

THE GREENVILLE COUNTY POSTAL SYSTEM, 1795-1967

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Communication is the vehicle of civilization. Without the ability to communicate, man would be little more than another dumb animal, and the accomplishments of one generation would be lost before reaching the next. It might even be said that the progress of man can be recognized as the means of communication became more sophisticated. In the beginning, important events became legends, handed down by word of mouth from father to son. When the art of writing became known, the tribal tales were inscribed, and the foundation for scholarship was laid. This knowledge could have been lost in Europe, however, during the Dark Ages if it had not been for the monks of the Roman Catholic Church who painstakingly copied the earlier manuscripts. When the printing press was invented c.1450, a giant stride was taken in the march of civilization. More knowledge could be disseminated to a greater number of people in a shorter period of time than ever before. This invention was one element of the Renaissance—the glorious age which witnessed the revival of learning. With the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the advances in technology gave us the telephone, radio, and television. Once more the news could be told by word of mouth, and another historical cycle is complete.

The developments described above, however, are broad in scope. Personal communication is still accomplished by the pen when distance, economy, and permanence are considered. This paper then will examine the beginnings and growth of the postal system in Greenville County. Its dual purpose will be to illustrate the advantages gained by the inhabitants of this area because of this service and also to show that the trends of the national postal service can be seen in microcosm—in this case, Greenville County, South Carolina.

Greenville District, as it was called until the Constitution of 1868 changed the political subdivisions to counties, was formed in

1798 from the recently established Washington District.¹ Significantly, the area had had a post office for three years which had been authorized February 22, 1795. It was opened on April 1 of that year at Greenville Court House, and the Postmaster General of the United States appointed Jesse Carter to be the first Postmaster. The early mailings were received through Columbia every two weeks and were carried on horseback in saddlebags by John Bostic who held the contract for the route.² Bostic and the successive carriers, two of whom were James Lewis (1814-1816) and John McLean (1830-1834), traveled by way of the State Road which had been constructed from Charleston to Greenville. By the time that McLean's contract was awarded, the route had been extended to Asheville, North Carolina. This extension was made possible by the completion of the Poinsett Highway to Asheville in the 1820's.³

Contrary to popular belief, it was not the Pony Express, which was established in 1860, but men such as Bostic, Lewis, and McLean who were the inspiration for the Post Office Department seal. On May 1, 1837, Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, directed that the seal would show a "Post Horse in speed, with mail bags and rider, encircled by the words 'Post Office Department, United States of America.'"⁴

By 1827 the postal system in Greenville District had grown to such an extent that it warranted weekly mail schedules for every section of the area—North, South, East, and West. These mailings, of course, went by way of Edgefield, Spartanburg, Columbia, Pendleton, Augusta, and Rutherfordton.⁵

Three years later a contract was awarded to Samuel Tate and Edwin Poor of Morganton, North Carolina, to establish a new route for transporting mail twice a week from Salem, North Carolina, through Huntsville, Statesville, Morganton, and Rutherfordton to Greenville and back in one of the four-horse post coaches used

¹Peter Woodrow Hendricks, *The South Carolinian and His Government* (Chapel, South Carolina: Peter W. Hendricks, 1966), p. 153.

²Letter S. Jayson to Ernest F. Hollings, November 29, 1966. See the research paper compiled by Dixon D. Davis which are filed in the Greenville County Library.

³*Greenville Mountaineer*, September 3, 1831.

⁴United States, Post Office Department, *History of the Post Office Department* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965), p. 7.

⁵*Greenville Republican*, May 5, 1827.

in this venture. It was noted at the time that this "route [presented] a variety of inducements to travelers in passing from the Northern to the Southern part of the Union . . . being the most direct route from New York to New Orleans."⁶ This route connected with the one established the previous year by Daniel R. Towers from Greenville to Augusta, Georgia. Towers, too, realized that he could supplement his income from mail carriage by offering space to passengers. In his announcement which appeared in the *Greenville Mountaineer* on June 20, 1829, he stated that he would "Keep up a good stage capable of accommodating [sic] seven passengers with four good horses and [a] careful driver." The trip from Greenville to Augusta took about three and one-half days. The fare was ten dollars—one way.⁷

Such advertisements were enticing, no doubt, and the intentions were good perhaps. But did the contractors actually execute their schedules according to their plans? One Greenvillian thought that most of them did not and wrote the following observations about the situation:

The mail arrangements at this place are very objectionable. In the first place we have more stages here than we are entitled to, or there is any necessity for. The Salem Stage via Rutherfordton is carried by four horses twice a week from this place to Salem at an expense of eight thousand dollars. It seldom brings anything for this office except an empty mail bag . . . We never receive any papers or letters from Washington by this Stage. They come by the Columbia Stage which is carried by two horses, twice a week from this place to Columbia. This is the most important Stage we have, and yet very little attention seems to be paid to it. The coach is a very shackley affair and seldom gets here within three to four hours of the time it is due. It ought to arrive at 9 P.M. but most commonly reaches this place about twelve o'clock at night. This is great inconvenience to the citizens. The mail is never opened till the next morning, and consequently the letters are 3 instead of 2 days in arriving from Columbia . . . The Buncombe Stage is likewise very objectionable. It is a very bad coach carried by 2 horses once a week, this from Asheville. . . . The Augusta Stage is well conducted and we have no complaint against it. The Lincolnton Stage is

⁶*Greenville Mountaineer*, November 19, 1830.

⁷*Ibid.*, June 20, 1829.

no doubt of great convenience to the people of Spartanburg, but none to us.⁸

At a time when the Nullification Controversy was raging in the state and the nation, it is not surprising that people were very anxious to receive the mail as quickly as possible.

The travelers who might have alighted from the stages which passed through Greenville in the 1830's would have found themselves in a charming and prosperous community, as the following contemporary description indicates:

The village of Greenville—This beautiful and flourishing little place contains 64 dwelling houses—69 families, and population of about 600 persons; 31 young men, 4 widowers; 22 young ladies and 12 widows; 5 lawyers, 4 doctors, 2 Parsons, 3 schoolmasters, 9 merchants, 6 tavern-keepers, 37 mechanics. It is incorporated. 9 stores, 6 first rate public houses, 2 brick churches, 2 brick academies and 2 other brick buildings, 1 private school, circulating library, 3 tailors' shops, 3 milliner shops, 4 blacksmiths, 2 carriage making establishments, 2 tanyards, 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 silver smith, 1 cabinet maker's shop, 1 shoe maker's shop, 2 tin shops, and 1 printing office.⁹

To the modern eye, used to seeing skyscrapers and intricate highway interchanges, the Greenville of yesteryear would be a quaint and curious place. To the inhabitants and visitors, however, it was a thriving metropolis.

Such a town would attract more citizens as the century progressed; for the social and economic opportunities were great. At this time, however, only one-twentieth of the white population of the District lived there. The remaining 10,760 people were carving a life out of the rural regions, and they especially wanted to know what was taking place in local, national, and international affairs. Fortunately, the District mail began to be received and dispatched every week to serve the outlying areas. To facilitate the delivery of the frequent mail, more post offices had been established; Travelers Rest (1808), Pleasant Grove (1818), Fairview (1825), Gowensville and Reedy Fork (1826), Line Creek, Merrittsville, and Savage (1827), Golden Grove (1828), Stonesville (1829), and Picketts

⁸1844, September 3, 1831.

⁹1844, April 23, 1830.

Valley and Tullyton (1830). As the District population grew, other offices would be established in river mills, in general stores, and in private dwellings—some with names like Stella, Marydell, Flora, Louise, Odessa, and Clara in honor of wives and daughters. At least one, the Bessie Post Office, was named for an old sweetheart.¹⁰

The postmasters in these offices were faced with many of the same problems which cause concern in the present system. The mail was delayed, missent, and sometimes not deliverable at all due to illegible addresses. In an effort to locate the addressee, postmasters would list undelivered letters in local newspapers before they were sent to the Dead Letter Office, which had been established in 1825.¹¹ William E. Wickliffe, Postmaster at Greenville (1827-1839), seems to have been a very considerate public official in seeing that people received their mail. Although the office closed at ten o'clock on the nights of mail arrival, Wickliffe would deliver mail to "strangers or Travelers" after that hour so that they would not be inconvenienced.¹²

Not everyone, however, was satisfied with the postal service, especially where newspapers were concerned. It was necessary for John McLean of the Post Office Department to remind the postmasters of their duty in the following words:

Sir: Complaints have been lately made of the delay, and some times loss, of newspapers sent by Mail. These may be attributable in some cases to the careless manner in which papers are prepared for the mail, but others they are believed to arise from inattention or design of Postmasters. It is feared some of them are so forgetful of their duty as to consult the convenience of the contractor on horse routes by retaining a part of the packets when the mail is so large that the usual number of bags cannot contain it . . . Others, it is said, being more culpable, retain newspapers to read them. . . .¹³

Since a newspaper was the major source of information for the people of the District at this time, it is understandable that such complaints were registered.

¹⁰See "Post Offices in Greenville County, 1795-1967" following.

¹¹Greenville Mountaineer, November 26, 1831, December 31, 1831; Greenville Republican, November 18, 1826.

¹²Greenville Republican, May 24, 1828.

¹³Ibid., July 12, 1826.

During this same period, the mail service between Columbia and Greenville was so poor that it was the subject of an editorial in the *Greenville Mountaineer* on February 20, 1830. To illustrate the sad state of affairs, the editor told of "one gentleman who carried a package to the post office in Columbia on Monday morning, directed to [Greenville] which did not arrive here till two days after the same gentleman returned himself, although he did not start till one week after he had deposited the letter."¹⁴ This sort of situation, of course, would have to be corrected, and the Post Office Department issued instructions requiring ". . . every contractor to be scrupulously punctual in his arrival at the specified points with the mail. . . ."¹⁵

It seems that any improvement was short-lived and also that much the same conditions prevailed throughout the country. It was necessary, therefore, for the federal government to take stronger action and initiate reforms. In 1836, a law was passed by Congress which called for a better organization for the postal service with respect to the revenues and expenditures of the Department. To further insure that the system would be run efficiently and honestly, the Office of Auditor was created, and the authority to appoint postmasters whose annual salary exceeded \$1,000.00 was taken from the Postmaster General and given to the President of the United States.¹⁶

The postal service in the District seems to have improved simply because the whole system was administered more effectively. Since 1792, it had cost six cents to send a half-ounce letter thirty miles, but in 1845 postage rates were lowered so that letters not weighing more than one-half ounce could be sent three hundred miles for five cents. The rate doubled when this distance was exceeded.¹⁷ More services were offered to the public, such as postage stamps in 1847 and stamped envelopes in 1853. Prior to these innovations, letters were marked "Paid" in ink or with a special hand stamp which frequently bore the town postmark as well as the date of mailing. Such endorsements are referred to as "Postmasters'

¹⁴*Greenville Mountaineer*, February 20, 1830.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, August 27, 1831.

¹⁶Ezra J. Dodgeon, *History of the United States Postal Service* (Washington: Legislative Reference Service, The Library of Congress, 1957), p. 9.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, p. 10.

Provisionals" and are considered rare examples of Americana today.¹⁸

Of all the improvements being made in the national postal service, the most exciting was connected with the boom in railroad building, and this new method of transporting passengers and mail did not by-pass South Carolina or Greenville District. The Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, completed in 1833, stretched 136 miles inland from the coast, making it the longest in the world at the time and the second road of importance to be built in the South, the first being the Baltimore and Ohio which was begun in 1828.¹⁹ By the summer of 1847, "the people of the up country and Columbia [were] in a perfect fever on the Subject of Railroads," remarked John McRae, engineer of the South Carolina Railroad.²⁰ Two years earlier the Columbia and Greenville Railroad had been organized under the laws of the State, but the fall in the price of cotton resulted in a delay in construction. During the 1850's, however, the economy recovered, and the Columbia and Greenville Railroad was completed, opening the era of mail carriage by rail for Greenville District in 1853.²¹

Since the Columbia and Greenville Railroad was the only railway in the District, and since this situation remained static until 1873 when the first trains operated through Greenville on the Charlotte and Atlanta Airline Railway,²² the creation of the "Star Route" System, though less spectacular, was probably more important to the citizens of Greenville District at the time. By an Act of Congress passed on March 3, 1845, provision was made for mail service to small post offices which were not located on railway lines and to families who lived between such offices. Contracts for carrying the mail on these routes were let to the lowest bidders who would guarantee performance and due celerity and security. These routes—designated by three stars denoting "certainty," "celer-

¹⁸United States, Post Office Department, *History of United States Postage Stamps, Postal Cards, and Stamped Envelopes* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1962), pp. 1 and 6.

¹⁹Clement Eaton, *A History of the Old South* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1949), pp. 414-415.

²⁰*Ibid.*, p. 417.

²¹B. E. Young to Dixon D. Davis, February 2, 1967. See the research papers compiled by Dixon D. Davis which are filed in the Greenville County Library.

²²*Ibid.*

ity," and "security"—came to be known as "Star Routes."²³ Their creation was undoubtedly a great improvement in the postal system in Greenville District and of more significance to the rural society of the upper country of South Carolina than the railways in the 1840's and 1850's. These forerunners of the Rural Free Delivery service filled a definite need in the District.

The decade of the 1850's witnessed a growth in the national economy which was reflected in the federal postal system. The cost of sending a letter not weighing more than one-half ounce was lowered to three cents for three thousand miles instead of only three hundred.²⁴ Evidence of the growth in the local economy may also be seen in the District postal system. The construction of the Columbia and Greenville ushered in a new era in transportation. Faster freight, passenger, and mail service brought these two cities, along with intermediate towns and villages, into closer economic and social contact. By May of 1881, fifty more offices had been opened in the District since the one at Greenville Court House had been established, and only seventeen had been discontinued during this period of sixty-six years.²⁵

One of the offices opened in the District in the 1850's has an especially interesting story connected with its name. The Oil Camp Post Office, established in 1859 in the old Davenport Hotel near River Falls, took its name from an old Indian camp site in the area. It was to this camping ground at the foothills of the mountains that the Indians brought bear, deer, and wild boar to reduce their fat to oil. Because of the oily condition of the area where the Indians boiled the animal fat, the trail became known as Oil Camp Road. Although this office was open only seven years, being discontinued in 1866, it remains a unique bit of history in the story of Greenville County.²⁶

With the advent of the War Between the States there were few immediate changes in service offered by the postal system. The Confederate government took over the existing establishment, and General John H. Reagan of Texas became the Postmaster General.

²³Ethier J. Dodgson, *History of the United States Postal Service* (Washington: Legislative Reference Service, The Library of Congress, 1937), p. 11.

²⁴*Ibid.*, p. 12.

²⁵See "Post Offices in Greenville County, 1795-1967," following.

²⁶*Ibid.*

The Confederate Congress authorized him to continue the same postmasters and mail carriers until new appointments and contracts could be made. So, except for the men who resigned from their positions to serve in the Confederate Army, the personnel of the postal system remained the same. Later, in an attempt to keep the Department from operating at a deficit the Confederate Congress raised the postage rates and authorized Reagan to "pare postal routes to a minimum, re-negotiate mail contracts with the railroads, and discontinue or curtail the service at his discretion."²⁷ Because of a dearth of records, it can only be assumed that the postal system in Greenville District generally followed the trend of the Confederate Post Office Department. In the post-war period the services inaugurated in the United States Post Office Department during the conflict, such as a uniform letter rate regardless of distance and city delivery service (1863) and the sale of money orders (1864), were extended to the post offices in the District.²⁸ Actually, despite the fact that the postal system had been taken over by the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865, the post offices in Greenville District were retained on the records of the United States Post Office Department in Washington, D. C. However, during the early years of the Reconstruction Period, twenty-six post offices in the District were closed, seventeen of which were re-established later.²⁹

From the Reconstruction Era through the last quarter of the nineteenth century, there was little development in the federal or local postal services. The single significant local event during these years was the completion of the Charlotte and Atlanta Airline Railway, opened on September 21, 1873. Since life in Greenville County centered around the rural, agrarian economy, most of the postmasters were also involved in various business activities. One of the more enterprising of these officials was Isaac Kelley, Postmaster at Kelley's Store during its existence from September 26, 1872, to December 21, 1881. In addition to his duties as postmaster, Kelley

²⁷Marian D. Hall, *Comparison of United States and Confederate Postal Systems during the Civil War* (Washington: Legislative Reference Service, The Library of Congress, 1962), p. 5.

²⁸United States, Post Office Department, *History of the Post Office Department* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905), p. 4.

²⁹See "Post Offices in Greenville County, 1795-1897," following.

operated a county store, a farm, a saw mill, a grist mill, and a licensed government distillery.³⁰

With the approach of the twentieth century the Greenville County postal service had its problems with the animals connected with the mail and train schedules. This tale appeared in the *Greenville News* and typifies the helter-skelter, happy-go-lucky spirit of the people who lived in the "Gay '90's."

The city [had] a gray mule which [was] in its service about 12 years, under many administrations and was a veteran when first bought . . . [but the] . . . *Greenville News* . . . had several noted horses used to catch the 1:20 A.M. mail at the Southern Depot. One of them [was] known to carry the mail and deliver it safely after he had fallen and thrown his rider. But all these came to untimely ends, the sudden mile and a quarter run over bad roads in the dark and in all kinds of weather having been too much for them These races against time used to be of intense interest to the people along Washington Street.³¹

With the turn of the century came an innovation in the federal postal system which had an astounding impact on the system in Greenville County. This was the creation of Rural Free Delivery Service by the passage of a bill on March 3, 1893, proposed by the Honorable Thomas E. Watson of Georgia. This service was experimental at first, and seven years passed before it was inaugurated in Greenville County. On March 15, 1900, William H. McDaniel became the carrier on the first rural route out of the Greenville Post Office.³²

This change in mail delivery had two important effects on the natives of Greenville County. First, those people who lived in the county would now have their mail brought to them instead of having to pick it up at the local post office. Second, with the beginning of this new service, it was soon realized that the need for the smaller post offices throughout the county no longer existed.

Within five years after the first rural route was established in Greenville County, sixty-six offices were discontinued, and

³⁰*Ibid.*

³¹*Greenville News*, undated clipping, circa 1900.

³²See research papers compiled by Dixon D. Davis which are filed in the Greenville County Library.

only four of them were ever reopened.³³ The Reid Post Office offers an excellent example of such action. When the office was closed on September 30, 1903, the mail was sent to the Greenville Post Office which was not very convenient for the people who lived on the eastern outskirts of the city. John T. Walker made a survey of the territory and contacted Congressman Joseph T. Johnson and asked for rural mail service. Later, after Johnson explored the proposed delivery area with Walker and found that the concept warranted action, Rural Route One out of the Taylors Post Office was extended to include this territory.³⁴ To the people of Greenville County who received their mail by Rural Free Delivery, their mail carriers must have been the embodiment of the inscription on the Post Office Department Building in our nation's capital: "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

With the coming of the Rural Free Delivery Service and the closing of so many of the smaller offices, Greenville County entered the twentieth century and the era of the New South. The society and economy would become more dynamic in only a few more years as technology discovered the ways to invent incredible communication media and modes of transportation. The television, the automobile, and the airplane would speed the news and the traveler on their way. The Post Office Department took advantage of these new developments and used them in order to serve the public more quickly and more efficiently. The first air mail service into Greenville landed at the Municipal Airport on August 20, 1930. The Highway Post Office Service between Columbia and Greenville first ran on March 28, 1949, and between Greenville and Augusta, Georgia, the following day.³⁵

By 1968, Greenville County has only thirteen post offices, but there are also thirty-five rural routes stretching 1,930 miles to 16,906 families in the county. The volume of mail has increased to such an extent that in the first three quarters of 1967, these post offices had gross receipts of \$3,116,461.02 as compared with \$44,-

³³See "Post Offices in Greenville County, 1795-1967," following.

³⁴*Ibid.*

³⁵William J. Hartigan to Strom Thurmond, February 8, 1967. See the research papers compiled by Dixon D. Davis which are filed in the Greenville County Library.

765.02 for the entire state of South Carolina in 1830.⁸⁶ The new postal rate is six cents for a letter but as a sign of positive historical change the letter can weigh twice as much as its half-ounce ancestor.

The advances of Greenville County and its postal system are evident. Despite the ZIP program, now in its fifth year, the postal service continues to be the most satisfactory form of personal and business communication when expense and permanence are considered. However, old-timers remember with nostalgia the post office in a country store with the friendly postmaster who knew your name, where heated political debates took place, and where one could hear the news of the neighborhood as well as that of the world. Its intimacy and charm are the victims of the same progress which carries us forward to new dimensions of meaningful lives.

POST OFFICES IN GREENVILLE COUNTY

1795 - 1967

Compiled by Dixon B. Davis, 1967

PART I

This is an alphabetical list of Post Offices which have been established in Greenville County since February 22, 1795, whose locations have been identified. Persons wishing to locate individual post offices and data about each may use a much more completely annotated list and accompanying map in the archives of the Society.

ACADEMIA: Established April 15, 1834; Alexander Thompson, Postmaster. In 1825 the name was changed to CRIPPLE CREEK with Alexander Thompson as postmaster.

ANSEL: Established December 30, 1889; Spartan D. Mosteller, first Postmaster. Discontinued—mail to Greer—October 31, 1902; Spartan D. Mosteller, last Postmaster.

ALTAMONT: Established June 16,

1890; William Lee, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — August 31, 1891. Re-established April 17, 1896; William E. Johnston, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Parismont — August 31, 1901. Re-established March 9, 1906; Lucy S. Holmes, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Freeman — August 31, 1906. Re-established May 13, 1906; Lucy S. Holmes, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Travelers Rest — December 31, 1915. Lucy S. Holmes, last Postmaster.

⁸⁶See research papers compiled by Dixon D. Davis which are filed in the Greenville County Library.

ARMSTRONG: Established August 16, 1892; John L. Brockman, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — February 15, 1902. Wm. M. Brookman, last Postmaster.

ASHMORE'S STORE: Established December 2, 1859; John S. Ashmore, Postmaster. Discontinued — October 4, 1896; John S. Ashmore, last Postmaster.

BABBTOWN: Established November 30, 1873; Thaddeus Babb, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Fountain Inn — September 14, 1903; Thaddeus Babb, last Postmaster.

BARNETTS: Established April 15, 1890; Berriman A. Barnett, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Arden — November 29, 1894; Berriman A. Barnett, last Postmaster.

BATESVILLE: Established February 26, 1890; Ellen E. Suddeth, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greer — February 28, 1907; John W. Baker, last Postmaster.

BATSON: Established December 1, 1890; Mary A. Coleman, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Travelers Rest — February 15, 1907; Mary A. Coleman, last Postmaster.

BELLEVUE: Established July 27, 1874; Charles P. Runion, Postmaster. Discontinued — July 15, 1875. Re-established January 20, 1876. (Prior to Feb. 29, 1876 the office was officially designated BELLVIEW.) Daniel U. Lee, Postmaster. Discontinued September 14, 1901; Henry H. Barnett, last Postmaster.

BERRY'S MILL: Established in April 28, 1848; Micajah Berry, Postmaster. Name changed to TULLYTOWN July 27, 1848.

BESSIE: Established March 9, 1899; George P. Ashmore, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Piedmont — July 15, 1904; George P. Ashmore, last Postmaster.

BETTIE: Established November 25, 1891; Eliz Robertson, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Tigerville — July 30, 1904. Elizabeth Robertson, last Postmaster.

BOND: Established October 14, 1902. Walter C. Barbare, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Jessie — June 15, 1904; Walter C. Barbare, last Postmaster.

BRAMLETT: Established December 6, 1893; James B. Bramlett, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to McCarter — June 15, 1900

BRANDON: Established September 13, 1900; Theodore A. Honour, Jr., Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — August 31, 1904.

BRUTONS: Established July 9, 1886; Benj. F. Nevea, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Bellevue — February 6, 1890; Jeff D. McKinney, last Postmaster.

BUENA VISTA: Established September 7, 1847; Josiah Kilgore, first Postmaster. Discontinued — January 4, 1867 — Re-established April 14, 1870. Mrs. Martha Bowers, Postmaster. Name of office changed to PELHAM September 20, 1880.

BURGESS: Established June 30, 1892; John D. Burgess, first and last Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Venus — October 18, 1895.

CAESAR'S HEAD: Established May 31, 1856; Phillip B. Martin, first Postmaster. Discontinued October 4, 1856. Re-established October 22, 1896; William H. Dunn, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — November 30, 1955.

CARL: Established October 10, 1902; Christopher G. Drake, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Marietta — December 31, 1904; Christopher Drake was only Postmaster.

CATOURAH: Established January 30, 1843; J. Harvey Cleveland, first Postmaster. Discontinued September 4, 1849; J. Harvey Cleveland, last Postmaster.

CEDAR FALLS: Established September 10, 1850; Micajah Berry, Postmaster. Discontinued September 29, 1866. Re-established November 29, 1870; H. Turbyfill, Postmaster. Discontinued January 23, 1879; J. W. Harrison, last Postmaster.

CEDRUS: Established June 16, 1898; William P. Nesbitt, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Ft. Inn — September 30, 1903. William P. Nesbitt, last Postmaster.

CHANDLER: Established January 12, 1891; Samuel T. McKittrick, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Tony Creek — August 14, 1909; Emanuel T. H. Daniel, last Postmaster.

CHECKEROO: Established (date not shown on photostat); Silas Brown was Postmaster on January 30, 1843. Name of office changed to **TITUROY** January 30, 1843.

CHICK SPRINGS: Established March 19, 1857; Alfred Taylor, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Taylors — January 9, 1918; Columbus B. Martin, last Postmaster.

CLARA: Established March 13, 1901; Joseph A. Bates, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Venus — December 31, 1924; Walker Masters, last Postmaster.

CLEAR SPRINGS: Established May 11, 1850; William Goldsmith, Postmaster. Discontinued January 4, 1867. Re-established April 24, 1872; Robert League, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Walkersville — June 18, 1886. Re-established March 26, 1891; Mary L. McKinney, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Simpsonville — November 20, 1901; Thomas F. McKinney, Postmaster.

CLEVELAND: Established April 9, 1900; David Bates, Postmaster.

CONESTEE: Established August 4, 1917; James P. Charles, Postmaster. This office was originally named **REEDY RIVER FACTORY**.

CRIPPLE CREEK: Established October 6, 1825; Alexander Thompson, Postmaster. On April 15, 1834, name of office changed to **ACADEMIA**. On June 9, 1835, name changed back to **CRIPPLE CREEK**. Discontinued September 29, 1866. John H. Harrison was last Postmaster.

On October 3, 1893, another office under the name of **CRIPPLE CREEK** was established with William H. Harrison as postmaster. On July 1, 1895, the name was changed to **CRIPPLECREEK**. Samuel E. Harrison was appointed Postmaster and served the office until it was discontinued November 30, 1901, with mail being sent to Simpsonville, S. C.

CROTWELL: Established April 11, 1892; John M. Crain, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Chick Springs — February 15, 1902; Myr Carrie M. Black, last Postmaster.

DUBLIN: Established August 5, 1856; Alexander C. Jackson, Postmaster. Discontinued September 28, 1866; David Anderson, last Postmaster.

DUNKLIN: Established July 13, 1848; James C. Sullivan, Postmaster. Discontinued September 29, 1866. Re-established March 30, 1871; Charles D. Smith, Postmaster. Discontinued June 27, 1879. Re-established November 10, 1888. Discontinued — mail to Honea Path — March 1, 1905; Alice Shumate, last Postmaster.

ELISE: Established August 30, 1904; John W. Moody, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Marietta — January 2, 1907; John W. Moody, last Postmaster.

FAIRVIEW: Established September 14, 1825; William C. Cunnells, Postmaster. Discontinued September 25, 1830. Re-established February 15, 1836. Discontinued September 29, 1866. Re-established October 7, 1866; James Dunbar, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Ft. Inn — September 30, 1903; James B. Wasson, last Postmaster.

FLORA: Established January 15, 1900; Luther L. Greene, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Simpsonville — November 30, 1901; Luther L. Greene, last Postmaster.

FORK SHOALS: Established between Oct. 1 and December 31, 1801, based on 1st quarterly report filed with Postmaster General by John H. Harrison, then Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Ft. Inn — August 31, 1907; James B. Riddle, last Postmaster.

FOUNTAIN INN: Established October 30, 1832; William McNeely, Postmaster. Discontinued January 4, 1867. Re-established July 16, 1867; Miss Mary F. Jones, Postmaster. Discontinued February 10, 1871. Re-established June 11, 1872; Walter Stewart, Postmaster.

FREEMAN: Established March 28, 1881; Mrs. Mary D. Freeman, first Postmaster. Discontinued November 10, 1884. Re-established November 4, 1901; John L. Watkins, Postmaster. Discontinued December 31, 1908; John L. Watkins, last Postmaster.

GANTT: Established December 8, 1897; Samuel A. Whitnire, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — June 15, 1905; Samuel A. Whitnire, last Postmaster.

GILDER: Established July 2, 1843; William L. M. Austin, Postmaster. Discontinued August 22, 1866; William L. M. Austin, last Postmaster.

GLASSY: Established November 26, 1888; Shapleigh W. Barton, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Tigerville — October 15, 1904; Shapleigh W. Barton, last Postmaster.

GOLDEN GROVE: Established October 24, 1824; Charles Garrison, Postmaster. Discontinued August 22, 1866. Re-established August 15, 1876; Jasper Wilson, Postmaster. Discontinued June 30, 1881; Jasper Wilson, last Postmaster.

GOWANSVILLE: Established February 28, 1826; Alfred Whitten, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Campobello — February 15, 1902; Henry S. Reid, last Postmaster.

GRANDEUR: Established December 30, 1867; William B. Johnson, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Middle Saluda — December 14, 1907; Hattie Johnson, last Postmaster.

GREENVILLE COURT HOUSE: Establishment of office authorized February 22, 1795, but did not open for business until shortly before April 1, 1795. Jesse Carter, was first Postmaster. Name changed to GREENVILLE January 20, 1868.

GREERS DEPOT, GREER DEPOT, GREER: Established October 6, 1873; John W. Cunningham, Postmaster. Name changed, April 13, 1893. Established as GREER December 27, 1901; Isham A. Mayfield, Postmaster.

GROVE STATION: Established June 23, 1856; W. S. Hewell, Postmaster. Discontinued March 18, 1881; Simeon Eskew, Postmaster. Re-established under name of GROVE April 23, 1883; John P. M. Cox, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Piedmont — July 30, 1910; Jefferson D. Eskew, last Postmaster.

HARTS STORE: Established February 28, 1875; William L. Hart, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to River View — March 1, 1890; William J. McCain, last Postmaster.

HIGHLAND: Established May 8, 1884; Memory G. Garrison, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Campobello — October 14, 1905; Asa B. Harrison, last Postmaster.

HIGHLAND GROVE: Established December 28, 1843; Lewis H. Dickey, first Postmaster. On May 8, 1884, name of office changed to HIGHLAND.

HILLSIDE: Established January 22, 1900; Nannie E. McKittrick, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Fountain Inn — May 30, 1903; Nannie E. McKittrick, Postmaster.

HOOD: Established December 22, 1900; Henry G. Copeland, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greer — October 31, 1902; Henry G. Copeland, last Postmaster.

HUNTERSVILLE: Established October 14, 1887; William D. Hunter, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Simpsonville — November 30, 1901; George H. Jones, last Postmaster. This office was originally established as STONESVILLE.

ESSE or JESSIE: Established December 16, 1902; William A. Talley, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Marietta — December 15, 1904; Rubin L. Talley, last Postmaster.

KELLEY'S STORE: Established September 28, 1872; Isaac Kelley, Postmaster. Discontinued December 21, 1881; Isaac Kelly, last Postmaster.

LENDERMAN: Established March 23, 1881; Jacob H. Lenderman, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — May 14, 1904; Thomas M. Griffin, last Postmaster.

LICKVILLE: Established January 24, 1837; Samuel Moore, first Postmaster. Discontinued October 4, 1888. Re-established February 4, 1889; Samuel C. McKittrick, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Pelzer — August 31, 1907; C. Edith McCaulay, last Postmaster.

LILY: Established October 31, 1893; Annie Cunningham, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greer — October

31, 1902; John H. Lipscomb, last Postmaster.

LIMA: Established August 6, 1853; John H. Goodwin, Postmaster. Discontinued October 4, 1866. Re-established November 13, 1866. J. Laton Goodwin, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Travelers Rest — September 15, 1904.

LINE CREEK: Established March 31, 1827; Silas Gaines, Postmaster. Discontinued July 27, 1869.

LOCUST: Established March 4, 1890; George W. Poole, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Travelers Rest — August 13, 1904; George W. Poole, last Postmaster.

LOUISE: Established December 26, 1899; William B. Moore, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Simpsonville — November 30, 1901; William B. Moore, last Postmaster.

McCARTER: Established February 16, 1862; William M. McCarter, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — November 30, 1901; Calvin B. McCarter, last Postmaster.

MARIETTA: Established February 1, 1859; Henderson Good, Postmaster. This office was originally named

CHECKEROO. Name changed January 30, 1843, to TITUROY. Name changed February 1, 1859, to MARIETTA.

MARYDELL: Established February 17, 1885; John W. Boling, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Travelers Rest — July 30, 1904. August G. Borwell, last Postmaster.

MAULDIN: Established January 10, 1867; Riley E. Cox, Postmaster.

MAYFIELD: Established January 4, 1880; Lillian Mayfield, first Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Marietta — July 30, 1904; John W. Moody, last Postmaster.

MERRITTSVILLE: Established July 20, 1827; John Hodges, Postmaster. Discontinued December 10, 1866. Re-established April 18, 1873; William T. Burns, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Tigerville — June 30, 1905; Emma Humphreys, last Postmaster.

METTS: Established August 28, 1898; Curry A. Fowler, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Chick Spring — February 15, 1902.

MIDDLE SALUDA: Established July 27, 1870; Philip Hart, Postmaster. Discontinued June 14, 1882; Re-established October 10, 1899; William L. Morgan, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Marietta — October 30, 1909; Thomas T. Falls, last Postmaster.

MILBURG: Established October 4, 1850; John Weaver, Postmaster. Discontinued June 19, 1898; Henry Gross, last Postmaster.

MILLERT: Established November 25, 1891; Mildred Holcombe, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Bettie — September 11, 1899; Alfred A. Stewart, Postmaster.

MITCHELL: Established April 16, 1886; Joseph C. Mitchell, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greer — August 14, 1906; Massena T. Campbell, Postmaster.

MONTAGUE: Established November 12, 1892; Eugene Goodwin, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — February 14, 1902; Lizzie Marchbanks, last Postmaster.

MUSH CREEK: Established May 18, 1836; Oliver Barrett, Postmaster. Discontinued February 9, 1877. Re-established May 22, 1877; Lewis H. Shumate, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Tigerville — February 10, 1882; Levi H. Shumate last Postmaster.

NEW LIBERTY: Established June 15, 1855; William T. Carter, Postmaster. Discontinued June 15, 1856; John Garmony, last Postmaster.

NIX: Established July 13, 1892; Robert R. Nix, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Travelers Rest — May 14, 1904; Thomas E. Roe, last Postmaster.

NORTH SALUDA: Established May 27, 1850; Julel Good, Postmaster. Discontinued January 11, 1859, Jefferson Barton, Postmaster.

ODESSA: Established October 5, 1893; Albert W. Neves, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Lily — July 15, 1902; Albert W. Neves, last Postmaster.

OIL CAMP: Established December 2, 1859; David Davenport, Postmaster. Discontinued September 25, 1866; David Davenport, last Postmaster.

ONEAL: Established January 25, 1876; John M. Dickson, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greer — May 31, 1904; John F. Neves, last Postmaster.

PARISMONT: Established May 24, 1899; Frederick Wilcox, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — June 30, 1906; Frederick W. Wilcox, last Postmaster.

PIEDMONT: Established January 21, 1878; William T. Thackston, first Postmaster.

PELHAM: Established September 20, 1880; Oliver P. Jackson, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greer — February 28, 1917; McMillan C. King, last Postmaster. Office was originally established as BUENA VISTA September 7, 1847.

PLAIN: Established June 1, 1838; Jesse S. Cook, Postmaster. Discontinued September 25, 1866. Re-established July 11, 1867; James Stokes, Postmaster. Discontinued June 19, 1868; Re-established May 20, 1869; Jesse K. Stone, Postmaster. Discontinued April 19, 1878. Re-established June 17, 1878; James S. Adams, Postmaster. Name of office changed to SIMPSONVILLE, March 6, 1885.

PLEASANT GROVE: Established June 24, 1818; Philip C. Lester, first Postmaster. (His name appears as "Lester" in five entries relating to this office, but in sixth and final entry it is spelled "Lister") Hugh Bailey was second Postmaster, having been appointed August 5, 1834. Office was located in Spartanburg County on or after April 18, 1836. Discontinued September 25, 1866. Re-established February 2, 1867; Mary Taylor, Postmaster. Discontinued January 11, 1869; Mrs. Mary Taylor, last Postmaster.

PLINEY: Established July 18, 1843; Thomas P. Brookman, Postmaster. Discontinued September 25, 1868. Re-established April 4, 1870. Discontinued May 14, 1875. Re-established July 21, 1894. Discontinued — mail to Flora — January 2, 1901; Thomas P. Brookman, last Postmaster.

PROGRESS: Established April 28, 1894; Willie R. Jones, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greer — October 31, 1902; Luther A. Vaughn, last Postmaster.

POMEROY: Established October 31, 1851; Baylis E. Prince, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Mush Creek — October 16, 1857; Baylis E. Prince, last Postmaster.

REID: Established May 3, 1881; Tandy W. Reid, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — September 30, 1903; Robert Y. Rosamond, last Postmaster.

REEDY FORK: Established November 8, 1826; Nathan Berry, Postmaster. Discontinued April 28, 1840; Nathan Berry, last Postmaster.

REEDY RIVER FACTORY: Established August 16, 1876; Josel D. Charles, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — September 30, 1903; Jacob H. Lenderman, Postmaster. The present postoffice of Conestee was established on August 4, 1917, when the name was changed to CONESTEE.

RICHARDSON: Established December 20, 1899; John D. Richardson, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Simpsonville — November 30, 1901; John D. Richardson, Postmaster.

RIVER FALLS: Established August 31, 1913; Oron M. Vernon, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Caesars Head — January 15, 1919; Oron M. Vernon, last Postmaster.

RIVER VIEW: Established August 16, 1887; John C. Shackelford, Postmaster. Name changed to "RIVERVIEW" September 10, 1895. Discontinued September 14, 1907; Lemuel L. Jennings, last Postmaster.

SALUDA: Established January 30, 1851; John M. Crowell, Postmaster. Discontinued October 25, 1845; David Blythe, Postmaster.

SANDY FLAT: Established June 11, 1843; James R. Rowland, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Chick Springs — February 15, 1902; George W. Bruce, last Postmaster.

SAINT ALBANS: Established August 5, 1880; Pascal D. Huff, Postmaster. Discontinued June 27, 1889. Re-established March 5, 1891; Samuel J. Yeargin, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Piedmont — April 30, 1904; James A. Tripp, last Postmaster.

SAMPOE: Established April 6, 1898; Rudolphus Walker, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — August 31, 1901; Marion F. Gambrell, last Postmaster.

SANOMA: Established April 11, 1892; Bennett W. Holland, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Woodville — September 15, 1903; David T. Terry, last Postmaster.

SANS SOUCI: Established February 16, 1901; Louise Bankhead Perry, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Greenville — May 31, 1904; Louise Bankhead Perry, last Postmaster.

SIMPSONVILLE: This office, originally designated as PLAIN, was changed to SIMPSONVILLE on March 6, 1885.

SLATER: Established July 10, 1928; James A. Lybrand, Postmaster.

SOUTH SALUDA: Established August 30, 1852; Wm. F. Hunt, Postmaster. Discontinued November 1, 1854. Re-established April 29, 1856. Discontinued July 23, 1857; David Blythe, last Postmaster.

STELLA: Established April 4, 1900; Spartan C. Bomar, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Onal - February 28, 1901; Spartan C. Bomar, last Postmaster.

STERLING GROVE: Established June 29, 1837; Henry Sherman, Postmaster. Discontinued October 4, 1866. Re-established August 16, 1876. Name of office changed to STERLING, June 29, 1892.

STERLING: Established June 29, 1892; Thomas Stenhouse, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Greenville - August 31, 1907; Thomas Stenhouse, last postmaster. This office was originally designated STERLING GROVE but on June 29, 1892 the name was changed to STERLING.

STONE HOUSE: Established October 16, 1853; James W. Young, Postmaster. Discontinued December 6, 1856.

STONESVILLE: Established September 1, 1829; Benjamin Kilgore, Postmaster. Discontinued April 23, 1839. Re-established September 9, 1839. Name changed to HUNTERSVILLE, October 14, 1857. Matthew C. Cunningham, was then postmaster.

TAHO: Established March 5, 1891; Riley Jackson, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Greer - June 30, 1904; Riley Jackson, last Postmaster.

TAYLORS: Established March 9, 1904; Carrie R. Howell, first Postmaster.

TERRY: Established February 9, 1899; Larkin Trammell, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Marietta - July 30, 1904; Larkin Trammell, last Postmaster.

TIGERVILLE: Established August 31, 1881; Lenzel I. Jennings, Postmaster.

TITUROY: Established under the name TITUROY January 30, 1843 Silas Benson, Postmaster. The name of this office was originally CHECKEROO. The name of this office was changed to MARIETTA February 1, 1859.

TRAVELERS REST: Established October 1, 1808; Thomas Edwards, Postmaster. Discontinued December 17, 1860. Re-established June 4, 1866; Miss Elizabeth Redfern, Postmaster. Discontinued April 2, 1868. Re-established July 15, 1869; Miss Sarah E. Coleman, Postmaster.

TULLYTON: Established November 5, 1830; Jacob Goodgian, Postmaster. Discontinued July 11, 1848; Thaddeus C. Boling, Postmaster. The name of this office was changed to CEDAR FALLS September 10, 1850.

TYGER: Established December 24, 188 ; Robert C. Lister, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Campobello - December 16, 1902; Benton L. Turner, Postmaster.

VENUS: Established July 9, 1892; William B. Hardin, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Cleveland - August 15, 1936. Clara Crocker, last Postmaster.

WALKERSVILLE: Established April 11, 1881; John S. Hill, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Greenville - October 31, 1901; James H. Atkinson, last Postmaster.

WARES: Established June 25, 1894; James C. Ragdale, Postmaster. Discontinued - mail to Pelzer - December 31, 1903; Thomas E. Ware, last Postmaster.

WARTHEN: Established November 10, 1888; Peter A. McDavid, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Fountain Inn — December 31, 1903; Joseph W. Sullivan, last Postmaster.

WHILDENS FACTORY: Established June 19, 1866; Mrs. Emely Hughes, Postmaster. Discontinued, name changed to ONEAL January 25, 1876; John M. Dickson, Postmaster.

WHITE HORSE: Established May 14, 1850; Wesley Phillips, Postmaster. Discontinued October 4, 1866. Re-established April 4, 1870. Discontinued January 31, 1906; Jeremiah M. Whitmire, last Postmaster.

WOODVILLE: Established August 16, 1876; John L. Woodside, Postmaster. Discontinued — mail to Pelzer — April 30, 1904; Andrew W. McDavid, Jr. last Postmaster.

PART II

Post Offices established in Greenville County, South Carolina, since 1795, whose locations have not been identified.

ALBA AVENA: Established June 26, 1879; William H. Stokes, Postmaster. Discontinued February 24, 1880; William H. Stokes, Postmaster.

ALBA: Established March 30, 1880; Thadeus C. Stokes, Postmaster. Discontinued July 12, 1887. Re-established June 26, 1891; William G. September 29, 1900.

ARDEN: Established April 19, 1890; General A. Prewitt, Postmaster. Discontinued February 14, 1903; Alexander Prewitt, Postmaster.

BEN: Established October 3, 1893; Nicie E. Dill, Postmaster. Discontinued February 15, 1902; Nicie E. Dill, Postmaster.

CAGLES FOUNTAIN or CAGLES FURNACE: Established July 5, 1856; Perry Cantrell, Postmaster. Discontinued July 19, 1858; Perry Cantrell, Postmaster.

GALDWELL: Established August 19, 1833; H. C. Rossiter, Postmaster. Discontinued January 6, 1844; John Weaver, Postmaster.

CASH HILL: Established September 25, 1875; Thomas R. Whatley, Postmaster. Discontinued September 23, 1879; John P. Batson, Postmaster.

COTTAGE HILL: Established July 29, 1854; Henry Stokes, Postmaster. Discontinued January 10, 1861; T. Henry Stokes, Postmaster.

HIGHWAY: Established January 22, 1845; Absolem W. Harris, Postmaster. Discontinued August 22, 1866; Isaiah Cox, Postmaster.

HILLSDALE: Established January 26, 1886; William A. Hill, Postmaster. Discontinued April 12, 1899; Dolphus Collins, Postmaster.

HOKEVILLE: Established March 5, 1860; William T. Smith, Postmaster. Discontinued August 22, 1886; William T. Smith, Postmaster.

HORSE CREEK: Established July 26, 1859; W. A. Davenport, Postmaster. Discontinued August 22, 1866; W. A. Davenport, Postmaster.

LAVINDA: Established August 3, 1855; A. Y. Owings, Postmaster. Discontinued January 23, 1860; A. Y. Owings, Postmaster.

LIGONS MILL: Established May 18, 1836; B. Wallace, Postmaster. Discontinued November 2, 1840; Joel Hammett, Postmaster.

MILFORD: Established September 28, 1831; James Nolen, Postmaster. Discontinued October 4, 1866; William I. Gibson, Postmaster. Re-established September 7, 1870; James M. Dickson, Postmaster. Discontinued December 29, 1870; James M. Dickson, Postmaster.

MOMAN: Established May 2, 1891; James E. Moman, Postmaster. Discontinued June 11, 1893; James E. Moman, Postmaster.

NEELY: Established August 6, 1888; John T. Stokes, Postmaster. Discontinued June 15, 1901; George W. Neely, Postmaster.

NILE: Established January 13, 1890; Thomas D. Bruce, Postmaster. Discontinued April 28, 1894; Luta B. Holtzclaw, Postmaster.

OAKLAWN: Established March 30, 1860; James H. Arnold, Postmaster. Discontinued September 25, 1866; George W. Hyde, Postmaster. Re-established October 18, 1866; George W. Hyde, Postmaster. Discontinued May 15, 1888; George W. Hyde, Postmaster.

ORLEANS - formerly PICKETTS VALLEY: Established April 22, 1840; John H. Goodwin, Postmaster. Discontinued January 2, 1847; John H. Goodwin, Postmaster.

PALOMA: Established July 19, 1850; David Clary, Postmaster. Discontinued April 22, 1854; David Clary, Postmaster.

PANTHER FORK: Established May 17, 1848; Allen Robinson, Postmaster. Discontinued June 8, 1854; William T. Stoud, Postmaster.

PICKETTS VALLEY: Established April 17, 1830; Thomas Blythe, Postmaster. Discontinued, renamed ORLEANS: April 22, 1840.

SAXBY: Established July 20, 1843; Edmund Miller, Postmaster. Discontinued September 20, 1847; Edmund Miller, Postmaster.

SOMERS: Established June 25, 1894; Lectar Davis, Postmaster. Discontinued April 15, 1895; Jennie W. Goldsmith, Postmaster.

WHITE SANDS: Established September 6, 1856; John R. Smith, Postmaster. Discontinued - name changed to ALBA AVENA June 26, 1879; William L. Stokes, Postmaster.

SHELL: Established April 14, 1892; Spartan L. Jones, Postmaster. Discontinued November 16, 1898; Spartan L. Jones, Postmaster.

TROTTER: Established September 29, 1896; James C. Stroud, Postmaster. Discontinued August 30, 1902; James C. Stroud, Postmaster.