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The second McLean post office to be established in the Daviess Co. section was Crows Pond. This has not been located though it is believed to have been somewhere between Wyman and Poverty and several miles east of the future Beech Grove, perhaps near the junction of the present Ky 140 and 136. The office was established on April 11, 1848 with Walker Glover, postmaster, and closed in October 1861. It was re-established
(probably closer to Beech Grove) in April 1863, with Robert M. Glover, postmaster, and closed in November 1865. It was probably named for Thomas Crow who, in the very early nineteenth century, owned 4787 acres in that section of what was then Ohio County (from which Daviess Co. was created in 1815). The pond is identified, though unlocated, in an 1800 deed. [Ohio County Deed Book AA].

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The first was established on April 6, 1866 by Phineas Wells to serve a community that may early have been called Buckhorn but the post office was named Mason Creek for the stream on which it was located. While it has been said that the creek was named for a Masonic lodge at Buckhorn, it seems more likely that it honored the George Mason family of Daviess County that had also given its name to a precinct and two post offices in that county. According to early land records, the creek itself had borne this name at least by 1811. In April 1878, then postmaster and storekeeper Marshal G. Ashby moved the Mason Creek post office half a mile downstream to a point less than two miles from Green River (10½ miles northwest of Calhoun) and renamed it Beech Grove for a local grove of beech trees. The post office continues to serve a viable community at the latter site that was once a prosperous trading center with a flour mill, tobacco factory, hotel, and several stores.
For much of the late nineteenth century the Green River port for Beech Grove was a settlement called Wrightsburg that may have been named for an early nineteenth century settler, William Wright. Around 1870 a town was laid out here, just above the mouth of Mason Creek (eleven miles wnw of Calhoun), by storekeeper Thomas P. Morgan but it never amounted to anything. A post office was established here on Dec. 12, 1884 (with Eugene A. Broadley, postmaster) and was first called Crandell for a Dr. William Crandell (ne 1844), a Beech Grove physician. It became Wrightsburg in June 1886 and closed ten years later.

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A post office to be called Oak Hill was established by Columbus C. Malin between Handley and Buck Creeks, on the present Ky 250, five miles e.n.e. of Calhoun. It was, instead, named Buel for retired Union General Don Carlos Buell (1818-1898), the hero of the Battle of Perryville who later retired to Airdrie, up the Green River in Muhlenberg County. The post office operated from May 5, 1886 to May 1906. The Post Office Department's spelling error was never corrected.
The *Congleton* post office, at the junction of the present McGee Chapel and Eubanks Roads, one mile north of the Green River and fourteen miles WNW of Calhoun, was established by John J. Roland on April 13, 1887 and closed in July 1914. Its name source is not known.

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On the north bank of Green River, just below the mouth of Yellow Creek, nine miles WNW of Calhoun, was a late nineteenth century river port that may have been called *Whitesburgh*. To avoid confusion with Wrightsburg, two miles below, and another Whitesburgh post office (in Letcher County), storekeeper Lewis Ray suggested that the local post office be called *Rayville*. This too was unacceptable. According to tradition, Ray spotted a case of lemons on a store shelf, submitted this name, and the *Lemon* post office operated from Sept. 2, 1891 to April 1901. Little remains at the site.

A shortlived post office inexplicably called *Kyle* operated from June 30 to mid October 1892. Since its only postmaster was Marshall Eastwood, it may have served the area around Eastwood Ferry on the Green River, less than two miles above the junction of Webster, Henderson, and McLean Counties.
The Comer post office was established on August 5, 1892 with William H. Boston, first postmaster, at or near the junction of the present Ky 136 and 593, 14½ miles northwest of Calhoun. His proposed name Virginia was unacceptable, and the office instead may have honored an antebellum landowner, Henry Comer, of whom nothing is known. It closed in July 1918.

On the arrival, in 1867, of the Owensboro and Nashville (now L&N) Railroad to the point where the present Ky 1800 crosses the tracks, two miles north of Livermore, a station was established called Tichenor's for Manley Berry Tichenor, a nearby landowner. To serve this vicinity Hiram McMillion opened a post office on July 2, 1895 which was named for Virginia-born Neverson (Neff) Nuckols (1843-1899), a local livestock breeder and merchant. The station also assumed his name. In 1916 the Nuckols post office moved ¼ mile east to what is now US 431 where it remained until it closed in 1974.

Where Ky 136 crosses the Green River, less than 2½ miles north of Comer, was a post office called McKinley. It was at this site that the notorious Harpe Brothers gang crossed the river to escape a posse; hence its early name--Harpe's Crossing. An antebellum town called Daviessville may have been at or near this site. Sometime in the mid nineteenth century, Jim Bottoms established a ferry between this site and Morris Ranger's Landing on the Henderson County side of the river. Ranger, a New York native, dealt in cotton and tobacco and had a Civil War era tobacco factory at his landing. For several months in 1877 a Rangers Landing post office served the vicinity (with Gustavius A. Ligon, postmaster). Then, on Oct. 29, 1898, William T. Smith established a post office in his store across the river in McLean County and named
it McKinley for the then US president. (His first proposed name, Weir, was apparently unacceptable). After this office closed in Jan. 1909, its site was given the Rangers Landing name which continues to identify it on published maps. Bottoms' Ferry, which later became Ranger's Ferry and was probably known by other names from other owners, operated until recently.

When James H. McFarland petitioned for the creation of a post office on the present Ky 593, 9½ miles northwest of Calhoun, he submitted his name and half a dozen others. For some reason, not yet explained, Wyman was selected, and this office operated from Feb. 17, 1901 to August 1909.

The last post office established on the Daviess County side of Green River was Poverty. This office, at the junction of the present Ky. 140 and 256, five miles northwest of Calhoun, operated from April 28, 1902 through January 1906. It is said to have been named by a local physician, William Short. The story is that, as a relative newcomer to a community of snobs that had refused to accept him as their social equal, Short took his revenge by suggesting that their new post office be called Poverty. Perhaps. According to postal records, Short's neighbor, Marshall H. Miller, the only postmaster, had submitted a list of names, including Athens, Waverly, Bridwell, Handy, Sites, and Marshall. Poverty was chosen, much to the chagrin of the social elite whose property, breeding, and cultural attributes had led them to expect something better. Though Poverty has officially identified the site ever since, some post World War II newcomers expressed a preference for Eureka, the name of the local school and church.
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The village of Rumsey, just across Green River from Calhoun, was a small settlement in 1834 when work began on Lock and Dam Number Two. On Nov. 12 of that year, John M. Johnson established a post office which was named for either James Rumsey (1743-1792), the pioneer of steam navigation, or his nephew, Edward (1796-1858), a Greenville attorney, and later (1837-39) US Congressman from that district. It is said that Edward Rumsey had declined the proposal to name the place for himself but accepted a compromise that it be named for his uncle. The town prospered with the completion of the Lock and Dam in 1837 and was incorporated in 1839. It was the largest town in the county before the Civil War, with shipyards, woolen mills, and carriage and wagon works. It was only recently disincorporated. The post office survives.
The sixth class city of Sacramento, with a 1990 population of 563, is on Ky 81/85, 1½ miles from the Muhlenberg County line and ten miles south of Calhoun. On May 20, 1852 Sanders H. Eaves established a post office at a settlement then aptly called Crossroads. He named it Social Hill. Two years later, George L. Helm laid off a town here which, at the suggestion of returned fortyniner John Vickers, was named Sacramento for the community and river by Sutter's Fort in the California goldfields. The McLean County town was incorporated as Sacramento on March 1, 1860 and its still active post office was given this name in October 1861. By the late nineteenth century the place had become a flourishing mill and tobacco processing center.

On April 13, 1888 John Faith established the Faith post office in his store on the present Ky 1155, six miles ssw of Calhoun. The office lasted till March 1917 and the community which survived has been called Poplar Grove for the local Presbyterian church that had been established and so-named in 1870.

Named for its location in Bryant's store on Ky 81, halfway between Rumsey and Sacramento, was the post office of Semiway. Mrs. Mollie Bryant established the office on November 2, 1880. It closed in 1931, was re-established shortly thereafter, and closed for good in 19

The last post office established in McLean County was Underwood on the present Ky 138, less than 1 mile south of Green River and just below the mouth of Basin Branch (six miles ese of Calhoun). On November 10, 1905, when Basin was unacceptable as the name for his new office, William F. Brown offered Underwood, possibly for Thomas Underwood (ne 1862) or the family of Granville Underwood (1816-1894) who had settled in the late 1830s in the lower Buck Creek area. The office closed at the end of March 1907.
Six of the 26 operational post offices (Calhoun, Livermore, Sacramento, Island, Beech Grove, and Rumsey) survive, the first four serving still incorporated cities. Beech Grove and Rumsey are now unincorporated villages. Only seven of the extinct post offices (Wrightsburg, Faith, Cleopatra, Elba, Glenville, Poverty, and Nuckols) served villages which have also failed to survive competition with their larger neighbors. The rest served rural neighborhoods, most with stores. Several on Green River were also connected with steamboat landings. Ten post offices closed in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Ten post offices were named for local or area persons or families while three were named for well known non-local persons; three referred to geographic or locative conditions; to one was transferred the name of a nearby feature; one was named for a distant place; one referred to a product available in the local store; and one reflected a resident's sense of humor. The derivations of six offices are not known.

One post office—Beloit—was established on July 9, 1895 at some as yet undetermined location, but the order for Charles J. Riggs to operate it was rescinded the following month. It may have been named for the city in southern Wisconsin.

[Note: The post offices discussed in this article are located by road miles from downtown Calhoun.]
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The last post office established on the Daviess County side of Green River was Poverty. This office, at the junction of the present Ky. 140 and 256, five miles northwest of Calhoun, operated from April 28, 1902 through January 1906. It is said to have been named by a local physician, William Short. The story is that, as a relative newcomer to a community of snobs that had refused to accept him as their social equal, Short took his revenge by suggesting that their new post office be called Poverty. Perhaps. According to postal records, Short's neighbor, Marshall H. Miller, the only postmaster, had submitted a list of names, including Athens, Waverly, Bridwell, Handy, Sites, and Marshall. Poverty was chosen, much to the chagrin of the social elite whose property, breeding, and cultural attributes had led them to expect something better. Though Poverty has officially identified the site ever since, some post World War II newcomers expressed a preference for Eureka, the name of the local school and church.
Six post offices were located south of the Green River in the Muhlenberg County section of McLean. The first was Worthington. By 1810, an eight square mile area surrounded during high tide by backwater from Green River and other area streams had been settled by a North Carolinian named William Worthington (1761-1848). This area came to be known as "The Island". On January 15, 1829 Worthington established in his home the post office he named for himself. This operated until 1860. When the Owensboro and Nashville (L&N) Railroad reached this section of southeast McLean County in 1872, an Island Station was built, just south of Worthington's home, and here another post office was established on May 20, 1873 and named for the station. From this grew the town of Island, once an important lumbering and later coal mining town with a peak (1912) population of nearly 1100. The post office called simply Island since 1882 still serves a sixth class city of some 440 residents on the railroad and US 431, 2.8 miles south of Livermore.

The village of Rumsey, just across Green River from Calhoun, was a small settlement in 1834 when work began on Lock and Dam Number Two. On Nov. 12 of that year, John M. Johnson established a post office which was named for either James Rumsey (1743-1792), the pioneer of steam navigation, or his nephew, Edward (1796-1858), a Greenville attorney, and later (1837-39) US Congressman from that district. It is said that Edward Rumsey had declined the proposal to name the place for himself but accepted a compromise that it be named for his uncle. The town prospered with the completion of the Lock and Dam in 1837 and was incorporated in 1839. It was the largest town in the county before the Civil War, with shipyards, woolen mills, and carriage and wagon works. It was only recently disincorporated. The post office survives.
The sixth class city of Sacramento, with a 1990 population of 563, is on Ky 81/85, 1½ miles from the Muhlenberg County line and ten miles south of Calhoun. On May 20, 1852 Sanders H. Eaves established a post office at a settlement then aptly called Crossroads. He named it Social Hill. Two years later, George L. Helm laid off a town here which, at the suggestion of returned fortyniner John Vickers, was named Sacramento for the community and river by Sutter's Fort in the California goldfields. The McLean County town was incorporated as Sacramento on March 1, 1860 and its still active post office was given this name in October 1861. By the late nineteenth century the place had become a flourishing mill and tobacco processing center.

On April 13, 1888 John Faith established the Faith post office in his store on the present Ky 1155, six miles ssw of Calhoun. The office lasted till March 1917 and the community which survived has been called Poplar Grove for the local Presbyterian church that had been established and so-named in 1870.

Named for its location in Bryant's store on Ky 81, halfway between Rumsey and Sacramento, was the post office of Semiway. Mrs. Mollie Bryant established the office on November 2, 1880. It closed in 1931, was re-established shortly thereafter, and closed for good in 1937.

The last post office established in McLean County was Underwood on the present Ky 138, less than ¼ mile south of Green River and just below the mouth of Basin Branch (six miles ese of Calhoun). On November 10, 1905, when Basin was unacceptable as the name for his new office, William F. Brown offered Underwood, possibly for Thomas Underwood (ne 1862) or the family of Granville Underwood (1816-1894) who had settled in the late 1830s in the lower Buck Creek area. The office closed at the end of March 1907.
Six of the 26 operational post offices (Calhoun, Livermore, Sacramento, Island, Beech Grove, and Rumsey) survive, the first four serving still incorporated cities. Beech Grove and Rumsey are now unincorporated villages. Only seven of the extinct post offices (Wrightsburg, Faith, Cleopatra, Elba, Glenville, Poverty, and Nuckols) served villages which have also failed to survive competition with their larger neighbors. The rest served rural neighborhoods, most with stores. Several on Green River were also connected with steamboat landings. Ten post offices closed in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Ten post offices were named for local or area persons or families while three were named for well known non-local persons; three referred to geographic or locative conditions; to one was transferred the name of a nearby feature; one was named for a distant place; one referred to a product available in the local store; and one reflected a resident's sense of humor. The derivations of six offices are not known.

One post office--Beloit--was established on July 9, 1895 at some as yet undetermined location, but the order for Charles J. Riggs to operate it was rescinded the following month. It may have been named for the city in southern Wisconsin.

[Note: The post offices discussed in this article are located by road miles from downtown Calhoun.]
References Cited


2. Fleming, Louise P. Wrightsburg of Yesteryear, 1986 (Copy in the Owensboro-Daviess Co. Public Library)

3. Leachman, Katharyn, Cleopatra, Ky. Interview, Oct. 8, 1972

4. Ibid. manuscript on McLean County Place Names for the Kentucky Place Name Survey, Oct. 27, 1972

5. McLean County News, BiCentennial Issue, July 1, 1976


7. Rothert, Otto, History of Muhlenberg County, Louisville: John P. Morton, 1913

8. "The Ferry With a Past" anonymous manuscript in the Owensboro-Daviess County Public Library, Ky. Room Vert. Files, no date.


10. US Post Office Department, Site Local Reports: McLean Co., Ky.

11. White, Mrs. J.T. of Beech Grove, Ky. in a letter to William Gladstone Steel, Medford, Oregon, Nov. 23, 1925
McLEAN COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES

(estabished in Daviess Co.)

1. LONG FALLS CREEK— 6/12/1828, John Moseley; 3/13/1844, James P. Moseley; name changed to Glenville, 9/20/1859, Wm. S. Givens (by now in McLean Co. if not by 1854 when the county was established); back into Daviess Co. on 6/18/1862, Wm. Hansford; back into McLean Co. on or before 11/25/1862, Alexander T. Ayer; 3/12/1864, Vercillious L. Moseley; name changed to Long Falls Creek, 9/21/1864, Vercillious L. Moseley; 12/4/1866, Alex. J. Turpin; 9/14/1875, Joseph F. Troutman; 8/13/1879, John S.H. Kigel; name changed to Glenville, 8/8/1884, John S.H. Kigel; 8/21/1891, Joseph Troutman.... 4/28/1905, Edgar L. Peak; Disc. 9/20/1905, effective 10/14/1905 (mail to Livia, Daviess Co., Ky.);

2. WORTHINGTON— (est. in Muhlenberg Co.) 1/15/1829, Wm. Worthington; 10/25/1836, Wm. Kincheloe.... 1/20/1857, Jonathan Eaton; Disc. 11/1/1860; 6/16/1853, Edgar Powell; 

3. RUMSEY— (est. in Muhlenberg Co.) 11/12/1834, John M. Johnson; 5/9/1836, Thomas Sendrum.... 6/17/1853, James M. Percival; (in McLean Co.); 12/26/1856, David Stern; 5/27/1857, Edward Powell....


5. CROW'S POND— (est. in Daviess Co.) 4/11/1848, Walker Glover; Disc. 10/3/1861; re-est. (in McLean Co.) 4/18/1863, Robert M. Glover; Disc. 11/30/1865;

6. CALHOUN (C.H.)— (est. in Daviess Co.) 2/23/1849, Wm. H. Williams; (in McLean Co.); 10/13/1864, Philip W. Wright; 2/24/1865, Remus Glover....

7. SOCIAL HILL— (est. in Muhlenberg Co.) 5/13/1852, Sanders H. Eaves; 5/24/1854, John M. Eaves; (by now in McLean Co.); name changed to Sacramento, 10/8/1861, John M. Eaves; 7/11/1862, John P. Ellison; 2/15/1875, Joseph A. Eaves (?)....
McLEAN COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (2)


10. CLEOPATRA- 9/23/1880, A.B. Hayden; 6/7/1881, Thomas C. Tickner; 1/16/1896, Courtland L. Short; Disc. 12/24/1907 (mail to Calhoun);

11. CRANDELL- 12/12/1884, Eugene A. Broadley; name changed to Wrightsburg, 6/29/1886, Eugene A. Broadley; 6/23/1887, James H. Fallis; Disc. 4/27/1896 (mail to Beech Grove);

12. AMORET- 4/24/1886, Lelia D. Hayner; 12/2/1889, James H. Bandy; Disc. 4/16/1891 (papers to Glenville);

13. BUEL- 5/5/1886, Columbus C. Malin; 9/25/1895, Bazel B. Malin; 4/22/1901, Ellis A. Nalley, order rescinded 5/8/1901; Disc. 4/14/1906, effective 5/14/1906 (mail to Livia, Daviess Co.);

14. CONGLETON- 4/13/1887, John J. Roland; 3/10/1890, John W. Coleman; 2/3/1910, James W. Coleman; Disc. 7/15/1914 (mail to Comer);

15. FAITH- 4/13/1888, John Faith; 5/29/1903, Nannie J. Faith; 9/21/1909, Elmer C. Mattingly; 12/17/1912, Eugene H. Howell; Disc. 3/15/1917 (mail to Sacramento);

16. ELBA- 7/24/1888, Thomas M. Burge; 8/1/1890, John J. Moseley; Disc. 1/7/1902, effective 1/31/1902 (papers to Beech Grove); Re-est. 10/31/1902, Richard R. Fulkerson, order rescinded 7/24/1903; 12/14/1904, George E. Merimee; 8/25/1905, John B. Brooks; 4/11/1906, Robert B. Brooks; Disc. 9/24/1907, effective 10/15/1907 (mail to Beech Grove);
McLEAN COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (3)

17. SEMIWAY- 11/2/1889, Mollie Bryant; acting, 10/1/1930, George E. Bryant;

18. LEMON- 9/2/1891, Lewis Ray; 8/22/1898, A.A. Wilson; 11/21/1898, Wm. C. Murch, order rescinded 3/22/1900; Disc. 4/1/1901, effective 4/15/1901 (papers to Beech Grove);

19. KYLE- 6/30/1892, Marshal H. Eastwood (sic); Disc. 10/12/1892 (no papers sent);

20. COMER- 8/5/1892, Wm. H. Boston; 8/4/1904, Frank K. McFarland, declined; 12/2/1904, Thomas M. Patterson... 3/13/1907, Jonathan T. Smith; Disc. 8/27/1907, effective 9/14/1907, order rescinded 9/10/1907; 2/8/1908, Theophilus R. White... 5/13/1913, Wm. B. Critser; Disc. 7/15/1918 (mail to Sebree);

21. GUUFFIE- 4/2/1894, James Galloway; 4/17/1900, Agnes Wright, declined; 6/21/1900, David E. Edwards; Disc. 12/24/1907, effective 1/15/1908 (mail to Calhoun);

22. WINKLEY- 5/6/1895, Samuel Atherton; Disc. 11/19/1896 (mail to Nuckols);

23. NUCKOLS- 7/2/1895, Hiram McMillion (sic); 5/15/1896, Wm. L. Grady... 6/12/1920, Rilla Nuckols; 10/17/1929, acting, 11/4/1929, Mrs. Fora (sic) A. Shelton;

24. BELOIT- 7/9/1895, Charles J. Riggs, order rescinded 8/20/1895;

25. MCKINLEY- 10/29/1898, (James H.-McFarland) Wm. T. Smith, Jr.; 5/10/1899, Wm. R. Busch (sic); 4/2/1900, Charles P. Bush; Disc. 1/15/1909 (mail to...)

26. WYMAN- 2/17/1901, James H. McFarland; 2/29/1904, John R. Oost (sic) 1/11/1906, Wm. A. Mitchell; 9/25/1906, John R. Oost; Disc. 8/14/1909 (mail to Calhoun);
McLEAN COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (4)

27. POVERTY—4/28/1902, Marshall H. Miller; Disc. 1/6/1906, effective 1/31/1906 (mail to Calhoun);

28. UNDERWOOD—11/10/1905, Wm. F. Brown; 10/12/1906, Charley J. Hays; Disc. 3/16/1907, effective 3/30/1907 (mail to Island);
In the beginning it was called Whitesburgh and streets were laid out. But when a post office was established there, the name was changed to Lemon. Tradition has it that Louis Ray, dealer in general merchandise, operated a store there in the mid-to-late 1890s. Because the river settlement was so close to Wrightsburg and sounded so much like it, the postal authorities asked Mr. Ray to change the name. While pondering on the subject, the story goes, he let his eyes wander idly about his store. At one point, his eyes lingered on a crate of bright yellow lemons that were setting nearby. "Lemon", he thought and "Lemon" it was named.

Besides the post office and general store, Lemon also had a tobacco factory, gristmill, and warehouse.

Lemon was a thriving place as an outlet by boat for farmers and other people. The store operated by Mr. Ray got its supplies by boat and shipped eggs, chickens, and whatever he needed to send to Evansville or elsewhere. In the early 1900s, the steamers EVANSVILLE and BOWLING GREEN made regular trips up and down Green River and often met in the Lemon area.

Mr. Ray, born 3 November 1833, died June, 1917, was married to the former Elizabeth Frances (Fanny) (Sandefur) Bottoms, born 26 August 1830. It's possible he lived at Ray's Landing, next below Wrightsburg, before settling at Lemon. His wife, Fanny, lived further down river, possibly in the Bottoms Ferry area.

Mr. Joe Mauzy, born 1856, was a Green River fisherman in the early 1900s. Every summer he invited his many friends and neighbors for miles around to come to the fish fry at Lemon. It was held downstream from the store. One day while fishing in his boat, he suffered a heart attack and died. After that, only one additional fish fry was held, but the crowd stayed in front of the store. Mr. Finn Riggs was storekeeper at that time. Later owners were Willie Dillehay, Greg Cronly, and Fred Tucker and his wife, who were the last owners in the early 1940s.

About 1920 there was a ferry at Lemon for a short time, but there wasn't enough traffic to make it pay. For the people in that area it was the shortest route to Madisonville.
McLean Co, communities

*1. Calhoun (co. seat) Had been Vienna; before that Rhoadsville
*2. Elba (dpo) (com)
*3. Glenville (dpo) had been Long Falls Creek (com) also once known as Richfield
*4. Worthington (dpo) Worthington Chapel (com)
*5. Rumsey (com. & po)
*6. Livermore (com. & po)
*7. Crow's Pond (dpo) (com)
*8. Sacramento (com. & po) had been Social Hill and Crossroads
*9. Beech Grove (com. & po) had been Mason Creek
*10. Island (po and com) had been Island Station (rr)
*11. Cleopatra (dpo and com) x
*12. Wrightsburg (dpo) had been Crandell (com)
*13. Amoret (dpo) x
*14. Buel (dpo) (com)
*15. Congleton (dpo) (com)
*16. Faith (dpo)
*17. Semiway (dpo) (com) x
*18. Leman (dpo) (com)
19. Kyle (dpo)
*20. Comer (dpo) (com)
*21. Guffie (dpo) (com) Amoret
*22. Winkley (dpo)
*23. Nuckols (com. & po) Tichenor Star
*24. Beloit (p.o. est. but never in op.)
*25. McKinley (dpo)
*26. Wyman (dpo) (com)
*27. Poverty (dpo) (com) x
*28. Underwood (dpo) (com)
*29. Pickaway (com)
30. Emstco (com)
31. Weviro (com)
32. Jewel City (com) had been Pond Station
33. Brierfield Neighbor
34. Cedar Hill Neighbor
35. Dug Hill Neighbor
36. Oak Grove Neighbor
37. Pleasant Hill Neighbor
38. Richland Neighbor
39. Snyder Neighbor
40. Towers Chapel (com)
41. Underwood (com)
*42. Riverdale Neighbor
*43. Quinn Landing (com)
*44. Glovers Neighbor
*45. Johnson Island Neighbor
46. Leachman Neighbor
47. Reeves Neighbor
48. Livia (com) (Copper River Co.)
49. Point Neighbor
50. Ridge Neighbor
*51. Buttonsberry (com) (rr)
*52. Station Neighbor
53. Worthington Chapel Neighbor
54. Stringtown Neighbor
55. Mayo Hills Neighbor
56. Shutts Neighbor
57. Mt. Vernon Ferry Neighbor
53. Poplar Grove (com) had been Faith (dpo and com) X
54. Pack Ngbr.
55. Bealers (Boehlers) Knob (com)
56. Brooks Ngbr.

\[ \text{Ngbr} = 2 \]
\[ \text{excluded} \]
\[ \text{Po est.} = 1 \]
\[ N_T = 36 \]

0 = sample
X = reserves