THE POST OFFICES OF GREENUP COUNTY

Greenup, Kentucky's forty fifth county, was created by legislative act on December 12, 1803. Its original 1,320 square mile area, taken wholly from Mason County, bordered the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers, and was the mother county of northeastern Kentucky. From its territory came the northern half of Lawrence County in 1821, all of Carter in 1838 and Boyd in 1860, and most of Elliott County (taken from Carter, Lawrence, and Morgan) in 1869. Greenup probably assumed its present boundaries in March 1862 when it lost ten more square miles to Carter County. The River still forms the county's northern border for roughly thirty two miles. Greenup's present 346 square miles are drained by the main streams and branches of two major Ohio tributaries--Tygarts Creek and the Little Sandy River. The county was named for Christopher Greenup (1750-1818), a circuit court judge and former Congressman who, in the summer of 1804, would be elected Kentucky's third governor.

Greenup's diversified economy has nineteenth century roots. As a part of the Hanging Rock region of iron furnaces, industrial and commercial development came early to complement the county's subsistence farming economy. Available area coal and iron deposits attracted iron makers from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, and by the 1870s sixteen furnaces were or had been producing iron goods for commercial and household consumption throughout the Ohio Valley. The Armco Steel plant in the Ohio bottom at the Greenup-Boyd county line is still one of the region's main industrial employers.

The county's seat, also Greenup (though originally Greenupsburg) lies just above the mouth of the Little Sandy River, 134 Ohio River
miles above downtown Cincinnati, and 120 road miles ene of downtown Lexington. This city is one of the county's eight currently incorporated places. Since the early 1960s there has been less-than-serious consideration of merging six of these, all in and just above the Ohio bottom in the eastern part of the county. Long standing intercity rivalries have kept this but a dream, though, in 1962, a plan to merge Flatwoods and Russell did get to the polls where it was defeated.\(^1\) Several of the towns, however, continue to share common school districts. The 1995 Census revision counted slightly fewer than 37,000 county residents.

This chapter will deal only with the seventy five operating post offices within the present limits of Greenup County which, for our purposes, will be divided into several geographic areas. We will begin with Greenup (city); then consider the offices by their (1) proximity to (the) several iron furnaces (they served); (2) locations along the C&O Railroad in the Ohio bottom; (3) sites in the Tygart's Valley and its several branches; and (4) sites in the Little Sandy Valley and its branches, and at stations on the Eastern Kentucky Railway paralleling the Little Sandy for part of its route. Finally, we will describe several offices not otherwise geographically classifiable, including two that have not been located at all. Most of the offices will be located by road miles from the court house in downtown Greenup.

**Greenup**, a fifth class city with some 1,200 residents, lies mostly between US 23 and the Ohio River, midway between Ashland and Portsmouth. On land first settled in the early 1790s, the town was laid off in 1803-04 by Robert Johnson who had acquired ownership
of it in 1791 from John Craig, its original patentee. It became the seat on the county's inception and was appropriately named Greenupsburg. Its post office was established as Greenup Court House in the early summer of 1811 with Joshua Bartlett, postmaster, and the town was chartered as Greenupsburg on February 4, 1818. In 1850 the post office became simply Greenup, while the community continued to be Greenupsburg till March 1872 when, to avoid confusion with Greensburg, the Green County seat, it too became Greenup.

In the 1840s Greenup endured the nickname of Hangtown for its several public hangings. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, East Greenup, the area east of Town Branch, was called Over the Rhine, referring to the neighborhood across the Rhine Bridge where saloons run by one or more German families provided beer to Greenup's dry residents.2

Until 1958 the area between East Greenup and Rock Branch, land first settled by Andrew Hood, John Hockaday, and Daniel Boone's son Jesse, was the site of the town of Riverton. This was founded in 1866-67 as the terminus and headquarters of what was to become the Eastern Kentucky Railway.

Since, as we'll see below, this railroad had an important bearing on the postal history of eastern Greenup County, a brief account of it might be useful.

On March 4, 1865 bankers John and Nathaniel Thayer and merchant Walter Hunnewell of Boston secured a state charter for their Argillite Mining and Manufacturing Company (later to be called the Kentucky Improvement Company) with plans to exploit the iron, coal and timber resources on some 25,000 acres they had acquired along the Little
Sandy River. To further their efforts they built, in 1866-67, a 6½ mile rail line from Riverton to Argillite. The line was extended in 1868 to what became Hunnewell. In February 1870 the newly organized Eastern Kentucky Railway acquired the KIC holdings and the line was further extended to Grayson in 1871 and Willard in 1874, finally reaching Webbville, thirty six miles from Riverton, in 1889. Also, in 1889 the Maysville and Big Sandy (C&O) Railroad was completed between Ashland and Cincinnati with a junction with the EK at Riverton. In 1926 the EK abandoned its 22.6 mile Riverton to Grayson section, and the entire line closed down in 1933.

To serve the Eastern Kentucky Railway and the village of some 300 residents growing up around it the post office of Riverton was established on February 10, 1892 across the tracks from the depot, and one mile east of downtown Greenup. John Walker Crawford was its first postmaster. With the discontinuance of the railroad below Grayson, Riverton became a residential suburb of Greenup, maintaining its post office through July 1958 when the town became a part of the larger city.

Post Offices Serving Greenup County Furnaces

The first of the Hanging Rock area iron furnaces was built on the west bank of the Little Sandy River in 1815 by Richard Deering, a Pennsylvanian who had settled there shortly after 1800. Three years later, in partnership with the brothers David and John Trimble, the furnace was converted from a primitive smelter to a more sophisticated charcoal-burning furnace that came to be known as the Argillite Furnace or Trimbles Iron Works.³ The vicinity's first post office was established by brother John as Trimble's Iron Works (sic)
and operated between September 24, 1828 and mid October 1842. The furnace, however, failed to survive the financial crisis of 1837 and ceased operations that year.

The rural village that had grown up around the Deering-Trimble furnace did survive, and on June 14, 1860 its post office was re-established as Argylite [ahrgh/əl/eyet, ahr/ghyə/leyet], with James Lampton, postmaster. It is not known when this name was first applied to the place. In most accounts the furnace seems always to have been known as Argillite, while the Burr (1839) and Civil War era maps identified the vicinity as Trimbles Iron Works. In any case, Argillite refers to an incompletely metamorphosized shale that Deering had discovered in the bluff into which he built his smelter.

Though Lampton's post office was shortlived, closing in October 1861, the area it served continued to develop. In 1864 a water-powered grist mill was opened there, and two years later the first six miles of the Kentucky Improvement Company's rail line reached this point and its local station was named Argillite. On June 24, 1874 Great Milstead, the company's agent and local storekeeper, re-opened the post office, also as Argillite. Over the next few decades, crossties, telephone poles, lime, charcoal, and later coal were produced and shipped from here by the EK. Argillite is still a small village with several stores, a post office, church and nearby school centering at the junction of Ky 1 and 207, seven miles south of Greenup.
One of the region's most unusual furnaces was the charcoal-fired, cold blast Laurel Furnace, four miles up Oldtown Creek, a branch of the Little Sandy River. It was built in 1849 by the brothers George and Samuel Wurts and named for the famed iron works in southeastern Pennsylvania whence they had come. According to regional historian Evelyn Jackson, the bottom half of the furnace stack was carved directly from a stone cliff, and most of it still stands. The shortlived Laurel Furnace post office (October 12, 1854 to November 1856) was established by Benjamin King.

When the Laurel furnace ceased operations in January 1875, most of its employees left the area and the local settlement all but disbanded. The site was converted to Joshua Kelley's farm. The next post office to serve what had survived of the Laurel community was established at the mouth of Duncan's Fork on July 7, 1897 with Effie J. Arthur, postmaster. Unable to use the community's name the new office was called Euclid at the suggestion of Kelley's wife Nora. After a series of moves, progressively up Oldtown Creek (which in the 1920s became known as Laurel Creek), the Euclid post office wound up on the other side of the Oldtown (Little Sandy)-Tygarts Creek divide, half a mile from the latter stream and its Warnock post office, and four miles northwest of its original site. Here, at the end of March 1943, it closed.

Yet, on July 31, 1918, shortly after the Euclid post office had moved to the Tygarts Valley, the Laurel Furnace community got another post office. Luther C. Wooten, its first postmaster, called it Tulga, and it operated at two sites on Oldtown (Laurel) Creek through March 1942. Neither Tulga nor Wooten's first name choice Stuart have been
explained. (Famed Greenup author Jesse Stuart was but eleven years old then, and no other Stuarts lived in that valley.)

Kenton Furnace was built by John Waring on Big White Oak Creek, at the mouth of Stockholm Creek, six miles from Tygarts. Named for the Kentucky pioneer Simon Kenton, it was in service between 1854 and 1882. Its local post office, also Kenton Furnace, was operated only by Charles W. Ehrlich between October 15, 1869 and January 1871.

On March 15, 1891 David J. Stephenson established a post office at the mouth of Mud Lick, two miles east of the furnace site, and called it York, probably for the family of John Frank York of Greenup. By the late 1920s this office had moved to the furnace site, some thirteen miles west of Greenup, where it closed in the early 1990s.

Some six miles south of Argillite, at the mouth of Coal Branch of Cane Creek, another Little Sandy tributary, was the Hunnewell Furnace, EK station, and post office. This began as the Greenup Furnace in 1845, a stone-stack, charcoal-fired structure built by John Campbell, et al, and named for the county. The vicinity was known by this name until the Kentucky Improvement Company extended its tracks there in 1868 and established the station which was named for Walter Hunnewell (1844-1921), the company's co-owner. In 1869 the company bought the old furnace, rebuilt it, and changed its name too to Hunnewell. For nearly twenty years several hundred workers and their families enjoyed community life in a string of homes extending for about three miles along Cane Creek and its branches, and were served by the usual company-run stores, shops, and post office. The latter, established on June 24, 1874, with Lewis Beiter, the railroad's local agent, as its first postmaster, survived the
shutdown of the furnace in 1889 and the abandonment of the railroad in 1926, closing in August 1950. What remains of the old village is on Ky 207, which follows the old EK route six miles to Argillite.

Hopewell is still a rural settlement on the present Ky 1, at the mouth of Crane Creek, another Little Sandy tributary, half a mile from Carter County, and eighteen miles south of Greenup. It was named for an iron furnace half a mile down river (at the mouth of Tunnel Branch). This furnace is said by some to have been converted in 1833 by William Ward from the old bloomery forge he had built there in 1824, and was named for the Hopewell Furnace in Berks County, Pennsylvania in hopes that it would prove as successful as its name source. Others contend that the Kentucky furnace was built by Richard Deering who named it for a Hopewell family of whom nothing is known. It may also have been called the Camp Branch Furnace.

The Eastern Kentucky Railway, extending west from Hunnewell along the two Tunnel Branches, reached the mouth of Crane Creek, 3 1/2 miles from Hunnewell, in 1871, and here was established the station named for the furnace. In the depot was the Hopewell post office, begun on November 11, 1874 with Samuel M. Jackson, postmaster and station agent. By 1900 the office and station were serving several stores, three sawmills, grist mills, and other businesses. Following the railroad's abandonment in 1926, the post office had several vicinal site changes, and finally closed in August 1957.

The water-powered, charcoal-fired Globe Furnace was built in 1832-33 for the Tygarts Creek Manufacturing Company. After it ceased operations in 1841 the site was acquired by the brothers Benjamin Franklin and William Parmoley Bennett who, in 1855-56, built a grist
mill for area farmers. Henceforth the small settlement there, where the present Rt. 1215 joins Ky 7, 11\frac{1}{2} miles northwest of Greenup, was called Bennetts Mill. The post office serving this community between June 20, 1884 and mid January 1933 was Argentum [ahr/djehn/tjum], a name inexplicably bestowed by local storekeeper Joseph Bentley Bennett. Bennett's wife Annie L. was the first postmaster. Nothing remains of the community.

Two miles up Ky 2 and Raccoon Creek from the Little Sandy was the Raccoon Furnace. Built in 1832 for the Trimbles and John T. Woodrow, and managed by the latter, this open-top, cold-blast, steam-powered, charcoal-fired furnace operated with a succession of owners till mid November 1876. Its only post office, Nonchalanta, was established on March 20, 1891 with Joel M. Allen, postmaster, who is said to have brought the name back from a trip "out west". Where is not known, but could it have been suggested by the Ness County, Kansas post office-town of Nonchalanta? The Kentucky office of this name closed in December 1918 and re-opened in September 1924. In 1933 it was moved three miles west to a site on the north bank of Hoods Run, one mile east of Tygarts Creek, and 1\frac{1}{2} miles north of Hoods post office. After another but shorter move in 1939, it closed for good in November 1942.

Two post offices, Hampshire and Truitt, served the New Hampshire Furnace and community on Brushy Creek, above the mouth of River Fork, some thirteen miles west of Greenup. This furnace was built in 1847-9 by the Greenup lawyer and politician Samuel Seaton, and named for his home state. It ceased operation after only five years. The Hampshire post office, established by George C. Johnson, operated
at two Brushy Creek sites, a mile apart, from November 17, 1909 through August 1915.

Meanwhile, on the north side of Big White Oak Creek, three miles east of York's first post office site, the Truitt post office was established on August 21, 1900. It was named by its first postmaster Vinna (or Virginia) Truitt (later Mrs. Alberto Boswell) for her family, descendants of George Truitt (1761-1840), an early Tygarts Valley landowner. In 1928 her successor John Brown had the office moved 2½ miles northwest to the furnace site where, through the Second World War, it served the two stores, school, and church of the Hampshire community. In the fall of 1947, though, the Truitt post office was moved two miles south, to the head of Broad Hollow, 1.7 miles up from Big White Oak, where it closed in April 1958.

Buffalo Furnace, named for its site on Buffalo Creek (now Buffalo Branch of Clay Lick Creek), 2½ miles west of the Little Sandy River, was built in 1851 for Hudson Hollister and Lewis D. Ross. It operated between 1852 and 1875. Three years later the site was purchased by John Armstrong for his stock farm. Curiously, no post office was to serve this area till October 31, 1914 when Melville C. Spencer, the local sawmill operator, who had acquired six hundred acres of the furnace land in 1900, established the Buffalo Furnace office and was appointed its only postmaster. But the office closed after only two hours of operation, and its site and the furnace's ruins are now in Greenbo Lake State Resort Park, two miles west of Ky 1, and four miles from Argillite.
POST OFFICES SERVING THE OHIO RIVER BOTTOM AND CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD STATIONS

As its name suggests, the village of South Portsmouth is directly south of (that is, across the Ohio River from) the city of Portsmouth, Ohio, with which its residents identify economically and culturally. For the most part, it extends in a southwesterly direction for over a mile along the present KY 8, below the General U.S. Grant Bridge, which is seventeen miles northwest of Greenup.

It is now generally accepted that Kentucky's first white settlement was located a mile below South Portsmouth, about where the Lewis County line meets the Ohio River. The presence here of a fairly sizeable village of French traders and Shawnee Indians was recorded by Christopher Gist in June 1751. But it was gone by the time George Groghan referred to it in his journal in July 1765.

The village south of Portsmouth was first called Springville for the many springs that issued forth from the foot of the nearby hills. One of these, Cooks Springs, probably named for the Virginian Benjamin Cook, an early landowner, gave its name to the area's first post office, established by Thomas B. King, on July 25, 1838. The office was renamed Springville on July 5th of the following year, and in this name the community enjoyed considerable prosperity as an nineteenth century industrial town with a foundry, tannery, distilleries, a paint factory, feed and grain dealers, a shoe factory, grist mills, and a plant making percussion caps for toy pistols. The post office operated intermittently till 1879, but was re-established, on May 21, 1886 as Lawson for postmaster Joshua R. Lawson, though the community, by then an incorporated town, remained
Springville. By July 1887 the office was again Springville.

The name South Portsmouth is said to have been applied in October 1888 to the local station of the just completed Maysville and Big Sandy (later the C&O) Railroad. The post office too took this name on October 27, 1905.9

Sharing the Cook Springs post office opening date was another office that may have been in the Ohio bottom, just above Grays Branch. It was called Yagers for its first postmaster Peter Yager (or Yeager). On October 5 he was succeeded by Romulus E. Culver, of a family that owned a farm in that area through the 1870s, and the office's name was changed to Culver's. It closed in October of the following year.

The Lawsons figured in another antebellum post office on the river. At the mouth of Rocky Branch, eight miles below (north of) Greenup, Thomas Lawson established Lawson's post office on February 10, 1843. On May 28, 1846 it became the Rocky Branch post office, with Alpheus Young and John P.B. Hill, postmasters, and closed in August 1853. When the Maysville and Big Sandy (C&O) Railroad was built through that area in 1888, they located a station just above Rocky Branch and called it Edginton, probably for a Greenup family. William McNeal, in re-establishing the local post office, found his family name already in use in neighboring Boyd County, so he adopted the station's name, and the Edginton post office operated in the depot between February 4, 1905 and mid November 1921.

The site of the present city of Raceland, on US 23, 6 1/2 miles east of Greenup, was part of a 5,000 acre Revolutionary War grant to Abraham Buford, which his son Charles later divided and sold in farm tracts. One of these, near the mouth of Pond Run, was acquired
by Elizabeth, the widow of Benjamin Mead, and on it she built her home. From July 19, 1848 till late September 1851 this vicinity was served by the Pond Run post office postmastered by James Butley.

Shortly after the turn of the twentieth century, Mrs. Mead's grandson Benjamin Chinn laid off her land into town lots and named the new community Chinnville. On March 7, 1910 the Chinnville post office was established on the east side of Pond Run, a mile south of the river, with Mollie Schrobe, postmaster.

On July 10, 1924 John Keene and others of Lexington racing fame opened a race track about a mile below Chinnville. To this a spur line was laid from the C&O tracks and a station there was called Raceland Junction. On August 1, 1925 the Chinnville post office was renamed Raceland. Until it closed three years later, the 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) mile track was considered one of the best for thoroughbred racing in the country, well deserving of the nickname "the million Dollar Oval" given it by its owners.

For a brief period after the track was abandoned, the post office resumed the Chinnville name. But on April 1, 1930 it again became Raceland, and thus it remained till it closed in August 1958. With the closing of the track the site reverted briefly to farmsteads, and then, with the expansion of Ashland area industries, the track and town site alike saw the building of new homes and businesses. Today, the fifth class city of Raceland with its 2,250 residents (1990 Census) is served a branch of the Russell post office, one mile east.

One of Kentucky's most multi-named post offices was at the mouth of the Ohio River's Limeville Branch, two miles below Greenup. It
was first operated as Lime Works, from May 26, 1856 through July of the following year, by a local physician David C. Munn, and named for the local Duvall family's lime producing business of the 1840s. On May 29, 1871 William Cameron reopened the post office as Duvall's Landing. On September 23, 1879, however, it became Greenup Lime Works, and on August 2, 1888, simply Limeville for the new Maysville and Big Sandy station there. On June 20, 1894 it was renamed Tong's for the family of William H. Tong (1799-1879) who had expanded the Duvall's lime producing operation. This name profusion led to the 1968 U.S. Board on Geographic Names decision for Limeville as the small community's name since the Tong's post office had closed in January 1958 and Limeville still appeared on railroad signs and was born by the local Methodist church.

The sixth class city of Wurtland, with a 1990 population of 1,220, extends along the Ohio bottom for over a mile between Ulens Run, 3½ miles above Greenup, and Chinn's Branch. Sometime after 1830 Alexander Fulton and his family established in this vicinity the Fulton Forge Works to serve the Shreve Brothers' Old Steam Furnace, three miles south on what is now the Old Steam Branch of the Little Sandy's East Fork. The emerging community and nearby steamboat landing soon took the Fulton Forge name, but by the 1860s they had become simply Fulton.

In 1859 George and Samuel Grandin Wurts (1810-1869 and 1812-1880, respectively) moved to Fulton from Laurel Furnace, acquiring the local Fulton Manufacturing and Mining Company and the community around it. While the community remined Fulton, a name already in use in western Kentucky, its post office was established on January
14, 1864 as Oil Works for a local factory making kerosene from nearby cannel coal deposits. Mordon H. Butcher was its first postmaster. The office closed in June 1871, but was re-established on February 28, 1876 by Andrew Rhodes and named for the Wurts brothers. In the late spring of 1959 the office became a Greenup branch. Wurtland was incorporated as a city on September 15, 1970.

Greenup County's easternmost town, now actually bordering on Boyd County, is the fourth class city of Russell. It is directly across the Ohio River from Ironton, Ohio, and its active post office is 5 3/4 miles from the Greenup Court House, via US 23. In part it occupies the site of the old Amanda Furnace lands that once extended between the mouth of Hoods Creek (in Boyd County) and the eastern line of the pioneer Buford tract. The furnace, just south of the present US 23, about a mile west of the Boyd line, was built in 1829 for J.E. McDowell, John Culver, and the Pogue (Poage) brothers and was named for the daughter of co-owner William Lindsey Pogue. In 1845 the furnace was acquired by Archibald Paull, on whose death in 1855 it ceased operation. In 1857 the property was acquired by George P. Walker, etal, who, in 1864, sold it to a company headed by the brothers Thomas and Hugh Means and John Russell. Russell, an Irish-born Pennsylvanian, had been the furnace's last manager from 1852.11

In response to the interests of Ohioans for Kentucky land, co-owner Russell, in 1869, laid off an area in the Ohio bottom, in the lower end of the Amanda Furnace land, which was soon developed into town lots by its new owners. For several years the area was known as Riverview, but in November 1872 property owners, gathering
to choose another name, accepted Dr. Frederick A. Long's suggestion of Russell. 12

The real development of Russell, incorporated in February 1874, came with the C&O Railroad in the late 1880s and the location there of its yards and shops. Since 1957 the city has been expanding through annexations, east to the county line, and onto the hills south of US 23 which, till then, had formed the town's southern boundary, and even yet distinguishes old or downtown Russell from its more suburban sections of Kenmore, Russell Heights, Crestmont, and Bellefontaine. Most of the city's 4,000 residents (1990 Census) now live on the hills.

Thomas Lloyd Gray (1755-1819), a Prince Georges County, Maryland native, arrived in Greenup County around 1808 to take up a 200 acre warrant for his Revolutionary War service. Ten years later his son John Lloyd Gray acquired an additional 8,000 acre tract extending along the Ohio bottom from a point below the future Limeville almost to the present Lloyd. By the mouth of a four mile long Ohio River tributary John opened a woodyard and landing, calling it Gray's Landing, and the stream came to be known as Grays Branch. After awhile so many Lawson families had settled in this vicinity that it became known as The Lawson Settlement, and later it was called Brick Union for a local church.

With the arrival of the railroad in 1888, a station was located about a mile up the branch and it, too, was called Grays Branch. To serve it, local storekeeper James B. Mackoy established the Mackoy post office on October 22, 1888. After several vicinal site changes it closed in March 1925. It was re-established on August 9, 1926
as Graysbranch (by then the Post Office Department was preferring one-word names), one mile north of the Grays Branch railroad station, and six miles north of Greenup. It closed for good in January 1958.

The village now known as Frost, centering at the junction of US 23 and Ky 1215, fourteen miles nw of Greenup, was near the early nineteenth century settlement of Mount Zion. This place, at the foot of the old Mount Zion (now Sand) Hill, was named for the local Methodist church organized in 1820. When Benjamin F. King, Jr. established the post office on December 18, 1888, the existence of a Mount Zion in Grant County and instructions to select a short name led him to suggest the names Rain, Hail, Snow, and Frost. Postal authorities chose the last name and it was soon applied as well to the community and its school. The old Mount Zion Church retained its original name, while the local C&O station was called King's Station though, by 1907, it too had become Frost. The community survived the closing of the post office in May 1915 and is now functionally tied in with the city of South Shore, two miles west.

In the very early 1800s a family of Mackoys from Campbell County, Virginia settled in the Ohio bottom some two miles east of Mount Zion (Frost). Over time the small settlement that grew up there came to be known as Siloam for another local church with a scriptural name. But instead of this name the local post office, established on June 24, 1889, was given the family name of its first postmaster, a retired Ohio riverboat captain William Wallace Little (1825-1897). On April 22, 1910 then storekeeper-postmaster Henry Green Richards had the office renamed Siloam, and this it remained till it closed in January 1958. The local C&O flag station was first called
Johnston's for the landowner, but also later took the Siloam name.

The sixth class city of South Shore is but a part of the larger community of the same name in the Ohio bottom, between South Portsmouth and Frost. The city itself extends on both sides of US 23 for about a mile west of Tygarts Creek, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles nnnw of Greenup. According to the 1990 Census it had some 1,300 residents. The city itself and the area between its western limits and South Portsmouth were a part of Josiah Morton's Revolutionary War grant which, before 1890, was only sparsely settled by Fullertons, Warnocks, and Mortons.

With the coming of the railroad and George D. Winn's ferry to Portsmouth, the area began to develop. Winn, petitioning for a post office a mile and a half west of Tygarts Creek, is said to have submitted three names to the postal authorities—his own, Philip Thompson's, and that of the brothers Harvey and Harrison Fullerton. Fullerton was chosen, and on July 21, 1893 Winn became the first postmaster. By the time Fullerton was incorporated in 1919 it had become a fairly thriving industrial and commercial town.

Meanwhile, between Fullerton and Tygarts Creek the Taylor Brickyard, opened in 1895 by Clyde King, had become the major area employer. The Taylor name was applied to the local community and the railroad station at the brickyard site. Its post office was established on May 6, 1907, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles east of the Fullerton office, but was first called McCall for its postmaster Edward A. McCall. It took the Taylor name, though, on January 16, 1930, and was renamed South Shore on February 1, 1940.

In December 1957 the eastern section of Fullerton and all the land almost to Tygarts Creek was incorporated as the city of South
Shore. According to local historian, J. Paul Davis, the South Shore site was developed by James E. Hannah, a local realtor, around 1928, and was named by his wife Hazel for its location on the south shore of the river. On October 4, 1957 the Fullerton and South Shore post offices were consolidated as Fullerton--South Shore, but on September 1 of the following year the office became simply South Shore.

This office still serves the community which, to all intents, includes its present incorporation, the one mile stretch of Fullerton along US 23 to the U.S. Grant Bridge, and the several square mile area east of Tygarts, an old Indian battlefield and burial ground once owned by Thomas King, and later known as the Upper and Lower Kings Additions and Sand Hill. The entire still rapidly growing South Shore area has helped supply the labor needs of brickyards, a coal tipple and loading docks, and a hydrocarbon plant on the Kentucky side of the river, along with Portsmouth on the opposite shore which continues to be the area's main shopping center.

The Greenslaits (or Greenslates) were another county family to give its name to an Ohio bottom post office. Serving the Coal Branch neighborhood at the mouth of this stream, 1½ miles below (north of) Greenup, Walter T. and Carl W. Greenslait were the first of several Greenslait postmasters between May 13, 1903 and March 1912. They were probably descendants of John Greenslate who is listed in the county's 1820 and 1830 Censuses. The office was briefly operated again by Willie M. Potter from May 1919 through April 1921. Coal Branch, along which Ky 827 extends over the hill to the Tygarts Valley, was probably named for the charcoal deposits in the hills overlooking it.
Nearly three miles north of Greenup is Smith Branch at whose mouth was the once active clay mining and charcoal producing community of the same name. Both the stream and the community were named for their first settler Godfrey Smith (1752-1847), a Revolutionary War veteran who had arrived there from Pennsylvania by 1810. In 1843 Smith sold some 400 acres to William A. Biggs who built his family's home just below the mouth of the branch and operated a river landing and woodyard there that he called Biggs Landing.

It was not until 1913, however, that this area was served by its first post office. On July 30 of that year Millard Logan established a post office on the bank of the Ohio, a mile below the old Biggs Landing site. Though Logan was his first name preference, his office operated as Oliver till May 1923. Whence this name is not known. It is said to have been that of a Logan relative or of a man who was later to be involved with the nearby (but now extinct) Ohio River Lock and Dam Number 30 under construction between 1919 and 1923. According to the 1910 Census, a William R. Oliver lived near Logan and his parents William and Adilla. For all or most of its operation the post office was in the depot of the C&O's Oliver Station.

On May 3, 1930 George E. Rigg re-established the local post office, but instead of Oliver, which the station and community continued to be called through the Second World War, he named it Riggs. On July 1, 1952 the office was renamed Lloyd by then postmaster Mrs. Winnie M. Herald for her youngest son Irvin Lloyd Herald. Today, the growing village of Lloyd, with an active post office, extends for nearly two miles between US 23 and the river, from Smith Branch.
to Grays Branch, and houses the offices of the county's school system, its Graysbranch Elementary School, and the comparatively new consolidated county high school.

The most recent of the Ohio bottom post offices was Worthington. Since November 11, 1933 this office has served a fifth class city, with a 1990 population of 1,750, between the C&O tracks (north of Raceland) and the river, 5\(\frac{1}{4}\) miles ese of Greenup.\(^{13}\)

The Worthington town site was once part of Abraham Buford's patent that was later owned by the Means and Russell Company which sold it to Col. William Worthington, a successful businessman, lawyer, county judge, and elected state official.\(^{14}\) After his death Worthington's holdings were passed to his daughters and divided into town lots. By late 1914 the developing community had been named for him. The city now includes the once so-called Black Bottom District of Raceland, now the site of the Ashland-Boyd County Airport, and Melrose, once a separate community.\(^{15}\)

POST OFFICES SERVING THE TYGARTS CREEK VALLEY

Tygarts Creek heads in western Carter County, drains the western third of Greenup County, and joins the Ohio River just above South Shore's eastern corporate limits. It was named for Michael Tygart who is said to have discovered and first settled its valley in 1773.

The first post office to serve the valley was established on July 11, 1833 and called Tygarts Creek. Its first postmaster, Basil Waring, and most of his successors for several generations were
members of the leading family of settlers in the area, some ten miles from the river, that later became known as Lynn.

The first site of the Tygarts Creek post office is not known. It closed in July 1838, but was re-established by Roger W. Waring on November 2, 1843. By this time it was at the mouth of Brushy Creek, serving a community called Liberty, a name still applied to a nearby church. In 1846 a shoe factory was opened here and the community was renamed for the Massachusetts city that was, by then, the country's leading shoe producer. On September 7, 1857 the post office also became Lynn. 16

Though Lynn's shoemaking operation did not last long, the post office retained this name. In 1886 another Basil Waring had the office moved two miles south, to the mouth of Rock Lick Creek (now called Sugarcamp Branch) where it closed in March 1914. It was re-established on February 10, 1932 by Mrs. Esther Vanover in a store in the vicinity of the old Cedarvale School. In September 1959 the Lynn post office became a Greenup rural branch. The site of the Lynn shoe factory, the post office that served it, and the town that grew up around them were acquired in 1909 by Calvin Moseley who helped to reconvert it to farmland. The Lynn name is now limited to the branch post office and a consolidated elementary school just east of the junction of Ky 7 and 827 (the Coal Branch Road), seven miles west of Greenup.

The Truitt family was involved in another Tygarts Valley post office, somewhere on the east bank of the creek, at the end of the old road from Oldtown. As Truittsville it was established by Samuel Truitt on January 28 1846, and closed at the end of May 1862. It
probably served the area that was later served by the Warnock post office and may have been at or near the Euclid post office's last site.

The next two offices serving the Tygarts Valley were established on September 28, 1857 on the petition to Congressman Leander Cox requesting a postal route and seven offices in the valley between Olive Hill and Portsmouth. The petition called for a post office to be called Lost Creek at or near the mouth of this west side branch of Tygarts, but as this name was already in use in Breathitt County, the office became Hoods Run instead for the 2 1/2 miles long east side Tygarts branch just below. Matthew Warnock was its first postmaster. It closed in August 1868.

On April 12, 1878 Hoods Run's last postmaster, John W. Warnock, had the office re-opened on the west bank of Tygarts, just above the mouth of the Run, where it was soon serving a couple of stores, a flour mill, and a cooperage. In January 1896 the office moved three-fourths of a mile southeast to a site on the road (now Ky 2) between Tygarts and the Run, ten miles southwest of Greenup, and was renamed simply Hoods. It closed for good in February 1934. The stream had been named early for Thomas Hood, the brother of Major Andrew Hood, Sr., the county's co-founder.

The other office established on September 28, 1857 was just over the Carter County line. It was to have been called Buffalo for its site half a mile up Buffalo Creek which joins Tygarts at the line, just south of Kehoe. William A. Womack was its first postmaster. Since Bullafo was then in use in LaRue County, the office was called instead Three Prong for the stream joining Tygarts 250 yards north.
Sometime in the late 1850s the office was moved three-fourths of a mile north to a point just within Greenup County, at the mouth of Three Prong, where it operated till April 1867. The seven mile long Three Prong Branch was probably named for the prongs of a ridge near the Lowder post office.

The mouth of Three Prong had another post office from March 14, 1903 through October 1960, when it became a rural branch, and then closed for good in 1976. Finding that his family’s name was already in use in Wayne County, Ransom Winchester Cooper, the local storekeeper, gristmill operator, and cooperage owner, named his office for then U.S. Congressman James Nicholas Kehoe (1862-1945) of Maysville.\(^{17}\)

A mile and a half below (north of) Three Prong-Kehoe, at the mouth of Tygart’s Leatherwood Branch, was the Tygarts Valley post office. Established on April 12, 1878, it was soon serving four general stores, including postmaster John Lewis’s, and a grist mill. In 1927 it was moved half a mile up the Branch, but returned to its original site the following year. It closed in April 1958.

Maloneton was the name given to wagonmaker William C. Malone’s post office established on June 20, 1884 on the road that is now Ky 7, a mile north of Schultz Creek. According to Malone’s Site Location Report, it would serve the community of Enterprise (later called Valley View) across Tygarts Creek by way of the now defunct Enterprise Bridge. In 1947 the office was moved half a mile southeast to the community called Fairview for the local school and church (thirteen miles n nw of Greenup) where it closed in the late 1980s.
James Warnock (1781-1856) owned a large tract of land in the Tygarts Valley. For much of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries members of his family were involved with several Greenup post offices, one of which even bore the family name. On March 5, 1891 John F. Warnock established the Warnock post office in his store, about where Ky 2 and 7 separate, to serve an area that has since been known as Red Hot. Two years later, John W. Warnock had the office moved three-fourths of a mile west to serve his and another store, as well as stave, saw, and grist mills, and other businesses. In 1945 the office was moved again, another 1½ miles west, where it operated through April 1958.

Red Hot got its name from the intense heat of a boiler explosion at a local sawmill that took the life of a novice fireman who, to generate more steam, is said to have piled too much wood on the fire.

The inexplicably named Load post office was established on February 8, 1892 in postmaster John C. Taylor's store to serve what then may have been called Ebon, just west of where the Little White Oak Creek joins Tygarts. Ebon and Havana (or Habena—postal records are not clear on this) were among the names proposed for this office. In 1914 John B. Bentley had the office moved two air miles north to a site just west of the mouth of Big White Oak Creek. In 1927 it was moved a mile south, but by 1937 it was back in the Little White Oak Creek valley, just north of the mouth of Cub Run. It was moved yet again, in 1940, to the Big White Oak Creek valley. When it closed in 1984 the Load post office was on Rt. 2070, half a mile west of Ky 7, and nine miles west of Greenup.
On June 6, 1892 Isaac Newton McGinnis established a post office on the east bank of Tygarts Creek, three miles above the mouth of Three Prong, and just short of the Carter County line. He named it Warren for his two year old son. In February 1895 McGinnis's sister Pearlie, who later became a Mrs. Hall, had the office moved a mile within Carter County to serve J.L. Wright's chair factory. When J.O. Wonack succeeded Mrs. Hall in January 1,1902 the office returned to Greenup County, but closed that summer.

Somewhere on the west bank of Tygarts, between Load and Hods, were the two shortlived Target post offices. The first, which was operated between October 28, 1908 and October 1909 by J.B. Bentley, would have been called Rocky Ford but for a similarly named post office in Rockcastle County. On January 22, 1923 Millie Smith re-established the office probably at or close to its original site, but though her first preference was to honor Greenup lawyer (and later judge) Robert Taylor Parsons, she again settled on Target. This time the office lasted but five months. Target's name source eludes us.

A nearly forgotten post office in the lower Tygarts Valley was Joseph. Operated between May 18, 1910 and mid April 1913 by Webster Greer, it was 2½ miles east of the Fullerton post office, three miles north of the Walsh post office, and half a mile from Tygarts Creek, perhaps in the vicinity of the present Sunshine Elementary School. One or more of Greenup County's three Joseph families might have been its name source.
Tygart's first major west side tributary is Schultz Creek, whose valley was served by four post offices. The creek is traditionally said to have been named for a pioneer family from Virginia of whom nothing is known. In 1857 an attempt was made by Carlisle Hunt to establish the first Shults (sic) post office at the mouth of the creek, seven miles above (southeast of) Springville. But the office never materialized. It was not until June 4, 1891 that Robert Everett Harr was successful in establishing a Schultz post office, probably at the mouth of Dry Run, where it may have served the community of Pine Grove, some ten miles up the creek from Tygarts. This office closed in May 1902. An attempt by James E. McCormick the following year to re-establish it as Shultz was not successful.

Two miles below the Schultz post office, and about a mile southwest of the Dry Fork of Schultz, was the earlier site of Letitia (1/ətʃɪʃ/ə]. According to local tradition, its first postmaster Robert B. Bentley put in a hat slips of paper with the names of his two daughters Mary and Letitia, and drew out Letitia's in whose name the office operated from June 21, 1905 through April 1969.19 Sometime before it closed, the office moved four miles further down Schultz Creek and the present Rt. 784 to the Bryson store, the site of the old Walsh post office, four miles south of Fullerton, where the storekeeper's wife Elizabeth continued to maintain it as Letitia.

The office called Walsh, for reasons unknown, had been established on May 22, 1900 probably at the mouth of what's now the Taylor Hunt Branch of Schultz, with Taylor and Sallie Hunt as its first two postmasters. After several vicinal moves, ending up at Bryson's store, it closed in April 1956, and Letitia soon moved in.
The shortlived Atha post office (April 2, 1910 through February 1914) was 2½ miles east of Letitia's first site and two miles northeast of Howland, perhaps on the Right Fork of Beechy Creek (now called Blackbird Branch). It was named for the twenty two year old wife of the first of its two postmasters, Melvin M. Martin, a school teacher.

Two other Beechy Creek post offices should be noted. Beechy Creek joins Tygarts Creek 2¼ miles above (south of) Argentum, and was named for the large beech trees growing on its banks. The first of its offices was Beechy which served a rural settlement nearly two miles up the creek, at the mouth of Blackbird. It was established on March 27, 1903 in Jackson's store, with William J. Smith, its first postmaster, and closed in late February 1934.

Three miles up Beechy's Left Fork (now the main stream) from the Beechy post office was Howland. The community it served from April 2, 1910 through April 1918 may have been called Home for the local school and the family that owned the site. The Howlands were descendants of Greenup pioneer Charles Howland from Virginia who had settled on nearby Brushy Creek in the early 1790s. Stephen Howland was the county clerk from 1906 till his death ten years later. Tyre Boggs was the first postmaster.

Brushy Creek, joining Tygarts near the original Lynn site, also had four post offices. In addition to Hampshire and Truitt there were Keibler and Nunley. Keibler [keeb/lər], just below the Hampshire Furnace, was named for the first of its two postmasters Edward Keibler (who was later to run the Schultz post office, five miles north). It operated only from June 17, 1898 till mid March 1900.
The fourth Brushy post office, Nunley, operated between January 27, 1910 and mid November 1912, three-fourths of a mile up the creek and 2 1/2 miles south of Beechy post office, probably at the mouth of the present Bee Hollow. The first name choice of its only postmaster Burris B. Hale was his own family name, but he probably named it instead for his neighbor Isaac Nunley.

At several locations on Little White Oak Creek, southwest of the Load post office's first site, was the Bennett post office. In operation from October 8, 1906 (with Elizabeth Craft, the first postmaster) through January 1947, this office was probably named for Greenup County judge and U.S. Congressman (1905-1911) Joseph Bentley Bennett (1859-1923).

Spriggs was a post office at an unknown location in the extreme western part of the county. It was named for the family of 52 year old Daniel D. Spriggs whose wife Martha was its only postmaster. According to her Site Location Report, it was 1 1/2 miles west of Big White Oak Creek, three miles west of the York post office, and four miles east of Quincy (in Lewis County). It operated from February 15, 1909 through August 1913.

The Brushart post office, established on July 3, 1893 by William H. Phillips, may have been on Three Prong Creek, 2 1/2 miles above the future Lowder post office. In 1908 Hiram B. Parsons moved it to the forks of Leatherwood Creek, 4 1/2 miles up from Tygarts, in which vicinity it remained till it closed in March 1956. Brushart is said to have been named for the family of an Ohio timber cutter who had settled in the area in the late nineteenth century. The seven mile long Leatherwood Creek, heading just short of the Lewis County line, was named for the local trees.
The Lowder post office, three miles up Three Prong from Kehoe, operated between March 2, 1900 and mid July 1937. It was named by its first postmaster Harry W. Lowder for his father George though his first choice was Vienna.

POST OFFICES SERVING THE LITTLE SANDY RIVER VALLEY AND THE E.K. RAILROAD

Heading almost at the Morgan County line and extending through Elliott and Carter Counties, the Little Sandy River enters Greenup just south of Hopewell and drains the eastern third of the county till it reaches the Ohio just below the city of Greenup. Its name is aptly derived from its being shorter and narrower than the Big Sandy River to the east.

The earliest established Little Sandy post office served the community of Oldtown. This place may have been named for the early evidence of an old Indian village at that site. It has been suggested that this was a way station for Indian hunting parties attracted to a local spring, or even the site of a battle among pre-historic Indians. It was settled by Virginia families before 1800 and became the trade and milling center for a number of area farmers and several furnaces and tanneries. The Oldtown post office was established on March 15, 1836 by Samuel Osenton. It closed on July 24, 1868, but was re-established on September 26, 1900 in postmaster Walter Orin Womack's new store on the present Ky 1, half a mile west of the river, and fifteen miles ssw of Greenup. Here it continued to be run by Womack's family till it closed for good on October 2, 1992.
Somewhere on the North Fork of Oldtown Creek, probably in the vicinity of the old North Fork School, some 3½ miles northwest of Oldtown, was the Downs post office. This was established on July 14, 1898 by Julia F. Downs and named for the family of her husband Samuel (1863-1930), a descendant of John and Lucy Virgin Downs, early Oldtown area settlers. The office closed in November 1906 but was re-opened for a short time (February 28, 1914 to mid September 1915) by Georgiana Brown.

Four twentieth century post offices served rural areas on western branches of the Little Sandy between the mouth of its East Fork and the city of Greenup. The first and shortest lived of these was the aptly named Clahill. This office was on the road paralleling the river on the west, about a mile south of Whetstone Creek, and three miles ssw of Greenup. Nellie and Ben E. Stewart were its only postmasters from May 13, 1903 through January 1907.

The inexplicably named Fargo post office was established on August 3, 1903, 2½ miles up Alcorn Creek from Walnut Hill on the Little Sandy. Its first postmaster, Leander (Lee) Patton, the local storekeeper, found his first name preferences—Patton, Lee, Lutie, and Clara (for two daughters) and Irene—already in use elsewhere in Kentucky. The office closed in 1924.

At the mouth of Alcorn Creek, four miles south of Greenup, Ben W. Kaut operated the Kaut post office in his store from June 21, 1905 till October 1917. On August 13, 1936 another storekeeper, Charles A. McBrayer re-established the office, also as Kaut, a short distance south to serve what was then the Walnut Hill community. This office operated till August 1942.20
East Fork, the Little Sandy's major tributary, heads in northwestern Lawrence County and extends through central Boyd and eastern Greenup Counties to join the main stream a mile below (north of) Argillite. Seven Greenup and twice as many Boyd County post offices were located in its valley.

The earliest of East Fork's Greenup offices was the antebellum (July 31, 1858 through November 1861) Callahan whose postmasters were John C. Crooks and John E. Callihan. The latter's family was its probable name source.\(^{21}\) The office's precise location is not known but, according to Lloyd's 1863 map, it was on the road south of the Fork, perhaps a mile or so from the river.

Two more of the area's Callihans were involved with another East Fork post office, near the mouth of Indian Run. Since East Fork, the name of the local settlement, was then in use by a Metcalfe County post office, George W. Callihan named his new office Danleyton \([\text{dæn}/\text{tən}]\) for his father Daniel Callihan. The office operated from April 16, 1883 through August 1917. By the turn of the century it was serving several lumber and flour mills as well as a store or two at the mouth of Henry Branch. Today the name applies to a church and a consolidated county school on Ky 503, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles south of the old post office site. The curious spelling of its name cannot be explained.

A mile or so up Indian Run from Danleyton was the first of the Indian Run post office sites. This office was established on March 5, 1904 by Aquilla C. Conley. In 1931 it was moved half a mile up the Run; and in 1934 it was moved another mile up, to the vicinity of the Indian Run School, almost at the head of the Run, where it
closed in April 1935. The stream was probably named for an old Indian
camp or, possibly, for its being on a route the Shawnee had taken
between their Ohio River settlements and the Big Sandy River.

The Evanston post office was two miles up the East Fork from
Danleyton, just below the mouth of Pigotts Branch, and was named
for its first postmaster Henry E. Evans. It operated between June
2, 1888 and mid July 1890.

The precise locations of the Rice post office still elude us. The office
was established on September 6, 1900 and named for its
first postmaster, the Baptist preacher John Elliott Rice, but no
Site Location Report from him is available. According to the 1905
report of a later postmaster Joel W. Sparks, the office was being
moved 500 yards southeast to a site half a mile east of East Fork,
3½ miles southwest of the Indian Run post office, and 3½ miles
southeast of the Danleyton post office. This was confirmed by
pre-World War One area maps. Yet, a 1914 report indicated that the
Rice post office was half a mile from the (Boyd) County line. A
1929 Naples post office report located that office just within Boyd
County and four miles southeast of Rice. Even more curious was a
July 1939 Rice report that located this office one mile from the
county line, while a 1939 Naples report showed that office six miles
south of Rice. But there is no record of any site change for Rice
in the 1930s. A 1942 newspaper article associates the Rice office
with the community around the Happy Ridge school, over two air miles
northeast of Naples. Wherever the Rice post office was, it was
discontinued in mid September 1943.
Naples was another Greenup post office that began in another county. Anderson Wilson established it on April 4, 1894 on the north side of East Fork, about one fourth of a mile within Boyd County, and at least six miles south of Danleyton. In September 1940 the office was moved to Arbit Tackitt's store, at the mouth of Brush Creek, one-tenth of a mile within Greenup County, with Mrs. Bertha Tackitt, postmaster. It ceased as an independent post office in July 1958 and operated till 1987 as an Ashland rural station on Ky 503, a few hundred yards north of the county line. Why Naples is not known.

In her husband Alfred's store, Inez K. Hales, on December 10, 1902, established the Stonington post office. This may have been in the vicinity of the old Steam Branch School and church on that East Fork tributary and the present Ky 503, six miles southeast of Greenup. Before it closed at the end of 1933 it had moved several miles down the branch to a point nearly half a mile from East Fork. Whence the name is debatable. Some say it was derived from the Connecticut town; but it might have been named for a Ben Stonington, a late 1830s Greenup County resident. The neighborhood it served has long been known as Old Steam for the stream, and ultimately, the steam-powered furnace established by the Shreve bothers in 1824.

Somewhere on one of the head forks of Sandsuck Creek, midway between the Naples, Rice, and Hunnewell post offices, and three miles east of Palmyra, was Shady W. Crace's post office. Though Crace was his first name choice, the office was operated, by him alone, as the inexplicable Vera from March 18, 1902 through April 1907.
The Samaria post office, at several sites on Lost Creek, a west side Little Sandy branch, bore the name of the Biblical kingdom, but no one knows why. It was established on June 22, 1892, four miles up the creek, with Marion A. Ramey, postmaster. In 1913 Laura Montgomery had it moved one mile west where it closed in June 1919. It was re-established, at an as yet unknown site, on January 15, 1923, with Mrs. Margaret Stephens, postmaster. In 1934 it was moved one mile west, probably to the mouth of Ash Branch. Two years later it was moved three-fourths of a mile east to serve the Lost Creek School neighborhood. And in 1946 it was moved for the last time two miles east to where it is shown on most current maps at the mouth of Upper Fall Branch. Here it closed for good in November 1956.

Five Eastern Kentucky Railway stations in Greenup County had their own post offices. In addition to Riverton, Argillite, Hunnewell, and Hopewell, already considered, there was Laurel Station served by the India and Palmyra offices.

Three hundred yards east of Laurel Station, midway between Argillite and Hunnewell, and one-fourth of a mile east of the Little Sandy, India A. (Mrs. George) Miles (nee 1869, the daughter of George W. Callihan of Danleyton) operated an office from August 18, 1900 till the following August. Though her first name preference was Irene, for her nine year old daughter, the office was called India.

On July 29, 1905 John W. Campbell re-established the office, but instead of his preferred Laurel for the station and community, he called it Palmyra for the local Baptist church organized in 1824. In 1930 the office was moved half a mile south, and in November 1933 it was moved again, another 1½ miles south, where it closed in April 1935.
Two post offices just east of the EK tracks, midway between Riverton and Argillite, were Nella and Nellavale. But they served no rail station, only several farm families along the mile long Odet Run which joins the Little Sandy a mile from the post office site. Nella, operating from June 16, 1904 through 1906, was named by its only postmaster William Adkins, for Nellie, the fourteen year old daughter of his neighbors Martin and Sarah Litteral. The office was re-established as Nellavale on April 19, 1911, and Georgia Fitch alone ran it till May 1918. The stream, incidentally, was identified as Sleepy Hollow on late nineteenth century maps. In 1968 the U.S. Board on Geographic Names officially sanctioned its name as Odet for it is said to have honored one or more local families who spelled their name that way. But late nineteenth and early twentieth century Censuses failed to list any such families in either spelling.

OTHER GREENUP COUNTY POST OFFICES

The ridge that straddles the Greenup-Lewis County line, at the head of Buzzard Roost Fork of Leatherwood, has long been known as Nigger Hill. Described by Millard Horsley whose family once lived in that area, as a "steep, winding hill", it was named for a little crippled boy, one of a party of slaves being transferred to the old Kenton Furnace, who was fatally injured when the wagon he was riding in accidentally turned over. He was buried on the Horsley family farm nearby.\footnote{The shortlived (June 27, 1879 to January 19, 1880) Negro Hill post office was somewhere on that ridge, three-fourths of a mile east of Montgomery Creek.}
The sprawling residential community and third class city of Flatwoods, Greenup's largest town in both area and population, is on a plateau overlooking the C&O tracks and the Ohio River. It joins the cities of Russell on the east and Raceland on the northwest, and its active post office is 8 1/2 miles sse of Greenup. It developed from the sparsely settled community of Advance whose post office, established in this name on May 21, 1892 (with storekeeper Pleasant Craft as its first postmaster), was near the site of the present Advance School on Argillite Road. It closed in December 1915, but was re-established by Bert Collins on January 3, 1918 at some unknown site and given the name Cheap, that of a sixty year old blind Methodist preacher John Cheap who had recently moved there from Louisa.23

In the late 1920s the community began receiving the overflow of American Rolling Mill (later Armco) and C&O employees from the more settled Russell and Ashland bottom. The town was incorporated as Flatwoods in 1938, and its post office was given this name in February of that year.

Whence Advance is not known. Actually the first name proposed for Craft's post office was Barn, the name of the local voting precinct. Flatwoods may have described the area's topography, but it could also have been derived from the Flatwoods District, the name applied before 1890 to the rolling plateau that is now the hilly section of nearby Ashland.

The Flatwoods post office, now at the junction of Ky 750 and Argillite Road (Ky 207), the city's main street, serves some 7,800 residents (1990 Census) who are gainfully employed in northeast
Kentucky's chemical, metal, and refractory industries and in other greater Ashland area jobs.

The locations of two more Greenup County post offices have not yet been determined. One was Forest Spring which William W. Waring, alone, operated between December 22, 1853 and late June 1855.

The other, Elswick, seems to be unknown to Greenup County historians who insist it must have been a Pike or Lawrence County office for that is where Elswick families have long been in residence. But, according to postal records, neither county had an Elswick post office and Greenup did, even though it lasted only a few months after it officially opened on June 25, 1886, with Martin Elswick, its only postmaster. According to genealogist Jo Harris Brenner, several Elswick families lived in the Ohio bottom between Riverton and Wurtland in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Perhaps the post office was in this area, but we don't know.

Five Greenup post offices were officially established but never operated. Only the first has ever been even approximately located.

The aptly named Black Oak would have served a clay mine some five miles up Schultz Creek and nearly two miles above the future Walsh post office. The office was authorized on April 21, 1894 with T.A. Hump, postmaster, but this order was rescinded in August of the following year.

On June 21, 1899 Isaac N. McGinnis, who had established the Warren post office, was nominated for an office called Aletha, but he
declined, and on August 5 his wife Mildred accepted the position instead. On October 17, however, Aletha's authorization papers were transferred to Nonchalanta. The McGinnises were later to serve the Maloneton post office.

James G. Swearingin's February 8, 1904 authorization of the Swearingin post office was rescinded on June 11. On March 31 of that year Thomas Collins was appointed postmaster of Collins but his orders were rescinded on June 14. Mrs. Sinda Hatcher, on November 29, 1922, was assigned a post office that could have been called Staas but it, too, was de-authorized the following July.  

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Only eight of the seventy-five Greenup County post offices in actual operation are still active. Russell, Flatwoods, Greenup, Worthington, and South Shore serve currently incorporated communities. South Portsmouth, Lloyd, and Argillite are the others. The incorporated towns of Raceland and Wurtland have branch offices of Russell and Greenup, respectively. Residents of the sixth-class city of Bellefonte, just south of Russell and adjacent to Boyd County, are also served by the Russell post office. But this place once had (for only five months in 1904) its own post office—Belfonte—just within the Boyd County line. At least a dozen discontinued offices were the center of one-time villages, now gone, while most of the rest served rural neighborhoods with at least a store, mill, school, and church. Several served railroad stations, and those on the Ohio usually served steamboat landings.

Local or area persons/families accounted for thirty-five office names. Six offices were named for geographic features or locations.
Five were named for distant places, while to seventeen were transferred the names of nearby features (eight streams, three furnaces, two churches, a hill, a nearby city, an old Indian village, and a brickyard). The county gave its name to one office. A local activity was the source of another name. One office may have had two name sources—an area resident or a New England town. Nine office names have not yet been derived. Seven offices have not been precisely located.

Nineteen post office names were not those first proposed for them. Seventeen served communities, rural neighborhoods, or rail stations with other names. Eight had name-changes. Sixteen of the sixty-eight non-active offices closed in the decade of the 1950s; nine in 1958 alone.

FOOTNOTES
3. David Trimble (1779-1842), the older of the brothers, was a Virginia-born Greenup County lawyer who was later (1836-1840) to represent the county in the Kentucky legislature.
4. Evelyn Scyphers Jackson, Ashland, Ky, in a letter to the writer, October 7, 1973
5. No Hopewell families are listed in Greenup County's 1830 and 1840 Censuses.
6. The Camp Branch name may have been applied to another furnace for one is shown on Lloyd's Civil War era map on the west bank of the Little Sandy, about a mile or so into Carter County.

7. The Tunnel Branches were tributaries of Cane Creek and the Little Sandy River, the second joining the river several miles above the mouth of Cane.

8. Joseph Bentley Bennett, the son of Benjamin Franklin Bennett, was to become a Greenup County judge (1894-1901) and a U.S. Congressman (1905-1911). Since Argentum suggests silver, one might ask if Bennett expected to find deposits of this mineral at that site, or was somehow comparing it to the riches associated with silver. To provide access to their mill, Bennett's father and uncle built across the Tygarts a covered bridge whose abutments were of stone from the old Globe Furnace stack. This 195 foot long single-span bridge is still standing.

9. A town called Beattyville was founded in 1849 by Reuben Thompson, just below the Springville limits, and is now a part of South Portsmouth.

10. Published government maps today still spell the run's name Uhlens, an obvious error, but an improvement over Yewlands as given on Kentucky Geological Survey maps of the 1870s and 80s. The stream was named for its pioneer settler Benjamin Ulen who, until 1832, spelled his family's name Ulin.

11. Amanda Jane, Pogue's second child, was born on May 25, 1828, six months before construction began on the furnace. She married Col. John Paull Jones in February 1847. (Charles R. Peebles manuscript history of the furnace in the Ashland Public Library)
12. Other names suggested for the community that became Russell include Carner and Scott's Addition (for local property owners Anthony Wayne Carner and U.B. Scott), Olean (for Carner's birthplace in New York State), Delton, Hillsdale, Hamberg, and even Dolly Varden (possibly for the political movement popular in the early 1870s; less likely for the California trout which had given the movement its name; and least likely for the character in Dicken's Barnaby Rudge, the name's ultimate source. (cf Calvin H. Carner, "The Story of Russell" Russell Times, February 28, 1947, P. 1:1-3.

13. Lizzie May Oney was Worthington's first postmaster.

14. Col. William Worthington (1833-1914), a native of Pennsylvania and Civil War veteran, had acquired the Raccoon Furnace property in the late 1870s, maintaining it for a while as a stock farm until he moved to the river around 1880. He had been a state senator (1865-1869) and a Greenup County judge (1866-1870), and was to return to the legislature as a state representative (1884-1886 and 1902-1906) and serve as Lt. Governor under William O. Bradley (1895-1899).

15. Melrose was laid out by its early proprietors C.L. Bugg, a Russell realtor, and Scott Wilson from Ironton, as a residential suburb of Worthington. On the suggestion of Bugg's wife it was named for a place in their home town of Roanoke, Virginia (Russell Times, September 15, 1974, P. F18:3).

16. Greenup County author Jesse Stuart once refuted the popular notion that Lynn was a settlement of New Englanders who envisioned another shoe-manufacturing city to rival the Massachusetts town when he could find no mid nineteenth century
residents who had come from that part of the country. (Jesse Stuart, "Lynn: The Village That Disappeared", Louisville Courier-Journal Magazine, April 10, 1949, P. 8ff)

17. James N. Kehoe, Maysville native, was an attorney, the president of the Kentucky Bankers Association, and an officer in both the Ohio Valley Improvement Association and the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative. He represented his district in Congress from 1901 to 1905.

18. John Warnock's first name choice for what was given his family's name was Bennett.

19. Leo H. Osborne, then principal of Warnock Elementary School, in a March 20 1969 letter to the writer.

20. Ben W. Kaut was the grandson of Bavarian-born John Kaut (1811-1883), who built his home in Greenupsburg in 1846.

21. Though there were antebellum Callihans and Callahans in Greenup County, this office was named for the former, and the spelling of this name for the post office was in error.

22. Horsley gave this account in an undated Lewis County newspaper article brought to the writer's attention some years ago.

23. According to the Big Sandy News of Louisa (September 1, 1922, P. 6:2), the Rev. John Cheap, on October 17, 1902, had moved his family from Paintsville to Louisa.

24. Letters to the writer from Jo Harris Brenner, August 5 and 13, 1997

25. It is not certain that Staas is the correct spelling of the name of Mrs. Hatcher's post office.
REFERENCES


4. Easterling, Joan, Oldtown, Ky, interviewed by the writer on July 14, 1971


6. Jackson, Evelyn Scyphers, Ashland, Ky, letter to the writer, October 7, 1973


13. Savage, Bertha and Jacob, and Lucille Maynard, Wurtland, Ky., interviewed by the writer on August 18, 1977

14. Stevens, W.M. of Greenup, Ky., in a letter to William Gladstone
Steel of Medford, Oregon, April 20, 1922


16. United States Post Office Department: Site Location Reports—Greenup County, Kentucky Post Offices, National Archives (Washington, D.C.)

GREENUP COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES

   Disc. 1950.

2. TRIMBLES IRON WORKS - 9/24/1828, John Trible; 6/7/1841, Wm. McIntosh; Disc. 10/13/1842.


5. TECUMSEH - 3/9/1836, Joshua Napp; Disc. 4/1/1837.


A post office called Lawson (at-site-unknown-by-me) was est. 5/21/1886 with Joshua R. Lawson as first postmaster; the name was changed to Springville, 7/6/1887, Joshua R. Lawson; 9/8/1900, Charles Nickell; 4/14/1905, Jesse Brown; changed to South Portsmouth, 10/27/1905, Jesse Brown; 1/15/1912, Thomas E. Nickel (sic)....
GREENUP COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (2)

I dont know whether the So. Portsmouth post office is the same as that one that was first called Cooks Springs. I do not know where the Cooks Springs-Springville office was located.

8. YAGERS (sic) - Peter Yeager, 7/25/1838; name was changed to Culvers, 10/5/1838, Romulus E. Culver; Disc. 10/10/1839;

9. LAWSON'S - 2/10/1843, Thomas Lawson; name changed to Rocky Branch, 5/28/1846, Alpheus Young; 2/9/1848, John P.B. Hill; Disc. 8/4/1853;

10. TRUITTsville - 1/28/1846, Samuel Truitt; 7/3/1849, Jonas Whitt; 8/29/1861, George W. Truitt; Disc. 5/30/1862;

11. POND RUN - 7/19/1848, James Butley; Disc. 9/25/1851;

12. FOREST SPRING - 12/22/1853, Wm. W. Waring; Disc. 6/26/1855;

13. LAUREL FURNACE - 10/12/1854, Benjamin Kling (?); 5/20/1856, John S. Jones; Disc. 11/6/1856;

14. LABELL (i.e. LaBelle) - 11/11/1854, John Means; Disc. 3/31/1856; 3/1857 (f+3);

15. LIME WORKS - 5/26/1856, David C. Munun; Disc. 7/29/1856(?);


17. THREE PRONG - (in Carter Co.) 9/29/1857, William A. Wornock; moved to Greenup Co. sometime between this date and 10/8/1861 when J.R. Wornock became postmaster; Disc. 11/2/1861; Re-est. 6/23/1864, Mrs. Martha Wornock; Disc. 4/10/1867;
GREENUP COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (3)

18. CALLAHAN (sic) - 7/13/1858, John C. Crooks; 3/16/1859, John R. Callihan... 4/9/1861, John R. Callahan (sic); Disc. 12/2/1861;

19. ARGYLITE (sic) - 6/14/1860, James Lampton; Disc. 10/26/1861; re-est. as Argillite, 6/24/1874, Cread (?) Milstead; 11/19/1874, Daniel S. Turner.... or creat millsted (ie ER ofent + co. stokekeeper)

20. OIL WORKS - 1/14/1864, Mordon H. Butcher; 10/13/1865, Samuel G. Wurts, Jr.; 1/10/1866, Jacob Cochran; Disc. 10/25/1867; re-est. 9/9/1870, Sand (?) (or Land-?) M. Rodgers; Disc. 6/19/1871;

21. KENTON FURNACE - 10/15/1869, Charles W. Ehrlick; Disc. 1/20/71;


23. RUSSELL - 1/3/1873, Frederick A. Long; Disc. 2/3/1874; Re-est. 2/23/1874, Henry Spanganberg; Disc. 3/5/1875; Re-est. 12/17/1875, John B. Stevens; 10/5/1876, F.M. Stephens; 10/26/1876, Paul G. Remington; Disc. 12/26/1878; Re-est. 4/7/1879, James C. Bingham; 4/6/1893, Mrs. Mildred S. Puthoff....

24. TYGARTS VALLEY - 4/12/1878, John H. Lewis; 1/16/1883, Francis M. Warnock.... Disc. 4/13/1878 (m to garrison)
GREENUP COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (4)

25. HUNNEWELL— 6/24/1874, Lewis Beiter; 9/27/1877, Charles Corum... Disc. eff. 8/13/1950 (m. to Argillite).

26. HOPEWELL— 11/17/1874, Samuel M. Jackson; 1/24/1877, James C. Irwin... Disc. eff. 8/9/1957.

27. WURTLAND— 2/28/1876, Andrew Rhodes; 2/22/1877, Henry Ryan... Disc. eff. 5/31/1959 (m. to Greenup);
       or R. S. 1959 — APO (?)

28. NEGRO HILL— 6/27/1879, Archibald Horner; Disc. 1/19/1880;

29. DANLEYTON— 4/16/1883, George W. Callihan; Disc. 9/17/1883 (papers to Wurtland); Re-est. 7/7/1884, John W. Dingus;
       8/3/1897, Nancy D. Dingus... 1/11/1916, Della Howes;
       Disc. 8/31/1917 (mail to Stonington);

30. ARGENTUM— 6/20/1884, Annie L. Bennett; 1/19/1901, Wm. Warden... Disc. eff. 11/4/1933 (m. to Maloneton);

31. MALONETON— 6/20/1884, Wm. C. Malone; 3/28/1893, Mary J. Alexander... 8/28/1918, Isaac N. McGinnis; Disc. 6/15/1920 (mail to Fullerton); order rescinded; 1/9/1923, Mildred F. McGinnis;
       Disc. back 1987—Jan '90.

32. ELSWICK— 6/25/1886, Martin Elswick; Disc. (but doesn't say when);
GREENUP COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (5)

33. EVANSTON- 6/2/1888, Henry E. Evans; 2/15/1890, Ulysses S. Chadwick; 6/20/1890, Joel Clark; Disc. 7/17/1890 (papers to Danleyton);

34. MACKOY- 10/22/1888, James B. Mackoy; 4/22/1890, Ella J. Mackoy... 9/23/1921, Ben Phelps; Disc. effective 3/14/1925 (mail to Tongs);

35. FROST- 12/18/1888, Benjamin F. King, Jr.; 1/14/1892, Taylor Johnson... 6/13/1914, Karl E. King; Disc. 5/31/1915 (mail to McCall);


37. YORK- 3/5/1891, Daniel J. Stephenson; 3/5/1900, Anna Darby....

38. WARNOCK- 3/5/1891, John W. Warnock; 8/15/1893, John W. Warnock.... Disc. 4/30/1925 (m. to Greenup)

39. NONCHALANTA- 3/20/1891, Joel M. Allen; 11/15/1893, Retta Collins.... 4/21/1910, Benjamin F. Belford; 7/13/1917, Samuel England; Disc. 12/14/1918 (mails to Hoods); Re-est. 9/30/1924, acting, 12/18/1924, Sisney A. Burgess; Disc. 10/31/1925 (mail to Greenup); Re-est. 8/9/1926, Charles E. Burgess; 6/27/1927, acting, Elva C. Burgess.... Disc. 11/30/1942 (m. to Greenup)

41. LOAD— 2/8/1892, John C. Taylor; 6/11/1904, Archer Womack....
   Disc. 9/26/1902, Mrs. Meburka Dunn; 11/10/1942, Wm.
   Darrell ---- closed 1984

42. ADVANCE— 5/21/1892, Pleasant Craft; 10/21/1899, Hiram T.
   Osborn.... 11/23/1912, Stella Callihan; Disc. 12/15/1915
   (mail to Russell);

43. WARREN— 6/6/1892, Isaac N. McGinnis; 2/21/1895, Pearlie
   McGinnis; into Carter Co. and then back to Greenup Co.
   sometime between 1895 and 1/8/1902 when J.O. Womack be­
   came postmaster; Disc. 7/24/1902, effective 8/15/1902
   (papers to Charlotte Furnace, Carter Co.);

44. SAMARIA— 6/22/1892, Marion A. Ramey; 4/2/1913, Laura B.
   Montgomery; Disc. effective 5/14/1919 (mail to Hopewell);
   Re-est. 1/15/1923, Mrs. Margaret Stephens; Disc. 11/1/1956
   (m. to Munson);

45. RIVERTON— 2/10/1892, Walker Crawford; 11/29/1927, acting,
   Nellie McKee; Disc. effective 9/29/1928 (mail to Greenup),
   rescinded; 3/22/1929, acting, 3/26/1929, Effie Rice;
   4/2/1930, acting, 8/18/1930, Elwood W. Morton; Disc. 7/31/1958
   (m. to Greenup)

46. BRUSHART— 7/3/1893, Wm. H. Phillips; 7/2/1895, Hiram B.
   Parsons....
   Disc. 1955 3/15/1956 (m. to Garrison)

47. FULLERTON— 7/21/1893, George D. Winn; 1/10/1894, Philip
   R. Thomson.... 7/15/1897, James Fullerton; 3/24/1898,
   Adam L. Chaney....
   Disc. 1955
   Consolidated with South Shore 10/4/1957 (9, 11)
GREENUP COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (7)

48. BLACKOAK 4/21/1894, The. A. Hump; order rescinded, 8/6/95;

49. EUCLID 7/7/1897, Effie Arthur; 6/9/1902, Ambrose Patten.... 8/27/1907, Elza T. Virgin; 3/1/1912, Robert L. Pickens; 3/13/1913, Elza T. Virgin; 3/7/1918, Martin V. Allen; ( ...) Disc eff. 3/31/1943 (m. to Wannock);

50. KEIBLER 6/17/1898, Edward Keibler; 10/10/1899, Buck Absher; Disc. 2/27/1900, effective 3/15/1900 (papers to Schultz);

51. DOWNS 7/14/1898, Julia F. Downs; Disc. (mail to Oldtown), 11/5/1906, effective 11/30/1906; Re-est. 2/28/1914, Georgana (sic) Brown; Disc. 9/15/1915 (mail to Oldtown);

52. ALETHA 6/21/1899, Isaac N. McGinnis, declined; 8/5/1899, Mildred F. McGinnis. (post office was never in operation; papers were sent to Nonchalanta, 10/17/1899)

53. LOWDER 3/2/1900, Harry W. Lowder; 10/31/1900, Albert M. Underwood.... 11/10/1910, Marion F. Green; Disc. effective 5/15/1923 (mail to Brushart); re-est. 6/2/1925, Mrs. Milinda (sic) E. Wolfe; Disc. eff. 7/15/1937 (m. to Brushart);

54. WALSH 5/22/1900, Taylor Hunt; 6/18/1904, Sallie Hunt.... Disc. eff. 4/30/1955 (m. to Portmouth);

55. INDIA 8/18/1900, India A. Miles; Disc. 8/2/1901, effective 8/15/1901 (papers to Hunnewell); 73

56. TRUITT 8/21/1900, Vinna Truitt; 2/15/1905, Vinna Boswell; 7/30/1917, Vinna B. Adkins; 5/12/1928, acting, 8/10/1928, John Brown; ... Disc eff. 4/30/1955 (m. to Lovel).

57. NAPLES Est. 4/11/1897, Anderson Wilson --- Disc. 1/31/29 (m. to Ashlawn) Re-est. in Good Co. 1/2/30, Geo. A. Berry --- to Greenup Co. 9/11/47, Mr. Berta Backhoff --- Disc 7/31/1955 (Naples Est. 1955-1987)
GREENUP COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (8)

57. RICE- 9/6/1900, John E. Rice; Disc. 5/19/1904, effective 5/31/1904 (mail to Danleyton); Re-est. 7/15/04, Malcolm (sic) Rice; 9/25/05, Joel W. Banks; Disc. eff. 9/15/1942 (mail to Greenup).

58. VERA- 3/8/1902, Shady W. Grace; 1/28/1907, Lewis Blanton, declined; Disc. 4/2/1907, effective 4/30/1907 (mail to Naples, Boyd County).

59. STONINGTON- 12/10/1902, Inez K. Hales; 6/22/1905, Moses Pennington; Disc. eff. 12/17/1937 (m. to Russell).

60. KEHOE- 3/14/1903, Ransom W. Cooper; 1/31/1914, Minnie Duncan; Disc. 10/31/1960 (m. to Greenup).


62. CLAHILL- 5/13/1903, Nellie Stewart; 6/1/1903, Ben E. Stewart; Disc. 1/3/1907, effective 1/31/1907 (mail to Kaut).

63. GREENSLAIT- 5/13/1903, Walter T. Greenslait; 2/10/1904, Carl W. Greenslait; 2/16/1912, Miles Potter; Disc. 3/31/1912 (mail to Greenup); Re-est. 5/13/1919, Willie M. Potter; Disc. 4/30/1921 (mail to Greenup).

64. FARGO- 8/3/1903, Lee Patton; 12/7/1906, Stephen Sizemore, declined; 1/3/1907, Jasper Bentley; 1/22/1908, C. Oney; Disc. 3/27/1908, effective 4/15/1908 (mail to Kaut); Re-est. 8/25/1913, Jasper Bentley; 11/11/1915, Richard J. Oney; Disc. 1924.
GREENUP COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (9)

65. SWERINGIN- 2/8/1904, James G. Swearingin, order rescinded, 6/11/1904;


67. COLLINS- 3/31/1904, Thomas D. Collins, order rescinded 6/14/1904;

68. NELLA- 4/16/1904, Wm. Adkins; Disc. 11/26/1906, effective 1/2/1907 (mail to Riverton); DISC. 11/26/1906 (mail to Nellawode)

69. EDGINGTON- 2/4/1905, Wm. M. McNeal; 8/1/1908, John T. McNeal... 3/4/1920, Cordelia Spradlin; Disc. effective 11/15/1921 (mail to Malonston);

70. VIRGIE (sic)- 3/7/1905, Alfred G. Rice; 5/27/1911, Wm. P. Robinett.... 3/25/1918, Clarence Salmons; Disc. 3/15/1923 (mail to Greenup);

71. KAUT- 6/21/1905, Ben W. Kaut; Disc. 10/15/1917 (mail to Greenup); DISC. eff. 8/11/1942 (m. to Nunchalanda)

72. LETITIA- 6/21/1905, Robert B. Bently (sic); 8/13/1908, Willis K. Collier...... DISC. eff. 5/21/1969 (mail to South Sioux)

73. PALMYRA- 7/29/1905, John W. Campbell; 7/13/1914, Shade D. Stacy...... DISC. eff. 4/1/1922 (m. to Argyle);

74. BENNETT- 10/8/1906, Elizabeth Craft; 5/23/1907, Maurice Cremeans.... DISC. eff. 1/31/1947 (m. to Post Office)
GREENUP COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (10)

75. McCall- 5/6/1907, Edward A. McCall; 5/15/1909, Charles A. Gaulin... 6/8/1914, Charles H. Taylor; 5/20/1927, David M. Jones; name changed to Taylor, effective 1/16/1930, David M. Jones; n.cl to South Shore eff. 2/11/1940, Mrs. Josebine Marshand... consolidated to Fullerton eff. 10/1/1957, Manfred T. McCawley...

76. Target- 10/28/1908, J.B. Bentley; Disc. 10/15/1909 (mail to Lynn); Re-est. 1/22/1923, Mrs. Millie Smith; Disc. effective 6/15/1923 (mail to Load);

77. Spriggs- 2/15/1909, Martha A. Spriggs; Disc. 8/31/1913 (mail to Quincy); (See New Furnace)

78. Hampshire- 11/17/1909, George C. Johnson; 7/1/1912, Robert N. Sparks; Disc. 8/31/1915 (mail to Quincy);

79. Nunley- 1/27/1910, B.B. Hale; Disc. 11/15/1912 (mail to Hampshire);

80. Chinnville- 3/7/1910, Mollie Schrope; 7/27/1910, Lee Schrope... 8/23/1920, John E. Forte; name changed to Raceland, effective 8/1/1925; name changed back to Chinnville, effective 7/1/1926; name changed to Raceland, 4/1/1930, John E. Forte; Disc. eff. 8/31/1955 (mail to Russell)

81. Atha- 4/2/1910, M.M. Martin; 10/24/1910, Millard Mills; Disc. 2/28/1914 (mail to Walsh);

82. Howland- 4/2/1910, Tyre Boggs; 2/20/1911, James E. Leslie; 2/28/1914, Alonzo Holbrook; Disc. 4/30/1918 (mail to Beechy);

83. Joseph- 5/18/1910, Webster Greer; Disc. 4/15/1913 (mail to Fullerton);

84. Nellavale- 4/19/1911, Georgia Fitch; Disc. 5/15/1918 (mail to Argillite);
85. OLIVER- 7/30/1913, Millard F. Logan; Disc. 9/30/1915 (mail to Mackey); Re-est. 7/9/1919, Oscar H. Henry; 7/20/1922, John M. Barnhart; Disc. effective 5/15/1923 (mail to Mackey);

86. BUFFALO FURNACE- 10/31/1914, Melville C. Spencer; Disc. 9/15/16 (w. to Angillite)

87. CHEAP- 1/3/1918, Bert Collins; 4/11/1922, acting, 5/20/1922, Roscoe C. Clarke... nch. to Flatwood, 2/17/1938, eff. 4/1/1938; 2/20/1938, Mrs. Nancy Clarke...

88. TULGA- 7/31/1918, Luther C. Wooten; 3/26/1919, Ida King;

89. STAAS (?) 11/29/1922, Mrs. Sinda Hacker, rescinded 7/27/23;

90. GRAYSBRANCH- 8/9/1926, Lewis M. Hill; Disc. eff. 1/10/1928 (m. to Greenup);

92. RIGGS- 5/3/1930, George E. Riggs; ch. to Lloyd, eff. 7/1/1932, Mrs. Winnie M. Herald [w. & ch. 2/28/1926]... [or Mrs. Minnie Mae Herald] APO

93. NAGLES- est. in Bond Co (q.r.)...