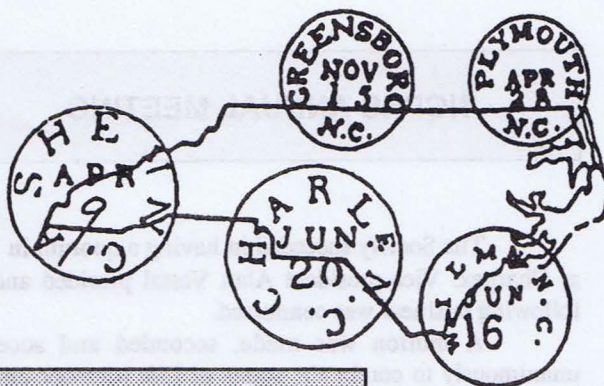


NCPHS Newsletter



The Journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society

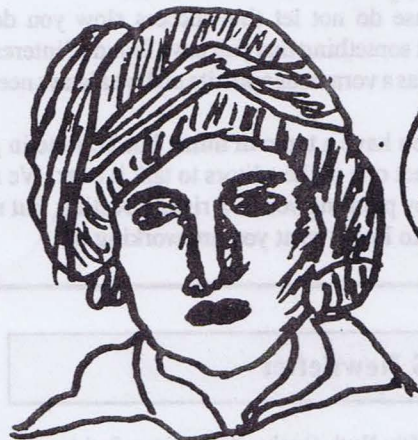
Volume 11, No. 3

Fall 1992

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Sequoyah



SEQUOYAH Sequoyah
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NCPHS ANNUAL MEETING

The Society succeeded in having a quorum in July at Charpex. Vice-president Alan Vestal presided and the following business was conducted.

A motion was made, seconded and accepted unanimously to confer the status of Life Member on Dell Frazier. There was discussion about his manuscript in progress, North Carolina Postoffices and Postmasters, 1789-1971.

Treasurer Tom Richardson gave his report. It was accepted and is detailed below for the period Jan - June 1992.

Total members	143
Paid members 1992	94
CP status	22
Unpaid members	27
Balance for 12/31/91	\$3,390.93
Dues collected in 1992	\$380.00
Dues collected for 1993	\$20.00
Sale of NC PO & PM, 1861-65 (64)	\$384.00
Interest 1992	\$43.41
Total Income	\$827.41
Sub Total	\$4,218.34
Printing: NC PO & PM, 1861-65	-\$800.00
Postage & Handling	-\$938.70
Advertisement in CSA Journal	-\$36.00
North Carolina Clippings	-\$102.00
Auction #15	-\$132.31
Service charge	-\$6.80
Ending balance, 6/30/92	\$2,203.23

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THANK YOU, NCPHS!

In the last issue of this NEWSLETTER, your editor notified the Society that he was out of articles to publish in coming issues. Your response was immediate and gratifying. To date we have received six new articles, two of which fill this issue.

The following members responded: Robert Stets, Scott Troutman, and Tony Crumbley; Ruth Wetmore's and Greg Homesly's articles are in this issue.

Please do not let this success slow you down in writing about something that you have found of interest. This publication has a voracious appetite and we always need more articles.

If you have a topic in mind, but hesitate in getting started, contact one of the editors to talk it over. We may be able to help by pointing you in a right direction, but most of all, we want to know what you are working on.



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NCPHS Newsletter

The NCPHS Newsletter is the official journal of the North Carolina Postal History Society. It is published quarterly in January, April, July, and October.

Membership in the Society is \$10 per year. Applications for membership may be obtained from the Treasurer. Submissions for the Newsletter or inquiries may be addressed to the editors.

NORTH CAROLINA POST OFFICE NAMES WITH INDIAN CONNECTIONS

by Ruth Y. Wetmore

Town and post office names frequently reflect local and regional history. They also record the former presence of Native Americans, even though some Indian tribal groups ceased to exist centuries ago. It is not surprising that North Carolina, the state with the largest Native American population east of the Mississippi River, has a wealth of Indian-related place names.

This article identifies 225 Indian-related post office names located in 80 of the state's 100 counties. Post offices of the same name but in different counties were counted only once for this total, but are listed separately below. Post offices named for Indian tribes or individuals having no direct connection with North Carolina are not included. For example, names such as Eufala, Mohawk, or Sioux may have been selected by a postmaster who simply liked the sound of the word. In Pamlico County, Arapahoe was not named for the western Indian tribe, but to honor a race horse.

These post office names can be divided into four categories: (1) tribal names; (2) historic individuals; (3) names based on Indian words; and (4) those with some other Indian association. Names are listed first by category, and then grouped alphabetically. In the second section, post offices and variant spellings are listed by name, county, and period of operation.

Tribal names usually commemorate the Indian group which occupied an area during the early historic period, and these appear throughout the state. Many North Carolina towns were named for early or well-known European settlers, but relatively few bear the names of historic Native Americans.

The largest category of Indian place names consist of an Indian word, which may be in original, modified, or translated form. Some, like Croatan and Stecoah, are the names of former Indian towns. Names such as Cataloochee, Pasquotank, or Pocosin describe some characteristic of their locality.

Alleged meanings vary according to the source consulted, and the authenticity of some "translations" is questionable. In many cases, however, early use of a name on maps or records indicates probable Indian origin, even though the meaning is no longer known. Nine post offices incorporate the word "Indian" in their names. Flat Rock, Merry Oaks, and Trading Ford were named for some Indian-related event or association. In the same category are several "fort" names and post offices named for persons killed by Indians: Linville Falls, Reems Creek.

Post office names such as Choga (Jackson Co.), Eskota (Yancey Co.), Tuskamaw (Brunswick Co.) and Wehuty (Cherokee Co.) probably derive from an Indian source, but are not included here for lack of verification. Additional research will undoubtedly establish further North Carolina post office names to those identified here.

1. TRIBAL NAMES

Caraway
Catawba, Catawba Creek, Catawba Springs, Catawba Station, Catawba Vale, Catawba View, North Catawba, Sparkling Catawba Springs
Cherokee
Chowan
Coharie, Little Coharie
Core Creek, Corepoint
Enoe, Enoe Mills
Hatteras
Little Coharie, *see* Coharie
Meherrin
Moratock
North Catawba, *see* Catawba
Neuse
Pamlico
Pungo, Pungo Bridge, Pungo Creek
Sapona
Saura Town, Sauratown
Saxapahaw
Tuscarora
Waccamaw, Lake Waccamaw
Waxhaw
Yeopim

2. HISTORIC PERSONS

Corapeake
Donnaha
Junaluska, Lake Junaluska
Manteo
Okisco
Osceola
Powhatan, Powhattan
Quallatown
Ravensford
Skyco
Skyuka
Uchella
Wancheese

3. INDIAN WORDS

Ahoskie, Ahosky Ridge
Alamance, Allemance
Alarka, Elarka, Elarkie
Altamahaw
Aquone
Birdtown
Brasstown
Cataloochee
Catoosa

Celo
Chapanoke
Cheoah, Cheoah Valley
Chinkapin, Chinquapin
Chockoyotte
Chocowinty, Chocowinity
Coohoocha, Coohooque
Coenjock, Coin Jock, Coinjock
Conetoe
Conoho
Contentnea, Contentnia, Contentnia Falls
Cooleemee
Cowee
Croatan
Cullakanee
Cullasaja
Culowhee
Currituck, Currituck Courthouse, Currituck Narrows
Dan River, Danriver
Eastatoe, Estatoe
Ela
Elarka, Elarkie, *see* Alarka
Ellijay
Etowah
Googoo

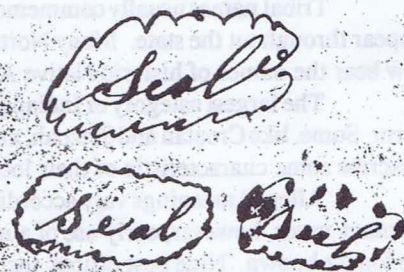
Junaluska P.O.
June 28th 1875

Junaluska P.O., N.C.
 June 28th 1875



Haywood Haynesville P. N.C.
Miss Susan Rogers

Skeenah N.C.
Oct 18



Skeenah, N.C.
 Oct. 18 (1854-60)

Hawfield, Hawfields
 Haw River, Hawriver
 Hiwassee

Hycotee, Hyc
 Kehukee

Kinnekeet
 Kitty Hawk

Lake Toxaway, *see* Toxaway
 Little Coharie, *see* Coharie

Mashoes

Mattamuskeet

Moyock

Mud Creek

Nahunta

Nantahala, Nantahalalah, Nantehela,

Nantihala

Niyohih

Nonah

North Catawba, *see* Catawba

Nottla

Oona Lufty

Ocracoke

Oteen

Pasquotank

Pee Dee

Pocomoke

Pocosin

Potecasi

Quankey

Quitsna

Roanoak, Roanoke, Roanoke Island,

Roanoke Rapids

Rocky Hock

Saluda

Santeetlah, Santutlah

Saquilla

Scuppernon

Shocco, Shocco Springs

Shooting Creek

Skeenah

Soco

Solola

South Toetoe, Southtoe, *see* Toe River

Sparkling Catawba Springs,

see Catawba

Stecoah, Stikoih

Sugarcreek

Swannanoa, Swannano

Tar River

Tellico

Tennessee River

Toe River, Toecane, South Toe,

Southtoe

Toisnot, Tossnot Depot

Tomahawk

Tomatola, Tomotla

Toxaway, Lake Toxaway

Tuckahoe

Tuckasegee, Tuckaseigee, Tuskeega,

Tuskeegee

Tulula

Tusquitee, Tusquitee Vale

Uharree, *see* Uwharrie

Unaka

Uwharrie, Uharee

Wahiyah

Wakulla

Wananish

Waneta

Wataga, Watauga Falls

Winnabow

Wysoking

Yadkin, Yadkin College, Yadkin Falls,

Yadkin Institute, Yadkin Valley,

Yadkinville

4. OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

Bowman's Bluff

East Flat Rock, *see* Flat Rock

East Laport, East Laporte

Fines Creek

Flat Rock, East Flat Rock

Fort Barnwell

Fort Hembree

Fort Lindsay

Fort Montgomery

Fort Run

Hanging Dog

Indian Creek

Indian Fields
Indian Grove
Indian Hill
Indian Ridge
Indian Spring
Indiantown

Indian Trail
Linville, Linville Cove, Linville Falls,
Linville River, Linville's Store
Merry Oaks
Old Fort
Paint Rock

Reems Creek
Rocky River Springs
Sleepy Creek
Trading Ford
Warne
Warrior Creek

AHOSKIE, Hertford Co. (18 Sep. 1889 to present). Supposedly of Indian origin, although language and meaning are uncertain. Also, **AHOSKY RIDGE**, Hertford Co. (18 May 1832 - 29 Mar. 1839 and 21 Aug. 1840 - 15 Feb. 1841).

ALAMANCE, Alamance Co. (18 Mar. 1931 to present). Originally the name of a stream, perhaps related to the Siouan word alamons, meaning "noisy river". (Stewart) Also,

ALLEMANCE, Guilford Co. (29 May 1826 - 6 Dec. 1866, 27 Jul. 1868 - 9 Mar. 1895). Probably a variant of Alamance.

Allamance
April 23

ALARKA, Macon Co. (13 Mar. 1844 - 30 Sep. 1851, 4 Mar. 1852 - 24 Mar. 1855, 7 Jun. 1858 - 31 Aug. 1858). The name was taken from Yalaka Creek, named for a giant yellowjacket in Cherokee folklore. (Chiltoskey) Also, **ALARKA**, Swain Co. (2 Mar. 1918 - 30 Jun. 1953). Variant spellings are **ELARKA**, Swain Co. (21 Jul. 1904 - 31 Dec. 1904) and **ELARKIE**, Swain Co. (26 Apr. 1888 - 5 Oct. 1888).

ALTAMAHAW, Alamance Co. (29 Jul. 1886 to present). Originally the name of an Indian province visited by De Soto in what is now Georgia, from a Timucuan word. In North Carolina, the word may be related to the Sissipahaw or Saxapahaw Indians.

AQUONE, Macon Co. (9 May 18 - 24 Mar. 1855, 7 Mar. 1860 - 26 Aug. 1869, 22 Aug. 1870 - 28 Jun. 1877, 6 Aug. 1877 to present.) Name believed to be corrupted form of Cherokee egwanul'ti, "near a body of water" or "by the river". (Chiltoskey)

BIRDTOWN, Swain Co. (29 Feb. 1888 - 30 Jun. 1904, 5 Oct. 1904 - 15 Jan. 1915, 6 Mar. 1916 - 29 Nov. 1919). Probably named for the Bird Clan, Tsi-s-quu, one of seven Cherokee clan.

BOWMAN'S BLUFF, Henderson Co. (10 Dec. 1883 - 31 Jul. 1904). Named for an elevation overlooking the French Broad River which Indians used as a lookout site.

BRASSTOWN, Cherokee Co. (4 Aug. 1871 - 13 Jun. 1883,

2 Sep. 1886 - 24 Nov. 1888). **BRASSTOWN**, Clay Co. (15 Jul. 1889 to present. This name is probably the result of a mistake in translation. The Cherokee word untsai'yi, "brass", is similar in sound to the more appropriate itse'yi, "a place made green with vegetation".

CARAWAY, Ralldolph Co. (4 Oct. 1845 - 6 Dec. 1866, 15 Dec. 1882 - 31 Aug. 1932). This name is traditionally recognized as Indian, and is probably a survival of Keyauwee, the tribe formerly living in this area.

CATALOOCHEE, Haywood Co. (21 May 1873 - 25 Nov. 1881, 23 Aug. 1882 - 30 Aug. 1882, 13 Dec. 1883 - 15 Jun. 1952). A corrupted form of the Cherokee gadalu'tsi, meaning "fringe standing erect" from the trees on the ridgeline, which appear to form a row in winter.

CATAWBA, Catawba Co. (6 Aug. 1897 to present). The name of this post office was changed from Chestnut Grove to Catawba when it was moved from Iredell to Catawba County. Other post offices with this tribal name were **CATAWBA CREEK**, Lincoln Co. (21 Feb. 1837 - 7 Sep. 1847); **CATAWBA CREEK**, Gaston Co. (7 Sep. 1847 - 10 Mar. 1860); **CATAWBA SPRINGS**, Lincoln Co. (1 Jan. 1801 - 16 Jan. 1836; **CATAWBA SPRINGS**, Catawba Co. (28 Nov. 1843 - 9 Feb. 1849); **CATAWBA SPRINGS**, Lincoln Co. (9 Feb. 1849) - 9 Aug. 1869); **CATAWBA STATION**, Catawba Co. (2 Dec. 1859 - 6 Aug. 1877); **CATAWBA VALE**, McDowell Co. (26 Jun. 1871 - 14 Mar. 1873); **CATAWBA VIEW**, Caldwell Co. (31 May 1832 - 11 Dec. 1866, 16 Jul. 1867 - 9 Aug. 1869); **NORTH CATAWBA**, Caldwell Co. (21 Nov. 1882 - 26 Jan. 1883, 26 Jun. 1884 - 29 Jul. 1895); **SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS**, Catawba Co. (12 Dec. 1877 - 31 Jan. 1904). The Catawbans occupied the central and western piedmont of the state when visited by 16th century Spanish explorers, and many still live in the vicinity of Charlotte (N.C.) and Rock Hill (S.C.).





CATOOSA, Burcombe Co. (24 Jun. 1891 - 26 Oct. 1895). Probably a corruption of the Cherokee term ga-doo-si, meaning "hill, high place" (Stewart), or "mountain". (Chiltoskey)

CELO, Yancey Co. (6 Feb. 1877 - 29 Jul. 1893, 17 Jan. 1895 - 28 Feb. 1959). Possibly from Cherokee selu, "corn", although it could be named after a local hunter. (Stewart)

CHAPANOKE, Perquimans Co. (9 Jan. 1887 - 28 Feb. 1955). Named for an Indian village, thought to be from Algonquian word for "land of the dead", possibly referring to cemetery. (Stewart)

CHEOAH, Graham Co. (11 Aug. 1892 - 31 May 1955). Named for Cherokee tsiyahi or cheehwa, "otter". Also, **CHEOAH VALLEY**, Cherokee Co. (3 Nov. 1843 - 25 Sep. 1845).

CHEROKEE, Swain Co. (25 Jul. 1882 to present). The name of this Iroquoian-speaking tribe probably comes from tciloki, a word in the Muskogean (Creek) Indian language meaning "people of a different speech".

CHINKAPIN, Duplin Co. (21 Feb. 1850 - 6 Dec. 1866). An Algonquian word for a type of small chestnut. Also, **CHINQUAPIN**, Duplin Co. (28 Jul. 1884 to present).

CHOCKOYOTTE, Halifax Co. (18 Feb. 1896 - 31 Oct. 1898). Originally the name of a creek, this is thought to be a Tuscarora word. (Stewart)

CHOCOWINTY, Beaufort Co. (29 Mar. 1871 to present). Probably an Algonquian word, first applied to a stream, meaning uncertain. (Powell)



CHOWAN, Chowan Co. (9 Apr. 1880 - 27 Nov. 1888, 22 Jun. 1904 - 30 Mar. 1907). A shortened form of Chowanoc, the tribe which once lived in this area. The name is from the Algonquian sorwa'n, "south", or sowa'nohke, "south country."

COHARIE, Sampson Co. (28 Mar. 1884 - 30 Apr. 1907). The name of this state-recognized tribe probably is derived from a Tuscarora word, found in several creek names. (Wetmore) Also, **LITTLE COHERA**, Sampson Co. (18 May 1834 - 26 Jun. 1837).

COOHOCCA, Craven Co. (4 Feb. 1880 - 10 Feb. 1881). Possibly a corruption of the Tuscarora fort, Cohunke. Also, **COOHOOQUE**, Craven Co. (10 Feb. 1881 - 16 Sep. 1885, 16 Apr. 1891 - 15 Aug. 1914).

COENJOCK, Currituck Co. (5 Jun. 1829 - 6 Sep. 1833). **COIN JOCK**, Currituck Co. (12 Mar. 1832 - 6 Sep. 1833); **COINJOCK**, Currituck Co. (14 Nov. 1843 - 6 Dec. 1866, 22 Nov. 1867 to present). Said to be from an Algonquian word, referring to blueberries in a swampy place.

*Coenjock V.C.
Apr 1*

CONETOE, Edgecombe Co. (11 May 1883 to present). Probably an Indian word. The name is taken from Coneghta Pocosin, shown on the 1770 Collet map. (Stewart)

CONOHO, Martin Co. (1 Jun. 1891 - 9 Aug. 1904). Believed to be Indian word, possibly taken from Coneyhoe Creek shown on the 1770 Collet map. (Stewart)

CONTENTNEA, Greene Co. (15 Jun. 1876 - 28 Jun. 1876, 13 Aug. 1876 - 4 Jun. 1877, 18 Sep. 1889 - 31 Jan. 1903). From the name of a Tuscarora town, Cotechney, meaning "thief" or "rogue". (Stewart) Also, **CONTENTNIA**, Pitt Co. (20 May, 1844 - 10 Feb. 1853); and **CONTENTNIA FALLS**, Edgecombe Co. (24 Jan. 1829 - 28 Jun. 1830, 17 Jul. 1832 - 9 Aug. 1833).

COOLEMEE, Davie Co. (9 Feb. 1900 to present). Named for Coolemee Plantation, founded by the Hairston family who purchased the land in 1817. Tradition says that Major Peter Hairston fought the Creek Indians in Florida during the Revolutionary War, and returned home with a young Indian captive who could remember only one word of his native tongue, the word coolemee, believed to mean "place where the white oak grows". (Powell)

CORAPEAKE, Gates Co. (22 Dec. 1885 - 8 Jan. 1887, 2 Mar. 1887 to present). The original town name was Orapeake, misspelled to its present form by the Post Office Department when the first post office was established. The name is said to be that of a local Indian chief's wife. (Stewart)

CORE CREEK, Craven Co. (16 Jul. 1841 - 18 Jan. 1844). Named for the Core or Coree Indians, a coastal Algonquian tribe. Also, **COREPOINT**, Beaufort Co. (10 Aug. 1900 - 30 Nov. 1905).

COWEE, Macon Co. (17 Apr. 1857 - 6 Dec. 1866). Name of a former Cherokee town, probably a contraction of the Cherokee term meaning "Deer Clan place". (Chiltoskey)

CROATAN, Craven Co. (18 Jun. 1874 - 31 Dec. 1927). Named for an Algonquian village on Cape Hatteras visited by the Raleigh expeditions. The word is translated "talk town", meaning a chief's residence. (Stewart)

CULLAKANEE, Clay Co. (7 Jan. 1889 - 8 Oct. 1890). Probably a corruption of Cherokee kalanu, "raven".

CULLASAJA, Macon Co. (29 May 1876 - 28 Feb. 1954). This name of a river and former Cherokee town may be a variation of the Cherokee kulse'-tsi'yi, "honey-locust place", more commonly known as Sugar Town. (Chiltoskey)

CULLOWHEE, Jackson Co. (16 Jan. 1877 - 15 May 1906, 18 Apr. 1908 to present). Originally known as Kullaughee Valley, from a [Cherokee?] Indian word meaning "place of the lilies", the first post office was called "Painter" for its postmaster, and the name changed to Cullowhee around 1900. (Powell)



CURRITUCK, Currituck Co. (16 Jul. 1891 to present). Probably from the Algonquian word coratank, meaning "wild geese". (Powell) Also, **CURRITUCK COURTHOUSE**, Currituck Co. (1 Jul. 1808 - 10 May, 1833, 12 Jul. 1833 - 16 Jul. 1891). and **CURRITUCK NARROWS**, Currituck Co. (10 Jul. 1821 - ca. 1830).

Currituck C. H. N.C.
20th December

DAN RIVER, Rockingham Co. (24 Jan. 1853 - 6 Dec. 1866). The river's original name was probably of Indian origin. Two derivations have been suggested: the Indian word dannaha, meaning "muddy water", or a former Indian village in the area named for Chief Donnahee. Also, **DANRIVER**, Stokes Co. (23 Apr. 1892 - 30 Jan. 1904).

DONNAHA, Forsyth Co. (16 Dec. 1889 - 30 Sep. 1936). A former Indian village was named Donnahee after an Indian chief. One of the chief's descendants accompanied the survey party which laid out the Winston to Wilkesboro road which passes through Donnaha. (Powell)

EASTATOE, Transylvania Co. (12 Jan. 1903 - 13 May 1903) and **ESTATOE**, Transylvania Co. (8 Oct. 1877 - 31 Mar. 1879). Name of a former Cherokee Lower Town and trail; meaning of the word unknown. Also, **ESTATOE**, Mitchell Co. (3 Apr. 1888 - 15 Sep. 1915, 6 Jan. 1916 - 28 Feb. 1951). A Cherokee town name said to be taken from the name of an Indian chief's daughter. (Powell)

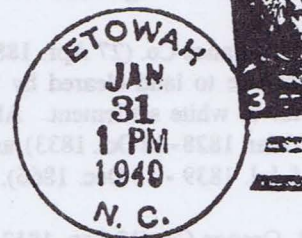
EAST LAPORT, Jackson Co. (5 Aug. 1888 - 15 Nov. 1955). The site of an 18th century trading post, which the French considered the eastern doorway to the Cherokee trade. (Powell) Also, **EAST LAPORTE**, Haywood Co. (10 Jul. 1840 - 24 May 1843, 15 Jul. 1846 - 7 Jan. 1854).

ELA, Swain Co. (15 Mar. 1910 - 31 Dec. 1932, 2 Jul. 1934 - 15 Jan. 1936). The Cherokee word meaning "earth".

ELLIJAY, Macon Co. (15 Mar. 1886 - 15 Sep. 1926, 12 Aug. 1926 - 29 Feb. 1954). A variation of Elatse'yi, the name of several former Cherokee settlements, which may mean "verdant earth".

ENOE, Orange Co. (7 Feb. 1831 - 4 Mar. 1834) and **ENOE MILLS**, Orange Co. (17 Jan. 1840 - 29 Mar. 1860). Named for the Eno, a central Piedmont Siouan tribe. Two suggested derivations are the Catawba i'nare, "to dislike" or the Tuscarora e-eno, meaning "a great way", "far off".

ETOWAH, Henderson Co. (30 Mar. 1898 to present). The name of former Cherokee towns in Georgia, i'tawa, believed to refer to a type of tree.



FINES CREEK, Haywood Co. (9 Feb. 1848 - 6 Dec. 1866, 28 Apr. 1873 - 31 Jul. 1905). Named for a scout killed in 1783 while he and others were pursuing Indians who had stolen their horses. (Powell)

FLAT ROCK, Buncombe Co. (29 Jun. 1829 - 12 Mar. 1838); **FLAT ROCK**, Henderson Co. (22 Apr. 1840 to present). Named for a smooth outcropping of granite once used as a Cherokee Indian ceremonial ground. Also, **EAST FLAT**



ROCK, Henderson Co. (18 Mar. 1908 to present).

FORT BARNWELL, Craven Co. (18 Jan. 1888 - 15 Sep. 1921). Named for the fort constructed by Colonel Barnwell in his 1712 campaign against the Tuscarora Indians.

FORT HEMBREE, Cherokee Co. (8 Apr. 1843 - 6 Dec. 1866). A Cherokee Removal fort.

FORT LINDSAY, Macon Co. (1 Nov. 1837 - 8 Apr. 1840). A Cherokee Removal Fort.

FORT MONTGOMERY, Cherokee Co. (28 Sep. 1849 - 6 Dec. 1866, 26 Feb. 1867 - 9 Aug. 1869, 13 Sep. 1871 - 9 Jun. 1874). A Cherokee Removal Fort.

FORT RUN, Greene Co. (12 Jun. 1846 - 13 Jun. 1849). Named for an 18th century Tuscarora fort which was located nearby.

GOOGOO, Watauga Co. (5 Dec. 1905 - 31 Jan. 1911). This Cherokee word may be translated "tick", "chigger", or "bottle".

HANGING DOG, Cherokee Co. (16 Dec. 1878 - 15 Jun. 1903). The post office was named for the creek, so-called because an Indian hunter's dog became hung in a log jam when the creek flooded. (Stewart)

HATTERAS, Hyde Co. (15 Jul. 1858 - 9 Aug. 1869). **HATTERAS**, Dare Co. (9 Nov. 1871 - 27 Apr. 1877, 23 May 1877 to present). The name of a coastal Algonquian tribe, translated as "there is less vegetation".

HAWFIELD, Alamance Co. (27 Apr. 1883 - 17 Jun. 1891). Probably a reference to land cleared by the Sissipahaw or Saxapahaw prior to white settlement. Also, **HAWFIELD**, Orange Co. (20 Mar. 1828 - 12 Oct. 1833), and **HAWFIELDS**, Orange Co. (25 Jul. 1839 - 11 Dec. 1866).

HAW RIVER, Orange Co. (13 Sep. 1812 - 18 May 1850). **HAW RIVER**, Alamance Co. (16 Nov. 1855 - 29 Sep. 1894, 2 Apr. 1904 to present). A shortened form of Sissipahaw or Saxapahaw, a Siouan tribe formerly living in the area. (Powell) Also, **HAWRIVER**, Alamance Co. (29 Sep. 1894 - 2 Apr. 1904).

*Haw River etc
June 7 1854*

HIWASSEE, Macon Co. (2 May 1837 - 11 Aug. 1838). **HIWASSEE**, Cherokee Co. (9 Feb. 1841 - 10 Jan. 1842, 11 Jul. 1891 - 30 Nov. 1939). The name of at least two former Cherokee towns from the Cherokee *Ayuhwa'si*, "savanna" or "meadow". Also, **HIWASEE DAM**, Cherokee Co. (4 May 1937 - 30 Jun. 1958).

HYCOTEE, Caswell Co. (9 Aug. 1880 - 15 Dec. 1904). A shortened form of the Saponi place name *Hicootomany*, recorded by William Byrd in 1728 and translated as "Turkey-Buzzard River". (Powell, Stewart) Also, **HYCO**, Greene Co. (30 Dec. 1901 - 28 Feb. 1907). A shortened form of Hycote.

INDIAN CREEK, Lincoln Co. (31 Jan. 1835 - 13 Jan. 1836). Also, **INDIAN CREEK**, Yancey Co. (25 Feb. 1903 - 31 Mar. 1904).

INDIAN FIELDS, Granville Co. (22 Dec. 1823 - 27 Dec. 1826). Perkinson lists this post office, but Frazier does not.

INDIAN GROVE, Surry Co. (3 Jul. 1878 - 1 Nov. 1880)

INDIAN HILL, Davidson Co. (26 Feb. 1877 - 19 Jan. 1881).

*Indian Hill
Nov 6 1881*

INDIAN RIDGE, Currituck Co. (4 Mar. 1870 - 30 Jul. 1874).

INDIAN SPRING, Wayne Co. (18 Nov. 1875 - 3 Apr. 1880). Named for local springs traditionally used by the Saponi Indians.

INDIANTOWN, Currituck Co. (10 Aug. 1793 - 11 Dec. 1866, 6 Nov. 1874 - 1 Feb. 1882). **INDIAN TOWN**, Camden Co. (1 Feb. 1882 - 15 May 1934).

INDIAN TRAIL, Union Co. (12 Mar. 1861 - 11 Dec. 1866, 9 Sep. 1870 to present). Located southeast of Charlotte, this post office name may record the town's proximity to the Occaneechi Trading Path, which ran from the James River in Virginia to present-day Augusta, Georgia. (Myer)

JUNALUSKA, Jackson Co. (19 Jun. 1874 - 5 Dec. 1882, 31 Jul. 1883 - 12 Nov. 1885). This Eastern Cherokee chief saved Andrew Jackson's life at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. He went west on the Removal in 1838. Later he returned to North Carolina, and the state granted him citizenship and a tract of land in recognition of his services. Sarah Thomas, wife of Will Thomas, the only white man to serve as chief of the Eastern Cherokees, was the first postmaster of this post office. Also, **LAKE JUNALUSKA**, Haywood Co. (26 Feb. 1913 to present).

KEHUKKEE, Pasquotank Co. (12 Nov. 1892 - 25 Feb. 1903). This is probably an Indian word, as it is the name of a creek and swamp on the 1770 Collet map.

KINNEKEET, Dare Co. (4 Dec. 1873 - 22 Mar. 1883). Probably of Indian origin, this word commonly refers to the middle section of Hatteras Island. (Stewart)

KITTY HAWK, Currituck Co. (11 Nov. 1871 - 26 Aug. 1920). **KITTY HAWK**, Dare Co. (14 Feb. 1929 to present).

Probably a variant of an Indian place name, this locality appears as Chickehawk on maps as early as 1738. (Powell)

LINVILLE, Mitchell Co. (16 Jun. 1888 - 10 Jul. 1914). **LINVILLE**, Avery Co. (10 Jul. 1914 to present). Named for William and John Linville, who were killed by Indians below the falls in Linville River in 1766. Also, **LINVILLE COVE**, Burke Co. (2 Jun. 1874 - 24 Jun. 1874). **LINVILLE COVE**, Mitchell Co. (24 Jun. 1874 - 30 Jul. 1895); **LINVILLE FALLS**, Burke Co. (20 Jun. 1899 to present); **LINVILLE RIVER**, Burke Co. (1 Dec. 1827 - 11 Dec. 1866, 12 Aug. 1868 - 16 Feb. 1870); and **LINVILLE'S STORE**, Burke Co. (20 Feb. 1874 - 31 May 1907).

MANTEO, Dare Co. (9 May 1870 to present). The name commemorates an Indian belonging to an Algonquian chiefly family, one of two Indians who accompanied the first Raleigh expedition on their return to England.

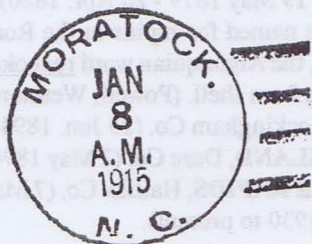
MASHOES, Dare Co. (27 Feb. 1891 - 29 Feb. 1952) Two derivations have been suggested for this name: the Indian village of Mashawatoc recorded by the first Raleigh expedition in 1585, or a shipwrecked 18th century Frenchman, Michieux or Mashews. (Powell, Stewart)



MATTAMUSKEET, Hyde Co. (1 Jul. 1811 - 12 Jan. 1820). The name of a Machapunga Indian village meaning "it is a moving swamp" or "quaky bog". (Powell)

MEHERRIN, Northampton Co. (16 Jul. 1886 - 10 Aug. 1889, 9 Aug. 1894 - 30 Sep. 1907). Named for an Iroquoian tribe which lived in this area during early historic times. Today the Meherrin is one of seven Indian tribes recognized by North Carolina. (Wetmore)

MERRY OAKS, Chatham Co. (21 Oct. 1869 - 30 Apr. 1956). Named for a grove of oak trees where Indians reportedly held tribal celebrations. (Powell)



MORATOCK, Montgomery Co. (15 Mar. 1892 - 3 Oct. 1895, 24 Jun. 1898 - 30 Sep. 1907, 4 Aug. 1908 - 15 May 1926). Probably a variant of Moratok, an Algonquian tribe and village recorded by the 16th century Raleigh expeditions.

MOYOCK, Currituck Co. (5 Mar. 1857 - 13 May 1869, 25 Feb. 1873 to present). Appears in local records as early as 1753, this name may be based on an Algonquian word meaning "place of oaks by the trail." (Stewart)

MUD CREEK, Buncombe Co. (6 Mar. 1838 - 3 Jun. 1839). **MUD CREEK**, Henderson Co. (3 Jun. 1839 - 29 Mar. 1860, 13 Dec. 1860 - 11 Dec. 1866). The Indian name of the stream for which this post office was named was Ochlawaha, meaning "muddy waters". (Powell)

NAHUNTA, Wayne Co. (5 Apr. 1832 - 15 May 1837, 5 Dec. 1839 - 14 May 1868; 9 Jun. 1868 - 5 Feb. 1872). Said to be from a Tuscarora word, either kahunshe wakena, "black creek" (Powell) or a word meaning "tall trees". (Stewart)

NANTAHALA, Swain Co. (24 Aug. 1903 - 23 Apr. 1965). Originally applied to the river gorge, this name is from the Cherokee nan-toh-ee-yah-heh-lih, "land of the middle (noon-day) sun". (Mooney). Variants appear in **NANTAHALAH**, Swain Co. (27 Mar. 1873 - 29 Jun. 1889). **NANTEHALA**, Swain Co. (28 Feb. 1889 - 2 Sep. 1892); and **NANTIHALA**, Macon Co. (7 Mar. 1854 - 13 May 1867).

NEUSE, Wake Co. (5 Feb. 1845 - 24 Oct. 1845, 11 Feb. 1873 to present). Named for the tribe which formerly lived in the area.

NIYOHIIH, Macon Co. (3 Mar. 1856 - 6 Oct. 1859). Possibly from the former Cherokee town name Nayu'hi, "sand place" (Hodge) or the Cherokee term meaning "rocky place". (Chiltoskey)

NONAH, Macon Co. (5 Mar. 1883 - 21 May 1904). This Cherokee word refers to a short-needled evergreen tree, such as the hemlock. (Chiltoskey)

NOTTLA, Cherokee Co. (9 Oct. 1849 - 11 Dec. 1866, 9 Jun. 1875 to 25 Aug. 1896). Name of a former Cherokee town, often written Nottely; the word may come from the Cherokee town name Naduhli (Stewart).

OCONA LUFTY, Haywood Co. (26 Jul. 1844 - 11 Dec. 1866). **OCONA LUFTY**, Jackson Co. (9 Apr. 1867 - 16 Jun. 1874). **OCONA LUFTY**, Swain Co. (19 Sep. 1876 - 15 Aug. 1923). From Cherokee town name Egwanul'ti, "beside the river".

OCRACOCKE, Carteret Co. (21 Aug. 1840 - 16 Dec. 1845). **OCRACOCKE**, Hyde Co. (31 Mar. 1846 - 2 Apr. 1868, 22 Nov. 1869 to present). From an Algonquian word meaning "curve" or "bend", perhaps describing the island's shape. (Stewart)



OKISCO, Pasquotank Co. (8 Feb. 1882 - 15 May 1924). Named for a king of the Yeopim Indians.

OLD FORT, Burke Co. (7 Apr. 1826 - 30 Aug. 1842). **OLD FORT**, McDowell Co. (23 Aug. 1842 - 10 Jun. 1867, 1 Sep. 1868 - 12 May 1870, 11 Mar. 1873 to present). Named for Davidson's Fort, built to protect settlers along the Catawba River from the Indians.

OSCEOLA, Alamance Co. (3 Jul. 1894 - 13 Mar. 1903). Name of a 19th century Seminole chief; some claim he was born in Columbus County, North Carolina.

OTEEN, Buncombe Co. (5 Oct. 1918 - 30 Nov. 1950). This Indian word is said to mean "chief aim", and was chosen for a veteran's hospital's to describe its efforts to restore health to the disabled.

PAINT ROCK, Madison Co. (26 Jun. 1878 - 18 Nov. 1879, 3 Jul. 1890 - 29 Mar. 1963). This early landmark was the site of a 1793 blockhouse built to withstand Indian attack. The colors in the rock which the early settlers thought were Indian paintings, are now known to be natural mineral deposits. (Powell, Madison Co. history)

PAMLICO, Craven Co. (10 Apr. 1868 - 9 Nov. 1870, 5 Jan. 1872 - 23 Jan. 1872). **PAMLICO**, Pamlico Co. (7 Aug. 1878 - 13 Dec. 1956). This coastal Algonquian tribe visited by the Raleigh expeditions, ceased to exist after the Tuscarora War.

PASQUOTANK, Pasquotank Co. (17 Apr. 1903 - 27 Jun. 1903, 12 Jun. 1909 - 15 Apr. 1915). From an Algonquian word pask-e'tan, "where the [stream] current divides". (Powell)

PEE DEE, Anson Co. (14 Sep. 1839 - 6 Jan. 1844, 16 Jun. 1841 - 11 Dec. 1866, 3 Feb. 1871 - 2 Feb. 1872, 20 Aug. 1877 - 2 Dec. 1878, 14 Apr. 1881 - 2 Aug. 1883, 17 Aug. 1886 - 31 Aug. 1954). This may derive from the Catawba pi'ri, "something good" or pfhere, "smart" or "capable". (Powell)

POCOMOKE, Franklin Co. (27 Sep. 1889 - 30 Mar. 1907). Probably a variant of an Algonquian word meaning "small farm or field", which survived as a reference to Indian agriculture. (Stewart)

POCOSIN, Columbus Co. (10 Nov. 1891 - 15 Oct. 1907). This Algonquian word meaning "swamp or overflowing land" entered the American vocabulary in the early 17th century. (Stewart)

POTECASI, Northampton Co. (5 Dec. 1839 to present). This Algonquian (?) word reportedly means "parting of the waters".

POWHATAN, Johnston Co. (31 Jan. 1900 to 15 Dec. 1912). Powhatan was paramount chief of 30 confederated Algonquian tribes in present-day Virginia and North Carolina when the English arrived in the Chesapeake Bay area in 1607. Also, **POWHATAN**, Richmond Co. (9 Jul. 1866 to 18 Jan. 1875); and **POWHATTAN**, Union Co. (2 Aug. 1852 to 31 Jul. 1855).

PUNGO, Beaufort Co. (13 Dec. 1842 - 28 Dec. 1846, 7 Sep. 1885 - 31 Jul. 1955). A shortened form of the tribal name Machapunga, said to mean "much dust" or "bad dust". Also found in **PUNGO BRIDGE**, Beaufort Co. (29 Jul. 1841 - 12 Dec. 1842) and **PUNGO CREEK**, Beaufort Co. (11 Feb. 1847 - 3 Dec. 1857, 16 Feb. 1858 - 1 Mar. 1859, 11 May 1859 - 9 Dec. 1859, 2 Nov. 1867 - 20 May 1868, 22 Jun. 1871, 3 Apr. 1872, 20 Sep. 1872 - 16 May 1873).

*Pungo Creek Me. 3
May 31st*

QUALLATOWN, Haywood Co. (5 Jul. 1839 - 26 Jul. 1866). **QUALLATOWN**, Jackson Co. (26 Jul. 1866 - 14 May 1868, 1 Feb. 1869 - 31 Oct. 1902). This post office was named after Polly, an old Cherokee woman who lived nearby.

QUANKEY, Halifax Co. (15 Jun. 1849 - 19 Feb. 1851). The Tuscarora name for a stream, appearing as Quountka on the 1733 Moseley map and in its present form a century later. (Powell)

QUITSNA, Bertie Co. (24 May 1893 - 31 Jan. 1943). From the Tuscarora word quitonoi, "strong and mighty". (Powell)

RAVENSFORD, Swain Co. (7 Jan. 1919 - 15 May 1943). Named for Cherokee subchief killed by Tennessee frontiersmen sometime in the 1780's.

REEMS CREEK, Buncombe Co. (19 Jul. 1850 - 12 Dec. 1873.) Probably named for a pioneer settler named Reems who was killed by Indians about 1785. (Powell)

ROANOAK, Martin Co. (11 May 1842 - 6 Jan. 1851, 16 Feb. 1860 - 7 Jan. 1867, 16 Jan. 1868 - 14 Sep. 1868, 21 Jul. 1869 - 27 Apr. 1871, 19 May 1879 - 20 Apr. 1880). The town and post office were named for rapids in the Roanoke River. In North Carolina, the Algonquian word roanoke referred to flat, disk beads made from shell. (Powell, Wetmore) Also found in **ROANOKE**, Rockingham Co. (25 Jun. 1894 - 31 Oct. 1904); **ROANOKE ISLAND**, Dare Co. (2 May 1870 - 9 May 1870); and **ROANOKE RAPIDS**, Halifax Co. (7 May 1895 - 31 Oct. 1931, 20 Dec. 1930 to present).

ROCKY HOCK, Chowan Co. (26 Jun. 1884 - 10 Apr. 1906). This may be derived from the Algonquian village of Ricahokene, which may have meant "where combs [rakes] are made." (Powell)

ROCKY RIVER SPRINGS, Stanly Co. (25 Aug. 1906 - 30 Apr. 1909). The mineral springs here were reportedly known to Indians as "the place of healing waters". (Powell)

SALUDA, Polk Co. (7 May 1878 to present). This name apparently was derived from the Indian word for the Saluda River, salutah, or "corn river", a reference to the Indian cornfields along its banks. (WPA)

SANTEETLAH, Graham Co. (25 Nov. 1901 - 31 Oct. 1913, 14 Sep. 1925 - 31 Oct. 1949). The Cherokees claim whites originated this name (Mooney), which is also said to mean "blue waters" in Cherokee. (Powell) Also, **SANTUTLAH**, Graham Co. (2 Oct. 1901 - 25 Nov. 1901).

SAPONA, Davidson Co. (1 Sep. 1885 - 31 Aug. 1903). Probably derived from the Saponi, a Siouan tribe living along the Sapona or Yadkin River in 1701. (Powell)

SAQUILLA, Macon Co. (20 Dec. 1894 - 8 Feb. 1896). Probably a corruption of the Cherokee so-qui-li, "horse". (Chiltskey)

SAURA TOWN, Stokes Co. (25 Jan. 1835 - 10 Jul. 1839). Named for the Saura or Cheraw tribe. Also, **SAURATOWN**, Stokes Co. (14 Jan. 1876 - 6 Sep. 1876, 8 Feb. 1877 - 21 Jun. 1887).

SAXAPAHAW, Alamance Co. (2 Oct. 1856 to present). A variant of the local tribal name, also known as the Sissipahaw.

SCUPPERNONG, Washington Co. (18 Dec. 1849 - 31 Mar. 1908). From an Algonquian word meaning "bay-tree-at" (magnolia), later applied to a grape. (Stewart)



SHOCCO, Warren Co. (25 Jun. 1879 - 13 Sep. 1879, 7 May 1892 - 29 Jun. 1929). Named for the Shoccoree or Shakori Indian tribe. Also, **SHOCCO SPRINGS**, Warren Co. (12 Dec. 1832 - 31 Mar. 1834, 31 Jul. 1849 - 11 Dec. 1866).

SHOOTING CREEK, Cherokee Co. (18 Dec. 1849 - 1 Dec. 1858). **SHOOTING CREEK**, Clay Co. (24 Jun. 1875 - 28 Feb. 1955). From a former Cherokee town name, said to be a translation of the Cherokee du-stagalan'vi, "where it made a great noise", referring to the stream (Powell) or Thunder. (Mooney)

SKEENEH, Macon Co. (12 May 1854 - 11 Dec. 1866, 1 Aug. 1882 - 26 Nov. 1886). From a Cherokee word for boogerman. (Chiltskey) or from an Indian term meaning "abode of Satan". (Powell)

SKYCO, Dare Co. (1 Sep. 1892 - 31 Jan. 1913). Named for Skiko, the Chowanoc Indian chief's son, who was taken prisoner by Ralph Lane during the first Raleigh expedition in 1586. (Stewart)

SKYUKA, Polk Co. (7 Jul. 1894 - 31 Dec. 1902). Named for Skyuka, son of a Cherokee chief who guided Captain Thomas Howard's forces through a mountain gap, enabling them to defeat the Cherokees at the battle of Round Mountain. (Powell)

SLEEPY CREEK, Wayne Co. (22 Jun. 1839 - 11 Dec. 1866, 3 Aug. 1880 - 26 Aug. 1891). Local tradition says the name described the behavior of Indians who visited the creek for the medicinal value of its waters. (Powell)

SOCO, Jackson Co. (7 May 1907 - 7 Oct. 1907). Named by Cherokees for their word sog-wah, meaning one, commemorating a Shawnee warrior killed in a battle here. (Chiltskey)

SOLOLA, Swain Co. (5 Nov. 1917 - 15 Aug. 1928). The Cherokee word for squirrel.

STECOAH, Graham Co. (2 Jul. 1874 - 31 Jul. 1958). Name of an 18th century Cherokee town. Also, the variant **STIKOIH**, Cherokee Co. (28 Feb. 1849 - 17 Dec. 1866, 26 Feb. 1867 - 19 Apr. 1870).

SUGARCREEK, Mecklenburg Co. (15 Sep. 1898 - 31 Jul. 1903). Said to be derived from an Indian word meaning "group of huts". (Powell)

SWANNANOA, Buncombe Co. (28 Aug. 1876 - 17 Mar. 1886, 14 Jul. 1891 to present). A corruption of the Cherokee term suwa'-nunna'hi, which referred to the trail passing through Swannanoa Gap to the Suwali (Sara or Cheraw) towns. (Powell, Mooney) Also, **SWANNANO**, Buncombe Co. (27 Mar. 1818 - 9 Aug. 1869, 25 Oct. 1869 - 28 Apr. 1876).

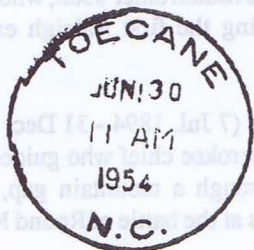
TAR RIVER, Granville Co. (20 Apr. 1848 - 29 Dec. 1856, 14 Aug. 1889 - 15 Jun. 1921). Probably from an Indian term, meaning uncertain. Also, **TAR RIVER**, Person Co. (30 Mar. 1841 - 3 Feb. 1842).

TELLICO, Macon Co. (10 Apr. 1901 - 15 Apr. 1950). From the name of a former Cherokee town, meaning uncertain. (Stewart)

TENNESSEE RIVER, Macon Co. (30 Nov. 1827 - 26 Sep. 1854, 27 Oct. 1855 - 20 Oct. 1860, 3 Dec. 1860 - 11 Dec. 1866). Originally the name of a Cherokee town, meaning unknown. (Stewart)

TOE RIVER, Burke Co. (5 Dec. 1827 - 12 Mar. 1829). Probably from Cherokee word, perhaps a shortened form of eastatoe.

meaning uncertain. (Stewart) Also found in **TOE RIVER**, Yancey Co. (15 Feb. 1840 - 1 Mar. 1842); **TOECANE**, Mitchell Co. (21 May 1902 - 30 Jun. 1954); **SOUTH TOE**, Yancey Co. (24 Nov. 1876 - 13 Aug. 1894); and **SOUTHTOE**, Yancey Co. (13 Aug. 1894 - 25 Aug. 1898).



TOISNOT, Wilson Co. (29 Sep. 1873 - 20 Mar. 1891) Name derived from Tosneoc, a former Tuscarora town name. Perkinson lists **TOSSNOT DEPOT**, Wilson Co. (29 Apr. 1840 - 23 Mar. 1849), although Frazier does not.

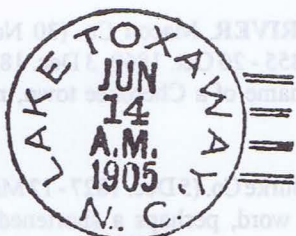
*Tadnot Depot N.C.
June 12th*

TOMAHAWK, Sampson Co. (25 Jun. 1890 - present). The Algonquian word for war hatchet.



TOMATOLA, Cherokee Co. (31 Dec. 1873 - 5 Jun. 1890). **TOMOTLA**, Cherokee Co. (3 Feb. 1848 - 11 Nov. 1851, 7 May 1852 - 19 Jul. 1855, 17 Dec. 1856, 13 Apr. 1859, 5 Jun. 1890 - 31 Oct. 1948). Variant forms of the Cherokee town name Tama'li. The original word may be of Creek origin (Mooney) or from a Yamassee word meaning "Hewed Timber Town". (Stewart)

TOXAWAY, Transylvania Co. (7 Dec. 1900 - 12 Jan. 1903, 28 Feb. 1903 - 18 Jul. 1904). This former Cherokee town name is probably a corruption of the Cherokee duksa'i, "redbird".



Also, **LAKE TOXAWAY**, Transylvania Co. (4 Aug. 1903 to present).

TRADING FORD, Rowan Co. (4 Apr. 1890 - 15 Jan. 1906). Named for a crossing at the Yadkin River of the Occaneechi or Great Trading Path which extended from the James River in Virginia to Savannah, Georgia.

TUCKAHOE, Jones Co. (11 Mar. 1836 - 2 Sep. 1844, 28 Dec. 1875 - 30 Sep. 1909). The name of an edible plant widely used by Southeastern Indians.

TUCKASEGEE, Jackson Co. (1 Mar. 1946 to present) and **TUCKASEIGEE**, Jackson Co. (14 Aug. 1882 - 1 Mar. 1946). A Cherokee town name, from the Cherokee du-ka-si-yi, "turtle place". (Chiltsoskey) Also, **TUSKEEGA**, Graham Co. (19 Jul. 1890 - 12 Jun. 1894) and **TUSKEEGEE**, Graham Co. (15 Jun. 1903 - 30 Apr. 1954).

TULULA, Graham Co. (21 Nov. 1894 - 31 Jan. 1914). The name of a former Cherokee town, meaning uncertain, but may be from the Cherokee talulu, for the cry of a certain kind of frog. (Powell)

TUSCARORA, Craven Co. (5 Oct. 1882 - 15 Feb. 1938). Name of an Iroquoian tribe who occupied the state's northern coastal plain and eastern piedmont in early historic times.

TUSQUITEE, Cherokee Co. (9 May 1848 - 11 Dec. 1866) and **TUSQUITTEE**, Clay Co. (16 Jan. 1868 - 9 Nov. 1870, 3 Jun. 1872 - 28 Feb. 1907). Named for the Cherokee word for rafters, because spurs of the mountain range suggest house rafters. Also, **TUSQUITEE VALE**, Clay Co. (30 Aug. 1872 - 23 Jul. 1874).

UCHELLA, Macon Co. (23 Jan. 1860 - 11 Dec. 1866). From Euchella, a Cherokee subchief. He was a party in the state supreme court case Euchella vs. Welch, which acknowledged the treaty rights of some Eastern Cherokees to remain in North Carolina at the time of the Removal. (Mooney)

UNAKA, Cherokee Co. (28 Aug. 1890 to present). Corruption of the Cherokee unega, "white".

UWHARRIE, Montgomery Co. (29 Dec. 1876 - 12 Jun. 1894, 25 May 1895 - 30 Apr. 1914). This may name may be derived from the Indian word Suali, the Cherokee term for the Saura or Cheraw Indians. **UHAREE**, Randolph Co. (3 Nov. 1840 - 18 Jul. 1844) is probably a variation of Uwharrie.

WACCAMAW, Brunswick Co. (26 Sep. 1840 - 12 Jul. 1842) and **WACCAMAW**, Columbus Co. (23 Aug. 1883 - 29 Mar. 1890). The name of a Siouan tribe living in this area during the colonial period. Their descendants, the Waccamaw-Siouans, are one of seven state-recognized Indian tribes. (Wetmore) Also, **LAKE WACCAMAW**, Columbus Co. (19 Oct. 1883 to present).

WAHIYAH, Swain Co. (14 Aug. 1902 - 30 Nov. 1910). A corruption of the Cherokee wayah, 'wolf'. (Chiltoskey)

WAKULLA, Robeson Co. (23 Jul. 1859 - 11 Dec. 1866, 12 May 1880 to present). This town was reportedly named for an Indian word meaning "clear water", because of the numerous springs in the vicinity. (Powell)

WANANISH, Columbus Co. (14 Jul. 1899 - 21 Jan. 1972). Named for the Indian word Ouaniche, "land-locked salmon", this spelling was preferred by the post office. (Powell)

WANCHESE, Dare Co. (14 Jun. 1886 to present). One of two Algonquian Indians who accompanied the 1584 Raleigh expedition to England. Unlike his companion Manteo, Wanchese opposed the English after his return to America.

WANETA, Watauga Co. (15 Jul. 1902 - 30 Jun. 1903). A corruption of the Cherokee word for young wolf. (Chiltoskey)

WARNE, Clay Co. (22 Jun. 1887 to present). Originally named for the Warren family who mined gold here, the local Indians altered the name to Warne.

WARRIOR CREEK, Wilkes Co. (24 Jul. 1850 - 11 Dec. 1866, 23 Jul. 1867 - 26 Nov. 1873). Daniel Boone's trail into Kentucky, based on earlier Indian and animal trails, passed nearby. (Powell)

WATAGA, Ashe Co. (10 May 1844 - 23 Aug. 1845). Reportedly from an Indian word meaning "beautiful river". (Powell) Also, **WATAUGA FALLS**, Watauga Co. 28 Sep. 1853 - 11 Dec. 1866 and 11 May 1869 - 31 May 1928).

WAXHAW, Union Co. (28 Sep. 1888 to present). This Indian tribe ceased to exist as a separate group after the Yammassee War. Their name may be derived from a Siouan word meaning "cane" or "cane brakes". (Powell)

WINNABOW, Brunswick Co. (1 Aug. 1882 to present). This post office was named for a plantation of the Russell family. The original meaning of the Indian word is unknown, although a personal name has been suggested. (Powell)

WYSOKING, Hyde Co. (28 May 1858 - 1 Nov. 1860, 2 Nov. 1900 - 15 Jul. 1913). This name is thought to be from the Indian wayaci, which with another word meant "directly" or "straight-away" referring to a landing place. (Powell)

YADKIN, Davidson Co. (7 Jun. 1843 - 28 Oct. 1846). Originally the name of a river, also known as the Sapona for the Indians who lived there, the origin and meaning of this Indian word are uncertain. Also, **YADKIN COLLEGE**, Davidson Co. (29 Jan. 1866 - 9 Aug. 1869, 10 Feb. 1870 - 28 Feb. 1954); **YADKIN FALLS**, Stanly Co. (24 Oct. 1887 - 25 Nov. 1888, 25 Feb. 1892 - 31 May 1903); **YADKIN INSTITUTE**, Davidson Co. (17 Dec. 1856 - 29 Jan. 1866); **YADKIN VALLEY**, Caldwell Co. (28 Mar. 1884 - 31 Jul. 1953); **YADKIN**



VALLEY, Davidson Co. (15 Mar. 1878 - 20 Dec. 1880); **YADKINVILLE**, Yadkin Co. (17 Sep. 1853 to present).

YEOPIM, Perquimans Co. (22 Apr. 1884 - 27 Feb. 1888). Name of a coastal Algonquian tribe.

I would like to thank Mary Chiltoskey, Goingback Chiltoskey, Geet Crow, and Johnston Catolster who provided valuable assistance with the Cherokee terms and translations in this article.

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CONFEDERATE COVER ADDRESSED TO SWANN'S STATION

By Greg Homesly

A few months ago, I had the opportunity to bid on a Confederate cover from a well known auction firm. The cover was a common type, franked with a CSA #11 with a Fayetteville cds, and addressed to Swann's Station, N.C. The only reason for bidding on the cover was because Swann's Station is only about three miles from where I live.

I was lucky enough to get the cover, and it is now framed and hanging on the wall for friends and local folk to look at if they wish. I had no intention other than framing the cover for a memento until I received it and found that it was addressed to John McL. Harrington and this stirred up my curiosity.

There was on photo of the cover in the auction catalog, so I had no idea to whom it was addressed, only that there was a manuscript docketing "O.B.", which means "Official Business". The thought crossed my mind that it had to be someone prominent in the community to be conducting official business.

A few telephone calls to Harringtons in the Swann's Station area soon turned up one of his descendants, a Mrs. Cletus Harrington, who is now in her seventies. She informed me that he had started his own handwritten newspaper at the age of 18!

Further phone calls put me in touch with Mrs. Janice Harrington Hall, a school teacher, who was nice enough to send me an newspaper article about Mr. Harrington which was published in a 1965 edition of the Sanford (Lee County, N.C.) Herald. The article was written by Malcolm Fowler, a Harnett County historian.

I found in the article that Mr. Harrington did indeed start not one, but three of his own handwritten newspapers at the age of 18. The name of his newspapers were The Times, The Nation, and the Semi-Weekly News and they are the only known handwritten newspapers. Copies of The Times still exist today.

From another article by Blanche Johnson, it was

discovered that Mr. Harrington was the postmaster of the Harrington, N.C. post office which is approximately 5 or 6 miles from Swann's Station. Actually, in 1858, the year that Mr. Harrington started his newspaper, the town of Harrington was in a part of Harnett County known as Cumberland Territory.

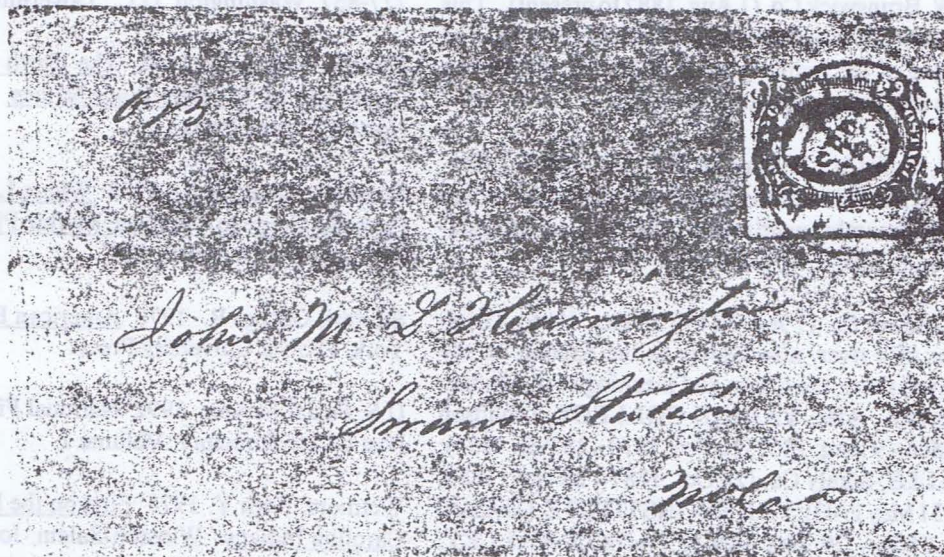
Knowing all of this makes me wonder why this cover was not addressed to the Harrington post office instead of Swann's Station which did not have a post office until August 1867, more than two years after the war ended!

Historians believe that John Harrington was not in the Confederate service, but Mrs. Denise, a descendant and owner of the Harrington property, has a pass signed by a provost marshal in which he was given a two day leave to come home. The pass is dated 2-6-65 and issued from Fayetteville. Mrs. Denise says that he had a uniform which hung in the hall of the old Harrington house.

John McL. Harrington spent his last days at Harrington and died on April 3, 1887 at an early age of 48. He is buried at Mt. Pisgah Cemetery. The Harrington post office was discontinued in 1909, but I understand the old building still stands. His handwritten newspaper lasted for a period of ten years and the last known copy was published in 1868.

Editors comments:

Harrington post office started as Harrington's Mills in Cumberland County with James L. Harrington, P.M. in May 1832. It was changed to Harrington in 1834 and moved to Harnett County when that county was formed in 1855, William Harrington, P.M. John McL. Harrington became postmaster on 16 Dec. 1865. His Civil War service was possibly in connection with the Fayetteville Arsenal. - VS.



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