VERNACULAR REGIONS

OF KENTUCKY

By

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PREFACE

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A region is an indefinite part of the earth's surface that stands apart from other areas by reason of one or more common characteristics. The differences within the region are fewer than the differences between it and other regions (Rooney, et al.). Wilbur Zelinsky says that the region is perhaps the best tool available to geographers for understanding differences between places.

Although many approaches have been used to study cultural regions, there are generally three types of cultural regions accepted by geographers: functional, formal, and vernacular. A functional, or nodal, region is defined by spatial interaction centered around a node, such as a capital or a parish church. It may or may not have clearly defined boundaries and is not generally culturally homogeneous. A formal region usually has no clear borders. It is defined by specific criteria and is, in terms of these criteria, uniform throughout. These are regions conceived by geographers and are much more abstract than functional regions (James and Martin; Abler, Adams and Gould). The third type of cultural region, vernacular or perceptual, also has no clear boundaries. It involves the spatial

perceptions of average people, as opposed to being based on criteria chosen by geographers. The use of a popular label is a peculiarity of this type of region (Jordan, 1978).

Although geographers have recognized the existence of vernacular regions since before the 1960s, studies of this type of region are scarce. This may be due in part to the untenable nature of vernacular regions. The vernacular region is comprised of people of similar culture traits, but it follows no artificial, imposed, or governmental boundaries. Terry Jordan defines a vernacular region as one "perceived to exist by its inhabitants, as evidenced by the widespread acceptance and use of a regional name" (Jordan and Rowntree, p. 13). The major aspect that separates vernacular regions from formal and functional regions is that they must exist in the minds of their inhabitants. Vernacular regions rarely appear on published maps, but, regardless of that fact, these regions do exist. As far as vernacular regions are concerned, it matters not whether professionals recognize the existence and location of these regions; the foremost detail in defining a vernacular region is that it must be recognized by the ordinary people of the area and it must exist in their mental maps (Zelinsky, 1973).

The names for vernacular regions occur in the vernacular, or common language, of the areas, but they have no relation to language usage. The labels may demonstrate a relationship to the dialect of the region, but vernacular

regions do not center around usage of the vernacular language. The labels may be based on a variety of things, such as physical features, historical events, or political trends. Some are advertised through the media of the areas, but many more are not publicized which results in a need for study to discover the more obscure terms. It has only been since the early 1960s that geographers have begun to study vernacular regions. In this short time several important studies have been completed. These studies vary on the size of territory involved, from the entire United States to statewide. Few of the studies were on the state scale, an area in which comprehensive studies are still lacking.

It has been shown that vernacular regions exist and that most people have information concerning at least one such region in which they live. These vernacular regions are a manifestation of the relationship between humans and their environment. Although not usually as easily recognizable as formal place names, vernacular labels demonstrate the need for humans to identify with their territory. These regions may encompass a large area, such as the Midwest or Dixie, but they usually cover an area smaller than a state but larger than a county. The naming of these areas shows a cultural harmony among the people. It shows that the differences within the areas are fewer than the differences between them and outside areas; it also shows that the inhabitants recognize a uniqueness in their region that separates it from others. Zelinsky says that

this is, in part, what "contributes in a substantial way to that set of perceptions and feelings which makes up our all-important sense of personal identity" (Rooney, et al., p. 4).

Justification and Need for Study

Place names reflect many things, such as the heritage of the people, the physical aspects of the area, or even to whom the land previously belonged. City, county, and state names and boundaries are imposed upon the people by the government. These can be easily recognized. Vernacular regions are defined only in the minds of the common people and may have meaning only to the people of the area.

In recent years there has been a great revival of interest in "sense of place" studies (Shortridge, 1980). Where regional studies are concerned, who can know a place better than its residents? Study of perceptions of a population about their home can be extremely helpful in regional studies. Vernacular regions may not suffice as study of an area, but they should be used to supplement formal and functional regions for a more complete picture. In the end, people's perceptions of areas may prove to be of far greater importance than is now realized.

Vernacular labels show a sense of pride, a sense of community, in an area. They show an attachment to place. This positive sense of place can be useful in advertising. Many labels with negative connotations are conceived by

people who live outside an area. The positive labels coined by the inhabitants of an area can be used effectively through advertising to counteract the effects of negative labels. This strategy could be used to great advantage in areas that have been misrepresented or poorly advertised.

The perceptions of people outside a region can have a profound effect on in-migration and tourism in that region. Positive perceptions of the southern United States have recently led to a great influx of people in those regions. People are drawn to the idea of the perfect climate with little knowledge of the area's culture. Tourism is also affected by perception; the sound of "Green Country" is infinitely more appealing than the "Dust Bowl." Thus, tourism can benefit from touting an area with a positive label. Tourism and in-migration can in turn aid in the economic development of an area. Businesses will be much more likely to locate in areas where there seems to be a positive feeling among the people.

Problem Statement and Hypotheses

This study is primarily concerned with the following questions:

1. Do vernacular regions exist in Kentucky? If so, where are they and what are the popular names associated with these areas?

2. If vernacular regions exist, can the boundaries of these regions be identified? If so, what are the boundaries of these regions?

Although vernacular regions usually have vaguely defined boundaries, one of the purposes of this study is to define the boundaries of these areas. Popular, or vernacular, names that Kentucky residents associate with their areas are identified.

Based on a review of the literature, the primary hypotheses are:

1. The vernacular regions in this study differ from those found in Ruth Hale's earlier national study by revealing smaller vernacular areas that were not uncovered in the earlier studies. The smaller scale of this study and the higher number of persons surveyed aid in finding areas that were not named in the large-scale studies.

2. The majority of names (50 percent or more) relate to features of the natural, or physical, landscape, either relief features, soils, or vegetation. The settlers of Kentucky were drawn to the beauty and fertility of the land rather than any cultural or political aspect such as those that had originally drawn people to America. In addition to these, a smaller percentage of names relate to compass

directions, historic events, and economic, social, and political preferences.

3. There are some areas where no popular names exist. Although these are few (no one wants to live in a place without a name), unnamed places probably lie in areas on the fringes of settlement paths.

4. The majority of respondents place their regions of Kentucky in the South. This supports Hale's results, but shows much more Southern sympathy than was found by Zelinsky or Shortridge. Kentucky is a transitional area which lies between the South, Midwest, and Appalachian regions, but its strongest ties are with the South.

Scope

This study is concerned with vernacular regions only in the state of Kentucky. Other studies of this type have obtained information by means of one of two methods, either questionnaires (Jordan and Good), or the frequency of terms listed in telephone directories (Zelinsky). Questionnaires are used in this study.

Most of those using questionnaires for their studies have administered them to college students (Shortridge, Jordan). This sampling procedure has strong bias due to several factors: the age of the respondents, the length of residence of the same, and the fact that some areas had

consistently higher numbers of respondents which called for supplementary sampling. An approach similar to Brownell's and Hale's is used in this study; questionnaires were sent to postmasters throughout the state. Where there are many post offices in a small area (e.g., Louisville) a sample of these is used. This systematic sampling technique results in a satisfactory sample coverage of the state. Some bias remains due to the fact that the sample consists of people with the same career, but this method results in a better sample of age and social groups than previous studies. The nature of their jobs should also make respondents familiar with place names in general, and particularly with those in the areas of the study.

The purpose of this study is to gather information which will result in a map of Kentucky's vernacular regions. Since vernacular regions are dynamic and their boundaries are usually very vague, it is necessary to keep in mind that the maps generated will be most useful for general reference and should not be viewed as static or finite demarcations of these regions. As in other studies of this type, county boundaries are used as guides. Tallies were taken of the number of respondents submitting each popular name and these were mapped as vernacular regions according to size of the region and category of the label. A similar system is used to map respondents' allegiance to larger regions of the United States.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Studies of vernacular regions are few, although scholars have begun to fill in the gaps in this field in recent years. Studies of this type vary in scale from United States level to the state level. Since scale is an important aspect of these studies, it seems reasonable to begin a literature discussion with the larger areas and work down to the state level.

National Studies of Vernacular Regions

In Cultural Regions of the United States, Raymond Gastil, a sociologist, summarizes several studies that have attempted to draw cultural boundaries in the United States. In his introduction he criticizes the types of research used in determining the boundaries. While he believes that "regional conciousness" is of minor importance in defining regions, he does state that evidence of regional consciousness is vital to planning. He says that procedures for drawing boundaries should vary with what the student wants to analyze; thus, there is no right or wrong way to determine regional boundaries. However, for the most part, he is critical of personal surveys, i.e., questionnaires.

For his study he used several factors: religion, political variations, housing and settlement styles, dialect regions, and a miscellaneous heading called additional variation which includes music and food. He divides the continental United States into eleven regions with Alaska and Hawaii making thirteen and fourteen (Gastil, 1975). His study has great descriptive detail but lacks in personal opinion.

In "General Cultural and Popular Regions," Zelinsky, a cultural geographer, defines a cultural region as "one in which we can observe relative uniformity of cultural ideas, attitudes, and practices (Rooney, et al., 1982, p. 4)." He emphasizes the relativity concept and generalization needed for this type of study. He says it should be kept in mind that the maps generated are static objects which represent areas of constant change. In the second part of this article, he maps and discusses "vernacular," or "popular," regions. There are maps of several states, borrowed from other studies, as well as maps of larger regions, from New England and the Midwest to the United States. Zelinsky concludes with a statement on vernacular regions. He says that our knowledge of these regions is sadly lacking and that this area of study will serve investigators well for some time to come. He believes that the most accurate and quick study will use questionnaires (Rooney, et al., 1982).

Bruce Bigelow, a historical geographer, disagrees with Zelinsky on one major point: it is not necessary for the inhabitants of a vernacular region to be conscious of its

existence. In his study Bigelow divides the United States into three main "cultural realms" according to ethnicity; these realms were in turn divided into regions, subregions, and secondary subregions according to other criteria, including politics and religion. However, Bigelow goes beyond the data used by Zelinsky and Gastil by looking at state policies, per capita income and the older population of the areas. Thus, his maps vary slightly from those of Zelinsky and Gastil. He defines a larger number of regions with their primary and secondary core areas. Much effort was put into compiling the data but the article explained very little of the process used in analyzing it (Bigelow, 1980).

Geographer Ruth Hale used a different technique in her survey of vernacular regions in America. She sent questionnaires to postmasters, county agents, and newspaper editors in all counties of the United States. The form contained only two questions and was preposted, both of which helped her return rate. She used county boundaries to define her regions, then sorted the labels into groups according to the subject of the titles. Around 40 percent of the names involved physical features of the landscape. Only data from the questionnaires were used and the high level of participation by the respondents seems to have paved the road for more studies of this type for vernacular regions (Hale, 1971).

A more recent study of Zelinsky's involved yet another approach. In "North America's Vernacular Regions," Zelinsky discusses how previous studies have gathered data. He says that all these methods are flawed since they polled only a select membership of the population. Questionnaires and polling techniques, he seems to now be saying, are inherently flawed, making a study using these undesirable. Instead, he gathers his data from telephone directories from central cities throughout North America. From these data he compiled a list of often-repeated terms which he eventually pared to 73 terms, the vast majority of which pertained to physical features. The data were used to draw maps of primary vernacular regions with secondary and tertiary areas of these regions also defined. One surprising find was an area across southern New York and northern Pennsylvania into Ohio and Indiana; this area showed no regional term that occurred more than five times. With this one exception, Zelinsky's vernacular regions closely correspond to the cultural regions delineated in his earlier study (Zelinsky, 1980).

The most recent study of vernacular regions in the United States concerns the changes in the usage of regional labels. Using data obtained from warranty cards received by Cobra Communications, cultural geographer James Shortridge delineated each of four United States regions: East, West, Midwest, and South. The large patterns were as to be expected; however, the areas he calls transition zones

suggest that there is not a universal allegiance among the population to any one region in those areas. Kentucky was one of the transition zones found (Shortridge, 1987).

Multi-State Vernacular Regions

One of the most widely studied vernacular regions is the American Midwest. The archetypal study in this area is by geographer Joseph Brownell; it was written in 1960 and is still quoted today. Before Brownell, most authors treated the Midwest as merely an economic region. The lack of agreement in the data compelled Brownell to attempt to define the area encompassed by the Midwest by some other means. He sent questionnaires to postmasters in a several hundred mile radius of Chicago, the supposed hub of the Midwest. There was only one question involved and he received a 90 percent return. From the data he developed maps showing the core of the Midwest and peripheral areas. Probably his most interesting discovery was that there is much debate among those who claim to be Midwesterners over which areas are truly Midwestern (Brownell, 1960).

Like Zelinsky, Shortridge believes that self-awareness of the inhabitants of an area is of major importance in determining cultural regions. To determine if the traditional Midwest boundaries still hold and if perceptions of the area differ in different parts of the country, Shortridge surveyed college students in 32 states. He found that the twelve-state area usually accepted by scholars was

east of the area called Midwest by the students. An interesting detail was that people from all the traditional Midwest states saw their areas as the core. All of the surrounding states agreed that the core was in the central plains area. In almost all instances insiders perceived their areas in more positive terms than outsiders with rural labels named by 63 percent of the respondents. Shortridge argues that these labels are retained in an increasingly urbanized area due to strong perceptions of the Midwest as the one truly American region, and America has always had a pastoral self-image (Shortridge, 1985).

The Southern (Dixie) and southern Mountain (Appalachia and Ozark) areas are also regions which are universally recognized. Working on the premise that the American South is "that part of the country where the people think they are Southerners," John Reed, a sociologist, used a sample of telephone directories from major American cities to search for entries containing the words Southern, Dixie, or American. Since the size of numbers alone was not a good indicator, Reed interpolated tha data to derive S (Southern) values. He found that the S value was highly reliable since his maps correspond well to those of the traditional Southern region. However, the D, or Dixie, value shows a completely different picture. Areas commonly thought to be in Dixie fared poorly and outlying areas, such as Louisville, Kentucky, were included. Reed says that the Dixie term is a "purer" measure since the descriptive label

Southern can be substituted for Dixie but the reverse is not true (Reed, 1976).

Raitz and Ulack, cultural geographers, conducted a study to see if residents of Appalachia agreed on the usage of the term since very few respondents in Hale's study cited it as an accepted term. Using Fenneman's definition of Appalachia, they sent questionnaires to students at colleges within Fenneman's Appalachia, as well as to students at those schools which border the area. They found the strongest showing to be for directional terms rather than regional terms. Most subregions were named for topographic features, with the Ohio Valley being among the largest. In Kentucky, Appalachia is fairly recent in usage and is much more likely to be used by younger persons (Raitz and Ulack, 1981).

Regions Within Individual States

Few studies of vernacular regions have been conducted on the state level. Terry Jordan attempted to fill the gap in this area of literature with his study of perceptual regions in Texas. He administered questionnaires to 3860 college students. Counties which lacked respondents had questionnaires sent to county agents or postmasters. Two-thirds of the regions found in his study had labels based on physical aspects of the environment. Political names showed in 14 percent of the regions. It seems that changes in labels are occurring in Texas since promotional

names appeared to be growing in popularity with much help from the media. He noted that in many cases the areas defined by government for promotional reasons were not those defined by the questionnaire. Perhaps his most important finding was that many respondents perceived these boundaries as quite distinct (Jordan, 1978).

Shortridge (1980) also used questionnaires given to students but supplemented these with surveys of regional terms found in telephone directories. On the larger scale, he wanted to find whether or not Kansans placed their state in the Midwest and/or the Great Plains. From his data, Midwest seems to be widely accepted as a vernacular term whereas the Great Plains is not. On a smaller scale, local regions were mapped; physical features again topped the list with promotional names only rarely mentioned. Shortridge compared these data to telephone directory entries and found them to be nearly identical. He divided the labels into positive and negative categories and described these areas (Shortridge, 1978). James Good (1976) used a similar survey technique in his study of Arkansas vernacular regions. Regions named for physical features were also dominant in Arkansas. As with Jordan's study (1978), Good found a large number of boundary counties with no significant label, but his opinion as to the cause of these differs from Jordan's. Jordan believes that these areas exist because they are on the lines where differing cultural groups of settlers met. Good explains them by a lack of something such as a

suggestive landform or a dominant metropolitan area in the region (Good, 1976).

Geographers Ary Lamme and Raymond Oldakowski (1982) surveyed people attending the annual Florida Folklife Festival for their study of vernacular regions in Florida. Although the festival is attended by people from throughout the state, only 37 out of 67 counties were represented in their survey. Seventy-five per cent of these were originally from outside Florida. The results divided Florida into nine large regions, but many local and city names were among the responses. One noteworthy finding was the obvious lack of historic and cultural labels (Lamme and Oldakowski, 1982).

Two other cultural geographers, George Carney and Todd Zdorkowski (1985), used an unusual sample approach in their study of Oklahoma's vernacular regions; they sent questionnaires to members of county historical societies. The purpose of this study was twofold: to see how well Oklahomans identified with commercial labels used in their areas, and to see if vernacular labels showed any change over time. They found that a significant number of labels in Oklahoma showed change over time. Another novel result was the high level of identification with government (tourism and recreation) designated labels.

Geographer Robert Crisler (1949) attempted to define the boundaries of one particular vernacular region, the Little Dixie region in Missouri. Somewhat like Gastil,

Crisler used physical, cultural, and political data. In these areas, he says, Little Dixie is a separate geographic region, rather than a part of a larger one, such as the Corn Belt. He analyzed voting behavior in the Little Dixie counties and surrounding ones. He also looked at settlement patterns within the region, as well as house types, foodways, and religion. To these analyses he added information on the physical aspects of the region: topography, soils, vegetation and climate. From these data he delimited the boundaries of the region as one disconnected from larger ones (Crisler, 1949).

The literature on vernacular regions is not extensive, but there is a great variety in scale and survey form. The area of study is open for new ideas in survey techniques as well as study of new areas.

CHAPTER III

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

The one crucial aspect of this study was the questionnaire. In order to ask questions of people who were unfamiliar with vernacular regions, a concise but easily understood questionnaire was needed. After studying questionnaires used by Shortridge (1980), Carney and Zdorkowski (1985), and Jordan (1978), as well as advice given by each, the questionnaire was designed and tested.

Many questions were taken directly from those surveys cited above. The questions concerning length of residence were used in all three. Those also included a check-one-answer question concerning compass directions within the state. Since Kentucky has a somewhat linear shape (Figure 1), it was decided to delete this question since the response would most likely prove superfluous. The wording of the vernacular region question (Appendix A) combines elements of all three sample questionnaires, but the examples in this instance were more difficult since most states adjacent to Kentucky do not have well-known vernacular regions. A map was included with this question and respondents were asked to draw the boundaries of their regions. Questions three and four were added for

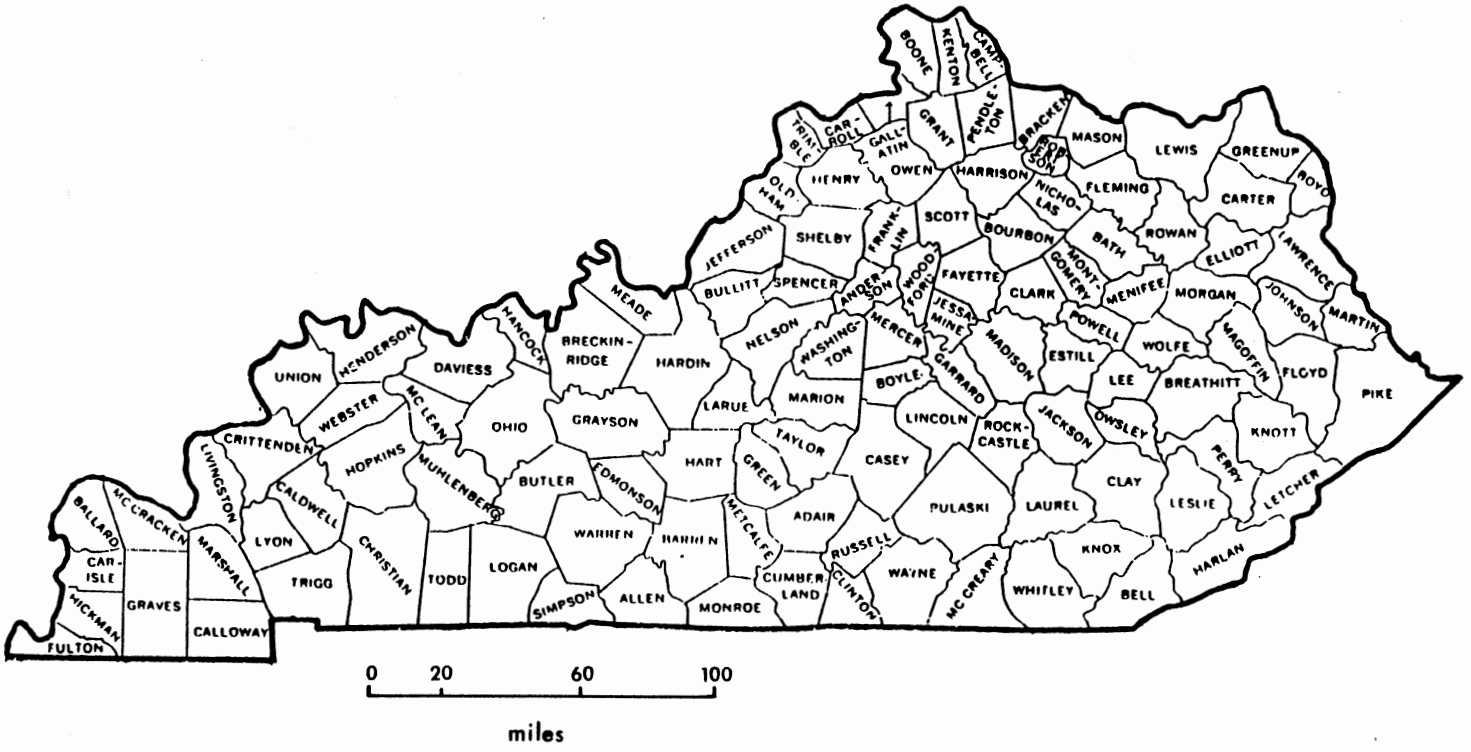


Figure 1. Counties in Kentucky

information on which regions of the state were most recognized and to see if there was agreement on the origin of the terms. The last question was taken from the Carney/Zdorkowski (1985) survey; it was believed that this might be a subject of some disagreement in Kentucky, and this proved true.

The questionnaire was tested using randomly selected personnel from a large Tulsa law firm. This testing ground was chosen because the questionnaires could be handed out and returned the same day with very little cost involved. As expected, in this case the return was 100 percent. The responses indicated that the questions were understood and eighty percent of the respondents agreed on the vernacular region they listed. Thus, the questionnaire design was deemed suitable.

Postmasters were chosen as targets for the study for several reasons. Time was a limiting factor which eliminated historical society members (Carney/Zdorkowski) since return from these would take a considerable amount of time if the questionnaires were to be distributed at monthly meetings. Although polling college students would be somewhat quicker, a population with a better age distribution was desired for this study. Ruth Hale (1970) had used postmasters in her study with good results; her response was 82 percent with an immediate return. Postmasters also offered a good distribution throughout the state and their numbers were more than adequate for this

study. For these reasons postmasters were chosen as the target population.

There are 1172 postmasters for 120 counties in Kentucky. The number of postmasters within each county varies from one to about 40. Since it was not necessary to question every postmaster, a sample was taken. In counties with five or fewer postmasters, all were included in the sample. In counties with six or more postmasters a random sample was taken. These counties still had a minimum of five postmasters included in the sample. This process reduced the number of postmasters surveyed to 636, an average of five per county.

Each postmaster in the sample received a one-page questionnaire (Appendix A) with a stamped return envelope. The return envelopes were coded by county to facilitate sorting returns. The questionnaires were mailed in mid-November of 1987. The majority of responses were received within two weeks of the initial mailing; the return rate was 81 percent. Only five counties had a return of less than 50 percent and no county had zero return (Figure 2).

While sorting the returns by county, it became evident that only the written responses to question two and the responses to question five (Appendix A) contained viable data. The results from question one were not significant and the responses to questions three and four were too few to be of any value.

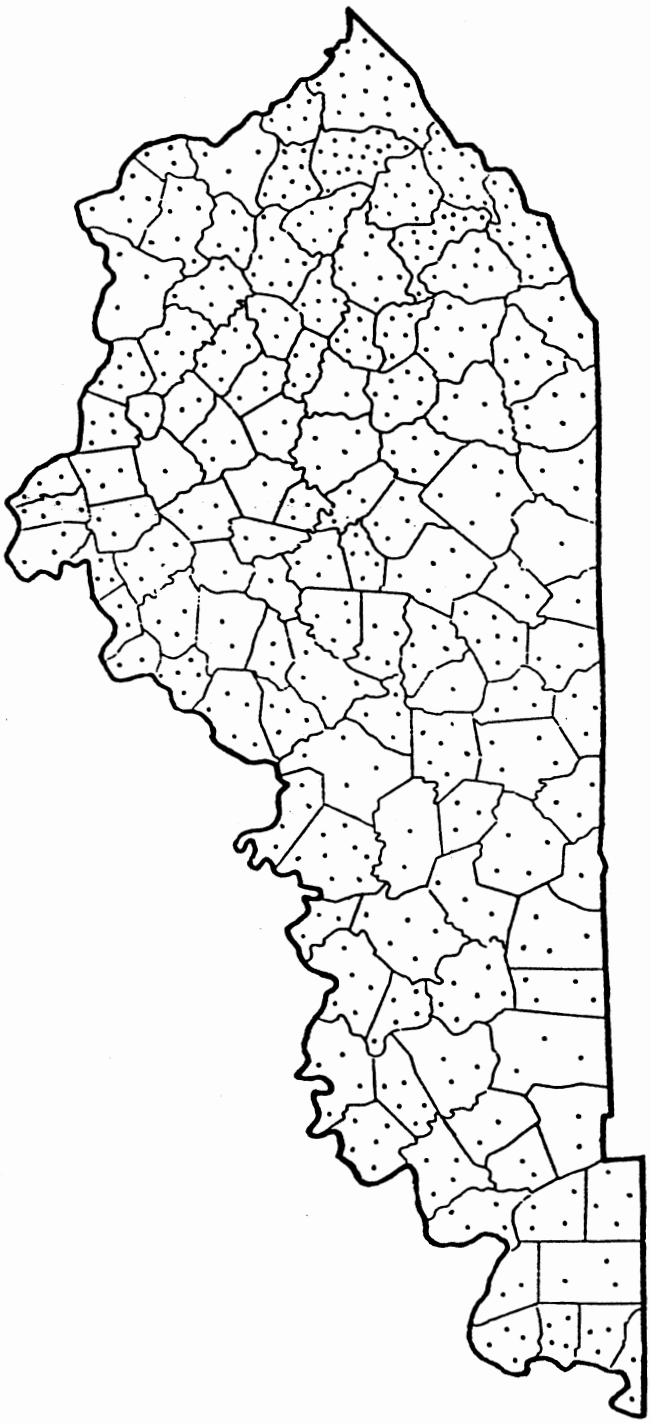


Figure 2. Responses to Questionnaire

Most respondents answered all four parts of question one. There were signatures from 16 men and 21 women. Although the women may have been less reticent about signing their names, this shows that the profession of postmaster is not completely dominated by men, as could have been suggested. In the analysis of answers to question one, the length of residence and employment varied from a few days to over 60 years. Neither the mean nor the median could accurately describe the variation in responses.

Very few respondents (18 percent) answered questions three ("do you know the origin of the popular name?") and four ("do you know the popular names of areas adjacent to yours"). These questions were discarded due to this lack of data. Almost all of the respondents answered questions two (what is the popular name of your area?") and five ("check the regional label that applies to your area"). However, the second part of question two ("please draw the boundaries of this region on the map") was also sadly lacking in usable data. This may have been largely due to the fact that most respondents were mentally picturing zip code areas rather than vernacular regions. If this type of question were to be used again it would have to be rephrased if presented to persons, such as postmasters, who deal extensively with regions having precise boundaries.

Thus, the data consisted of, in effect, the responses to questions two and five. The fact that all respondents filled in their zip codes allowed each response to be

pinpointed. The responses were then entered in a file under county headings. Each entry consisted of the zip code, the town name, the response to question two and the response(s) to question five (Appendix B). Based on this information, the regions were then drawn using county boundaries.

The responses to question five resulted in four maps which place portions of Kentucky in four different regions of the United States. There were no responses for the Piedmont and only three for the North (Appendix B). The three who checked North also checked other regions so the North responses were discarded. All four of the other listed regions were mapped since all had a fairly equal number of responses.

Since the respondents could check more than one selection for question five, a method for determining regions was devised. First, the responses naming each region were totalled by county. These totals were divided by the number of respondents in each county rather than the total number of responses to the question per county. For this reason there is some overlap among the four maps. The percentage derived by this method was used to better show the mixed feelings of allegiance that exist within Kentucky.

The regions sought in question two were a little more difficult to define. Those counties with 51-100 percent of the respondents in agreement on a particular vernacular label were summarily placed within that region. Those counties with less than 50 percent agreement proved more

difficult to place. For many counties the choice of placement within a region became an arbitrary decision which was not based on percentage. For example, there were 17 responses from Floyd county. Nine of those, 53 percent, said that Floyd is within no vernacular region. Three said that Floyd is in the Mountains region, and only one called the area "Coal Country." Four respondents named micro-regions, which will be discussed later. In this instance, although the highest percentage said the county is in no region, Floyd was placed in both the Mountains, a primary region, and Coal Country, a secondary region. This problem occurred in few counties, but if the choice became one between no regional affiliation for the county and affiliation based on the response of only one individual, the individual prevailed and the county was placed in that region.

In all, there were four different types of regions found. Primary regions encompass several counties. Secondary regions are smaller regions within the primary regions. A large number of respondents named highly localized regions, or what shall be called micro-regions. The fourth type of region found was the directional region. These regions correspond to directional labels named by the respondents. Placement on each of these regional maps was exclusive of the others. In other words, a county, or part of it, could conceivably be included on all four maps of vernacular regions.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

Kentucky's Vernacular Regions

Seven primary vernacular regions were found (Figure 3). In the western half of the state, the Jackson Purchase region is well-defined, consisting of eight contiguous counties. To the east of the Purchase, the Pennyrile is named in only two pairs of counties which are separated by counties with no affiliation. To the north and east of these are three counties which form the Western Kentucky Coal Field. Farther south are five contiguous counties which compose the Mammoth Cave, or Caves, region.

East and north of the four above regions is a large area of contiguous counties with no regional affiliation. A little farther east is another well-defined area, the Bluegrass. In a broken belt surrounding the eastern and southern boundaries of the Bluegrass is the Knobs region. The easternmost region, which is beyond the Knobs, is the Eastern Kentucky Mountains. In forming this region, the responses "Mountains" and "Appalachia" were interchangable.

Interspersed within the primary regions are secondary regions (Figure 4). The most distinct of these is the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, which consists of thirteen

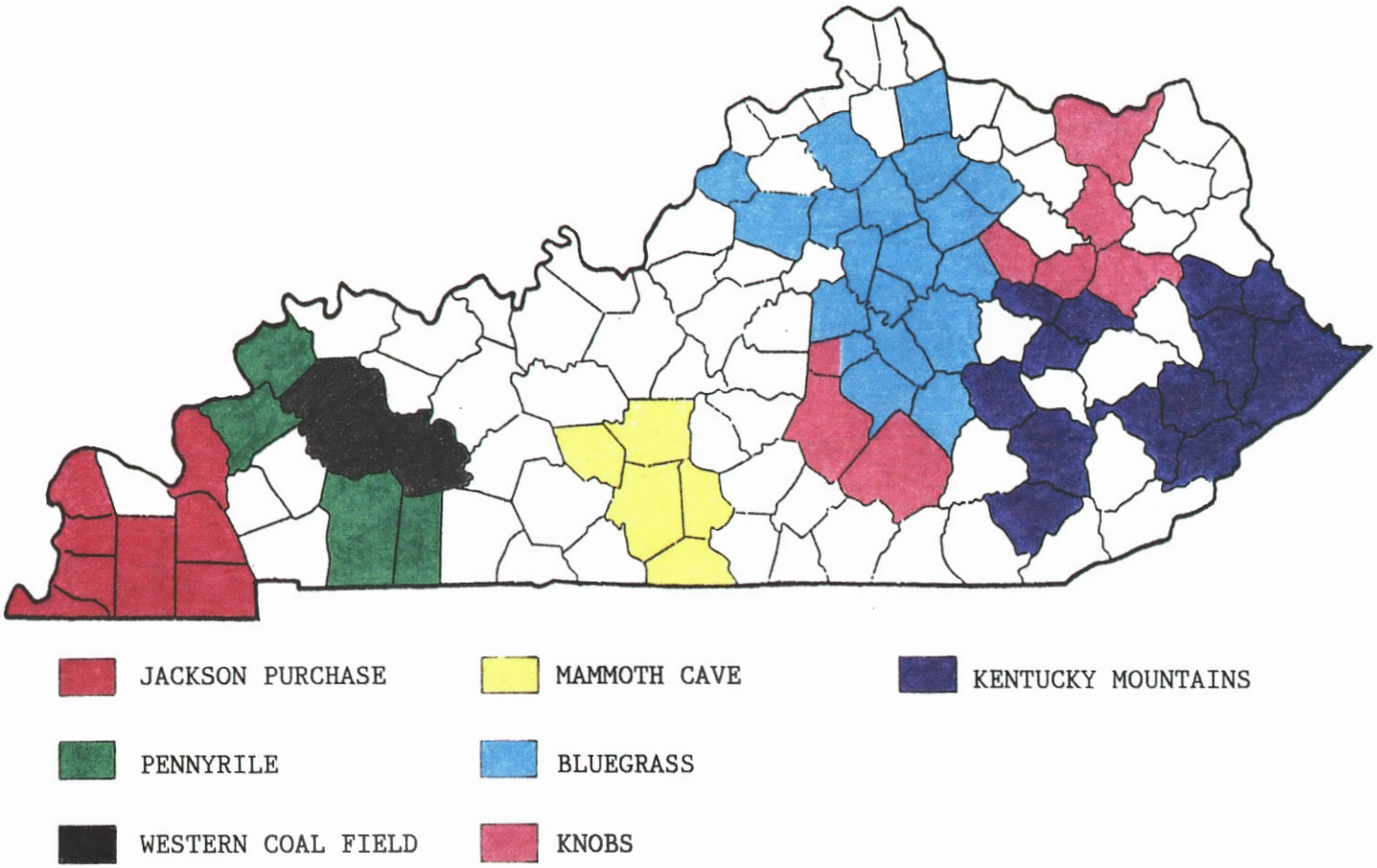


Figure 3. Primary Vernacular Regions

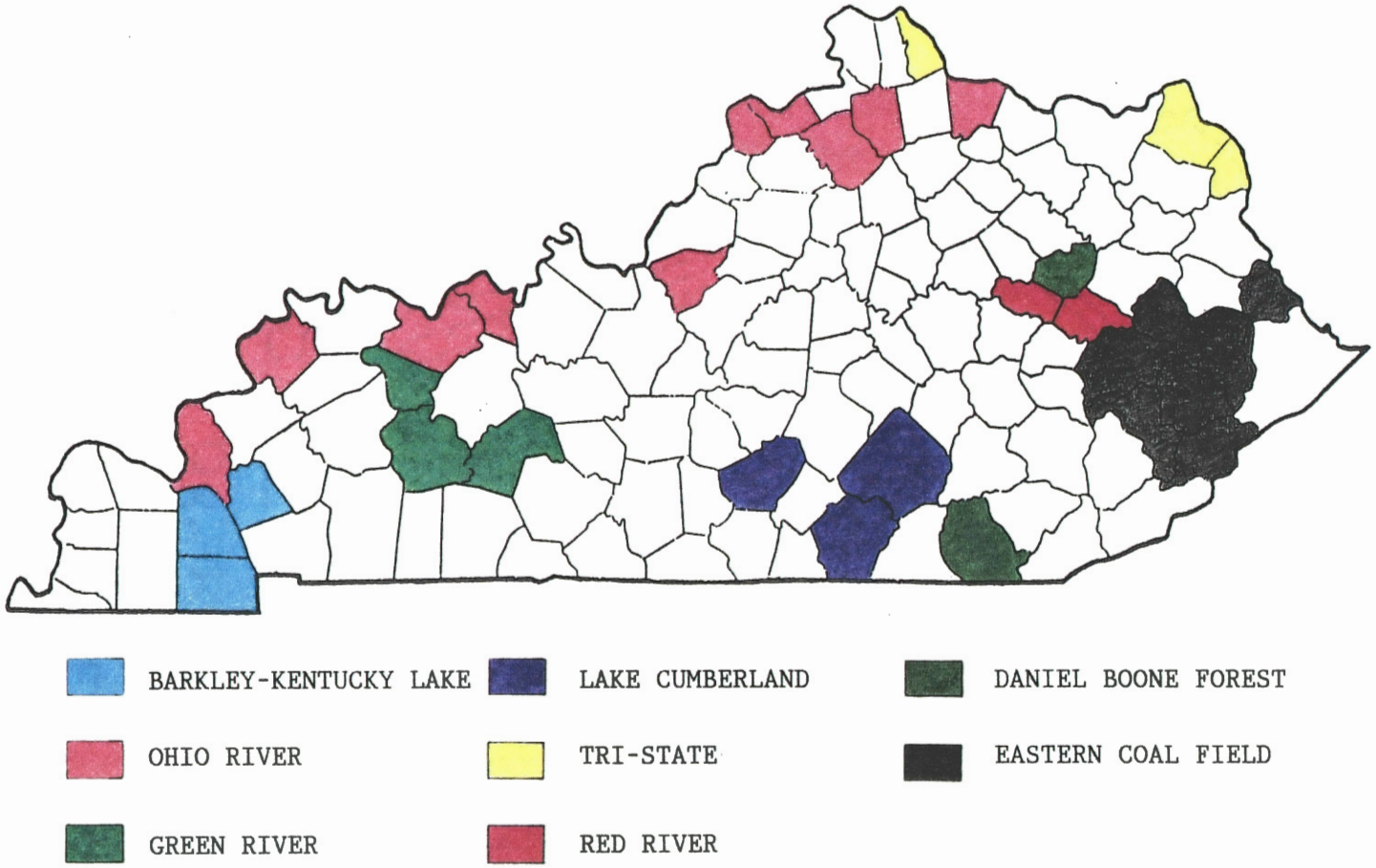


Figure 4. Secondary Vernacular Regions

counties within the Mountains region. The Green River region consists of three contiguous counties which follow the path of this river. The Ohio River region also consists of counties following the path of the river; however, these ten counties are disconnected. Powell and Wolfe counties compose the Red River region. Menifee and Whitley counties are in the Daniel Boone Forest region, although in sections that are far removed from each other. The Forest has two separate sections: northern and southern. Menifee is in the northern section and Whitley is in the southern.

There are two Lake regions and two Tri-State regions. The Lake regions each consist of three counties. The first is the Kentucky-Barkley Lake region, which has three contiguous counties. The second, the Cumberland Lake region, consists of Wayne and Pulaski counties, which are separated from the third county, Adair, by Russell county, which has no regional affiliation. The two Tri-State regions have only one and two counties and are parts of different Tri-State areas.

One result of the study which was unexpected was the significant number of local, or micro, regions. Respondents from twenty-five counties named micro-regions for a total of seven different categories of these regions. Some of these are the size of a county (such as the Barrens), but most are much smaller. Some of these micro-regions overlap county lines. The majority of the names of these regions deal with

physical features. These micro-regions will be discussed in detail later.

Five directional regions were found (Figure 5). These regions are separate from each other, and are surrounded by counties with no directional affiliation. Four regions (north, east, central, and west) are large and consist of several clustered counties. The remaining region (southeast) is small and separate from any other counties affiliated with directional regions.

Hypothesis 1

The first hypothesis was that a larger number of vernacular regions would be revealed, and many would be on a finer scale, than in Ruth Hale's study (1971). Her study found nine vernacular regions all placed on the same scale, although two of the nine, the Eden Shale and the Mountains (north), had only two and three counties, respectively (Figure 6). Since this study found a total of 15 primary and secondary regions, the first hypothesis was accepted. Several of the secondary and directional regions are larger than Hale's regions, which are assumed to be primary since she discarded names if the responses did not meet a certain percentage. Directional regions were also discouraged. This effectively eliminated all but primary regions for her purposes.

Not only is there a difference in the number of regions found in the two studies, but also in the names of these

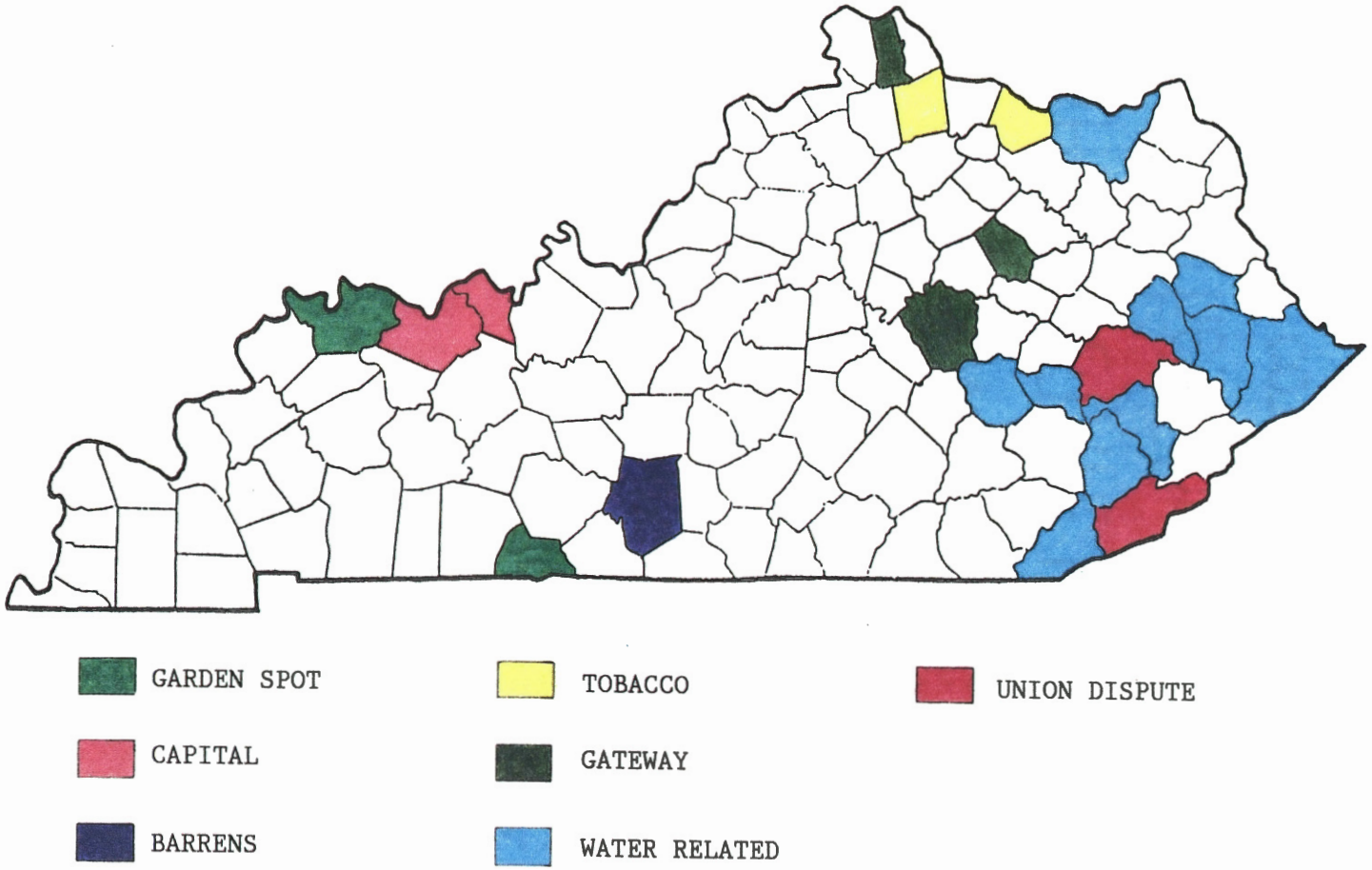
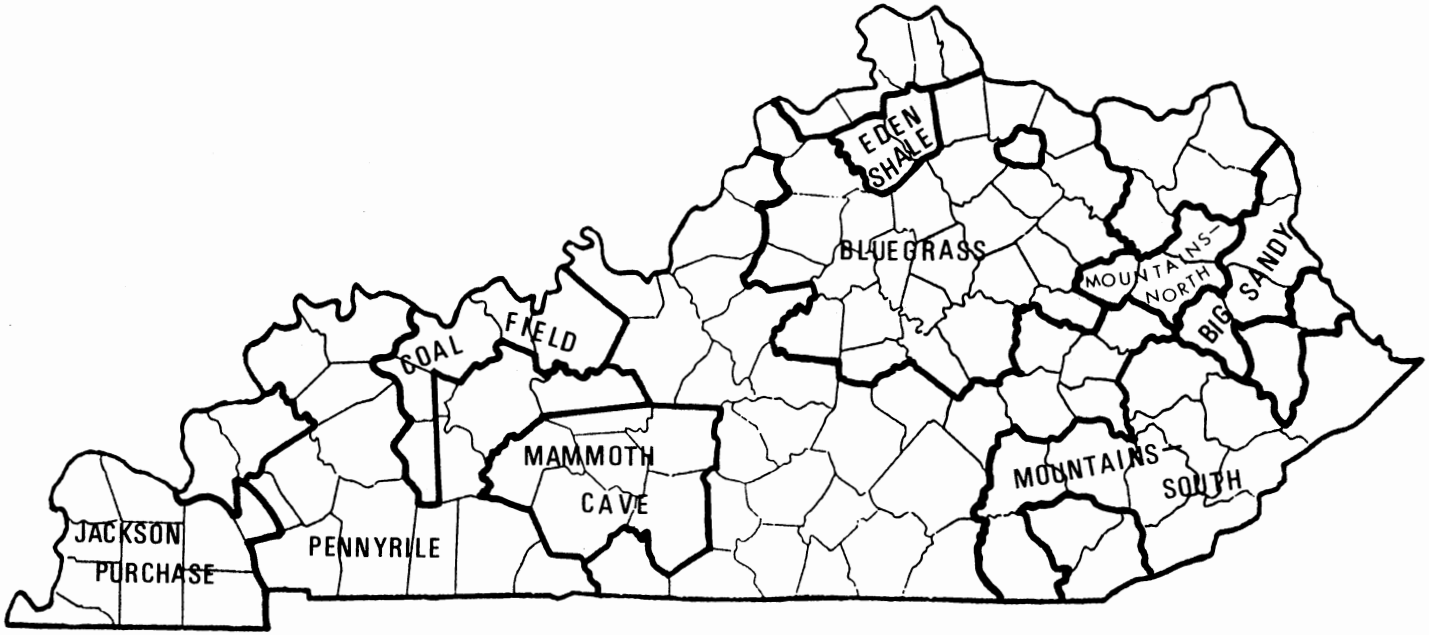


Figure 18. Micro-Regions in Kentucky



Source: R. Hale, "A Map of Vernacular Regions in America," unpublished dissertation (1971).

Figure 6. Hale's Vernacular Regions

regions and their member counties. Hale's study included two regions, Big Sandy Valley and Eden Shale, which did not appear in this study. Her study also divided the Eastern Mountain region into two subregions, a division not found in this study.

A major difference in the two studies is the variation of components of the regions. Hale's study lacks the gaps within regions that are found in this study. This makes her regional boundaries more precise, but the differences within the regions can still be seen. Of her Big Sandy and Eden Shale regions, respondents of four counties out of the total of six give no regional name in this study. Of the other two, Owen (Eden Shale) county is a part of the Bluegrass, and Johnson (Big Sandy) is a part of the Mountain region. The Knobs, a primary region in this study, does not appear in Hale's. Its member counties are absorbed by the Mountains or Bluegrass, or have no affiliation in the earlier study.

Only Muhlenberg county is a part of the Western Kentucky Coal Field in both studies. The other counties in the region differ. Hale's Pennyrile region is more extensive and her Bluegrass area is more compact, but most of the members of these regions are the same in both studies. The same is true of the Mountains region, although the Mountains extend farther west in this study. By contrast, in this study the Mammoth Cave region extends farther east than in Hale's. Only the Jackson Purchase has

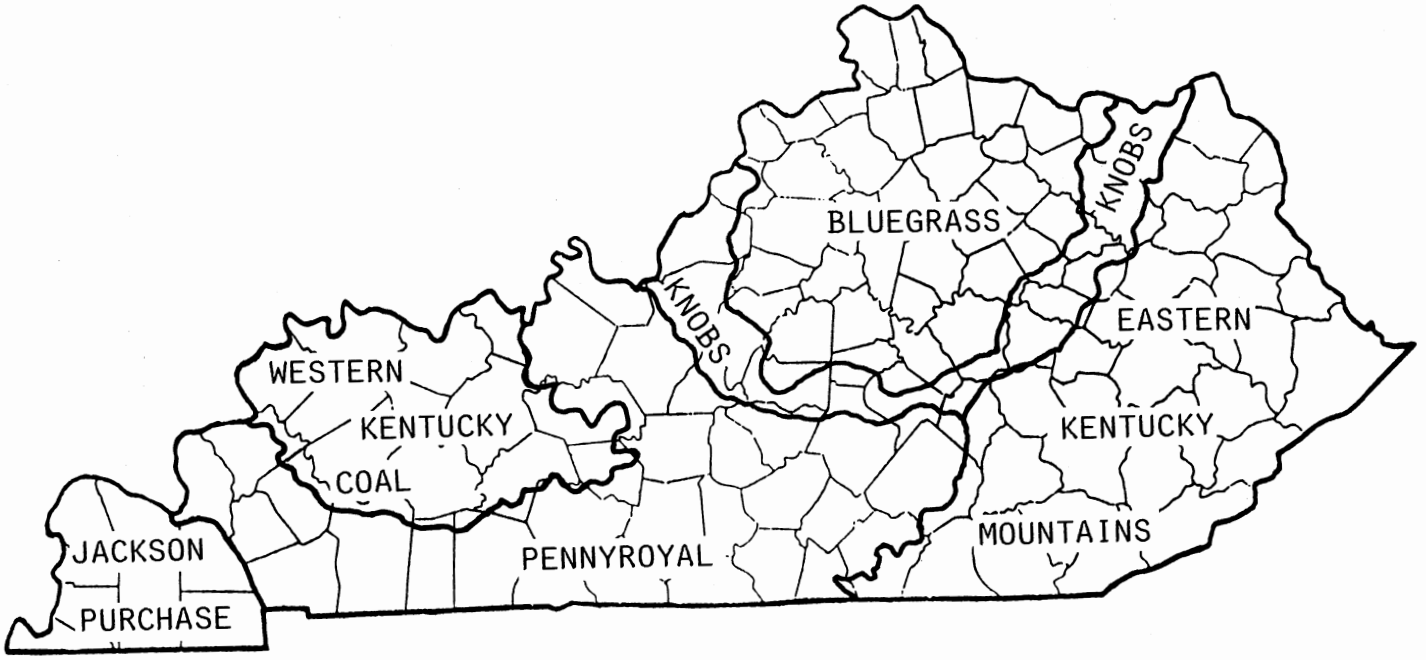
nearly identical members in both studies.

Hypothesis 2

The second hypothesis was that more than 50 percent of the popular names would relate to natural or physical features of the landscape. One fact that is immediately apparent is that the names of the primary regions, with the exception of the Mammoth Cave region, are the same as the six physiographic regions of Kentucky which are recognized by the Kentucky Geological Survey (Figure 7). In some instances, the Ohio River Valley is considered an additional region (Burroughs, 1926), but most recognize only the six regions (Sauer, 1922).

Although the pattern of vernacular and physical regions is basically the same, the boundaries vary between the two. The Jackson Purchase shows the greatest continuity. Only one county in the vernacular region (Livingston) lies outside the physical region. The other member counties are the same, with the exception of McCracken, which gave no regional affiliation. The Purchase area is one of only three out of the 15 primary and secondary regions which is not named for a natural or physical feature. It derives its name from General Andrew Jackson who negotiated with the Indians for the purchase of the area (Davis, 1923).

The three counties in the vernacular Western Coal Field lie entirely within the boundaries of that physical region, but there are portions of 15 other counties in the physical



Source: C. Sauer, Geography of the Pennyroyal (1922).

Figure 7. Sauer's Physiographic Regions of Kentucky

region that show other affiliation or, more commonly, none at all on the vernacular map. The Western Kentucky Coal Field is the southeastern section of the Eastern Interior Coal Field which extends into Indiana and Illinois. Coal is found extensively in all of the member counties of the physical region (Burroughs, 1924).

The vernacular region which most obviously differs from the physical is the Pennyrile. Pennyroyal is an aromatic mint (Hedeoma pulegioides) which abounds in the region (Sauer, 1922). The physical region is known by professionals by this term, Pennyroyal, but the region is known locally by the more familiar term of Pennyrile, sometimes spelled Pennyryle. The vernacular region only vaguely resembles the physical one. Respondents of three of the counties in the physical region claim to be a part of other regions. Only one outside county lies within the vernacular region. However, the most striking difference is the large number of counties within the physical region which have no regional affiliation. Out of the 32 counties in the physical region, only three of these are within the boundaries of the vernacular region.

Within the boundaries of the Pennyroyal lies the Mammoth Cave region. Mammoth Cave was found in 1809 by a white hunter named Houchens. The floor of the cave is covered in a mixture rich in saltpeter which is used in the making of gunpowder; for this reason, saltpeter was mined from the cave for decades. Mammoth Cave is only one of

twelve or more caves in the area. In fact, Edmonson county is reputed to have 500 caves, and the Cave region is thought to cover nearly half of the state of Kentucky (Bailey, 1933).

The physical region called the Knobs is a crescent-shaped band of conical hills (knobs) surrounding the Bluegrass (Burroughs, 1926). The pattern of this region is similar for both the physical and vernacular; however, the boundaries are quite different. The physical region includes portions of 22 counties, but only six of these lie within the boundaries of the vernacular region. Another six which are part of the physical region are affiliated with an adjacent region. Two counties outside the physical boundaries are within those of the vernacular.

The physical region of the Bluegrass is a circular area named for a type of grass which is thought to be a nourishing dietary supplement for Thoroughbred racehorses. The soils of the region are the result of disintegrated limestones with a high phosphorous content and are especially adapted to the growth of bluegrass, Poa pratensis (Davis, 1927). The corresponding vernacular region is more linear than circular, but the core of the region remains the same. The counties that form the boundaries are the most different. In particular, respondents from the counties along the Ohio River show no affiliation with the Bluegrass although these counties lie within its physical boundaries.

Of the 15 counties along the Bluegrass/Knobs physical boundary, respondents of seven show no regional affiliation.

The seventh region is the Kentucky Mountains. In reality, there are only two true mountains in the physical region, Pine and Cumberland Mountains (Davis, 1924). The region, a portion of the Cumberland Plateau, is maturely stream dissected; this has created deep valleys among ridges which are usually referred to as mountains. Although the physical region encompasses 27 entire counties and portions of seven others, only 13 of these are affiliated with the vernacular region. No county outside the physical region is affiliated with it, with the possible exception of Powell county. Only a very small part of Powell is within the physical region, but this county is included in the vernacular region. Portions of five counties are within the physical boundaries but respondents of these claim affiliation with another region. An even larger number of counties, 16, are not affiliated with any region.

The secondary regions are also largely related to natural features, water features in particular. Three of the nine regions are named for rivers; two are named for lakes. One of the larger regions, the East Kentucky Coal Field, is named for a physical feature not visible on the landscape. The remaining two regions, the Tri-State and Daniel Boone Forest, relate to political boundaries. There are also nine directional regions of varying sizes. The result is 22 vernacular regions. Twelve of these, or

54.4 percent, are named for physical features, thereby proving hypothesis two. Seven regions, or 31.8 percent, are directional regions. Two regions (9 percent) relate to political boundaries, and only one region (4.5 percent) is named for an historic event. There were no regions named for, or relating to, economic or social aspects.

Hypothesis 3

The third hypothesis was that there would be some areas where no names existed. This proved true. Thirty-four counties are not affiliated with any popular region (Figure 8). This was 28.3 percent of the total, a number much higher than expected. These unnamed areas followed no distinct pattern, but are dispersed throughout the state with a small cluster around the Louisville area. The original settlement of Kentucky followed two routes, the Ohio River from the north and northeast and the Wilderness Road from the southeast (Kincaid). Several of the unnamed counties lie along these routes rather than away from them, thus disproving the assumption that unnamed areas would be on the fringes of settlement paths.

Allegiance to Regions in the United States

It was stated in Chapter III that the responses to question five (Appendix A) showed allegiance in Kentucky to four regions in the United States. These regions form four separate patterns within the state. Southern allegiance is

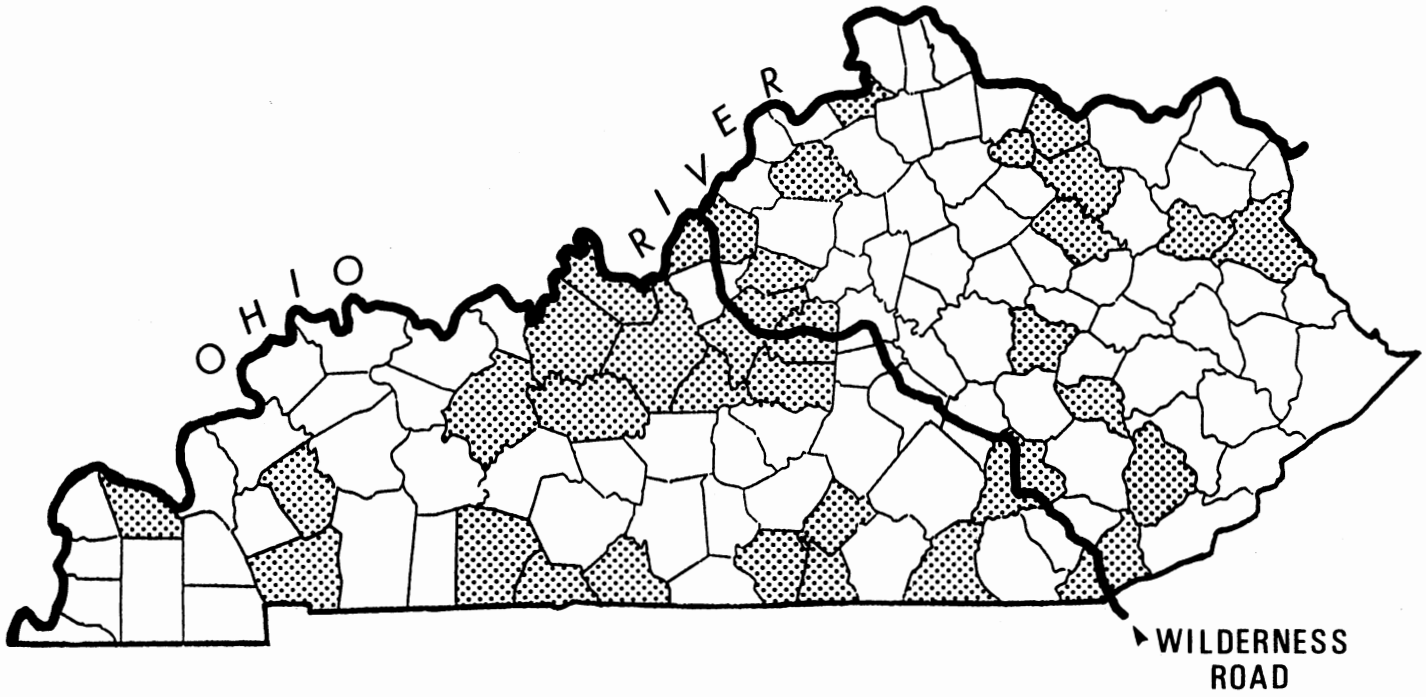


Figure 8. Counties with No Regional Affiliation

strongest in the south-central area of the state and gradually wanes toward the northeast (Figure 9). The Appalachia region is probably the most well-defined (Figure 10). Appalachian affiliation is strongest in the eastern section of the state and gradually declines to the west until it is nearly nonexistent past the center of the state. The Midwest is also a fairly distinct region (Figure 11). It basically follows the Ohio River, although the levels of allegiance within the region vary greatly. An unexpected discovery was that respondents of several counties in the central part of the state show low to medium levels of allegiance to the Midwest. The last region, Border, forms the most indistinct pattern (Figure 12). The highest levels of this response are found in the central part of the state, but there are low to medium levels spread throughout the state, particularly along the Ohio River.

Hypothesis 4

The fourth hypothesis was that the majority of respondents would consider their areas of Kentucky to be in the South. A comparison of all four maps of allegiance to regions of the United States shows that the highest number of responses were for the South; based on this, the fourth hypothesis was accepted. However, the patterns of the Midwest and Appalachia regions are more distinct than that of the South.

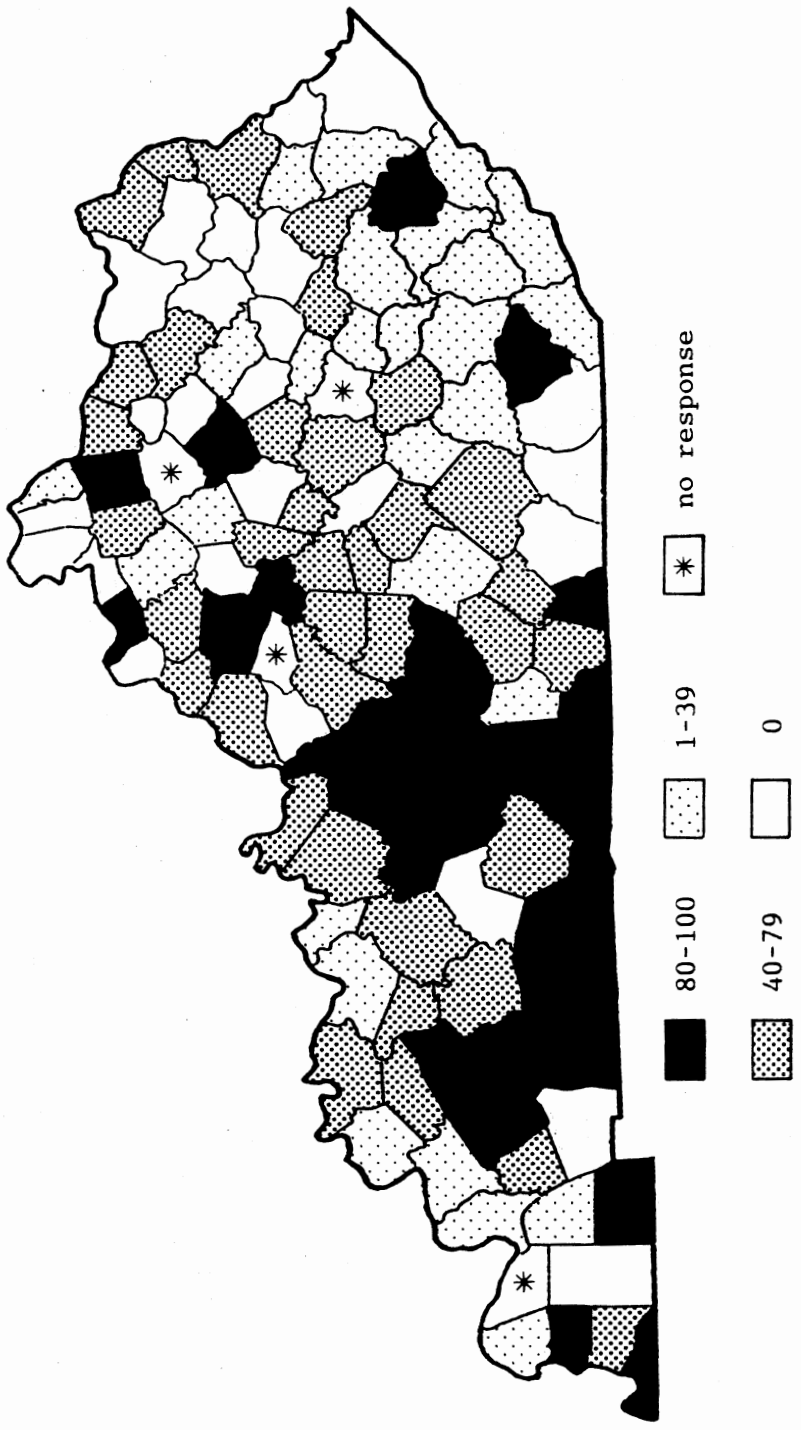


Figure 9. Regional Allegiance: South

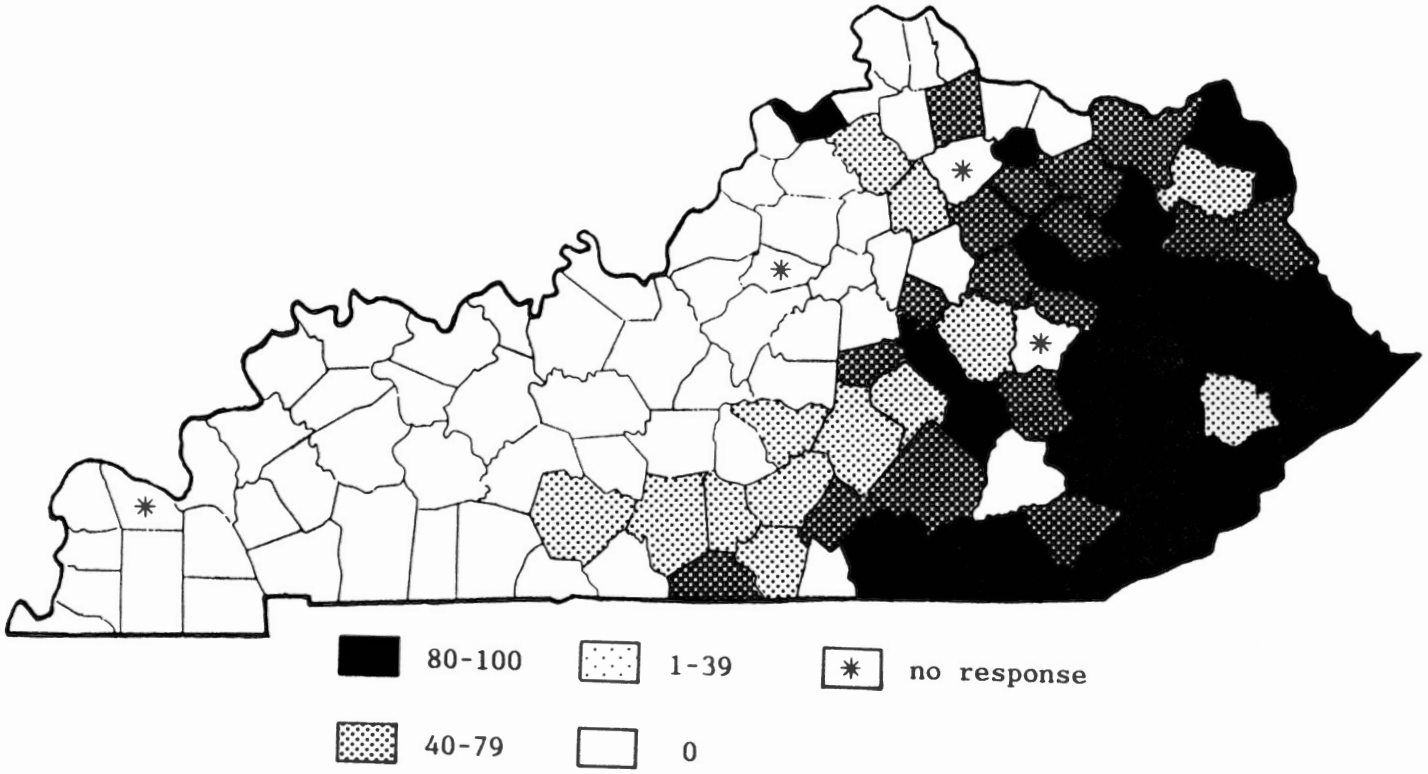


Figure 10. Regional Allegiance: Appalachia

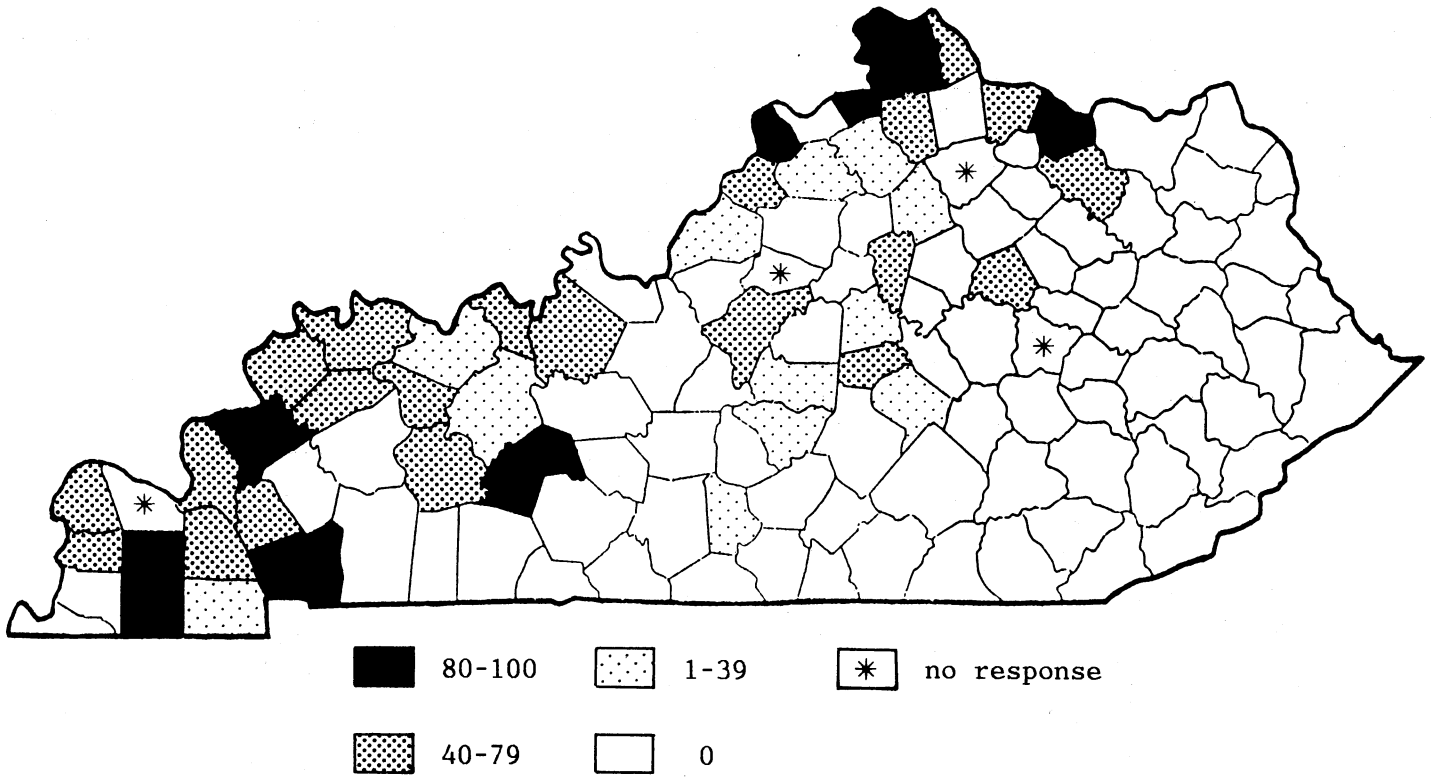


Figure 11. Regional Allegiance: Midwest

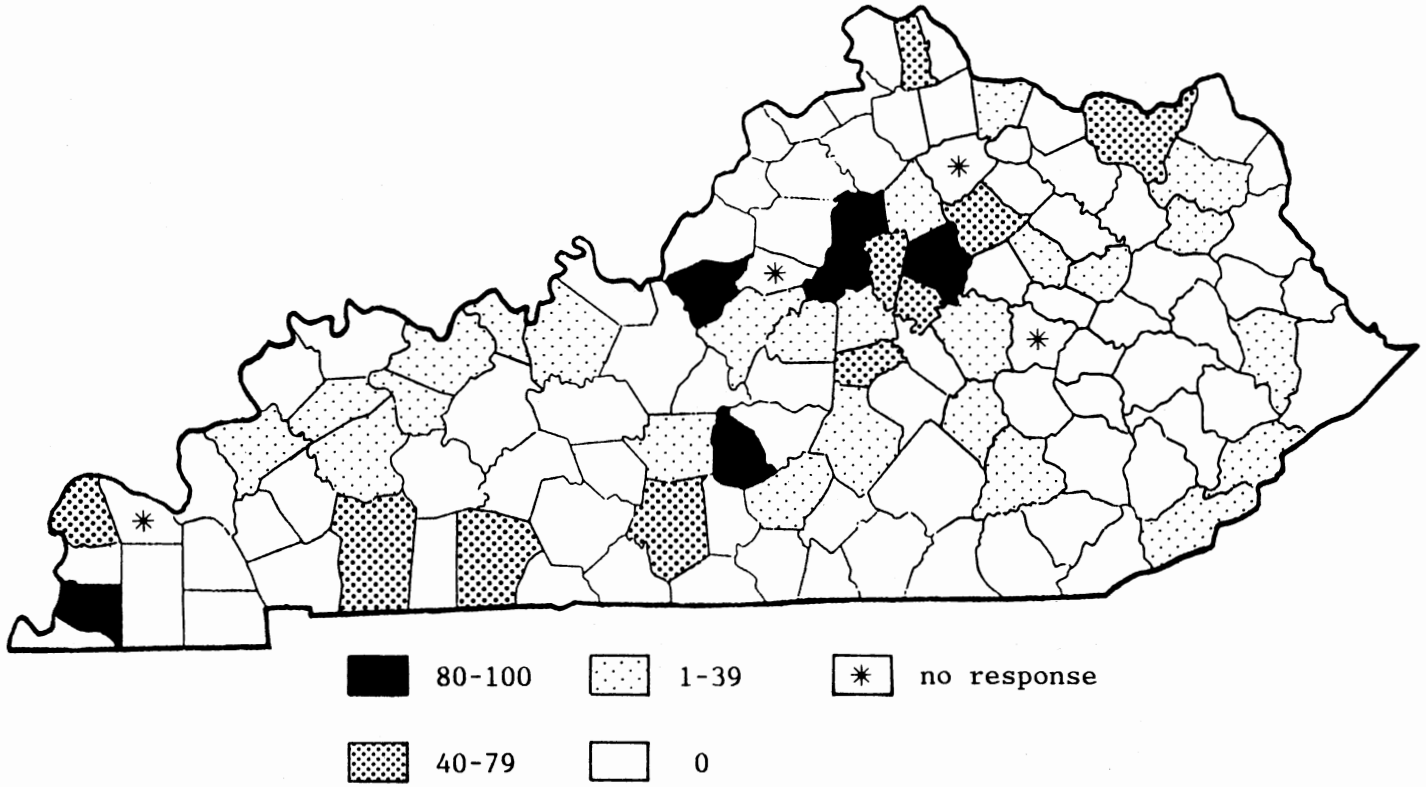
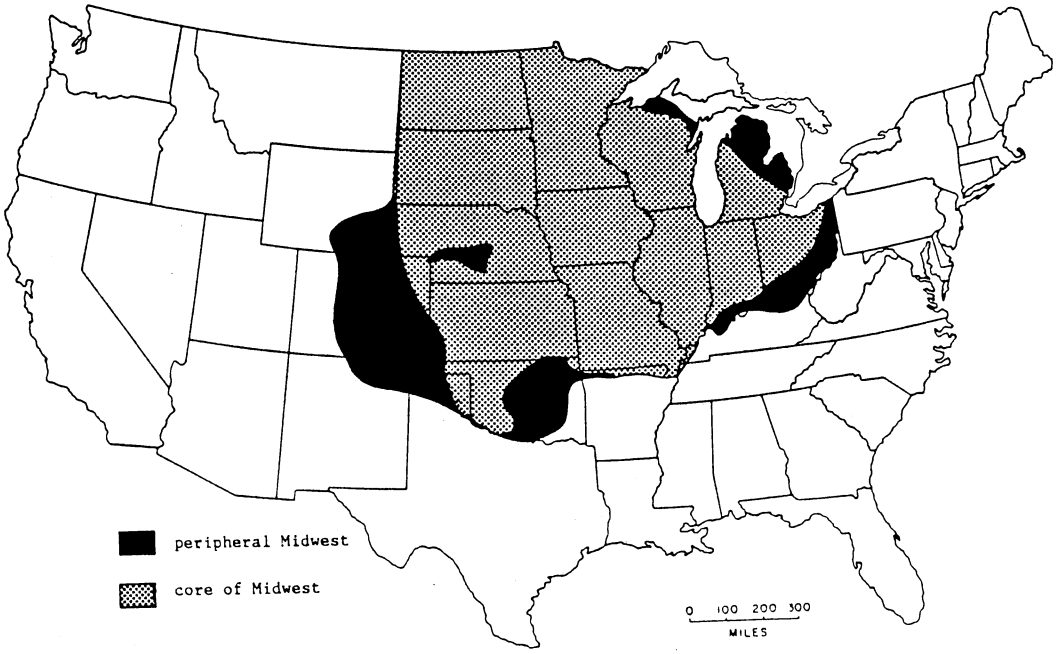


Figure 12. Regional Allegiance: Border

These results are very similar to those found by Hale (1971), Zelinsky (1980), and Shortridge (1988), as well as Reed (1976) and Brownell (1960). As in this study, Brownell used questionnaires sent to postmasters for his data. He placed the section of Kentucky that lies along the Ohio River in his secondary, or peripheral, area of the Midwest region (Figure 13). The westernmost tip of the state was placed in the core of the Midwest. Although the member counties in his Midwest may differ from those found in this study, the pattern remains similar. The ties to the Midwest cross over the Ohio River boundary.

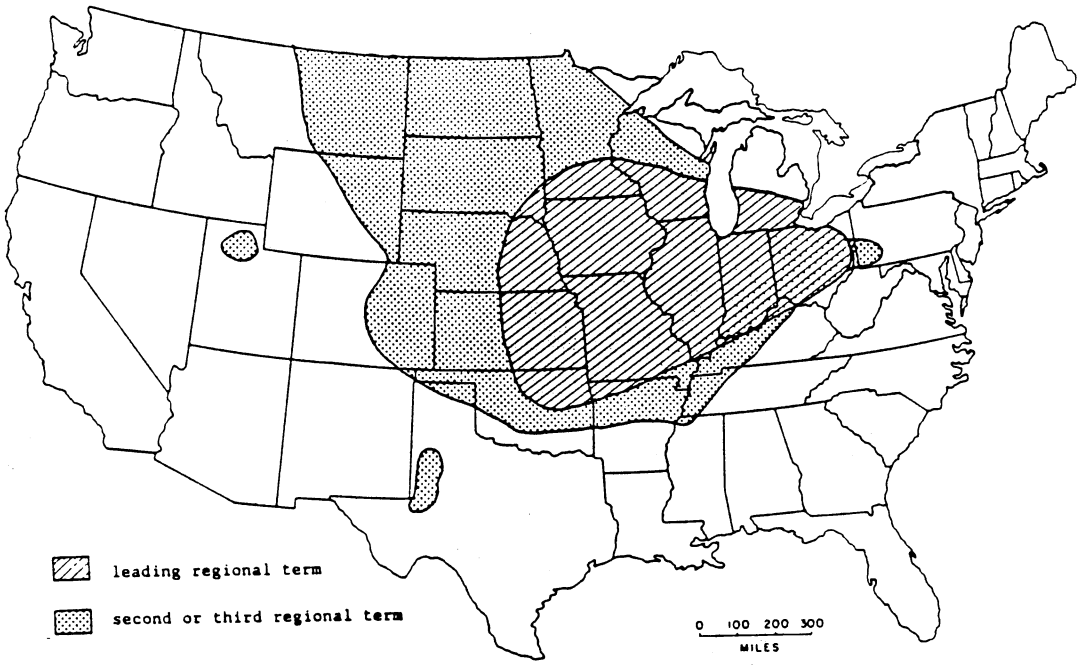
Almost 70 percent of Hale's respondents, which also were mostly postmasters, placed Kentucky within the South, Southcentral, or Southeast, with the last showing the highest percentage. There were smaller percentages which named the Ohio Valley (9 percent) and Appalachia (6.9 percent). The Border label also appeared in her study but with the smallest percentage (5.7 percent). Unfortunately, the counties of residence for the respondents are not known.

With the incidence of a regional term as a criterion, Zelinsky (1980) placed the entire state of Kentucky in the South. Although the Appalachia and Border labels do not apply in his study, the Midwest does appear (Figure 14). Zelinsky's Midwest extends from the northernmost tip of Kentucky in a southwesterly direction to a point just east of the Jackson Purchase boundary. This includes most of the



Source: J. Brownell, "The Cultural Midwest," Journal of Geography (1960).

Figure 13. Brownell's Midwest



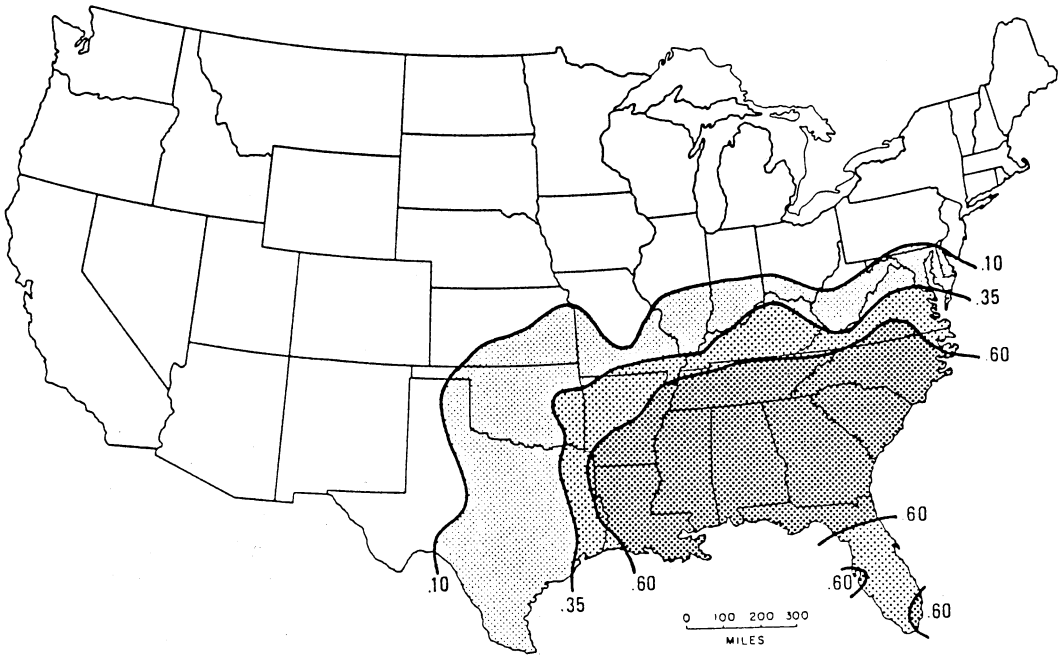
Source: W. Zelinsky. This Remarkable Continent: An Atlas of the United States and Canadian Society and Cultures (1982).

Figure 14. Zelinsky's Midwest

Ohio Valley and is very similar to the Midwest area found in this study. Reed (1976) also used this method to delimit the South (Figure 15). He found that nearly the entire state of Kentucky fell in his category labeled "35-60 percent," a peripheral area of the Deep South which is still fairly Southern. Only two small tips of Kentucky which border Ohio and West Virginia were in the next category, "10-35 percent."

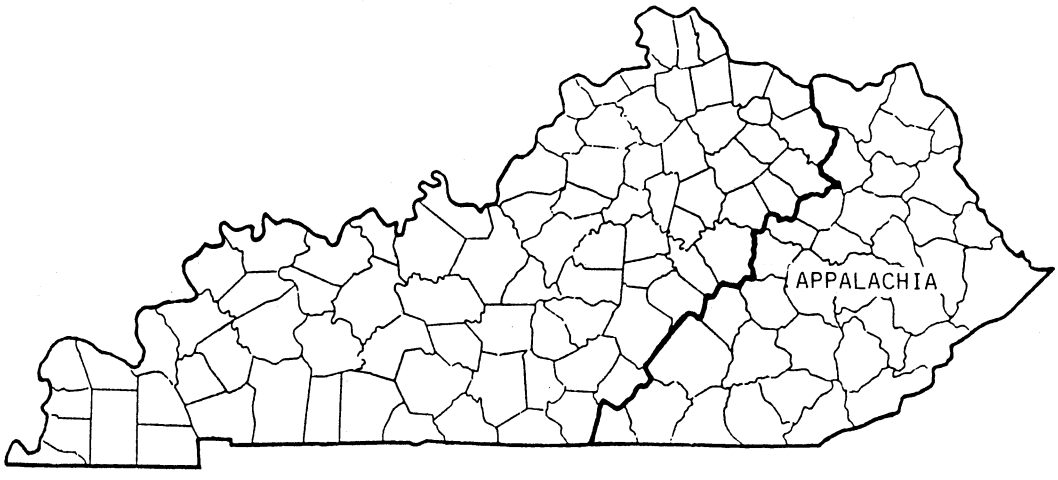
Using a variety of criteria, Raitz and Ulack (1984) drew new boundaries around the Appalachian region (Figure 16). The 40 percent line found in this study for the Appalachian region (Figure 10) closely follows their western boundary which bisects Kentucky from north to south. Their cognitive maps (Raitz and Ulack, 1982) show that residents inside the region, as well as those outside it, place the boundaries much farther west into Kentucky than the physical ones, a phenomenon that was also found in this study.

Shortridge (1988) also found Kentucky to be a state divided. Since his data were incomplete (Figure 17), he was forced to draw arbitrary boundaries between regions. Although respondents indicated affiliation with five regions of the United States, only three regions had responses which numbered more than five. These regions were the South, East, and Midwest. The South drawn by Shortridge approximates the area with the highest percentage of Southern affiliation found in this study, although his South



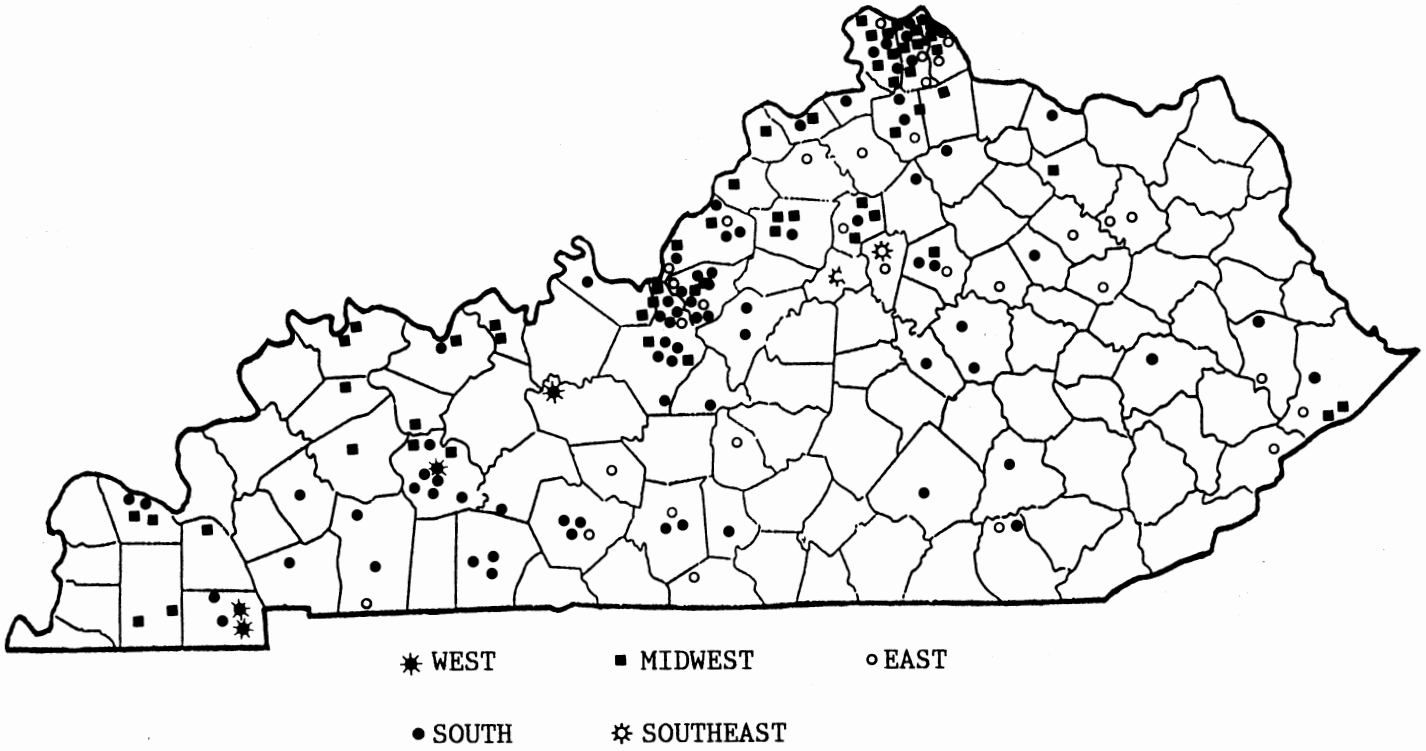
Source: J. Reed, "The Heart of Dixie: An Essay in Folk Geography," Social Forces (1976).

Figure 15. Reed's South



Source: K. Raitz and R. Ulack, Appalachia: A Regional Geography (1984).

Figure 16. Raitz and Ulack's Appalachia



Source: J. Shortridge, personal correspondence (1988)

Figure 17. Shortridge's Regional Allegiance

is somewhat smaller. Both are clustered around Todd, Logan and Simpson counties. Shortridge's Midwest affiliation is also similar to the Midwest of this study. Both follow the line of the Ohio River. Although the type of data differ, the patterns are still recognizable.

Micro-Regions

Micro-regions were designated as regions with names that are recognizably different from the names of the towns or postal areas surveyed. Some respondents gave a variant of the town or postal area name, as in the case of Kenton, which responded "Kenton Station" to question two. Others responded by merely repeating the town name. Still others named a nearby town, usually a larger one or the county seat. Some called their areas the home of some famous person, such as Jenny Wiley or the Hatfields and McCoys. Twenty-three counties responded with names of micro-regions which fit the indicated definition (Figure 18).

Most of the micro-regions are in the eastern section of the state, although there were a few scattered throughout other parts as well. The western section has two counties, Simpson and Henderson, that are called the "Garden Spot." Two adjacent counties, Daviess and Hancock, are called the "Barbecue Capital" and "Sorghum Capital," respectively. One of the most interesting micro-regions is the "Barrens." Two respondents in Barren county gave it this name. Barrens is an old pioneer term that was used for the Pennyroyal region

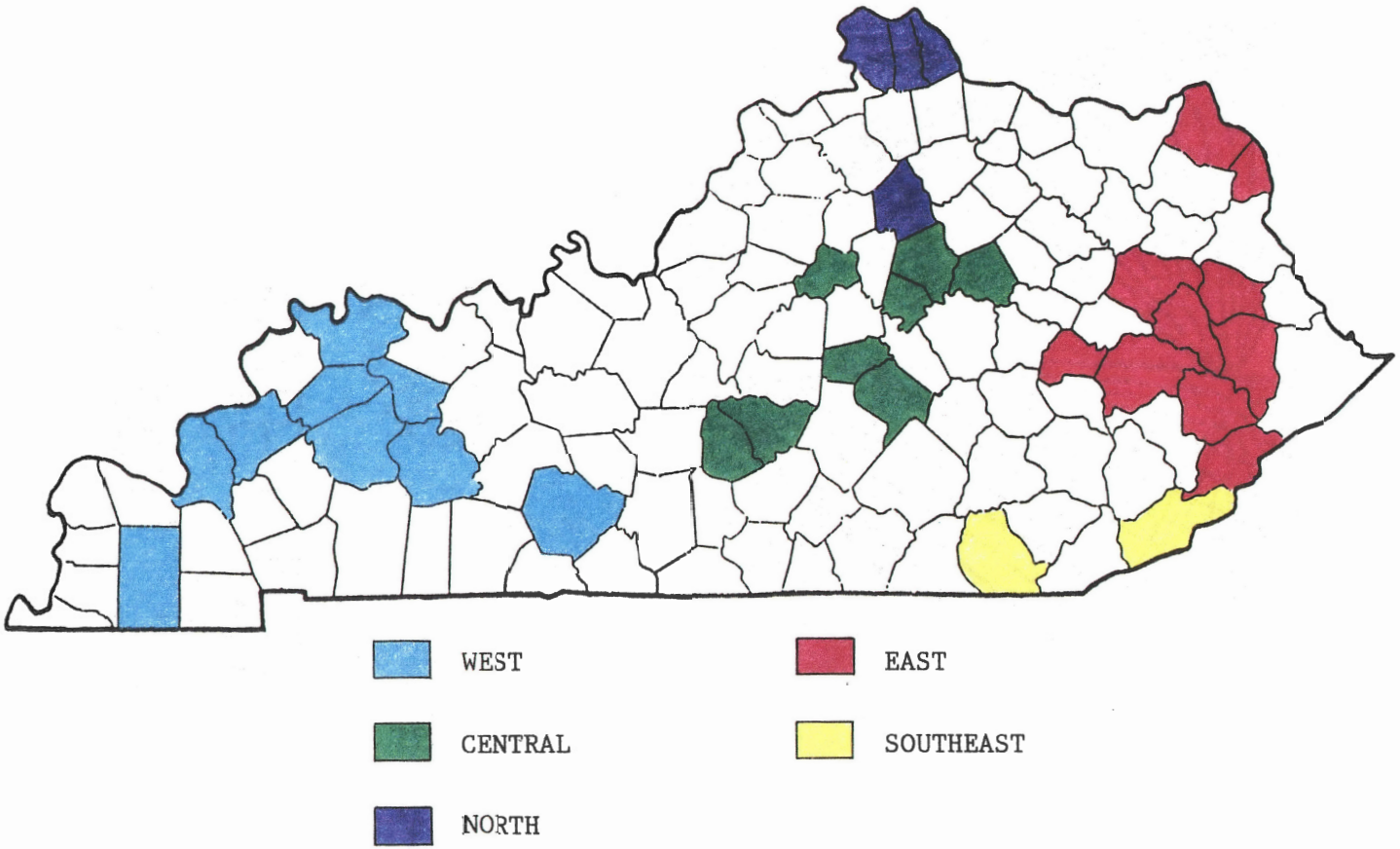


Figure 5. Directional Regions

(Leighly, p. 25). The type of grassy plains found in the Pennyroyal are usually called prairies, a French word. However, this is a late term which replaced "barrens" in Missouri and some parts of Illinois. When the settlers came to Kentucky, the word "prairie" was not known to them. Carl Sauer (Leighly, p. 26) says that the term is a descriptive, rather than derrogatory, one.

Farther east are three counties named by respondents as "gateways." Kenton, one of the northern-most counties in Kentucky, is the "Gateway to the South." The respondents of this county did not show any Southern allegiance but showed strong ties to the Midwest. Respondents of both Magoffin and Montgomery counties claim to be the "Gateway to the Mountains." Both lie along the western boundary of the physiographic Mountains region. Respondents of two counties, Pendleton and Mason, gave tobacco-related names. Mason is in the "Burley Belt," and Pendleton is in "Tobacco Country."

The majority of counties with micro-regions (13) are in the Eastern Mountains region. The types of names for the micro-regions found in this section of the state may be peculiar to the area. One respondent in Breathitt county called it "Bloody Breathitt." This epithet was also used by two respondents in Harlan county. Respondents from adjacent counties also named "Bloody Breathitt" and "Bloody Harlan."

Bloody Harlan refers to the "hard-fought and bloody battle" (Bowman and Haynes, p. 257) between the United Mine Workers and the operators of the coal mines in Harlan county. In 1939, Harlan county became the last coal county in Kentucky to succumb to the Union. It is not known where the term "Bloody Breathitt " originated, but it is assumed that it refers to this same era. One intriguing discovery was the number of counties with micro-regional names relating to water, creeks in particular. There are 10 of these, more than 45 percent of those counties with micro-regions, and all are in the Mountains region of the state. Harriette Arnow (1960) says that the oral tradition of this area "centered on the land, but the land could never stand alone. Running through it all was some creek or spring or branch or river (Arnow, p. 10)."

Arnow says that this attachment to water came with the settlers from Virginia where water courses were used as boundaries. Water could cause damage, and even death. People identified more with the names of the water that shaped the course of their lives than with the names given to communities or post offices for merely political purposes (Arnow, 1960).

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this study was twofold: to locate the vernacular regions within Kentucky, and to discover the region, or regions, of the United States for which residents of Kentucky held allegiance. Primary, secondary, and directional vernacular regions were delimited, as well as a number of micro-regions. Allegiance to regions of the United States fell into four overlapping regions.

The primary regions exhibited much similarity to the six physiographic regions named by Carl Sauer (1924). Two of these regions, the Jackson Purchase and the Bluegrass, were very well-defined. The Bluegrass is a region that has received a great amount of publicity over the years and has become synonymous with wealth and horses. It is as well-known for its verdant, rolling hills as for breeding Thoroughbred racehorses. The Bluegrass Parkway runs from the Pennyrile region to Lexington, the center of the Bluegrass. These elements confront residents daily and give support to the use of Bluegrass as a vernacular label.

The Purchase Parkway bisects the Purchase region from Fulton county to the northern edge of the Purchase in Marshall county; this may serve to remind residents of their

regional label. The region is not well-known outside its boundaries, but this may be one of the secrets to the endurance of the label. Although the name does not have a necessarily favorable connotation, it also has no adverse one. Thus, people outside the region may not be tempted to identify with it, but insiders have no compelling reason not to.

Respondents from the other primary regions showed lesser degrees of regional identity. The counties in the Knobs formed a definite pattern, but the western section of the region was missing. The Knobs is a narrow, little-known region, which is quite possibly why residents find it difficult to identify with or delimit it appropriately. The Mountains, on the other hand, is a large region that has received a vast amount of publicity, mostly adverse. The respondents in this region tended to identify with secondary, directional, and micro-regions rather than the primary one. However, respondents of only one county in this region gave affiliation with another region. This low level of identity with the primary region may be due to several factors. The mountains of the region tend to physically separate rather than unify the residents which forces the people to identify with more localized features. Also, the East Kentucky Mountains region has become synonymous with Appalachia, a term which at present conjures mental pictures of poverty and illiteracy.

The residents of the Western Kentucky Coal region also showed a low level of regional affiliation. This region has no landmarks, parkways, or other features named for the coal deposits of the area. However, the counties affiliated with the region are extensively mined for coal, much of it strip mining. Mining has ravaged the land, and this enormous devastation is conspicuous throughout two of the counties, Muhlenburg and Hopkins, and in many parts of the third, Webster (Courier-Journal).

Respondents from the Pennyrile also showed very little affiliation with that region. Although the region boasts a parkway and a state park with the Pennyrile label, the level of identification with the name is extremely low. There was a higher level of affiliation within the Pennyrile region to the Mammoth Cave area. The counties affiliated with the Pennyrile are affected by the Pennyrile Parkway and the Pennyrile Forest State Park, whereas the eastern section of the region is too far removed to receive much impact from these. Also, the landscape in this section is unremarkable, with the possible exception of scattered sinkholes due to the karst topography (Sauer, 1924). The most striking landscape in the region is centered around the Mammoth Cave region. It is a tourist area with many caves and sinkholes, typical karst topography. These features may promote regional identity in the Caves region.

Of the eight secondary regions, six are named for natural features. These features are striking ones that

have a great impact on the economy and/or recreation of the area. Coal mining in eastern Kentucky has had the same devastating effect on the landscape that it had in the Western Kentucky Coal Field (Courier-Journal). Mining has changed the appearance of the landscape and offered employment to the residents of the region for over 60 years. Mammoth Cave may not be as noticeable on the surface as the effects of mining, but since its discovery it has had an impact on tourism in the region. The two Lakes regions also draw tourists, and the lakes are attractive additions to the landscape.

There are three other secondary regions named for bodies of water (rivers). The three rivers beautify the landscape, and, over the years, have been an aid to settlement of the region, as well as provided a means of transportation and recreation. Thus, they have been a positive force on the economy of the regions. The remaining two regions relate to political boundaries. The existence of Tri-State regions shows that the cities on the opposite side of the Ohio River may have more impact on these Kentucky residents than anything within the boundaries of Kentucky. The Daniel Boone Forest, although centered around a natural feature, is basically an arbitrary region assigned boundaries by political agencies. This government intervention is probably noticeable in the everyday lives of the residents in the form of signs, fences, and government employees.

Five directional regions were found. These overlapped both primary and secondary regions. The pattern created by these directional regions emphasizes the linear nature of the state. The north region is directly opposed to the east-west line created by the other regions. This serves to accentuate its position as disconnected from the rest of Kentucky and strongly associates this section with the region to the north, the Midwest.

The map of micro-regions is interesting in that most of the counties with respondents who named these regions lie along the state boundaries with the exception of those in the Mountains region. People seem to feel a need to identify with some aspect of their natural environment. The counties along a state boundary may have cultural ties to both states and the regions therein. This conflict between two or more larger regions may cause the residents to become more aware of their immediate surroundings or what separates them from the other regions. In this case, the result is a micro-region. In the case of the more interior counties, all are in the mountains. These physical barriers tend to separate people, leaving them to identify with highly localized features. Streams are particularly strong unifying features; they serve to link communities rather than separate them as do the mountains.

In the early 1920s, Carl Sauer placed the northern boundary of the South at the Ohio River (Sauer, 1922). The majority of Kentuckians still identify with the South. The

highest level of Southern allegiance is found in a pocket in the southcentral section of the state. The residents of this section may still feel ties to the South because it is closer to the South and farther removed from other regions of the country. The area along the Ohio River has stronger ties to the Midwest now because the river is not the barrier that it used to be. Residents of smaller towns on the Kentucky side of the river use the larger metropolitan areas in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio for shopping, entertainment, and other social and economic activities. This strengthens the feeling of identity with these areas of the Midwest while loosening ties to the South.

The lowest level of Southern allegiance was found among residents of Appalachia. The residents of this region are much more affected by the mountains and mountain culture than by Southern culture aspects. This mix of regional affiliation within Kentucky causes identity problems, as is shown on the map of Border responses. The central section of the state, particularly the Bluegrass, showed the strongest response to the Border region. The Bluegrass has some Southern ties, but its culture could not really be considered Southern. It also has no Appalachian or Midwestern ties.

The Border response may not show the true feeling among respondents due to a flaw in the questionnaire. Border was intended to refer to Kentucky's status during the Civil War; it is an old term which is still in some use today. Since

the wording of the response was not "Border State", respondents may have misunderstood and assumed that Border referred to a border region within Kentucky. Thus, the Border response may have been given through a process of elimination or for lack of a better response, and the map of Border responses could be interpreted in a number of ways.

Vernacular regions can be based on many different characteristics; settlement patterns, political preferences, historic events, and geographic features are only a few of these. People visualize these regions based on human geographic traits. They form mental maps of these regions because the boundaries are not found on published maps. The number of regions named for physical features shows that these regions are also based on physical geographic traits. The strong relationship between humans and their physical environment is immediately apparent. This relationship is particularly intense in areas with very striking physical features.

The bonds to vernacular regions are effected over time and by a variety of forces, such as the media, political promotion of an area, conversation among its residents, and even changes in place names. Publicity helps keep the labels in use. However, these regions are not static. They are constantly changing and evolving. People's perceptions change with every generation. One of the aspects of vernacular regions that makes them so interesting is the fact the they are delimited by the people of the region

rather than by professionals using arbitrary criteria. This study confirms the work of recent professionals who used other criteria, but refutes older work, such as Sauer (1922). This only strengthens the premise that vernacular regions are dynamic, and the more mobile our society becomes, the labels and boundaries of these regions may change even more quickly.

There has been a recent resurgence in regional studies. People seem to be searching for some sort of personal identity, and, in this transient society of today, they are finding it in an old place, the landscape that surrounds them. This identification with the land gives people a commonality they might not have otherwise. This regionality is then translated into such things as road signs; the media touts it, and a sense of regional pride develops. Psychologists and sociologists recognize the human need for a sense of place, and this type of study supports that. Tourism and planning departments, and chambers of commerce can benefit from studies of this type by promoting regional labels that are already in use in the vernacular. New labels usually cannot be forced on people; people choose the labels with which they identify. This is evident in the fact that there were no negative labels found in this study.

Kentucky is a fascinating study area. It is an area of the United States where several culture types and preferences meet. The Ohio River has been a traditional regional boundary, but that boundary has been questioned by

this and other recent studies. Therefore, this study is not only an addition to the literature of state studies of vernacular regions, but also a significant addition to regional studies in general. Only a few state studies exist at present, leaving many opportunities for interesting studies still in the field.

Future studies should use a refined questionnaire. Although Ruth Hale chose to understate her questions for fear of suggesting labels to respondents, the respondents need to have a clear idea of the type of region they are being asked to identify. Postmasters were wonderful respondents; they made a great effort to respond and to do so quickly. Many enclosed newspaper articles, government publications, and personal notes with their responses. And many postmasters seemed unusually familiar with physical features, such as karst topography and variations in the Bluegrass region. The target population for a study of this type should be chosen carefully in an attempt to include a wide range of age groups and both sexes, if not all types of employment groups. Shortridge's (1988) Cobra data seems to involve the best sample population to date; however, his data are incomplete. An extensive study using these type of data is one that still needs to be approached.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR VERNACULAR REGIONS OF KENTUCKY

SURVEY OF KENTUCKY'S VERNACULAR REGIONS

Please answer the following questions about your zip code area in Kentucky. This should be the area where you are employed.

1. What is the zip code of your post office? _____

   How long have you been employed here? _____

   Do you live in this zip code? _____

   If yes, how long? _____

2. Many parts of Kentucky are known by a regional name, local expression, or local label. Some examples of such names are "the Panhandle" of Oklahoma and "the Heart of Texas." What, if any, popular name is used to describe the area in which your post office is located? Please note if no popular name applies to your area.

   Popular Name: _____

****

A COPY OF FIGURE 1. WAS PLACED IN THIS LOCATION

****

----PLEASE DRAW THE BOUNDARIES OF THIS AREA ON THE MAP.----

3. If you know the origin of the popular name for your area, please explain.

4. If you are familiar with the popular names of any areas adjacent to yours, please list them.

5. Which, if any, of the following labels apply to the part of the United States in which your area is located? Check all that apply.

   South _____ Midwest _____ Piedmont _____

   Border _____ North _____ Appalachia _____

APPENDIX B

DATA FROM QUESTIONNAIRE

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
ADAIR	Casey Creek	Roley	South, Appalachia
	Columbia	none	Border
	Milltown	none	South
	Glen's Fork	Lake Cumberland	Border
	Knifley	none	South
	Cane Valley	none	Appalachia
ALLEN	Adolphus	none	South
	Scottsville	none	South
	Holland	Holland	South
ANDERSON	Lawrenceburg	Central Kentucky	South, Border
BALLARD	Bandana	none	Midwest
	LaCenter	Purchase Area	South
	Wickliffe	Purchase Area	Border
	Blandville	Purchase Area	Midwest, Border
BARREN	Park City	none	South
	Eighty-eight	none	South, Appalachia
	Hiseville	Barrens, Mammoth Cave	South, Border
	Etoile	Barrens	South, Border

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
BATH	Olympia	Olympian Springs	South, Appalachia
	Bethel	Bethel Ridge	North
	Sharpsburg	none	no response
	Preston	none	no response
	Owingsville	none	Appalachia
BELL	Miracle	Cumberland Valley	Appalachia
	Ingram	Greasy Creek	South, Appalachia
	Calvin	Page	Appalachia
BOONE	Constance	none	Midwest
	Hebron	Northern Kentucky	Midwest
	Florence	Northern Kentucky	Midwest
BOURBON	Millersburg	Bluegrass	South, Appalachia
	North Middletown	Bluegrass	no response
	Paris	Bluegrass	South, Appalachia
BOYD	Catlettsburg	Big Sandy	Appalachia
	Ashland	Tri-State, Eastern Ky.	South, Appalachia
	Rush	none	no response

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
BOYLE	Parksville	Bluegrass	Midwest, Appalachia
	Junction City	Bluegrass	South
	Danville	Bluegrass	South
	Perryville	Central Ky., Knobs	Midwest, Border
	Mitchellsburg	Knobs	South, Appalachia, Border
BRACKEN	Milford	Ohio Valley	South
	Augusta	none	Midwest, Border, South
	Brooksville	none	South
	Foster	none	Midwest
BREATHITT	Bays	none	South
	Sebastian's Branch	none	Appalachia, South
	Quicksand	Quicksand	Appalachia
	VanCleve	Coal Field	Appalachia
	Canoe	none	Appalachia
	Noctor	Eastern Kentucky	Appalachia
	Whick	Bloody Breathitt	Appalachia
	Little	Sulphur Gap	Appalachia

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
BRECKINRIDGE	Harned	none	Border
	Glen Dean	none	South
	Hardinsburg	none	Midwest
	Hudson	none	no response
	Irvington	none	no response
	Axtel	none	South
	Garfield	none	no response
	Big Spring	none	Midwest
BULLITT	Shepherdsville	none	no response
	Mt. Washington	none	no response
	Brooks	Ohio Valley	Border
	Clermont	Clermont	no response
BUTLER	Woodbury	Green River Valley	Midwest
	Jetson	Whittinghill	no response
	Huntsville	none	no response
CALDWELL	Princeton	none	South
	Fredonia	Fredonia Valley	South

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
CALLOWAY	Dexter	none	no response
	Hazel	Jackson Purchase	South
	Lynn Grove	Jackson Purchase	South
	Hamlin	Kentucky Lake	Midwest, South
CAMPBELL	Alexandria	none	South
	Newport	none	Midwest
	Melbourne	Tri-State, Northern Ky.	Midwest
CARLISLE	Cunningham	Jackson Purchase	no response
	Bardwell	Jackson Purchase	Midwest, South
	Milburn	Jackson Purchase	Midwest, South
	Arlington	Jackson Purchase	South
CARROLL	Worthville	Ohio Valley	no response
	Sanders	Ohio Valley	Appalachia, South
CARTER	Upper Tygart	none	North
	Hitchins	none	no response
	John's Run	none	no response
	Grahn	Carter Cave Area	Border
	Oliver Hill	Carter Cave Area	Appalachia
	Wolf	none	no response

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
CASEY	Yosemite	Farm Gate Capital	Border
	Windsor	Knobs	Appalachia
	Liberty	none	South
	Bethelridge	none	no response
	Middleburg	none	no response
CHRISTIAN	Oak Grove	Pennyrile	South
	Gracey	Pennyrile	South, Border
	Pembroke	Pennyrile	no response
CLARK	Ford	Bluegrass	Midwest
	Winchester	Central Kentucky	South, Appalachia
CLAY	Manchester	none	Appalachia
	Plank	none	Appalachia
	Spurlock	none	Appalachia
	Oneida	none	Appalachia
	Garrard	none	South, Appalachia
	Goose Rock	Appalachia	Appalachia
	Big Creek	none	Appalachia
CLINTON	Albany	none	South
CRITTENDEN	Marion	Pennyrile, Western Ky.	Midwest
	Tolu	Pennyrile	West, Border
	Dycusburg	Pennyrile	South, Midwest
	Crayne	none	Midwest

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
CUMBERLAND	Waterview	none	South
	Burksville	none	South
	Dubre	none	Appalachia
DAVIESS	Maplemount	none	no response
	Maceo	Barbecue Capital	no response
	Curdsville	Ohio Valley	Midwest
	Owensboro	Ohio Valley	Border
	Whitesville	none	South
EDMONSON	Lindseyville	Midway	South
	Bee Spring	Mammoth Cave	Border, South
	Brownsville	Mammoth Cave	South
ELLIOTT	Newfoundland	none	Appalachia
	Sandy Hook	none	Appalachia
	Isonville	none	Appalachia
	Lytten	none	Border
ESTILL	Pryse	none	no response
FAYETTE	Lexington	Bluegrass, Central Ky.	Border

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
FLEMING	Elizaville	none	South
	Flemingsburg	none	Appalachia, Midwest
	Ewing	none	South
	Plummer's Landing	none	Appalachia, Midwest
FLOYD	Minnie	none	Appalachia, Border, South
	Bypro	none	Appalachia
	Blue River	none	no response
	Ivel	none	Appalachia
	Hi Hat	none	Appalachia
	Dwale	none	Appalachia, South
	McDowell	none	Appalachia, South
	Prestonsburg	none	Appalachia
	Martin	Main Beaver Creek	Appalachia
	Drift	Left Beaver Creek	Appalachia
	Stanville	Mare Creek	Appalachia
	Lackey	Right Beaver Creek	South
	Manton	none	South
	Auxier	Highlands	Appalachia
	Harold	Mountains, Eastern Ky.	Appalachia
	Halo	Appalachia	Appalachia
	Wayland	Coal Country	Appalachia, South
FRANKLIN	Frankfort	Bluegrass	Border
FULTON	Fulton	Jackson Purchase	no response
	Hickman	Jackson Purchase	South

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
GALLATIN	Glencoe	none	no response
	Warsaw	none	Midwest
	Sparta	Frogtown	Midwest
GARRARD	Bryantsville	Racehorse Country	Appalachia
	Lancaster	Bluegrass	Appalachia
	Paint Lick	Bluegrass	no response
GRANT	Crittenden	Ohio Valley, Tri-State	Midwest, South
	Williamstown	none	no response
	Corinth	Bluegrass State	North
GRAVES	Wingo	none	Midwest
	Symsonia	Jackson Purchase	Midwest
	Sedalia	Western Kentucky	no response
GRAYSON	Big Clifty	none	no response
	Falls of Rough	Rough River	South
GREEN	Greensburg	Central Kentucky	Border, South
GREENUP	Lloyd	none	no response
	Maloneton	none	no response
	Flatwoods	Eastern Kentucky	Appalachia, South
	Lynn	Tygart Valley	Appalachia
	Greenup	Tri-State	no response

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
HANCOCK	Hawesville	Sorghum Capital	Border, South
	Lewisport	Sorghum Capital, Ohio Valley	Midwest
	Pellville	none	Midwest
HARDIN	Fort Knox	Gold Vault	South
	Summit	none	no response
	Sondra	Buck Snort	South
	Rineyville	none	no response
HARLAN	Putney	none	Appalachia
	Coalgood	none	Appalachia, South
	Cawood	none	Appalachia, Border
	Dayhoit	none	Appalachia
	Holme's Mill	none	Appalachia
	Totz	none	Appalachia
	Loyall	none	Appalachia
	Wallin's Creek	Southeast Kentucky	South, Border, Appalachia
	Cumberland	Southeast Kentucky	Appalachia
	Dizney	Punkin Center	South
	Helton	Beech Fork	Appalachia, South
	Gulston	Bloody Harlan	Appalachia
	Evarts	Bloody Harlan	Appalachia
HARRISON	Berry	Bluegrass	no response

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
HART	Horse Cave	Cave Country	Border
	Rowletts	Mammoth Cave	South
	Munfordville	Mammoth Cave	South
	Canmer	Green River, Mammoth Cave	South
	Hardyville	none	South
	Bonnieville	none	South
HENDERSON	Spottsville	none	Midwest
	Corydon	Western Kentucky	South
	Robards	Western Kentucky	no response
	Baskett	Garden Spot	no response
HENRY	Eminence	none	South
	Bethlehem	none	South
	New Castle	none	Midwest
HICKMAN	Clinton	Jackson Purchase	Border, South
	Columbus	Bluegrass State	Border
	Oakton	none	no response
HOPKINS	Nebo	none	South
	Madisonville	Western Kentucky, Coal Country	Border, South
	Hanson	Western Kentucky, Coal Country	South

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
JACKSON	Eberle	Laurel Branch	South
	Gray Hawk	none	no response
	Dabolt	none	Appalachia
	Parrot	Mountains	Appalachia
	Egypt	none	no response
	Peoples	Pond Creek	South
	Wind Cave	Wind Cave	no response
JEFFERSON	Harrod's Creek	none	South
	Masonic Home	none	South
	Fairdale	none	South
	Eastwood	none	no response
	Fisherville	none	Midwest
JESSAMINE	Nicholasville	Bluegrass, Central Kentucky	no response
	Keene	Bluegrass	Border
	Wilmore	Bluegrass	Appalachia, Border
JOHNSON	Staffordsville	none	Appalachia
	Tutor Key	none	Appalachia
	West Van Lear	Appalachia	Appalachia
	East Point	Eastern Kentucky	Appalachia
	Boon's Camp	Greasy Creek	Appalachia
	River	Jenny Wiley's Home	Appalachia
	Fuget	Fuget	South
	Flatgap	none	Appalachia
	Sitka	none	Appalachia

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
KENTON	Morning View	none	Border, Midwest
	Independence	Northern Kentucky	Border
	Kenton	Kenton Station	Midwest
	Covington	Gateway to the South	Midwest
KNOTT	Talcum	none	Appalachia
	Decoy	none	Appalachia
	Brinkley	Bluegrass State	South
	Hindman	none	Appalachia
	Hollybush	Eastern Kentucky, Coal Field	Appalachia
	Leburn	Coal Field	Appalachia
	Emmelena	Mountains	Appalachia
	Topmost	Mountains	Appalachia
	Garner	Eastern Kentucky	South, Appalachia
	Elmrock	none	South, Appalachia
KNOX	Gray	none	Appalachia, South
	Green Road	none	Appalachia
	Barbourville	none	Appalachia
	Salt Gum	none	South
	Trosper	Appalachia	Appalachia
LARUE	Magnolia	none	South
	Hodgenville	none	South
	Buffalo	none	Midwest, South
	Mt. Sherman	none	no response

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
LAUREL	London	none	South
	Mary Dell	none	no response
	Keavy	none	Border
	Pittsburg	none	North
LAWRENCE	Louisa	none	South
	Martha	none	Appalachia
	Webbville	none	South, Appalachia
LEE	Zoe	none	Appalachia
	St. Helens	none	Appalachia
	Vada	none	South
	Leeco	none	South
	Heidelberg	none	Appalachia
	Beattyville	Eastern Kentucky, Mountains	Appalachia
LESLIE	Warbranch	none	South, Appalachia
	Asher	none	Appalachia
	Wooton	none	Appalachia
	Cinda	none	South, Appalachia
	Smilax	Cutshin Creek	Appalachia
	Essie	none	Appalachia

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
LETCHER	Eolia	none	Appalachia
	Neon	none	Appalachia
	Deane	Coal Field	Appalachia
	Gordon	Gordon	South, Border, Appalachia
	Jenkins	Eastern Ky., Coal Filed	Appalachia
	Kona	Eastern Ky., Mountains	Appalachia
	Cromona	Haymond	no response
	Burdine	Eastern Kentucky	Appalachia
	Hallie	none	Appalachia
	Gilley	none	Appalachia
LEWIS	St. Paul	none	Border
	Camp Dix	Kinney Creek	no response
	Emerson	Knobs	Appalachia
LINCOLN	Waynesburg	none	South
	Stanford	none	South
	King's Mountain	none	Midwest
	Hustonville	Bluegrass, Central Kentucky	Appalachia
LIVINGSTON	Lola	none	Midwest
	Burna	Western Kentucky	South
	Smithland	Ohio Vallley	Midwest
	Ledbetter	Jackson Purchase	Midwest

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
LOGAN	South Union	Shakertown	South
	Adairville	Land of Logan	Border, South
	Oakville	South Logan, Red River	Border, South
	Auburn	none	South
LYON	Eddyville	Lake Region	Midwest
	Kuttawa	Lake Area	South
McCRACKEN	Melber	none	no response
	West Paducah	none	no response
McCREARY	Sawyer	Sawyer	no response
	Beulah Heights	none	Appalachia
	Revelo	none	Appalachia
McLEAN	Sacramento	Western Kentucky	Midwest, South
	Beech Grove	none	no response
	Island	Green River Country	Midwest
	Livermore	Green River Country	South, Border
	Rumsey	none	Midwest
MADISON	Dreyfus	Bear Wallow	Appalachia
	Berea	Gateway to Mountains	South
	Waco	Bluegrass	Border
	Richmond	Bluegrass	South

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
MAGOFFIN	Gifford	Eastern Ky., Coal Field	Appalachia
	Foraker	Middle Fork	Appalachia
	Hendricks	none	no response
	Flatfork	none	Appalachia
	Marshallville	Gun Creek	South, Appalachia
	Salyersville	Eastern Kentucky	South
MARION	Raywick	none	South
	St. Francis	none	no response
	Loretto	Bluegrass State	Midwest
	St. Mary	none	South
MARSHALL	Gilbertsville	Jackson Purchase	South
	Benton	Jackson Purchase	Midwest
	Calvert City	Lakes Area	Midwest
	Hardin	Lakes Area	Midwest
MARTIN	Lovely	Mountains, Coal Field	Appalachia
	Threeforks	none	Appalachia
	Tomahawk	none	Appalachia
	Pilgrim	none	Appalachia
	Warfield	none	Appalachia

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
MASON	Maysville	Burley Belt	South, Midwest
	Mayslick	Asparagus Bed	Midwest
	Dover	none	Midwest
	Washington	none	South
	Minerva	none	South, Midwest
MEADE	Rhodelia	Bluegrass	no reponse
	Brandenburg	none	no reponse
	Payneville	none	North
	Muldraugh	none	South
MENIFEE	Sudith	Daniel Boone Forest	Appalachia
	Wellington	Knobs	Appalachia
	Frenchburg	Knobs	Border, Appalachia
MERCER	Burgin	Bluegrass	Midwest
	Harrodsburg	Bluegrass	South
	Salvisa	Bluegrass	Border, South
METCALFE	Summer Shade	Cave Region	Appalachia
	Edmonton	none	South
	Willow Shade	Willow Shade	Midwest
MONROE	Hestand	none	South
	Fountain Run	Jim Town	no response
	Gamaliel	Cumberland Plateau	Appalachia, South
	Lamb	Mammoth Cave	South, Appalachia

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
MONTGOMERY	Jeffersonville	Ticktown	Appalachia
	Hope	Hope	Appalachia
	Mt. Sterling	Gateway to Mountains, Knobs	Border, Appalachia
MORGAN	West Liberty	Knobs	Appalachia
	Wrigley	none	no response
	Moon	none	no response
	Ophir	none	no reponse
	Insko	Bluegrass of the Mountains	Appalachia
	White Oak	Eastern Kentucky	Appalachia
	Cottle	Eastern Kentucky	Appalachia
	Crockett	Wheeler Town	no response
MUHLENBURG	Depoy	Green River Country	no response
	Powderly	none	no response
	South Carollton	none	no response
	Beech Creek	none	no response
	Belton	Western Ky., Coal Field	South
	Moorman	Moorman	Midwest
NELSON	Bloomfield	none	Midwest, South
	Cox's Creek	none	Border
	Bardstown	My Old Kentucky Home	South, Midwest
	New Haven	New Haven	no response
NICHOLAS	Carlisle	Bluegrass	Appalachia
	Moorefield	none	North

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
OHIO	Centertown	none	no response
	Narrows	none	Midwest
	Dundee	none	South
	Rockport	none	South
	Fordsville	Bluegrass	South
OLDHAM	Goshen	none	Midwest
	Pewee Valley	none	Midwest
	Buckner	none	South
	Westport	Bluegrass	no response
	La Grange	Northern Kentucky	South, Midwest
OWEN	Wheatley	Bluegrass	no reponse
	Owenton	Bluegrass	Appalachia
	New Liberty	Ohio Valley	no response
	Gratz	none	Midwest
	Perry Park	Glenwood	South
OWSLEY	Island City	none	no response
	Lerose	none	Appalachia
	Green Hall	none	Appalachia
	Ricetown	Indian Creek	South, Appalachia
	Mistletoe	Buffalo Creek	Appalachia
PENDLETON	Falmouth	Bluegrass, Tobacco Country	South, Appalachia
	Demossville	Greater Cincinnati	South
	Butler	Bluegrass State	no response

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
PERRY	Typo	none	no response
	Busy	none	Appalachia
	Leatherwood	none	Appalachia
	Allock	none	Appalachia
	Daisy	none	Appalachia
	Jeff	Coal Country	Appalachia
	Gay's Creek	Coal Country	no response
	Kryton	Daniel Boone Forest	Appalachia
	Dice	Sixteen Mile Creek	Appalachia
	Dwarf	Appalachia	South, Appalachia
	Happy	Appalachia	Appalachia
	Hazard	Appalachia	Appalachia
PIKE	Huddy	none	Appalachia
	Steele	none	Appalachia
	Varney	Brushy Creek	Appalachia
	Hellier	none	Appalachia
	Etty	none	Appalachia
	Lick Creek	none	Appalachia
	Jamboree	none	Appalachia
	McVeigh	Bluegrass	Appalachia
	Majestic	none	Appalachia
	Myra	none	Appalachia
	Kimper	none	Appalachia
	Mouthcard	Mouthcard	Appalachia

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
PIKE (cont.)	Dorton	Bluegrass State	Appalachia
	Pinson Fork	Pond Creek	Appalachia
	Elkhorn City	Appalachia	Appalachia
	Burnwell	none	Appalachia
POWELL	Westbend	none	no response
	Slade	Red River Region	Appalachia
	Stanton	Appalachia	South
	Bowen	Bowen	Appalachia
PULASKI	Somerset	none	South
	Bronston	Cumberland Lake Area	South
	Shopville	Cumberland Lake Area	Appalachia
	Acorn	Knobs	Appalachia
	Faubush	Cumberland lake Area	Appalachia
ROBERTSON	Mt. Olivet	Licking Valley	Appalachia
ROCKCASTLE	Climax	none	Appalachia
	Conway	Conway	South, Appalachia
	Renfro Valley	Bluegrass	Border, Appalachia
	Mt. Vernon	none	Appalachia

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
ROWAN	Elliottville	Hogtown	Appalachia
	Clearfield	none	Appalachia
	Farmers	Knobs	Appalachia
	Morehead	none	Appalachia
	Haldeman	none	no response
RUSSELL	Raceland	Rail City	Appalachia
	Jamestown	none	South
SCOTT	Stamping Ground	none	North
	Georgetown	Bluegrass	Border, Appalachia, South
	Sadieville	Northern Ky., Bluegrass	Midwest
SHELBY	Bagdad	Bluegrass	South
	Shelbyville	Bluegrass	South
SIMPSON	Franklin	Garden Spot	South
SPENCER	Taylorsville	none	no response
	Mt. Eden	none	no response
TAYLOR	Elkhorn	Central Kentucky	South
	Mannsville	Central Kentucky	Appalachia, South
	Finley	Finley	no response
	Campbellsville	Central Kentucky	Midwest, South

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
TODD	Trenton	Pennyrile	South
	Elkton	Pennyrile	South
	Allegre	none	South
	Clifty	none	South
TRIGG	Cadiz	none	no response
	Cerulean	none	Midwest
TRIMBLE	Bedford	Ohio Valley	Midwest
	Milton	Ohio Valley	Midwest
UNION	Morganfield	none	South
	Sturgis	Ohio Valley, Pennyrile	Midwest
	Sullivan	Ohio Valley	Midwest
	Uniontown	Ohio Valley	no response
	Waverly	none	Midwest
WARREN	Drake	none	Appalachia
	Rockfield	Western Kentucky	South
	Hadley	none	no response
	Smith's Grove	none	South
WASHINGTON	Springfield	none	South
	Mackville	none	no response
	St. Catherine	St. Catherine	Border
	Willisburg	Big North	South

COUNTY	TOWN	VERNACULAR REGION	REGION OF UNITED STATES
WAYNE	Steubenville	Lake Cumberland Area	Appalachia
WEBSTER	Poole	none	Midwest
	Clay	none	South
	Blackford	Bluegrass	Midwest
	Dixon	Western Kentucky	Border
	Slaughters	Coal Field, Western Ky.	South
WHITLEY	Nevisdale	none	Appalachia
	Woodbine	none	no reponse
	Corbin	Southeast Ky., D. Boone Forest	Appalachia
	Emlyn	Christian's Home	Appalachia
WOLFE	Rogers	none	Appalachia, South
	Hazel Green	Bluegrass	Appalachia
	Pine Ridge	Red River Gorge	Appalachia
	Gillmore	Gillmore	South, Appalachia
	Bethany	Mountains	Appalachia
WOODFORD	Midway	Bluegrass	Border
	Versailles	Bluegrass	Midwest, South

VITA

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Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: VERNACULAR REGIONS OF KENTUCKY

Major Field: Geography

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Madisonville, Kentucky, January 8, 1959, the daughter of Eugene A. and Lula Green Castle. Married to David E. Lemke on June 12, 1982.

Education: Graduated from Madisonville-North Hopkins High School, Madisonville, Kentucky, in June, 1976; received Bachelor of Arts Degree in English from Central Methodist College in May, 1981; completed requirements for the Master of Science Degree at Oklahoma State University in July, 1988.

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