THE POST OFFICES OF BATH COUNTY

Bath's 279 square miles, home to roughly 10,200 persons, are located where the Outer Bluegrass meets the Cumberland foothills in northeastern Kentucky. Its centrally located seat, Owingsville, is about forty five road miles east of downtown Lexington. The county is drained primarily by tributaries of the Licking River which forms its eastern boundary with Fleming and Rowan Counties.

This essentially rural county, Kentucky's fifty fifth, was created by legislative act on January 13, 1811 from a section of Montgomery County. From its original territory were taken parts of two other counties--Morgan in 1822 and Menifee in 1869. This chapter will deal only with the thirty six offices located within Bath's present boundaries which were assumed by April 1878. The distances given in the entries are road miles from the post office in downtown Owingsville.

The county is generally believed to have been named for the many medicinal springs in its southern and southeastern sections, and not, as some have suggested,¹ for the English city of Bath, also famed for its mineral waters.²

The first post office in what was to become Bath County had been established by the summer of 1805 as Slate Creek Iron Works. Peter Davis and Andrew Bryson were its only known postmasters. It served the community that developed around the old Slate or Bourbon Furnace, built in 1791 by Jacob Myers, and said to be the oldest iron furnace west of the Alleghenies. The furnace was named for its location on Slate Creek, 2½ miles southeast of the future Owingsville. The creek, named for the slate rocks along its banks, heads near Cornwell in
Menifee County, extends through much of eastern Montgomery County, crosses Bath roughly from the southwest to the northeast, and joins the Licking River at Wyoming. This post office may have closed in 1811.

Bath County's second post office was Olympian Springs, the name applied to one of the most fashionable vacation and health resorts in nineteenth century Kentucky. In 1796 William Ramsey is said to have discovered eight different mineral springs here, which he collectively called Mud Lick Springs, and foreseeing their medicinal value and economic potential, he built a boarding house and cabins for visitors. Four years later, Col. Thomas Hart acquired the property and renamed it Olympian Springs, apparently for Mount Olympus, a 1,200 foot elevation two miles southeast. The hotel Hart soon built became the nucleus of the famed spa which continued to operate until the Great Depression.

The Olympian Springs post office, which had opened by mid December 1811, with William Bashaw as postmaster, operated intermittently until 1882 when its papers were transferred to nearby Olympia. Only farmsteads now mark the site on Ky 36, 8 3/4 miles southeast of Owingsville, and it is again called Mud Lick for nearby Mud Lick Creek. Curiously, on most maps and atlases the name was incorrectly spelled Olympia Springs.

The seat of Bath County is the fourth class city of Owingsville whose 1,500 residents are mostly confined to a high plateau less than a mile north of I-64, the main east-west highway through the county. Among the several families that settled here in the first decade of the nineteenth century were those of Richard Menefee Sr.
and Thomas Deye Owings. Each donated land for the new county's seat, which was officially established and laid out in 1811. According to tradition, since both men were then building their homes, it was locally agreed that the town would be named for the one who finished first. Owings won, and his home, completed in 1814 by Benjamin Latrobe, and once the center of the town's social and cultural life, still stands on Main Street, across from the court house, and is now occupied by the Owingsville Banking Company.

Owings (1776-1853) had come to the future Bath County from Maryland around 1800 to manage the Slate (Bourbon) Iron Furnace, and was to be one of the many owners of Olympian Springs. After serving in the state legislature and in several county offices, he moved to Texas where he participated in the latter's fight for independence. The post office, Bath's third, was established on July 1, 1814 as Bath Court House or Owingsville, with Edward Stockton, postmaster. The town was incorporated in 1829.

The post office of Iles (Isles) Mills (sic) may have been established in or shortly after November 1817 with Thomas Iles as postmaster. The mill for which it was named was built by a Mr. Morgan on the Licking River, just north of the present I-64, and about 11½ miles east of Owingsville. It was early acquired by Thomas (1765-1840) or William (1798-1846) Iles (or Isles) whose name it bore. The post office closed in 1822, and local postal service was not resumed until October 3, 1888 when George W. McDonald (or McDonal) opened the Moores Ferry post office at a point on the present Ky 211, just south of the Licking River and three-fourths of a mile north of Iles Mill. The nearby ferry had been operating across the
Licking for many years by a Mr. Moore about whom nothing else is known. This office closed in April, 1913 shortly after Iles Mill shut down.

The second town of any consequence established in Bath County was Sharpsburg, now a sixth class city on Ky 11, in the northwest corner of the county, and 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles wnw of Owingsville. It was laid out in 1814 on land said to have been donated by Moses Sharp (1757-1820), a Revolutionary War veteran who had settled in the area shortly before his death. First called Bloomfield for the abundance of wild flowers in the few open spaces of an otherwise wooded area, it was renamed for Sharp when the post office was established on January 16, 1821. The town was officially created by the legislature four years later. Though a nineteenth century manufacturing town of considerable prominence, its potential was never to be realized when the railroad passed it by for nearby Mt. Sterling. Nevertheless, it still provides postal, banking, and retail services to some 345 residents and their rural neighbors in parts of four counties.

Little remains of the once thriving tannery and sawmill village of Peeled Oak on the present Rt. 1331, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles southwest of Owingsville. According to tradition, its first settlers happened upon a large chestnut oak tree, on the banks of a nearby stream, whose trunk and every limb had been thoroughly barked. Whether this was done by a pioneer to mark a boundary line or earlier by Indians for some other reason has never been determined. The Peeled Oak post office was established on April 26, 1822 and operated with many interruptions until February 1874. The never-failing spring-fed stream has also been called Peeled Oak, perhaps bearing this name
even before it was given to the post office and community. The tree stood till nearly the end of the nineteenth century when, badly decayed, it had to be cut down. With the depletion of the area's timber, the mills and tannery closed, and most of the local population dispersed.

The post office of Flat Creek, in operation from October 24, 1829 till March 1837, served one of Bath County's earliest settlements, about where the present US 60 crosses that stream, 5 3/4 miles west of Owingsville. Here, at the home of Capt. James Young, the county's first circuit court convened in May 1811. The local stream with its broad, flat rocks, for which the post office was named, heads in nearby Montgomery County. It crosses Bath to join the Licking River opposite the Fleming County community of Sherburne. In this vicinity, another office, inexplicably called Licking, was established on September 12, 1883 with James C. Hamilton, postmaster. It was renamed Flatcreek (sic) in January 1884, and closed in 1906.

Another early Licking River mill town with post office was Wyoming at the mouth of Slate Creek, 8 1/2 miles northeast of Owingsville. The town was laid out in 1820 on land originally owned by Col. Owings. With its post office, established on January 11, 1830, it was called Slate or Mouth of Slate. On October 6, 1853 Robert H. Caldwell had the Slate post office renamed Wyoming.

Wyoming's name derivation is not known. Still locally accepted is county historian John Richards' incredible account:

"Some years before the establishment of the town...a lone Indian wandered down Slate Creek to its mouth. The river then was at high stage and the Indian, who was friendly, sought help from the settlers
to cross the turbulent river. Because of the high stage of the river the settlers refused to provide him with a boat or a canoe or to risk the chance of ferrying him across, whereupon in apparent disgust he threw up his hands and exclaimed 'wyome', a word which had no meaning to the settlers, but from which they gave the name Wyoming to the town." (sic)

Future research might trace early settlers to the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania or reveal that the namer had some reason to refer to that historic area. The town, a thriving nineteenth century river port, never recovered from a devastating fire in the 1880s, and nothing remains of it. The post office closed in September 1912.

The prominent Rice family gave its name to the two Rice Cross Roads post offices on the Licking River, just east of the mouth of Salt Lick Creek, and ten miles east of Owingsville. The first was established on December 29, 1832 with Razien (or Rezin) R. Rice, postmaster. In February 1839 then postmaster James Montgomery had it moved somewhere and renamed Licking, and as such it operated till 1845. Meanwhile, another Rice Cross Roads was established on August 4, 1840. Rezin Rice was one of the latter's four postmasters till that office closed in October 1843.

The post office of Bald Eagle, in intermittent operation between February 25, 1837 and July 1874, served a small settlement at the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, a four mile long stream joining Flat Creek 7½ miles northwest of Owingsville. It is not known why the creek, one of the earliest named in the county, was given this name.

On December 2, 1843 George North established the post office of Bethel which, till the fall of 1990, served a village extending
for a mile along Ky 11, eleven miles northwest of Owingsville. The village, laid out in 1817, may have been named for an old log church just north. Bethel as a popular name for churches in America is the second (after Jerusalem) most named place in the Bible, and refers to the place that Jacob dedicated as the "House of God".

At the mouth of Little Flat Creek, another Licking River tributary, just above the junction of Fleming, Bath, and Nicholas Counties, and some sixteen miles north of Owingsville, was the Little Flat post office. This office was established on July 24, 1844, with Thomas Hawkins, postmaster, and closed in March 1859. It was re-established on September 4, 1866 by Joseph C. Vice and operated till mid January 1884. The name still identifies the rural neighborhood north of Bethel. From April 21, 1900 through February 1905 the post office serving this vicinity was called Sweet for its only postmaster Lemuel Sweet.

The site of the Wickliffe's Forge post office, in operation from February 19, 1845 through May of the following year, is not precisely known but may have been in the vicinity of the Caney (Iron) Furnace, about a mile up Caney Creek from the Licking River, in the southeast part of the county. It is believed to have been named for Robert "Old Duke" Wickliffe of Lexington who, in the early 1830s, had acquired the Old Slate Furnace and much of the land around it. The Wickliffe name also appears on an 1884 map as that of the owner of much of the Caney Creek bottoms.

Another Wickliffe Forge post office served what was locally called Mariah Forge on Slate Creek, four miles west of the Licking River and as many miles northeast of Owingsville, from June 6, 1868 to January
Polksville, on US 60, 5½ miles east of Owingsville, was laid out as a town in 1844 by its first settler Robert Warren and named for the recently elected U.S. president James Knox Polk. Since his name had just been assigned to a Warren County post office, the office set up to serve the new Bath County community was inexplicably called Marshall, a name that few people even remember. Levi Foreman was the first of its postmasters.

In the southeastern Bath County area loosely known as White Sulphur for the local springs, three nineteenth century post offices served another succession of health resorts based on local medicinal waters.

The first was Highland, established on August 9, 1850, with Lafayette Yates, its first postmaster. It closed in late 1853, was re-established by John C. Wells in March 1860, and closed for good in October 1861.

The second, Costigan, operating between May 21, 1867 and February 1875, was probably named for local descendants of pioneer William Costigan, known to have dug Owingsville’s first well. Jesse R. Piersall was the premier postmaster.

The third was Young’s Springs, established by John D. Young on December 6, 1876 and named for Thomas L. Young who owned the springs less than half a mile northeast. The center of a thriving mill town, it was renamed Young in January 1896. The postmaster William Clayton had first proposed his own family name for this post office. In the summer of 1903, Clayton had the office moved three-fourths of a mile north, and here it closed in January 1914. This immediate area,
some thirteen miles southeast of Owingsville, is now farmland.

Some three miles up East Fork of Flat Creek, and 9 3/4 miles north of Owingsville, is the site of the East Fork Church. In this vicinity the post office of Eastville may have operated between March 3, 1851 and mid June 1859 since its only postmaster, Ephraim Goodwin, is known to have lived there.

The county's last antebellum post office was the short-lived Pittsburg, established on July 8, 1854 by Skidmore Fields, half a mile south of the extant White Oak Church, and five miles north of Owingsville. Though the post office's name has not been explained, the rural neighborhood it served has long been called Upper White Oak for its location on the Slate Creek tributary of White Oak Creek.

Another Licking River post office was Raglands at the mouth of Big Cave Run, about 1 1/2 miles northwest of Yale. Established by Samuel P. Atchison on March 6, 1867, it was named for the prominent local family of Thomas C. Ragland which long owned much of the land in southeast Bath County. They also gave their name to the Ragland Oil Field that flourished there for awhile in the early twentieth century. After the post office closed in 1870, the name continued to identify the site and was borne by the local Licking Valley Railroad station.

From March 21, 1902 through October 1913 the area was served by the Cave Run post office, some three miles north of Raglands, whose site is now almost in the waters of Cave Run Lake.

Reynoldsville, a hamlet at the junction of Ky 36 and 1325, 5 1/2 miles northwest of Owingsville, was laid out in 1870 by, and named for, its first resident, Dr. Joseph Reynolds. The post office was established on February 23, 1874 with Tilford Moores, postmaster,
and was discontinued in June 1904.

The Anderson post office, in operation from August 8, 1881 to July 1883, was a mile south of the Licking River and about a mile east of Raglands, in the area around the Licking Union Church. In fact, that prevalent name Licking was postmaster-designate Anderson Johnson's first choice for his office. Later the name Licking Union was applied to the local Licking Valley Railway station.

On May 3, 1921 postal service was again provided for the Licking Union area with the establishment of Bath's last office Zilpo. Named for its first postmaster, Miss Zillie Power, it closed on April 30, 1954. The Zilpo name is now applied to a boat ramp and recreational area on the banks of Cave Run Lake.

To ship locally milled lumber and area iron ore to Ashland and Lexington markets, the Elizabethtown Lexington and Big Sandy (later C&O) Railroad in 1881 opened a station 5 3/4 miles southeast of Owingsville. Here a town was laid off called Olympia for the Olympian Springs resort 2 1/2 miles south. For some unknown reason, the local post office, established on November 28, 1881 by Thomas J. Eubank, was first called Puck. But the following March it was renamed Olympia. By then the station was called Mud Lick or Olympia Station, and postmaster James Case also referred to his community as Case's. From 1915 to 1918 this site was the southern terminus of Kentucky's shortest-lived railroad, a narrow-gauge line giving Owingsville access to the C&O. After several local moves, the post office and one store on Ky 36 continue to serve area farmers.

Salt Lick, Bath's third incorporated community, is on US 60 near the mouth of Salt Lick Creek, another Licking River tributary, and
nine miles east of Owingsville. From its beginning as a station on the Elizabethtown Lexington and Big Sandy with a post office (established by James M. Colliver on January 17, 1882) called Vail, it grew to become an important sawmill and timber products fabrication and shipping center by 1900. As a sixth class city with some 340 residents, it is still the trade and postal center of southeastern Bath County. It was laid out in 1881 and named for the creek whose many saline springs had earlier attracted deer to drink and lick the salt. The town was incorporated in February 1888, and the post office was renamed Salt Lick the following August. Whence Vail (and Colliver's first name preference Ogg) are not known.

Another EL&B&S (C&O) Railroad station opened in 1881, three miles west of Olympia. It was named Preston for William Preston who donated the right-of-way on condition that the station be named for him. The local post office was established on August 21, 1882 by William H. Reid who, unable to call it Pealed Oak for the post office he had maintained in the early 1870s, settled for Crooks, the name of a prominent area family. It was renamed Preston in 1913 for the station and village that had developed there. For many years it served as the rail freight distribution point for Owingsville, five miles north, and as another shipping center for locally processed lumber products. The office closed in November 1994, and is now an Owingsville rural station.

Craigs was the name informally applied to the settlement of John Craig's descendants at or near the present Peasticks, 1 1/2 miles east of Slate Creek, and 6 3/4 miles east of Owingsville. It was also that of the local post office operated by Felix and Josephine
Warren from July 21, 1887 to March 1907.

To serve a rural neighborhood, now called Lower White Oak, with a store and grist mill on the present White Oak Road (Rt. 1944), 7$$\frac{1}{2}$$ miles north of Owingsville, storekeeper John S. Anderson established a post office on April 16, 1888 which he inexplicably named Odessa. It closed at the end of 1906.

On the present Rt. 1602, 9 3/4 miles north of Owingsville, another of Bath's short-lived post offices served, from September 11, 1888 to March 1890, a hamlet still identified on official maps as Oakley. Maguire Saunders was its only postmaster. While it was undoubtedly named for one or more of the county's reputable Oakley families, the locally preferred spelling of its name has been Oakla, unaccountably long applied to a local church. More curiously the first name proposed for this office was Oklahoma.

Serving the area between Peasticks and Wyoming, east of Salt Creek, and 5$$\frac{1}{2}$$ miles north of Owingsville, was the Forge Hill post office. This opened on May 6, 1892, with James A. Anderson, the first of its three postmasters, and closed at the end of February 1907. It was named for the hill at whose base was the old Forge Mill.

In the 1880s the heavily timbered land on both sides of the Licking River in the Bath, Rowan, and Menifee border area, saw the establishment of the Sterling Lumber Company close to the site of Bath County's old Gill's Mills. The company town which developed on the river, just below and opposite the mouth of Beaver Creek, was inexplicably named Yale. In April 1897 this place became the headquarters of the Licking Valley Railway, a twelve mile long narrow gauge line that the Sterling company ran between here and Salt Lick.
On May 3, 1897 the Yale post office was established by Charles W. Eaton to serve his Charleston Station. But Charleston, his first name preference, was already in use in Hopkins County. After its sale in October 1899 to what became the Yale Lumber Company, the rail line was renamed the Licking River Railroad, and by 1902 it extended 14½ miles east to Blackwater in Morgan County. From December 1913 till November 1917 the Yale post office was on the Menifee County side of the river. The town's prosperity and population failed to survive the inevitable depletion of the area's timber supply. The post office closed in April 1954, and the town and much of the land around it are now in Cave Run Lake.

A post office called Pebble was located where Rt. 1602 crosses Lick Branch, thirteen miles north of Owingsville. Until 1905 the local settlement was called Lick Branch for the rocky stream that joins the Licking River some two miles north, and was also known as Fairview for a nearby church. In 1905 storekeeper John G. McClure applied for a post office, submitting his name, Fairview, and Pebble. Pebble, for the texture of the local stream bed, was adopted since McClure and Fairview were already in use in Kentucky. The office closed in January 1922.

Stamper, named for the descendants of Jonathan Stamper, a pioneer preacher, was another Licking River post office. In operation from April 24, 1911 to mid July 1913, it served the Caney and, later, the Riverside stations on the Licking River Railroad east of the old Caney Furnace and near the mouth of Licking River's Caney Creek. It too is now in Cave Run Lake.
Of Bath County's thirty six post offices, only four (Owingsville, Sharpsburg, Salt Lick, and Olympia) survive. Preston is now only a rural station. Sixteen office names identify existing communities, three of which (Owingsville, Sharpsburg, and Salt Lick) are incorporated cities. Nine offices had names that were not first proposed for them. Eight served communities and neighborhoods with other names. Seven had name-changes.

Fourteen offices were named for area persons or families. Thirteen were given the names of nearby features (five streams, five mills or other local industries, one springs, one church, and one resort). Four had other geographic references. One was named for a local business. Four names are still underived.

FOOTNOTES


2. It is entirely likely, however, that early Bath Countians were aware of the nominal analogy with the English city.

3. Though Iles is the spelling that appears in the Post Office Register and on the USGS Salt Lick 1:62,250 topographic map (1929), John Richards, Bath County's leading twentieth century historian, consistently spelled the family's name as Isles. See John A. Richards, An Illustrated History of Bath County, Kentucky, Yuma, Arizona, 1961, p. 569

4. Richards specified William as operator and name source. Ibid.

5. The Licking, later Flat Creek post office was actually eleven
miles south of the Licking River. It was called Licking instead of the preferred name Flat Creek.

6. Richards, op.cit., P. 441

REFERENCES


2. Bath County Memories, 1811-1973, Owingsville, 1974 (an historical booklet).


6. Lewis, Mrs. Robert, Owingsville, Ky., interviewed by the writer on June 23, 1977

7. Rennick, Robert M. Kentucky Place Names, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1984


9. Richards, J(ohn) A. An Illustrated History of Bath County, Ky, Yuma, Arizona, 1961


11. United States Post Office Department: Site Location Reports--Bath County Post Offices, National Archives (Washington, D.C.)
1. **SLATE CREEK IRON WORKS** (I think this was the p.o. that later became known as Slate, but I'm not sure) 1/1/1807, Peter Davis; 7/1/1811, Andrew Bryson... as Slate... 1/11/1830, John N. Lee; 7/26/1837, Isaac Trumbo... 7/27/1853, Rob't. A. Caldwell; name changed to Wyoming, 10/6/1853, Robert A. Caldwell; 8/2/1861, Samuel Ulery... 5/25/1910, Edmond D. Anderson; Disc. 9/30/1912 (mail to Owingsville);

2. **OLYMPIAN SPRINGS**—12/13/1811, Wm. Bashaw (but given in the records then as Olympian Spring)... 1/29/1830, George Lansdown; Disc. 10/11/1833; Re-est. 5/5/1836, Owen W. Grimes; Disc. 10/2/1838; Re-est. 7/21/1842, Harrison Gill; 7/5/1851, John M. Gill... 5/22/1855, Harrison Gill; Disc. 11/30/1865; Re-est. 2/15/1867, Owen W. Grimes; Disc. 10/12/1868; Re-est. 1/25/1869, Owen W. Grimes; 12/3/1869, Harrison Gill; 5/18/1882, I Pendleton; Disc. 9/5/1882 (mail to Olympia);

3. **BATH CO. C.H. or OWINGSVILLE**—7/1/1814, Edward Stockton; 3/9/1816, Richard Menifee....

4. **FLAT CREEK**—10/24/1829, Daniel Young; 6/13/1835, Charles Glover; 11/27/1835, Samuel Willis; Disc. 3/22/1837;

5. **SHARPSBURG**—7/26/1832, Marcus Peters; 8/22/1834, Sanford Allen... 5/22/1897, John S. Sharp... 5/3/1922, Fannie Sharp, 6/23/1924, Mabelle Sharp... (for a while it was spelled Sharpsburgh until c. 1890)

6. **PEELED OAK**—3/31/1834, Thomas Ficklin; Disc. 1/29/1846; Re-est. 8/19/1847, Wm. Walker; 1/9/1850, Wm. Poynter; 3/31/1854, James Ficklin; Disc. 4/11/1855; Re-est. 12/14/1855, John W. Tomlinson; 2/21/1860, Robert B. Graves; 11/17/1860, John W. Thomlinson (sic); Disc. 11/8/1865; Re-est. 2/13/1866, Amanda Hazelrigs; Disc. 2/14/1868; Re-est. 8/10/1869, Wm. H. Reid; 8/28/1874, Marcus L. Tribble; Disc. 2/15/1874 (re);
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7. BALD EAGLE- 2/25/1837, Lemuel M. Stone; 4/10/1838, Jesse Dickens; Disc. 6/18/1838; Re-est. 7/17/1849, Wm. A. Lane; 1/17/1851, David Wilson; Disc. 8/28/1851; Re-est. 2/21/1861, Joseph Willson; Disc. 1/21/1863; Re-est. 1/21/1874, Joseph Willson; Disc. 7/6/1874;

8. RICE'S CROSS ROADS- 8/4/1840, Hiram G. Barnes; Disc. 8/28/1840; Re-est. 8/4/1841, Robert Pringle; 2/18/1842, Rezin (sic) R. Rice; 3/15/1843, John Jones; Disc. 10/23/1843;

9. BETHEL- 12/2/1843, George North; 11/12/1844, Thomas A. Matthews; Disc. 7/90.


11. WICKLIFFES FORGE- 2/19/1845, Joshua Ewing; Disc. 5/28/1846; Re-est. (but not sure where) as Wicliff (sic) Forge, 6/8/1868, Henry J. Templeman; Disc. 1/21/1870;

12. MARSHALL- 4/28/1847, Levi Fratman; 11/27/1861, Grandison Barnes; 4/10/1866, Thomas C. Ragland; 3/14/1891, James M. Maze; Disc. 7/8/1905, effective 7/31/1905 (mail to Salt Lick);

13. HIGHLAND- 8/9/1850, Lafayette Yates; 7/22/1853, John H. Todd; Disc. 11/28/1853; Re-est. 3/20/1860, John C. Wills; Disc. 10/8/1861;


15. EASTVILLE- 3/3/1851, Ephraim Goodwin; Disc. 6/15/1859;
16. **Pittsburg** - 7/8/1854, Skidmore Field; Disc. 1/16/1855.

17. **Raglands** - 3/6/1867, Samuel P. Atchison; 8/9/1869, Joseph M. Byrum; Disc. 2/10/1870.


19. **Reynoldsville** - 2/25/1874, Tilford Moores; 12/27/1876, Job Lester; 4/19/1880, P.L. Fassett; Disc. 4/9/1883 (papers to Owingsville); Re-est. 1/20/1886, Morton Harper; 3/9/1892, Wm. T. Parker; 1/21/1901, John W. Arnett; Disc. 6/4/1904, effective 6/30/1904 (mail to Sharpsburg).

20. **Young's Springs** - 12/6/1876, John D. Young; 9/14/1879, J. Roe Young; 10/23/1886, Original Young; name changed to Young, 1/27/1896, Wm. Clayton; 3/2/1903, Wm. Piersall, rescinded 8/24/1903; 4/6/1906, Thomas J. Young, declined; 7/7/1906, Jonathan Denton; Disc. 10/24/1906, effective 11/15/1906 (mail to Salt Lick); Re-est. 1/26/1907, John Denton; Disc. 1/31/1914 (mail to Salt Lick).

21. **Anderson** - 8/8/1881, Anderson Johnson; (error in the name)? 8/29/1881, Wm. A. Johnson; 2/20/1882, Joseph R. McKinney; 8/30/1882, Joseph G.F. Williams; Disc. 7/6/1883 (mail to Youngs Springs).


24. **Crooks** - 8/21/1882, Wm. H. Reid; 12/13/1883, John J. Thomas; 2/15/1911, Mollie Nixon; name changed to Preston, 1/29/1913, Mollie Nixon; 9/6/1913, Sam'l V. Johnson.
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25. LICKING- 9/12/1883, James C. Hamilton; name changed to Flatcreek (sic), 1/16/1884, James C. Hamilton; 4/28/1884, George G. Hamilton; Disc. 4/14/1906, effective 5/14/1906, (mail to Mt. Sterling);

26. CRAIGS- 7/21/1887, Felix Warren; 5/6/1891, Josephene (sic) Warren; Disc. 2/23/1907, effective 3/15/1907 (mail to Owingsville);

27. ODESSA- 4/16/1888, John S. Anderson; 4/21/1904, Isaac R. Darnell; 4/5/1905, Marcus L. Jones; Disc. 12/7/1906, effective 1/2/1907 (mail to Owingsville);

28. OAKLEY- 9/11/1888, Maguire Saunders; Disc. 3/25/1890 (papers to Wyoming);

29. MOORE'S FERRY- 10/3/1888, George W. McDonald; 7/2/1889, John C. Atchison... 1/15/1909, John Otis; Disc. 4/15/1913, (mail to Salt Lick);

30. FORGE HILL- 5/6/1892, James A. Anderson; 11/6/1897, James M. Moore; 1/8/1902, Ed Bailey; Disc. 2/1/1907, effective 2/28/1907 (mail to Owingsville);

31. YALE- 5/3/1897, Charles H. Eaton, didn't serve; 5/7/1897, John Morris, order rescinded 6/4/1897; back to Eaton till 7/12/1900... Disc. 4/30/1898

32. SWEET- 4/21/1900, Lemuel Sweet; Disc. 2/14/1905, effective 2/28/1905 (mail to Moorefield, Nicholas Co.);

33. CAVERUN (sic)- 3/21/1902, Creath Evans; 9/22/1902, Paul Clifton... 12/10/1912, Wm. H. Ham; Disc. 10/31/1913 (mail to Yale);
BATH COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (5)

✓ 34. **PEBBLE** - 12/22/1905, John G. McClure; 11/4/1907, Carroll McClure; 6/26/1908, Albert C. Hendrix; 1/22/1910, Thomas D. Anderson; Disc. effective 1/31/1922 (mail to Owingsville);

✓ 35. **STAMPER** - 4/24/1911, Wm. A. Brown; 10/26/1912, Wesley Alfrey; Disc. 7/15/1913 (mail to Cave Run);