county line to the Virginia State line; and thence with the Virginia State line to the Sulphur Springs; and thence a straight line, crossing the Poor fork of Cumberland river, at the lower end of John Jenkins old plantation; and thence a straight line to the beginning; the same being the boundary originally intended and petitioned for, but innacurately described!" (b)

(a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1841-2, Chap. 175, P. 170.

(b) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1842-3, Chap. 65, P. 16.

Act, adding part of Adair to Casey county, approved Jan.29, 1844, as follows: "That all that part of Adair county, commencing at the head of Burnett's creek; thence Northwest to Matthew Witherington's; thence Northwest to Thomas Bland's and Thomas Christesons; thence Northwest to the Green county line;----- hereby added to the county of Casey"(a)

Act adding part of Harrison county to Bracken, approved Feb. 29th, 1844, as follows: "-----boundary line between the counties of Bracken and Harrison be---- changed so as to include within the county of Bracken, the dwelling houses of Joseph Brunley, Wm. Kirk, John Yates, James Bratton, Nelson Asberry and Ebenezer K. Earley, who are now citizens of Harrison county"(b)

That the county line of Perry shall run so as to include the house of Hiram Begley in said county.(c)

That the county line between the counties of Mercer and Boyle shall be and the same is hereby so changed as to include the residence of John Lucwick in the county of Mercer.(d)

Re Owsley: Act to change boundary line approved March 2, 1844, as follows: "That the Owsley county line, from a point on the dividing ridge between the South and Middle fork of the Kentucky river, by which a straight line from said point to the middle of Snag Shoal in the North fork of the Kentucky river, including Archibald Crawford's dwelling house, kitchen and barn and out-houses, in Owsley county, be----changed, so as to include said

- (a)
- (a) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1843-44, Chap. 85, P. 17.
- (b) Acts Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1843-44, Chap. 271, P. 50-51.
- (c) " " " " " " " "
- (d) " " " " " " " "
- (e)

Archibald Crawford, his dwelling house, kitchen, barn and all his out-houses in Breathitt county!"(a)

Act to run and remark the Kentucky and Tennessee boundary line approved Jan. 29, 1845.(b)

Act providing running and marking the dividing line between Campbell and Pendleton counties approved Feb. 14, 1846, as follows: "-----survey and mark the dividing line between the said counties of Campbell and Pendleton, commencing at the reputed corner of the dividing line between said counties, on the Ohio river, and run to the Southeast corner of Kenton county, on Licking river;-----hear and take proof as to the reputed corner on the Ohio river, and from said corner shall cause the dividing line to be run and plainly marked-----!"(c)

Re Bracken county: Act adding portion of Nicholas to Bracken county was approved Feb. 29, 1844, as follows: "-----all that part of the Kenton town road, the boundary line between the counties of Bracken and Nicholas, lying between J. B. Barlow's school-house and the Mason county line----added to the county of Bracken; and that hereafter the line of those counties between those points shall be and hereby is declared---the southern boundary line!"(d)

Act approved to run and establish line between the counties of Livingston and Crittenden approved Feb. 2, 1848.(e)

- (a) Act of Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1843-4, Chap. 299, P. 68.
- (b) Act. of Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1844-5, Chap. 112, P. 19.
- (c) Act of Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1845-6, Chap. 184, P. 11.
- (d) Act of Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1845-6, Chap. 277, P. 16.
- (e) Act of Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1847-8, Chap. 169, P. 15.

Act providing for running and marking the dividing lines between Russell, Casey and Pulaski counties, approved Feb. 28, 1848
 -----"Whereas, it is represented----that the lines dividing the counties of Russell, Casey and Pulaski have never been run and marked, and in some places it is uncertain which county certain individuals live in-----" Follows provisions for running and marking. (a)

Act approved for running and marking the line between Bracken and Pendleton. (b)

Act to change the line between the counties of Scott and Franklin, approved Dec. 2, 1867: "That the line between the counties of Scott and Franklin be, and the same is hereby so changed so as to include the residence of Everett Stout within the limits of the county of Scott." (c)

Act approved: "The line between the counties of Marion and Washington as described and established by an act approved Jqn. 5, 1834, be----changed so as to run from the head of Hickory Camp Run, to Benedict Edelins, including the present residences of G.C. Hamilton, Josiah O'Daniel, R.J. O'Daniel, B.J. Hamilton and John Johnson, in the county of Marion. (d)

Act approved Mar. 10. 1870 as follows: "That the boundary line between the counties of Bath and Menifee be----so changed as to include the farm of J.M. Hovermale, beginning at the head of Carrington's Branch, and running with the ridge to the Salt Lick creek." (e)

- (a) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1847-8, Chap. 448, P. 52.
 (b) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1847-8, Chap. 491, P. 60.
 (c) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1869, Chap. 1744, P. 1/
 (d) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1869, Chap. P. 354.
 (e) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1870, Chap. 571, P. 39.

continuing with the meanderings of said Cumberland River, then reduced to a straight line S. 85 E. 17920 feet to the mouth of Laurel river, thence still continuing with the meanderings of Cumberland River when reduced to a straight line S. 15 N. 13, 500 feet to the mouth of Camp Creek, thence still continuing with the meanderings of Cumberland River S. 25 W. 12000 feet, when reduced to a straight line to the mouth of Eagle Creek, thence up Cumberland with the meanderings thereof, S. 540 W. 759 feet S. 32 W. 2310 feet S. 17 E. 561 feet th the Great Falls, S. 10 E. 330 feet S. 46 E. 506 feet S. 68 E. 330 feet S. 80 E. S. 46 E. 506 feet, S. 68 E. 330 feet S. 80 E. S. 46 E. 506 feet S. 68 E. 330 feet S. 80 E. 330 feet N. 76 E. 990 feet N. 52 E. 330 feet N. 45 E. 660 feet to Devil Shoal; N. 65 E. 660 feet E. 330 feet S. 63 E. 1320 feet S. 82 W. 660 feet N. 77 E. 1716 feet S. 68 E. 330 feet S. 35 feet E. 330 feet S. 44 W. Passing the mouth of Bunche's Creek, at 40 poles, 80 pöles, in all S. 58 W. 2772 feet S. 72 E. 3564 feet S. 58 W. 594 feet to Mulberry Branch, S. 42 W. 5824 feet to Pitch Shoals, thence continuing with the meanderings of said River S. 25 W. 1650 feet to the mouth of Indian Creek still with the ma nderings of said river S. 12 W. 7000 feet, to the mouth of March Creek, when reduced to a straight line S. 85 E. 3000 feet to two large boulders, and a double ivy at the lower end of Terrapin Shoals between the mouth of Bee Shoal Branch and the mouth of Bush Shoals Branch, thence leaving the Cumberland River and running due S. 5780 feet to a set stone (52800 feet due W. from the court-house in Williamsburg) still due S. 2000 feet to a set stone, thence S. 1 E. 1000 feet to a stake S. 2 E. 1000 to a stake S. 3 E. 1000 feet to a Poplar Bush, S. 4 E. 1000 to two black Oak Bushes,

S. 5 E. 1000 feet to a stake near St. Jones barn, S. 6 E. 1000 feet to stake and rock, S. 7 E. 1000 feet to a Maple, Sourwood and Hickory, S. 8 E. 1000 feet to a Pine, S. 9 E. 1000 feet to a black Oak and Pine, S. 10 E. 1000 feet to a Poplar bush in Henry Creekmore's field, S. 11 E. 1000 feet to a stake, S. 12 E. 1000 feet to a stake and Pine by the country road, S. 13 E. 1000 feet to a stake on the W. side of the road, S. 14 E. 1000 feet to a blazed Hickory, S. 15 E. 1000 feet to a stake, S. 16 E. 1000 feet to two White Oaks and Poplars, S. 17 E. 1000 feet to a stake on the W. side of the country road near Leroy Gilreath's house marked bush, S. 18 E. 1000 stake, two Maples and Dogwood S. 19 E. 1000 feet to a stake near a Branch S. 20 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 21 E. 1000 feet stake S. 22 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 23 E. 1000 feet stake by Joe Caddell's barn, S. 24 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 25 E. 1000 feet stake about 150 feet from Andy Walker's barn, S. 26 E. 1000 feet stake S. 27 E. 1000 feet stake and Redbud bush, S. 28 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 29 E. 1000 feet stake at the head of Buck Branch, S. 30 E. 1000 feet stake S. 31 E. 1000 feet stake S. 32 E. 1000 feet stake S. 33 E. 1000 feet stake S. 34 E. 1000 feet stake S. 35 E. 1000 feet stake on top of the Mountain between Buck Branch and Ryan's Creek near the farm known as the Mat Gilreath old farm, S. 36 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 37 E. 1000 feet stake by large rock S. 38 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 39 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 40 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 41 E. 1000 feet stake near Cliff S. 42 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 43 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 44 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 47 E. 1000 feet stake near the top of the mountain, S. 48 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 49 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 50 E. 1000

feet stake S. 51 E. 1000 feet stake in a branch Poplar marked, S. 52 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 53 E. 1000 feet stake by a flat rock, S. 54 E. 1000 feet stake, S. 55 E. 1000 feet stake, by a house at the lower end of Zeb. Baird's field, S. 56 E. --Jellico Creek, in all 57500 feet to two willows and two Sycamores marked, thence up said Jellico Creek with its meanderings S. 23 E. 400 feet S. 281-2 E. 900 feet to the raised ford S. 691-2 E. 264 feet to a point opposite the Zion Hill Church house, S. 25 E. 365 feet S. 47 E. 495 feet S. 40 E. 1082 feet to the mouth of Capuchin Creek, thence up Capuchin Creek with its meanderings, S. 27 E. 193 feet, S. 54 E. 400 feet S. 27 E. 268 feet S. 23 E. 975 feet S. 61 E. 350 feet S. 54 E. 160 feet S. 21 E. 363 feet S. 63 E. 163 feet S. 23 E. 380 feet S. 12 W. 1234 feet S. 3 E. 1000 feet S. 26 W. 256 feet to the State line rock between the State of Kentucky and Tennessee, and said stone standing on the bank of Capuchin Creek and at the edge of the county road, thence West with the Kentucky and Tennessee State line, 182000 feet to the point of beginning" (a)

Act approved : "That the line between Metcalfe and Barren counties be so changed as to include the premises of H. C. Bybee (where he now resides) in Barren county" (b) Act dated Mar. 21, 1870.

(a) Acts General Assembly, Yr. 1912, Chap. 46, P. 185-6-7-8-9-190-1-2.
 (b) Acts General Assembly, Yr. 1870, Chap. 1870. P. 662.

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The Kentucky Legislature passed an act to establish the county of Henrietta, out of that portion of Trigg county which lies between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers and in addition a very small patch of Marshall county, one mile each on its North and West, and less than one and a half mile each on its South and East boundaries---purposely to include East and West Aurora, on the Tennessee river, one of which shall be the county seat. But its establishment is dependent upon the approval of voters in Trigg county at the August election. The majority voted against the new county; it was not established.(a)

Act approved "That the boundary line between the counties of Morgan and Wolfe be so changed and altered as to attach to the county of Wolfe all that portion of Morgan county which is described in the following-----beginning on the dividing ridge between Frozen Creek waters and the Red River waters, where the Morgan, Breathitt and Wolfe county line join; thence running with said dividing ridge, around to a point where the Wolfe where the Wolfe county line leaves said dividing ridge, near the farm of Lm N. Days, so as to include all the waters of Red River in the county of Wolfe, except the dwelling house of S.H. Wilson, and all persons living above him, on what is known as the Slate Road Fork of Red River----the same is hereby, made a part of the county of Wolfe.(b)

(a) Collins History of Ky. Vol. I, P. 176.
 (b) Acts Gen. Assembly, Chap. 770, P. 308.

Act approved Feb. 20, 1844, as follows: "That the island at the mouth of the Tennessee River, opposite the town of Paducah, called 'The Tennessee Island! be, and the same is hereby attached to, and made a part of the county of Mc Cracken!"(a)

Act approved Feb. 29, 1844, as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be, and is hereby added to the county of Bracken, all that part of the county of Nicholas included in the following boundary, to-wit: Beginning where the Nicholas and Harrison county line crosses the new cut road to the Mason county line; thence with the Mason county line to the Bracken county line; thence with the Bracken line to the Harrison county line; and thence with the Harrison county line to the beginning, which shall be known as a part of the county of Bracken, and within its boundary lines!"(b)

Act approved Mar. 10, 1856, as follows: "That the boundary of Perry county be so changed as to include the farms of Wm. Bowling and Joseph Mullins in Breathitt county and the farm and residence of Henry C. Caudle in Letcher county!"(c)

Act to change the Clay and Harlan county line approved Jan. 1, 1852, as follows: "----beginning at the lower end of Alexander Whitehead's farm, at the mouth of Gabe's hollow, at the Clay and Harlan county line; thence a straight line to intersect the Clay and Harlan county lines, to the top of the Kentucky ridge, at the head of the Rocky Hollow of Mile branch; and that all that part of Clay county included in this boundary, be and the same is hereby added to the county of Harlan!"(d)

(a) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1844, Chap. 188, P. 32.

(b) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1844, Chap. 268, P. 49.

(c) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1856, Chap. 611, P. 91.

(d) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1852, Chap. 421, P. 723.

Act approved Feb. 18, 1854, as follows: "That the surveyors of Hardin and Breckinridge counties-----proceed to run, mark and establish the true line of said counties, running from said Big Spring to a point on Rough Creek, opposite the mouth of Clifty, as designated by the act, entitled, an act for the division of Hardin county, approved Dec. 9, 1799; and may adjourn from time to time until they have completed the survey. At the end of each mile they shall put up large stones, so as to be two feet above and two feet below the surface of the ground, and marked with the letters C. L. in large capitals. If either of them shall be absent on the day mentioned, the one present shall adjourn to some other day. If the two shall disagree as to the true line, they may call on the surveyor of Meade county as an umpire. They shall make a report to the county courts of said counties, and shall have the report recorded, and make them such compensation as may be reasonable, and pay the other expenses --each county paying one half of the whole expenses. The line so established shall be the line between the said counties of Hardin and Breckinridge"(a)

Act to establish lines between the counties of Lawrence, Floyd and Pike. Act approved Mar. 6, 1854, as follows: "That the division lines between the counties of Lawrence, Floyd and Pike be and the same are hereby changed to the following boundary, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of Pigeon Roost Fork of Wolf Creek; thence up said fork, South 16 degrees East, 330 poles, to a sugar tree, two white oaks, three chestnuts, a hickory, and locust, standing on top of the dividing ridge be-

(a) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1854, Chap. 241, P. 20.

tween the waters of said fork and the Emily's Fork of Wolf creek; thence with the top of said ridge to a white oak, hickory, black oak, two black gums, a dogwood and a small chestnut marked L.P., with three cuts on either side, near the head of Emily's fork; thence down the dividing ridge between the waters of Emily's fork and Big creek to a birch, three hickories, a chestnut, and a dogwood, marked as aforesaid, on top of the last high knob between the waters of Wolf creek and Big creek, at the head of the Long Branch and Emily's fork on the lower side of Long branch to two birches and a maple standing on a large ledge of rocks at the point of the ridge on the lower side of Long branch next to the river of Tugg, marked P, L. with three cuts on either side; thence down the point of the ridge on the side below the mouth of Long branch to where it empties into the river of Tugg, including the fork of Pigeon Roost and its tributary streams in the county of Floyd, and all the waters of Wolf creek from the mouth of the Pigeon Roost fork down to the mouth of Wolf's creek and also the territory up the river of Tugg, to the mouth of Long Branch in the county of Lawrence. (a)

(a) Act Gen. Assembly, Yr. 1854, Chap. 517, P. 136.

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WBA

Men and women who founded Kentucky emerge from the past as epic figures, and the names of Kentucky's 120 counties perpetuate the memory not only of scouts, pioneers, soldiers and statesmen who created Kentucky but of nationally and internationally known Americans.

The nation itself was in the making when Kentucky came into being, and the great empire of the west was likewise being won. Those who afterward were to be known as Kentuckians, although they had not been born in the state, had a tremendous part in the Homeric adventures which gave the United States of America to the world.

Names of Kentucky counties consistute a sort of national history log-- here are honored Daniel Boone, and the Bourbons of France, Simon Kenton and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Benjamin Franklin, Marquis de la Fayette, Oliver Hazard Perry, Robert E. Lee, Count Pulaski, Gen. Henry Knox. To be familiar with the lives, achievements and adventures of these for whom Kentucky counties have been christened is to have a comprehensive idea of American history for the last 200 years, including some excursions into Old World events. Kentucky counties christened in honor of presidents of the United States include: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Hancock and Monroe. Counties which perpetuate the names of heroes who met death in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812-14, battles of the River Raisin, Blue Lick, Tippacance, and Indian Warfare in general are: Allen, Bracken, Christian, Daviess, Edmonson, Estill, Graves, Hardin Harlan, Hart, Hickman, Lawrence, McCracken, Meade, Montgomery, Oldham, Perry, Pike, Simpson, Spencer, Todd and Trigg. Signers of the Declaration of Independence, scouts, pioneers, spies, natives of foreign countries who aided the United States, soldiers of the Mexican War, and the War Between the States, justices of the Supreme Court, naval commanders, and colonizers such as Col. Richard Henderson are enrolled in the register of Kentucky counties. In three instances the spelling of names of counties to-

day differs from the spelling favored by their originals. Davless County was called in honor of Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, who prosecuted Aaron Burr; Green County for Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the final "e" having been dropped as the years passed, and Calloway County was named to memorialize Col. Richard Callaway, pioneer. One Kentucky county, Jessamine, was named for a woman, Jessamine Douglas, young daughter of a Scotch settler, who was tomahawked by a stelthy Indian as she sat on the banks of a creek which had been called Jessamine Creek by her father. From this creek Jessamine County derives its name.

Considering Kentucky's scenic beauty comparatively few counties were called for reasons pertaining to their topography. Ohio County drew its name from the Ohio River; Barren County so called because of the prairies or "barrens"; Bath County because of its medicinal waters; and Laurel County because of its abundance of laurel, or rhedodendron.

While Cumberland County secured its name through the Cumberland River and mountains, these had previously been named for the English Duke--Cumberland.

One Kentucky county originally used the Christian as well as surname of its god-father, Bell County, long known as "Josh Bell County," but this appellation of "Josh" has long since been discarded. Usually the surnames of famous men have been considered sufficient to tell the story but in the case of three Kentucky counties--Grant, Lincoln, and Clay, the rule does not hold good, as Lincoln County was not called for Abraham Lincoln, Grant County was not named for General Ulysses S. Grant, and Clay County was not named for Henry Clay.

(WBA)

ADAIR COUNTY--- Created in 1801. Named in honor of General John Adair, a soldier in the Revolution, who emigrated to Kentucky in 1788 from South Carolina and became Governor of the State in 1820.

ALLEN COUNTY --- Created in 1815. Named in honor of Colonel John Allen, who fell in the battle of the river Raisin.

ANDERSON COUNTY--- Created in 1827. Names in honor of Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., a nephew of General George Rogers Clark. After serving in Congress Mr. Anderson was appointed the first Minister to Columbia by President Monroe.

BALLARD COUNTY--- Created in 1842. Named in honor of Captain Bland Ballard, famous as a spy and Indian fighter under General George Roger Clark.

BARREN COUNTY--- Created in 1798. Received its name from "the barrens or prairies which abound in this region of our country."

BATH COUNTY--- Created in 1811. Received its name from the great number of medicinal springs within its borders.

BELL COUNTY --- Created in 1867. Named in honor of J^uesha Fry Bell, a brilliant Kentucky lawyer during the middle of the last century.

BOONE COUNTY --- Created in 1798. Named in honor of Daniel Boone.

BOURBON COUNTY --- Created in 1785. Named in honor of the Bourbon family of France, a prince of the family having rendered services to America for which the Virginians felt grateful.

BOYD COUNTY --- Created in 1860. Named in honor of Linn Boyd, who served in Congress from Kentucky for eighteen years, beginning in 1835.

BOYLE COUNTY --- Created in 1842. Named in honor of Judge John Boyle, member of Congress from Kentucky, and for more than sixteen years Chief Justice of the State Court of Appeals.

BRACKEN COUNTY --- Created in 1773¹⁷⁹⁶. Named in honor of William Bracken, a hunter and pioneer.

BREATHITT COUNTY --- Created in 1839. Named in honor of John Breathitt, elected Governor of Kentucky in 1832, who died in the Governor's house in Frankfort on February 21, 1834.

BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY --- Created in 1799¹⁷⁹⁹. Named in honor of John Breckinridge, lawyer and statesman, whose name was connected prominently with the early history of Kentucky.

BULLITT COUNTY --- Created in 1796. Named in honor of Colonel Alexander Scott Bullitt, who was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1792 and who served as Lieutenant-Governor for one term beginning in 1800.

BUTLER COUNTY --- Created in 1810. Named in honor of General Richard Butler, an officer of the Revolutionary War who was one of the commissioners with General George Rogers Clark delegated to make a treaty with the Shawnee and Delaware Indians.

CALDWELL COUNTY --- Created in 1809. Named in honor of General John Caldwell, who served under General George Rogers Clark in the campaign against the Indians in 1786, and who subsequently, in 1804, was elected Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky.

CALLOWAY COUNTY --- Created in 1822. Named in honor of Colonel Richard Callaway, one of the pioneers of Kentucky.

CAMPBELL COUNTY --- Created in 1794. Named in honor of John Campbell, a native of Ireland, who received from the Commonwealth of Virginia a grant of 4,000 acres of land near the present city of Louisville.

CARLISLE COUNTY --- Created in 1866.¹⁸⁸⁶

CARROLL COUNTY --- Created in 1838. Name in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

CARTER COUNTY --- Created in 1838. Named in honor of General William G. Carter, who was State Senator from the district including Lewis, Greenup, and Lawrence Counties at the time of Carter's organization.

CASEY COUNTY. Created in 1791. Named in honor of Colonel William Casey, a native of Virginia.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY --- Created in 1796. Named in honor of Colonel William Christian, an officer in the Revolutionary war and an Indian fighter. He was killed in a battle with Indians.

CLARK COUNTY. --- Created in 1792. Named in honor of Kentucky's military hero, General George Rogers Clark.

CLAY COUNTY --- Created in 1806. Named in honor of General Green Clay, prominent in the defense of Fort Mingo. He was also one of the foremost surveyors of the early days.

CLINTON COUNTY. --- Created in 1835. Named in honor of DeWitt Clinton, Governor of the State of New York, about ten years before the county was created, and a man of national fame during his life.

CRITTENDEN COUNTY --- Created in 1842. Named in honor of John J. Crittenden, several times a Senator from Kentucky and named twice as Attorney General of the United States.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY --- Created in 1798. Named after the river which winds its way across the county in a southwesterly direction.

DAVISS COUNTY --- Created in 1815. Named in honor of Joseph Hamilton Daviess.

EDMONSON COUNTY --- Created in 1825. Named in honor of Captain John Edmonson. He headed a company of volunteer riflemen who joined Colonel John Allen's regiment in 1812. He was killed in the Battle of River Raisin the next year.

ELLIOTT COUNTY --- Created in 1869. Named in honor of Judge John M. Elliott, a resident of Bath County and Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District. He likewise served on the Court of Appeals.

ESTILL COUNTY --- Created in 1808. Named in honor of Captain James Estill, a gallant pioneer, was killed in the battle of Little Mountain, probably one of the most noteworthy struggles between whites and Indians in the early days of Kentucky.

FAYETTE COUNTY --- Created in 1780. Named in honor of Marquis de La Fayette, and Lexington was established as the county seat.

FLEMING COUNTY --- Created in 1798. Named in honor of Colonel John Fleming, a pioneer and Indian fighter.

FLOYD COUNTY --- Created in ¹⁷⁹⁹1760. Named in honor of Colonel John Floyd, famous among the men of early Kentucky. He was a surveyor of renown, a leader among the pioneers, and an Indian fighter.

FRANKLIN COUNTY --- Created in 1794. Named in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

FULTON COUNTY --- Created in 1845. Named in honor of Robert Fulton, the celebrated engineer of steamboat fame.

GALLATIN COUNTY --- Created in 1798. Named in honor of Albert Gallatin, a native of Switzerland prominent in public life at the time of its formation, and Secretary of the Treasury under President Jefferson.

GARRARD COUNTY --- Created in 1796. Named in honor of James Garrard, then Governor of the State.

GRANT COUNTY--- Created in 1820. Named in honor of Colonel John Grant or his brother, Samuel Grant, the latter seeming to have a shade the better claim for the honor. The brothers were prominent in the early affairs of the State, Samuel meeting his death at the hands of the Indians.

GRAVES COUNTY--- Created in 1823. Named in honor of Major Benjamin Graves, an officer in the regiment of Colonel Lewis in the War of 1812. Major Graves was killed at the battle of the River Raisin.

GRAYSON COUNTY --- Created in 1810. Named in honor of William Grayson, a Virginia statesman who died while en route to Washington to serve in the United States Senate.

GREEN COUNTY --- Created in 1792. Named in honor of Major-General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, historians not making clear the reason for the omission of the final vowel in spelling the county's name.

GREENUP COUNTY --- Created in 1803. Named in honor of Christopher Greenup, who had been a member of Congress and was clerk of the State Senate the year the county was created. The next year he was elected Governor of Kentucky.

HANCOCK COUNTY --- Created in 1829. Named in honor of John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress.

HARDIN COUNTY --- Created in 1792. Named in honor of Colonel John Hardin, an officer in the Continental Army, an Indian fighter and a hunter of note. He met his death at the hands of Indians.

HARLAN COUNTY --- Created in 1819. Named in honor of Major Silas Harlan, who commanded a company under General George Rogers Clark. He was a Major at the battle of Blue Licks and fell while leading his command in that engagement.

HARRISON COUNTY --- Created in 1793. Named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Harrison, the representative from Bourbon County in the State Legislature when this county was created. He was also a member of the convention framing Kentucky's first constitution at Danville in 1792.

HART COUNTY --- Created in 1819. Named in honor of Captain Nathaniel G. T. Hart, commander of the "Lexington Light Infantry" in the War of 1812. He was wounded in the battle of the Raisin and was tomahawked by Indians while making his way towards home on horse-back.

HENDERSON COUNTY --- Created in 1798. Named in honor of Colonel Richard Henderson, head of the company which negotiated with the Indians for the vast territory east of the Kentucky River at one time known as Transylvania.

HENRY COUNTY --- Created in 1798. Named in honor of Patrick Henry, statesman and orator of undying fame.

HICKMAN COUNTY --- Created in 1821. Named in honor of Captain Pashal Hickman, who raised a volunteer company in 1812 and joined Colonel John Allen's First Regiment of Kentucky Riflemen. He was wounded in the battle of the River Raisin and was afterwards killed by Indians.

HOPKINS COUNTY --- Created in 1806. Named in honor of General Samuel Hopkins, an officer in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of Congress from Kentucky in 1813 - 15.

JACKSON COUNTY --- Created in 1858. Named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, hero of the battle of New Orleans and twice President of the United States.

JEFFERSON COUNTY--- Created in 1790. Named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, at that time Governor of Virginia.

JESSAMINE COUNTY - Created in 1798. Derives its name from Jessamine Creek, which was named in honor of a beautiful young lady, Jessamine Douglass.

JOHNSON COUNTY--- Created in 1843. Named in honor of Colonel Richard M.

LEE COUNTY --- Created in 1870. Named in honor of General Robert E. no
Lee, illustrious and beloved soldier of the Confederacy.

LESLIE COUNTY--- Created in 1878. Named in honor of Preston H. Leslie,
who was Governor of Kentucky from 1871 to 1875.

LETCHER COUNTY --- Created in 1842. Named in honor of Robert P. Letcher,
who was Governor of Kentucky at the time of the county's organization. He
served in Congress for ten years and was Speaker of the Kentucky House in
1838. He was a Whig in politics.

LEWIS COUNTY--- Created in 1806. Named in honor of Captain Meriwether
Lewis. He was the companion of William Clark in the celebrated exploring
expedition over the Rocky Mountains in 1806.

LINCOLN COUNTY --- Created in 1780. Named in honor of General Benjamin
Lincoln, an officer in the Revolutionary War. He commanded a division at
Yorktown and from 1781 and 1784 was Secretary of War through appointment
by Congress.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY --- Created in 1798. Named in honor of Robert R. Livingston
an American statesman who was Minister to France under President Jefferson.

LOGAN COUNTY --- Created in 1792. Named in honor of General Benjamin
Logan, a fearless Indian fighter, pioneer champion of Daniel Boone.

LYON COUNTY --- Created in 1854. Named in honor of Chittenden Lyon, a unique figure, according to the historians, in the early days of Western Kentucky. He represented his district in Congress for eight years.

McCRACKEN COUNTY --- Created in 1824. Named in honor of Captain Virgil McCracken, who commanded a company of volunteers under Colonel John Allen, and was killed at the battle of the River Raisin.

McCREARY COUNTY --- Created in 1912. Named in honor of Governor James B. McCreary.

McLEAN COUNTY --- Created in 1854. Named in honor of Judge Alney McLean, was a captain during the War of 1812. He represented the district of which this county's territory was then a part in Congress for four years, and as an elector, twice cast his vote for Henry Clay for President.

MADISON COUNTY --- Created in 1785. Named in honor of James Madison, who afterwards became the fourth President of the United States.

MAGOFFIN COUNTY --- Created in 1860. Named in honor of Beriah Magoffin, at the time Governor of Kentucky. He had the unique experience of resigning while occupying the office of Governor, retiring completely from political life. He was reputed to be one of the wealthiest Kentuckians of his day.

MARION COUNTY --- Created in 1834. Named in honor of General Francis Marion, of Revolutionary War Fame.

MARSHALL COUNTY --- Created in 1842. Named in honor of Chief Justice

John Marshall, then lately deceased, who presided with marked distinction over the United States Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835.

MARTIN COUNTY --- Created in 1870. Named in honor of John P. Martin, who was said to have been greatly beloved by the people of the mountains and who took a prominent and active interest in political affairs of his district from 1840 to 1860.

MASON COUNTY --- Created in 1788. Named in honor of George Mason, a distinguished lawyer and statesman of Virginia.

MEADE COUNTY --- Created in 1823. Named in honor of Captain James Meade. He participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, and later in the battle of the River Raisin, where he was killed.

MENIFEE COUNTY --- Created in 1869. Named in honor of Richard H. Menifee, who served in Congress as a Whig. He was born in obscure circumstances, rose rapidly as a lawyer, and was only 31 years old when he died.

MERCER COUNTY --- Created in 1786. Named in honor of General Hugh Mercer, a brigadier-general in the Continental Army, who fell mortally wounded at the Battle of Princeton.

METCALF COUNTY --- Created in 1860. Named in honor of Thomas Metcalfe, tenth Governor of Kentucky. In his younger days Metcalfe was a stone mason.

MONROE COUNTY --- Created in 1820. Named in honor of James Monroe, who had just been elected President of the United States.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY --- Created in 1796. Named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, a Major General in the Revolutionary Army. He was killed during the siege of Quebec.

MORGAN COUNTY --- Created in 1822. Named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, an officer in the Revolutionary Army. He was taken prisoner during the siege of Quebec, and after his exchange led a regiment of riflemen at the battle of Saratoga.

MUHLENBERG COUNTY--- Created in 1798. Named in honor of General Peter Muhlenberg, a Pennsylvania preacher who raised a regiment and fought in the Revolutionary War.

NELSON COUNTY --- Created in 1784. Named for Governor Thomas Nelson, of Virginia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

NICHOLAS COUNTY --- Created in 1799. Named in honor of Colonel George Nicholas, a soldier in the Revolutionary War who later took a prominent part in the convention which framed the first Constitution of Kentucky.

OHIO COUNTY --- Created in 1798. Named after a great river from the banks of which it is now removed a considerable distance.

OLDHAM COUNTY--- Created in 1823. Named in honor of Colonel William Oldham. An ensign in the American Navy during the Revolutionary War. He moved to Kentucky following the war, and was killed by Indians in the battle attending St. Clair's defeat.

OWEN COUNTY --- Created in 1819. Named in honor of Colonel Abraham Owen.

He was prominent in early Kentucky legislative and military affairs, being wounded in the fight accompanying St. Clair's defeat.

OWSLEY COUNTY --- Created in 1843. Named for Judge William Owsley, for many years on the bench of the State's highest court. In 1844, a year after the county's establishment, Judge Owsley became the fourteenth Governor of Kentucky.

PENDLETON COUNTY --- Created in 1798. Named in honor of Edmund Pendleton, a Virginia orator and statesman who was twice a member of Congress.

FERRY COUNTY--- Created in 1820. Named in honor of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, made famous by the battle of Lake Erie in 1812.

PIKE COUNTY --- Created in 1821. Named in honor of General Zebulon M. Pike, who was mortally wounded during an attack by American forces against York in Upper Canada.

POWELL COUNTY --- Created in 1852. Named in honor of Lazarus W. Powell, who was Governor of the Commonwealth at the time. He was later elected to the United States Senate.

PULASKI COUNTY --- Created in 1798. Named in honor of Count Joseph Pulaski, the distinguished Pole who fled from his own country to fight with the Americans in the Revolution.

ROBERTSON COUNTY --- Created in 1867. Named in honor of George Robertson, member of Congress for four years and later Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY --- Created in 1810. Named after Rockcastle River, which flows along its southeastern border.

ROWAN COUNTY --- Created in 1856. Named in honor of Judge John Rowan, an eminent jurist and statesman who served from Kentucky both as a Representative and a member of the United States Senate

RUSSELL COUNTY --- Created in 1825. Named in honor of Colonel William Russell, who, at the age of 15 years joined an expedition under Daniel Boone against the Indians. He was later an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and still later served many terms in the Kentucky Legislature.

SCOTT COUNTY --- Created in 1792. Named in honor of General Charles Scott, a distinguished officer in the Revolution, moving to Kentucky after the war. He was elected Governor of the State in 1808.

SHELBY COUNTY --- Created in 1792. Named in honor of Isaac Shelby, elected first Governor of Kentucky the year of the county's formation.

SIMPSON COUNTY --- Created in 1819. Named in honor of Captain John Simpson, who fought under General Wayne against the Indians and who fell in the battle of the River Raisin while leading a company of Kentucky riflemen.

SPENCER COUNTY - Created in 1824. Named in honor of Captain Spear Spencer, a young soldier who was killed while leading his company at the battle of Tippecanoe.

TAYLOR COUNTY --- Created in 1848. Named in honor of General Zachary Taylor, at the time "the most popular soldier in the Union," and afterwards President.

TODD COUNTY --- Created in 1819. Named in honor of Colonel John Todd, who attended General George Rogers Clark in his western expeditions, and who was killed at the battle of Blue Licks.

TRIGG COUNTY--- Created in 1820. Named in honor of Colonel Stephen Trigg, an emigrate to Kentucky from Virginia in 1779 early becoming noted for his activities against the Indians. He was killed at the battle of Blue Licks.

TRIMBLE COUNTY --- Created in 1836. Named in honor of Judge Robert Trimble.

UNION COUNTY --- Created in 1811. Historians say the origin of the county's name is in doubt. Collins declares "the generally received opinion is that it was so named because of the hearty unanimity with which the people assented to the division of the old county."

WARREN COUNTY --- Created in 1796. Named in honor of General Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill.

WASHINGTON COUNTY--- Created in 1792. Named in honor of George Washington, "quite appropriately," one historian comments.

WAYNE COUNTY --- Created in 1800. Named for "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

Revolutionary soldier and Indian fighter.

WEBSTER COUNTY --- Created in 1860. Named in honor of Daniel Webster, the famous statesman and orator.

WHITLEY COUNTY --- Created in 1818. Named in honor of Colonel William Whitley, noted pioneer and Indian Fighter. He was killed at the battle of The Thames.

WOLFE COUNTY --- Created in 1860. Named in honor of Nathaniel Wolfe, a State Senator from Jefferson County, when the subdivision was created.

WOODFORD COUNTY --- Created in 1788. Named in honor of General William Woodford, an officer of renown in the Revolutionary War.