30
PLACE-NAMES IN SIX OF THE WEST CENTRAL COUNTIES
OF MISSOURI

by

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BATES COUNTY, MISSOURI

JOHNSON COUNTY
MISSOURI

INTRODUCTION

1. Statement of the Problem

This thesis is the record of careful research into the origin of the place-names of the western counties of Missouri. Six counties, Vernon, Bates, Cass, St. Clair, Henry, and Johnson have been studied, and the origin of place-names of counties, townships, postoffices, rivers, branches, creeks, ridges, prairies, mounds, hills, valleys, gaps, churches, and mills have been recorded in so far as it is possible.

Three of these counties, Vernon, Bates, and Cass, are on the extreme western state line which divides Missouri from Kansas. St. Clair, Henry, and Johnson form the next tier of counties on the east. Much of the land in these counties excepting along the rivers and St. Clair County is an undulating plain and rich farming country marked by but few elevations and depressions. In St. Clair County the country east and west of the Osage and Sac Rivers is more or less rough, abrupt, hilly, and broken, and covered with a magnificent growth of heavy timber. However, in the southeastern part of the county are several tracts of excellent prairie land.

The lower counties, Vernon and St. Clair, were the first to be explored by French and Spanish trappers and

traders. Through this section came Lewis and Clark in 1804-1806. In 1805-1807 Pike made his expedition. The Osage tribe of Indians were settled in Vernon County along the Osage River, and they had their hunting ground in St. Clair County. The names of Vernon and St. Clair Counties most fully reflect the influence of this Indian tribe, as in Osage River and Grand Osage Village.

All of these counties are rich in natural resources, particularly coal. The coal bed extends over a large portion of this section. It starts near Moundville in the southern part of Vernon County and extends along the line of Bates and Vernon Counties near Rich Hill. It may be traced further north and northeast through St. Clair into Henry County. It extends northwest to Grand River near Clinton and Windsor. Another industry is the quarrying of rock in St. Clair and Johnson Counties. These industries, which have been developed extensively, have aided in molding the character of the names of this region.

2. The Importance of the Problem

Clustering around the names of objects are associated thoughts as immortal as the names themselves. Names are not merely single sounds or combinations of sounds, but they are also deposits of history, left behind by the French and Spanish explorers, the Indians, the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, or the Westward Movement. Many of the names have been given for persons and thus furnish

biographical material.

Names also reveal interesting facts to the geologist and naturalist. A large percentage of the names recall the natural features and resources of the locality, while another group reflect its flora and fauna.

From the philological standpoint the study of place-names is important. However, such study must be correlated with the historical and geographical factors. The main foundations of this study are: first, "that no place-name can be interpreted in the light of its present day form alone, but must be traced back to its earliest recorded form"; second, "that no explanation of the place-name, however interesting as philology, can hold good if inconsistent with the known history and topography of the site, and conversely that no explanation based upon legend or topography is of value if inconsistent with philology."¹

America has been slow to realize the importance of the name, and thus valuable information has been lost, as with Dana Postoffice in Bates County and Roscoe in St. Clair County. Thus is seen the need of promptness and diligence in studying and recording these names before their true origin is lost and the facts about them are submerged in legend.

3. Work Done on the Problem

Ancient historians often speculated upon the meaning

1. Encyl. Brit. 14th Ed. Article on Place-Names.

of place-names, but it is only within the last half-century that attempts have been made to lay the foundations of a science of place-names. Forstemann in Germany, Skeat in England, Longnon in France, are perhaps the best known pioneers in this work.

Allen Mawer, the British linguist, is one of the most eminent authorities on place-names. He has supervised the research which is being undertaken by the English Place-Name Society. This organization is primarily concerned with the place-names of the various sections of England, yet its work has served as a criterion to all modern place-name students. For many of its best discoveries it has been indebted to scholars like Professor Ekwall, Dr. Ritter, and Professor Zackrisson.

The United States has been slow to recognize the importance of place-name study. In 1902, Henry Gannet opened the way for American place-name study when he published The Origin of Certain Place-Names for the United States Geological Survey. In 1920, there was published a study of Minnesota Place-Names by Warren Upham. Lillian Fitzpatrick and Henry Espenshade made a study of Pennsylvania and Nebraska Place-Names in 1925 respectively.

In 1916 David Eaton published an article in the "Missouri Historical Review" on How Missouri Counties, Towns, and Streams Were Named. This was not a comprehensive study, for only three or four of the most important

towns and creeks in each county were discussed. The primary purpose of these articles was to stimulate interest in the subject.

Historical societies of the various states are manifesting an interest in place-name study by publishing articles and papers on the subject. Schools and universities are sponsoring similar articles and papers on the subject. The Universities of Missouri and Iowa are doing an important work. This thesis, the sixth of a series of Master's theses undertaken by the University of Missouri, completes the 54th Missouri county studied.

4. Methods and Sources Used

I began work on this subject in September, 1932, by first gathering together all the material available in the library of the Missouri State Historical Society at Columbia. I examined old maps, plats, gazetteers, postal guides, business directories, and state and county histories. All of these counties with the exception of St. Clair have two county histories. St. Clair has only one history.

After I had collected this material, I went to each county seat and examined maps, atlases, and county records. From abstracters, I secured the names of men and women who might be of most help to me. After I had obtained all the information possible from the county seat, I went out into the rural communities.

The information obtained through correspondence was for the most part unsatisfactory. However, some information was obtained by letters from persons in other states that it was impossible to interview. Through county newspaper inquiries I learned something of a few old post-offices I had been unable to learn about otherwise. In some counties, as Vernon and Bates, the material regarding schools was obtained largely through county superintendents and teachers. In others the material was furnished by other persons whom I interviewed.

The men whom I interviewed were, for the most part, keen-minded intelligent citizens who have lived in the community at least fifty years. In several instances, I interviewed men born in the county eighty or eighty-five years ago, such as Mr. Ed. King at Kingsville, Missouri.

5. Biographical Sketches

Interviews with old settlers and early pioneers form the most important foundation of place-name study. Those men and women whom I have interviewed have been very kind to me, and it is with gratitude that I remember their help and patience in gathering this material.

To Mr. Charley Prewitt of Nevada in Vernon County, I am greatly indebted. Mr. Prewitt was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, in 1845. He came to Nevada when five years of age. After serving in the Civil War and going to Texas, he returned to Nevada and in 1876 joined his

father in the abstract business. Mr. Prewitt is not only well informed on Vernon County himself, but when lacking information was able to refer me to men and women who would know.

Mr. B. F. Jeter, justice of the peace at Butler in Bates County, was of great help. He is intensely interested in place-name study and gave me much information which he has gathered from time to time for the articles he has written on early county history for the newspapers.

To Mr. W. R. Morrison, also of Butler, I am very grateful. Mr. Morrison is not only well informed himself, but he guided me to people that are well informed on the origin of place-names in Bates County.

Also to Mrs. Lucetta Cobb of Butler, who formerly was County Superintendent of Schools for eight years, I am greatly indebted for the information concerning the schools of Bates County.

Of great help to me in Cass County were Mr. A. R. Wherrit, a native of Cass County, who is now engaged in real estate and loan business at Pleasant Hill, and Mr. T. J. George of Harrisonville, an old settler and a retired farmer.

Mr. R. P. Johnson of Osceola, a lawyer, was of great help. He is especially interested in Missouri history and has a large collection of relics of interest to historical students. He also owns a library of 15,000

volumes. It is said that this is one of the largest collections of Greek and Latin books in any private library in this part of the country.

Of great assistance to me in Johnson County was Mr. O. G. Boisseau of Holden, a native of Johnson County. Mr. Boisseau comes from a family of pioneers. The Boisseaus were French Huguenots, who migrated to the colonies where they were free to follow their religious teachings unmolested. Mr Boisseau conducts a loan agency at Holden, but he devotes his spare time to the study of history and is one of the best informed men I have chanced to meet. He is a member of the State Historical Society, Missouri Historical Society, Missouri Valley Historical Society, and the following state Societies: Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Oregon, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Illinois, Michigan, and Vermont.

I am also greatly indebted to Mr. George S. Holliday of Clinton, President of the Clinton Citizens Bank and a well known abstracter. Mr. Holliday gave me much time and help in directing me to the persons from whom information might be obtained.

I also had the pleasure of interviewing the author of the Johnson County History, Judge Ewing Cockrell, son of Senator Francis Marion Cockrell. Mr. Cockrell was of

great help in giving me the names of the old settlers.

Others who have helped me in assembling material for this study are: Mr. Thomas B. Parks, county surveyor of Henry County; Mr. Henry Slack, a retired merchant and real estate dealer at Calhoun; Mr. B. M. Wix, a former teacher of Bates County; Mr. W. P. Houston, attorney at Belton; Mrs. L. O. Kunze, an old settler of Cass County; Mr. A. M. Crag of Knobnoster, a real estate dealer; Mr. W. L. Cox of Osceola, a retired druggist; Mr. James A. Greer of Warrensburg, a retired farmer; Mr. Ray Evans, County Superintendent of Schools of St. Clair County; Mr. Jim Penn, retired farmer at Lowry City; Mr. J. L. Calloway, merchant at Peculiar; and Mr. Joe L. Ferguson, reporter on the Warrensburg Star Journal.

In Vernon County, I found many who were interested in the early history of their county. I obtained information from: Mr. Charley Cox, Mr. L. L. Alexander, Mr. Walter Braswell, Mr. Walter Brown, Mrs. F. B. Calloway, Mrs. G. W. Charles, Mr. A. F. Colby, Mr. Joe Cole, Mr. C. V. Couch, Mr. B. R. Crawford, Mrs. G. D. Croft, Mr. James M. Dale, Mr. J. R. Davis, Mr. Earl Dickson, Mr. John Donaldson, Mr. Marwin Emery, Mr. A. J. Evans, Mr. George Faith, Mr. Drury Feild, Mr. Ray P. Ferry, Mr. George Few, Mr. D. L. Flynn, Mr. L. Foland, Mrs. W. B. Flynn, Mr. Ben Frazier, Mr. F. E. Giese, Mr. L. W. Hays, Mr. Arch Hedden, Mr. Stanton Herrick, Mr. R. V.

Holmes, Mr. Julian Huff, Mrs. C. L. Humble, Mr. Newton Hurst, Mr. John Jackson, Miss Mary Jackson, Mr. William Johnson, Mr. J. B. Journey, Mr. A. J. King, Mrs. Mollie A. Lambert, Mrs. Hattie A. Landon, Mr. Bay Logan, Miss Stella Marquis, Mrs. Mary Badger Myers, Mr. I. H. Mosburger, Mr. T. L. Pinkerton, Mr. F. M. Powers, Mr. T. J. Ross, Mr. Allen Shouse, Mrs. Mary Stegman, Mr. George W. Steincross, Mr. G. H. Summers, Mr. Emmet Teel, Mr. W. M. Willhite, Mr. H. E. Williams, Mr. C. W. Wolfe, Mr. S. M. Snodgrass.

Bates County, an older county than Vernon, has many old settlers and children of old settlers. I obtained information from: Mr. J. N. Adams, Dr. W. H. Allen, Mr. W. N. Allmond, Mr. B. A. Biggerstaff, Mrs. B. Blackmon, Mrs. C. C. Browning, Mr. John Burrows, Mrs. Lizzie Deerwester, Mr. Bill Doane, Mr. Marvin Durst, Mr. Will Duvall, Mr. Ike Fowler, Judge E. C. Harper, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Orion T. Holland, Miss Mary Jackson, Mrs. Robert Johnson, Mr. Robert Johnson, Mr. Albert Keesser, Dr. C. A. Lusk, Mr. H. O. Maxey, Mr. A. B. Owen, Mr. Harry Pratt, Mrs. Elizabeth Rubel, Mr. Joe Smith, Mrs. Mary Jane Woody, Mr. Thomas Wainwright, Miss Betty Rosser, Mr. E. Franklin, Mrs. Sally Hunt, and Mrs. Newt Young.

In Cass County I interviewed the following:

Mr. G. B. Anderson, Mr. Homer Arnold, Mr. Irvine Berkstresser, Mr. F. H. Bienert, Mr. J. E. Erton, Mrs. Nancy France, Mrs. C. J. Gray, Mr. George Guyton, Mr. F. B. Hey,

Mr. Oscar Hook, Mr. M. J. Houston, Mr. D. C. Idol, Mr. Frank S. Konger, Mr. Glen Lotspeich, Mr. Ed. Morgan, Mr. P. A. Morris, Mr. J. E. Mullen, Mr. G. S. McCulloh, Mr. A. S. O'Bannon, Mr. H. T. Park, Mr. Peyton Price, Mr. R. H. Ross, Mr. D. J. Schrock, Mr. J. W. Seaton, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mrs. J. T. Stephens, Mr. H. P. Thomas, Mrs. H. R. Wagner, Mr. T. A. Washington, Mr. H. D. Westhoff, Mr. J. H. White, Mr. Henry Wilcox, and Mr. Henry Zion.

St. Clair is the most sparsely settled of the six counties. Those who helped me were: Mr. A. W. Allinson, Mr. R. M. Davis, Mr. Rodd Ingles, Mrs. Phoebe Piepeier, Mr. Henry Allison, Mr. George Burns, Mrs. Mollie Smith, Mr. Bill Walker, Mr. S. W. Gerster, Mr. John Attebury, Mr. T. G. Bernard, Mr. W. S. Birdsong, Mr. B. H. Bratcher, Mr. Jim Corbin, Mrs. Mollie Crabtree, Mr. Lee Crook, Mr. J. E. Crook, Mr. Zack Croy, Mrs. Lang Dade, Mrs. T. E. Dade, Mr. George W. Davies, Mr. M. H. Harper, Mr. C. G. Haynes, Mr. Jim Harris, Mr. H. A. Higgins, Mrs. A. B. Hilton, Mr. Price Humphrey, Mrs. S. A. Humphreys, Mr. S. J. Hutton, Mr. A. A. Johnson, Mr. H. E. Kirk, Mr. C. L. Landaker, Mr. B. R. Lewis, Mr. J. W. Minx, Mr. Harry Pence, Mrs. C. A. Mitchell, Mr. Bud Penn, Mr. J. P. Perry, Mr. W. B. Stout, Mr. E. M. Terry, Mr. Wm. Truitt, Mrs. W. E. Tucker, Mrs. L. L. Urich, Mr. Ed. Willems, Mrs. C. Y. Wilson, Mr. C. Y. Wilson, Dr. Leo. S. Wright, Mr. A. B. Zener, Mr. Ben Zener, Mrs. C. C. Phillips, Mr. David

Rainey, Mrs. Maggie Story, and Mr. D. S. Pricer.

In Henry County, I interviewed the following:

Mr. Dode Adamson, Mr. J. S. Barnett, Judge J. C. Beaty, Miss Mutie Bennett, Mr. R. J. Bowen, Mrs. E. C. Brown, Mrs. Jennie Kennedy Carter, Mrs. C. E. Cheatham, Mr. Henry Churchill, Mr. J. J. Cook, Mr. A. B. Conrad, Mr. N. B. Conrad, Mr. J. J. Cook, Mr. Sam Cooper, Mrs. Sam Cooper, Mr. W. H. Dorman, Mrs. M. A. Dunlap, Mr. Miles Dunning, Mr. J. A. Hake, Mr. V. W. Hall, Mr. Wm. Hinton, Mr. W. P. Joyce, Mrs. Taylor Lindsay, Mr. Bob Majors, Mr. H. F. Miller, Mr. W. F. Ming, Judge T. W. Ogg, Judge J. A. Overby, Mr. F. C. Parker, Mr. M. T. Peelor, Mr. W. L. Pinkston, Mr. R. A. Prosise, Mr. Jim Slack, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. J. D. Teays, Mrs. R. L. Tie, Miss Hallie Welsh, Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Mrs. W. G. Young, Mr. Ralph Gates, Mr. T. A. Law, Mrs. Claud Moyer, Mrs. G. M. Mill, Mr. Jim McCuan, and Mr. M. B. Witherspoon.

Johnson County was the most thickly settled and had more names than any other county. Those from whom I obtained information were: Mr. Morris Quick, Mrs. A. R. Thurston, Mr. Charley Strange, Mr. Jeff Hanna, Mr. Ed. Little, Mrs. T. O. Sollars, Mr. Charley Houx, Mr. J. M. Kendrick, Mr. J. W. Stone, Mr. W. J. Hedden, Judge J. S. Graham, Judge E. F. Tracy, Mr. Jeff Coffman, Mr. M. C. Draper, Miss Lizzie Grover, Mr. Land Markward, Mr. J. M. Paxton, Mr. Frank Divers Greenlee, Mr. G. W. Elliott,

Mrs. E. F. Tracy, Mr. Ed. King, Mr. James Caldwell, Mrs. J. S. Graham, Mrs. N. S. Hunt, Mrs. E. J. Bell, Mr. Bud Williams, Mr. R. J. Grover, Mr. Amos Wampler, Miss Mollie Hibbs, Mr. Tom Henderson, Mr. J. R. Rothwell, Mr. J. R. Grinstead, Mr. Russel Dean, Mrs. Mary S. Simpson, Mr. Walter L. Chaney, Mrs. George Cooper, Mr. O. T. Baker, Mr. Scott Fisher, Mr. Charley Hagemeyer, Mrs. Stanley Howeth, Mr. Benjamin Adams, Miss Louise Priest, and Mr. H. H. Hudson.

I am also greatly indebted to Mr. O. W. Neff, editor of the Nevada Herald, Mr. R. W. Ginsburg, editor of the St. Clair County Democrat, and Mr. Edgar R. Idol, editor of the Cass County Democrat, and Miss Ella Pearl Smith, editor of the Clinton Eye, for the publicity which they have given my work. In many instances this publicity has afforded information which I otherwise might not have obtained.

I have been very fortunate in a few cases in obtaining interviews with the person for whom the postoffice or town was named and have learned the exact circumstances in the choice of the name; such as Mr. Birdsong, for whom Birdsong Postoffice was named; Mr. Gerster, for whom Gerster was named; and Mr. Jim Corbin, for whom Corbin Postoffice was named. In other cases I have had the good fortune to interview children or grandchildren of the man for whom the place was named, such as Mr. Ed. King, who

is a grandson of Gen. Wm. King for whom Kingsville was named, and Judge J. S. Graham, grandson of Samuel C. Graham for whom Graham was named.

Without the help of these people this thesis would have been impossible. Their kindness and willingness in giving me information has made this work a pleasure.

6. Plan of the Present Thesis

To enable the reader to grasp the subject of place-name study more easily and to trace its course more methodically, a table of classification has been presented and discussed in the first chapter. All the names have been grouped under five heads: (1) Borrowed Names, (2) Historical Names, (3) Personal Names, (4) Environmental Names, and (5) Subjective Names. These five heads will cover practically all the place-names found in any locality except the unsolved and doubtful ones. The unsolved names have been listed at the end of Chapter One for the benefit of future investigators and workers.

Besides these five groups of classification there remain five additional ways in which almost all the names are studied. They are: (1) Composition of Names, (2) Linguistic Features, such as spelling, pronunciation, and dialect words, (3) Non-English Names, (4) Periods and Changes in Names, and (5) Folkways and Folklore.

Chapter Three, embracing by far the greatest bulk of the thesis, consists of a dictionary of all place-names

studied.

In an Appendix I have discussed separately the school names of the section. Last of all I have placed my Bibliography.

CHAPTER ONE

CLASSES OF PLACE-NAMES

The total number of place-names which I have found and studied, exclusive of school-names, in the six counties of Vernon, Bates, Cass, Henry, St. Clair, and Johnson is 1,245. If to these are added the 821 school-names discussed in the Appendix, the whole number is 2,066.

The distribution of these 1,245 names in the five classes is an uneven one. There are 276 Borrowed Names, 74 Historical Names, 571 Personal Names, 314 Environmental Names, and 118 Subjective Names. To these must be added the 35 unsolved names. Adding these six figures together we get a total of 1,388, from which must be deducted 143 names entered for one reason or another in more than one classification, leaving a corrected total of 1,245.

In this chapter I have taken up each of the five classes in turn, giving first under each head a complete tabulation of the names included, arranged in their most natural subdivisions, and then a discussion of the noteworthy features and points of interest offered by each class.

1. Borrowed Names (276)

Under this head are three subdivisions: a. names borrowed from foreign places; b. names borrowed from other

states; and c. local transfers, or names borrowed from other Missouri names. The exact source of borrowing is given before each name in parentheses.

a. Foreign (15): (Great Britain) Avon(?), Belvoir, Dover Township (?), Montrose (?), Wales (?), Warwick, Waverly (?), Windsor; (France or Germany) Metz, Strasburg; (Holland) Amsterdam; (Prussia) Altona (?); (South America) Peru (?); (Spain) Montserrat, Toledo Postoffice (?).

b. Other States (27): (California) California Ford, Gouge eye (?), Nevada, Nevada City, Yolo; (Indiana) Elkhart Township, Olive Hill Postoffice; (Kentucky) Harrodsburg, Louisville; (New Jersey) Passaic; (New York) Nassau Junction (?); (Ohio) Lebia (?), Ohio, Old Tiffin, Richland Township, Springfield Township, Toledo Postoffice (?); (Pennsylvania) Altona (?), Pennsylvania Prairie, Union Town; (Tennessee) Chilhowee, Tennessee Creek; (Virginia) Mt. Vernon M. E. Church, Virginia; (Doubtful) Coloma (?), Delmar Postoffice (?), Waverly (?).

c. Local Transfers (234)

(1) From Missouri Names of other Sections (3)

St. Louis to do. Prairie and Quarry
Delmar Avenue (?) to do. Postoffice

(2) From Natural Features

Streams (including Fords) (96)

Bear Creek	to do.	Church and Township
Bee Branch	" "	Postoffice
Big Creek	" "	Postoffice (in Johnson County), Township (in Henry County), and Settlement and Township (in Cass County)
Blackwater Creek	to	Blackwater, Little Blackwater Creek, North and South Forks of Blackwater Creek
Bogard Creek	to do.	Township
Brushy Creek	" "	Church and M. E. Church
Burnett's Creek	to	East Fork of Burnett's Creek
California Ford	to do.	Lake
Camp Branch (in Cass County)	to do.	Township
Camp Branch (in Henry County)	to do.	Church and M. E. Church
Clear Creek	to do.	Township and Little Clear Creek
Clear Fork Creek (in Cass County)	to do.	Church
Clear Fork Creek (in Johnson County)	to	Clear Fork Mills Postoffice
Coldwater Creek	to do.	Township

Coon Creek to do. Baptist Church and Settlement
 Cove Creek to Cove City, Cove Creek Baptist Church
 Crawford's Fork of Bee Creek to Crawford's Fork
 Deepwater Creek to Deepwater, Deepwater Postoffice
 and two Deepwater Townships (one each in Bates
 and Henry Counties)
 Deer Creek (in Henry County) to do. Township
 Deer Creek (in Bates County) to do. Township, and
 Little Deer Creek
 Double Branch to do. Church, and North and South
 Double Branches
 Drywood Branch to Little Drywood Branch, Drywood
 Postoffice, and Drywood Township
 Eight Mile Creek to do. M. E. Church South and
 Postoffice
 Elk Creek to Elk Fork Postoffice
 Grand River to East Grand River, Middle Fork of
 Grand River, South Fork of Grand River, and three
 Grand River Townships (one each in Cass, Bates,
 and Henry Counties)
 Hogles Creek to do. Postoffice
 Honey Creek to do. Township
 Lone Oak Branch to do. Postoffice and Township
 Lost Creek to East Fork of Lost Creek
 Mingo Creek to do. Township
 Monegaw Creek to Little Monegaw
 Mulberry Creek to do. Postoffice
 Norris Fork to Norris Forks
 Osage River to Lake Sac-Osage, Little Osage, Little
 Osage River, and four Osage Townships (one each
 in Bates, Henry, St. Clair, and Vernon Counties)
 Otter Creek to East Otter Creek
 Peshaw Creek to Little Peshaw Creek, Pashaw
 Pleasant Run Branch to do. Postoffice
 Post Oak Creek to East Post Oak Branch, Post Oak
 Postoffice, Post Oak Township, South Branch,
 West Fork of Post Oak Branch
 Rocky Branch to Rockford Postoffice
 Sac River to Lake Sac-Osage
 Salt Creek to do. Springs
 South Fork of Grand River to do. Baptist Church
 Sparrowfoot Creek to Sparrow Postoffice
 Tebo Creek to East Fork of Tebo Creek, Little
 Tebo, Tebo Baptist Church, Tebo Township, West
 Branch of Tebo Creek
 Walnut Creek (in Bates County) to Walnut and Walnut
 Creek Postoffice
 Walnut Creek (in Johnson County) to Little Walnut,
 North and South Walnut Creeks, Walnut Creek Church
 Weaubleau Creek to Little Weaubleau Creek
 White Oak Creek to do. Township
 Willow Branch to do. Church

Wrights Creek to do. Baptist Church

Springs and Lakes (18)

Baldwin Lake to do. Park
 Bluff Springs to do. Knob, Postoffice, and
 Settlement
 Chalybeate Springs to do. Branch and Postoffice
 Elm Springs to do. Postoffice and Baptist Church
 Greene Springs to Greene Springs (village)
 McLelland's Spring to McLellands Springs (village)
 Monegaw Springs to Monegaw Cave, Monegaw City,
 Monegaw Mills, Monagan Postoffice, Monegaw Town-
 ship
 Sulphur Springs to do. Baptist Church
 Vitae Springs to do. Baptist Church
 Zodiac Springs to Zodiac

Hills (including Knobs, Ridges and Mounds) (5)

Basin Knob to do. Church and Postoffice
 Blue Mound to do. Township
 Bristle Ridge to do. Postoffice
 Spy Mound to do. Branch

Groves (1)

Dunnagan's Grove to do. Christian Church

(3) From Older Artificial Features (21)

Churches (including Missions, Religious Orders, and
 Lodges) (10)

Bethlehem Baptist Church to do. Township
 Grange Hall to Grange Hall (village)
 Harmony Mission to Old Harmony Mission and Mission
 Branch
 Henrietta Grange to do. Postoffice
 Mt. Zion M. E. Church to do. Postoffice
 Pleasant Point Baptist Church and New Bethel Bap-
 tist Church to Pleasant Bethel Church
 Sardis Baptist Church and Bethlehem Baptist Church
 to Sardis Bethlehem Baptist Church
 Sisters of St. Francis of Perpetual Adoration to
 St. Francis Orphans Home
 Union Church to do. Township

Schools (7)

Belle Plaine School to do. Postoffice
 Crab Orchard School to do. Church
 Fairview School to do. Township

Hazel Hill School to Hazel Hill and Hazel Hill
Township
Liberty School to do. Church
Roseland School to do. Township

Mills (3)

Bells Mill to do. Postoffice
Carrsville Mill to do. Postoffice
Gardner's Mill to do. Postoffice

Estate (1)

New Home to New Home (village)

(4) From Towns and Postoffices (72)

Appleton City	to do.	Township
Austin	" "	"
Athol	" "	Lake
Belton to West Belton		
Brosley	to do.	Christian Church
Brownington	" "	Presbyterian Church
Butler to do. Academy and West Butler		
Carrsville	to do.	Union Church
Centerview	" "	Township
Chalk Level	" "	"
Chilhowee	" "	"
Clinton	" "	Academy
Coalesburg to Coale		
Columbus	to do.	Township
Crescent Hill	" "	Lake
Dayton	" "	Township
Dolan to West Dolan		Township
Drexel to South Drexel		
East Lynne	to do.	Baptist Church
Everett	" "	Township
Grand Osage Village	to Old Town	Branch
Holden	to do.	College
Hudson	" "	Township
Index	" "	"
Kingsville	" "	"
Knobnoster	" "	Church
La Due	" "	Christian Church
Leesville	" "	Township
Lowry City	" "	Junction
Metz	" "	Township
Montrose to do. Cumberland		Presbyterian Church
Montserrat	to do.	Township
Moundville	" "	"
New Home	" "	"
Norris Forks to Norris		
Old Montevallo to do. Township, Academy, and Montevallo		

Old Pleasant Hill to Pleasant Hill and Pleasant Hill Township
 Old Tiffin to New Tiffin
 Osceola to do. Township
 Papinsville to Old Papinsville Road
 Peculiar to do. Township and West Peculiar Township
 Pleasant Gap to do. Township
 Prairie City " " "
 Rich Hill Postoffice to Rich Hill
 Rockville to do. Township
 Roscoe to do. Congregation of Disciples of Christ and Township
 Rose Hill to do. Settlement and Church
 Shanghai " " Creek
 Sprague " " College
 Spruce Postoffice to Spruce and Spruce Township (?)
 Taberville to do. Township and Mill
 Urich " " Baptist Church
 Valley City " " Christian Church
 Vevé Postoffice " " Branch Reorganized
 " " Latter Day Saints
 Virgil City " " Township
 Walker " " "
 Warrensburg to do. Quarry, State Normal, State Teachers College, and Township
 Warwick to do. Baptist Church
 West Point " " Township
 Windsor " " "
 Worland to South Worland

(5) From Townships and Counties (9)

Bates County	to	Batesville Postoffice
Collins Township	"	Collins
Deerfield Township	"	Deerfield
Elkhart Township	"	Elkhart
Howard Township	"	Howard
Raymore Township	"	Raymore
Simpson Township	to do.	Postoffice
Shawnee Township	" "	Postoffice
Tebo Township	to	Tebo

(6) From Industrial Names (including Mercantile and Trade Names, and Railroads) (8)

Bowen Coal Company to Bowen
 Dwight Soda to Dwight
 Hume Distillery to Hume
 Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad to Katy Postoffice
 Nevada and Minden Railroad to N and M Connection
 Reo Automobile to Reo

Tiger Coal Company to Tiger
 Uneeda Biscuit to Uneeda

There are but fifteen foreign place-names in this section of Missouri, and over half of them are doubtful; that is, they may be connected only indirectly with the foreign place whose name they bear. The presence of foreign elements in this section is relatively scarce. Foreigners were looked upon with great antipathy by early settlers and were not welcomed to any community. The paucity of foreign names shows how little this section was influenced by the great influx of immigrants.

Of the fifteen foreign names found only three, Warwick, Strasburg, and possibly Altona show the presence of immigration. Warwick was named by Esq. De Villiers for Warwickshire, England, while Strasburg was named by a German for Strasburg in Alsace. There has been a controversy over the naming of Altona, but Mr. Eaton thinks it was named for Altona near Hamburg.¹

Another foreign name, Amsterdam, shows the presence of foreign capitalists in this section. When the Kansas City Southern Railroad, which was financed by Holland capital, was built through this section, Amsterdam was founded by the Amsterdam Town Company and named for Amsterdam, Holland.

1. David W. Eaton, "How Missouri Counties, Towns, and Streams Were Named", Missouri Historical Review, 10(1916), 208.

The remaining foreign names were mere accidental choices given by some individual. Some were given because of the interest manifested in a strife going on in a foreign country at the time of the founding of the town as the Franco-Prussian War which led to the naming of Metz in Vernon County. A far greater number, however, were given because of the interest in the literature and history of a foreign country as Avon, Belvoir, Montrose, Montserrat, Waverly, and Windsor.

Names borrowed from other states are indicative of the original stock of the early settlers of this section. The majority of the early settlers came from Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and settled in the timbered land along the banks of the Osage, Marmaton, and Grand Rivers. Frequently they bequeathed the name of their former home to the new settlement.

Of the twenty-seven names taken from other states Kentucky is represented by two, Virginia by two, Tennessee by one, Pennsylvania by three, Ohio by six, and Indiana by two.

Old settlers say Louisville, in Bates County, and Harrodsburg, in Johnson County, were named for towns by that name in Kentucky. Tennessee Creek, a stream in Cass County, was named because all the settlers along its banks were from Tennessee. In Bates County, there was an early group of settlers from Virginia who named their town

for their native state. Elkhart Township, in Bates County, and Olive Hill Postoffice, in Johnson County, were named for towns in Indiana. Union Town, in Bates County, and Pennsylvania Prairie, in Johnson County, were named by the settlers for their native homes. Altona, for which another explanation is offered by Mr. Crawford, may have been named by his father for Altoona, Pennsylvania. Ohio, with four certain and two possible namesakes, is decidedly the most popular state in this section; a fact which corresponds with the very strong representation from Ohio among its settlers.

Western expansion has left a few imprints upon the names in this section. California is represented by five names. Two of these names show the influence of the gold rush and of the Santa Fe Trail. Nevada City, later Nevada, was named by Colonel Hunter, who had experienced the "gold fever", after the county seat of Nevada County, California. California Ford was named because the Santa Fe Trail crossed Blackwater Creek at this point.

The other two names from California have been chosen by individuals who had an interest in a particular town or postoffice. Although there is a controversy in regard to the origin of the name Gouge eye, Mrs. Mills states that it was named for a place in California. The other name, Yolo, was chosen by Mr. C. C. Masters for Yolo, California.

The Eastern states are represented by two names, one Nassau Junction from Nassau, New York, the other Passaic from Passaic, New Jersey.

Names taken from local transfers are the most common and prolific. In these counties two hundred and thirty-six names have arisen in this way from one hundred and sixty-four others. These transfers reveal what are the oldest and the newest in place-name nomenclature.

Many of the natural features as streams, mounds, springs, and knobs give their names to the more artificial features as towns, townships, and churches.

In most cases the streams are the oldest names in the section. Long before there were towns or postoffices settlers came in and settled near the streams and named most of them. Frequently the name of the person who settled near was attached to the stream. As the country became more thickly settled, and towns, churches, and schools sprang up, the names of the streams were transferred to these artificial features. The names of fifty-one streams, including thirty-seven creeks, nine branches, four rivers and one fork, have been transferred to twenty-four townships, fifteen churches, thirteen postoffices, seven towns, and one settlement. Likewise the names of nine springs have been transferred to four towns, four postoffices, three churches, one cave, one branch, one knob, one settlement, and one township.

In like manner, knobs, ridges, and mounds have been named first. Four hills, including knobs, mounds, and ridges have been given to two postoffices, one branch, and one church. The names of a lake and a grove have been transferred to a park and a church. Thus sixty-six of the original names in these transfers are natural features and have been named first.

It is seldom that artificial features as towns, townships, or mills give their names to natural features. But one town and one mill gave their names to creeks. Two lakes have taken their names from towns and one mission gave its name to a branch as Harmony Mission to Mission Branch.

The oldest artificial features are the churches, mills, and schools. From fifteen of these are derived five townships, four postoffices, four churches, and two towns.

Frequently in this section have names of towns given rise to the names of the older institutions as churches, schools, and mills. Of the fifty-eight towns whose names have been transferred to artificial features, thirty-three have gone to townships, twelve to churches, seven to schools and colleges, and two to lakes.

The latest elements and the least original are the townships, which usually borrow their names from streams, towns, or churches. As the population increased and

township organization came into effect the township was named for the most outstanding thing in the section. Of sixty-one townships, thirty-one have been taken from towns, twenty-four from creeks, two from schools, one from a postoffice, and one from a mound.

It is seldom that this order is reversed. But in this section eight townships have transferred their names to six towns and two postoffices.

One of the most outstanding and unusual transfers in this section, not found before in any of the other place-name studies, is the transfer of mercantile or trade names to towns or postoffices. Six names in this section are transferred from mercantile or trade names as Bowen from Bowen Coal Company, Dwight from Dwight Soda, Hume from Hume Distillery, Reo from Reo Automobile, Tiger from Tiger Coal Company, and Uneeda from Uneeda Biscuit.

2. Historical Names (74)

These have been subdivided as follows: a. Exploration; b. Indian; c. French or Spanish; d. Revolutionary War; e. Pioneer; f. War of 1812; g. Mexican War and the "Forty-Niners"; h. Westward Expansion; i. Civil War Days; j. Recent History.

a. Exploration (2): Hudson, Columbus.

b. Indian (26): Bear Creek, Grand Osage Village, Indian Lake, Indian Trail, Little Osage River, Little Osage Village, Manoa, Miami River, Mingo Creek, Big and Little Monegaw Creeks, Monegaw Springs, Old Indian Trail, Osage

River, Osage Trace, Osage Trail, Osage Warpath, Osceola, Peoria Postoffice, Peshaw Creek, Rapids de Kaw, Sac River, Shawnee Township, Shawnee Township, Weaubleau, Winona.

c. French or Spanish (6): Fort Carondelet, Marais des Cygnes, Marmaton, Old Papinsville Road, Papinsville (?), Tebo Creek.

d. Revolutionary War (7): Henry County, Jefferson Township, Marion, St. Clair County, Washington Township (3).

e. Pioneer (3): East Boone Township, Harmony Mission, West Boone Township.

f. War of 1812 (7): Harrisonville, Jackson Township (2), Johnson County, Madison Township, Rives County, Vernon County.

g. Mexican War and the "Forty-Niners" (8): Butler, California Ford (?), Cass County, Dayton, Everett, Nevada City (?), Polk Township, Van Buren County.

h. Westward Expansion (4): Camp Branch, Clinton, Mormon Fork, West Point.

i. Civil War Days (7): Calhoun, Camp Branch, Grant, Hazen Postoffice, Horse Creek, Sherman Township, Spy Mound.

j. Recent History (4): Burdett, Cleveland, Metz, Panama.

If all written history was suddenly wiped out and only the names remained it would be possible through the study of the nomenclature to reconstruct the entire history of this section. Every period in history is represented and shows its influence in the names of this section.

Although the period of early exploration^{is}/reflected in two names in this section, Hudson and Columbus, it is really in the names from other periods that the history of this section is told. These counties are particularly rich in Indian names. For here was the home of the Great Osage and Little Osage tribes. These Indians, friendly with the

white man, gave their names to the streams along which they hunted and trapped unmolested until 1826, when they were dispossessed of their lands and placed upon an Indian reservation in Kansas.

Holcombe's History of Vernon County² and Atkeson's History of Bates County³ state that Du Tissenet named the river Ouschage in 1719. As early, however, as 1541 Coronado spoke of the "Haxa" or "Hayas".⁴ According to Long, out of the Indian name Wa ca se or Waw sash e or Wass ash sha, the modern name Osage has been coined.⁵ Marquette spelled the name "Ouchage" and "Autrechacha". Franquelin's map spelled it "Zages" and Penicaut spelled it "Hezzas", "Ous", and "Wawhas".⁶ Holcombe in his History of Vernon County says Osage meant strong,⁷ probably referring to the gigantic appearance of the Osages, few of whom according to Bradbury were under six feet in height.⁸ Houck, however, declares that the meaning of the original form "Wacase" was merely "men" or people.⁹

The Little Osages, originally a part of the Grand Osages, had broken away from the larger tribe and had

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2. Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), p. 94.
 3. Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), p. 47.
 4. Houck's Hist. Missouri, Vol. I, p. 133.
 5. Thwaite's Early Western Travels, XVI, 273.
 6. Houck's Hist. Missouri, Vol. I, pp. 177, 178.
 7. Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), p. 127.
 8. Houck's Hist. Missouri, Vol. I, p. 179.
 9. Ibid., p. 178.

settled originally on the Missouri. But according to Lewis and Clark "finding themselves much oppressed by the Saukees and other nations left this place and built a village five miles from the Grand Osage Town"¹⁰ about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Pike also mentions the villages of the Grand Osage and Little Osage in his expedition 1805-1807.¹¹

Other Indian tribes who passed through this section and gave their names to various features were the Miamis, Sacs, Shawnees, Mingoes, and Kaws. The Miami River was named for the Miami Indians, who used to come across from Kansas in dry weather to hunt and camped on the banks of this stream. There is a well-grounded tradition in regard to the Sac River that the Sac Indians held some pow-wows at the big spring where Stockton now stands, and that the earliest pioneers named the stream for them. The Shawnee Indians, rather migratory, have left the trail of their presence in this section in the names of Shawnee Township and Shawnee Indian Trail. Mingo Creek was named for the Mingo Indians, who had their home along the banks of this creek. They were a detached band of Iroquois, who removed from Ohio to Kansas in 1831, settling on the Neosho River whence they removed in 1867 to Indian Territory.

10. Thwaite's "Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" (1804-1806), Vol. VI, Part I, p. 83.

11. Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1805-1807), August 17-21, 1806, Vol. II, pp. 385, 389.

Rapids de Kaw was an Indian name given for the Kaw Indians who crossed the Osage River at this point.

Winona, the name of a town in Cass County, is an imported Indian name of later origin.¹² The first town to bear the name was Winona, Minnesota, which inherited it from the chief village of the Kiyuksa band of Mdewakanton Sioux. It is said to mean "first-born child" (if a girl) in the Santee dialect. The name was introduced to the reading public by Keating, who relates in his "Narrative of Long's Expedition to St. Peters" published in 1823, the story of a Sioux maiden who committed suicide because her relatives sought to make her marry against her will. It became extraordinarily popular in the sentimental middle decades of the nineteenth century, and was adopted by no fewer than 15 other American communities besides this one in Missouri. This name, however, and possibly also Osceola, are almost the only traces which our section affords of a romantic interest in the Indian. The early Missourians knew him too well to idealize him.

Other Indian names found in this section are: Peshaw Creek, Manoa, and Weaubleau, whose meanings are unknown.

The French settlers who located in this region in the early days were primarily concerned with hunting and

12. Handbook of American Indians, sub. "Winona".

trapping and have left their imprints in a few names in this section. The Marais des Cygnes River which signifies "swan marshes" was given undoubtedly because of the broad swampy lowlands along its valley. Mr. Whiting, Chief of the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture, states that the earliest time the term Marais des Cygnes appeared was on a map published by Bradford in 1838.¹³

The Marmaton River may have been named by French traders. And again the name may be of Indian origin, but its original meaning is unknown. Since it has a French sound, it has been called a corruption of the French word marmite signifying a pot or cooking kettle.¹⁴

There has been much controversy over the origin of the name Tebo Creek. An extremely unlikely explanation of its origin is that from the French "terre beau". Doubtless it was really named from a French trader Thibault or Tabeau.

Papinsville, a town in Bates County, was named for Melicourt Papin, a Frenchman and an Indian trader in an early day.

Under Spanish authority, another fort and trading post was established by Pierre Chouteau, Sr. between 1785 and 1787 in the northeastern part of Vernon County called

13. Atkeson's Hist. of Bates County, 1918.

14. Coues, "Expedition of Pike" (1895), Vol. II, n. p. 386.

Fort Carondelet and named for Baron de Carondelet, who was governor general of Louisiana. The fort was not in existence at the time Pike made his expedition (1804-1806), but he referred to it "as the position where Mr. Chouteau formerly had his fort, not a vestige of which was remaining, the spot being only marked by the superior growth of vegetation."¹⁵

Fifteen names in this section inclusive of school names are representative of the Revolutionary War Period. Three townships and three schools are named for the Father of Our Country. Two townships and a school are named for Thomas Jefferson. Other outstanding figures for whom places have been named are: Marion, Hamilton, Franklin, St. Clair, and Henry. The name Centennial School celebrates the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Bunker Hill School, another name of the Revolutionary War Period, reflects the famous battle of the same name.

This section reflects likewise the pioneer period in such names as East and West Boone Townships and in Harmony Mission. East and West Boone Township are indicative of the early explorer and pioneer, Daniel Boone, who blazed the trail for those later pioneers. In much the same way Harmony Mission shows the pioneer spirit.

Harmony Mission was established in 1821 on the margin of the Marais des Cygnes River about six miles from its

15. Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), Vol. II, p. 384.

junction with the Osage on land granted by the Indians in Council. The mission was sent out by the United Foreign Missionary Society representing the Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed churches. The "mission family" consisting of ten men, fifteen women, and sixteen children enlisted from many different Eastern states, set out from New York City on March 7, reached Pittsburg and started down the Ohio on April 19, reached St. Louis June 5, and arrived in the Osage country and had their first interview with the Indians August 2. The "mission family" accomplished little and after fifteen years of ceaseless work the mission was abandoned, and many of the missionaries made their homes in other counties.

Atkeson in the History of Bates County says of the Harmony Family, "The trials of an unexplored and unknown wilderness, inhabited by heathen races and wild beasts, far from the supports of civilization, sickness and death meeting them on the way and continuing with them to their point of destination, they met every obstacle, endured every sorrow and disappointment, suffered untold hardships of every kind, in the spirit of the Master whose Gospel they sought to preach and teach to a degraded and Godless people. They murmured not. They praised God for his mercies and constant care without ceasing!"¹⁶

16. Atkeson's Hist. of Bates County (1918), p. 51.

From the War of 1812 have originated several names of townships and counties. Two townships are named for the illustrious hero of the Battle of New Orleans. Madison Township was named for President Madison, who served as President during the War of 1812. Rives County was named for a Colonel who served in the War of 1812. Johnson County was named for Richard Mentor Johnson by whose hand Tecumseh was supposed to have been slain.

Only one name, Polk, is representative of the Mexican War in this section. Polk, who was president during this war, has given his name to Polk Township in Cass County. However, in the years which follow the War of 1812 several presidents and candidates for vice president have given their names to this section. Van Buren, who was the eighth president of the United States, gave his name to a county. Later, however, this name was changed to Cass County because of political antagonism; in the campaign of 1848, Cass was the Democratic nominee for President, running against Van Buren, and the General Assembly of Missouri was strongly Democratic. Dayton, a town in Cass County, was named for a Republican candidate for Vice President in 1856. Butler, a town in Bates County, was given for an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1848.

The "Forty-Niners" who are represented by two names in this section, California Ford and Nevada City, have already been discussed under the section of borrowed names

from other states and need not be taken up again.

The period of westward expansion left its imprint on Missouri in four names. The Mormons, organized by Joseph Smith of New York, first began to increase in Ohio, and then journeyed into Missouri. In 1833, driven out of Jackson County, Missouri, a portion of them settled on the banks of the stream which bears their name in Bates County. After meeting with further hostilities here, and elsewhere in Missouri, they went to Illinois, leaving behind them only a stream to perpetuate their memory in this section.

Through this section also went the trail over which the frontiersmen passed who were going into the Kansas Territory. Camp Branch in Bates County was named because the people camped near this stream on their way into Kansas Territory. West Point was named because it was the last outfitting place after Westport Landing on the Missouri line for frontiersmen going south and west into the Territory of Kansas.

Another name which reflects westward expansion is Clinton. Clinton, the county seat of Henry County, was named for De Witt Clinton who was one of the prime movers in constructing the Erie Canal by which transportation to the northwest has been made easier.

This section of Missouri located on the western border suffered greatly during the Civil War from the Kansas Jayhawkers in the famous border warfare

within its boundaries.

The original trouble grew out of the slavery question almost wholly. The pro-slavery settlers in Kansas Territory were determined to make Kansas Territory into a slave state and ⁱⁿ this they had the earnest support of the pro-slavery men in western Missouri. The vigilant "free state men" who had settled in the Territory were equally resolute to make Kansas free. The excitement grew and conditions became worse and worse until neither person nor property was safe anywhere along the border. The Marais des Cygnes or Hamelton Massacre, which occurred across the state line in Kansas is illustrative of the strife and struggle.

On May 19, 1858, Dr. Hamelton and twenty-four other border ruffians planned and executed an indiscriminate massacre of Kansas citizens. They arrested eleven citizens of Linn County, Kansas, marched them to a ravine, formed them in line and fired until almost every man fell. The bodies were robbed and left weltering in their blood and the murderers returned to Missouri; they were never molested or called to account.¹⁷

Commemorating this spot is a tablet with verses from Whittier's poem Le Marais du Cygne. Whittier doubtless was attracted by the sound of the name as well as moved by the horrors of the massacre. The following lines are

17. Connelley's Quantrill and the Border Wars, p. 325.

quoted from the poem:

Le Marais Du Cygne

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Back, steed of the prairies!
Sweet song-bird, fly back!
Wheel hither, bald vulture!
Gray wolf, call thy pack!
The foul human vultures
Have feasted and fled;
The wolves of the Border
Have crept from the dead.

From the hearths of their cabins,
The fields of their corn,
Unwarned and unweaponed,
The victims were torn,--
By the whirlwind of murder
Swooped up and swept on
To the low, reedy fen-lands,
The Marsh of the Swan.

With a vain plea for mercy
No stout knee was crooked;
In the mouths of the rifles
Right manly they looked,
How paled the May sunshine,
O Marais du Cygne!
On death for the strong life,
On red grass for green!

.

Wind slow from the Swan's Marsh,
O dreary death-train,
With pressed lips as bloodless
As lips of the slain!

.

Not in vain on the dial
The shade moves along,
To point the great contrasts
Of right and of wrong:
Free homes and free altars,
From prairie and flood,--
The reeds of the Swan's Marsh,
Whose bloom is of blood!

---Whittier

Although there were no outstanding battles fought in this section, there were many raids and at various times both the Confederate and Union soldiers were encamped here. Camp Branch in Vernon County was named because the Confederate soldiers camped on the banks of this stream.

Another name which reveals a part this section played in the Civil War is Spy Mound. Spy Mound is in Bates County, just across the line, however, from Kansas. John Brown while in Kansas used this mound as a lookout to spy the pro-slavery men from Missouri and elsewhere, who were marching to Kansas to help make her a slave state.

Horse Creek reflects some of the lawlessness and disorder which followed the Civil War. It was named for the horses which were stolen, and hidden along its banks by horse thieves.

Of the thirteen names in this section which can be traced to the Civil War six of them are taken from Union leaders, while only three represent the Confederacy.

This section has several names in the recent history period. The gold rush in the early 1890's to Alaska is represented by one name, Klondike School. The Spanish-American War is reflected in the two names Dewey and McKinley. Dewey School was named for Admiral Dewey, who became famous at Manila Bay. McKinley School was named for McKinley, who was president during the Spanish-American War. Other names in recent history are the Bryan

School, Cleveland, Cleveland School, and Burdett.

The interest that the United States had in the building of the Panama Canal led to the naming of a town in Vernon County for the canal. This section has only one name, Pershing School, representative of the World War.

3. Personal Names (571)

This, the largest of all the groups, has been subdivided as follows: a. Indian; b. Foreigners; c. National Figures; d. State Figures; e. Local Figures (Settlers and Landowners); f. Local Figures (Trades and Occupations); g. Local Figures (Professional); h. Local Figures (Miscellaneous); i. Christian Names (including cases of Christian and surname combined).

a. Indian Names (8): Bear, Chief (Bear Creek); Charlow (Charlow Branch); Iuka (Iuka Springs); Monegaw (Big Monegaw Creek or Big Monegan Creek, Little Monegaw, Monegaw Springs); Osceola (Osceola).

b. Names of Famous Foreigners (8): Ammann or Amen, Jacob (Omish Church); Carondelet, Baron de (Fort Carondelet); Celia, St. (St. Celia Seminary); Columbus, Christopher (Columbus); Hudson, Hendrick (Hudson); Luidger, St. (Saint Ludger Church); Urich, General (Urich); Wesley, John (Wesley Chapel of Kingsville Township).

c. National Figures (39): Appleton, D. S. (Appleton City); Blaine, Senator James G. (Blaine); Boone, Daniel (East and West Boone Townships); Bristow, Senator Joseph Little (Bristow); Butler, William Orlando (Butler, Butler Township); Calhoun, John C. (Calhoun); Cass, General Lewis (Cass County); Clayton, Senator Powell (Clayton Station); Cleveland, President Grover (Cleveland); Clinton, Governor Dewitt (Clinton); Dallas, Vice President G. M. (Dallas Township); Dayton, Sen. W. L. (Dayton); Everett, Edward (Everett); Grant, Pres. Ulysses S. (Grant); Harrison, President William Henry, (Harrison Township); Harrison, Representative Albert G. (Harrisonville);

Hazen, General William Babcock (Hazen Postoffice); Henry, Patrick (Henry County, Patrick); Jackson, President Andrew (Jackson Township (2)); Jefferson, Thomas (Jefferson Township); Johnson, Hon. Richard Mentor (Johnson County); Johnson, President Andrew (Johnson City); Lowry, (Lowry City); Madison, James (Madison Township); Marion, Gen. Francis (Marion); Polk, President James K. (Polk Township (2)); Rives, Sen. William Cabel (Rives County); St. Clair, Gen. Arthur (St. Clair County); Sherman, Gen. Wm. Tecumseh (Sherman Township); Van Buren, President Martin (Van Buren County); Washington, President George (Washington Township (3)).

d. State Figures (12): Ballard, Hon. J. N. (Ballard Postoffice); Bates, Governor Frederick (Bates County); Benton, Thomas (Benton City); Clark, General Harvey C. (Camp Clark); Folk, Governor Joseph Wingate (Wingate); Foster, Governor Charles (Foster); Harwood (Harwood); Howard, Governor Benjamin (Howard Township); McClurg, Governor Joseph (McClurg City); McHenry, John (Henry Township); Sigel, Frantz (Sigel); Vernon, Col. Miles (Vernon County).

e. Local Figures (Early Settlers and Landowners) (246): Early settlers (168): Adams, William (Adams Branch); Alexander, (Alexander's Branch); Allen (Allen Prairie); Ament (Ament Mound); Avery (Avery Settlement); Bacon, James (Bacon Township); Barker (Barker's Creek); Belmont, Miss (Belmont ?); Black (Black Creek); Blevins, R. P. (Pres Blevins Township); Bogard (Bogard Creek); Bone (Bone Fork Creek); Bronaugh, Frank (Bronaugh Church); Browning (Browning's Ferry, Brownington); Burnett, Jeremiah (Burnett's Branch); Butcher (Butcher Creek); Callews, Robert (Callews Creek); Carr (Carrsville Mill); Cogswell, H. C. (Cogswell's Mill); Colbern, George (Colbern Branch); Collen, Peter (Collen's Ford); Connely, J. W. (Connely's Springs); Consollis, Capt. J. L. (Consville); Cooper (Cooper Creek); Cove (Cove Creek); Creek, David (Big Creek Settlement ?); Creighton, John B. (Creighton); Davis, William (Davis Township); Dawson (Dawson Bend); Dawson, Vista (daughter) (Vista Postoffice); Dean, Johnny (Dean Postoffice); Dillon (Dillon Creek); Dolan, James L. (Dolan Township); Dorman, Maurine (daughter) (Maurine); Duncan, Henry (Duncan's Branch); Duncan, James L. (Duncan's Branch); Duncan, Peter (Duncan Creek); Dunnagan, Samuel (Dunnagan's Grove); Ellis, R. T. (Ellis Branch); Ewing, Peter (Peter Creek); Flinn, Joshua (Flinn's Chapel); Foland, Jacob (Foland's Branch); Freedom (Freedom Church); George (Lake George); Greene, Mathew J. (Greene Springs); Hale, John and Luke (Haletown Settlement); Hall, (Hall Mound); Hamlin, Collin (Hamlin's Mound); Hardin (Hardin Creek); Harless (Harless Creek); Harper, H. G. (Harper Postoffice); Harris, W. J. (Harris

Bend); Hawkins, John (Hawkins Branch); Haymaker, (Hay-
 maker's Mill); Heath, Melton (Heath's Ferry); Hightower,
 Joshua (Hightower's Branch); Hiser (Hiser Meeting House);
 Hoffman, David (Hoffman Bend); Hogle, John F. (Hogle's
 Creek); Hornsby, Brinkley (Hornsby Branch); Horton, Huey
 (Horton Settlement); Houx, Nicholas (Houx Branch); Howard,
 Avery B. (Howard's Mound); Hoyle, Esq. (Hoyle's Branch);
 Humble, Charles L. (Humble); Ingle, Allen (Ingle's Mill);
 Jackson (Jackson Lake); James (James Branch); Johnson
 (Johnson Creek); Jones (Jones Creek); Joslin (Joslin
 Branch); Journey, J. B. (Journey's Branch); Kimball, Virgil
 W. (Virgil City); Kimsey (Kimseyville); King (King Prairie);
 King, Henry (King Branch); Knabbs (Knabbs Creek); Lady,
 Wilton (Lady Branch); Lake, George W. (Lake Creek); Landon
 (Landon Branch); Lauder (Lauder Branch); Lee, Andrew Jack-
 son (Leesville); Lefker, Judge John A. (Lefker Mill);
 Letiembre, Henry M. (Letiembre Hill, also Tiembre Hill or
 Timbered Hill); Lewis, Benjamin F. (Lewis Creek); Lipe,
 Evan (Lipe Branch); Little, John (Little Lake); Lutsenhizer,
 Jacob (Lutsenhizer Mill); McCarty (McCarty Creek); McCoy
 (McCoy's Branch); McDougal, A. (McDougal Branch); McFlish
 (McFlish Branch); McKenzie, Nelson (McKenzie's Branch);
 Main, Milo (Milo); Major, David and Isham (Major's Creek);
 Marshall (Marshall Creek); Martin (Martin's Mill); Melton
 (Melton's Branch); Miller (Miller's Branch); Millsap (Mill
 Sap Creek); Minor (Minor Creek); Minson (Minson Creek);
 Moore (Moore's Branch); Morris, J. C. (Morristown); Mulkey
 (Mulkey Settlement); Mulkey, Joe (Mulkey Creek); Nelson
 (Nelson Creek); Norris, William (Norris Forks); Nyhart,
 Noah (Nyhart Postoffice); Offuit, D. A. (Offuit Knob);
 Owsley, Frank (Owsley); Parks, Park's Settlement); Paul
 (Paul Town); Payton (Payton Hole); Peck, Andrew J. (Peck's
 Creek); Peelor, M. S. (Peelor Springs); Penley, Pink
 (Penley Creek); Pryor, Wm. (Pryor Creek); Reed, Samuel
 (Reed's Branch); Rice, Pleasant (Rice's Branch); Rickey
 (Rickey Creek); Robins, Henry Clay (Robins Postoffice);
 Robinson (Robinson Creek); Roundtree, John T. (Roundtree
 Branch); Scott, Richard (Scott Neighborhood); Settle,
 Morgan (Settle Ford Mill); Shaw, William (Shaw Branch);
 Simpson, James (Simpson Ridge); Sims (Sims Creek); Small,
 Billy (Small Postoffice); Son, John F. (Son's Ferry).
 Stewart, James (Stewart's Creek); Stone (Stone's Slough);
 Sturgis (Sturgis Branch); Stutts, William (Stutts Lake);
 Summers, Jesse and Allen (Summers Branch and Township);
 Tally, James and John (Tally's Bend, Tally's Mill);
 Teays, J. T. (Teays' Chapel); Teel, David (Teel's Branch);
 Thornton, John T. (Thornton's Ferry); Tolley (Tolley's
 Branch); Townsend, (Townsend's Branch); Trimmer (Trimmer's
 Branch); Tucker, John (Tucker's Branch); Underwood, J. W.
 (Underwood Chapel M. E. Church and Underwood Branch);
 Waldo, Calvin (Cal Waldo Bend); Waldo, Dan (Dan Waldo

Bend); Walker, Calvin Edward (Walker Township); Warren, Martin (Warrensburg); Wash (Wash Creek); Weyand, Enoch S. (Enoch Postoffice); White, David (White's Ferry); Wight, Sheldon A. (Sheldon); Wilkey (Wilkey Creek); Williams, Gideon (Williams Branch); Wolf (Wolf Branch); Wolf (Wolf Mound); Wright, William R. (Wright's Creek); Wyatt (Wyatt's Grove); Yocum (Yocum Branch); Yocum, G. P. (Yocum).

Landowners (78): Barker, Gerard (son) (Gerard Postoffice); Bedford, Jack (Bedford); Bellamy, Henry R. (Bellamy City); Blevins (Blevins Springs); Bronaugh, W. C. (Bronaugh); Cole, Samuel (Coleville); Courtney, Prentice (Courtney); Covington, Bill (New Covington); Covington, Garland (son) (Garland); Dade, Mrs. Caledonia Bunnell (Donia Postoffice); Daugherty, James (Daugherty Station); Dederick, P. K. (Dederick); Donahew, Marge (Marge ?); Doran (Doran); Duncan, Marge (Marge ?); Feely, (Feely Junction); Fulkerson, Reuben (Fulkerson Postoffice); Gaines, Ben (Gaines, Gaines Farm); Gates, W. A. (Grand Daddys Branch); Gerster, George, S. W. and Adam (Gerster); Goodrick, Isaac (Goodrich); Graham, Samuel C. (Graham); Handley, Joe (Handley); Handley, J. W. (Handley); Harrelson, Nathan (Harrelson); Harris, Geo. W. (Harris); Hoffman, George (Hoffman Postoffice); Hout, George Wilson (Houts Chapel M. E. Church); Huber (Huber); Jacoby, Elias (Jacoby Chapel Church); Jaudon, James A. (Jaudon); Johnson, Hugh ("Grapevine" Johnson) ("Grapevine" Postoffice); Ketterman, M. (Ketterman Postoffice); Kidd, D. B. (Kidds Chapel); Lee, J. J. (Leeton); Lewis, Howell (Lewis Station); Levy, Robert (Levy); Lingo, Hartley J. (Lingo City); Lisle, Judge J. D. (Lisle); Looney, John C. (Looney's Springs); McLelland, M. A. (McLelland Fork of Grand River, McLelland Springs); Main, William (Main City); Maxwell, Thomas T. (Maxwell); Miller, Ovid (Ovid); Morris, Laura V. (Morris Place); Neff, George N. (Neff Lakes); Ore, Bill (Ore); Owen, Elias (Owen's Creek); Park, Jim (Park's Grove Postoffice); Parker, Wiley (Parkerville); Piper, Bob (Piper); Powell, J. M. (Powell); Prettyman, T. F. (Prettyman); Priest, F. T. (Priest Postoffice); Purtle (Purtle Springs); Quarles, Benjamin L. (Quarles Postoffice); Quick, Morris (Quick City); Rainey, H. G. (Rainey Postoffice); Rinehart, Joel H. (Rinehart Postoffice); Rosier, A. C. (Rosier); Skaggs, Jonathan (Skaggs Postoffice); Staley, Mathew (Staley); Stone, John C. (Stone Chapel); Stuart, Jesse B. (Stuart City); Sutherland, D. L. (Sutherland); Swartz, D. S. (Swartz); Tucker, Greenup (Tucker's Lake); Vinton (Vinton); Walker, Hiram F. (Walker); Walton (Walton's Spur); Warder, Geo. W. (Warder); Wayland, (Wayland Spring); Whitley, John (Whitley Bend, Whitley); William, Frank (William's Switch); Wright, Fred (Wrightsburg).

f. Local Figures (Trades and Occupations) (147)

Trader (2): Papin, Melicourt (Papinsville); Tabeau, or Thibeault (Tebocreek).

Millers (49): Austin, D. H. (Austin's Mill); Ball, Cecil D. (Ball's Mill); Barret, W. H. (Barret's Mill); Bell, (Bells Mill); Blakely (Blakely's Mill); Bolejack, Samuel (Bolejack's Mill); Boots, Martin S. (Boot's Mill); Bouse, Frederick (Bouse's Mill); Brown (Brown's Mill); Brown, Robert A. (Brown's Mill); Chorette, John B. (Chorette's Mill); Collins, William (Collins' Mill); Crenshaw (Crenshaw Mill); Daugherty, William (Daugherty's Mill); Dixon, John (Dixon's Mill); Farmer (Farmer's Mill, Farmers Settlement); Farmer and Gardner (Farmer and Gardner Mill); Fedit, Enoch (Fedit Mill); Gallaher, James A. (Gallaher Mill); Gardner, James (Gardner's Mill); Greer, Jerome (Jerome Greer's Mill); Hackney, John (Hackney's Mill); Haymaker (Haymaker's Mill); Hill, Wright (Hill's Mill); Howard, Joe (Howard's Mill); Howard, John (Howard's Mill); Huntley (Huntley Mill); Jackson (Jackson's Mill); Jackson, Uriel (Jackson's Mill); Kimsey, Littlebury (Kimsey's Mill); Kirkpatrick, William (Kirkpatrick's Mill); Longacre (Longacre's Mill); Norris, William (Norris Mill); Pape, Gideon (Pape's Mill, Pape); Parson, John (Parson's Mill); Powers, M. S. (Powers Mill); Ritchie, William (Ritchie's Mill); Savage (Savage's Mill); Scott, Welcome (Scott's Mill); Snyder, Pierson (Snyder Mill); Wade, Richard (Wade's Mill); Wade (Wade's Mill); Wagner (Wagner's Mill); White, H. (White's Mill); Wolfe, John J. C. (Wolfe's Mill); Zener, David G. (Zener's Mill); Zinn, Meritt (Zinn's Mill).

Merchants (36): Austin, William (Austin); Baker, George (Bakersville); Ball, Cecil D. (Balltown); Bowman, J. B. (Bowmansville); Campbell (Campbell's Station); Coale, Stephen (Coale's Store, Coalesburg, Coale); Copeland, Jim (Copeland Postoffice); Corbin, Jim (Corbin Postoffice); Covey, Lee (Como); Crow, Phillip and Crutchfield, Richard P. (Crow and Crutchfield); Culver, A. H. (Culver); Galbreath, J. D. (Galbreath's Store); Glenrock (Glenrock); Hall (Halls Store); Hoover, (Hoover and Hoover Chapel M. E. Church); Hughes, H. Y. (Hughes Postoffice); Jones, B. F. (Jonesville); Kimpton (Kimpton); Kisner, Will (Kisner Postoffice); Moberly, Will (Como); Nickerson, Amos (Amos); Robinson, J. V. (Robinson); Sample, Ben (Sample Postoffice); Simpson, James A. (Simpson Store ?); Sprague, Charles (Sprague ?); Steel, Alberta (Daughter) (Alberta Postoffice); Thrush, Jake (Thrush); Tope, G. M. (Tope Postoffice); Wall, Benny and Dick (Walls Store); Wheeling (Wheeling Postoffice).

Postmasters (20): Baker, Ike (Baker Postoffice); Burnett (Burnett Station); Burrows (Burrows Postoffice); Charles, W. L. (Charles Postoffice); Decherd, Hugh (Decherd Postoffice); Doyal, H. L. M. (Doyal Township, Doyleston Postoffice); Duncan, Peter (Duncan Creek Postoffice); Goff, William (Goff's Postoffice); Griesel, John A. (Griesel Postoffice); Huston, Miss Dottie (Daughter) (Dottie Postoffice); Lucas (Lucas Postoffice); Lucas (Lucas); Mosley, Frank (Mosley Postoffice); Oyer, William (Oyer); Scott, Mrs. Nancy (Scott Postoffice); Story, Edward (Story Postoffice); Temple (Temple Postoffice); Terry, Thomas (Terry Postoffice); Wisdom (Wisdom Postoffice).

Miners (6): North (North Postoffice); Keith, R. H. (Keith); McPeak, John G. (McPeak Switch); Reif (Reif Spur); Rively (Rively); Shobe, Haley (Shobe).

Railroad (including capitalists and surveyors) (32): Athol (Athol); Bacon (Bacon); Bailey, Mrs. and Greene, Mrs. (nees Misses Latour) (Latour); Barton (Barton); Belt (Belton); Blair, John I. (Blairstown); Denton (Denton); Drexel, Anthony J. (Drexel); Ellis (Ellis ?); Fox (Reynard); Freeman (Freeman); Gowdy, E. A. (Gowdy); Gun, Maj. (Gunn City ?); Harlan (Harlan Junction); Hartwell (Hartwell); Harvey, Fred (Harvey); Horton (Horton ?); La Due, Judge A. D. (La Due); Medford (Medford); Merwin, James G. (Merwin); Rankin (Rankin); Rucker (Rucker); Schell, Hon. Augustus (Schell City); Speedwell (Speedwell Township); Sprague, H. C. (Sprague ?); Stotesbury, E. T. (Stotesbury); Talmadge, Adrian (son) (Adrian); Talmadge, Archie (son) (Archie); Talmadge, Arthur (son) (Arthur); Talmadge, Sheldon (son) (Sheldon ?); Tracy, E. W. (Tracy Junction); Winchell (Winchell).

Hotel owner (1): Arlington, (Arlington).

Banker (1): Colbern, George (Colbern's Spring).

G. Local Figures (Professional) (52)

Preachers and Preachers' Wives (10): Birdsong, W. S. (Birdsong Postoffice); Blakey, Rev. R. A. (Blakey Church); Buchannon, Mrs. Sally (Sally Buchannon Memorial Church); Cook, Rev. Elijah (Cook Mound); Hogan, Henry (Hogans Crossing); Marvin (Marvin Postoffice); Pitts, Rev. Warren M. (Pittsville, Pitts Chapel); Vaughn, Ebenezer (son) (Ebb Postoffice); Wolfe, Moses (Wolfe Postoffice).

Physicians and Druggists (21): Badger, Dr. Albert (Badger Township); Baldwin, Dr. A. H. (Baldwin Lake); Brookhart, Dr. (Brookhart Hill); Buckner, Dr. (Buckner Lake); Coleman, Dr. Jack (Coleman); Davis, Dr. Hamilton C.

(Davis Mill); Dodson, Dr. J. N. B. (Dodson Mounds); Dunkley, Dr. B. F. (Dunksburg, Dunkley's Store); Goddard, Dr. (Goddard Branch, Goddard's Mill); Hadsell, Dr. C. A. (Hadsell); Huff, Dr. Wm (Huff Branch, Huff Settlement); Lea, Dr. J. L. (Lea's Chapel); Phillips, Chloe (daughter) (Chloe Postoffice); Sprague, Dr. H. H. (Sprague Branch); Taber, Dr. (Taber's Ferry, Taberville); Worland, Harry (Worland); Woods, Dr. C. C. (Woods Chapel M. E. Church).

Lawyers (2): Crook, Lee (Crooks Springs); Richards, Colonel (Richards).

Politicians and Officials (7): Collins, Judge William (Collins Township); Fields, Joseph (Fields Creek and Fields Township); Holden, Maj. W. B. (Holden); McKill, Judge James, Sr. (McKills Chapel, McKills Branch); Moore, Judge Richard Rookins (Rookins Postoffice).

Teachers (2): Austin, John H. (Austin City); Baird, H. T. (Baird College).

Army (10): Brosley (Brosley); Crawford, Colonel (Crawfords Fork of Bee Creek); Grover, Col. B. W. (Grover, Grover Township); Halley, Col. Anslem (Halley's Bluff); King, Gen. Wm. (Kingsville); McNeil, Col. R. W. (McNeil's Mill); Prewitt, Major W. W. (Prewitt); Ramey (Ramey Postoffice); Wilson, Colonel (Wilson's Branch).

Miscellaneous (13): Brown, Cynthia (Little Cynthia Branch); Cooper, W. H. (Cooper College); Cotty, Misses (Cotty College); Jones (Jonesville); Lawler, Bob (Pretty Bob Creek); Page (Page Township); Patrick, (Patrick); Patton, Rose (Mrs. Joseph Patton) (Montrose ?); Schuyler (Schuyler); Shaler (Shaler Chapel); Stayton, Aaron (Aaron); Wade, W. A. (Wadesburg); West, Finey (daughter) (Finney); Lea, T. J. (Leas Cemetery); Mayes, John (Mayes Cemetery); English Settlement; Germantown.

1. Christian Names (42)

(Masculine) (23): Aaron, Adrian, Amos, Archie, Arthur, Aubrey Postoffice, Burtville, Ebb, Enoch, Fayetteville, Garland, Gerard Postoffice, Grapevine, Johnstown, Milo, Ovid, Peter Creek, Petersburg, Pretty Bob Creek, Rookins Postoffice, Sheldon, Virgil City, Wingate.

(Feminine) (14): Alberta Postoffice, Catherine Postoffice, Chloe Postoffice, Cornelia, Donia Postoffice, Dottie Postoffice, Finey, Little Cynthia Branch, Marge, Mary's Chapel, Maurine, Montrose, Veva Postoffice, Vista Postoffice.

(Christian Name and Surname Combined) (5): Cal Waldo Bend, Dan Waldo Bend, Jerome Greer Mill, Pres Blevins Township, Sally Buchannon Memorial Church.

The number of Indian personal names in this section is small. Of the eight personal names only two of them commemorate early inhabitants. Monegaw, chief of the Osages, for whom Monegaw Springs and Monegaw Creek was named, was for many years the moving spirit of the Osages. Monegaw means "owner of much money". There is a tradition that the Spanish had mined a great quantity of silver ore, and had hidden it in a cave and departed. On their return for the money, they were attacked by Indians and all were slain but one, who was fatally wounded. As he was dying he told the chief of the hiding place of the money in reward for his kindness to him. The chief located the silver and purchased horses and other valuables, and also bartered for a wife. Because of his wealth, he was named Monegaw by the Indians.

Another Indian name, Charlow Branch, in Vernon County, was given by the settlers for an Indian who settled on its banks in an early day.

Osceola, the county seat of St. Clair County, manifests a somewhat romantic interest in the Seminole War. It was named for Osceola, a Seminole chief, which means the black drink halloo or the long drawn out cry sung by the attendant while each man in turn is drinking. Osceola, in the Seminole War, secreted the women, children, and the old men of his tribe in the depths of a great swamp where white troops were unable to find them. He then turned his

energy to work harassing the Government forces and was finally seized by General Jesup while holding a flag of truce. He died a prisoner with a broken spirit at Fort Moultrie, Florida in 1838.¹⁸ Because of the unfair way in which he was captured all the people of the United States were in sympathy with him and his name was commemorated in this section.

Other Indian names in this section are Bear Creek, named for an Indian chief, and Iuka whose meaning is unknown.

The scarcity of foreign names in this section has been discussed previously in the section on borrowed names. There are only eight names which are from foreigners. This shows the slight influence the foreigners had in the nomenclature in this section. One, the Omish Church named for Jacob Amman or Amen, is from Switzerland. Saint Ludger Church named for Saint Ludger is German. Hudson and Columbus are each for the famous explorers. Other foreigners who have given their names to places are Baron de Carondelet, General Urich, and John Wesley.

National figures have had much influence in determining the names of towns, townships, and schools in this section. Twelve presidents have been honored. Five schools and three townships have commemorated Washington.

18. Hand Book of American Indians, sub. Osceola.

Two schools and one township have been named for Jefferson. Lincoln is represented by three schools. One school and one town^{are} named for Cleveland. Grant likewise had one school and a town named in his honor. Jackson and Polk each gave their names to two townships. Other presidents who have been honored in this section are Harrison, Johnson, Madison, McKinley, and Van Buren.

Several famous statesmen have been honored by having their names given to places. Senator James G. Blaine, who was known as the "Plumed Knight" and was an unsuccessful candidate of the Republican Party for President in 1884, gave his name to a town in Vernon County. General Lewis Cass, who was the Democratic nominee for vice president in 1848 gave his name to a county. Other statesmen who have been represented are Butler, Dallas, Burdett, Dayton, Everett, and Albert G. Harrison.

Three place-names have been given for outstanding Revolutionary War heroes. Marion, a town in Vernon County, was named for General Francis Marion known as the "Swamp Fox" and most famous of the minute men. St. Clair County was named for General St. Clair well known for his services at the Battles of Three Rivers, Trenton, and Princeton. Henry County was named for Patrick Henry orator and statesman famous for his never dying words "give me liberty or give me death".

Hazen Postoffice named for William Babcock Hazen,

who commanded a division in Sherman's march to the sea and Sherman Township named for General William Tecumseh Sherman are representative of the Civil War period.

This section has taken pride in state history and has named eight towns and postoffices, two counties, and two townships for outstanding statesmen. Colonel Miles Vernon, a soldier in the War of 1812, a senator, and a soldier in the Civil War, accompanying General Price's army into the Confederacy, gave his name to Vernon County. There has been a controversy over Bates County as to whether it was named for Frederick Bates, Governor of Missouri or for his more famous brother Edward, who was a distinguished lawyer, a member of Congress (1826-1828), a national leader of the Whig Party, and finally Attorney General of the United States in Lincoln's Cabinet (1860-1864). The legislative act of 1841 does not state for whom the county was named; but a reference to the original act of January 16, 1833 settles this question, for it reads ". . . a new county to be called the county of Bates, in honor of Frederick Bates, late Governor of the state of Missouri."¹⁹

Two townships, Howard and Henry, were named for Missourians, Benjamin Howard, Governor of Missouri and John McHenry. Benton City and Benton School were named for Thomas Hart Benton, while McClurg City was given in

19. Territorial Laws, Vol. II, p. 331 (1840-41).

honor of Governor Joseph McClurg.

Another town, Sigel in Johnson County, was named for an outstanding figure. General Frantz Sigel, also known as the "flying Dutchman", organized a regiment of infantry at the beginning of the Civil War and took part in the fight at Dug Springs and in the Battle of Wilson Creek. He also gained the Battle at Pea Ridge by a well timed assault.

The names given for Local Figures constitute by far the largest class. In all 462 place-names have been given in honor of some local citizen. A careful tabulation of the names into the classes of early settlers and landowners, trades and occupations, and professions reveals interesting results.

By far the largest number of places are named for early settlers, who gave their names chiefly to the natural features. Many of these names like Topsy "have just growed up". Settlers came in and settled near a stream or a mound and in time the features became designated as _____'s creek or _____'s mound. Thus Duncan's Creek was said to have been named for Peter Duncan who settled on its banks in an early day. Likewise, Hamlin's Mound was named for Collin Hamlin, who settled near the mound.

Landowners have played quite an important part in the nomenclature of this section. Of the 462 names 78 were given for landowners. Most frequently the names of

the landowners have been given to towns and postoffices rather than to the natural features. A town or an office established on a certain person's land was likely to be named for the owner of the land, as Gerster named for the Gerster brothers and Fulkerson Postoffice named for Mr. Reuben Fulkerson on whose land the office was established.

In the classification of trades and occupations, although eight different trades are represented, the millers, merchants, postmasters, miners, and railroad men are of the greatest importance. Of the 462 place-names forty-nine are millers. The millers formed by far the largest class and were of great importance in the early history of our country before the towns and postoffices were established. The mills being the oldest of the artificial features were seldom formally named, but in time became known by the men who operated them, as Austin's Mill, so called for D. H. Austin, who operated it. In a few instances the name of the miller has been given to towns and postoffices which were sometimes founded near a mill, as Pape named for Gideon Pape who operated a mill near the townsite.

In this section thirty-six names were representative of the merchant class. Many merchants whose stores have been the nuclei of towns have given their names to towns which grew up around their stores as Balltown named for Cecil D. Ball who ran a store on the townsite. The

storekeepers also gave their names sometimes to the post-offices which were often established in country stores as Sample Postoffice named for Ben Sample, in whose store the office was established.

Postoffices also derived their names from the postmasters or from the wives and daughters of these officials. Twenty names in this section were so named.

Coal mining has been an important industry and has led to the naming of a few towns for miners. Six places have received their names from men who owned or operated a mine near the townsite as Bedford named for Jack Bedford. Simultaneously with the development of the coal mines came the railroad. Old towns moved to the railroad. As a result thirty-two places were named either for some official in connection with the railroad or some employee, as Winchell named for an official and Gunn City said to have been named for a brakeman. The capitalists who helped to finance the building of the railroad have been represented by three names, Schell City, Drexel, and Statesbury. One name was given for a surveyor for the railroad, Speedwell Township.

Other trades or occupations represented by one or two names are those of the trader, banker, and hotel owner.

The professional class has been represented by fifty-two names. Ministers were very outstanding in the early

history of the country. Ten place-names have been given in honor of them in this section. The physicians and druggists have shared like honor, for of the fifty-two professional men, twenty-two are physicians and druggists. Lawyers and politicians have given their names to towns, springs, postoffices, and townships. Two place-names were for teachers, while ten names were given in honor of army officers.

There are a few names that it has been impossible to learn any more about other than they were named for some person. Little Cynthia Branch was named for Cynthia Brown. Schuyler was named for someone long forgotten. Wadesburg, Page Township, and others belong to this group.

In the list of names for local figures studied it is surprising to note how many are of pure Anglo-Saxon stock. Few show foreign influence. Such names as Letiembre Hill, Chorette's Mill, and Papinsville show French ancestry. Lutsenhizer is representative of the German influence. The Scotch-Irish is seen in the names McCarty, McCoy, and McDougal.

There are forty-two Christian names in this section. Towns, postoffices, and streams have been given for the Christian name of some local figure. The masculine names far outnumber the feminine. Twenty-three names have been given for some man in the community of importance or for the son of the landowner. Garland was named for the son

of Mr. Bill Covington owner of the land. Mr. Talmadge, general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific had four sons, Archie, Adrian, Arthur, and Sheldon, and each had a town on the Missouri Pacific Railroad named in his honor.

There are only fourteen Christian names given in honor of the women of the community, as Cornelia named for the wife of the man who founded the town and Veva Post-office named for the daughter of the storekeeper in whose store the office was established.

Another small group of names is that of the Christian and surname combined. There are five places named in this way as Sally Buchannon Memorial Church given in honor of Mrs. Sally Buchannon, who gave the money to build the church or Cal Waldo Bend given for an early settler who settled in the bend of the Osage River.

4. Environmental Names (314)

Environmental Names are divided into the following classes: a. Names of Direction and Location; b. Names of Situation and Landscape; c. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation; d. Names from Flora; e. Names from Fauna; f. Names from Mineral and Soil; and g. Names of Description and Characterization.

a. Names of Direction and Location (18): Center Knob, Center Township, Center Township, Centerview, Cross Roads, Edgewood, Eight Mile Creek, Line Branch, Line Branch, Mid Way, Mile Run Branch, State Line, Ten Mile Prairie, Two Mile Branch, West Belton, Westfield Presbyterian Church, West Line, West Union.

b. Names of Situation and Landscape (39): Bluff Spring, Cave Hollow, Fairmount, High Blue, High Hill Church, High Point Church, Index, Knobbs, Knobnoster, Lahia (?), Lake Springs Park, Lake Township, Lakeview, Lick Branch, Long Ridge Church, Mill Branch, Montserrat, Mounds Postoffice, Mound Springs, Moundville, Mount Pleasant Church, Mt. Pleasant Township, Old High Point Baptist Church, Old Montevallo, Pleasant Gap, Prairie Branch, Prairie City, Prairie Creek, Prairie Grove Baptist Church, Prairie Lake, Prairie View Christian Church, Shawnee Mound Postoffice, Spring City, Summit Township, Swamp River, Town Branch, Town Creek, Town Creek, Valley City.

c. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation (27): Fairhaven, Fairmount, Fair Oaks, Fairview, Fairview Chapel, Fairview Church, Fairview Church, Fairview M. E. Church, Mount Pleasant Church, Mount Pleasant Church, Mt. Pleasant Township, Mt. Pleasant Township, Old Pleasant Hill, Pleasant Gap, Pleasant Garden Church, Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, Pleasant Hill Church, Pleasant Mound Congregation, Pleasant Point Baptist Church, Pleasant Run Branch, Pleasant Run Branch, Pleasant Site Postoffice, Pleasant Spring Baptist Church, Pleasant Valley Baptist Church, Pleasant Valley, Stinking Waters.

d. Names from Flora (87): Arbor Grove M. E. Church South, Birch Branch, Black Jack, Black Jack Branch, Black Jack Creek, Black Jack Hills, Black Oak Creek, Brush Creek, Brush Creek, Brush Hill Church, Brush Hill Creek, Brushy Branch, Brushy Branch, Brushy Creek, Brushy Creek, Brushy Knob, Brushy Mound, Brushy Mound, Buckeye Creek, Cedar Creek, Cedar Grove Church, Cornland, Cottonwood Branch, Cottonwood Branch, Cottonwood Branch, Cottonwood Branch, Deadwood Branch, Drywood Branch, Drywood Branch, Elm Branch, Elm Branch, Elm Branch, Elm Branch, Elm Spring, Fair Oaks, Fair Oak Church, Flagstaff Branch, Hackberry Creek, Haw Branch, Hay Creek, Hickory Branch (2), Hickory Grove Church, Little Brush Creek, Little Brushy Creek, Locust Grove, Lone Oak Branch, Magnolia, Montrose, Mulberry Branch, Mulberry Creek, Oak Grove Baptist Church, Oak Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Oak Hill Christian Church, Pea Branch, Peavine Branch, Pecan Branch, Pin Oak Branch, Plum Branch (2), Plum Grove Postoffice, Pole Branch, Post Oak Creek, Rose Hill, Rose Postoffice, Scaly Bark Creek, Spanish Oak, Spring Grove, Sugar Creek (2), (from the Sugar Maples), Sycamore Branch, Sycamore Church, Timbered Hill, Walnut Branch, Walnut Creek (4), Walnut Grove Church, Walnut Township, White Oak Creek, Willow Branch (5).

e. Names from Fauna (46): Bear Creek (3), Bee Branch(2), Bee Creek, Big Coon Creek, Coon Creek (2), Deer Creek (2), Deerfield, Doe Creek, Elk Creek, Elk Fork, Fishing Branch, Fishing Hollow Branch, Fish Lake, Fly Creek, Gallinipper Creek, Goose Lake (2), Hog Branch, Hog Eye, Honey Creek, Horse Creek, Horse Lot Branch, Kitten Creek, Little Coon Creek, Lizard Creek, Mallard, Opossum Branch, Otter Creek, Panther Creek (2), Polecat Creek (2), Pony Creek, Snail Creek, Sparrowfoot Creek, Swan Branch, Terrapin Neck, Turkey Creek, Wild Cat Branch, Wolf Branch, Wolf Creek.

f. Names from Mineral and Soil (30): Big Coal Bank, Carbon Center, Carbon Hill, Chalk Level, Chalybeate Spring, Coal Bank Branch, Coal Branch, Coal Creek, Coal Township, Copperas Creek, Copperas Spring, Cornland, Iron Springs, Lime River, Limestone Branch, Mine Creek, Mineral Creek, Rock House, Rock Postoffice, Rock Spring Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Rockville, Rocky Branch, Rich Hill Postoffice, Richland Township (?), Salt Creek, Sand Creek, Sandstone Postoffice, Stone Coal Branch, Sulphur Springs, White Sulphur Springs.

g. Names of Description and Characterization (67): Adobe Church, Air, Basin Knob, Basin Knob, Big Creek, Big Muddy Branch, Big Muddy Creek, Black Water Creek (2), Blue Mounds, Bristle Ridge, Camp Branch (2), Chair Knob, Clear Creek, Clear Fork Creek (2), Coldwater Creek, Crescent Hill, Crooked Creek, Deepwater Creek, Deep Slough Branch, Devils Branch, Devils Ridge, Double Branch, Double Lake, Dumpling Creek, Free Church, Garden City, Grand River, Grand Fork River, Greasy Creek, Greendoor Postoffice, Gut Creek, Honey Creek, Horseshoe Bend, Horseshoe Lake (2), Huntingdale, Island Slough, Knob Creek, Lone Tree, Long Branch, Lost Branch, Lost Creek (3), Millford, Moon Lake, Muddy Creek (2), New Home, Richlawn, Root Branch, Round Mound, Round Mound, Round Prairie Postoffice, Smoky Row Settlement, Sparrowfoot Creek, Spring Creek, Square Prairie, Stillhouse Creek, Straight Branch, Stringtown, Stump-ton, Twin Mounds, Trap Branch.

Next to Personal Names this group looms particularly large. Environmental Names are those which show some characteristic of the place.

Names of Direction and Location are colorless and show a certain poverty of imagination. These names are given because of their direction or location to or from

certain places, as Center Township named because it occupies a central position in Vernon County from east to west and its northern boundary is in the center from north to south, and Eight Mile Creek in Cass County named because it is exactly eight miles from Harrisonville.

The names of Situation and Landscape reflect certain interesting characteristics of a region. Names were frequently given for their situation on high hills, ridges, in valleys, or for some other outstanding characteristic of the landscape. High Blue was named for its situation on the highest point in Cass County and for the vast sea of blue seen when looking from this point into the distance. Long Ridge Church was named for its situation on a long ridge. Other names illustrative of this are Sunny Slope School, High Hill Church, Mound Springs, and Prairie Creek.

It is in the Names of Approbation and Disapprobation that the love of nature and the esthetic appreciation of beauty are expressed. Such names as Fairview given to six schools, four churches, and one town illustrate the esthetic appreciation these people had for beautiful wide sweeping views. Other names as Mount Pleasant found four times and Pleasant used thirty-two times, schools inclusive, with green, ridge, valley, shade or run reflect the love these people had for a pleasant country side, as Pleasant Run Branch which was named for the pleasant

retreats and country side through which it ran.

In the names taken from flora, the plant life of this section is revealed. This class is represented by eighty-seven names. It is interesting to note that of the eighty-seven, sixty-one are branches and creeks. In the early history of this section, pioneers tell me that it was chiefly along the rivers and streams that the timber grew. The early settlers noting a particularly heavy growth of certain trees or other vegetation along the streams so named them. Today much of the timber has been cleared out and frequently there remains only the name to tell of the kind of plant life found in this section by early settlers.

Most important in this section are the forest trees; there are fifty names in this group. The oak tree including four different species appears most frequently, occurring fifteen times. The Black Jack variety seems to be the most prominent, having given its name to four different places. Four creeks, a branch, a church, and a township have derived their names from the walnut tree. Next in frequency is the elm having given its name to five branches and one spring. The pine and cedar, which grow so abundantly in the Ozark section of Missouri and which have there supplied names for more places than any other trees,²⁰ are almost unrepresented in this section.

20. See Margaret Bell's thesis, Place-Names of the Southwest Border Counties of Missouri, p. 53.

There are no pine-tree names here at all, and only two names from the cedar tree,--Cedar Creek and Cedar Grove Church. In addition to these four, twelve other species are represented.

The plum and mulberry trees were found growing wild in this section. Two branches and one postoffice have been named for the plum tree, while the mulberry tree has given its name to one branch and a creek. The wild roses which grew in great abundance over the hillsides have contributed to such names as Rose Hill, Rose Postoffice, and Roseland School. Other wild growth which has given its name to place nomenclature is the buckeye, hackberry, haw, and flagstaff.

Another group of names in this section have been derived from the scrubby brush found on certain mounds and hills and along creeks as Brushy Mound, Brushy Creek, and Timbered Hill.

Great abundance of wild game was found in this section in an early day. Through these counties ranged the elk and deer. And, occasionally a bear was seen. Along the streams in the timbered land the wolves, panthers, possums, coons, and wild cats prowled. From these animals many of the natural features have been named. The deer has given its name to more places than any of the other wild animals. Such names as Deer Creek, Doe Creek, and Elk Fork are representative. The coon occurs next in

frequency. Four streams were named for the large number of coons found in that vicinity. The other wild animals are represented by from one to three names, the bear with three names, the panther, wolf, and polecat each with two names, and the wildcat with one.

Wild geese, ducks, and turkeys have each added to the nomenclature. Two lakes were named from the large number of geese that used to light on them. One station on the Kansas City Southern Railroad was named for the mallard ducks. Turkey Creek was named from the wild turkeys seen along its banks.

The terrapin, snail, and lizard, have played little part in the names of this section as they are ^{each} represented by one name only. The fish, however, has given its name to two branches and one lake.

The gathering of wild honey from the bee trees found along the creeks was a very important occupation in the early history of these counties. County histories make frequent references to the robbing of the bee trees. From these wild bees four names have been given. Two branches and a creek were named from the bees while another creek was named for the honey found in the bee trees.

The fly and gallinipper have each contributed one name. Fly Creek in Vernon County was named for the innumerable flies found there while Gallinipper Creek was named for the swarms of gallinippers found on the water.

Although most of the names in this section are from wild animals, there is a small group taken from domestic animals. There are two for the hog, two for the horse, and one for the cat. Horse Lot Branch was named for a horse lot which was near this stream. Kitten Creek was said to have been named by travelers, who were frequently disturbed by an innumerable number of cats kept by Mrs. Mobley, who ran an inn near this stream.

The discovery of coal in this section and the opening of mines has had much influence on the nomenclature. Such names as Big Coal Bank, Carbon Center, Coal Branch, Coal Bank Branch, Coal Creek, Coal Township, Mineral Creek, and Mine Creek are illustrative of this industry. Lime River, Limestone Branch, Rockville, and Sandstone Postoffice are representative of the large rock quarries operated. Other names indicative of other mineral resources are: Copperas Creek, Chalybeate Springs, Iron Springs, Salt Creek, and White Sulphur Springs.

In a small group of names the character of the soil of certain localities has been well described. Chalk Level was said to have been named for its chalky soil and level location. Cornland and Richland Township were each named for the richness of the soil. Rock Postoffice was named for its location on a large rock.

The Names of Description reveal best what appeals to the natives as distinctive about a place. Of the

sixty-seven names, eighteen were given because the features resembled the things for which they were named, as Chair Knob, Gut Creek, Horseshoe Lake, Round Mound, and Sparrow-foot Creek.

Few names in this section were given because of the size. However, two large streams, Big Creek and Grand River, were both named because they were the largest in their particular section.

Such names as Blue Mounds and Greendoor Postoffice are descriptive of color. Blue Mounds comes from the larger and more prominent mound, which when seen at a distance appears to be hooded or capped in a blue veil. Greendoor Postoffice received its name from the door which was painted green.

Other names descriptive of peculiarities in features are: Muddy Creek named because it was a muddy stream, Lone Tree named for one lone tree near the town site, and Lost Branch named because it loses itself in the ground.

5. Subjective Names (118)

Subjective Names are divided into six different classes: a. Names for Ideals or Emblems; b. Biblical Names; c. Literary Names; d. Humorous Names; e. Sentimental and Advertising Names; f. Coined Names and Miscellaneous Oddities.

a. Names for Ideals or Emblems (25)

Ideals (19): East Liberty M. E. Church (?), Harmony

Mission, Harmony Baptist Church, Industry, Liberty Baptist Church, Liberty Baptist Church, Mount Hope Baptist Church, New Hope Church, New Hope M. E. Church, Providence Baptist Church, Union Baptist Church, Union Chapel, Union Chapel M. E. Church, Union Church (4), Union Prairie Baptist Church, Second Liberty Baptist Church.

Emblems (6): Diamond Mill, Eldorado, Eureka Mills, Magnolia Mill, Olive Branch Baptist Church, Zodiac Springs.

b. Biblical Names and Names of Saints (38)

Biblical (35): Antioch Church, Bethel Church (2), Bethel Congregation, Bethel M. E. Church, Bethlehem Baptist Church, Damascus Postoffice, Enon Baptist Church, Gath Postoffice, Hepsidam Church (?), Iconium, Lahi (?), Mt. Carmel Church, Mt. Carmel M. E. Church, Mt. Hebron Baptist Church, Mt. Hermon Christian Church, Mount Moriah Church, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Mt. Zion Church (2), Mt. Zion Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Mt. Zion M. E. Church, Mt. Olivet Church, Mt. Taber Christian Church, New Bethel Baptist Church, Noah Postoffice, Old Smyrna Church, Pisgah Church, Prairie Zion Church, Salem Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sardis Baptist Church, Sardis Bethlehem Church, Primitive Baptists, Sardis Baptist Church, Sharon Presbyterian Church, Shiloh Branch, Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Saints (3): St. Celia Seminary, St. Francis Orphans Home, Saint Ludger Church.

c. Literary Names (9): Avon, Belmont, East Lynne, Hortense, Montrose, Montserrat, Portia, Valhalla, Waverly.

d. Humorous Names (28): Chalk Level (?), Cobb, Devils Branch, Dito Postoffice, Dumpling Creek, Gouge Eye (?), Grapevine Postoffice, Greasy Creek, Hardscrabble, Hog Eye, Hume, Igo Postoffice, Index, Johnstown, Kitten Creek, Lickskillet, Marmaton River (?), Peculiar, Reynard, Sel-don, Shanghai, Shanghai (?), Smoky Row Settlement, Snail Creek, Surprise Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Tightwad, Uneeda, "Want-a-More".

e. Sentimental and Advertising Names and Sobriquets (3): Electric Springs, Fair Haven, Radio Springs Park.

f. Coined Names and Miscellaneous Oddities (15): Avola, Como, Dito, Hepsidam Church, Igo, Katy, Knobnoster, Magneola, Mogan, Old Montevallo, Osateka Springs, Radio Springs Park, Raymore Township, Uneeda, Vitae Springs.

Subjective names differ from all others in being deliberate, conscious, and more or less artificial. They

show forethought and purpose and they are appropriate rather to foundations made with a specific aim, such as churches, schools, or resorts than to the natural features.

The Ideal names differ from the Emblematic names in that the idealistic names are abstract while the emblematic names are concrete. There are nineteen idealistic names. Such names as Harmony Mission doubtless chosen with reference to the union of different denominations in the establishment of the mission, and Union Church named because more than one denomination used the church, are representative of this class.

The emblematic names are few in number, there being only six. Zodiac Springs named for the signs of the Zodiac is illustrative of this group.

This section is particularly rich in Biblical names being represented by thirty-five, which show a great religious interest. Churches and rude chapels were numerous throughout these counties before the development of the highway and the coming of the automobile. For the churches, next to the mills, are the oldest artificial features and were built shortly after the settlement of the pioneers. Many of these churches were given Biblical names. Of the thirty-five names from the Bible twenty-eight are churches. It is also interesting to note that of these thirty-five Biblical names only five are taken

from the New Testament. Three names in this group are derived from saints, as Saint Celia Seminary, St. Francis Orphan's Home, and St. Ludger Church.

Although there are only two literary names in this section, schools inclusive, this does not indicate a lack of culture. Literary names are always few in number, and the number found here is not much smaller than those of the preceding place-name studies. On the other hand, these names are indicative of culture and interest in the classics. For of the ten names only three are taken from popular novels or plays. East Lynne was named for the very popular play of rural life of that name. Elmo School was named for Augusta J. Evans' St. Elmo. Hortense was named from a character in a story found in some current newspapers. Three names--Avon from Shakespeare's birth-place, Portia and Belmont from The Merchant of Venice show an interest in Shakespeare. Montrose, Montserrat, and Waverly show the influence of Scott. Valhalla was named from the old Norse val hall, i.e. "hall of the slain". The name was given by the heathen Scandinavians to the abode in which the god Odin received the souls of those who had fallen in battle. There they are represented as spending their time in constant feasting and fighting in his service. This name shows an interest in mythology.

Many of the names in these counties reflect the sense of humor of the natives and the humorous situations under

which some of these names were given. Cobb was given for a large pile of corn cobs left from where stock had been fed all winter. Hardscrabble, a nickname given to Johnstown, was named by the men who got in fights and brawls and who considered it a "hard scrabble" to reach the county line and get out of the officer's jurisdiction. Greasy Creek was said to have been named by early settlers for the dirty, greasy sacks a family brought their wheat in to a grist mill. Other names which are humorous are: Tightwad, Uneeda and "Want-a More". Lickskillet is a favorite piece of pioneer humor in Missouri. This particular place in Cass County was said to have been named by the early settlers for the dirty skillets set out side for the dogs and wild animals to lick.

Igo Postoffice, Peculiar, and Seldom all received their names in like manner. From the statement "Call it whatever you please, but here's where I go to dinner" made by Mr. George Hardy, Igo Postoffice received its name. Peculiar was given because peculiar was the most peculiar thing for a postoffice the people in this community could think of. Seldom received its name from a speech made by John McHenry, who called Selden, the disputed county seat of Bates County, the "town of Seldom" and said that it was appropriately named as it was very "Seldom" that anyone went to the place.

There is only a small group representative of

Sentimental and Advertising Names. Futile efforts have been made to make famous resorts at some of the springs in this section. The names Electric Springs, Fair Haven, and Radio Springs Park were all chosen with the hope of attracting tourists.

Fifteen names in this section are representative of the coined names and miscellaneous oddities. Of the fifteen names three have been coined from names of persons as Como from Mr. Lee Covey and Mr. Will Moberly, Raymore Township from Mr. George H. Rea and Mr. H. C. Moore, and Avola from names of persons now forgotten. One name, Moken, located on the Missouri Kansas line, received its name from the abbreviations of the two states. Three names were coined from the Latin. Mr. Eaton derives Knob Noster from the Latin interpreting the whole name as a barbarous mixture signifying "Our Knobs". Magneola Springs was coined by Mrs. Mitchell who understood the word to have Latin signification of "great well". Vitae Springs, which was coined from the genitive case of the Latin word vita (life), may be interpreted as "Springs of Life". Old Montevallo was coined from the Spanish words "monte" and "vallo" meaning a combination of hill and valley.

Most curious in this group of names are two--Osateka Springs and Radio Springs--which are said to have been suggested by a spirit to Mr. West, who was an ardent

spiritualist. Other miscellaneous oddities are: Uneeda mentioned previously, Katy, named for the "Katy" Railroad, and Dito originally spelled Ditto, which means the same (as Spring City). Ditto was selected when Spring City had been rejected by postal authorities on the grounds that there was already another office by that name.

6. Unsolved Names (35):

Amoret, Carden, Cause Prairie, Charlotte Township, Clay Postoffice, Dana, Finneyville, Globe, Grand Fork River, Homer Township, Jenkins' Bridge Postoffice, Leo Postoffice, Light Creek, Ligonier Postoffice, Lindale, Mark Branch, Marmaton River (?), Montieth, Mine River, Northville Postoffice, Orion Postoffice, Percival Creek, Reids Creek, Roscoe, Ryther, Selden, Sissonville, Sonta Postoffice, Spruce Postoffice, Tom Creek, Voice Postoffice, Weaubleau Creek, Wego Spur, Zulu Postoffice.

In spite of all efforts there remains a list of thirty-five names whose origin is unknown. This is only a little more than 2.8 per cent of the names, however, and is smaller than in the preceding place-name studies. It might have been possible to have conjectured about some of these names, but I have refrained from making such conjectures, without adequate evidence. These names are listed for the benefit of future workers, who may be able to determine the origin of some of them.

CHAPTER TWO

CERTAIN SPECIAL FEATURES

The classification presented and discussed in the preceding chapter has included, under its five main heads, with the addition of the few unsolved names, all the place-names which I found in the six western counties. In this chapter I shall take up most of the names again for further study in five special fields. These are: 1. The Composition of the Place-Names (1,115); 2. Linguistic Features (125); 3. Non-English Place-Names (69); 4. Changes in the Place-Names (130); and 5. Folkways and Folklore (343). Each field is concerned with a limited but important group of names, or with some special aspect of them. No effort has been made to include all the names in this chapter, but as will be seen in the total for these five special fields (1,782), many of the 1,245 different names studied are discussed twice, or more than twice, in various connections in which they have appeared to be significant.

1. Composition of Place-Names (1,115)

a. Compounds (21): Black Jack, Blackwater, Centerview, Chalk Level, Cornland, Cross Roads, Deepwater, Edgewood, Glenrock, Gouge eye, Hardscrabble, Hog Eye, Knob Noster, Lakeview, Licksillet, Millford, Raymore, Richlawn, Rock House, Stinking Waters, Tightwad.

b. Prefixes and Suffixes (43):

Prefixes (1): (Mont) Montrose.

Suffixes (42): (burg) (7) Coalesburg, Dunksburg, Harrodsburg, Strasburg, Wadesburg, Warrensburg, Wrightsburg; (burgh) (2) Petersburg, Mayesburgh; (dale) (1) Huntingdale; (field) (1) Deerfield; (ton) (4) Belton, Brownington, Leeton, Stumpton; (town) (6) Balltown, Blairstown, Germantown, Haletown Settlement, Johnstown, Morristown; (ville) (21) Bakersville, Bowmansville, Burtville, Coleville, Consville, Fayetteville, Finneyville, Harrisonville, Jonesville, Jonesville, Kimseyville, Kingsville, Leesville, Louisville, Moundville, Papinsville, Parkerville, Pittsville, Rockville, Sissonville, Taberville.

c. Combinations, or Separable Affixes (1,051)

Separable Prefixes: (for places using each prefix see Dictionary) (Little) 17 times, (Pleasant) 9 times, (South) 8 times, (West) 7 times, (Big) 6 times, (East) 6 times, (New) 5 times, (Old) 5 times, (North) 3 times, (Fair) 2 times, (Lake) 2 times, (Lost) 2 times, (Camp) 1 time, (Fort) 1 time, (Free) 1 time, (Grand) 1 time, (Mid) 1 time, (Middle) 1 time.

Separable Suffixes: (Creek) 160 times, (Branch) 137 times, (Church) 129 times, (Postoffice) 122 times, (Township) 117 times, (Mill) 64 times, (Spring) 28 times, (City) 20 times, (Lake) 20 times, (River) 15 times, (Mound) 14 times, (Settlement) 13 times, (Hill) 12 times, (Chapel) 10 times, (Bend) 8 times, (County) 8 times, (Ferry) 7 times, (Knob) 7 times, (Prairie) 7 times, (College) 6 times, (Junction) 5 times, (Station) 5 times, (Store) 5 times, (Fork) 4 times, (Grove) 4 times, (Academy) 3 times, (Park) 3 times, (Spur) 3 times, (Trail) 3 times; (Cemetery), (Congregation), (Ford), (Quarry), (Road), (Slough), (Switch), and (Village) 2 times each; (Bank), (Bluff), (Cave), (Center), (Connection), (Crossing), (Farm), (Hall), (Hale), (Hollow), (Home), (House), (Mission), (Neck), (Neighborhood), (Normal), (Place), (Seminary), (Town), (Trace), and (Warpath) 1 time each.

For a few of these it may be of interest to give a complete list of places using the suffix.

(City)

Austin, Appleton, Bellamy, Benton, Cove, Garden, Green, Johnson, Lingo, Lowry, Main, Monegan, Nevada, Prairie, Quick, Schell, Spring, Stuart, Valley, Virgil.

(Bend)

Cal Waldo, Dan Waldo, Dawson, Harris, Hoffman, Horseshoe, Tally's, Whitley.

(Knob)

Basin Knob (2), Bluff Spring Knob, Brushy Knob, Center Knob, Chair Knob, Offuit Knob.

(Prairie)

Allen's Prairie, Cause Prairie, King Prairie, Pennsylvania Prairie, Square Prairie, St. Louis Prairie, Ten Mile Prairie.

(College)

Baird College, Cooper College, Cotty College, Holden College, Sprague College, Warrensburg State Teachers College.

(Junction)

Feely Junction, Harlan Junction, Lowry City Junction, Nassau Junction, Tracy Junction.

(Station)

Burnett Station, Campbell's Station, Clayton Station, Daugherty Station, Lewis Station.

(Store)

Coale's Store, Dunkley's Store, Halls Store, Simpson's Store, Walls Store.

(Fork)

Crawford's Fork, Elk Fork, Norris Fork, Norris Fork.

(Academy)

Butler Academy, Clinton Academy, Montevallo Academy.

(Spur)

Reif Spur, Walton's Spur, Wego Spur.

(Trail)

Old Indian Trail, Osage Indian Trail, Shawnee Indian Trail.

(Road)

Old Harmony Mission Road, Old Papinsville Road.

(Slough)

Island Slough, Stone's Slough.

(Switch)

McPeak Switch, William Switch.

(Bluff)

Halley's Bluff.

(Cave)

Monegaw Cave.

(Center)
Carbon Center

(Connection)
N & M Connection

(Crossing)
Hogan's Crossing

(Farm)
Gaines Farm

(Hall)
Grange Hall

(Hole)
Payton Hole

(Hollow)
Cave Hollow

(Neck)
Terrapin Neck

(Trace)
Osage Trace

(Warpath)
Osage Warpath

The Composition of Place-Names has been divided into a. Compounds; b. Prefixes and Suffixes; and c. Combinations or Separable Affixes. Compounds are those words in which one part is as of great value as the other. True compounds as Black Jack, Blackwater, Lakeview, Millford, and Tightwad found in this section, are rare. Only twenty-one such names were found.

Inseparable suffixes are far more common than compounds. Forty-two names were found with the inseparable suffixes of ville, burg, town, ton, burgh, dale, and field. Ville is the most common for it has been added to

twenty-one different names as Taberville or Burtville. The suffix burg is next in importance for it occurs seven times as in Coalesburg and Wrightsburg. Town is used six times as in Balltown and Morristown. The other suffixes ton, burgh, dale, and field are found from one to four times as in Belton, Petersburg, Huntingdale, and Deerfield.

Prefixes are at no time as prolific as suffixes and the inseparable prefixes are no exception to this rule. In comparison with the forty-two inseparable suffixes only one inseparable prefix, mont in Montrose, was found.

The list of separable affixes looms large. Of the 1,248 names, 1,051 have separable affixes. Just as the inseparable suffixes are more abundant than the inseparable prefixes the separable suffixes far outnumber the separable prefixes. Nine hundred and seventy-five names have separable suffixes while only 76 have separable prefixes. Creek is the most common suffix occurring 160 times. The branch ranks next in frequency. It has been used 136 times. These large numbers may be accounted for partly in the changes of names. Frequently a creek or a branch may have had other names besides the present one. These have all been included in this count since this is a study of names now extinct as well as present. The suffix church has been found 129 times. The postoffice was an important institution in the history of these counties and has

been used as a suffix 122 times. The township ranks next occurring 117 times. This number includes not only the townships as they are today, but also the original townships.

In this section are twenty places which have attached the suffix city to their name, with the hope of some day becoming a large city. The largest of these so called cities has a population of 1,136. The population of the remaining places ranges from 42 to 100.

Other suffixes found from five to twenty times are: lake, city, river, chapel, hill, mound, settlement, county, fork, knob, prairie, station, college, junction, bend, ferry, and store. The remaining suffixes found from one to five times are: congregation, house, park, slough, spur, academy, grove, mission, switch, town, cave, bank, hill, farm, village, bluff, center, connection, crossing, ford, home, place, and neighborhood. It is interesting to note that the suffix hollow which occurs with great frequency in the Ozark region is found only once in this section.

Of the separable prefixes little is most common; it is used seventeen times. Next in frequency is pleasant which occurs nine times. Other prefixes found from two to eight times are: big, east, north, lost, lake, and fair. Other prefixes as mid, old, grand, fort, and camp occur only once.

2. Linguistic Features (125)

a. Spelling and Punctuation

Spelling (20): Big Monegan, Big Monegaw, Coalesburg, Dederick, Dito, Dottie, Doyal Township, Doyleston, Gouge-eye, Hoffman Bend, Knobbs Creek, Lahia, Mount Taber, Opossum Branch, Papinsville, Peshaw, Purtle Springs, Swartz, Tebo, Weaubleau.

Punctuation (15): Bells Mill Postoffice, Bristle Ridge Postoffice, Browns Mill, Brownings Ferry, Burrows Postoffice, Campbell's Station, Collins Mill, Halls Store, Hogles Creek Postoffice, Knabbs Creek, Knobnoster, Millers Branch, Powers Mill, Walls Store, Williams Branch.

b. Phonetic Peculiarities (22): Belvoir, Collens Ford, Chorette's Mill, Decherd, Eldorado, Fort Carondelet, Gressy Creek, Griesel, Letiembre Hill, Lutsenhizer, Marmaton River, Marais des Cygnes, Miami River, Montserrat, Nevada, Panther, Rapids de Kaw, Saint Ludger Church, Shobe, Slough, Tebo, Weaubleau.

c. Dialect Words and Americanisms (57)
(For complete list see page 85f.)

d. Folk Etymology (8): Amoret, Chalk Level, Cobb, Griesel, Lahia, Marmaton, Shiloh (from Charlow Branch), Timbered Hill (from Le Tiembre Hill).

e. Cases of Contamination or Blends (3): Altona, Big Creek Settlement, Mount Taber.

Linguistic Features are divided into a. Spelling and Punctuation; b. Phonetic Peculiarities; c. Dialects and Americanisms; d. Folk Etymology; and e. Cases of Contamination or Blends. Certain names in this section vary in spelling. This may be due to mistakes made in the recording of the name or ignorance upon the part of the people, as Hoffman's Ferry spelled also Huffman's Ferry, Knabbs spelled Knobbs, Swartz spelled Swarts or Swart, and Peshaw spelled also Beshaw and Pashaw.

The general tendency of spelling and punctuation is toward simplicity. This simplification is illustrated in the dropping out of letters. The "o" in opossum, for example, is dropped frequently and the word appears as possum. One of the "t's" in Ditto, either through error or ignorance, has been dropped. Likewise, the "s" is sometimes omitted in Papinsville.

There are a few cases where the tendency toward simplification is not the case, but on the other hand complication. Dederick was originally spelled Dedrick. Just where or how the extra "e" crept into the name is unknown. The more complicated spelling of Weaubleau is used more extensively than the more simplified spellings of Wablo and Weablo. Just why Doyleston Postoffice is spelled Doyleston rather than Doyalston remains unexplained.

There is a tendency in some cases to simplify punctuation. In two examples words have been combined and the second capital letter omitted, as Knobnoster and Bristleridge Postoffice. Of similar import is the disappearance of the apostrophe. Such names as Bells Mill Postoffice, Brownings Ferry, and Hogles Creek Postoffice are illustrative of this omission.

Certain French, Spanish, and German words have become distorted and Anglicized in American mouths. Belvoir, a Norman French name is pronounced *bélv* by Americans. Callen's Ford is pronounced *KalIZ ford*. In such

names as Decherd, Griesel, and Saint Ludger the Anglicized pronunciation is given. The German "ch" in Decherd is given the "k" sound. The German diphthong "ie" is changed to short "i" in Griesel, while Saint Ludger is pronounced *sentludʒr*. The Spanish names likewise have undergone the same distortion and have been Anglicized by Americans. Such names as Eldorado, pronounced *eldareda*, and Nevada, pronounced *néveda* bear this out.

There is a small group of names, however, that have undergone only partial Anglicization and still retain some of the sounds of the foreign pronunciation. Such words as Chorette's Mill, Montserrat, Marais des Cygnes, Rapids de Kaw, Fort Carondelet, and Letiembre Hill show a partial retention of the French or Spanish sounds.

Other interesting pronunciations are Miami River pronounced *ma'í-de ma* and Marmaton pronounced *ma rma tən*, but by the early settlers called Mommytaw.

A few names in this group are illustrative of dialects and colloquialisms. The word "greasy" pronounced both with a "s" or a "z" sound, depending upon location, is interesting to study. Mr. Hempl in his article on "Grease and Greasy" says that the dictionaries until recently recognized the voiceless "s" in the noun and prescribed the sound of "z" in the verb and adjective. But in the seventies, "s" began to gain recognition in the two latter also. In 1874 Donald's edition of Chambers

Dictionary gave the adjective as having "z" or "s", and of the verb said "sometimes 'z'". The Imperial assigns the adjective "z" and the verb "z" or "s". The Webster of 1884 admitted "s" by the side of "z" for the verb and adjective. The Century even prefers "s" to "z" for both verb and adjective as does also the so called Standard in the case of the verb, while for the adjective and for greaser it gives only the "s".

Mr. Hempl made a survey and sent out questionnaires. From these he learned the North and the South present two extremes. In the North 88% and 83% favor the "s" sound in grease and greasy. In the South only 12% favor the "s" sound in both grease and greasy.¹ 'g rɪ'z l k rɪk, the pronunciation which prevails in this section, bears out the results of Mr. Hempl's survey; the Southern pronunciation is what we should expect to find in Missouri.

Other examples of colloquialisms are: panther also pronounced pɛntr by some of the early settlers, and creek pronounced both k rɪk, k rɪk.

The third class of Linguistic Features is that of Dialect Words and Americanisms. This section has many interesting Americanisms. "Creek" in the United States has assumed an entirely different meaning from that of its British predecessor. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, in Great Britain it has the restricted

1. Hempl's "Grease and Greasy" Dialect Notes I-IX, p. 438.

meaning of a narrow recess or inlet in the coast-line of the sea, an armlet or short arm of a river. In the United States any small stream, brook, or run may be called a creek. The OED states that probably the name creek was originally given by the explorers of a river to the various inlets or arms observed to run out of it and of which only the mouths were seen in passing; when at a later period these "creeks" were explored, they were often found to be tributaries of great length; but they retained the designation originally given, and "creek" thus received an application entirely unknown in Great Britain.

Other terms used for streams which are Americanisms are run, fork, and rapid. Tucker in his American English lists run as an "exotic" Americanism. A run is applied in the United States to a small stream, brook, rivulet, or a water course. The OED defines fork as the point at which a river divides into two, or the point of junction of two rivers; a branch or a tributary. Rapids is defined as a part of a river where the bed forms a steep descent causing a swift current.

Bluff seems to be distinctly an Americanism and is applied to several places in this section. Bartlett says of it, "In America it is applied to a high bank presenting a strip along a river, in the interior of the country". The OED defines the word as a cliff or headland with a broad precipitous face.

Knob is another Americanism. The OED defines it as a prominent isolated rounded mound or hill; a knoll; a hill in general, while Thornton says it is a rocky mound. There are many such isolated knolls in this section and the term knob has been given some of them.

Another word which is given to some of the elevations and that may be an Americanism is that of mound. In England it is applied to a natural elevation of inconsiderable size resembling a heap or pile of earth; a hillock or mount. In the American dictionaries a mound is applied to an artificial elevation made of earth of various forms for sepulchral and other purposes, of which large numbers are found. There are many mounds in this section and there has been much discussion over whether these mounds are natural or artificial. For complete list and summary of the question see my section on "Folkways and Folklore".

The familiar animals in this section are the raccoon, polecat, and opossum. Raccoon and opossum are usually used in the abbreviated form of coon and possum. The raccoon is a carnivorous animal of North America. The contraction "coon" originated about 1840 when the word came to be used as a nickname and was specifically applied to the adherents of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too". Possum is a familiar colloquial abbreviation. Its origin seems to be earlier than coon, for Thornton cites the first example in 1612. The word polecat is applied to

the skunk in America.

The various species of oak in this section are Americanisms. The pin oak is cited by Thornton as first being used in 1857, while the earliest date for the post oak is in 1817. The OED defines the post oak as a species found in the sandy and barren soils. It attains a height of seventy feet and the wood is hard and close grained.

Other Americanisms are corn and cob. The terms used in the United States have an entirely different meaning from those in England. The OED states that maize or Indian corn, zea mays; is applied both to separated seeds and growing or reaped crop. Wheat, rye, barley, and oats in the United States are called collectively grain. Corn in combinations in American usage must therefore be understood to mean maize, whereas in English usage it may mean any cereal, e.g. a cornfield in England is a field of any cereal that is grown in the country, in the United States it is one of maize.

The term store in England is called a shop. The OED states that a store in the United States is a place where merchandise is kept. In early use, it was a shop on a large scale and dealt in a great variety of articles.

Switch is another word which in America has an entirely different use from that of its predecessor in England. Thornton gives the earliest date as 1862, and says a switch is a side track on which cars may be shunted

or switched.

Trail, trace, and warpath are real Americanisms used in connection with the Indians and explorers. Trail has been defined by OED as a path or track worn by the passage of persons travelling in a wild or uninhabited region, while trace is defined as a beaten path through a wild or unenclosed region made by the passage of men or beasts. Warpath is used among the North American Indians, and is defined as the path or route taken by a warlike expedition, or to go to war or be out for scalps.

Tightwad is defined in the Dialect Notes Volume 5, page 65, as a stingy person. The example cited was, "The old tightwad actually put a dime on the collection plate."

Some of these words have not been found in any of the dictionaries. Gouge-eye, the name of a hamlet, was said to have been named for the fights had there. The OED defines gouge as--to cut or to push (out a person's eye) with the thumb. Thornton gives the earliest date of this word as 1775 and says of "Gouged his eye", this brutal practice appears to have been unknown in New England, but to have been practiced considerably by the rougher sort of frontiersman and in early days along the Mississippi.

"Hardscrabble" is a nickname given to a place, and likewise it was not found in any of the dictionaries, but scrabble was. The OED defines it--to scramble on hands and feet; to stumble or struggle along.

Also Hog Eye has not been found in any of the dictionaries, but in the Dialect Notes, Vol. 3, page 141, it was defined as a facetious name of a hamlet or a small, remote village. Another use of the word is a common type of lock which resembles the eye of a pig. The term hog eyed is applied to the facial expression resulting from looking upward and sidewise without turning the head. Doubtless the Missouri place-name is of the same origin as the Arkansas one.

Lickskillet occurs in other Missouri Place-Name Studies. There is one each in Polk, Grundy, and Webster Counties. Just why they were so named in each case has been impossible to ascertain. Mr. O. G. Crawford in his chapter on "Place-Names and Archaeology" in the Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names classifies a certain group of names as mocking names. Thus Lark's Lease (for poor soil) and Frog's Hall which is applied to deserted sites in marshy ground were given in mockery; also such names as Beggar's Bush and Cold Harbour. Doubtless Lickskillet, applied to localities in which good manners are lacking, can well be classed in this group.

Other Americanisms, such as Dumpling, Chalk Level, Lost, Flagstaff, and Shanghai have not been found in any of the dictionaries or Dialect Notes, and thus are interesting contributions to Americanisms. Dumpling Creek received its name because it ran so fast. Chalk Level

has an interesting and unusual derivation. It is said it derived its name because the people were pretty level headed and could chalk it down. Lost is used in this section in connection with streams of water which disappear into the ground. Flagstaff Branch derived its name for the flags which grew along its banks. Shanghai, found also in the Ozark region, is used in connection with primitive building in which the boards are nailed up and down instead of transversely.

In conclusion, I have compiled a brief dictionary of the 57 Americanisms and interesting dialect words and meanings which are used in my section. Under each word has been given the place-name or names in which it has been used and all the information I could find about it in the OED and Wright's Dialect Dictionary, in Webster's International, the Century, and Funk and Wagnall's Standard, in the various dictionaries of Americanisms by Bartlett, Tucker, Farmer, Clapin, Thornton, and in Dialect Notes.

Dictionary of Dialect Words and Americanisms

Adobe (Church)

So called from the material. OED. Adopted in U.S. from Mexico and popularly made into dobie. An unburnt brick dried in the sun. 1834.

So Thornton (1834), Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster.

Black Jack

So named from location in black jack timber. OED.

3. U. S. A shrubby kind of oak. 1856
So Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Bluff (Spring)

Named for a bluff at the foot of which a spring was located. OED. sb. A cliff or headland with a broad precipitous face. (First used in N. America, and still mostly of American landscape.) 1737.

So Thornton (1737).

So Bartlett. In America, it is applied to a high bank presenting a steep front along a river, in the interior of the country.

So Clapin, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Buckeye (Creek)

Named for buckeye along its banks. OED. 1. The American Horse-chestnut. 1789-96.

So Thornton 1784, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Chalk Level

Named because the people were pretty "level headed" and could "chalk it down". This sense of the word "chalk" is not found in any of the dictionaries.

Cobb

Named for corn cobs. OED. 11. The cylindrical shoot or rachis on which the grains of maize grow. 1702.

So Thornton 1775, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

(N & M) Connection

A junction on the "Katy" Railroad named for the Nevada and Minden Railroad. This sense not found in any dictionary.

Coon (Creek)

Named for animals found along its banks. OED.

U. S. The Raccoon (*Procyon later*), a carnivorous animal of North America. 1839.

So Thornton 1839. A Raccoon. From the shyness of this animal, the word came to be used as a nickname, and was specially applied in 1840 to the adherents of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too".

Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Corn (land)

So called because it was rich corn land. OED. 5.

U. S. Maize or Indian corn, *Zea Mays*; applied both to separated seeds, and to the growing or reaped crop. Wheat,

rye, barley, oats, etc. are in U. S. called collectively grain. Corn in combinations in American usage must therefore be understood to mean maize, whereas in English usage it may mean any cereal, e.g. a cornfield in England is a field of any cereal that is grown in the country; in U. S. one of maize. 1697.

So Thornton 1697, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Cottonwood (Creek)

Named for trees which grew along banks of stream. OED. The name of several species of poplar in U. S.; so called from cotton-like substance surrounding the seeds. 1823.

So Thornton 1817, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Creek

OED. There are 160 creeks in this section. 2b. In U. S. and British Colonies; a branch of a main river, a tributary river; a rivulet, brook, small stream, or run. Probably the name was originally given by the explorers of a river to the various inlets or arms observed to run out of it and of which only the mouths were seen in passing; when at a later period these 'creeks' were explored, they were often found to be tributaries of great length; but they retained the designation originally given, and 'creek' thus received an application entirely unknown in Great Britain. 1674.

So Thornton 1674, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Dumpling (Creek)

Named because it runs so fast. This sense is not found in any dictionary.

Flagstaff (Branch)

Named for flags which grew along bank of stream. This sense is not found in any dictionary.

Fork

A frequent suffix, found with four place-names. OED. 12c. The point at which a river divides into two, or the point of junction of two rivers; a branch or tributary. Chiefly U. S. 1753.

So Thornton 1753, Bartlett, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Gallinipper (Creek)

Named for large mosquitoes. OED. Chiefly U. S. (Of uncertain origin) A large mosquito. 1818.

So Thornton 1801, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker.
(1818) Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall

Gouge Eye

Named for frequent fights. OED. 3. To cut or force out with or as with a gouge; to push out (a person's eye) with the thumb. 1800.

So Thornton 1775. Gouged his eye. This brutal practice appears to have been unknown in New England, but to have been practiced considerably by the rougher sort of frontiersman and in early days along the Mississippi. Bartlett, Tucker, Webster, Funk and Wagnall.

Hackberry (Creek)

Named for hackberries which grew along its banks. OED. 2. In North America the fruit of the tree *Celtis occidentalis*, which resembles the bird-cherry in size; also the tree itself, of which there are several varieties or sub-species. 1796.

So Thornton 1796, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall, Wright.

(Hard) scrabble

So called because it was a "hard scrabble" to reach corporate line. OED. 3. intr. Of a person; to scramble on hands and feet; to stumble or struggle along; lit. and fig.; also occas. of an animal. Now somewhat rare. 1638.

So Thornton 1794. Webster, Funk and Wagnall, Wright.

Hickory (Branch)

Named for the tree. OED. 1. A North American tree of the genus *Carya* closely allied to the walnut with tough heavy wood, and bearing drupes (mostly with hard woody rind or husk) inclosing 'nuts', the kernels of which in several species are edible. 1653.

So Thornton 1705, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Hog Eye

that

Named for number of hogs/used to have a wallow on town site. Facetious name of a hamlet or a small, remote village in northwestern Arkansas. Dialect Notes, Vol. 3., p. 141.

(Basin) Knob

Named for shape. OED. 2. A prominent isolated rounded mound or hill; a knoll; a hill in general, esp. in U. S. 1650.

So Thornton 1791, a rocky mound, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Wright, Funk and Wagnall.

Lick (Branch)

Named for licks along edge of stream. OED. 2. U.S. A spot to which animals resort to lick the salt or salt earth found there. 1751.

So Thornton 1751, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Lickskillet.

Named for the dirty skillets set out for the wild animals to lick.

So Wright. A person who surreptitiously meddles with dishes of food.

Locust Tree

Named for trees which grew along edge of stream. OED. 2. A well-known North American tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia* having thorny branches and dense clusters of white heavily-scented flowers. It is used extensively for ornament and as a timber tree, the wood being very hard and durable. 1640.

So Thornton 1640, Bartlett, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Lost (Creek)

Named because it loses itself in Grand River. This sense not found in any dictionary.

Magnolia

Named for tree. OED. a. A genus of large (rarely shrubby) trees (The typical genus of the N. O. Magnoliace), cultivated for the beauty of their foliage and flowers. 1748.

So Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

(Hiser) Meeting House

Named for a man. OED. 2. A place of worship; in the general sense, now only U.S. In England from 17th century always a nonconformist or dissenting place of worship, a conventicle; now only (exc. with reference to the Quakers) in jocular or disparaging use. 1636.

So Thornton 1780, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

(Blue) Mound

Named for mound which was hooded in blue when seen from distance. OED. sb.³ 3b. A natural elevation of inconsiderable size, resembling a heap or pile of earth; a hillock 'mount'. 1810.

So Bartlett, an artificial elevation made of earth of various forms for sepulchral and other purposes of which large number are found. Farmer, Clapin, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

(Terrapin) Neck

Named for shape. OED. 11. A narrow piece of land with water on each side; an isthmus or narrow promontory. 1555.

So Thornton 1555, a peninsula. Tucker, Farmer, Clapin, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Opossum (Branch)

Named for animal. OED. 1. The general name of the small marsupial mammals of the American family Didelphyidæ, mostly arborial, some (genus *Chironectes*) aquatic, of nocturnal habits, with an opposable digit (thumb) on the hind foot, and tail usually prehensile; esp. *Didelphys virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States. (Colloq. shortened to possum). 1610.

So Thornton 1612, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Panther (Creek)

Named for animal. OED. 2. Applied in America to the puma or cougar, *Felis concolor*, also called Painter; and, sometimes, to the jaguar, *F. onca*. 1730.

So Thornton 1803, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Peavine (Branch)

Named for wild peas which grew along banks of stream. OED. U.S. a. The 'vine' or climbing stem, with its foliage of the peaplant or any plant called pea. 1766.

So Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Pecan (Branch)

Named for the tree. OED. a. The nut or fruit, olive-shaped and finely flavoured, of a species of hickory (*Carya olivae formis*) common in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, often attaining a very great height; also, the tree itself, the pecan-tree. 1773.

So Thornton 1773, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Pin Oak (Branch)

Named for Tree. Thornton 1857. *Quercus Palustris*. The swamp-oak. Webster, Funk and Wagnall.

Pole Cat (Creek)

Named for animal found in vicinity. OED. b. Applied to other species of the genus *Putorius*, e. g., *P. nigripes*, the American Polecat, *P. eversmanni*, the Siberian P., *P. sarmaticus*, the Mottled P., of Eastern Europe and Western Asia; also to other Mustelid, esp. in U. S. the skunks. 1688.

Dialect Notes, Vol. 2, p. 242, The Skunk. Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Post Oak

Named for the tree which grew along edge of stream.

OED. A species of oak (*quercus obtusiloba*) found in sandy soil in the eastern U.S., having hard close-grained durable wood much used for posts, sleepers, etc.; also called iron oak, rough or box white oak. 1817.

So Thornton 1817, Farmer, Clapin, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

(Pennsylvania) Prairie

Named for settlers who came from Pennsylvania.

OED. a. A tract of level undulating grassland without trees, and usually of great extent; applied chiefly to the grassy plains of North America, a savannah, a steppe. 1682.

So Thornton 1773, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Rapids (de Kaw)

Named for place in Osage River where Kaw Indians crossed. OED. B. sb. A part of a river where the bed forms a steep descent causing a swift current (originally U.S. and usually in pl.). 1776.

So Bartlett, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall

(Pleasant) Run (Branch)

Named because it runs through pleasant retreats.

OED. II 9. A small stream, brook, rivulet, or water-course; a channel or overflow. Chiefly U.S. and north. dial. 1581.

So Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall, Wright.

Scaly Bark (Creek)

Named for hickory. OED. (under Hickory) There are about a dozen species, all natives of North America, the commonest in the Eastern United States being the Shell-bark, Scaly-bark or Shag-bark h. (*C. Alba*).

Dialect Notes, Vol. 3, p. 155. A kind of hickory and its nut.

Shanghai

Named for chickens kept by Dr. Love. OED. 1. A long-legged, large breed of domestic fowls, with feathered shanks, reputed to have been introduced from Shanghai; now developed into the brahmas and cochens. 1853.

So Farmer, Clapin, Webster, Century, Funk & Wagnall.

Shanghai

A primitive sort of building. This sense not found in any dictionary.

(Island) Slough

Named for island formed by cut off and the deep ditch. slew OED. 1. U.S. and Canada. A marshy or reedy pool, pond, small lake, backwater, or inlet. 1708.

So Thornton 1845, Bartlett, Clapin, In parts of the West and South a swamp, a bog; so Tucker.

Dialect Notes, Vol. II, p. 330. A sluggish stream, generally the channel of a swamp, and always dry in long continued dry weather. Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Spanish Oak

Named for tree. OED. 9. In the names of plants, trees, etc. denoting either varieties or species found in Spain or Spanish America (esp. the West Indies) as Spanish arbor vine, ash, . . . oak. 1716.

Webster, Century.

(Walton's) Spur

Named for Walton brothers. OED. 11. c. A branch of a lode, railway, etc. 1833.

Webster. Short for spur track. A short branch line of track; esp. a side track connected with its main line by a single switch. Funk and Wagnall.

Still House (Creek)

Named for a still which was near the creek. OED. A building in which distillation is carried on; a distillery. 1558.

So Century, Wright.

(Halls) Store

Named for a man. OED. 12a. A place where merchandise is kept for sale. a. Chiefly U.S. and colonial. In early use, a shop on a large scale and dealing in a great variety of articles. Now, the usual U.S. and colonial equivalent for shop. sb.2. 1740.

So Thornton 1768, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Sugar (Creek) Maple

Named for sugar maples found along the creek. OED. The North American tree *Acer Saccharinum*, which yields maple-sugar. 1753.

So Bartlett, A handsome forest tree, from 50-80 feet high, from the sap of which is made the well known maple sugar. Farmer, Clapin, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

(Williams) Switch

Named for a side track and for Mr. Frank Williams.
 OED. 6b. intr. Of a railway line. To branch or turn off at a switch U. S. Webster. 1875.

So Thornton 1862, A switch is a side track on which cars may be shunted or "switched".

Sycamore (Branch)

Named for tree. OED. 3a. In N. America, a plane or tree of the genus *Platanus*, esp. the buttonwood, *P. occidentalis*. 1814.

So Bartlett, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Terrapin (Neck)

Named for shape. OED. A name originally given to one or more species of North American turtles; thence extended to many allied species of the turtle and tortoise family, *Testudinæ*, widely distributed over North, Central, and South America, the East Indies, China, N. Africa, and other countries. 1613

So Thornton 1705, A small kind of tide water turtle, Bartlett, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Tightwad

Named for a man who was close with building materials. Tucker. A stingy person.

Dialect Notes, Vol. 5, p. 65. A stingy person.
 Funk and Wagnall.

(Osage) Trace

Named for Osage Indian. OED. spec. 5b. A beaten path through a wild or unenclosed region, made by the passage of men or beasts; a track, a trail. U.S. 1807.

So Thornton 1829, Tucker, Webster.

(Indian) Trail

Named for Indians who went through this section.
 OED. 9. A path or track worn by the passage of persons travelling in wild or uninhabited region; a beaten track, a rude path. (Chiefly in U.S. and Canada).

So Thornton 1833, Bartlett 2. An Indian foot path or road, Farmer, Clapin, Tucker, Mencken, Webster, Funk and Wagnall.

Turkey (Creek)

Named for wild turkeys seen along the banks of the stream. OED. 2. In current use: A well-known large gallenaceous bird of the Linn an genus *Meleagris*, the species of which are all American, esp. *N. gallopavo*, which was found domesticated in Mexico at the discovery of

that country in 1518, and was soon after introduced into Europe, and is now valued as a table fowl in all civilized lands. 1555.

So Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

Walnut (Creek)

Named for tree. OED. 2b. With defining adjective Common Walnut (in British use) *Juglans regia*, called in the U.S. English Walnut, Black Walnut, the American species, *Juglans nigra*; Grey or White Walnut, the Butternut of the U. S. *Juglan cinerea*. 1754.

So Webster, Century, Funk and Wagnall.

(Osage) Warpath

Named for Osage Indians. OED. Among North American Indians: The path or route taken by a warlike expedition. To be or go on the warpath: to go to war, seek the foe, be out for scalps. 1775.

So Bartlett, Clapin, Webster, Century.

There is a group of names whose real origin has been lost. Around such names there have arisen popular explanations which in time have become accepted as the true origin of the names, as Amoret, which was said to have been named for the Amorites, one of the tribes of Canaan. But the spelling is inconsistent with the explanation and it is hard to understand why anyone should have wanted to name a town for this ungodly and depraved tribe. Lahia, it has been suggested was named because it lay high on the prairie. Other names whose origins are interesting in folk etymology, but have been discussed elsewhere, are Chalk Level, Cobb, and Marmaton. Further examples are Timbered Hill signifying a hill covered with timber, but taken from "Tiembre" the shortened name of Letiembre, and

Shiloh Branch doubtless from the Bible Shiloh, but said to have been named for an Indian Charlow.

When a name is assigned a certain origin, the particular form it takes may be determined through its associations to a name already known.² Mount Taber doubtless was for the correct Bible Tabor but through association with the Taber family assumed the form Taber. Big Creek Settlement undoubtedly was named for Big Creek, but through association with a certain David Creek who settled in this section, was said to have been named for him. Likewise, Altona was said to have been named for Altoona, Pennsylvania, but possibly the spelling was influenced by Altona near Hamburg.

3. Non-English Names (69)

Greek (5): Antioch, Eureka, Iconium, Sardis, Smyrna.

Hebrew (16): Bethel, Bethlehem, Damascus, Gath, Hepsidam (?), Lahia (?), Mt. Carmel, Mt. Hebron, Mt. Herman, Mt. Moriah, Mt. Taber, Mt. Zion, Noah, Pisgah, Salem, Shiloh.

Indian Names (23): Charlow, Chilhowee, Iuka Springs, Lake Sac-Osage, Manoa, Marmaton, Miami River, Mingo Creek, Monegaw City, Monegaw Springs, Osage River, Osage Township, Osage Trace, Osage Trail, Osage Warpath, Osateka Spring, Osceola, Peshaw, Shawnee Indian Trail, Shawnee Township, Shawnee Township, Weaubleau, Winona.

French (12): Belvoir, Charette's Mill, Collen's Ford, Fort Carondelet, Letiembre Hill, Marais des Cygnes, Marmaton River (?), Metz, Papinsville, Rapids de Kaw, Tebo, Urich.

2. Read's observations on "Iowa Place-Names" in American Speech, Vol. 5, p. 34.

German (5): Altona, Lutsenhizer Mill, St. Ludger's Church, Shobe, Strasburg.

Latin (3): Knob Noster (?), Magneola, Vitae Springs.

Spanish (4): Eldorado, Montevallo, Montserrat, Panama.

Norse (1): Valhalla.

The group of Non-English Place-Names is comparatively large. The Indian names, of which there are twenty-three, and the Biblical names, represented by twenty-one, far outnumber any of the other foreign names. The Osage Indians have transferred their names to many of the natural features and to some artificial features as warpath, trace, and trail. Of the Biblical names five are from the New Testament and therefore come to us in the Greek language, while sixteen are taken from the Hebrew of the Old Testament.

There are twelve French names in this section. Some of the French names as Papinsville, Marmaton, and Marais des Cygnes are illustrative of the period of French explorers and traders. Other French names as Collen's Ford, Letiembre Hill, and Chorette's Mill show the presence of French settlers in this section.

Of the remaining Non-English Names, five are German as Altona, Lutsenhizer Mill, St. Ludger's Church, Shobe, and Strasburg; four are Spanish as Eldorado, Montevallo, Montserrat, and Panama; three are Latin as Knob Noster, Magneola, and Vitae Springs; and one is Norse, Valhalla.

4. Periods and Changes in Place-Names (130)

Change in Location (15):

Bethel Congregation, later Knob Noster Church
 Carbon Hill, later Montserrat
 Hoover, later Stotesbury
 Mount Herman Christian Church, later Valley City
 Christian Church
 Mount Pleasant Church, later Urich Baptist Church
 New Bethel Baptist Church, later Pleasant Bethel
 Old High Point Baptist Church, later High Point
 Church
 Old Montevallo, later Montevallo
 Old Pleasant Hill, later Pleasant Hill
 Old Tiffin, later New Tiffin
 Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, later First Baptist
 Church of Windsor
 Salem Cumberland Presbyterian Church, later Sally
 Buchannon Memorial Church
 Shawnee Postoffice, later Shawnee Mound Postoffice
 Stone Chapel, later Camp Branch Church
 Union Church, later Willow Branch Church.

Change in Ownership (14):

Austin's Mill, later Ball's Mill, later Balltown,
 later Little Osage
 Blevins Springs, later Purtle Springs
 Boots Mill, later Blakely's Mill, later Iuka Springs
 Cal Waldo Bend, later Harris Bend
 Coales Store, later Galbreath, later Coalesburg,
 later Coale
 Gallaher's Mill, later Grover, later Valley City
 Goodrick, later Dederick
 Holden College, later St. Celia Seminary
 Hoyle's Branch, later Reed's Branch
 Lake Creek, later Fields Creek
 Ritchie's Mill, later Howard's Mill, later Cobb
 Postoffice
 Taber's Ferry, later Heath's Ferry
 Teel's Branch, later Journey's Branch
 Tucker's Lake, later Stutt's Lake

Section omitted. See next page.

Dislike of Person for whom Place was Named (8):

Bedford, later Handley
 Blaine, later Marion, later Humble, later Horton
 Dunkley's Store, later Sigel, later Dunksburg
 Kingsville, later Ramey Postoffice, later Kingsville
 Maxwell, later Cleveland
 Rives County, later Henry County
 Stuart City, later Drexel
 Van Buren County, later Cass County

Avoidance of Confusion with Other Places Similarly
Named (12):

Handley, later Panama
Howard, later Hume
Little Tebo Creek, later Sand Creek
Lucas, later Strasburg
Medford, later Olive Hill Postoffice, later Medford
New Covington, later Harvey
Pleasant Valley, later Metz
Spring City, later Dito
Spring Grove, later Belmont, later Windsor
Union Town, later Crescent Hill
Walnut, later Foster
Winona, later Ore

Death of the Community or Discontinuance of the Post-office and its later Reestablishment (4):

Burrows Postoffice, later Amsterdam
 Carrsville Postoffice, later Petersburg
 Hudson later Lahi
 West Point, later Dana.

Establishment of Postoffice or Telegraph (7):

Como, later Grange Hall, later Piper
 Cross Roads, later Damascus
 Crow and Crutchfield, later Osceola
 Marge, later Lindale
 Vista, later Decherd, later Vista
 "Want-a-More", later Roscoe
 Whitley, later New Tiffin.

Shortening of Names (6):

Clayton Station, later Eve
 Gaines Farm, later Gaines
 Nevada City, later Nevada
 Norris Forks, later Norris
 Prewitt, later Ellis
 South Worland, later Tiger.

Nicknames which Finally through Usage are Adopted (4):

Coon Creek, later Shanghai Creek
 Edgewood, later Tightwad
 Fayetteville, later Hazel Hill
 Lone Oak Postoffice, later Stumpton.

Advertisement (3):

Colbern's Springs, later Electric Springs
 Connely's Springs, later Fair Haven
 Lake Springs Park, later Radio Springs Park.

Dislike of an Offensive or Undignified Name (2):

Gut Creek, later Cottonwood Creek
 Hog Eye, later Nevada City.

Incorporation (1):

South Worland, later Drexel.

Reasons for Changes Unknown (35):

Arlington, later Appleton City
 Big Creek, later Rose Hill
 Brushy Mound, later Letiembre Hill, later Tiembre Hill, later Timbered Hill
 Buckeye Creek, later Wrights Creek
 Clear Fork Mills Postoffice, later Harrodsburg
 Crawfords Fork, later Lucas

Deadwood Branch, later Drywood Branch
 Eldorado, later Owsley
 Feely Junction, later Monteith
 Graham, later Centerview
 Light Creek, later Gallinipper Creek
 Lime River, later Weaubleau Creek
 Lingo City, later Post Oak
 Little Peshaw, later Little Clear Creek
 Looney's Springs, later Salt Creek Springs, then
 Magneola Springs
 Manoa, later Taberville
 Mine River, later Little Monegan or Monegaw
 Morristown, later Freeman
 N & M Connection, later Nassau Junction
 Old Smyrna Church, later Free Church
 Osage Trace, later Old Harmony Mission Road
 Osage Warpath, later Old Papinsville Road
 Peshaw Creek, later Clear Creek
 Pleasant Garden Church, later Union Baptist Church
 Pleasant Mound Congregation, later Cumberland
 Presbyterian Church
 Pleasant Run Branch, later Duncan's Branch
 Rapids de Kaw, later Collen's Ford
 St. Louis Prairie, later Pennsylvania Prairie
 Simpson's Store, later Chilhowee
 Stinking Waters, later Monegaw Springs
 Son's Ferry, later Belvoir
 State Line, later West Line
 Summers' Township, later Henry Township
 Tebo, later Leesville
 Walnut Grove Church, later First Baptist Church.

Places Having Two Names (19):

Austin City also Deerwater Postoffice
 Benton City also McClurg
 Blue Mounds also Twin Mounds
 Big Monegaw Creek also Big Monegan Creek
 Black Jack also Sample Postoffice
 Charlow Branch also Shiloh Branch
 Cornelia also Shanghai
 Gouge eye also Gaines
 Harvey also Garland
 Johnstown also Hardscrabble
 Lewis Creek also East Fork of Lost Creek
 Lipe Branch also Mill Branch
 Little Cynthia Branch also McDougal's Branch
 New Tiffin also Whitley
 Noah Postoffice also Germantown
 North Blackwater Creek also Little Blackwater Creek
 Old Tiffin also Pape
 Rose Hill Settlement also Scott Neighborhood
 Seldom also Selden.

Names like fashion and styles tend to change with time. It is amazing to note the various changes which have come about in the place-names of this section. Many of these changes are deliberate and conscious and are brought about by various causes. Some names are changed because of a change in location or ownership. The present town of Montserrat was originally called Carbon Hill when located two miles from where it now stands. When the town site was moved to its present location the name Montserrat was adopted. Ritchie's Mill, which was owned by William F. Ritchie, was changed to Howard's Mill when Mr. John Howard purchased the mill from Mr. Ritchie.

Another reason for change in name is the dislike of a person for whom a place was named. Rives County, which was named for Hon. William Cabel Rives, United States Senator from Virginia, was changed to Henry County. Senator Rives became a Whig in politics, and as Rives County was strongly Democratic, the people became exasperated and decided to change the name. In like manner Van Buren County was changed to Cass County because of political antagonism. In the Campaign of 1848, Cass was the Democratic nominee for President, running against Van Buren, and the General Assembly of Missouri was strongly Democratic.

Names are sometimes changed to avoid confusion with other places similarly named. The present town of Hume, earlier Howard, was changed to Hume to avoid confusion

with another postoffice by the same name. Pleasant Valley was changed to Metz to avoid confusion with another Pleasant Valley.

Other names owe their changes to death of a community or discontinuance of the postoffice and its later reestablishment; as Hudson, on whose townsite the postoffice Lahi was established, and West Point, on whose site Dana Postoffice was established.

Other communities have undergone changes in name when a postoffice was established; as Como, which was changed to Grange Hall and finally Piper, Damascus, which was formerly known as Cross Roads, and "Want-a-More" which became Roscoe.

To a few places have been given offensive or undignified names. These names have been replaced by names more pretentious and pleasant as Gut Creek which was renamed Cottonwood Creek, and Hog Eye later called Nevada City.

In a few cases a nickname which has been given to a place supersedes the original name as Shanghai Creek formerly known as Coon Creek. Shanghai was a nickname given first to a town. The town in turn gave its name to the creek. The town is now called Cornelia, but the creek retains the nickname. Likewise, the original name of Tightwad was Edgewood, but few people remember the original name, and it is seldom that it is referred to otherwise than as Tightwad.

Some names as Colbern's Springs, Connely's Springs, and Lake Springs Park have been changed because of a wish to advertise. Doubtless Electric Springs, Fair Haven, and Radio Springs Park are more suggestive of commercial possibilities than the former names.

There remains a group of names to which it is impossible to assign a definite reason for the change of name. For there is no deliberate change and no definite date can be set as to when people stopped calling the place by one name and started calling it by another. Such names as Deadwood Branch, later Drywood, and Tiembre Hill, later Timbered Hill have passed gradually from one name to another through the process of time.

Still other names as Manoa, later Taberville; Son's Ferry, later Belvoir; Summers' Township, later Henry Township; Buckeye Creek, later Wright's Creek; and Mine River, later Little Monegan or Monegaw, undoubtedly had reasons for changes, but it has been impossible to ascertain why the names were changed.

5. Folkways and Folklore (343)

a. Local Institutions and Occupations (308)

Churches and Chapels (141): Adobe, Antioch, Arbor Grove M. E., Basin Knob, Bear Creek, Bethel (2), Bethel Congregation, Bethel M. E., Bethlehem Baptist, Blakey, Bronaugh, Brasley Christian, Brownington Presbyterian, Brush Hill, Brushy, Brushy M. E., Camp Branch, Camp Branch M. E., Carrsville Union, Cedar Grove, Clear Fork, Coon Creek Baptist, Cove Creek Baptist, Crab Orchard, Double Branch, Dunnagan's Grove Christian, East Liberty M. E., East Lynne Baptist, Eight Mile M. E., Elm Spring Baptist,

Enon Baptist, Fair Oak, Fairview (2), Fairview Chapel, Fairview M. E., Flinn Chapel M. E., Free, Freedom, Harmony Baptist, Hickory Grove, High Hill, High Point, Hiser Meeting House, Hoover Chapel M. E. South, Hout's Chapel M. E., Jacoby Chapel, Kidd's Chapel, Knob Noster, La Due Christian, Lea's Chapel, Liberty, Liberty Baptist (2), Long Ridge, McKills Chapel, Marys Chapel, Montrose Cumberland Presbyterian, Mt. Carmel, Mt. Carmel M. E., Mt. Hebron Baptist, Mt. Hermon Christian, Mount Hope Baptist, Mount Moriah, Mt. Olivet, Mount Pleasant (2), Mount Taber Christian, Mount Vernon M. E. South, Mt. Zion (2), Mt. Zion Baptist, Mt. Zion Cumberland Presbyterian, Mt. Zion M. E., New Bethel Baptist, New Hope, New Hope M. E., New Liberty, Oak Grove Baptist, Oak Grove Cumberland Presbyterian, Oak Hill Christian, Old High Point Baptist, Old Smyrna, Olive Branch Baptist, Omish, Pisgah, Pitts Chapel, Pleasant Bethel, Pleasant Garden, Pleasant Grove Baptist (2), Pleasant Hill, Pleasant Mound Congregation, Pleasant Point Baptist, Pleasant Spring Baptist, Pleasant Valley Baptist, Prairie Grove Baptist, Prairie View Christian, Prairie Zion, Providence Baptist, Rock Spring Cumberland Presbyterian, Roscoe Congregation of Disciples of Christ, Saint Luderger, Salem Cumberland Presbyterian, Sally Buchannon Memorial, Sardis Baptist, Sardis Bethlehem Primitive Baptist, Sardis Bethlehem Old School Baptist, Second Liberty Baptist, Shaler's Chapel, Sharon Presbyterian, Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian, South Fork Baptist, Stone Chapel, Sulphur Springs Baptist, Surprise Cumberland Presbyterian, Sycamore, Teays Chapel, Tebo Baptist, Underwood Chapel M. E., Union Baptist, Union Chapel, Union Chapel M. E., Union (4), Union Prairie Baptist, Ulrich Baptist, Valley City Christian, Veve Branch Reorganized Latter Day Saints, Vitae Springs Baptist, Walnut Creek, Walnut Grove, Warwick Baptist, Wesley Chapel, Westfield Presbyterian, Willow Branch, Woods Chapel M. E., Wright's Creek Baptist.

Mills (64): Austin's, Ball's, Barrett's, Bells, Blakely's, Bolejack's, Boot's, Bouse's, Brown's (2), Carrsville, Chorette's, Cogswell's, Collins, Crenshaw, Daugherty's, Davis, Diamond, Dixon's Eureka, Farmer's, Farmer and Gardner's, Fedit, Gallaher, Gardner's, Goddard's, Hackney's, Haymaker's (2), Hill's, Howard's (2), Huntley, Ingles, Jackson (2), Jerome Greer's, Kimsey's, Kirkpatrick's, Lefker, Longacre's, Lutsenhizer, McNeil's, Magnolia, Martin's, Monegaw, Norris, Pape's, Parson's, Powers, Ritchie, Savage's, Scott's, Settle Ford, Snyder, Taberville, Tally's, Wades (2), Wagners, White's, Wolfe's, Zeners, Zenn's.

Railroad Centers (84): Adrian, Amoret, Amos, Amsterdam, Archie, Arthur, Avon, Bacon, Barton, Blairstown, Bronaugh, Chilhowee, Clayton Station, Cleveland, Coleman, Creighton, Dederick, Denton, Doran, Drexel, Ellis, Feely

Junction, Freeman, Garland, Gowdy, Gunn City, Hadsell, Handley, Harlan Junction, Harrelson, Harris, Hartwell, Harvey, Horton, Huber, Hudson, Jaudon, Katy (Postoffice), Kimpton, La Due, Latour, Leeton, Levy, Lewis Station, Lindale, Lisle, Lowry City Junction, Magnolia, Marge, Maxwell, Medford, Merwin, Milo, Monteith, Montrose, Morristown, Nassau Junction, N & M Connection, New Covington, Ore, Powell, Prettyman, Quick City, Rankin, Rich Hill, Robinson, Sheldon, South Worland, Sprague, Staley, State Line, Stotesbury, Stuart City, Sutherland, Tiger, Tracy Junction, Wales, Walker, Walton's Spur, Warder, West Line, William's Switch, Winchell, Worland.

Mining Centers (17): Athol, Bedford, Carbon Hill, Deepwater, Foster, Handley, Keith, McPeak Switch, Ovid, Panama, Reif Spur, Rich Hill Postoffice, Rively, Rosier, Rucker, Shobe, Wego Spur.

Colleges (2): (For the 821 schools see Appendix)
Cooper College, Cotty College.

b. Local Customs and Traditions (23)

Camp-Meetings: Camp Creek.

Honey Gathering (4): Bee Branch (2), Bee Creek, Honey Creek.

Horse Trading (2): Horse Creek, Pony Creek.

Primitive Building: Shanghai.

Distilling: Stillhouse.

Mounds and Moundbuilders (14): Ament, Blue, Brushy (2), Cook, Dodson, Hall, Hamlin, Howard, Round (2), Spy, Twin, Wolf.

c. Local Beliefs and Superstitions (3): Devils Ridge, Devils Branch, Mine Creek.

d. Local Myths and Legends (9): Belle Plaine School, Chalk Level, Cobb, Greasy Creek, Licksillet, Marmaton, Marais des Cygnes, Monegaw Spring, Pony Creek.

The names in the group of Folkways and Folklore reveal not only something of the customs and occupations of the early settlers, but also interesting legends and stories are learned. This group is divided into four classes:

- a. Local Institutions and Occupations;
- b. Local Customs and Traditions;
- c. Local Beliefs and Superstitions; and
- d. Myths and Local Legends, or "ex post facto" tales.

The large number of churches found throughout this section is illustrative of the importance of the country church to a community.

Along the Osage, Grand, Marmaton and Marais des Cygnes Rivers, innumerable mills were built. For milling was an important occupation in an early day as is borne out by the sixty-four mills found in this section.

Of more recent development in this section are the coal mines. These mines have resulted in the mushroom growth of towns, many of which soon became extinct. Such towns as Athol, Rosier, Ovid, Keith, and Panama were all built because of coal mining.

With the coming of the railroad was another era of building of towns. No less than eighty-four places owe their origin to the building of railroads.

Among the local customs and traditions, one of the most picturesque is that of the old-time camp-meeting. Camp Creek, named for the camp-meetings held there, is reminiscent of the big revivals or camp-meetings held for two or three weeks at a time in the early history of our country.

Another occupation of outstanding importance in the early history of this section was the gathering of wild honey, as is represented by such names as Bee Branch and Honey Creek.

Other customs and practices in this section are rep-

resented by Shanghai, which is used to mean a sort of primitive shanty with boards nailed up and down instead of transversely, and Stillhouse Creek, which was named for a still located near the creek.

Some of the oldest traditions in this section are connected with mounds. An extraordinarily large number has been found, the total in this section being 188. Of the 188 mounds, Vernon has by far the largest number, being represented by 148. Bates has 18, Johnson 12, and Cass 10. No definite number has been given for either Henry or St. Clair. All of these mounds, of course, have not been named.

These mounds have been associated with the mound builders, but this origin is doubtful and has been greatly disputed. For fuller discussion and bibliography, see Houck, History of Missouri, Vol. I, pp. 41-97.

The devil plays a part in the Local Beliefs and Superstitions of the people in this section. Devils Ridge was named from the gangs of rough characters who skulked in the thickets and made their dens in bluffs and Devils Branch, named because its course is so tumultuous in a rainy season.

It is the last division of "ex post facto", names that are most interesting. There are stories treasured and in some cases handed down from generation to generation. These obviously fictitious tales have arisen to

account for names whose real origin has been forgotten. Belle Plaine School was said to have been named by the people in this section who wanted a plain name any dumb-bell could explain. Chalk Level was said to have been named because the people were "pretty level headed" and could "chalk" it down. Pony Creek is said to have derived its name from ponies that were stolen in an early day by Indians and hidden in the heavy timber along the edge of the stream.

An Indian legend which is told in regard to the origin of the name Marais des Cygnes is as follows. An Indian brave had fallen in love with an Indian maid. The Indian brave, in order to prove his love for the maid, had to perform some great feat. He was sent in battle against another tribe and killed. The Indian maid upon hearing of his death rushed to the stream and looking in saw her lover. She jumped in, and as she was drowning a white swan appeared. Thus according to legend, the name Marais des Cygnes or marshes of the swan was derived.

CHAPTER THREE

DICTIONARY OF PLACE-NAMES

of

SIX WEST CENTRAL COUNTIES OF MISSOURI:

VERNON, BATES, CASS, HENRY, ST. CLAIR, AND JOHNSON

Explanation: After stating the available facts about each place-name and passing judgment on the evidence given, I have cited one or more authorities. If their evidence seemed reliable and authentic, I have placed no mark before the name. If evidence is wanting but there is a reasonable conjecture to explain the origin of the name, I have placed one asterisk before the name. If the evidence is lost and the origin of the name cannot be reasonably explained at all, I have placed two asterisks before the name.

If a man's name is placed at the end of a statement, it means that I have interviewed him. Usually I have cited only two authorities for a name, sometimes omitting others to avoid repetition and to save space.

Other references are given with the name of the author, the title in abbreviated form, and date. Full information about all authorities referred to will be found in the Bibliography.

Aaron Postoffice (Bates)

Near the w. line of Mingo T.; established about 1892 and named for Aaron Stayton. (B. A. Biggerstaff; Old Settlers Hist. Bates (1897), 63)

Adams Branch (Cass)

A tributary of Middle Fork of Grand River located in the n.c. part of West Dolan T. Named for William Adams (1817-1862), who came from Kentucky to Cass Co. and settled near this stream in 1842. (W. P. Houston; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 158, 638)

Adobe Church (Henry)

Built in 1842 of adobe brick by Dr. Amasa Jones on his farm in Walker T. Named for the material from which it was built. (N. B. Conrad; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 452, 453)

***Adrian (Bates)**

A town in the s.c. part of Deer Creek T. on the Missouri Pacific R.R.; founded in 1880. Eaton says it was named for the Michigan town of the same name by persons coming from that place. But according to an article in the Bates County Republican, it was named for one of the four sons of Mr. Talmadge, general passenger agent for the entire railway system (cf. Archie, Arthur, and Sheldon) (Old Settlers Hist. Bates (1897), 60; Davis, "Questioning County History" in Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916; Anon. "Naming R.R. Towns" in Bates County Republican, Dec. 7, 1923; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 823)

Air (Johnson)

An office at the residence of James Borthick in Hazel Hill T.; named for its brevity and for the great enjoyment and love the pioneers had for the atmosphere around them. The office was removed to Fayetteville after the founding of the town. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 653)

Alberta Postoffice (Henry)

In the northern part of Bethlehem T.; established at the store of Will Logan. Named for Alberta Steele (1881), the much admired little daughter of Jack Steele, who was a traveling man of Clinton and made frequent stops at the store. Now extinct. (Miss Mutie Bennett; Map 1930; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 204; P.G. 1886-1902)

Alexander's Branch (Cass)

A tributary of Big Creek in the n.w. part of Big Creek T.; named for an early settler, who settled near this stream. (J. W. Seaton; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 128)

Allen's Prairie (St. Clair)

In Collins T.; named for a family that lived on the prairie. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1051)

*Altona (Bates)

Pronounced *æl'to:nə*

A village in the s.c. part of Grand River T., laid out in January 1860 by William Crawford, who named it for his home town, Altoona, Pennsylvania. According to Eaton, it was named for the Prussian city of Altona, near Hamburg. Eaton's derivation is supported by the spelling, but Mr. Crawford's evidence is more direct. Perhaps it is a case of "contamination" or double origin. (B. R. Crawford; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 828; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 262; Eaton, Vol. 10 (1916), 208)

Ament Mound (Cass)

Pronounced *ə'mɛnt*

A natural mound s. of Harrisonville; named for a family who settled near the mound in an early day. (T. J. George; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 51)

**Amoret (Bates)

Pronounced *ə'mə'ɹɛt*

A town on the Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Gulf R.R. in the w. part of Homer T., laid out in 1890 by the Missouri Coal and Construction Company. Mr. W. N. Allmond thinks it was named by the founders, H. W. Gayley, George Armstrong, and William Allmond (his father) for the Amorites, one of the tribes of Canaan (Gen. 15.16). But the spelling is inconsistent with this explanation, and it is hard to understand why anyone should have wanted to name a town for this ungodly and depraved tribe. (W. N. Allmond; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 275)

Amos (Vernon)

A town laid out in 1894 at the time the Kansas City Southern R.R. was built, and named for Mr. Amos Nickerson, who already had a store there. (Mrs. G. D. Croft; Plat Book Vernon, 2, p. 29)

Amsterdam (Bates)

(earlier Burrows)

This name which replaced Burrows (q.v.) was adopted in 1891 when a town was laid out on Burrow's site upon the building of the Kansas City Southern R.R. by the Amsterdam Town Company. The railroad was financed by Holland capital, and the town was named for Amsterdam, Holland. (B. F. Jeter; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 267)

Antioch Church (Cass)

In Mt. Pleasant T.; built about 1880. A familiar Bible name--the city of Syria where the disciples were

first called Christians (Acts 11.26; 13.1). (Oscar Hook)

Appleton City (St. Clair) Pronounced æpɪtən sɪtɪ
(earlier Arlington)

This name, which replaced Arlington (q.v.) was given about 1872 in honor of D. S. Appleton (1824-1890) of the Appleton Publishing Company, who gave a five hundred dollar library to the city. (W. B. Stout; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1005; Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. II, p. 123)

Appleton Township (St. Clair)

In the n.w. part of the county; organized in 1880, and named for the town. (W. B. Stout; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1000)

Arbor Grove M. E. Church South (Vernon)

Located in Montevallo T.; organized in 1881 by Mrs. Sarah G. McAllister and named for the brush arbor in which the first Sunday School was held. In 1882, a class was formed, and in the next few years a small frame church was erected. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 625; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 861)

Archie (Cass)

Located on the L. & S. branch of the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the s.c. part of Austin T.; laid out in 1880, and named for one of the four sons of Mr. Talmadge, general passenger agent for the entire railroad system. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 126; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 132; Anon. "Naming Railroad Towns" in Bates County Republican, Dec. 7, 1923)

Arlington (St. Clair)
(later Appleton City)

This name was first given to a town in the n.w. corner of Appleton T., laid out September 22, 1870. Later renamed Appleton City (q.v.). The first name was given for a man who ran a hotel here. (Mrs. A. B. Hilton; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1004)

Arthur (Vernon)

A village laid out by Frank P. Anderson March 30, 1881 on the Missouri Pacific R.R.; named for one of the four sons of the prominent Mr. Talmadge, who was general passenger agent for the entire system of the railroad (cf. Adrian, Archie, and Sheldon). (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 394; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 658; Anon. "Naming Railroad Towns", Bates County Republican, Dec. 7, 1923.

Athol (Bates)

Pronounced əθl

A coal station in the w. part of Lone Oak T. on the Missouri Pacific R.R.; named for a stockholder of the R.R. about 1880. (Albert Keesser; Will Duvall; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 279)

Athol Lake (Bates)

In the s.w. part of Lone Oak T.; named for the station. Now no longer in existence, for it was drained ten years ago. (Will Duvall; Atlas Bates (1928), 34)

Aubrey Postoffice (Johnson)

Five miles n.e. of Cornelia; established in 1875 in the home of Mr. Robert Holmes. Named by him for his cousin Aubrey Johnson. Discontinued after a short time, but reopened in the spring of 1881. Discontinued again in 1904. (Miss Mollie Hibbs; Hist. Johnson (1881), 589; P.G. 1904)

Austin (Cass)

A town in the eastern part of Austin T.; laid out in the fall of 1855 by John T. Philips, named for William Austin, who was a clerk in Charles Kellar's store. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 119, 121; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106.

Austin City (Henry)

(also Deepwater Postoffice)

A town in the s. part of Walker T. started by Dr. Amasa Jones and John H. Austin, teacher at Harmony Mission, for whom the town was named. The postoffice was called Deepwater (q.v.), because there was another office by the name of Austin in the state. The town was removed to Germantown about 1864. Today all that remains of the old town site is an adobe house. (A. B. Conrad; N. B. Conrad)

Austin's Mill (Vernon)

(later Ball's Mill; then Balltown; then Little Osage)

The earliest name of a town in the w. part of Osage T., which was founded by Cecil D. Ball in 1839, for whom it was later renamed (q.v.). The original name was for Mr. D. H. Austin, who established a mill therein 1836. Mr. Austin came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1835. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 386; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 652)

Austin Township (Cass)

In the s.c. part of the county; organized in 1872. Named for the town. (County Court Record, Bk. G., p. 416; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 119; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106.

Avery Settlement (Henry)

In the n.w. part of Tebo T.; named for a family who settled here in an early day. (Henry Slack; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 91)

Avola (Vernon)

Pronounced *ə'vɒlə*

A hamlet in the s.w. part of Drywood T. platted in 1869. Named from a combination of letters of two or three names of early settlers in that community. (J. B. Journey; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 576; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 817)

***Avon (Cass)**

Pronounced *'evɒn*

A station on the Mo. Pacific R.R. in the n.e. part of Big Creek T. built in 1887; named by Mo. Pacific R.R. Co, who wanted a short name. Doubtless suggested by the English river that runs by Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford. (F. H. Bienert; Official Map Survey (1930))

***Bacon (Cass)**

A switch in West Dolan T. on the Kansas City Southern R.R., built about 1910. Named by the R.R. probably for an official. (Henry Zion; Official Map Survey (1930))

Bacon Township (Vernon)

Organized for municipal purposes out of Osage T. in 1856, and named for James Bacon, who lived in St. Clair Co., but near the Vernon Co. line as early as 1840. He died October 28, 1854. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 510; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 709)

Badger Township (Vernon)

Organized in 1873 and named for Dr. Albert Badger, a very popular physician. He came from New Orleans and settled in the n.e. part of the Co. in 1844. He died March 14, 1911. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 438; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 536)

Baird College (Henry)

Founded at Clinton by H. T. Baird of Hardin College, for whom it was named. Discontinued about fifteen years ago, because of financial conditions. (J. S. Barnett; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 162)

Baker Postoffice (St. Clair)

In the n. part of Jackson T.; established in 1869. Discontinued in 1918. Named for Mr. Ike Baker (1848-), who was postmaster. Mr. Baker came here from Polk Co. He now lives on a farm near Eldorado Springs, Missouri. (R. P. Johnson; John Attebury; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1040)

Bakersville (Vernon)

A settlement six miles and a half n.w. of Nevada established in 1926 by Mr. George Baker for whom it was named. (Drury Feild)

Baldwin Lake (Cass)

A lake in Pleasant Hill T. named for Dr. A. H. Baldwin, who owns the land on which the lake is located. (A. R. Wherritt; Plat Bk. Cass, I, 105)

Baldwin Park (Cass)

In Pleasant Hill T. adjoining Baldwin Lake for which it was named. Founded May 18, 1926. (A. R. Wherritt; Plat Bk. Cass, I, 105)

Ballard Postoffice (Bates)

In the n.w. part of Spruce T.; established about 1886. Named for Hon. J. N. Ballard (1842-7) presiding judge of the Co. court and afterwards a state senator. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 271; Davis "Questioning County History" in Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916)

Ball's Mill (Vernon)

(earlier Austin's Mill; later Balltown; then Little Osage)

The town first named Austin's Mill (q.v.) was renamed Ball's Mill in 1839, when Mr. Cecil D. Ball purchased the mill from Mr. Austin. Mr. Ball, a nephew of Rev. Nathaniel Dodge, came to Missouri in 1839. He died in 1860. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 386; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 653)

Balltown (Vernon)

(earlier Austin's Mill, then Ball's Mill; later Little Osage)

This name which replaced Ball's Mill (q.v.), was adopted when Mr. Ball, soon after 1839, established a country store, and erected a good two story dwelling, a barn, and other buildings. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 653; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 386)

Barker's Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Tebo Creek, in the s.e. part of Springfield T. Named for an early settler, who settled on the stream near where Mt. Olivet Church is now located, in 1830. (Henry Slack; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 479)

Barrett's Mill (Cass)

At Harrisonville; erected in 1877 by W. H. Barrett (1837-) for whom it was named. Mr. Barrett came to Cass Co. from Virginia in 1860. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 433, 197)

Barton (Cass)

A town on the K. Cy. S. R.R. in the s.e. part of W. Peculiar T.; named for Mr. Barton, who was a county surveyor. (T. J. George; Official Map Survey (1930); Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

Basin Knob (Cass)

A mound in the n.e. part of the county; named because it looks like a basin turned upside down. (J. W. Seaton; Map of Missouri Kansas, 1867, from Nicely's Great Southwest Guide of Mo. Kan.)

Basin Knob (Johnson)

A basin-shaped eminence in Jackson T. (Joe L. Ferguson; Hist. Johnson (1881), 675)

Basin Knob Church (Johnson)

In Jackson T. One mile n.w. of the Basin Knob for which it was named. (Joe L. Ferguson)

Basin Knob Postoffice (Johnson)

Established at Basin Knob about 1853. Removed to Pittsville after 1858. Named for its location. (Joe L. Ferguson; Hist. Johnson (1881), 680)

Bates County

This western border county formed an undefined part of the Territory of Louisiana until 1812, then became a part of the Territory and in 1821 of the State of Missouri. In the progressive organization of Missouri, it was successively included in Howard Co. (1816), then in Cooper Co. (1818), then in Lillard Co. (1820), then in Jackson Co. (1825). It was finally organized and named Bates Co. by act of legislature on Jan. 16, 1833, although until a subsequent act of legislature dated Jan. 29, 1841, it was still attached to Jackson Co. for civil and military purposes. In 1855, the present Vernon Co. was cut off from it, thus fixing the boundaries of Bates as they have since remained.

A controversy has been carried on over the question whether Bates Co. was named for Frederick Bates (1777-1825; Secretary of Louisiana Territory 1806-12, Secretary of Missouri Territory 1812-21, Governor of Missouri 1824-25), or for his still more famous brother Edward Bates (1793-1869; a distinguished lawyer, member of Congress 1826-28, national leader of the Whig Party, and finally Attorney General of the United States in Lincoln's Cabinet 1860-64). The claim of Edward Bates is favored by the History of Bates and Cass Counties (1883); that of Frederick Bates by Parker and Conard; and all the historical probabilities of the problem are clearly presented in an able letter by Floyd C. Shoemaker as supporting the

claim of Frederick Bates. The legislative act of 1841 does not state for whom the county was named; but a reference to the original act of Jan. 16, 1833, settles the question, for it reads: ". . . a new county to be called the county of Bates, in honor of Frederick Bates, late Governor of the State of Missouri". (Territorial Laws, II, 331; Laws of Missouri, 1840-41, p.30; Nathan H. Parker, Missouri as It Is in 1867, 183; Hist. Bates and Cass (1883), 782-3; Conard, Encyc. of the Hist. of Missouri (1901), I, 178; Floyd C. Shoemaker, "How Bates County Was Named", letter in The Bates County Democrat, Butler, Mo., June 22, 1916; Atkeson, Hist. Bates (1918), 131)

***Batesville Postoffice (Bates)**

An office located at Harmony Mission in 1841 and moved to Papinsville in 1848. Named for the county. (Ike Fowler; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 307)

Bear Creek

A tributary of the Osage, mentioned by Coues. Does not appear on present maps. Named for an Indian chief. (John Attebury; Coues "Expedition of Pike" (1895), n. 382; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

***Bear Creek (Henry)**

A tributary of Deepwater Creek. Probably, like the other Bear Creeks, from the wild animal. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 468)

Bear Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Big Creek in the e. part of Rose Hill T.; named for bears found in this vicinity by early settlers. (Morris Quick; Hist. Johnson (1881), 552)

Bear Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater Creek; rises in the s.e. of Warrensbury T. and flows in a n.e. direction into Simpson T. Named because the early settlers hunted bears in this section and killed many. (R. J. Grover; Hist. Johnson (1881), 442)

Bear Creek Church (Henry)

Organized by the Bear Creek Methodist Episcopal Church in 1855 in Bear Creek T.; named for its location near the creek. (Tom Parks; Lankin's Hist. Henry (1919), 120.

Bear Creek Township (Henry)

In the s.w. part of the county; organized in 1873; named for the stream. (Dode Adamson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 468)

Bedford (Vernon)

(later Handley; then Panama)

The earliest name of a town in the coal mining district in the n. part of Osage T. founded about 1880; named for Jack Bedford, who was operating a coal mine on the site, and was Superintendent for the Rich Hill Mining Company, and who also owned part of the land on which the town was built. Later renamed Handley (q.v.) because Bedford lost his influence and resigned. (Dr. W. H. Allen; Newton Hurst)

Bee Branch

A tributary of Blackwater River; rises in the e. part of Grover T., Johnson Co; empties into Blackwater in Salt Pond T. in Salina Co. Named for the bee trees found along the banks of the stream in an early day. (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 620)

Bee Branch (Henry)

A tributary of Big Creek in the n.w. part of Big Creek T.; named for the wild bees found along the creek in trees. (Wm. H. Dorman)

Bee Branch Postoffice (Johnson)

An office in Grover T., named from the little Creek near by. The office was moved to Dunksburg (q.v.) in 1858. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 620)

Bee Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Big Creek in the n.e. corner of Index T.; named for bees, which built hives in the trees near this stream. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 200)

Bellamy City (Vernon)

A town in Dover T. laid out by Thomas Bellamy in September, 1882. Named for his brother Henry R. Bellamy, who came from Carthage, Missouri to this section about 1881. Both Thomas Bellamy and Henry R. Bellamy were originally from England. (O. W. Neff; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 569; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 848)

Belle Plaine Postoffice (Cass) Pronounced *bél plén*
Near Harrisonville; named for the school (q.v.).
(Mrs. Nancy France; P.G. 1876)

Bells Mill (Bates)

A saw mill on the Marais des Cygnes built shortly after the Civil War and named for James S. Bell (1836-), who came to Bates Co. in 1867. (W. R. Morrison; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 892, 1291)

Bells Mill Postoffice (Bates)

In the e. part of New Home T.; named for the mill (see above). (W. R. Morrison; P.G. 1876-86)

*Belmont (Henry) Pronounced *b e l ' m ə n t* (later Spring Grove; then Windsor)

The earliest name given to a town in the n.e. part of Windsor T. founded by R. F. Taylor and Mr. Majors in 1855. Later renamed Spring Grove (q.v.) upon application for postoffice because there was another office by the name of Belmont. Mr. Majors thinks it was given for the wife of one of the founders, who was a Miss Belmont. But it may have been merely chosen by her in which case it was perhaps a literary name, for Portia's home in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. (Bob Majors; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 379, 384)

Belton (Cass) (earlier Rankin)

This name which replaced Rankin (q.v.) was given to a new town site, which was laid out in 1871 by W. H. Colburn and G. W. Scott when the old town site of Rankin was abandoned; and named for Mr. Belt, who was a railway blacksmith, with a forge with a shelter in the n.w. corner of the town. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 108; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 209)

*Belvoir (Vernon) Pronounced *b e l v ɔɪ r* (earlier Son's Ferry)

Belvoir, which replaced Son's Ferry (q.v.) must be borrowed directly or indirectly from the name of the famous Belvoir Castle in Leicestershire, England. This is a Norman-French name, for which modern French would use Bellevue (fair view). The British place-name is pronounced *b l v ɔɪ r*; the Missouri pronunciation *b e l v ɔɪ r* shows the influence of the spelling. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 535; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 547)

Benton City (Johnson) (Postoffice McClurg)

A town on the Osage Division of the M. K. & T. R.R. in the n.w. part of Rose Hill T., started in 1872. The postoffice was called McClurg (q.v.). The town was abandoned in a short time and is now only a rural scene on the railroad. The first name was for Thomas Benton (1782-1858), U. S. Senator from Missouri from 1820-1850. (Morris Quick; Hist. Johnson (1881), 557)

Bethel Church (Johnson)

A Methodist Church organized in 1883, eight miles n.w. of Kingsville in Jackson T. A familiar Bible name (cf.

Gen. 28.19) meaning "house of God". (Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 297)

Bethel Church (St. Clair)

In the n. part of Polk T.; organized April 29, 1837 by Rev. Elijah Williams and Rev. Hiram Savage. A familiar Bible name (cf. Gen. 28.19), meaning "house of God". Now extinct. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1044)

**Bethel Congregation (Johnson)
(later Knob Noster)**

The earliest name of a Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Grover T.; organized before the Civil War. Later re-named Knob Noster (q.v.). The earlier name is a familiar Bible name (cf. Gen. 28.19). (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 490)

Bethel M. E. Church (Vernon)

Erected in Coal Township in 1876. A familiar Bible name (cf. Gen. 28.19), meaning "house of God". (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 557; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 566)

Bethlehem Baptist Church (Henry)

In Bethlehem T.; organized in September, 1854 by Elder Peter Brown and W. P. Wright at the residence of Mr. James Lee. A familiar Bible name (cf. Gen. 48.7), meaning "house of bread". (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 487)

Bethlehem Township (Henry)

In the s.e. part of the county, organized in 1873. Originally a part of Grand River T. Named for the church. (Judge T. W. Ogg; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 486)

Big Coal Bank (Henry)

A coal bank three and one half miles from Windsor; named because it is one of the largest in that section. (Mr. R. J. Bowen; Hist. of Henry and St. Clair (1883), 380)

Big Coon Creek (St. Clair)

A tributary of Sac River in the s. part of the county; named for the raccoons in its vicinity and because it is a larger stream than the one in the w. part of the county. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

Big Creek

Rises in Big Creek T. in Cass Co.; flows in a s.e. direction through the county into the s.w. part of Johnson Co. and through the central part of Henry Co., emptying into Grand River in the s. part of Henry Co. Named because it is one of the largest streams in this section.

and for its wide channel. Mentioned by Coues. (Tom Parks; B. R. Crawford; Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 128; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 447; Coues Expedition of Pike (1895), II, n.p. 379)

Big Creek Postoffice (Johnson)

Established about 1840 in Rose Hill T. Removed in 1860 to Rose Hill (q.v.). Named for its location near the creek. (Morris Quick; Hist. Johnson (1881), 557)

*Big Creek Settlement (Cass)

A pioneer settlement in Pleasant Hill T.; doubtless named for the stream; but said to have been given the name of one David Creek, who came from Jackson Co. in 1828. If so, the adjectival prefix would be hard to explain. It may be a case of "contamination" or double origin. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 117)

Big Creek Township (Cass)

Located in the n.c. part of the county, and named for a stream crossing it; organized in 1872. (County Court Record, Book G, 474; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 128; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

Big Creek Township (Henry)

In the n. part of the county; one of the first four townships created. Reorganized in 1873. Named for the stream. (Wm. H. Dorman; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 444)

Big Monegan Creek (St. Clair) (also Big Monegaw)

This name is also given to Big Monegaw (q.v.). (Coues "Expedition of Pike" (1895), n.p. 385)

Big Monegaw Creek (St. Clair) (also Big Monegan)

A tributary of the Osage River; named for the Indian chief of the Osage Indians. Mentioned by Coues. Also Big Monegan. (Jim Penn; Coues "Expedition of Pike" (1895), n.p. 385; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

Big Muddy Branch

A tributary of the Osage River. Named because it is so low and muddy. (B. M. Wix; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 285)

Big Muddy Creek

A tributary of La Mine. Rises in Jefferson T. and flows n.e. through Pettis Co. into Cooper Co., named for the muddiness of its channel. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 196, 599)

*Birch Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Little Drywood Branch in the n.e. part of Center T. Probably named for the tree. (Charley Prewitt; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 544; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 583)

Birdsong Postoffice (St. Clair) Pronounced *bird's song postofas*

In the c. part of Washington T.; named for W. S. Birdsong, who owned the farm adjoining the office. Mr. Birdsong, a Missionary Baptist minister, was born in 1859 in Moniteau Co., Missouri. He came to St. Clair Co., Mo. in 1869. He now lives at Weaubleau, Missouri. (W. S. Birdsong; R. P. Johnson; Lee Crook; Map 1930; P.C. 1910-1929)

Black Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Grand River located in the s.e. part of Everett T., and named for Mr. Black, who came to Cass Co. some time before 1840. He died in 1842. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 107; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 163)

Black Jack (St. Clair)
(also Sample)

This name is given to Sample Postoffice (q.v.) by the settlers for its location in the black jack timber. (Lee Crook)

Black Jack Branch (Johnson)

In Simpson T. A tributary of Blackwater Creek; named for the black jack timber that grew along the edge of the stream. (James A. Greer; Hist. Johnson (1881), 631)

Black Jack Creek

A tributary of Davis Creek in Lafayette Co.; rises in the n. part of Hazel Hill T.; named for the black jack timber that grows along the edge of the stream. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Hist. Johnson (1881), 647)

Black Jack Hills (Johnson)

In Hazel Hill T. Named for the black jack timber, which covers the hills. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Hist. Johnson (1881), 647)

Black Oaks Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Grand River in the s. part of Bogard T.; named for the black oaks that grew along the edge of the stream. (V. W. Hall; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 440)

Blackwater (Johnson)

A village in Columbus T., laid out by P. L. Hudgins

March, 1836. Named for its location near the creek. No longer in existence. (Tom Henderson; Hist. Johnson (1881), 669)

Black Water Creek

Rises in the w. part of the county, flows n.e. across the county into Pettis, and empties into the Missouri River near Boonville; named because the water which flows along its bed is very dark and turgid. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 442, 184)

Blaine (Vernon)

(later Marion; then Humble; then Horton)

The earliest name of a town in Osage T. one-half mile n. of the Marmaton, which was laid out on land given March 29, 1884, by Charles L. Humble, after whom it was later renamed (q.v.). The original name was in honor of Senator James G. Blaine (1830-1893), known as the "Plumed Knight", who was an unsuccessful candidate of the Republican Party for President in 1884. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 658; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 394)

Blairstown (Henry)

A town in the n.e. part of Bogard T. laid out by a railroad company, and named in honor of John I. Blair (1802-99), a noted capitalist, who was connected either as builder or director, with 20 railroads. (Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 105)

Blakely's Mill (St. Clair)

(earlier Boot's Mill; later Iuka Springs)

This name which replaced Boot's Mill (q.v.) was adopted after the Civil War, when Mr. Blakely purchased the mill from Mr. Boot and operated it. Later renamed Iuka Springs (q.v.). (A. W. Allinson)

Blakey Church (Vernon)

First church in Clear Creek T. built by Rev. R. A. Blakey for whom it was named in 1857. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 458)

Blevins Springs (Johnson)

(later Purtle Springs)

The earliest name of a spring s. of Warrensburg founded before the Civil War. Named for the man on whose land they were located. Later Purtle Springs (q.v.). (Miss Lizzie Grover)

Blue Mounds (Vernon)

(also called Twin Mounds)

Two natural mounds located in the n.e. part of Blue

Mound T. called also Twin Mounds (q.v.). The name Blue Mound comes from the larger and more prominent mound, which when seen at a distance appears to be hooded or capped in a blue veil. Mentioned by Coues. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 528; Coues "Expedition of Pike" (1895), n. 385; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 535)

Blue Mound Township (Vernon)

Located in the n.w. part of the county and named from the largest natural mound in the township. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 526; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 534)

Bluff Spring (Johnson)

In Kingsville T.; named for its location at the bottom of a big high bluff. (Ed. King; Hist. Johnson (1881), 512)

Bluff Spring Knob (Johnson)

A knoll in Kingsville T.; named for its location near Bluff Spring. (Ed. King; Hist. Johnson (1881), 512)

Bluff Spring Postoffice (Johnson)

In Kingsville T., established in 1827. Discontinued in 1856. Named for its location at Bluff Springs. (Ed. King; Hist. Johnson (1881), 514)

Bluff Spring Settlement (Johnson)

Now partly within the limits of Kingsville and Jackson Townships; named for Bluff Spring. (Ed. King; Hist. Johnson (1881), 214)

Bogard Creek

Pronounced *bogard krik*

A tributary of Big Creek in Johnson Co.; rises in Henry Co. Named for a man, who settled on the banks of the stream in an early day. (Judge J. A. Overby)

Bogard Township (Henry)

In the n.w. corner of the county; organized in August, 1857; named for the stream. (Judge J. A. Overby; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 439)

Bolejack's Mill (Johnson)

Pronounced *boladzak mil*

At Bluff Creek Spring in Kingsville T. A horse mill erected by Samuel Bolejack in 1844, for whom it was named. Mr. Bolejack settled here in 1844. (Ed. King; Hist. Johnson (1881), 520)

Bone Fork Creek (Bates)

A tributary of Miami River in the n.w. part of Pleasant Gap T.; named for a man who settled in this county several years before the Civil War. (Mrs. Mary

Jane Woody; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 760)

Boot's Mill (St. Clair)

(later Blakely's Mill, then Iuka Springs)

The earliest name of a town in the n.w. part of Osage T.; named for Martin S. Boot, native of Virginia, who came to St. Clair Co. in 1853. Later renamed Blakely's Mill (q.v.). (Jim Penn; Hist Henry and St. Clair (1883), 871)

Bouse's Mill (Cass)

Pronounced *'bavzəs mɪl*

In Camp Branch T.; named for Frederick Bouse, who came from Pennsylvania to Cass Co. in an early day. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 137)

Bowen (Henry and Johnson)

A town which lies partly in Windsor T. in Henry Co. and partly in Jefferson T. in Johnson Co.; established about 1903 by the Bowen Coal Company for which it was named. (R. J. Bowen; Atlas Henry, 1914)

Bowmansville (Johnson)

A store $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from where it is now located in Warrensburg T., started by J. B. Bowman about 1910, for whom it was named. In 1932, Mr. Bowman moved the store to a new location on highway 13. (J. R. Rothwell; Map 1932; Rand McNally Atlas)

Briar Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of West Fork of Post Oak in the s.e. of Centerview T. Named for the blackberry briar and tangled brush that grew along edge of the stream. (Judge J. S. Graham; Hist. Johnson (1881), 537)

Bristle Ridge (Johnson)

In Warrensburg T.; named because it is in a backwoods country, and is extremely rough. (Land Markward; Hist. Johnson (1881), 488)

Bristleridge Postoffice (Johnson)

(also spelled Bristle Ridge Postoffice)

In Montserrat T.; named for its location on Bristle Ridge. (Jeff Hanna; Map 1930; P.G. 1897-1904)

Bristow (Vernon)

A small hamlet in Badger Township established about 1889 or 1890. Named by a person in that neighborhood for Senator Joseph Little Bristow (1861-), who at that time was assistant postmaster general. Mr. Bristow was a senator from Kansas (Republican) (1909-1915). (J. B. Journey; Mrs. Mary Badger Meyers)

Bronaugh (Vernon)Pronounced *brano'*

A town in Moundville T., laid out in the spring of 1886, on the building of the Nevada and Minden R.R., now the Joplin Branch of the Mo. Pacific R.R., by the Bronaugh Town Company. It was named in honor of W. C. Bronaugh, the owner of the land where it was built. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 644; Holecumbe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 791)

Bronaugh Church (Henry)

In the s.e. part of Springfield T.; named for Mr. Frank Bronaugh. (Tom Parks; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 484)

Brookhart Hill (Cass)

A natural mound south of Harrisonville; named for Dr. Jacob F. Brookhart (1825-), a native of Maryland, who came from Kentucky to Cass Co. in 1852. (T. J. George; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 51; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 435)

Brosley (Cass)Pronounced *brozle*

A village in the s.w. part of Coldwater T. started in 1869 upon the opening of a store by G. R. Christopher. Named by Major Map Deroyer, Union Army, for a friend in his company. The town became extinct when the K. C. & S. R.R. was built and Drexel was founded. The town site is now a corn field. (Mrs. Maggie Morrow (letter); Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 133; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 137)

Brosley Christian Church (Cass)

Organized in 1874 by Peter Schick, and named for the village. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 133)

Brownings Ferry (Henry)

Near Brownington on Grand River, run by Mr. Browning, who operated a ferry here before the Civil War. (Sam Cooper; M. T. Peelor; Goodwin's Business Guide and Gazetteer, 1867)

Brownington (Henry)

A village adjoining Consville (q.v.), founded by Captain Consollis in 1869 on the Clinton and Osceola R.R.; named by the people for Mr. Browning, who had been a large slave owner, and who owned the land the town was built on, rather than for Mr. Consollis who was a Republican. (Sam Cooper; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 465)

Brownington Presbyterian Church (Henry)

Organized in 1873; named for the town. (Sam Cooper; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 465)

Brown's Mill (Cass)

The first steam grist and saw mill in the county; erected by Robert A. Brown (1808-1888), for whom it was named in 1847. Mr. Brown came to Cass Co. from Tenn. in 1842. Operated until the breaking out of the war in 1861. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 808; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 217, 622-24)

Browns Mill (St. Clair)

A water mill on Clear Creek w. of Tiffin two miles, built about 1850. Named for an early settler, who operated the mill. (Jim Corbin; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 871)

Brush Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of South Fork of Blackwater; named for the brush that grew along the edge of the stream. (Charley Houx; Hist. Johnson (1881), 537)

Brush Creek (St. Clair)

A tributary of Sac River in the s. part of the county; named for the brush that grew along the banks of the creek. (E. M. Terry; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

Brush Hill Church (Johnson)

A Union Baptist, Christian, and Methodist Church built about 1830 and named for its location near Brush Hill Creek in Grover T. Later the church moved to the county line. (A. M. Crag)

Brush Hill Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater; rises in the n.w. part of Grover T.; named because it runs through brush hills. (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 613)

Brushy Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Elk Fork in the e. part of Grand River T. Mentioned by Pike. Named for the thick brush that grew along the banks of the stream. (B. R. Crawford; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates County (1877); Coues "Expedition of Pike" (1895), n. p. 383)

Brushy Branch (Henry)

A tributary of Deepwater Creek in the w. part of Walker T.; named for the brush and timber that grew along the edge of the stream. (Mrs. M. A. Dunlap; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 450)

Brushy Church (Henry)

Organized by S. Brown in 1877 in Bogard T.; named for

its location near Brushy Creek. Now extinct. (V. W. Hall; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 442)

Brushy Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Big Creek in Bogard T.; named for the brush that grew along the edge of the creek. (Judge J. A. Overby)

Brushy Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Muddy Creek, in Jefferson T.; named for the abundance of brush along the stream. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 599)

Brushy Knob (Johnson)

In the n. part of Kingsville T., named because it was covered with brush. (Ed. King; Hist. Johnson (1881), 517)

Brushy M. E. Church (Henry)

Organized in October, 1866, on Brushy Creek in Walker T. Named for its location near the stream. Moved to Prairie Zion Church. (Mrs. M. A. Dunlap; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 453)

Brushy Mound (Bates)

In the s.e. part of New Home T.; named for the brush that grew on the mound. (Robert Johnson; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates County (1877))

***Brushy Mound (Vernon)**

(later Letiembre Hill, then Tiembre Hill, then Timbered Hill)

The earliest name of a natural hill on the s. side of the Marmaton in Blue Mound T., which was later renamed Letiembre Hill (q.v.). The original name was probably given because of the timber on the mound. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 648)

Buckeye Creek (St. Clair)

(later Wrights Creek)

Chartered by Pike in St. Clair Co. The earliest name of a stream which is a tributary of the Osage River; named for the buckeye which grew along the banks of the stream. Later renamed Wrights Creek (q.v.). (R. P. Johnson; Coues "Expedition of Pike" (1895), II, n. 381)

Buckner Lake (Cass)

In the e. part of Polk T.; named for Dr. F. T. Buckner, who was a druggist in Pleasant Hill; and who owned the land where the lake was located. Dr. Buckner, came from Kentucky to Cass Co. in 1844. (J. W. Seaton; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 255, 482)

Burdett (Bates)Pronounced *br'det*

A town in the w.c. part of East Boone T. on the Mormon Fork Branch, laid out in 1870 by Daniel Cauthrien and Oliver B. Heath, named after Hon. S. S. Burdett (1836-1914), a member of Congress from 1869-1873. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 805; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 264; Davis, "Questioning County History" in Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916)

Burnett's Branch (Bates)Pronounced *br'net bræntʃ*

A tributary of the Marais des Cygnes in New Home T., named for Jermiah Burnett, who came to New Home T. in 1849. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 890; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 278)

Burnett Station (Johnson)Pronounced *bʒ nat steʃən*

An office in the e. part of Post Oak T.; established in 1872; named for a blacksmith, who had a shop there, and who was postmaster. The office was discontinued in 1895, when the railroad was built, and Leeton was founded. (J. R. Grinstead; Hist. Johnson (1881), 589; P. G. 1876)

Burrows Postoffice (Bates)
(later Amsterdam)

An office in the w.c. part of West Point T. named for the first postmaster, Freeman Burrows. Later renamed Amsterdam (q.v.). (Old Settlers Hist. Bates (1897), 62)

Burtville (Johnson)

A hamlet in Jefferson T. established by Trueman Sprague about 1890. Named for his son. (J. M. Paxton; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 167)

Butcher Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Big Creek in Rose Hill T.; named for a family, who settled on the banks of the stream in an early day. (Morris Quick; Hist. Johnson (1881), 552)

Butler (Bates)

A town in the c. part of Mount Pleasant T., laid out April 19, 1852, and named for the Hon. William Orlando Butler (1791-1880) of Kentucky, who was very popular with the southern Democrats and was the (unsuccessful) Democratic candidate for vice president in 1848. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 835; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 247)

Butler Academy (Bates)

Organized in 1874; located in Butler and named for the town. Destroyed by fire in 1900. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 865)

***Butler Township (St. Clair)**

In the n.e. part of the county; organized in 1868;

doubtless named for Hon. William Orlando Butler (1791-1880), general in the Mexican War, member of Congress 1839-43, and Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1848. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1034)

Calhoun (Henry)

Pronounced *'Kæ l' h u n*

A town in the s.e. part of Tebo T. laid out by James Nash in 1837, and named after South Carolina's great statesman John C. Calhoun (1782-1850). (Plat Book Henry bk. B, p. 47; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 425)

California Ford (Johnson)

A ford across Blackwater Creek in the n.w. part of Warrensburg T. Named for the Santa Fe trail which crossed the creek at this point. (R. J. Grover)

California Lake (Johnson)

In the n.w. part of Warrensburg T. Named for its location near the ford. (R.J. Grover; Atlas Map Johnson (1877), 38)

Callew's Creek (Cass)

Pronounced *'Kæ l' u z K Y I K*

A tributary of Grand River. In Union T.; named for Robert Callew, who located on the line between Kansas and Cass Co. about 1838. He died before the war. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 271)

Cal Waldo Bend (St. Clair) (later Harris Bend)

A fork in the Sac River; named for Calvin Waldo, who settled on Sac River in Osceola T. about 1838. He died 1858. Later renamed Harris Bend (q.v.). (Jim Harris; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 832)

Camp Branch

A tributary of Big Creek in Johnson Co.; rises in Pleasant Hill T. and flows in a s.e. direction across the county; named for the camp meetings held near the stream. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 15)

Camp Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of the West Fork of Clear Creek. It was so named, because the Confederate soldiers camped there during the Civil War. (Mrs. Mary Badger Meyers; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 536).

Camp Branch (Bates)

A tributary of the Osage, located in the s.w. part of Hudson T.; named by early settlers because of people that camped there when going into Kansas Territory. (B. M. Wix; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 833; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 282)

Camp Branch (Henry)

A tributary of Deepwater Creek in the e. part of Walker T.; named because the early settlers used to camp on this stream when freighting goods across from Boonville. (J. A. Hake; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 450)

Camp Branch Church (Henry)

(earlier Stone Chapel; later Montrose Cumberland Presbyterian Church)

This name which replaced Stone Chapel (q.v.) was given in 1869 for the stream. Later renamed Montrose Cumberland Presbyterian Church (q.v.). (Dode Adamson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 408)

Camp Branch M. E. Church (Henry)

Organized in 1850 in Walker T.; named for its location near the stream. (N. B. Conrad; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 454)

Camp Branch Township (Cass)

In the e.c. part of the county, organized in 1872; named for the stream. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 134; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; County Record Bk. G, 475)

Campbells Station (Bates)

A hamlet on the Marais des Cygnes River established after the Civil War; and named for a family who had a store there. Now extinct. (W. R. Morrison)

Camp Clark (Vernon)

Located three and one-half miles s.e. of Nevada by a commission composed of Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, Brig. Gen. James A. De Armand, and Major William L. Chambers in 1908, and named for Clark, who was in command of the Mo. National Guard from 1899 to the time of his death 1921. (F. M. Powers)

Carbon Center (Vernon)

A town settled in 1879, and laid out in 1881. It is in the c. of the coal region in the n.e. part of Osage T. It is so named because of its location in the coal mining community. (Newton Hurst; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 658; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 394)

Carbon Hill (Johnson)

(later Montserrat)

The earliest name of a town laid out in 1867 on land given by O. C. Hayward and E. H. Belcher. Named for its location on a coal hill. Later the town was moved when the railroad came through and was renamed Montserrat (q.v.). (Hist. Johnson (1881), 505; Plat Book Johnson; J. M. Paxton)

****Carden (Johnson)**
(Nicely Map of 1867)

Carrsville Mill (Henry)

A mill established in Big Creek T. by an early settler for whom it was named. (W. H. Dorman)

Carrsville Postoffice (Henry)
(later Petersburg)

The earliest name of a town in Big Creek T. established about 1875; named for the mill. Later renamed Petersburg (q.v.). (W. H. Dorman; P.G. 1876; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 434)

Carrsville Union Church (Henry)

In Big Creek T.; named for the town and because all denominations met there. (Wm. H. Dorman; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 446)

Cass County
(earlier Van Buren County)

Located on the w. boundary of the state, with Jackson Co. on the n., Henry and Johnson Counties on the e., Bates on the s., and Johnson and Miami Counties of Kansas on the w. In the progressive organization of Missouri, the territory now forming Cass Co. was included in the boundaries of Howard (1816), then in Cooper (1818), then in Lillard (1820), then in Jackson (1825), and finally separated and organized as Van Buren Co. (q.v.) in 1835. In 1849 the name Van Buren was changed to Cass, in honor of Gen. Lewis Cass (1782-1866). The change was due to political antagonism: in the campaign of 1848, Cass was the Democratic nominee for President, running against Van Buren; and the General Assembly of Missouri was strongly Democratic. In 1851, Cass Co. was diminished in size by the cutting off of Bates Co. (q.v.). (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 91-94)

Catherine Postoffice (St. Clair)

In the s.w. part of Polk T.; established in the store of Mr. Vigus Bridges; named by postal authorities for a daughter of one of the postal officials. (J. W. Attebury; Map 1930; P.G. 1891-1904)

****Cause Prairie (Cass)**
(P.G. 1867)

Cave Hollow (Johnson)

In Warrensburg between the two cemeteries; doubtless named for the two caves in the hollow. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 392)

Cedar Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Grand River in the s. part of Leesville T.; named for the cedar trees that grew on the bluffs along the edge of the stream. (Tom Parks; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 471)

Cedar Grove Church (Johnson)

A Christian Church in the n. part of Hazel Hill T. built about 1885. Organized by Henry Anderson, E. D. Frost, and Johnnie Buchannon in Lafayette Co. Named for Cedar Grove Farm owned by John Atkinson, who had set out a large number of cedars in an early day. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 378)

Center Knob (Johnson)

A mile e. of the village of Kingsville, named because it was the center of a 5,000 acre tract of land owned by Wm. King. (Ed. King; Hist. Johnson (1881), 516)

Center Township (St. Clair)

In the c. part of the county; organized about 1890. Named for its location near the c. of the county. (R. P. Johnson; A. W. Allinson; Map 1930)

Center Township (Vernon)

Organized in 1855 and named from its position in the county. It occupies exactly a central position in the county from e. to w. and its n. boundary is in the c. from n. to s. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 544; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 583)

Centerview (Johnson) (earlier Graham)

This name, which replaced Graham (q.v.) was given by Jane Roop, because of its c. location, in 1869. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 537; Plat Centerview)

Centerview Township (Johnson)

In the c. part of the county; organized in 1870, and named for the town. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 537)

Chair Knob (Johnson)

Near the village of Kingsville in Kingsville T. Named for its shape. (Ed. King; Hist. Johnson (1881), 534)

*Chalk Level (St. Clair)

A village started in 1866 in the n. part of Center T. The county history says it was so named because the people were "pretty level headed" and they could "chalk" it down. The explanation seems doubtful. Citizens say it was named for the white chalky soil, and for its level location. Another doubtful story related was that there

was a carpenter, who had a spirit-level and he spent much time chalking and leveling everything he built. The citizens began to speak of the place as Chalk Level. (H. A. Higgins; Price Humphrey; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1023, 1027)

Chalk Level Township (St. Clair)

In the n.c. part of the county; organized November 4, 1869 and named for the town. (H. A. Higgins; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1023)

Chalybeate Branch (Johnson) Pronounced *Kə'libiət bræntʃ*

In Chilhowee T. A tributary of Post Oak Creek. Named for the spring from which the stream rises. (Ed. Little; Hist. Johnson (1881), 568)

Chalybeate Postoffice (Johnson)

An office s. of Holden in Post Oak T.; named for its location on Chalybeate Springs. (O. G. Boisseau; P.G. 1870)

Chalybeate Spring (Johnson)

In Post Oak T. s.w. of Mt. Zion Church; named because it was a chalybeate spring. (J. W. Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 592)

Charles Postoffice (Johnson)

In Jefferson T., established by Mr. W. L. Charles, for whom it was named. Mr. Charles, who was born in 1853, came from North Carolina to Johnson Co. in 1886. He is still living. (M. C. Draper; J. M. Paxton; P.G. 1900-1904)

**Charlotte Township (Bates)

Located in the w.c. part of the county. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 808; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 273)

Charlow Branch (Vernon) Pronounced *ʃarlow bræntʃ*
(also Shiloh Branch)

A tributary of the Little Osage in Richland T. This form of the name, sometimes replaced by the Biblical Shiloh (q.v.) is doubtless the earlier; it is said to come from an early settler, part Indian, who lived on its banks. (Drury Feild; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 659)

Chilhowee (Johnson) Pronounced *tʃɪl'haʊi*
(earlier Simpson's Store)

This name which replaced Simpson's Store (q.v.) was given by A. M. Perry, when he surveyed it in 1858, for the Cherokee name for the Tennessee or "Smoky Mountains". In 1895 a new town site was laid out, and the town moved

to the Rock Island and Pacific R.R. (Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 245,246)

Chilhowee Township (Johnson)

In the s. part of the county; organized in 1868, and named for the town. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 566)

Chloe Postoffice (St. Clair) Pronounced *Klōe postɔfəs*

In the n.w. corner of Butler T.; named for Miss Chloe Phillips (1892-) daughter of Dr. Phillips in whose store the office was established. Miss Phillips was born at Garland, Missouri. She lives at Chloe. (T. G. Bernard; Mrs. C. C. Phillips; Map 1930; P.G. 1900-1932)

Chorette's Mill (Bates) Pronounced *ʃo'ɾet mɪl*

Located on the Marais des Cygnes two miles from Harmony Mission in 1833, and named for John B. Chorette, a Frenchman. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 284)

**Clay Postoffice (St. Clair)

(Hayward's U.S. Gazetteer 1853)

Clayton Station (Vernon)

(later Eve)

The earliest name of a town two miles from the n.w. corner of Coal T. laid out after the completion of the M. K. & T. R.R., which was later renamed Eve (q.v.). The original name was in honor of Hon. Powell Clayton of Kansas (1833-1914: brigadier general Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, 1864; governor of Arkansas, 1868; senator, 1871-77). (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 556; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 565)

Clear Creek

(earlier Peshaw or Beshaw)

Rises in the s.e. part of Vernon Co. flows in a n.e. direction into Speedwell T. in St. Clair Co., across the township, and empties into Grand River in the n. part of the T. Named from its clear and sparkling waters. Mentioned by Coues. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 548,666; Coues "Expedition of Pike" (1895), II, n. 385; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1067)

Clear Creek Township (Vernon)

Located in e.c. part of the county; organized soon after 1866, and named for the stream. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 548; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 453)

Clear Fork Church (Cass)

Built in 1870 by the Omish Mennonites in Camp Branch

T. e. of Eight Mile Postoffice on Cler Fork Branch. Named for the stream. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 181)

Clear Fork Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Big Creek in the n. part of Camp Branch T.; named because of its clear water. (B. R. Crawford; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 135)

Clear Fork Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater Creek; rises in the e. part of Post Oak T.; named from the clearness of its waters. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 487, 599)

Clear Fork Mills Postoffice (Johnson) (later Harrodsburg)

The earliest name of a town and a postoffice located near Clear Fork Creek, for which it was named. Later renamed Harrodsburg (q.v.). The mill and store were owned by Harvey Dyer and Jeff Davis who settled there about 1832. (J. M. Paxton; Haywards Gazetteer, 1853)

Cleveland (Cass) (earlier Maxwell)

This name which replaced Maxwell (q.v.) was given for President Cleveland (1837-1908). (W. P. Houston. Hist. Cass (1908), 360; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 130)

Clinton (Henry)

The county seat; laid out by Anderson Young, Daniel M. Boone, and Daniel McDowell in 1836. Land entered December 12, 1837. Named in honor of Dewitt Clinton, (1769-1828), Governor of New York, one of the prime movers in constructing the Erie Canal. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 323, 324; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 105)

Clinton Academy (Henry)

Founded in 1879 by Prof. W. H. Stehl in Clinton; named for the town. Discontinued about 1891. (Tom Parks; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 337)

Clinton Township (Henry)

In the s. part of the county; originally a part of Grand River T. and Springfield T. In 1860, it was all in Grand River T. In 1872-73 it was organized and took the place of Grand River T.; named for the town. (Tom Parks; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 318)

Coal Bank Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Moore's Branch in Coal T.; named for coal found along the banks of the stream. (Wm. Johnson; Map 1874)

Coal Branch (Henry)

A tributary of Deepwater Creek in the s.e. portion of Osage T.; named for the coal exposure in this section. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 467, 468)

Coal Creek (Vernon)

A tributary of Clear Creek, named for the coal mines in this section. (D. L. Flynn)

Coale (Henry)

(earlier Coale's Store; then Galbreath; then Coalesburg)

This name which replaced Coalesburg (q.v.) was adopted in 1893 to avoid confusing the mail with Clarksburg. In later years, the final "e" has been dropped. (Mrs. W. G. Young; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 123; P.G. 1893)

Coalesburg (Henry)

(earlier Coale's Store, then Galbreath; later Coale; also spelled Colesburg)

This name which replaced Galbreath (q.v.), was adopted in 1880 for Stephen Coale to commemorate his memory, upon the purchase of the store by Mr. Hallford, who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Coale. Later renamed Coale (q.v.) (Mrs. W. G. Young; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 478)

Coale's Store (Henry)

(later Galbreath; then Coalesburg; then Coale)

The earliest name given to a little village in the w. part of Leesville T. started in 1859. Later renamed Galbreath (q.v.). The original name was for Stephen Coale, who came here from Moniteau Co., Mo. in 1859. (Mrs. W. G. Young; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 123; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 477)

Coal Township (Vernon)

Located in n.w. part of the county, and organized after 1856. It is named for the great abundance of mineral found within its boundaries. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911) II, 554; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 582)

Cobb (St. Clair)

(earlier Ritchie Mill; then Howard's Mill)

This name which replaced Howard's Mill (q.v.) was given by Mr. Bob Evans, who was hunting a short and unusual name, for a large pile of corn cobs left from where he had been feeding stock all winter. (B. H. Bratcher; Map 1930; P.G. 1890-1915)

Cogswell's Mill (Vernon)

Located on the s. side of the Marmaton near the

Deerfield T. line, and named for Mr. H. C. Cogswell, who came to Vernon Co. in 1853 from Jackson Co., Missouri. He died November 26, 1872. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 603; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 893)

Colbern Branch (Johnson) Pronounced *'Kɔɪbɜrn bræntʃ'*
In Hazel Hill T. and named from the Colbern place. A tributary of Blackwater Creek. Named for George Colbern, who settled here before the Civil War on the banks of the stream. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Hist. Johnson (1881), 645, 646)

Colbern's Spring (Johnson)
(later Electric Springs)

The earliest name of a spring north of Warrensburg; named for George Colbern, a banker, who owned the land where the springs were located. Later renamed Electric Springs (q.v.). (Land Markward; Miss Lizzie Grover; Hist. Johnson (1881), 430)

Coldwater Creek (Cass)

A tributary of the South Fork of Grand River in the n.w. part of Coldwater T.; named for its clear, fine, gushing springs of cold water. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 131)

- Coldwater Township (Cass)

In the s.w. corner of the county; organized in 1872 and named for the creek. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 131; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; Co. Ct. Rec., Bk. G, 476)

- Coleman (Cass)

A town on the K. & C. R.R. in the n.w. part of Peculiar T. started about 1850, and named for Dr. Jack Coleman, who owned the land and entered it in 1850. Dr. Coleman moved to St. Louis Co. where he died in 1867. (T. J. George; Hist. Cass (1908), 365; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

- Coleville (Bates)

A town located in Deer Creek T. laid out April 29, 1859 by Silas Gilmore and Samuel Cole, and named for Mr. Cole. (J. N. Adams; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 823)

Collen's Ford (Vernon) Pronounced *'Kəlɪz fɔrd'*
(earlier Rapids de Kaw)

This name which replaced Rapids de Kaw (q.v.) was adopted in honor of Peter Collen, a Frenchman, who was the first white settler in Blue Mound T.; he located in 1836 or 1837 on the s. bank of the Osage. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 530; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 541)

Collins (St. Clair)

A town in the c. part of Collins T. laid out in 1885 on land granted by George Nettleton and William Robinson. Named for the township. (Lee Crook; Plat Bk. St. Clair, 53; Map 1930; P.G. 1886-1932)

Collins Mill (Henry)

In the s.e. part of the county; erected in 1835 by William Collins for whom it was named. (N. B. Conrad; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 901)

Collins Township (St. Clair)

In the s.e. part of the county; organized in 1872, and named in honor of Judge William Collins (1856-) who was a judge of the county court. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1050)

*Coloma (Henry)

Pronounced *Kə'loma*

A town in Big Creek T. laid out October 30, 1855 on land granted by Alfred Kimsey, Nathan D. Lane, and Gideon Dunham, trustees of the Concord School District. The name is a common one--found also in Cal., La., Kans., Mich., and Wisc.--but it has not been possible to find from which of the others the Missouri name was borrowed. (Plat Bk. Henry Bk. B, p. 1)

Columbus (Johnson)

A town in the s. part of Columbus T., laid out in 1836 by Mr. J. Epper, and named in honor of Christopher Columbus. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 669, 661)

Columbus Township (Johnson)

In the n. part of the county; organized in 1870, and named for the town. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 661)

Como (Henry)

Pronounced *'Koma*

(later Grange Hall; then Piper)

The earliest name of a town in the c. part of Walker T. started about 1880; named from the first two letters of Lee Covey, who had a store there and Will Moberly. Later renamed Grange Hall (q.v.). (Mrs. M. A. Dunlap)

Connely's Springs (Vernon)

(later Fair Haven Springs)

The earliest name of a town on the w. line of Bacon T., which was later renamed Fair Haven (q.v.). The original name was for Mr. J. W. Connely, who came from Coles Co. to Vernon Co. in 1881, and who laid out the town July 28, 1885. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 523; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 721)

Consville (Henry)

A village in Osage T. laid out in 1869 by Captain J. L. Consollis (1835-) for whom it was named. Mr. Consollis, a native of New York, came to Henry Co. in 1857. Now it is a part of Brownington (q.v.). (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 463,746; Plat Bk. Henry, Bk. B, p. 27)

Cook Mound (Johnson)

An elevation in Grover T. upon which Elijah Cook had his residence. Mr. Cook, a minister, settled here before the Civil War. He died about 1890. (A. M. Crag; J. M. Paxton; Hist. Johnson (1881), 612)

Coon Creek (Bates)

A tributary of the Elk Fork River in the s.e. part of Grand River T.; named for coons found along this creek by the early settlers. (B. R. Crawford; Warner and Foote, Map of Bates Co., 1877)

Coon Creek (Johnson) (later Shanghai Creek)

The earliest name of a tributary of Post Oak Creek in Post Oak T.; named for the large number of coons found along this stream. Later renamed Shanghai (q.v.). (J. W. Stone)

Coon Creek Baptist Church (St. Clair)

On Allen's Prairie (q.v.) in Collins T.; organized in 1842. Named for its location near Coon Creek. Moved to Collins about 1885. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1052)

Coon Creek Settlement (St. Clair)

A settlement on Coon Creek made in 1838, in the w. part of the county; named for the creek. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 832)

Cooper College (Vernon)

Organized in 1892 by a number of the leading citizens of Moundville, and named for Mr. W. H. Cooper, who was one of the foremost citizens of the town. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 644)

Cooper Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Deepwater Creek in the c. part of Fairview T.; named for an early settler who settled on the banks of the stream. (Sam Cooper; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 467)

Copeland Postoffice (St. Clair)

In the n. part of Monegaw T. Named for Jim Copeland

who ran the store where the postoffice was established. Mr. Copeland settled here from Virginia shortly after the Civil War. (R. P. Johnson; A. A. Johnson; Map 1930; P.G. 1888-1904)

Copperas Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Plum Branch; rises in the w.c. part of Jefferson T.; named for the few places that copperas water breaks from the adjacent ground. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 599)

Copperas Springs (St. Clair) Pronounced Kapras springz
In Monegaw T. s. of present site of Johnson City; named because it contained sulphate of iron. (S. A. Humphreys; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 868)

Corbin Postoffice (St. Clair) Pronounced Korban postafas
In the n. part of Polk T.; established by Jim Corbin (1863-) for whom it was named. Mr. Corbin now lives in Osceola. (Jim Corbin; John Attebury; Map 1930; P.G. 1902-1932)

Cornelia (Johnson) (also Shanghai)

This is the proper name of the village also called Shanghai (q.v.); given by Dr. Love in honor of his wife Cornelia. (J. W. Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 589)

Cornland (Bates)

Located on the Marais des Cygnes at the iron bridge on the road to Rich Hill in New Home T.; named for the rich corn land in this section. (B. F. Jeter; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 279)

Cottonwood Branch (Bates)

A tributary of the Marais des Cygnes in the s.e. part of New Home T.; named for the cottonwood trees that grew along its banks. (W. R. Morrison; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 890; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 278)

Cottonwood Branch (Henry)

A tributary of Honey Creek; rises in the c. part of Shawnee T.; named for the cottonwood trees that grew along the edge of the stream. (J. S. Barnett; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 430)

Cottonwood Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater Creek in the c. part of Simpson T.; named for the cottonwood trees that grew along the edge of the stream. (James A. Greer; Hist. Johnson (1881), 631)

Cottonwood Branch (Vernon)
(earlier Gut Creek)

The branch first named Gut Creek (q.v.) was renamed Cottonwood, because of the offensiveness of the first name. The settlers named it Cottonwood for the cottonwood trees that grew along its banks. (Drury Feild; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 659; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 748)

Cotty College (Vernon)

Located in Nevada and named for the Misses Cotty of Knox Co., Mo., who gave the buildings. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 612; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 433)

Courtney (Bates)

An attempt was made in 1890 to found a town in West Boone T. on land granted by Prentice Courtney, for whom it was to be named. It was a failure, and the town never came into existence. (B. F. Jeter; Plat Bk. Courtney, Amsterdam, and Osage River: Co. Records Office)

Cove City (Bates)

A town located in the n.e. part of Mingo T.; of great importance in the seventies, but now extinct. Named for the creek. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 851; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 262)

Cove Creek

A tributary of Grand River in Henry Co.; rises in the e. part of Mingo T. in Bates Co. Named for an early settler, who settled on the banks of the stream in an early day. (Mrs. Ben Harrison (letter); Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 850; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates County, 1877)

Cove Creek Baptist Church (Bates)

Organized March 21, 1871, located in Mingo T., and named for Cove Creek (q.v.). (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 851)

Crab Orchard Church (Johnson)

Organized in 1915. A community church in Jefferson T.; named for the school. (M. C. Draper; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 412)

Crawford's Fork (Cass)
(later Lucas; then Strasburg)

The earliest name of a town in the s.e. part of Polk T.; established in 1867; named for the stream. Later renamed Lucas (q.v.). (J. W. Seaton; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 260)

Crawford's Fork of Bee Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Big Creek in the n.e. corner of Index T.; named for Colonel William Crawford, who settled in an early day in this section. Mr. Crawford died in 1875. (T. J. George; B. R. Crawford; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 200, 1179)

Creighton (Cass)

Pronounced 'Kre-tan

A town on the Kansas City Clinton and Springfield R. R. in Sherman T.; laid out in 1855 and named in honor of John B. Creighton, an early settler in Cass Co., and a schoolmate of George H. Nettleton, president of the railway company. Mr. Creighton, a native of Scotland, came to Cass Co. in 1869. He died in Wichita, Kansas in 1913. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 112, 585)

Crenshaw Mill (Cass)

Mr. Crenshaw erected and operated a small water mill on the Middle Fork of Grand River as early as 1843. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 151)

Crescent Hill (Bates) (earlier Union Town)

This name which replaced Union Town (q.v.) was given in 1862 for the round hill on which it was situated. This town was missed by the Missouri Pacific R.R. and is now extinct. (J. N. Adams; B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 821; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 263)

Crescent Hill Lake (Bates)

Located in the n.e. part of Deer Creek T.; named for the town. (J. N. Adams; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates (1877))

Crooked Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Walnut Creek, in the s. part of Hazel Hill T.; named because it was so irregular in its course. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Hist. Johnson (1881), 647)

Crook's Springs (St. Clair)

A resort established in Roscoe T. in 1929 by Mr. Lee Crook (1869-), for whom it was named. Mr. Crook came to St. Clair Co. from Iowa in 1876. He is now living in Osceola. (Lee Crook)

Cross Roads (St. Clair) (later Damascus)

The earliest name of a store in Butler T. started about 1890; named for its location at cross roads. Later when the postoffice was established it was renamed Damascus (q.v.). (Bill Walker)

Crow and Crutchfield (St. Clair)
(later Osceola)

A store at a crossing of the Osage River, erected in 1836, and named for Phillip Crow and Richard P. Crutchfield. Later renamed Osceola (q.v.) upon erection of other buildings. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 982)

Culver (Bates)

A town in the s.e. corner of Shawnee T. established about 1894; named for A. H. Culver (1853-), who was a merchant in the small village. Mr. Culver came to Bates Co. from Illinois in 1878. (Mrs. Lizzie Deerwester; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 269, 656; Davis, "Questioning County History" in Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916)

*Dallas Township (St. Clair)

In the s.e. corner of the county; organized in 1872, possibly named for G. M. Dallas (1792-1864) who was Vice President in 1844. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1045)

Damascus Postoffice (St. Clair)
(earlier Cross Roads)

This name which replaced Cross Roads (q.v.) is a familiar Bible name, once the capital of Syria (cf. 1 Ki. 19.15; 2 Ki. 16.9,10). (H. A. Higgins; P.G. 1896-1904)

**Dana (Bates)
(earlier West Point)

A postoffice occupying the town site of West Point (q.v.); established in 1886. (Old Settlers Hist. Bates (1897), 63)

Dan Waldo Bend (St. Clair)

A settlement on Sac River in Roscoe T. named for Dan Waldo, who came to this county among the first settlers. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 832)

Daugherty's Mill (Johnson) Pronounced *'dɔrətɪz mɪl'*

In Warrensburg, built about 1856 by William Daugherty, for whom it was named. (Miss Lizzie Grover; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 211)

Daugherty Station (Cass) Pronounced *'dɔvɪtɪ stɛfən'*

A town in the w. part of Camp Branch T. laid out by George H. Nettleton and James Daugherty May 29, 1885 and named for Mr. Daugherty. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; Hist. Cass (1908), 365; Plat Bk. Cass, I, p. 10)

Davis Mill (Johnson)

A water mill on Clear Fork Creek in Simpson T.

Named for Dr. Hamilton C. Davis. (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 634; Ferguson's "Simpson Family Largely Responsible for Settling Township of that Name" Warrensburg Star Journal, April 17, 1931)

Davis Township (Henry)

In the s.w. part of the county; organized in 1873. Named for William Davis (1814-), a native of Kentucky, who came to Henry Co. from Pike Co., Mo. in 1856. (W. L. Pinkston; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 734, 457)

Davison Bend (St. Clair)

On the Osage River in Jackson T.; named for a man who settled in the bend of the river in an early day. (Ben Zener; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1039)

Dayton (Cass)

A town in the e. part of Dayton T. started about 1856, and named for a prominent Missourian, W. L. Dayton (1807-64), who was a member of the State Council or Senate in 1836-37, and a judge of the State Supreme Court in 1838-41, and in 1841 appointed to the United States Senate. In 1856, he was the Republican candidate for Vice President. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 146; International Encyclopedia, Vol. VI, 548)

Dayton Township (Cass)
(earlier Page Township)

This name which replaced Page T. (q.v.), was given for the town upon the request of Mr. Page in 1873. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 146; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; County Record, Bk. G, p. 542)

Deadwood Branch (Vernon and Barton)
(later Drywood Branch)

The first name of a branch rising in the n.w. part of Barton Co., emptying into the Marmaton in Vernon, given by the pioneers because the ridges along its course were covered with dead timber. Later renamed Drywood (q.v.). (Holcombe's Hist. of Vernon (1887), 154; Myers, Place-Names in the Southwest Counties of Missouri (1930), 74)

Dean Postoffice (Johnson)

In the s.e. part of Jackson T.; named for Mr. Johnny Dean (1833-1911), who was one of the petitioners for the postoffice. Mr. Dean came with his parents to Johnson Co. from Tennessee about 1835. (Russel Dean; Map 1930; P.G. 1900-1902)

Decherd (St. Clair) Pronounced 'dɛkɪd
(earlier Vista; later Vista)

This name which replaced Vista (q.v.) for a short time was given for Mr. Hugh Decherd, who was postmaster at the time at Osceola. Mr. Decherd was born on December 18, 1856 near Waco, Texas. He moved to Fayetteville, Ark. in 1867. From there he moved to St. Clair Co. in 1874. He was sheriff of St. Clair Co. from 1896-1900. He is still living four miles n. of Osceola. Mr. Dawson was furious at the change of the name, so in 1891 it was changed back to Vista (q.v.). (Hugh Decherd (letter); P.G. 1888-1889)

Dederick (Vernon) Pronounced d'ed'rick
(also spelled Dedrick; earlier Goodrick)

The town first named Goodrick (q.v.) was renamed Dederick for P. K. Dedrick of Albany Co. New York, who granted land February 24, 1903 when the Eldorado Branch of the M. K. & T. R.R. was built. (Plat Bk. Vernon, 4, 7; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 552)

Deep Slough Branch (Bates)

A tributary of the Marais des Cygnes in the n.w. part of New Home T.; named by the settlers for the depth of the stream. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates Co. (1877))

Deepwater (Henry)

A town in Fairview T. founded by Keith and Perry Coal Company of Kansas City, in 1885 and named from the stream of deep water nearby. (R. A. Prossie; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 106)

Deepwater Creek

A tributary of Grand River; rises in Summit T., Bates Co.; flows along the s. part of Henry Co.; named for the deep holes found in its channel by the early settlers. Mentioned by Coues. (Sam Cooper; B. R. Crawford; Mrs. Mary Jane Woody; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 319; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 760; Coues "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note, p. 379)

Deepwater Postoffice (Henry)
(also Austin City)

In the s. part of Walker T.; established at John C. Stone's in 1850. Named for its location near the creek. The town was called Austin City (q.v.). Removed to Germantown after 1864. (Dode Adamson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 407)

Deepwater Township (Bates)

Located in the e. part of the county; named for the stream. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 811; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 271)

Deepwater Township (Henry)

In the s.w. part of the county; organized in 1840, and named from the stream of deep water nearby. (Dode Adamson; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1918), 106; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 405)

Deer Creek (Bates)

A tributary of Grand River in the n. part of the county; named by the early settlers for the deer that used to range through that section. (A. B. Owen; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 760)

Deer Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Grand River; rises in Deer Creek T.; named because it was a hunting place for deer that ranged in the heavy timber along the banks of the stream. (Judge T. W. Ogg; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 379)

Deer Creek Township (Bates)

Located in the n.e. part of the county and named for Deer Creek (q.v.). (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 817; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 263)

Deer Creek Township (Henry)

In the e. portion of the county; organized in 1873. Originally a part of Tebo and Springfield Townships; named for the stream. (Henry Slack; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 482)

Deerfield (Vernon)

A town in the n. part of Deerfield T., laid out December 19, 1871 by David Redfield, and named for the township. (Mrs. Mollie Lambert; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 564; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 522)

Deerfield Township (Vernon)

Located in the n.w. part of the county between the two Drywoods; organized in 1855, and named by the soldiers of Ft. Scott, who used to hunt the great herds of deer that ranged through this section. (Mrs. Mollie Lambert; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 557; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 516)

*Delmar Postoffice (Henry) Pronounced *délmr*

In the n.w. part of Davis T., established in the store of Mr. T. A. Law and Mr. James Law. Named by the postal authorities. May have been borrowed from one of the seven other Delmars in other states, or perhaps from the well known Delmar Avenue in St. Louis. (T. A. Law; Map 1930; P.G. 1900-1904)

Denton (Johnson)

A station on the Rock Island R.R. in Chilhowee T. platted June 27, 1905 by Henry Phipps; named by the railroad for some official. (G. W. Elliott; Plat Johnson, Bk. 3, p. 15; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 247)

Devils Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Post Oak Creek; rises in the s.w. portion of Warrensburg T.; named because its course is so tumultuous in a rainy season. (Miss Lizzie Grover; Atlas Map Johnson 1877, p. 38)

Devil's Ridge (Johnson)

A ridge running n. and s. through the county dividing the waters of the Missouri and the Osage. Named in 1863 from the gangs of rough characters, who skulked in the thickets and made their dens in the bluffs. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 516)

*Diamond Mill (Bates)

Erected in 1869 in the n. part of Butler by D. S. Fairchild and named by him. Probably an emblem name. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 860)

Dillon Creek (Henry)

Pronounced *'dɪlən kɹɪk*

A tributary of Grand River in Bethlehem T.; named for an early settler, who settled on the banks of the stream. (Judge T. W. Ogg; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 486)

Dito Postoffice (St. Clair)

Pronounced *'dɪto postəfas*

(earlier Spring City)

This name, which replaced Spring City (q.v.) was adopted about 1886, when the name Spring City was rejected by postal authorities because there was already another office by that name. The name Dito was then selected, meaning "the same" (as Spring City). Through some error, however, the spelling Dito has prevailed. (Judge W. I. Bunch (letter); R. W. Ginsburg (letter); P.G. 1886)

Dixon's Mill (Henry)

Erected on Honey Creek in 1838; owned by John Dixon, for whom it was named. (Wm. H. Dorman; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 101)

Dodson Mounds (Vernon)

A natural mound located in the n.w. part of Walker T., and named for Dr. J. N. B. Dodson, who came from Camden Co. in 1855, and located in Vernon Co. He died March 17, 1893. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 673; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 496)

Doe Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Big Creek in Rose Hill T. Probably from the deer which were so numerous in early days; (cf. Elk Creek). (Hist. Johnson (1881), 553)

Dolan Township (Cass)

Located in the s.w. part of the county, and named for James Dolan, who came from Washington County, Virginia to Cass Co., Missouri in 1840. He died in 1873. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 149)

Dollie (St. Clair)

At the mouth of Monegaw River. Mentioned by Coues. Doubtless Coues means Dottie (q.v.). (Coues "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note, p. 385)

Donia Postoffice (St. Clair) Pronounced *donjə postafas*

In the w. part of Speedwell T.; named for Caledonia Bunnell Dade (1857-), whose husband owned the land where the office was established in Mr. Will Markam's store. Mrs. Dade came to St. Clair Co., Mo. from Randolph Co., Mo. in 1871. She is now living in Eldorado Springs, Mo. (Mrs. T. E. Dade; Mrs. Lang Dade; P.G. 1897-1904)

Doran (Johnson)

Pronounced *dorən*

A station on the Mo. Pacific R.R. on the line between Madison and Centerview T. Named for a man who owned the land. (Charley Houx; Map 1930)

Dottie Postoffice (St. Clair)

In Osage T. w. of Monegaw Springs; named by Mr. Huston, who was postmaster at Roscoe, for his daughter. Discontinued and moved to Monegaw City. (Jno. S. Pence (letter); P.G. 1888-1901)

Double Branch (Bates)

A tributary of the Marais des Cygnes located in the e. part of Lone Oak T.; named for two branches (i.e. n. and s. Double Branches) that come together in Lone Oak T. (B. M. Wix; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 760)

Double Branch Church (Bates)

Organized in 1856; disorganized in 1863. Reorganized after the war; named for the stream. (Del Requa; Anon. "Hist. of Famous Old Church" in Republican Press, June 4, 1920)

Double Lake (Bates)

Located in the e. part of New Home T.; named for two small lakes joined together by a small body of water. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote Map of Bates Co. (1877))

***Dover Township (Vernon)**

Located in the s.w. part of the county, and organized after August 6, 1872. The origin of the name has not been discovered. It must be connected with Dover, England, either through one of the twenty-four Dovers in the U. S., or possibly by way of the fairly common family name Dover. (Co. Ct. Rec. Vernon Bk. B, p. 190; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 564; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 842)

Doyal Township (St. Clair) Pronounced *doyl tawnship*

In the s.e. part of the county; organized in 1872. Named for H. L. M. Doyal. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1052)

Doyleston Postoffice (St. Clair)

On the Bolivar road, seven miles s. of Osceola; established in 1870 with H. L. M. Doyal as postmaster. The spelling was obviously changed to the more usual form of the name. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1053)

Drexel (Cass and Bates)
(earlier Stuart City)

This name, which replaced Stuart City (q.v.) was adopted in 1891 and given for Anthony J. Drexel, a Philadelphia capitalist, and surveyor. (J. H. White; B. F. Jeter; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 131; Anon. "Early Hist. of Freeman" in Cass County Leader, March 2, 1916)

Drywood Branch (Vernon and Barton)
(earlier Deadwood Branch)

This name, which replaced Deadwood (q.v.) was adopted for the same reason. (Coues "Expedition of Pike" (1895), II, note, p. 386; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 516; Myers, Place-Names in the Southwest Counties of Missouri (1930), 74)

Drywood Postoffice (Vernon)

An office in the s. part of Vernon Co., named after the stream Drywood (q.v.). After the war the office was moved a mile eastward, and later was discontinued. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 572)

Drywood Township (Vernon)

Organized in 1855, and named for the branch, which flows through the township. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 570; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1883), 812)

***Dumpling Creek (Henry)**

A tributary of Grand River in the e. part of Bethlehem T. Said to have been so named because it runs so fast; but this suggests a meaning for the word "dumpling" which has escaped the notice of dictionaries and students

of dialect. (Judge T. W. Ogg; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 486)

Duncan's Branch (Cass)

A tributary of Big Creek in the n.e. part of Cass Co.; named for James L. Duncan, a native of Kentucky, who came to Cass Co. in 1843. (A. R. Wherritt; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 226, 491)

Duncan's Branch (Johnson)

(earlier Pleasant Run Branch)

This name, which replaced Pleasant Run Branch (q.v.) was given for Henry Duncan, who settled here in an early day. (Ed. King; Hist. Johnson (1881), 513)

Duncan Creek (Vernon)

A tributary of Little Osage River in the w. part of Henry T., and named for Peter Duncan, who settled on the e. side of the creek in 1839. He was wounded during the Civil War, and died shortly after. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 410; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 600)

Duncan Creek Postoffice (Vernon)

Located in the w. part of Henry T., two miles n. of the Osage, and named for Peter Duncan (see above). (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 410; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 600)

Dunkley's Store (Johnson)

(later Dunksburg; then Sigel)

The earliest name of a hamlet in Jefferson T. started in 1858 when Dr. B. F. Dunkley opened a store at this place. Named for Dr. Dunkley's store. Later renamed Dunksburg (q.v.). Dr. Dunkley was born in 1809 in London, England. He came to Missouri from Ohio in 1848. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 619, 901)

Dunksburg (Johnson)

(earlier Dunkley's Store; later Sigel)

This name which replaced Dunkley's Store (q.v.) was adopted by accident by the settlers who answered the question "Are you going to the burg?" and "what burg?" by the word "Dunkleysburg". The name finally through the joke became contracted to Dunksburg. During the times of high political excitement an attempt was made to change the name to Sigel (q.v.). This name, however, has never been accepted or popularized so the old name of Dunksburg has been kept. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 620)

Dunnagan's Grove (Vernon)

Located in s.e. part of Dover T., and named for

Samuel Dunnagan, who settled near the Barton Co. line in 1844. He died 1867. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 552; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 842)

Dunnagan's Grove Christian Church (Vernon)

Located in w. part of Henry T., and started June 3, 1887. It was named for Dunnagan's Grove. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), 570; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 848)

Dwight Postoffice (St. Clair)

An office established by Joe Payne two miles e. of Bear Creek School in Polk T. Named for a large Dwight Soda sign that was near the store. (Geo. W. Davies; P.G. 1904)

East Boone Township (Bates)

Located in the n. tier of townships in the county; named for Daniel Boone and for its location. (B. F. Jeter; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 263)

East Fork of Burnett's Creek (Bates)

The e. tributary or fork of Burnett's Creek for which it was named. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote Map of Bates Co. (1877))

East Fork of Lost Creek (Johnson)
(also Lewis Creek)

This name is also given to Lewis Creek (q.v.), because it is the eastern fork of Lost Creek. (Ed. King; Hist. Johnson (1881), 519)

East Fork of Tebo Creek

A tributary of Tebo Creek in Henry Co., for which it is named. Rises in Johnson Co. (Henry Slack; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 374)

East Grand River (Cass)

The e. tributary of Grand River in the c. part of Camp Branch T. for which it is named. (B. R. Crawford; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 134)

***East Liberty M. E. Church (Vernon)**

In Henry T.; organized in 1884. The second part of the name was doubtless an ideal name. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 413)

East Lynne (Cass)

A town six miles e. of Harrisonville, at the junction of the M.K. & T. and Frisco R.R.'s. Founded in 1871 by Noah M. Givan and Daniel K. Hall, at the time of the projection of the M.K. & T. R.R., and named for the very popular play of rural life of that name. The British

novelist Mrs. Henry Wood (1814-1887) wrote the novel entitled *East Lynne* in 1861. It was one of the most striking popular successes of the 19th century, over half a million copies being issued in Great Britain alone, with translations into most of the European and several oriental tongues. Dramatic versions were numerous, and in one form or another it became one of the staple productions of touring companies in both England and America. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 132; Dict. Nat. Biog., sub *Ellen Wood*)

East Lynne Baptist Church (Cass)

Organized in 1872 and located at East Lynne; named for the town. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 138)

East Otter Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Otter Creek for which it was named. (Sam Cooper)

East Post Oak Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Post Oak Creek; rises in the w. part of Post Oak Township; named because it is the e. fork of Post Oak Branch. (J. W. Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 568)

Ebb Postoffice (St. Clair)

In the s.w. part of Roscoe T.; named for Ebenezer Vaughn, son of Rev. Vaughn, who lived near the office. (Mollie Smith; Lee Crook; Map 1930; P.G. 1904-1910)

Edgewood (Henry)

(later Tightwad)

The earliest name of a town in Leesville T. given for its location in the edge of the timber. Later renamed Tightwad (q.v.). (W. P. Joyce)

Eight Mile Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Grand River in the e. part of Austin T.; named because it is exactly eight miles from the county seat. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 119; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 107)

Eight Mile M. E. Church South (Cass)

Organized about 1875; located in Camp Branch T.; named for the stream. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 142)

Eight Mile Postoffice (Cass)

Located in the s.w. part of Camp Branch T.; established in the spring of 1879 about eight miles s.e. of the county seat; named for the stream. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 142)

Eldorado (Johnson)
(later Owsley)

Pronounced *(l d æ r e d æ)*

The earliest name of a village on the line of Johnson and Pettis Counties; established in 1886. Later renamed Owsley (q.v.) when postoffice was established. The first name is emblematic. (M. C. Draper; Hist. Johnson (1881), 603)

Electric Springs (Johnson)
(earlier Colbern's Spring)

This name, which replaced Colbern's Spring (q.v.) is descriptive of the water and was adopted when an attempt was made to make a health resort out of the spring. (R. J. Grover)

Elk Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Clear Fork; rises in the c. and runs n.e. in Post Oak T. Named because it served as a watering place for elk in an early day. (J. Wesley Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 583)

Elk Fork (Bates)

A tributary of Grand River in the n.e. part of the county; named because it was a watering place for the few elk in this section in the early days; and for the crookedness of the stream. (A. B. Owen; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 760)

Elk Fork Postoffice (Bates)

An office at the home of William Crawford near Elk Fork Creek, for which it was named; established in 1861. Discontinued in 1863. (B. R. Crawford)

Elkhart (Bates)

A town in the c. of Elkhart T. founded after 1872. Named for the township. (Old Settlers Hist. Bates (1897), 63; Davis, "Questioning County History" in Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916)

Elkhart Township (Bates)

Located in the n.w. part of Bates Co.; named for Elkhart, Indiana. Organized about 1868. (Co. Ct. Rec., Bk. 3, p. 263; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 824; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 267; Old Settlers Hist. Bates (1897), 63; Davis, "Questioning County History" in Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916)

*Ellis (Vernon)
(earlier Prewitt)

The town first named Prewitt (q.v.), was renamed Ellis, because after the M.K. & T. R.R. was built a shorter name was demanded. Some say it was named for the

first passenger that alighted; others for one of the company employees. (Charley Frewitt; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 564)

Ellis Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of the Little Osage River in the e. part of Henry T., and named for Mr. R. T. Ellis, who came to Vernon Co. in 1866. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 417)

Elm Branch (Cass)

A tributary of Grand River located in the e. part of Everett T.; named for the elms that grew along the banks of the stream. (J. H. White; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 163)

Elm Branch (Cass)

Another branch or tributary of Sugar Creek located in the w. part of Dayton T.; named for elms that grew along the edge of the stream. (W. H. Smith; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 144)

Elm Branch (Cass)

Another branch or tributary of Hardin Creek located in the c. part of Coldwater T.; named for the elm trees that grow along the edge of the banks of the stream. (J. H. White; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 131)

Elm Branch (Henry)

A tributary of Grand River in Davis T.; named for the large elms that grew along the edge of the stream. (W. L. Pinkston; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 458)

Elm Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Big Creek in Rosehill T.; named for the elm trees that grew along the edge of the stream. (Morris Quick; Hist. Johnson (1881), 552)

Elm Postoffice (Johnson)

In Jackson T.; named for its original location near the spring. In more recent years the office was moved to the highway. (W. J. Hedden; Map 1930; P.G. 1886-1904)

Elm Spring (Johnson)

In Jackson T.; named for a large elm near a spring. (W. J. Hedden; Hist. Johnson (1881), 684)

Elm Spring Baptist Church (Johnson)

Organized in 1859 by Revs. Geo. Minton and J. Gott in Jackson T. near Elm Spring, for which it was named. (W. J. Hedden; Hist. Johnson (1881), 681)

***English Settlement (St. Clair)**

On the Big Monegaw in the s. part of Appleton T.; settled about 1839; doubtless named to distinguish from the Indians. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1002)

Enoch Postoffice (Vernon)

Located in Richland T., and named after Enoch S. Weyland, Esq., who came from Ohio to Vernon Co. in 1838. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 760)

Enon Baptist Church (Johnson) Pronounced *in an baptast*
Organized at Pittsville July 25, 1868 by Abraham Weaver. A Bible name (cf. John 3.23). (Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 188)

Eureka Mills (Johnson)

In Warrensburg, built in 1867 by Land, Fike and Company. An emblematic name. No longer in existence. (Miss Lizzie Grover; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 211)

***Eve (Vernon)**

(earlier Clayton Station)

This name, which replaced Clayton Station (q.v.) in 1886, to avoid confusion with Clayton Station near St. Louis, was given by Mrs. I. B. Crockett. It was probably a feminine Christian name (cf. Little Cynthia Branch and Veve Postoffice) but for whom has not been discovered. (J. B. Journey; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 556)

Everett (Cass)

A town laid out by J. H. Wilcox in 1867 in the s.e. part of Everett T. named for Edward Everett (1794-1865), who was nominated for Vice President of the U. S. by the Constitutional Union Party in 1860. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 163, 165; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

Everett Township (Cass)

In the s.w. part of the county, organized in 1872; named for the town. (Co. Ct. Rec., Bk. G, p. 476; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 163; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

Fair Haven Springs (Vernon)

(earlier Connely's Springs)

This name, which replaced Connely's Springs (q.v.) was adopted about 1895, because the settlers decided to make a health resort at the place, and a locally descriptive name was chosen. (G. W. Steincross; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 523)

*Fairmount (Henry)

A town in Bear Creek T. laid out on land granted by Jerhome (sic.) McAbee on June 6, 1857. Probably descriptive. (Flat Bk. Henry Co., Bk. B, p. 8)

Fair Oak Church (Johnson)

A Union Church built in 1887; named for its location in oak timber. (James A. Greer; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 412)

Fair Oaks (Bates)

A settlement in Hudson T. established in 1920 by Dr. Troy Brown, and named for the large number of oak trees there. (Mrs. C. C. Browning)

*Fairview (Vernon)

A town in the s.w. corner of Drywood T., laid out by Mr. Thomas R. Dawes before the war, which he called Fairview. It was probably a locally descriptive name. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), 2, 572)

Fairview Chapel (Cass)

Located in the n. part of Coldwater T.; organized in 1867. Named for its "fair view". (J. H. White; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 132)

*Fairview Church (Bates)

In Elkhart T.; doubtless a descriptive local name. (Mrs. Lucetta Cobb)

Fairview Church (Vernon)

In the e. part of Moundville T.; organized about 1880 named for its location in an open country and for its fair view. (Stanton Herrick)

Fairview M. E. Church (Johnson)

Three and a half miles s.w. of Centerview. organized in 1867 by Robert Marshall. Named for its "fair view". Moved to Chilhowee. (Judge J. S. Graham; Hist. Johnson (1881), 546)

Fairview Township (Henry)

In the s.c. part of the county; organized in 1873. Originally a part of Springfield T.; named for the school. (Miles Dunning; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 467)

Farmer and Gardner's Mill (Cass)

Farmer and Gardner erected a grist water mill on the South Fork of Grand River about 1846 just below the present Clark bridge on the s. side. In later years it was washed away. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 164)

Farmer's Mill (Cass)

Built about 1838, and named for some of the Farmers who operated the mill for only a short time. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 130)

Farmer Settlement (Cass)

A settlement on Big Creek in Big Creek T. and named for the Farmers, a large family, who came from East Tenn., about 1860, to Cass Co. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 129)

Fayetteville (Johnson) (later Hazel Hill)

The earliest name of a town in the e. part of Hazel Hill T. started about 1845. Later renamed Hazel Hill (q.v.). The original name was for Lafayette Collins (- 1877) who was a prominent merchant for years. The name Lafayette was contracted to Fayette and ville was affixed. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 653)

Fedit Mill (Johnson)

Pronounced *'fidat mil*

A horse mill on Scaly Bark in Rose Hill T.; named for Enoch Fedit. (Ferguson's "Flower Covered Hills Led to Naming Township", Warrensburg Star Journal; Hist. Johnson (1881), 553)

Feely Junction (Bates) (later Monteith)

The earliest name given to a railroad junction located in the n.w. part of Lone Oak T.; established about 1885 and named for the Feely family. Later renamed Monteith (q.v.). (Dr. W. H. Allen; Albert Keesser; Hammond's Loose Leaf Atlas 1931)

Field's Creek (Henry) (earlier Lake Creek)

This name which replaced Lake Creek (q.v.) was given by the settlers for Mr. Joseph Fields (died 1836), the first sheriff of Henry Co., who settled on the banks of the creek in the n. part of the T. about 1831 or 1832. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 318, 435)

Field's Creek Township (Henry)

In the c. part of the county, and named for Joseph Fields (see above). Organized in 1873. Originally a part of Grand River and Springfield T. In 1860, included in Grand River T. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 90, 435)

Finey (Henry)

Pronounced *'faɪni*

In the s.e. part of Osage T.; established by J. D. West. Named by Mr. West for a child of his brother's. (Mrs. R. L. Tie; Map 1930; P.G. 1886-1910)

****Finneyville (Cass)**

In the n.w. part of Cass. (Map of Missouri Kansas 1887 from Nicely Great Southwest Guide of Missouri Kansas)

Fishing Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Elk Fork located in the s.e. part of Shawnee T.; named for its numerous fishing holes. (B. R. Crawford; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Fishing Hollow Branch (Henry)

A tributary of Grand River in Davis T.; named for the great number of fishing holes in this branch. (W. F. Ming; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 458)

Fish Lake (Bates)

A tributary of Miami River; in the w. part of Lone Oak T., named by early settlers for great number of fish then found in lake. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Flagstaff Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater Creek; rises in Simpson T.; named for the abundance of flags growing along the ponds and small lakes on either side of the creek. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 613, 214)

Flinn's Chapel M. E. Church South (Cass)

Located in the s.w. part of Grand River T.; erected in 187-, and named for Joshua Flinn, who came from North Carolina about 1840. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 171)

Fly Creek (Vernon)

Rises in Clear Creek T. and flows into Clear Creek. It was named for the great swarms of flies that used to breed near the stream. (Mrs. Mary Badger Meyers; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 548; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 453)

Foland's Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of the Marmaton River in the n.e. part of Washington T., and named for Jacob Foland, who came to Vernon Co. from Tennessee in 1857. He died in 1898. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 676; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 484)

Fort Carondelet (Vernon)

Pronounced *fort Káran-dá-la*

Established by Pierre Chouteau, Sr., under the authority from the Spanish Government between 1785 and 1787, and named for Baron Carondelet, who was governor general of Louisiana. The fort was not in existence at the time Pike made his expedition (1804-1806), but he refers to it "as the position where Mr. Chouteau formerly had his

fort, not a vestige of which was remaining, the spot being marked by the superior growth of vegetation". (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 539; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 529; Coues Expedition of Zebulon Pike (1805-1807), II, 384)

Foster (Bates)
(earlier Walnut)

This name which replaced Walnut (q.v.) was given in honor of Governor Charles Foster of Ohio (1828-1904), then known as "Calico Charley", who was secretary of the Walnut Land and Coal Company, having just completed his term (1880-84) as governor of Ohio. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 277)

Free Church (Johnson)
(earlier Old Smyrna Church)

This name replaced Old Smyrna Church (q.v.). Now no longer in existence. Named because it was established by the Missionary Baptists who are more free in their beliefs than the Hard Shelled Baptists. (Judge J. S. Graham; Hist. Johnson (1881), 546)

Freedom Church (Henry)

In Bethlehem T.; named for a family who settled here in an early day. (Judge T. W. Ogg)

Freeman (Cass)
(earlier Morristown)

This name was given to the new town laid out in 1871 by Holland Givan, which was a successor of Morristown (q.v.); named for Mr. Freeman, who was president of the M. K. & T. R.R. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 132; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 152)

Fulkerson Postoffice (Johnson)

In Jackson T., a mile and a half e. of the Jackson Co. line. Named by Senator Francis M. Cockrell for Reuben Fulkerson, who homesteaded the land in 1835. Mr. Fulkerson, a native of Virginia, came to Johnson Co. from Tennessee in 1830. He died in 1901. (J. L. Ferguson; Map 1930; P.G. 1886-1904)

Gaines (Henry)
(earlier Gaines Farm; also Goughi)

This name which replaced Gaines Farm (q.v.) through usage was shortened and adopted in 1886. It is also called Goughi (q.v.). (Tom Parks; Map 1930; P.G. 1886-1904)

Gaines Farm (Henry)
(later Gaines)

The earliest name of an office in Bethlehem T.,

named for its location on Ben Gaines' farm. Later renamed Gaines (q.v.). (Tom Parks; P.G. 1870-1876)

Galbreath (Henry) Pronounced *'gælbrɛθ*
(earlier Coale's Store; later Coalesburg; then Coale; also spelled Galbraith)

This name which replaced Coale's Store (q.v.) was adopted in 1861, when J. D. Galbreath occupied the store building until 1867. Mr. Galbreath settled here from Tennessee in 1861. (Mrs. W. G. Young; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 447)

Gallaher Mills (Johnson) Pronounced *'galəhr mɪlz*
(later Kirkpatrick's Mill; then Millford; then Grover; then Valley City)

The earliest name of a town on Clear Fork Creek built about 1830 by William Cheek; named for James A. Gallaher (1797-1844), a native of Tennessee. He came to Missouri in 1834. Later renamed Kirkpatrick Mill (q.v.). (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 490, 786)

Gallaher Mills Settlement (Johnson)

Begun in 1831 by Wm. Cheek in Washington T. Named for James A. Gallaher (see above). (Hist. Johnson (1881), 213)

Gallinipper Creek Pronounced *'gælɪnɪpɪr kɹɪk*
(earlier Light Creek)

This name which replaced Light Creek was given because there were so many large gallinippers on the stream. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

Garden City (Cass)

Located s.e. of Harrisonville in Camp Branch T.; organized in 1885, and named from the landscape view and fertile agricultural lands surrounding. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 121; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 142)

Gardner's Mill (St. Clair)

On Weaubleau Creek in Polk T.; erected in 1845 by James Gardner, who settled here from Tennessee in 1842. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 957, 1192)

Gardner's Mills Postoffice (St. Clair)

In Polk T.; named for Gardner's Mill. (Jim Penn; Hayward's U. S. Gazetteer (1853))

Garland (Henry)

(also New Covington and later Harvey)

A town in Honey Creek T. laid out by the St. L. and S. F. R.R. about 1890 on Bill Covington's land, who named the town for his son Garland. The station was renamed

New Covington (q.v.) in 1894 because there was another town on the railroad in Kansas by the same name. (J. S. Barnett; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 162; Atlas Henry 1914; Map 1930)

***Gath Postoffice (Johnson)**

No information could be found about this vanished point. It may be a Bible name, for the Philistine town which was the home of Goliath (1 Sam. 17.4). (Goodwin's Gazetteer 1867)

Gerard Postoffice (Cass)

Near Barton; named for Gerard Barker who owned the land where the office was located. Mr. Barker was an early settler here from Virginia. (J. F. Calloway; P.G. 1892-1893)

Germantown (Henry)

(also Noah Postoffice)

A village in the n. part of Deepwater T. started in 1857. Platted by Peter Richard Kenrick, archbishop of St. Louis diocese of the Roman Catholic Church. Named because it was a German Catholic settlement. The postoffice, when established, was named Noah (q.v.), because there was another office in the state named Germantown. After the location of the railroad three miles away, many of the houses and stores were moved to Montrose. There is still, however, a church and several dwellings left. (Dode Adamson; A. B. Conrad; J. A. Hake; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 407)

Gerster (St. Clair)

Pronounced *g' s' t' r*

A town in the c. part of Dallas T., laid out in 1898 on land granted by George Gerster (1864-), S. W. Gerster (1854-), and Adam Gerster (1861-), for whom it was named. They came from Hickory Co., Mo. to St. Clair Co. in 1896. Mr. George Gerster now lives in Clinton, Missouri. Mr. S. W. Gerster now lives in Osceola, Missouri. Mr. Adam Gerster now lives at Harwood, Missouri. (S. J. Hutton; S. W. Gerster; Map 1930; P.G. 1900-1932; Plat Bk. St. Clair, 79)

Glenrock (Henry)

A trading point in the s.e. corner of Leesville T.; established about 1880; named for the man who had the first store there. Now extinct. (Wm. Smith; Map 1930)

****Globe (Johnson)**

An office six miles e. of Holden. (Nicely Map of 1867)

Goddard Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Deepwater Creek; rises in Spruce T. Named for Dr. Goddard, who practiced in Johnstown before the Civil War. (Dr. C. A. Lusk; W. R. Morrison)

Goddard's Mill (Bates)

In Charlotte T. on the Goddard Branch; named for Dr. Goddard. (Dr. C. A. Lusk; W. R. Morrison)

Goff's Postoffice (Henry)

First postoffice in the county; established in 1835 in Deer Creek T., and named for Mr. William Goff, who was its first postmaster. (Tom Parks; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 474)

Goodrick (Vernon)

(later Dederick)

The earliest name of a hamlet in Clear Creek T. later renamed Dederick (q.v.). The original name was for Isaac Goodrick, who was owner of the town site. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 458)

Goose Lake (Bates)

Located in the n.c. part of New Home T.; named by the early settlers for the geese that used to light on the lake in an early day. (J. N. Adams; Warren and Foote's Map of Bates Co., 1877)

Goose Lake (Henry)

In the n.e. part of Honey Creek T.; named for the large number of geese that used to light there. The lake is almost dry. (V. W. Hall; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 440)

*Gouge-eye (Henry)

Pronounced g a u d j a u

(also spelled Goughi; also Gaines)

A name given to Gaines (q.v.) by Mr. Will Wright for a small postoffice in California. Other citizens say, however, that it was named for the frequent fights that took place there. (Mrs. G. M. Mills; Judge T. W. Ogg)

Gowdy (Cass)

Pronounced g a u d u

A station on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the s.e. part of Big Creek T.; named for E. A. Gowdy, a station agent, who was there at the time. (A. R. Wherritt; Official Map Survey, 1930)

Graham (Johnson)

(later Centerview)

The earliest name of a town on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the c. part of the township, begun in 1865; given in honor of Samuel C. Graham (1814-1901), who formerly

owned the land. Later renamed Centerview (q.v.). Mr. Graham came from Virginia to Johnson Co. about 1830. (Judge J. S. Graham; Hist. Johnson (1881), 537)

Grand Daddy's Branch (Henry)

A tributary of Deepwater Creek in the c. part of Walker T. Named because it flowed through W. A. Gates' farm, who was known as Granddaddy to the entire community. (Ralph Gates; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 450)

**Grand Fork River

Not found on the present map, but mentioned by Coues. Possibly the stream he had in mind was Grand River. (Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), 383)

Grand Osage Village (Vernon)

An early Indian village, which was located e. from Horseshoe Lake where the Little Osage receives a creek from the south, and named for the Grand Osage Indians. It has, of course, long since disappeared, but has left a trace in the name of Old Town Branch (q.v.). Mentioned in Lewis and Clark's Journal (January, 1805), and in Pike's Journal (August 17, 1806). (Thwaites, Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806), Vol. VI, Part I, 83; Coues' "Expeditions of Zebulon Pike" (1805-1807), II, 386)

Grand River

A tributary of the Missouri River. Rises in Kansas, and flows through Cass, Bates, Henry, and Benton Counties of Missouri. Mentioned by Coues. Named because it is the largest stream in that section of the country. (B. R. Crawford; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note 379; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 827)

Grand River Township (Bates)

In the n.w. part of the county; bounded on the n. by the Grand River, for which it was named. Organized in April 1870 out of Mingo and Spruce T. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 827; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 262; Co. Ct. Rec., Bk. 2, p. 406)

Grand River Township (Cass)

Located in the c. part of the county, and named for the stream; organized in 1872. (Co. Ct. Rec., Bk. G, p. 475; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 167; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

Grand River Township (Henry)

Organized in 1860, included the s.e. corner of the county. Named for the river. In 1873 when the county was divided into municipal districts, and each district was

given a name, Grand River Township became extinct. (Tom Parks; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 159)

Grange Hall (Henry)
(earlier Como; later Piper)

This name which replaced Como (q.v.) was adopted about 1887 for the Grangers, who had a lodge there. Later re-named Piper (q.v.), when the postoffice was established because there was already another office named Grange Hall in the state. (Mrs. M. A. Dunlap)

Grant (Cass)

A town in Index T. laid out in 1867 on land granted by Henry V. Stall; named for Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885), chief leader of the Union armies in the Civil War, and president of the United States. The town passed out of existence when the railroad missed the town. The site is now a cornfield and a cemetery. (T. J. George; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 138; Rec. Bk. R, p. 469; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 269)

Grapevine Postoffice (St. Clair)

In Center T. near Ohio Postoffice; named for Hugh Johnson, who was called Grapevine Johnson by the settlers, because of the large vineyard he owned. (S. J. Hutton; P.G. 1892-1893)

*Greasy Creek (Cass)

Pronounced *'gyūzē krīk'*

A tributary of Lost Creek, located in the s. part of Sherman T.; said to be named for the dirty, greasy sacks a family brought their wheat in to a grist mill located on this creek. More likely to have been merely a descriptive name for the water. (R. H. Ross; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 266)

Greendoor Postoffice (Johnson)

In Hazel Hill T.; named because the door of the store where the office was established was painted green. (J. L. Ferguson; Map 1930; P.G. 1891-1902)

Greene Springs (Vernon)

Springs located in the n.e. part of Badger T., and named for Mathew J. Greene, who came from North Carolina in 1865 and settled in Virgil T., then moved to Badger T. in 1870, and from there to California, where he died in 1910. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 439)

Greene Springs (Vernon)

A town laid out on the land of John C. Shaffer by Mathew J. Greene on September 25, 1886, and named for the adjoining Greene Springs (q.v.). (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 438)

Griesel Postoffice (St. Clair) Pronounced *gryizl postafas*

An office in Washington T., named for John A. Griesel (1860-), who was postmaster at the time the office was established. He is now living at Golden City, Missouri. (Lee Crook; J. W. Minx; P.G. 1894-1904)

Grover (Johnson)

(earlier Callaher's Mill; then Kirkpatrick Mill; then Millford; later Valley City)

This name, which replaced Millford (q.v.), was adopted after the Civil War in honor of Col. B. W. Grover (1811-1861). The office was discontinued in 1887. Later re-named Valley City (q.v.). (Miss Lizzie Grover; Hist. Johnson (1881), 637)

Grover Township (Johnson)

In the n.e. corner of the county; organized in 1869, and named for Col. B. W. Grover (1811-1861), who settled in Warrensburg in 1844. He was elected to the state senate and was the leading spirit and agitator in securing the location of the Pacific Railway through Johnson Co. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 27th Missouri Volunteers. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 611)

*Gunn City (Cass)

A town located twelve miles e. of Harrisonville on the Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific R.R., laid out May 9, 1872, by Levens and Bunce and named, according to the History of Cass County (1908), for a railroad brakeman. Mr. George, however, states that it was named for Maj. Gunn of Kansas City, who surveyed the railroad. (T. F. George; Hist. Cass (1908), 363; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

Gut Creek (Vernon)

(later Cottonwood Branch)

This is the earliest name of the tributary of the Marmaton in Richland T., which was later renamed Cottonwood (q.v.). The original name was given by Mr. Beard because of its peculiar shape. (Drury Feild)

Hackberry Creek (Vernon)

A tributary of Drywood Creek in the s. part of Deerfield T., and named for the hackberries that grow along its banks. (Mrs. Mary Badger Meyers; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 576)

Hackney's Mill (Johnson)

At Center Knob in Kingsville T.; operated by John Hackney in 1850, for whom it was named. (Ed. King; Hist. Johnson (1881), 520)

Hadsell (Cass)

Pronounced *'hæd'sl'*

An office and a station on the Rock Island R.R. in Index T.; named for Dr. C. A. Hadsell who owned the land and helped to lay out the town. (J. W. Seaton; Plat Bk. Cass, No. I, p. 99; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; P.G. 1910)

Haletown Settlement (Vernon)

Located in Center T. and was named after the Hale Brothers. John Hale came to Vernon Co. from Tennessee in 1840, and Luke Hale came in 1841. Luke Hale died in 1853. John Hale moved to Kansas, and died there shortly after. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), 545)

Halley's Bluff (Vernon)

Located on the s. bank of the Osage River in Blue Mound T., and named for Col. Anslem Halley, who came from Harmony Mission in 1839, and located near the Bluff. Mentioned by Coues. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 536; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 531; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note 384)

Hall Mound (Cass)

An Indian mound near Austin; named for Cap. Daniel Kerns Hall (1833-1905), a lawyer, who came from Indiana to Cass Co. in 1866, and settled near the mound. (B. R. Crawford; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 51, 317)

Halls Store (Johnson)

Near where Denton is now located; established by a Mr. Hall for whom it was named. Mr. Hall came here in an early day. (Mrs. Mary S. Simpson; Nicely Map of 1867)

Hamlin's Mound (Vernon)

A natural mound located in the n.w. part of Blue Mound T., and named for Collin Hamlin, who came from Kentucky and settled in Vernon Co. in 1857. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 532; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 535)

Handley (Vernon)

(earlier Bedford; later Panama)

The town first named Bedford (q.v.) was renamed Handley about 1881 for Joe Handley, who was a coal miner, and also owned half the land on which the mines were located. Later renamed Panama (q.v.) because there was another Handley in the state. (Newton Hurst; Dr. W. H. Allen)

Handley (Vernon)

A shipping station built and named by the M.K. & T. R.R. for the convenience of J. W. Handley, who came from Bates Co., to Vernon Co. about 1883. He died in 1929. (L.W. Hays)

Hardin Creek (Cass)

A tributary of the South Fork of Grand River in the c. part of Coldwater T.; named for a family of Hardins, who settled on this stream in an early day. (H. T. Park; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 131)

Hardscrabble (Bates) (also Johnstown)

A familiar nickname given to Johnstown (q.v.) for the "hardscrabble" the men, who drank and got in brawls, had in getting away from the officers, and in reaching the corporate line; for once across the line the officers couldn't bother the men. (H. O. Maxey; Old Settlers Hist. Bates (1897), 195)

Harlan Junction (St. Clair)

In the n. part of Doyal T.; named for the maiden name of Mrs. E. W. Tracy, whose husband was station agent at Vista. (B. H. Bratcher; Map 1930)

Harless Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Grand River in the s. part of Dolan T.; named for a family who settled on the banks of the stream in an early day. (H. T. Park; Warner and Foote's Map of Cass, 1877)

Harmony Baptist Church (Johnson)

In the n.e. part of Post Oak T.; organized July 1881, by Rev. A. M. Cockrell. An emblematic name. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 592)

*Harmony Mission (Bates)

The site of a notable school and mission to the Osage Indians, established in 1821 on the margin of the Marais des Cygnes River about six miles from its junction with the Osage, on land granted by the Indians in Council. The mission was sent out by the United Foreign Missionary Society, representing the Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed Churches. A "mission family", consisting of ten men, fifteen women, and sixteen children, enlisted from many different Eastern states, set out from New York City on March 7, reached Pittsburg and started down the Ohio on April 19, reached St. Louis June 5, and arrived in the Osage country and had their first interview with the Indians on August 2. After fifteen years of devoted but discouraging effort the mission was abandoned. The name had no connection with the well known communistic sect called the Harmonists or Rappists, which established a town named Harmonie in Pennsylvania in 1805 and another Harmonie in Indiana in 1814; nor with the still more famous socialistic community founded in 1825 by Robert Owen

on the site of the Indiana town, renamed by Owen, New Harmony. The Missouri name was doubtless chosen with reference to the union of different denominations in the establishment of the mission. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 51; Houck's Hist. Missouri, I, 197; Hodge's Handbook of American Indians, I, 887; G. B. Lockwood, The New Harmony Communities (1902); W. A. Hinds, American Communities (1902), 63-90, 124-143)

Harper Postoffice (St. Clair)

In the n.e. part of Polk T.; named for H. G. Harper (1822-19--), an early settler who applied for the post-office. He came here from Tennessee in 1842. (M. H. Harper; Map 1930; P.G. 1892-1915; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1161)

Harrelson (Cass)

Pronounced *'hɛrəl'sən*

A station on the San Francisco R.R. in the s.w. part of Raymore T.; named for Nathan Harrelson (1807-19--), who owned the land on the site. Mr. Harrelson came from North Carolina to Cass Co. in 1831. (W. P. Houston; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106, 320; Official Map Survey 1930)

Harris (Vernon)

A station in the s.w. part of Harrison T. on the Kansas City Southern R.R.; named for Geo. W. Harris who owned a large farm where the railroad built a station. (Charley Prewitt; Official Map Survey 1930)

Harris Bend (St. Clair) (earlier Cal Waldo Bend)

This name which replaced Cal Waldo Bend (q.v.) was adopted when W. J. Harris moved in the bend from Virginia in 1870. (Jim Harris)

Harrison Township (Vernon)

In 1842, the entire half of what is now Vernon Co., was organized into a civil township by the county court of Bates County, and called Harrison in honor of William Henry Harrison, ex-President, by Judge William Profitt. Upon the organization of Vernon County, the name was given to the s.w. part of the county. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 765; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), 593)

Harrisonville (Cass)

The county seat of Cass Co., located in the spring of 1837 by Francis Prine, Welcome Scott, and Enoch Rice, and named for Albert G. Harrison (1800-1839), who was a member elect of the House of Representatives of the United States, and one of the first two members elected from Missouri in 1836. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 171)

Harrodsburg (Johnson) Pronounced *h'ɛrədʒ bɜːg*
(earlier Clear Fork Mills P.O.)

This name, which replaced Clear Fork Mills Post Office (q.v.), was given when the town was laid out May 2, 1840, on land given by Thomas Mulkey, John Bonus, Wm. Huff, and Samuel Moore for Harrodsburg, Kentucky. (O. G. Boisseau, J. M. Paxton; Flat of Harrodsburg)

Hartwell (Henry)

A station on the Kansas City and Southern R.R. in Honey Creek T.; named for a surveyor of the railroad. (Wm. H. Dorman; Map 1930; Lamkin's Hist Henry (1919), 159)

Harvey (Henry)

(also Garland; earlier New Covington)

A station on the ST. L. & S.F. R.R. in the n.e. part of Honey Creek T. This name which replaced New Covington (q.v.) was given in 1894 for Fred Harvey, owner of the Harvey restaurants. The town is called Garland (q.v.). (J. S. Barnett; Map 1930)

Harwood (Vernon)

A town in the s.w. part of Bacon T.; laid out by John T. Birdseye, May 27, 1882, who was an agent for Charles E. Brown of St. Louis, who for some time owned the land. Named for a St. Louis minister. (Walter Brown; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 524; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 722)

Haw Branch (Johnson)

In Simpson T. A tributary of Black Jack Creek. Named for the black and red haws that grew along the edge of the stream. (James A. Greer; Hist. Johnson (1881), 631)

Hawkins Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Big Drywood Creek in Moundville T. Named for John Hawkins who was an early settler. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 640)

Hay Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Osage River in Osage T.; named for the tall prairie grass that grows along the edge of the bank. (Sam Cooper)

Haymaker's Mill (Bates)

Located on the Marais des Cygnes River about 1870 and named for Mr. Haymaker. In 1880, it washed away. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 278)

Haymaker's Mill (Cass)

Erected in 1854, one mile n.e. of Gunn City on Big

Creek; named for Mr. Haymaker, who was a pioneer in Cass Co. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 202)

Hazel Hill (Johnson)
(earlier Fayetteville)

This name, which replaced Fayetteville (q.v.) was at first a nickname applied to the town. As time has advanced it has replaced the old name. Named for the school. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Hist. Johnson (1881), 653)

Hazel Hill Township (Johnson)

In the n.c. part of the county, organized in 1856, and named from the school house. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Hist. Johnson (1881), 644)

Hazen Postoffice (Cass)

An office $\frac{1}{2}$ mile n. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles w. of Raymore; established about 1870 with Dr. L. F. Gray as the first postmaster. According to Mrs. Ferguson, it was named for General Hazen of the Union Army. Gen. William Babcock Hazen (1830-1887) was a distinguished officer and graduate of West Point, who commanded a division in Sherman's march to the sea. He became major-general in 1865, and in 1880 was appointed chief officer of the U.S. Signal Service. Hazen Postoffice was discontinued in 1872 and moved to Raymore. (Mrs. Z. L. Ferguson (letter); Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 264; Century Cyclopedia of Names)

Heath's Ferry (St. Clair)
(earlier Taber's Ferry)

This name which replaced Taber's Ferry (q.v.) was given when Milton Heath took over the ferry and operated it. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1073)

Henrietta Postoffice (Johnson)

In the n. part of Jefferson T.; established in 1879 in the lower story of a building known as Henrietta Grange; built by the Grangers and the Masons, from which the name was taken. In 1881, the office was moved to the residence of W. P. Greenlee. Passed out of existence in 1904. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 603, 607)

Henry County
(earlier Rives)

In the c. w. part of Missouri. Organized in 1835 under the name of Rives (q.v.). In 1820 Lillard Co., now Lafayette Co., was organized. This included Lafayette, Johnson, Cass, Jackson, Henry, and part of St. Clair and Bates. The first municipal division of Lillard Co. was Lexington T. In 1830 Davis and Blackwater Townships were organized. Davis included the territory in Shawnee, Fields Creek, Clinton, and Fairview Townships; Blackwater

included Windsor, Tebo, Springfield, Deer Creek, Leesville, Bethlehem, and Osage Townships. These two townships soon passed out of existence, and in 1832 Tebo T. was organized and included the territory in Henry and Johnson.

In May 1834 Springfield T. was organized and included Windsor, Tebo, Springfield, Deer Creek, Leesville, Bethlehem, and Osage Townships. The remaining townships, Shawnee, Fields Creek, Clinton, and Fairview were included in Tebo T. In 1835 Rives Co. was organized. In 1841 the name Rives was changed to Henry in honor of Patrick Henry (1736-99), the famous American orator and statesman. (Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 79, 80, 84, 87, 104-105)

Henry Township (Vernon)
(earlier Summers Township)

The township first named Summers (q.v.) was reorganized in 1856, and renamed in honor of John McHenry of Bates Co. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 409; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 210)

Hickory Branch (Bates)

Another stream which is a tributary of Mormon Fork; named for the hickory trees that grew along its banks. (J. N. Adams; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Hickory Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Bone Fork in East Boone T.; named by the early settlers for the large hickory trees that grew along the banks of the stream. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Hickory Grove Church (Henry)

Organized August 16, 1874 by Rev. John A. Murphy in Tebo T. Named for its location in a grove of hickory trees. (Henry Slack; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 423)

High Blue (Cass)

A town established in 1867 in Mt. Pleasant T. It ceased to exist after the founding of Belton. Named because it is the highest point in the county, and because the country looks blue when viewed from this high point. (W. P. Houston; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 215)

High Hill Church (St. Clair)

In Butler T. s.e. of Lowry City, built about 1890 by the Baptists. Named for its location on a high hill. (Jim Penn)

High Point Church (Johnson)

(earlier Old High Point Baptist Church)

This name, which replaced Old High Point Baptist

Church (q.v.) was given in 1881 when the church was moved two miles s.e. of the old site, to distinguish from the old church. (Mrs. Geo Cooper; Walter L. Chaney; Hist. Johnson (1881), 598)

Hightower's Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of the Marmaton in the n. part of Walker T., and named for Joshua Hightower, who came from Camden Co. to Vernon Co. in 1854. He died in 1898. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 532)

*Hill's Mill (St. Clair)

A horse mill erected in 1837, operated by Wright Hill, doubtless for whom it was named. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1061)

Hiser Meeting House (Cass) Pronounced

A church erected in 1851 by the Old School Baptists near the bank of Grand River, half a mile s.w. of the town of Austin and named for Mr. Hiser, who came from Tennessee to Cass Co. before 1850. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 124)

Hoffman Bend (St. Clair)

(also spelled Huffman)

Near Roscoe, and named for David Hoffman, who came from Virginia in 1836. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 833)

Hoffman's Ferry (St. Clair)

A ferry across the Osage River operated by David Hoffman in 1839, (see above) for whom it was named. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 833)

Hoffman Postoffice (Johnson)

An office in Hazel Hill T. four miles n.e. of Fayetteville, located on the farm of George Hoffman (1812-1884), for whom it was named. Mr. Hoffman came to Johnson Co. from Maryland in 1838. (Judge E. F. Tracy; James A. Greer; Map 1930; P.G. 1893-1904)

Hogan's Crossing (Vernon)

Located on Drywood in Coal T., and named for Parson Henry Hogan, who preached at Westminster Church. (Mrs. Mary Badger Meyers; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 560)

Hog Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Mulberry Creek in the w. part of Homer T.; named for hogs in this vicinity. (W. N. Allmond; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

✓ Hog Eye (Vernon)

(later Nevada City; then Nevada)

The earliest name given to a settlement in the c. part of Vernon Co. later renamed Nevada City(q.v.). This name was given by the early settlers about 1850 for hogs that had a wallow in the center of the settlement. (Andy J. King)

✓ Hogle's Creek

Pronounced *hog iz KRIK*

A tributary of the Osage River in the e. part of the county. Rises in Benton and named for John F. Hogle, who was an agent of the government with the Indians. Mentioned by Coues. (Lay's Hist. Benton (1876), 15; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), II, 380; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

Hogle's Creek Postoffice (St. Clair) Pronounced *hog iz KRIK*

In Jackson T.; named for the creek near which it was located. (R. P. Johnson; Hayward's U. S. Gazetteer, 1853)

✓ Holden (Johnson)

In the s.w. part of Madison T.; laid out in 1857 by Isaac Jacobs and Sanford Cummings and named for Major W. B. Holden, a member of the legislature, instrumental in bringing the Missouri Pacific R.R. through the country. Mr. Holden was a native of New York. He settled in Johnson Co. in 1839. (O. G. Boisseau; Hist. Johnson (1881), 451)

✓ Holden College (Johnson)

(later St. Celia Seminary)

The earliest name of a college in Holden, started September 12, 1881 by Professor W. White. Later renamed St. Celia Seminary (q.v.). Named for the town. (O. G. Boisseau; Hist. Johnson (1881), 463)

✓ **Homer Township (Bates)

Located in the w. part of the county. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 841; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 274)

Honey Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Big Creek; rises in the n.w. part of Shawnee T.; named for the honey that was found in the beehives in the trees along the banks of the stream. (Judge T. W. Ogg; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 430)

Honey Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater Creek; rises in Columbus T. Named by Mr. Pleasant Rice from the fact that so many bee trees were found in the woods along its banks. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 537, 662)

Honey Creek Township (Henry)

In the n.w. part of the county; organized in 1873. Named for the stream. (Wm. H. Dorman; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 447)

Hoover (Vernon) (later Stotesbury)

The earliest name of a town in the s.w. part of Henry T., which was laid out December 3, 1883 by Jacob Rumbaugh and Richard Kaufman, trustees of Hoover Town Association, which was later renamed Stotesbury (q.v.). The original name was in honor of the Hoover Brothers, who had a store there and who came from Kentucky to Vernon Co. about 1870. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 414; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 601)

Hoover Chapel M. E. Church South (Vernon)

Located in the s.w. part of Henry T.; organized in 1871, and named for the Hoover Brothers, who were leading members. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 599)

Hornsby Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Big Creek in the w. part of Kingsville T., named for Brinkly Hornsby, who settled here in the spring of 1843. Mr. Hornsby was born in 1801 in Lincoln Co., North Carolina. He came to Missouri from Rhea Co., Tennessee, in 1840. (Ferguson's "Interesting Incidents Brought To Light", Warrensburg Star Journal, July 10, 1931; Hist. Johnson (1881), 527)

Horse Creek

A tributary of Cedar Creek in Cedar Co. Located in the s.e. part of Montevallo T., and named by the settlers for the horses hidden by this creek by horse thieves after the Civil War. (Mrs. Mary Badger Meyers; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 615; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 851)

Horse Lot Branch (Bates)

Tributary of Bone's Creek in s.w. of Mound T.; named by early settlers because a man had a horse lot close to the stream. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Horseshoe Bend (St. Clair)

In the s. corner of Jackson T.; named for its shape. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1039)

Horseshoe Lake (Henry)

In the w. part of Honey Creek T.; named for its shape. (V. W. Hall; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 440)

Horseshoe Lake (Vernon and Bates)

On the boundary line between Bates and Vernon Counties; named for its shape. Mentioned by Coues. (W. R. Morrison; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note 386; Kimball's New Sectional Map of Vernon County 1876)

Hortense Postoffice (Henry)

In the n.w. portion of Leesville T.; established in the store of Mr. John Whiteside. Named by Mrs. Whiteside for a character in a story which was running serially in a local newspaper at that time. (Mrs. John Whiteside (letter); Map 1930; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 204; P.G. 1896-1902)

*Horton (Vernon)

(earlier Blaine, then Marion, then Humble)

In 1890 the town site of Humble (q.v.) was abandoned, because Mr. Humble refused to donate land to the railroad for cattle pens, and moved two miles n. In its new location the town was named by the railroad probably for some official. (Mrs. C. L. Humble; Joe Cole; G. H. Summers; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 658; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 394)

Horton Settlement (Cass)

A settlement three miles n.w. of Harrisonville in Peculiar T. on the East Fork of Grand River in 1828, and named for Huey Horton, who was the pioneer in that part of the county. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 118)

Hout's Chapel M. E. Church (Johnson) Pronounced *hautz fæpəl*

Organized at the home of George Wilson Houts, for whom it was named, in 1892. (Charley Houx; Judge J. S. Graham; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 388)

Houx's Branch (Johnson) Pronounced *hauks bræntf*

A tributary of Blackwater in the c. part of Columbus T.; named for Nicholas Houx who settled near the stream when he came here from Kentucky in 1827. He died in 1834. (Ferguson's "Two Families Vie For Honor of First Settlers in County", Warrensburg Star Journal, October 3, 1930; Hist. Johnson (1881), 661)

Howard (Bates)

(later Hume)

The earliest name selected, but never officially adopted, of a town in Howard T. laid out August 14, 1880, by Noah Little; named for the township. Later renamed Hume (q.v.), because there was another Howard in the state. (B. F. Jeter; Town Plat of Bates County No. 1)

Howard's Mill (Johnson)

In Kingsville T. A horse mill built by Joe Howard in 1860, for whom it was named. Mr. Howard settled in this county in 1836. He died in 1908. (Ed. King; Ferguson's "Historic and Caravan Trails", Warrensburg Star Journal, April 3, 1931; Hist. Johnson (1881), 523)

Howard's Mill (St. Clair)

(earlier Ritchie Mill; later Cobb)

This name which replaced Ritchie Mill was adopted during the Civil War for John Howard, who took over the mill. Mr. Howard came to St. Clair Co. in 1837 from Ky. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1890 and the office was renamed Cobb (q.v.). (W. L. Cox; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1061; P.G. 1867-1886)

Howard's Mound (Vernon)

A natural mound in Blue Mound T. named for Avery B. Howard, who came from St. Clair Co. to Vernon Co. in 1855. He died in 1864. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 532; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 535)

Howard Township (Bates)

In the s.w. part of the county; named for Governor Benjamin Howard (1760-1814), governor of the Territory of Louisiana 1810-1812, and first governor of the Territory of Missouri 1812-13. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 829; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 286)

Hoyle's Branch (Vernon)

(later Reed's Branch)

A tributary of Little Osage River. This is the earliest name given to a branch in Metz T., which was later renamed Reed's Branch (q.v.). The original name was for Esq. Hoyle, who settled near the branch before 1840. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 604)

Huber (Cass)

Pronounced *'hɪv'br*

A switch located on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the s. part of Peculiar T.; named for Frank Huber (1847-), a native of Pennsylvania, who owned the land where the switch was built. Mr. Huber came to Missouri in 1872. (J. F. Calloway; Official Map Survey 1930; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 673)

Hudson (Bates)

(later Lahia Postoffice)

The first name given to a town site located in the n. part of Hudson T. laid out in 1867 by Judge Charles I. Robards on the strength of railway surveys, and named by the colony of immigrants from New York State, who had settled there, for Henry Hudson, the explorer. The town was

missed by the M.K. & T. R.R., and quickly passed out of existence, but the Lahia P.O. (q.v.) was established on the site. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 282; Davis, "Questioning County History", in Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 839)

Hudson Township (Bates)

Located in the s.e. part of the county; named for the town. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 833; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 282)

Huff Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Bear Creek; rises on summit of Bristle Ridge (q.v.). Named for Dr. Wm. Huff, an early settler on the banks of the stream. (Jeff Hanna; Hist. Johnson (1881), 488)

Huff Settlement (Johnson)

Settled by Dr. Wm. Huff, for whom it was named. (Jeff Hanna; Hist. Johnson (1881), 215)

Hughes Postoffice (Johnson)

An office near Denton named for H. Y. Hughes, who owned the store where the postoffice was established about 1876. (G. W. Elliott)

Humble (Vernon)

(earlier Blaine, then Marion; later Horton)

This name, which replaced Marion (q.v.), was adopted in honor of Charles L. Humble, who gave the land on which the town was originally founded. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 658; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 394)

Hume (Bates)

(earlier Howard)

This name, which replaced Howard (q.v.), was adopted in 1880 for the Hume Distillery at Louisville, Kentucky. Three barrels of whiskey had been shipped from this distillery to Howard, Kansas, but a mistake had been made and the whiskey was delivered to Howard, Missouri. As the whiskey arrived at the time the people were hunting for another name, Hume was suggested and adopted. (B. F. Jeter; Orion Holland; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 830; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 286)

Huntingdale (Henry)

A town in the s.w. part of Shawnee T. founded about 1855 on land granted by J. B. Swindell, and named by him for its location in a low place and because it was a great hunting place in an early day. (Mrs. Taylor Lindsay; H. R. Butcher (letter); Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 432)

Huntley Mill (Henry)

Erected in 1845 on Grand River in Clinton T.; named for the man who operated the mill. (Tom Parks; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 101, 320)

Iconium (St. Clair)

Pronounced al'ko-nam

In the s.e. part of Jackson T.; established in 1879 on land granted by Levi Gover. A Bible name, one of St. Paul's first churches in Asia Minor (Acts 13.51). (Mrs. Mollie Crabtree; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1040)

Igo Postoffice (Vernon)

An office one mile n.e. of Bronaugh named by the citizens from a remark made by George Hardy, when they could not agree upon names. Mr. Hardy said, "Call it whatever you please, but here's where I go to dinner". Moved to Bronaugh. (O. W. Neff; P.G. 1886)

Immanuel Lutheran Church (Johnson)

(also "Old Brick Church"; earlier Walnut Creek Church)

This name replaced Walnut Creek Church (q.v.). A Bible name (cf. Matthew 1,23). (Rev. K. T. Domsch (letter))

*Index (Cass)

A town laid out February 16, 1857 by Captain A. S. O'Bannon on the farm of E. S. Payne in the e.c. part of Index T.; named by him possibly, because, from its high location, it served as an index to the surrounding country. (A. S. O'Bannon; D. J. Schrock)

Index Township (Cass)

Located in the s.e. part of the county; organized in 1872. Named for the town. (County Ct. Rec. Bk. G, p. 475; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 106; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

Indian Lake (Cass)

In the e.c. part of Polk T.; named by the early settlers for the Indians that camped along its banks as early as 1837. (J. W. Seaton; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 255)

*Industry (Henry)

In the n. part of Honey Creek T.; laid out on land granted by Leander Bensley July 14, 1883. Probably an ideal name. (Flat Bk. Henry Co. Bk B, p. 76; P.G. 1886-1887)

Ingle's Mill (Cass)

Two miles s. of Austin on Grand River; built before 1857. Named for Allen Ingle (1810-), a native of

Tennessee, who was one of the first settlers of Cass Co. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 120, 731)

Iron Springs (Vernon)

Near Nevada; named because water was so rusty. Named by Mr. West. (Mrs. Mary Stegman)

*Island Slough (Bates)

Pronounced *'al ind s/v*

A cut off between the Marais des Cygnes and Burnett's Creek; probably named for the island formed by the cut off and the deep ditch. (E. Franklin; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 890; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 278)

Iuka Springs (St. Clair)

Pronounced *'al uka sprinz*

(earlier Boot's Mill; then Blakely's Mill)

This name which replaced Blakely's Mill (q.v.) was given by Dr. J. W. Wheeler, who had established a drug store there prior to the laying out of the town, which was laid out on land granted by Dr. Wheeler and John A. Galbreath in July 1887. Dr. Wheeler is said to have named it for an Indian. (A. W. Allinson; Map 1930; P. G. 1899-1902; Plat Bk. St. Clair, p. 63)

Jackson Lake (Cass)

Located in the s.c. part of Polk T.; named for a family of Jacksons, who settled there about 1850. (J. W. Seaton; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 255)

Jackson Mill (Henry)

A water mill on Grand River in Clinton T.; established about 1840 by Mr. Jackson. Disused about 1900. (J. S. Barnett)

Jackson's Mill (Johnson)

Erected by Uriel Jackson, in 1830 in Columbus T., for whom it was named. (Tom Henderson; Hist. Johnson (1881), 672)

Jackson Township (Johnson)

In the n.w. corner of the county; one of the first four townships of Johnson Co., organized in 1835, and named for Andrew Jackson (1767-1845). (Hist. Johnson (1881), 675)

Jackson Township (St. Clair)

In the n.e. corner of the county; organized in 1841; named for Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), President of the United States in 1829. (Jim Penn; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1037)

Jacoby Chapel Church (Johnson)

A Presbyterian Church in Columbus T. erected in 1872

and named for Elias Jacoby (1815-1877), who donated the land for the church site. Mr. Jacoby, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Johnson Co., Mo. from Indiana in 1872. (Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 404, 908)

James Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater in the n.w. part of Columbus T.; named for a family that settled on the banks of the stream in an early day. (Tom Henderson; Hist. Johnson (1881), 662)

Jaudon (Cass)

Pronounced *dʒuˈdɔn*

A town in the n.w. part of the county in Union T. on the K.C.S. R.R. laid out in 1893; named for James A. Jaudon, who gave land for the town. (W. P. Houston; Hist. Cass (1908), 365; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; Plat Bk. Cass, No. I, p. 76)

Jefferson Township (Johnson)

In the s.e. corner of the county; one of the four original townships of the county formed in 1835, and named in honor of Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), the third president of the United States. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 597)

****Jenkins's Bridge Postoffice (St. Clair)**
(Hayward's U.S. Gazetteer (1853))

Jerome Greer's Mill (Johnson)

In Grover T. on Blackwater Creek; named for Jerome Greer who built the mill in 1845. Mr. Greer came here from Virginia in 1845. He sold the mill in later years and went to California where he died about 1888. (James A. Greer; Hist. Johnson (1881), 627)

Johnson City (St. Clair)

A town in Monegaw T. laid out on land given by James E. Patterson and William Hodgson on February 23, 1867. Named for Andrew Johnson (1808-75), then President of the United States. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1021; Plat Bk. St. Clair, p. 6)

Johnson County

In the w.c. part of the state, bounded on the n. by Lafayette Co., on the e. by Pettis Co., on the s. by Henry and Cass Counties, and on the w. by Jackson and Cass Counties. Organized in 1834, and named by Robert Macklin White, a member of the Missouri State Legislature, in honor of Hon. Richard Mentor Johnson (1780-1850), born near Louisville, Kentucky. He served in the War of 1812, and at the Battle of the Thames in 1813. It was by his hand that Tecumseh was supposed to have been slain. In 1819 he was elected Senator from Kentucky to fill a vacancy

in the United States Senate. In 1829 he was returned to the House of Representatives. In 1836, he was candidate for vice president on the Van Buren ticket, and was elected by the Senate. He was candidate for vice president again in 1840, but was defeated. Originally Johnson Co. was a portion of Lafayette Co. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 174)

Johnson Creek (Johnson)

In Post Oak T. A tributary of Post Oak Creek. Named for an early settler, who settled on the banks of the stream. (J. R. Grinstead; Hist. Johnson (1881), 583)

Johnstown (Bates)

(also Hardscrabble)

A town in the s.e. part of Spruce T. settled about 1845; named because there were a number of men named John who resided in the community. It was later nicknamed Hardscrabble (q.v.). (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 945; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 271; Anon., "How Johnstown Got Its Name", Windsor Review, May 24, 1923)

Jones Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Big Creek in s.c. part of Rosehill T.; named for a family who were early settlers on the banks of the stream. (Morris Quick; Hist. Johnson (1881), 553)

*Jonesville (Cass)

An early town in the w. part of West Dolan T.; and named according to the county history of 1883, in honor of B. F. Jones who laid off forty acres of land into town lots. B. F. Jones and Steven Flood opened the first business house of general merchandise. G. D. Davidson taught the first school in 1855. The town site is now a farm. Mr. Glenn, however, in his History of Cass County (1917), says that Jonesville was not named for B. F. Jones. He says it was a much earlier settlement than 1855, and that it was an old stopping place for travelers. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 162; Glenn's Hist Cass (1917), 136)

*Jonesville (Henry)

A town in Fairview T. laid out August 7, 1857, on land granted by Humphrey Hogan. Doubtless a personal name, but for whom has not been discovered. (Plat Bk. Henry, Bk. B, p. 8)

Joslin Branch (Cass)

A tributary of Sugar Creek, located in the n.e. part of Dayton T.; named for a family of Joslins, who settled on the banks of this stream in an early day. (G. B. Anderson; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 144)

Journey's Branch (Vernon)
(earlier Teel's Branch)

This name which replaced Teel's Branch (q.v.) was adopted when Peter Teel sold the land where the branch ran through to J. B. Journey, about 1880. (Emmet Teel)

Katy Postoffice (Vernon)

An office and a station in Coal T. on the M.K. & T. R.R. (familiarily known as the "Katy"), for which it was named. Later the office was moved to Eve. (Bill Johnson; Drury Feild; P.G. 1894-1904)

Keith (Bates)

A station on the St. Louis and San Francisco R.R. in the n. part of Osage T. Named for R. H. Keith in 1887, who was president of the Central Coal and Coke Company. Now abandoned. (Dr. W. H. Allen; Official Map Survey 1930)

Ketterman Postoffice (Vernon)

An office established in August, 1886 in the s.w. part of Blue Mound T., and named for M. Ketterman who resided in Osage T. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 548; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 535)

Kidd's Chapel (St. Clair)

A church in Chalk Level T. built by the Methodists in 1883, and named for D. B. Kidd, who owned a large amount of land. (H. A. Higgins)

Kimpton (Cass)

A town on the K.C. & S. R.R. in the c. part of Peculiar T. laid out in 1891; named for a man who had a store there. (Peyton Price; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; Official Map Survey 1930)

Kimsey's Mill (Henry)

Erected in 1837 on Honey Creek in Big Creek T. by Littlebury Kimsey, for whom it was named. (Wm. Dorman; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 101, 126)

Kimseyville (Henry)

In Big Creek Township; named for a family of Kimseys, who were settled there in an early day. (W. H. Dorman; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 432)

King Branch (Johnson)

In Chilhowee T. A tributary of Post Oak Creek. Named for Henry King, who was an early settler on the banks of this stream. (Ed. Little; Hist. Johnson (1881), 568)

King Prairie (St. Clair)

In Dallas T., and named for the Kings, who came to St. Clair Co. in 1834 or 1835, and owned some 400 acres of prairie land. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1048)

Kingsville (Johnson)

(Later Ramey)

A town and postoffice on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the e. part of Kingsville T. It was laid out in 1856 by Gen. Wm. King (1824-1859), and named for him. Mr. King came from Alabama in 1852. In 1865, on account of the strict s. principles of the King family, bitter feeling was aroused leading to the burning in effigy of Gen. King and the attempted change of name to Ramey (q.v.). The new name, however, was never officially adopted, and just as soon as the Democrats had influence in Congress the name of Kingsville was resumed. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 527; Ed. King)

Kingsville Township (Johnson)

In the w. part of the county, organized out of Madison T. in 1870, and named for the town. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 510)

Kirkpatrick's Mill (Johnson)

(earlier Gallaher's Mill; later Millford; then Grover; then Valley City)

This name which replaced Gallaher's Mill (q.v.) was given in honor of Wm. Kirkpatrick (1802-1862), who settled here about 1850. Later renamed Millford (q.v.). (J. M. Paxton; A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 631)

Kisner Postoffice (Bates)

Pronounced *Kiz' n r postafas*

An office in the n.c. part of Hudson T.; named for Charley and Will Kisner, who had the store where the office was established. The Kisner brothers settled here shortly after the Civil War. (B. M. Wix; P.G. 1891-1892)

Kitten Creek (Vernon)

Located in the s.e. part of Bacon T., and named by the travelers, who stopped overnight at Mrs. Melton's house, at the headwaters of this stream, where the Harmony Mission Road crossed the stream, for the incredible number of cats she kept. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 510; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 453)

Knabbs Creek (Bates)

(now spelled Knobbs)

A tributary of the Miami River named for a man named Knabb, who settled on this stream at a very early date. The change in spelling may have been an error made by some one in plotting the stream. (Mrs. Mary Jane Woody;

Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 760)

Knob Creek

A tributary of Grand River; rises in the c. part of Sherman T., Cass Co., and goes into Henry Co. Named for the bluffs or knobs on the s. bank of the stream. (R. H. Ross, T. A. Washington; Hist Cass and Bates (1883), 266)

*Knob Noster (Johnson) (also written Knobnoster)

A town in the e. part of Washington T., laid out in 1856 by Wm. A. Wortham, and incorporated by act of legislature December 14, 1859. All authorities agree that the name is connected with the prominent mound or knob (or knobs) that stand isolated on the prairie near the town. The second part of the name is said to have been suggested by a school teacher, but its origin is uncertain. Eaton derives it from the Latin, interpreting the whole name as a barbarous mixture signifying "Our Knobs", an etymology which seems unlikely. Further light on the source of the name is needed. The town was removed to its present site when the Pacific R.R. was built. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 194, 502; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 162; Stevens' Cent. Hist. Missouri, I, 568; Eaton, Vol. II, 181; A.M. Crag)

Knob Noster Church (Johnson) (earlier Bethel Congregation)

This name which replaced Bethel Congregation (q.v.) was given, when the church was moved to Knobnoster, for the town. (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 490)

Knobs (Johnson)

Two prominent knolls in Washington T. near Knobnoster. Now thought to be Indian mounds. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 489)

La Due (Henry)

Pronounced lā'd ju

A town on the M.K. & T. R.R. in Davis T. laid out on the land of William Davis in 1870; named for Judge A. D. Ladue, who formed the organization of the Neosho and Tebo R.R. and who was operating on the railroad at the time of the establishment of the town. (W. L. Pinkston; W. F. Ming; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 459, 460)

La Due Christian Church (Henry)

In Davis T.; organized in 1866; named for the town. (W. L. Pinkston; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 127)

Lady Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of the Osage; named for Wilton Lady, a Frenchman, who was an early settler near the mouth of the stream. Mentioned by Coues. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon

(1911), I, 509; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note 385)

*Lahia (Bates)

Pronounced le'hay

(earlier spellings, Lahi and Lahai)

A postoffice established on the old town site of Hudson (q.v.) in 1877. Several variants in spelling are found: the earliest is said by natives to have been Lahi; the name is spelled Lahai in the 1883 Hist. of Cass and Bates. The older spellings agree better with the pronunciation; the change to the present spelling Lahia (found in Atkeson's Hist. of Bates and in the Postal Guides) is easily accounted for by the common use of the ending -ia in other place-names; cf. Virginia, California, Centralia, etc. Conflicting explanations have been given of the origin of this puzzling name. The suggestion that it was so called because it "lay high" on the prairie is worth mentioning only as a folk etymology which confirms the pronunciation. Mr. Wix's impression that it was named by a Mr. John Brown for a place in Ohio lacks verification, since there is no such place in Ohio, at least at present. If Lahai was the original spelling, a Bible source is possible (shortened from La-hai-roi, Gen. 24.62), but seems unlikely. (Harry Pratt; B. M. Wix; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 840; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 282)

Lake Creek (Henry)

(later Fields Creek)

The earliest name of a tributary of the Grand River; later renamed Fields Creek (q.v.). The original name was given for George W. Lake, one of the first settlers. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 435)

Lake George (Henry)

In the n. part of Honey Creek T.; named for an early settler on whose land the lake was located. (W. H. Dorman; Map 1930)

Lake Sac-Osage (St. Clair)

At Osceola; an artificial lake constructed in 1929. Named for the Sac and Osage Rivers. (Mrs. L. L. Urich)

Lake Springs Park (Vernon)

(later Radio Springs Park)

The earliest name of a resort within the city limits of Nevada, which was instituted by Harry C. Moore, later renamed Radio Springs Park (q.v.). The original name was for the lakes and medical springs within its boundaries. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 456)

*Lake Township (Vernon)

Located in the w.c. part of Vernon Co. and probably named for the lake on the n. side of the Marmaton in the s.w. part of the township. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 892; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 602)

Lakeview (Cass)

A settlement in the s. part of Mt. Pleasant T.; named for a lake and the site of the settlement. (W. P. Houston)

Landon Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Little Drywood Creek; named for a family that lived on the branch in an early day. (Mrs. Hattie A. Landon; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 570)

Latour (Johnson)

A village on the St. Louis and San Francisco R.R. in Rose Hill T., laid out in 1885 on land given by Howard A. Stitts. Named by Mr. Bailey and Mr. Green, who were instrumental in helping to secure the railroad, for the maiden name of Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Green, who were sisters. (Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 260; O. T. Baker)

Lauder Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Moore's Branch in Coal T.; named for a family, who settled on the banks of the stream in an early day. (Wm. Johnson; Map 1874)

Lea's Cemetery (Johnson)

In Washington T. Thos. J. Lea, for whom it was named, was the first to be interred here, on January 2, 1859. (J. M. Paxton; Hist. Johnson (1881), 500)

Lea's Chapel (Johnson)

A Methodist Church one mile s. of Montserrat near the residence of Dr. J. L. Lea, for whom it was named. Organized in 1840. (Jeff Hanna; Hist. Johnson (1881), 499)

Leesville (Henry)

(earlier Tebo)

This name which replaced Tebo (q.v.) was adopted in 1857 in honor of Andrew Jackson Lee, who came from Kentucky in 1830. He was killed during the Civil War. (Tom Parks; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 476)

Leesville Township (Henry)

In the e. part of the county; organized in 1873; named for the town. (Tom Parks; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 471)

Leeton (Johnson)

A town on the M.K. & T. R.R. and on the Rock Island,

laid out by J. J. Lee, H. E. Fewel, and R. L. Grinstead October 21, 1895. Named for Mr. Lee (1842-1922), who owned the land where the town was located. He came to Johnson Co. in 1867 from Iowa. (J. Wesley Stone; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 231; Hist. Johnson (1881), 866)

Lefker Mill (Bates)

Established on the Marais des Cygnes River in 1870; named for Judge John A. Lefker (1836-), who came to Bates Co. from Indiana in 1869. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 275; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 1139)

**Leo Postoffice (Johnson)

Near Denton; established in the home of Miss Minnie Logan, who was postmistress. (Scott Fisher; P.G. 1889-1892)

Letiembre Hill (Vernon)

(earlier Brushy Mound; later Tiembre Hill; then Timbered Hill)

The hill first named Brushy Mound (q.v.) was renamed Letiembre Hill about 1839 for Henry M. Letiembre, a Frenchman, who settled there in 1839. He sold out and left in 1843. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), 2, 648; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 382)

Levy (Henry)

Pronounced *li'vay*

A station on the St. L. & K. Cy. C. & S. R.R. in the w. part of Bethlehem T.; named for Robert Levy, who owned the farm where the switch was built. The station is no longer in existence. (Judge T. W. Ogg; Map 1930)

Lewis Creek (Johnson)

(also East Fork of Lost Creek)

This name which is also given to the East Fork of Lost Creek (q.v.) is given for Benj. F. Lewis, who came here in 1853. He was born in Jackson Co., Mo. 1831. (O. G. Boisseau; Hist. Johnson (1881), 519, 524)

Lewis Station (Henry)

A town in Deer Creek T. on the M.K. & T. R.R. laid out on land of Howell Lewis (1808-1883), for whom it was named in 1876. Mr. Lewis, a native of Virginia came to Missouri in 1836. (Plat Bk. Henry, Bk. B, p. 65; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 380, 484, 802)

Liberty Baptist Church (Johnson)

Organized May, 1836 in Hazel Hill T. Moved to Fayetteville in 1880. An ideal name. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Hist. Johnson (1881), 655)

***Liberty Baptist Church (Vernon)**

One of the earliest Baptist Churches in Vernon Co.; organized in 1848, in what is now Montevallo T. It was disbanded in 1862, but reorganized in 1867. Obviously an ideal name. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 623)

Liberty Church (St. Clair)

A Baptist Church in Jackson T. n.e. of Iconium; organized in 1890 in the Liberty School House for which it was named. (Lee Crabtree (letter))

Lick Branch (Cass)

Tributary of Grand River in the s.w. part of Dayton T.; named for the licks made by the deer and buffalo along the edge of this stream. (B. R. Crawford; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 107; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 144)

Lickskillet (Cass)

A town established n. of Dayton on Grand River about 1840. A humorous name given by the early settlers; said to be for the dirty skillets set out side the store by the storekeeper for the dogs and wild animals to lick. Some say the storekeeper measured out the molasses in a skillet and handed it out the window to customers, who emptied it into a vessel and put the skillet down for the dogs to lick clean. Others say the storekeeper set his unwashed vessels and skillets out at the back of the store and the dogs and wolves came in and licked the skillets. These attempts at a specific explanation are doubtless afterthoughts. The name is a favorite piece of pioneer humor, found in several other parts of Missouri (cf. the Lick-skillets in Grundy, Polk, and other counties). Doubtless the original reference was a sarcastic one to the supposed poverty or bad manners of the inhabitants. The place passed out of existence about 1852. (W. H. Smith; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 107)

****Light Creek**

(later Gallinipper Creek)

The earliest name of a creek which is a tributary of the Osage River. Mentioned by Coues. Later renamed Gallinipper Creek (q.v.). (Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note 383)

****Ligonier Postoffice (Vernon)**

(P.G. 1870)

Lime River

(later Weaublean Creek)

A stream so called on Pikes Map (1806); Coues identifies with modern Wablo, Weablo, or Weaubleau (q.v.). Named by the early settlers for the great quantity of lime-

stone rock found in the creek. (Jim Penn; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note 383)

*Limestone Branch (Bates)

A tributary of the Miami River located in the e. part of Elkhart T.; named for the limestone rock along its banks. (Marvin Durst; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 824)

**Lindale (St. Clair)
(earlier Marge)

This name which replaced Marge (q.v.) was given by the M.K. & T. R.R. May 1920, when a telegraph office was installed at the terminal. The source is unknown. (Mrs. A. B. Hilton; "Name Changed on M.K. & T. R.R.", Appleton City Journal, 1920, p. 1; Hammond's Atlas 1931)

Line Branch

A stream that rises in Kansas and runs along the Bates Co. line for about two miles and back into Kansas; named because of its location on Kansas and Missouri line. (W. R. Morrison; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Lingo City (Johnson)
(later Post Oak)

A town on the present site of Post Oak (q.v.) in the s. part of Post Oak T., laid out January 28, 1896 on land granted by Hartley J. Lingo (1840-1930), who settled here from Illinois in 1880. This name, however, was never officially adopted. (Plat Bk. Johnson, Bk. 3, p. 7; J. R. Grinstead)

Lipe Branch (Vernon)
(also called Mill Branch)

This name given to a branch also called Mill Branch (q.v.), was named for an old pioneer, Evan Lipe. (Johnson's Hist Vernon (1911), II, 621; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 875)

Lisle (Cass)

Pronounced /a l l/

A town in Coldwater T. on the K.C.S. R.R. laid out in 1892; named for Judge J. D. Lisle, who owned the land. (J. H. White; Hist. Cass (1908), 365)

Little Blackwater Creek (Johnson)
(also North Blackwater)

A tributary of Blackwater Creek, for which it was named; rises in the n.e. part of Jackson T. Also called North Blackwater (q.v.). (W. J. Hedden; Hist. Johnson (1881), 661)

Little Brush Creek (St. Clair)

A tributary of the Osage in the n.c. part of Osceola

T.; named for the brush that grew along the bank, and because it is a small stream. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 976)

Little Brushy Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of South Blackwater, named for the brush that grows along the edge of the stream. (Judge J. S. Graham; Hist. Johnson (1881), 516)

Little Clear Creek

(earlier Little Peshaw)

This name which replaced Little Peshaw (q.v.) was given by the settlers from the stream into which it empties. (Mrs. Mary Badger Meyers; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 453; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1067)

Little Coon Creek (St. Clair)

A tributary of the Osage River in the w. part of the county; named for the raccoons in the vicinity and because it is a small stream. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

Little Cynthia Branch (Vernon)

(also McDougal's Branch)

This branch, which is also called McDougal's Branch (q.v.), was named for Cynthia Brown. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 616; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 851)

Little Deer Creek (Bates)

A tributary of Deer Creek for which it was named. (A. B. Owen; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

*Little Drywood (Vernon and Barton)

A tributary of the Marmaton; rises in the n.e. part of Barton Co. A smaller stream than the neighboring Drywood Creek (q.v.), from which it doubtless derives its name. Both streams empty into the Marmaton River. (Missouri Nevada Sheet Maps 1894; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 516; Myers Place-Names in the Southwest Counties of Missouri (1930), 74)

Little Lake (Henry)

In the s.w. corner of Bogard T.; named for John Little on whose land it was located. Mr. Little settled here before the Civil War. (V. W. Hall; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 440)

Little Monegaw (St. Clair)

(also Monegan or Monegau; earlier Mine River)

This name which replaced Mine River (q.v.) was given for Monegaw Springs and because it is a smaller stream than the neighboring creek. Also spelled Monegan or

Monegaw. Mentioned by Coues. (Jim Penn; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), Aug. 16, 1806, p. 383, also note, p. 384; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

Little Osage (Vernon) Pronounced /lɪt/ 'oʊs edʒ/
(earlier Austin's Mill, then Ball's Mill, then Balltown)
This name, which replaced Balltown (q.v.), was given by Cecil D. Ball in 1851, when he entered the land and laid out the town. He named it for the Little Osage River. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 652; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 386)

Little Osage River

Rises in Anderson Co., Kansas and flows through the n. part of Vernon Co. where it joins the Marmaton and empties into the Big Osage. Named for the tribe of Little Osage Indians. (Charley Prewitt; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), II, note 386)

Little Osage Village (Vernon)

An early Indian village, which was located about six miles from the Grand Osage village (q.v.), and named for the Little Osages, who were settled on the Missouri, but according to Lewis and Clark, "finding themselves much oppressed by the Saukees and other nations left this place and built a village five miles from the Grand Osage Town" about the beginning of the 18th century. It has of course long since disappeared. Also mentioned by Pike as about six miles higher and up on the other (west side of the Little Osage River) side. (Thwaites' Original Journals of Lewis and Clark, 1904, I, 49; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), Aug. 19, 1806, p. 387, also note p. 389)

*Little Peshaw

(later Little Clear Creek)

A tributary of Peshaw (q.v.); from which it doubtless is named. Later renamed Little Clear Creek (q.v.). (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 842; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 666)

Little Robinson Creek (Vernon)

This is a tributary of Robinson's Creek (q.v.), and gets its name from the stream into which it empties. (L. W. Hays)

Little Tebo (Henry)

(later Sand Creek)

The earliest name of a tributary of Tebo Creek for which it was named. Rises in the s.e. part of Shawnee T. Mentioned by Coues. Later renamed Sand Creek (q.v.). (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 430; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), II, note p. 379)

Little Walnut Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Walnut; rises in the s.e. part of Grover T. (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 613)

Little Weaubleau

A tributary of Weaubleau Creek for which it was named. Rises in Hickory Co. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1049)

Lizard Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Little Blackwater in the s.w. part of Columbus T.; named for the great number of lizards found along the banks of this stream. (Tom Henderson; Hist. Johnson (1881), 661)

Locust Grove (Henry)

A settlement and an office in the s.c. part of the county in Bethlehem T.; named for its location in a locust grove, which was set out by the settlers in an early day. (Judge T. W. Ogg; Map 1857 from Colton's Guide Book; Hayward's Gazetteer 1853)

Lone Oak Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Double Branch, located in the e. part of Lone Oak T.; named for a lone oak tree which could be seen for a great distance, and which was famous as a gallops in early days. (B. M. Wix; Del Requa; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Lone Oak Postoffice (Bates) (later Stumpton)

The earliest name of an office later renamed Stumpton (q.v.), which is in the w.c. part of Pleasant Gap T. near the confluence of the n. and s. branches of Double Branch Creek. Named by the postal authorities for Lone Oak Branch, which was a half mile away. (Bill Doane; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 281)

Lone Oak Township (Bates)

Located in the s.c. part of Bates Co.; named for the stream. (Del Requa; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 846; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 279)

Lone Tree (Cass)

A shipping station on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the s. part of Grand River T.; named for one lone oak tree that stood out by itself on the prairie. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Hist. Cass (1908), 364; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

Longacre's Mill (Johnson)

Erected by Benjamin Longacre in Kingsville T. in 1837.

Mr. Longacre settled here from Tennessee. (Ed. King; Ferguson's Historic and Indian Caravan Trails, Warrensburg Star Journal, April 3, 1931; Hist. Johnson (1881), 523)

Long Branch

A tributary of Muddy Branch; rises in the s. part of Washington T. and flows e. into Pettis Co. Named because it is a long stream. (J. M. Paxton; Hist. Johnson (1881), 488)

Long Ridge Church (St. Clair)

Organized in 1869 in Dallas T.; named for its location on a long ridge. (E. M. Terry; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1048)

Looney's Springs (St. Clair)

(later Salt Creek Springs; then Magneola Springs)

The first name given to a white sulphur spring three miles e. of Monegaw Springs, later renamed Salt Creek Springs (q.v.). The first name was given for the owner of these springs, John C. Looney. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 957, 1024)

Lost Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Landon Branch in the n.w. part of Drywood T.; named because at various intervals it disappears into the ground for a mile or so and then appears again. (John Jackson; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 570)

Lost Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Grand River in the s.w. part of Sherman T.; named because it goes into the ground in the Grand River bottoms and is lost before it reaches the river. (G. B. Anderson; R. H. Ross; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 266)

Lost Creek (Johnson)

Rises in the s. part of Kingsville T.; named because it is lost in the flat bottom land near Big Creek. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 510, 524)

Lost Creek (Vernon)

Located in the c. part of Bacon T., and named because the stream disappears into the ground. (Stella Marquis)

Louisville (Bates)

A town located near the mouth of Mine Creek; started by McDaniel before the war, who named it after Louisville, Kentucky. The town ceased to exist after the war. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 958)

Lowry City (St. Clair)

Pronounced /ləʊrɪ ˈsɪlɪ/

In the w. part of Butler T., laid out in March 1871 when a railroad between Clinton and Osceola was begun; named by John Hancock in honor of a wealthy resident of Evansville, Indiana, for whom he had formerly clerked. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1034)

Lowry City Junction (St. Clair)

A junction built in 1885 on the Gulf and Frisco R.R. Named for the town. Discontinued about 1930. (Jim Penn; Hammond's Atlas 1931)

Lucas (Cass)

(earlier Crawford's Fork; later Strasburg)

This name, which replaced Crawford's Fork (q.v.), was adopted in 1869 for Mr. Lucas who was postmaster. Later renamed Strasburg (q.v.) because there was another Lucas in the state. (J. W. Seaton)

Lucas Postoffice (Henry)

In the w. part of White Oak T.; established in 1838. Named for an early settler who kept the postoffice and the store. (Jim McCuan; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 449; Hayward's Gazetteer 1853; P.G. 1902)

Lutsenhizer Mill (Bates)

Pronounced /lʊtsənˈhaɪzər miːl/

Erected on Straight Branch in 1841, and named for Jacob Lutsenhizer who settled here from Ohio in 1839. He died in 1844. The mill existed until about 1854. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 292, 656)

McCarty Creek (Vernon)

A tributary of Clear Creek in the w. part of Montevallo T., and named for Mr. McCarty, who settled on the stream about two miles from Barton Co. line in 1838. He sold his claim in 1849. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 616; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 851)

McClurg Postoffice (Johnson)

(town, Benton City)

The office at Benton City (q.v.) was named in honor of ex-governor Joseph W. McClurg (1818-1900), who was elected Governor by the Republicans in 1868. The office was discontinued in 1876. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 557; P.G. 1876)

McCoy's Branch (Vernon)

Rises in the n. part of Deerfield T., and empties into the Marmaton. Named for Mr. McCoy, who was an early settler. He was killed during the Civil War. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 557; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 516)

McDougal's Branch (Vernon)

(also called Little Cynthia Branch)

A tributary of Horse Creek in Cedar Co. in the s.e. part of Montevallo T., which was also called Little Cynthia (q.v). The name McDougal was given for A. McDougal, who came from New York about 1870 to Vernon Co. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 616; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 851)

McFlish Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Mormon Fork; named for an early settler. (J. N. Adams; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

McKenzie's Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of the Osage River in the w. part of Bacon T., and named for Nelson G. McKenzie who came from Cooper Co. to Vernon in 1840. He died 1856. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 709; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 509; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note 385)

McKill's Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Little Drywood Branch in the s. part of Harrison T., and named for Judge James McKill, Sr., who came from Morgan County, Missouri to Vernon Co. in 1846. He died in 1859. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), 2, 593)

McKill's Chapel (Vernon)

Located in the s. part of Harrison T. It was erected in 1860, and named for Judge James McKill, Sr. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 593)

McLelland's Fork of Grand River (Cass)

A tributary of Grand River named for Mr. McLelland, who was among the first settlers of Grand River. (Hist. Cass (1908), 51)

McLelland Springs (Cass)

In the s.w. part of Coldwater T.; named for M. A. McLelland on whose land they were located. (F. S. Konger)

McLelland's Springs (Cass)

A town and an office laid out by M. A. McLelland, April 1892, in Coldwater T. adjoining McLelland's Springs, for which it was named. (F. S. Konger; Plat Bk. Cass, No. I, 71; P.G. 1892-1896)

McNeil's Mill (Vernon)

Located at Balltown and named for Col. R. W. McNeil who came from Ohio to Bates Co. in 1843, and located at Balltown in 1852. He died December 16, 1900. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), 2, 657; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 388)

McPeak Switch (Bates)

On the St. L. & S. F. R.R. close to Kansas line; named for John G. McPeak, who had a coal mine. He left and went to Houston, Texas where he died. (Dr. W. H. Allen; Albert Keeser)

Madison Township (Johnson)

In the w. part of the county; organized 1835, and named for President Madison (1751-1836). (Hist. Johnson (1881), 479)

Magneola Springs (St. Clair)

(earlier Looney's Springs; then Salt Creek Springs)

This name, which replaced Salt Creek Springs (q.v.), was coined by Mrs. C. A. Mitchell in 1911. Mrs. Mitchell says she understood the word to have the Latin signification of "great well". (Mrs. C. A. Mitchell; Plat Bk. St. Clair, 115)

Magnolia (Johnson)

A town on the M.K. & T. R.R. in Chilhowee T., laid out May 9, 1896; named by Charley Hagemeyer, who gave the land for the town, for the magnolia blossoms. (Charley Hagemeyer; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 247)

Magnolia Mill (Johnson)

Built in Warrensburg in 1879, and owned by W. H. Hartman and Isaac Markward. An emblematic name. (Land Markward; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 211)

Main City (Cass)

A town located in the extreme s. portion of Everett T., laid out in 1879. Named for William Main, who owned the land on the site of the town. (F. B. Hey; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 166)

Major's Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Grand River in the s.w. part of Raymore T.; named for David and Isham Major, who came from Tenn. and settled near the stream in 1840. (J. E. Mullen; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 100; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 262, 688)

Mallard (Henry)

Pronounced *'Mælrɪd*

A station on the K.C. & S. R.R. in the c. part of Honey Creek T. where duck hunters, who belong to the Kansas City Hunting Club, get off the train. Named for mallard ducks. (J. S. Barnett; Map 1930)

***Manoa (St. Clair)
(later Taberville)**

Pronounced *'Mænoʊə*

The earliest name of a village laid out in 1859;

surveyed and platted by Robert H. Sproull on land belonging to Dr. Taber on the n. bank of the Osage River in Taber T. Later renamed Taberville (q.v.). Said to be an Indian name. (R. P. Johnson; C. G. Haynes)

*Marais des Cygnes River Pronounced *Merdazin rivr*

A stream rising in the n.e. part of Kansas and flowing through the s. part of Bates Co. According to a letter from Milton Whiting, Chief of Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture, published in the back of Atkeson's Hist. of Bates Co., the earliest time the term Marais des Cygnes appeared was on a map published by Bradford in 1838. Mr. Whiting says, "I have found nothing to indicate who first applied the name to the stream. The term signifies 'swan marshes' and was given undoubtedly because of the broad, swampy lowlands lying along its valley." Mentioned by Coues.

An Indian legend long narrated in the county in regard to the naming is as follows. An Indian brave was in love with an Indian maiden. In order to prove his love he had to perform some outstanding feat. So he was sent in war against another tribe, and was killed. When the Indian maiden heard this she went to a nearby stream and saw her lover in the water. She threw herself in and was drowned. As she was drowning, a white swan appeared, and the stream was so named. (Mrs. Robert Johnson; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 980; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note 386)

*Marge (St. Clair)
(later Lindale)

The earliest name of a terminal on the M.K. & T. R.R. three miles s.w. of Appleton City, built about 1915. Later renamed Lindale (q.v.). The earliest name was given either for Marge Duncan, whose father owned the land where the terminal was built; or for Marge Donnahue, who was admired by some of the railroad officials. (Mrs. A. B. Hilton; George Burns; "Name Changed on M.K. & T. R.R.", Appleton City Journal, May 1920, p. 1)

Marion (Vernon)

(earlier Blaine; later Humble, then Horton)

The town first named Blaine (q.v.) was renamed Marion in honor of Gen. Francis Marion (1732-1795), hero of the Revolutionary War, known as the "Swamp Fox". (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 658; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 394)

**Mark Branch (Johnson)

In Chilhowee T. A tributary of Post Oak Creek.

(Hist. Johnson (1881), 568)

*Marmaton River

Pronounced *MA R ma t n R I V R*

A tributary of the Little Osage River; rises in the e. part of Kansas and flows half way across the c. part of Vernon Co.; then turns n. The name may be of Indian origin, but its original meaning is unknown. Since it has a French sound, it has been called a corruption of the French word Marmite signifying a pot or cooking kettle. Coues says, "The name of the river is the French word Marmiton, scullion, from Marmite, pot or kettle; the settlers pronounce it Mommytaw". The earliest map on which I found it was Map of Bates County 1839. Also in Coues' edition of Pikes Expedition it is given in a note on page 386. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 484; Coues' "The Expedition of Zebulon Pike" (1895), II, note, p. 386)

Marshall Creek

A tributary of Deepwater Creek; rises in St. Clair Co., flows in a n.e. direction into Henry Co.; named for an early settler. (F. C. Parker; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 467)

*Martin's Mill (Vernon)

Located in the s.c. part of Virgil T. on Clear Creek, before 1844. It was probably named for an early settler. (Julian Huff)

Marvel Postoffice (Bates)

An office located on the Marais des Cygnes, in New Home T., appearing for the first time in the 1853 Gazetteer. Discontinued after 1876. Named for the man who ran the postoffice. (Mrs. Elizabeth Rubel; Hayward's Gazetteer 1853)

Marvin Postoffice (Henry)

In Davis T. near where Delmar now is. Named for a minister, who was a prominent citizen in the community in an early day, and also was in the legislature. (W. L. Pinkston; Tom Parks; P.G. 1870-1887)

Mary's Chapel (Johnson)

In Washington T.; erected in 1858. A Methodist Church, named for Dr. Lea's daughter, who died. (J. M. Paxton; Hist. Johnson (1881), 490)

Maurine (Henry)

Pronounced *MA Y R I N*

A town on the K.C. & S. R.R. in Big Creek T., laid out by W. H. Dorman in 1885. Named for his baby who died. The town has been turned back into farm land. (W. H. Dorman; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 162; Map 1930)

Maxwell (Cass)
(later Cleveland)

The earliest name of a town on the K.C. & S. R.R. in Union T., which was laid out in 1891 on land granted by Thomas T. Maxwell, for whom it was named. Mr. Maxwell came to Cass Co. from Boone Co., Missouri in 1871. He died in California in 1910. Later renamed Cleveland (q.v.) because some of the citizens wished a change in name. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 788; Plat Bk. Cass, No. I, 63; F. S. Konger)

Mayesburgh (Bates)

Pronounced *'mez' b & q*

A town located in the s.e. part of Mingo T., founded in 1878 and doubtless named for J. M. Mayes, who had a store there, and was a well known citizen of Mingo T. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 854; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 262; Davis, "Questioning County History" in Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916)

Mayes Cemetery (Johnson)

In Washington T.; named for John Mayes (1791-1881), who was buried there. Mr. Mayes came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1835. (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 500; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 444)

Medford (Johnson)

(later Olive Hill Postoffice)

The earliest name of a town on the Rock Island R.R. in Rose Hill T., platted by M. R. Snyder in 1905. Named by the railroad company for some official. The postoffice at Medford was changed to Olive Hill (q.v.) for a short time. (Mrs. Stanley Howeth; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 260)

Melton's Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Kitten Creek in the s.w. part of Bacon T., and named for Mr. Melton, who came to Vernon Co. before 1850. He died in 1891. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 509; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 453)

Merwin (Bates)

A town located in West Boone T. near the Kansas line; laid out at the time of the building of the K.C.P. & G. R.R. in 1891 on land owned by L. S. Richardson, and named for James G. Merwin, a promoter of the railway. (Old Settlers Hist. Bates (1897), 62; Davis, "Questioning County History" in Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916)

Metz (Vernon)

(earlier Pleasant Valley)

The town first named Pleasant Valley (q.v.) was re-named Metz during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 soon

after Gen. Bozaine's capitulation at Metz. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 887; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 606-608)

Metz Township (Vernon)

Organized in 1873 and named for the town. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 606; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 884)

Miami River (Bates)

Pronounced *maɪ'æmə*

In the s.w. part of the county; flows in s.e. direction and empties into the Marais des Cygnes in Lone Oak T. Named for the Miami Indians who used to come across from Kansas in dry weather to hunt, and camped on the banks of this stream. (Mrs. Mary Jane Woody; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 760)

Middle Fork of Grand River (Cass)

The middle tributary of Grand River, for which it is named. (B. R. Crawford; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 107; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 134)

Mid Way (Bates)

A filling station on Highway 71 established about 1930; named because it is midway between Rich Hill and Butler. (Robert Johnson)

Mile Run Branch (Cass)

A tributary of Sugar Creek, located in the n.w. part of Dayton T.; named because it is only a mile long. (W. H. Smith; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 144)

Mill Branch (Vernon)

(also called Lipe Branch)

A tributary of Little Clear Creek in the n.e. part of Montevallo, which is also called Lipe Branch (q.v.), and was named for an old mill pond. (I. H. Mosberger; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 627)

Mill Creek

A tributary of Big Blue Creek in Jackson Co.; rises in Cass Co. in the w. part of Mt. Pleasant T. Named for a mill located on the J. A. Lewis place about 1840. The mill was removed in 1846, but the stream kept the name. (D. C. Idol; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 208)

Millers Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of the Osage; named for an early settler in Bacon T. Mentioned by Coues. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 711; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note, p. 385)

Millford (Johnson)

(earlier Gallahers Mill; then Kirkpatrick; later Grover; then Valley City)

This name which replaced Kirkpatrick's Mill (q.v.) started in 1850, and was applied to the old Gallaher mill and ford near by, making a compound word of mill and ford. Later renamed Grover (q.v.). (A. M. Crag; J. M. Paxton; Hist. Johnson (1881), 636)

Mill Sap Creek (Bates)

A tributary of Mormon Creek; rises in Mound T.; flows in a n.e. direction across Deer Creek T.; named for a man, Millsap, who was an early settler before the Civil War. (J. N. Adams; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Milo (Vernon)

A station on the Lexington and Southern R.R. division of the Missouri Pacific R.R., located in the n.w. part of Drywood T.; laid out by J. L. Samples October 4, 1881; named for Milo Main, who was an old resident of that locality. (James M. Dale; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 588; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 818)

Mine Creek

A tributary of the Marais des Cygnes; rises in Kansas and enters Bates Co., Missouri, in the n.w. part of Walnut T. Named by the early settlers for the coal that was uncovered by the constant washing of the stream, and left exposed so people could go into the stream and pick it up. (Mrs. Robert Johnson; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Mineral Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Clear Fork in the s.e. part of Post Oak T. Named by the early settlers for the coal found along the edge of the stream. (J. R. Grinstead; Hist. Johnson (1881), 583)

****Mine River (St. Clair)**

(on Pike's Map, Mire Creek; later Little Monegan or Monegau or Monegaw)

The earliest name, perhaps an error, of a tributary of the Osage River, found in Pike's Journal. On Pike's Map it appears as Mire Creek. Coues identifies it as Little Monegan or Monegau or Monegaw (q.v.). (Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), August 16, 1806, p. 383; also note, p. 384)

Mingo Creek (Bates)

A tributary of Grand River, located in the c. part of Shawnee T.; named for a tribe of Indians who had their home along this stream. The Mingos were a detached band

of Iroquois, who removed from Ohio to Kansas in 1831 settling on Neosho River, whence they removed in 1867 to Indian Territory. (B. R. Crawford; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 760; Handbook of American Indians, ed. F. W. Hodge (1907), sub. "Mingo")

Mingo Township (Bates)

Located in the n.e. part of Bates Co.; named for the creek. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 850; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 261)

Minor Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Big Tebo in Deer Creek T.; named for a man who owned the land on the creek in an early day. (Henry Slack)

Minson Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Deepwater Creek in the s.c. part of Osage T. Named for an early settler near the stream. (Sam Cooper; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 467)

Mission Branch (Bates)

Located in the s.e. part of Bates Co. Rises in Pleasant Gap T. and empties into the Marais des Cygnes in Prairie T. Named for old Harmony Mission by the old settlers. (W. R. Morrison; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 317)

Mokan (Bates)

Pronounced *mó'kæn*

A town located on the Missouri Kansas line in Walnut T., and named for the two states. (Heck's "State Border Place-Names" (1928), Vol. 3, American Speech, 188)

Monagan Postoffice (St. Clair)

Pronounced *mɔn'əgn*

On a hill near the present Monagaw City. Named by Mr. Alton for the springs. Moved to Monegaw City. (Mrs. S. A. Humphreys; Hayward's U. S. Gazetteer 1853; P.G. 1867)

Monegaw Cave (St. Clair)

Pronounced *mɔnəgə'keɪv*

Situated about a half mile from Monegaw Springs in Chalk Level T.; named for the springs. (Mrs. S. A. Humphreys; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1030)

Monegaw City (St. Clair)

In the c. part of the county, started by Mr. Houck before 1856. Named for the springs. (Mrs. S. A. Humphreys; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1030)

Monegaw Mills (St. Clair)

On Reids Creek; erected in 1857. Disappeared during the war. Named for location near Monegaw Springs. (Mrs. S. A. Humphreys; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1021)

Monegaw Springs (St. Clair)
(earlier Stinking Waters)

This name which replaced "Stinking Waters" (q.v.) was given in honor of a famous Indian chief who was for many years the moving spirit of the Osage tribe of Indians. Monegaw means "owner of much money". There is a tradition that the Spaniards had mined a great quantity of silver ore and had hidden it in a cave and departed. On their return for the money, they were attacked by Indians and all were slain but one, who was fatally wounded. As he was dying he told the chief of the hiding place of the money in reward for his kindness to him. The chief located the silver and purchased horses and other valuables, and also bartered for a wife. Because of his wealth, he was named Monegaw by the Indians. Doubtless the story refers to the incident mentioned in Houck's History of Missouri (see below). (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1027; Houck's Hist. of Missouri, Vol. I, p. 250-253; Graham's Tales of Osage Country (1929), 25)

Monegaw Township (St. Clair)

In the n. part of the county; organized in 1841. Named for the spring. (Mrs. S. A. Humphreys; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1019)

✓ **Monteith (Bates)

Pronounced *'ma n t i θ*

(earlier Feely Junction)

This name, which replaced Feely Junction (q.v.), was given by the railroad. (Dr. W. H. Allen; Hammond's Loose Leaf Atlas 1931)

✓ Montevallo (Vernon)

Pronounced *'ma n t ə' v ə l ə*

(earlier Old Montevallo)

The present town, which is a mile and a half s.e. of the old town, is a successor of Old Montevallo (q.v.), which was destroyed during the war. The present town was platted by Samuel Manatt, November 29, 1881, and the old name kept. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 623; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 859)

✓ Montevallo Academy (Vernon)

Located in Old Montevallo, and being chartered by a special act of the legislature December 12, 1855, it was named for the town. Destroyed during the Civil War. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 621; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 858)

✓ Montevallo Township (Vernon)

Located in the s.e. part of Vernon Co. and organized in 1855, and named for the town. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 615; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 851)

*Montrose (Henry)

A town on the M.K. & T. R.R.; laid out in 1871 in the e. part of Deepwater T. It has never been definitely known where Montrose got its name. There are three stories. One is that the mound s. of the town was once covered with roses; another that it is named after the mound and Mrs. Joseph Patton, whose name was Rose; and third, it was named after the Count of Montrose, who was the hero of a novel Mrs. Patton was reading. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 409; "History of Montrose", Montrose Tidings, February 22, 1923)

Montrose Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Henry)
(earlier Stone Chapel; then Camp Branch)

This name which replaced Camp Branch (q.v.) was adopted in 1871 when the church was moved to Montrose. Named for the town. (Dode Adamson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 408)

Montserrat (Johnson)
(earlier Carbon Hill)

Pronounced 'mɒnt sər æt

This name, which replaced Carbon Hill (q.v.), was given when the Missouri Pacific R.R. came through. The new town site was laid out by John A. Gallaher August 24, 1870, and according to the Johnson Co. Hist. of 1881 was given by him an old world name. Montserrat, or Monserrat, is a jagged mountain about thirty miles northwest of Barcelona, Spain, famous for its monastery (founded 880), noted for an image of the Virgin; the name means "toothed" or "serrate mountain". As noted in the article by Mr. Ferguson, the choice of name was doubtless suggested by the elevated site of the town and the serrated hills leading away s. of it. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 505; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 299; Joe L. Ferguson, "Mining of Coal as Chief Factor in Montserrat Township Development", Warrensburg Star Journal, April 25, 1931; Century Cyclopaedia of Names, sub. "Montserrat")

Montserrat Township (Johnson)

In the w. part of the county; organized in 1890, and named for the town. (Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 295)

Moon Lake (Vernon)

Located in the n.w. part of Blue Mound T., and named because of its shape. (Mary Jackson; Kimball's New Sectional Map of Vernon County (1876))

*Moore's Branch (Vernon)

Located in the s. part of Coal Township, and probably named for a settler, who lived on its head waters in Kansas. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 555; Holcombe's

Hist. Vernon (1887), 562)

Mormon Fork Creek (Bates)

A tributary of Grand River, named for the Mormons, who were driven out of Jackson Co., Missouri in 1833, and who made a settlement on this creek. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 264)

Morris Place (Vernon)

Laura V. Morris of St. Charles Co., February 14, 1889, gave land that lies n. of the Lexington and Southern R.R. for a subdivision to be known as the Morris Place. (Plat Bk. Vernon, 4, 16)

Morristown (Cass)

(later Freeman)

The earliest name of a village that was located about a mile n.w. of the present town of Freeman (q.v.), on the M.K. & T. R.R. in 1845, and named for J. C. Morris, who came from Union Town, Pennsylvania to Cass Co. in 1845, and located at the site of Morristown. During the war, he moved to Jackson Co., and there he died in 1879. Morristown passed out of existence in 1870. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 151; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 137)

Mosley Postoffice (Johnson)

An office in Jefferson T. established in the home of Frank Mosley (1820-1900). Mr. Mosley came from Kentucky to Missouri about 1835. The name appears, doubtless in error, as Mosby in the 1876 postal guide. (J. M. Paxton; P.G. 1876)

Mound Branch (Bates)

A tributary of the Miami in the n.w. part of Lone Oak T.; named for the mounds near where it heads. (J. N. Adams; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 760)

Mound Lake (Bates)

Located in the s.e. part of New Home T.; named for the mound nearby. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Mound Springs (Henry)

Springs in the s. part of Leesville T.; named for the soft mushy substance, which has built up a mound, that the springs year after year have thrown out. (Wm. Smith)

Mounds Postoffice (Vernon)

An office near Bronaugh; named for location near three or four mounds. (Mrs. Hattie A. Landon; P.G. 1870-1886)

Mound Township (Bates)

Located in the n.c. part of Bates Co.; named for a series of mounds throughout the township. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 852; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 268)

Moundville (Vernon)

A town located in the n.e. part of Moundville T. It was laid out by Harvey Karnes on the 8th of March, 1860, and named for the natural mound on which it was situated. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 641; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 789)

Moundville Township (Vernon)

Organized by the county court March 6, 1867 on petition of Harvey Karnes and others, and named after the town. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 640; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 785)

Mt. Carmel Church (Henry)

In Davis T.; built by the Presbyterians in 1860. A familiar Bible name (cf. Jos. 19.26). (W. F. Ming)

Mt. Carmel M. E. Church (Bates)

Located in Charlotte T.; organized in 1875. Doubtless named for the Biblical mountain where Elijah triumphed over the prophets of Baal (1 Kings 18; 19). (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 809)

Mt. Hebron Baptist Church (Vernon)

In Virgil T.; organized in 1868. A Bible name (cf. Joshua XV; 54). (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 671; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 881)

Mt. Hermon Christian Church (Johnson) (later Valley City Christian Church)

The earliest name given to a church organized in 1878 by C. A. Hedrick. Later renamed Valley City (q.v.). A Bible mountain (Deuteronomy 4.48); also thought to have been the site of the transfiguration. (Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 379)

*Mount Hope Baptist Church (Henry)

In Davis T.; named for its location on a mound and doubtless an ideal name. (W. L. Pinkston; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 487)

Mount Moriah Church (Johnson)

Organized soon after the war in Hazel Hill T. A Bible name (Genesis 22.2; 2 Chronicles 3.1), site of Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac and also of the Temple of Solomon.

No longer in existence. It was torn down in 1925. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Hist. Johnson (1881), 654)

Mt. Olivet Church (Henry)

Organized in 1844 by Rev. William A. Gray in Springfield T. A familiar Bible name (cf. Acts 1. 12). (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 480)

Mount Pleasant Church (Cass)

Located a quarter of a mile from Morristown in Dolan T.; erected in 1853 by the Cumberland Presbyterians. The building was sold in 1881, and was used as a carpenter shop. Named for location on a hill. (H. T. Park; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 151)

**Mount Pleasant Church (Henry)
(later Urich Baptist Church)**

The earliest name given to a church in the s.w. corner of Bogard T. on Knob Creek. Later renamed Urich Baptist Church (q.v.). The first name was given for its location on a mound. (Judge J. A. Overby; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 442)

Mt. Pleasant Township (Bates)

Located in the c. part of the county; named because of its stately location. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 854; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 273)

Mt. Pleasant Township (Cass)

Located in the n.w. corner of the county, and named from a high promontory. Organized in 1835 out of Grand River and Big Creek Townships. Organized as is today in 1872. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 209; Clenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; Hist. and Directory of Cass Co. (1908), 61; County Ct. Rec., Bk. G, p. 474)

Mount Taber Christian Church (St. Clair)

Organized in 1882 in Taber T. A Bible name; site of Borak's victory over Sisera (Judges 4.6). The Bible name is spelled Tabor, however; perhaps the Missouri spelling was influenced by that of the prominent local family, Taber (cf. Taberville and Taber Township). (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1074)

***Mount Vernon M. E. Church South (Vernon)**

In Clear Creek T.; organized about 1861 on land given by Benjamin Snodgrass. Probably named for the home of George Washington. (S. M. Snodgrass; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 553)

Mt. Zion Baptist Church (Henry)

Organized at Huntingdale in 1855. A familiar Bible

name (cf. 2 Sam. 5.6). (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 433)

Mount Zion Church (Henry)

A Cumberland Presbyterian Church organized in 1855 by Rev. Fines Washington in Windsor T. A familiar Bible name (cf. 1 Ki. 8.1; 2 Ki. 19.31). (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 393)

Mount Zion Church (Johnson)

A Christian Church in Grover T. organized in 1840 at the residence of L. Hacker. Building erected in 1858 (see above). (Hist. Johnson (1881), 621)

Mt. Zion Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Johnson)

In Post Oak T. near the Chalybeate spring; erected after the Civil War. A Bible name (2 Samuel 5.7); a part of Jerusalem. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 592)

Mt. Zion M. E. Church (Henry)

In the s. part of the Osage T.; organized about 1850. A familiar Bible name (cf. 1 Ki. 8.1; 2 Ki. 19.31). (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 466)

Mt. Zion Postoffice (Henry)

An office in Osage T.; named for the church. (M. T. Peelor; Sam Cooper; P.G. 1887-1904)

Muddy Creek (Cass)

A tributary of East Grand River; rises in the n.e. part of Grand River T. Named because its course is so muddy. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 167; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 107)

Muddy Creek (St. Clair)

A tributary of Osage River in the n. part of the county; named because its course is so muddy. Mentioned by Coues. (Jim Penn; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note, p. 386; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

Mulberry Branch (Bates)

A tributary of the Marais des Cygnes, located in the s.w. part of West Point T.; named for mulberry trees that grew along its bank. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 760)

Mulberry Creek (Vernon)

A tributary of Pea Branch, and named for the mulberry trees growing along its banks. (J. R. Davis; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 615; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 851)

Mulberry Postoffice (Bates)

An office and a town established in 1867 on Mulberry Creek (q.v.), for which it was named. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 275)

Mulkey Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater Creek in the n.e. part of Simpson T. Named for Joe Mulkey, who settled here in an early day on the banks of this stream. Mr. Mulkey died about 1915. (James A. Greer; Hist. Johnson (1881), 631)

Mulkey Settlement (Johnson)

In Simpson T.; named for a large family of Mulkeys who settled here. (James A. Greer; Hist. Johnson (1881), 214)

*Nassau Junction (Vernon) Pronounced *'næ s ə ʒ ɔ n k tʃ ən* (earlier N & M Connection)

This name, which replaced N & M Connection (q.v.), was given by A. S. Blodgett, chief engineer of the building of the Nevada and Minden R.R. in 1886, was adopted in 1895, probably for Nassau, New York. (J. B. Journey; F. E. Griesse; Map 1930)

N & M Connection (Vernon) (later Nassau Junction)

The earliest name of a junction s.e. of Nevada on a line constructed by the M.K. & T. R.R. in 1886 from the present point of Nassau Junction to Coffeyville. Later renamed Nassau Junction (q.v.). The first name was for the Nevada and Minden Connection. (F. E. Griesse)

Neff Lakes (Cass)

Two lakes about a half a mile apart in Mt. Pleasant T.; named for George N. Neff, December 1928, who made an attempt to establish a summer resort at the lake. (H. P. Thomas)

Nelson Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Little Tebo Creek in the s.e. part of Deer Creek T.; named for a man, who settled on the banks of the stream in an early day. (Henry Slack; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 483)

Nevada (Vernon) Pronounced *nə'vedə* (earlier Hog Eye; then Nevada City)

A shortened form of Nevada City (q.v.), adopted by the order of the first incorporation, March 3, 1869. The name of the city is always pronounced *nə'vedə*, whereas the state is called *nə'vədə*. It is said that the postal officials designated the pronunciation of the state and the town. (Charley Prewitt; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 606; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 438)

Nevada City (Vernon)

(earlier Hog Eye; later Nevada)

This name, which replaced Hog Eye (q.v.), was given when the town was laid out by John W. Boyd of Jasper and Abram Cassel of Cass on October 1, 1855. It was later shortened to Nevada (q.v.). This name was given by Col. Hunter, who had spent a number of years in California, and who suggested calling it after the county seat of Nevada County, California. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 606; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 437)

New Bethel Baptist Church (Johnson)

(later Pleasant Bethel)

The earliest name of a church organized on September 25, 1883 on Bristleridge in Washington T. Later united with Pleasant Point Baptist Church (q.v.) and called Pleasant Bethel (q.v.). A familiar Bible name (Genesis 28.19). (J. M. Paxton; J. M. Kendrick; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 385)

New Covington (Henry)

(later Harvey; also Garland)

The station at Garland (q.v.) was named for Bill Covington. A few months later it was changed to Harvey (q.v.) because there was another town on the railroad by that name. (J. S. Barnett; Allen's Resident Taxpayer Henry County 1894 Map)

New Home (Bates)

A village in the s.w. part of New Home T. laid out in 1869, and named for the residence of Col. Samuel F. Hawkins, whose wife named their newly erected home "New Home". (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 892)

New Home Township (Bates)

Located in the s.w. part of Bates Co.; named for the town. Organized out of Walnut T. February 1872. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 890; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 278; County Ct. Rec. Bk. 3, p. 263)

*New Hope Church (Cass)

Organized in the w. part of the county in 1841. Obviously an ideal name. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 177)

New Hope M. E. Church (Johnson)

Organized June 1866 in Montserrat T.; named by congregation. An ideal name. (Benjamin Adams; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 390)

New Liberty Church (Johnson)

A Baptist Church organized September 13, 1885 at Denton. An ideal name. (Ed. Little; Cockrell's Hist.

Johnson (1918), 404)

New Tiffin (St. Clair) Pronounced *nɪ u 'tɪ fən*
(earlier Old Tiffin; also Whitley)

The postoffice at Old Tiffin (q.v.) was moved to Whitley (q.v.) in 1891, when application was made by the people of Whitley for a postoffice, and they were refused because there was an office two miles away. They then got the postoffice at Tiffin moved to the site of Whitley. (Ben Zener)

Noah Postoffice (Henry)
(also Germantown)

In the n.c. part of Deepwater T. at Germantown (q.v.). The name of the office was chosen, because it was short. A familiar Bible name, the father of the only family saved at the deluge (cf. Genesis 5.28-32). (J. J. Cook; Map 1930; P.G. 1891-1904)

Norris (Henry)
(earlier Norris Forks)

This name, which replaced Norris Forks (q.v.), through usage has been shortened and finally adopted in recent years. (W. H. Dorman; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 446)

Norris Fork

Rises in Chilhowee T., Johnson Co., and flows into Henry Co. into Big Creek. Named in memory of William Norris, who settled on this stream in what is now Henry Co. in 1831. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 569)

Norris Forks (Henry)
(later Norris)

The earliest name of a village in the central part of Big Creek T., started in 1875; named for Norris Fork (q.v.), which was only a short distance away. Later shortened to Norris (q.v.). (W. H. Dorman; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 446)

Norris' Mill (Johnson)

In Chilhowee T.; erected by William Norris about 1830 on Norris Creek. Mr. Norris settled here in 1829. No longer in existence. (Ed. Little; Hist. Johnson (1881), 571)

North Blackwater Creek (Johnson)
(also Little Blackwater)

This name is also given to Little Blackwater Creek (q.v.), because it is the n. tributary of Blackwater Creek. (W. J. Hedden; Hist. Johnson (1881), 661)

North Double Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Double Branch located in the n.w. part of Pleasant Gap T.; named because it was a n. tributary of Double Branch. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

North Postoffice (Henry)

In Clinton Township on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R.R. established when the railroad was built. Named for a man, who came in from the east and operated the mines for a short time. (Tom Parks; P.G. 1889-1893)

**Northville Postoffice (St. Clair) (Goodwin's Gazetteer 1867)

North Walnut Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Big Creek in the w. part of Rose Hill T. Named because it is the n. fork of Walnut Creek. (Morris Quick; Hist. Johnson (1881), 553)

Nyhart Postoffice (Bates)

Pronounced *na' hart*

An office named for Noah Nyhart, a pioneer citizen of Bates Co. (Davis, "Questioning County History", Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916; P.G. 1886-1904)

Oak Grove Baptist Church (Vernon)

Organized December 20, 1885 in Clear Creek T.; named for its situation in a grove of oak trees. (W. B. Flynn; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 553)

Oak Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Johnson)

Organized by Rev. J. B. Morrow in 1855 in the n. part of Simpson T. Named for its location in an oak grove. (James A. Greer; Hist. Johnson (1881), 637)

Oak Hill Christian Church (Johnson)

Organized November 21, 1910 four miles s. of Montserrat in Montserrat T. by C. W. West. Named for its location on a hill covered with oak timber. (A. M. Crag; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 380)

Offuit Knob (Johnson)

Pronounced *offit nob*

An eminence in Jackson T. Named for D. A. Offuit, an early settler near the mound. (W. J. Hedden; Hist. Johnson (1881), 676)

Ohio Postoffice (St. Clair)

Established in 1878 one and a half miles w. of its present location in Monegaw T.; named by settlers from Ohio, who settled here about 1870. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1023)

Old Harmony Mission Road
(earlier Osage Trail)

Regularly located and cut out March 7, 1835. Named for old Harmony Mission. (Miss Betty Rosser; Lay's Hist. Benton (1876), 15)

Old High Point Baptist Church (Johnson)
(later High Point Church)

The earliest name of a church twelve miles s. of Knob Noster in Jefferson T., organized in 1832 by Elders Wolf and Embree; given for its location on the highest point in that country. Later renamed High Point Church (q.v.). Rice's Hist. of the Blue River Baptist Association (1890), p. 25; Hist. Johnson (1881), 603; Walter L. Chaney)

Old Indian Trail

Ran from s. to n. in a n.w. course entering the county s.e. of Warrensburg, thence n. toward Lexington on the Missouri River. The trail was from the Osage River near where Warsaw is to Lexington. Named because used by Indians first. (R. J. Grover; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 78)

Old Montevallo (Vernon)
(later Montevallo)

A town located one mile and a half n.w. of the present town of Montevallo (q.v.) founded by William Withers in 1850, and named by Mr. German, who was a good scholar, from two Spanish words "monte" and "vallo" meaning a combination of hell and valley. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 621; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 857)

Old Papinsville Road
(earlier Osage Warpath)

This name which replaced Osage Warpath (q.v.) was given after the town of Papinsville was established for the town. (Miss Betty Rosser)

Old Pleasant Hill (Cass)
(later Pleasant Hill)

A town located on a high hill two miles e. of the depot in present Pleasant Hill (q.v.), laid out in 1844 by Wright, and named for the hill on which it was located. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 229; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 128)

Old Smyrna Church (Johnson)
(later Free Church)

The earliest name of a church four miles s.w. of Centerview. Later renamed Free Church (q.v.). Smyrna is a Bible name (Revelations 2.8-11); one of the seven churches. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 546)

Old Tiffin (St. Clair)
(later New Tiffin; also Pape)

The earliest name of a town in Speedwell T. two miles n.w. of New Tiffin (q.v.); surveyed and platted in April 1878 by Ralph C. Bowles. The name was given, however, to the settlement during the Civil War by the settlers from Ohio for Tiffin, Ohio. Later the postoffice at Tiffin was moved two miles s. to Whitley (q.v.). Later at Old Tiffin a postoffice called Pape (q.v.) was established. (Ben Zener; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1070)

Old Town Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of the Marmaton River. It rises in the e. part of Washington T., and flows into Osage T. where it gets its name from the old town of the Osage Indians, who at one time were located near its mouth. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 676; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 484)

*Olive Branch Baptist Church (Vernon)

Organized soon after the war, in Henry T., although worship was conducted in a school house until 1884. Named by Mrs. Margaret E. Williams supposedly for the olive leaf the dove carried back to the ark (cf. Gen. 8.10). The term olive branch, the emblem of peace, is used, however, in Neh. 8.15; Zech. 3.8; 4.12; and Jer. 11.16. (H. Ed Williams; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 570)

Olive Hill Postoffice (Johnson)
(later Medford)

This name which replaced Medford (q.v.) for a short time was given by Mrs. Stanley Howeth for her old home postoffice in Indiana. Later, to avoid confusion the name was changed back to Medford. (Mrs. Stanley Howeth; P.G. 1910)

Omish Church (Cass)

In the e. part of Camp Branch T.; organized by the Pennsylvania Germans in 1869. Usually spelled Amish. Originated when the Mennonite Church in Switzerland divided in 1620 and represents the Oberland Mennonites, or followers of Jacob Ammann or Amen, of the Bernese Alps, after whom it is named. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 136; International Encyclopedia, Vol. 15, 405)

Opossum Branch (Bates)
(spelled Possum also)

A tributary of Miami River located in the n. part of Lone Oak T.; named for possums in this vicinity. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Ore (Cass)
(earlier Winona)

This name which replaced Winona (q.v.) was given by Mr. Woodmancy for Bill Ore, on whose land the switch was built. (Irvine Berkstresser; H. T. Park; Hist. Cass (1908), 365; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

**Orion Postoffice (St. Clair)

In Monegaw T.; started in May 1871. Passed out of existence when Ohio Postoffice was established in 1878. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1022)

Osage River

Pronounced 'o' sedz yivv

This important stream waters a large part of S. W. Missouri, running through Vernon, Sinclair, Benton, Camden, Miller, Cole, and Osage Counties, and emptying into the Missouri about ten miles below Jefferson City. [It was named for the Osage tribe of Indians, who occupied this territory. The name originally was spelled in different forms. Coronado in 1541 spoke of the "Haxa" or "Hayas". According to Long, out of the Indian name Wa ca se or Waw sash e or Wass ash sha, the modern name of these Indians has been coined. By Marquette the word was spelled "Ouchage" and "Autre acha". On Franquelin's map it was spelled "Zages", and by Penicaut it was spelled "Huzzas", "Ous" and "Wawhas". Holcombe says Osage meant strong, probably referring to the gigantic appearance of the Osages, few of whom according to Bradbury were under six feet in height. But Houck declares that the meaning of the original form Wacase was merely "men" or "people". At the time of Marquette's journey (1673) the Osage seem to have been located near the mouth of the Missouri River, called by him the Osage River; later they removed to the neighborhood of the river now bearing their name, where they long remained. According to Holcombe and Atkeson, Du Tisnet named the river Ouschage, in 1719.] (Houck's Hist. Missouri I, 133; Thwaite's Early Western Travels XVI, 273; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 94; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 47; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895, II, note 371; also Houck, pp. 177, 178, 179)

Osage Township (Bates)

Located in the s. part of Bates Co.; named for the river. Organized in May 1870 out of Lone Oak Township. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 894; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 285; County Ct. Rec., Bk. 2, p. 426)

Osage Township (Henry)

In the s.e. corner of the county; organized in 1873. Originally it was included in Springfield T. In 1858 Osage T. was created and included Fairview T. Named for

the river. (Sam Cooper. Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 462)

Osage Township (St. Clair)

In the w. part of the county; organized about 1890 out of Monegaw and Taber Townships. Named for the stream. (R. P. Johnson; A. W. Allinson; Map 1930)

Osage Township (Vernon)

Pronounced *'o'se dʒ taʊnʃɪp*

Organized in 1855 and named after the tribe of Osage Indians, who had their Indian villages in this township at one time. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 647; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 381)

Osage Trace

A trail extending from the Osage Village through Vernon, St. Clair, Cedar, Polk, Greene, Stone, and Taney Counties, Missouri. Named for the Osage Indians. (Miss Betty Rosser; Houck's Hist. Missouri (Map 226), I)

Osage Trail

(later Old Harmony Mission Road)

From Osage Village through St. Clair, Benton, Pettis, Saline, to Missouri River. Travelled by the Osage Indians for whom it was named. (Miss Betty Rosser; Houck's Hist. Missouri (Map 226), I)

Osage Warpath

(now the Old Papinsville Road)

The earliest name of a trail extending from Old Harmony Mission through Vernon, Barton, Jasper, Newton, McDonald. Travelled by the Osage Indians, for whom it was named. (Miss Betty Rosser; Houck's Hist. Missouri (Map 226), I)

**Osateka Spring (Vernon)

Pronounced *'o s a t i k a s p r i n g*

Near Nevada; named by Mr. West, who said he was guided by an Indian spirit (cf. Radio Springs). (Mrs. Mary Stegman)

Osceola (St. Clair)

Pronounced *'o s i o l a*

(earlier "Crossing of the Osage at Crow and Crutchfield")

This name which replaced "Crossing of the Osage at Crow and Crutchfield" (q.v.) was given in honor of the celebrated Indian chief of that name shortly after 1836. Mentioned by Coues. The town was laid out in 1839.

(Plat Book St. Clair, p. 8; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note p. 382; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 982)

Osceola Township (St. Clair)

In the e. part of the county; organized in 1841.

Named for the town. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 976)

Otter Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Osage River in Osage T.; named for the large number of otters in this section. (Sam Cooper)

Ovid (Bates)

Pronounced 'a v I d

A coal chute located in the s.w. corner of Lone Oak T., and named for Ovid Miller, who owned the land. (Albert Keesser; Dr. W. H. Allen; Hammond's Loose Leaf Atlas 1931)

Owen's Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Grand River in the c. part of Everett T.; named for Elias Owen, who settled on the banks of the stream in an early day. (Henry Wilcox; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 163)

Owsley (Johnson)
(earlier Eldorado)

Pronounced 'a v z l e

This name, which replaced Eldorado (q.v.), was given for an old and respected pioneer, Moses Owsley. (M. C. Draper; Hist. Johnson (1881), 603; P.G. 1886-1904)

Oyer (St. Clair)

Pronounced O J r

In the c. part of Roscoe T.; named for William Oyer, who owned a store there and was postmaster. (R. P. Johnson; Map 1930; P.G. 1886-1932)

Page Township (Cass)
(later Dayton Township)

The earliest name of a township in the s.e. part of the county. Organized in 1872; named for Joseph H. Page (1853-), who came from Henry Co., Missouri to Cass Co. in 1857. Later renamed Dayton (q.v.). (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 756; County Rec. Bk G, p. 542)

Panama (Vernon)
(earlier Bedford; then Handley)

The town Handley (q.v.) was renamed Panama by the Central Coal and Coke Company about 1882 for the interest in the Panama Canal at that time. (Newton Hurst; Dr. W. H. Allen; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 658)

*Panther Creek

Pronounced 'p æ n θ r K r z k

A tributary of Big Creek; rises in the s.w. part of Index T., Cass Co. and goes into Johnson Co. Named by the early settlers for some incident regarding a panther or for the panthers in this vicinity. (T. J. George; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 200)

Panther Creek (Bates)
(also Painter)

Pronounced pæ nər kɹɪk
formerly pəntɪ Kɹɪk

A tributary of the Osage River in the s.e. part of Hudson Township; named for panthers in this vicinity or for a panther, which was killed near this stream. Mentioned by Coues. The earlier form from Painter Creek reported by Coues is in accordance with the customary pronunciation of the name of the animal in pioneer days. (B. M. Wix; Mrs. C. C. Browning; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 833; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 282; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note, p. 385)

Pape (St. Clair)
(also Old Tiffin)

Pronounced pɛp

A postoffice located on the site of Old Tiffin (q.v.). The community was established, according to the county history, July 1876, but the postoffice, according to the P.G. in 1892, was named for Gideon Pape (see Pape's Mill). The office was discontinued in 1904. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1070; P.G. 1892-1904)

Pape's Mill (St. Clair)

In the n.e. part of Speedwell T., and named for Gideon Pape, who owned the land and erected the mill about 1876. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1070)

Papinsville (Bates)
(also spelled Papinville)

Pronounced pæ pɪ n zɪ v ɪ l

A town located three miles from Harmony Mission on the Marais des Cygnes River, laid out April 1847, and named for Melicourt Papin, a Frenchman and an Indian trader. Became the county seat in 1848. Mentioned by Coues. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 930; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 264; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note, 385)

Parkerville (Bates)

A town laid out June 29, 1857 on land granted by Wiley Parker, for whom it was named, in East Boone T. Now extinct. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 805; Town Plat Bk. Bates, No. 1)

Park's Grove Postoffice (St. Clair)

A town and an office in Butler T. laid out in 1870 on land granted by Jim Parks, for whom it was named. (T. G. Bernard; Plat Bk. St. Clair, p. 11; P.G. 1870)

Parks Settlement (Henry)

In Leesville T.; started in 1833, and named from the Parks family that came from Lincoln Co., Kentucky, to Henry Co. about 1830. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 92)

Parson's Mill (Cass)

Erected in 1835 on South Fork of Grand River and named for John Parsons, who came to Cass Co. in 1830 or 1831. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 132)

Pashaw (Vernon)

Pronounced pa'shə

A town in Virgil T. named for its location on Peshaw Creek (q.v.). It seems merely a variant spelling of the Indian name. (T. L. Pinkerton; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 672)

Passaic (Bates)

Pronounced pa'seɪk

A town on the Missouri Pacific R.R., laid out by Charles S. Conklin July 14, 1891; named for the town of the same name in New Jersey. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 268; Davis, "Questioning County History", Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916)

*Patrick (Henry)

In the n.c. part of the county. Doubtless a personal name, but for whom has not been discovered. It may have been for the Christian name of Patrick Henry, for whom Henry Co. is named. (Map 1857 from Colton's Guide Book)

Paul Town (Johnson)

A settlement three miles n. of Kingsville; named for a large family of Pauls, who came here in an early day. No longer in existence. (Ed. King)

Payton Hole (Johnson)

In Chilhowee T.; named for a pioneer farmer who put up a log cabin near this "hole" in an early day. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 572)

Pea Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of McCarty Creek in the n.w. part of Montevallo T. Named for wild peas that grew along the banks of the stream. (T. L. Pinkerton; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 615; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 851)

Peavine Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater Creek in the n. part of Grover T.; named for the wild peas that grew along the edge of the stream in an early day. (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 613)

Pecan Branch (Bates)

A tributary of the Marais des Cygnes located in the s.w. part of Mt. Pleasant T.; named for pecan trees that grew along its banks. (W. R. Morrison; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Peck's Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Grand River in the s. part of Grand River T., and named for Andrew J. Peck, who was settled in Cass Co. in 1834. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 167)

Peculiar (Cass)

A town located near the c. of West Peculiar T.; laid out in 1868 by Charles W. Fisk, and named by the early citizens upon the suggestion of the postoffice to select a name that was peculiar. So what was more peculiar than "Peculiar"? (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 224; Missouri Towns Receive Their Names from Curious Sources, Columbia Missourian, May 7, 1926, p. 9)

Peculiar Township (Cass)

Located in the n.c. part of Cass Co., and named for the postoffice of that name. Organized in 1872. (County Ct. Rec., Bk. G, p. 474; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 216)

Peelor Springs (Henry)

An iron spring in Bethlehem T. located on M. S. Peelor's farm, for whom it was named. Mr. Peelor settled here about 1840 from North Carolina. He died in 1884. (M. T. Peelor; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 173)

Penley Creek (Johnson)

In Post Oak T. A tributary of Clear Fork Creek. Named for Pink Penley, who settled on the banks of the stream in an early day from Tennessee. He died during the Civil War. (J. W. Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 583)

Pennsylvania Prairie (Johnson)

(earlier St. Louis Prairie)

This name replaced St. Louis Prairie (q.v.) when a group of settlers from Pennsylvania settled here in a much later day. (J. Wesley Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 584)

*Peoria Postoffice (Bates) Pronounced *pe'oria* postafas

An office appearing for the first time in the 1867 P.G. Discontinued after 1870. Must be connected in some way with the famous Peoria tribe of Indians, for whom towns are named in Illinois and nine other states. (P.G. 1867)

**Percival Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Crawford's Fork; located in the n.c. part of Polk T. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 255)

*Peru (Bates)

A settlement located in Lone Oak T.; named by C. C.

Blankenbaker, for an office that had been planned, but never established on the site before the Civil War. The name may be from the South American country (cf. Lima School). (Mrs. E. S. Baker (letter); P.G. 1894-1904; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 280)

*Peshaw

Pronounced ˈpɛʃə

(also Beshaw; later Clear Creek)

The earliest name of a creek that rises in Barton and runs through the n.e. part of Vernon, past the n.w. corner of Cedar, and through St. Clair. Empties into Grand River. An Indian name, the meaning of which is not known. Called Beshaw by Coues. Later renamed Clear Creek (q.v.). (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 842; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), II, note 385)

Peter Creek (Bates)

A tributary of the Grand River located in the c. part of Mingo T.; named for Peter Ewing, who was an early settler in this section. (B. M. Wix; W. R. Morrison; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 849; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Petersburgh (Henry)

(earlier Carrsville)

This name which replaced Carrsville (q.v.) was given in 1886, after the postoffice had been discontinued, for Peter Lane (1840-), who had a store there. Mr. Lane came from Ohio to Henry Co. with his parents in 1842. (W. H. Dorman; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 705; Atlas of Henry 1914; P.G. 1886-1902)

Pin Oak Branch (Johnson)

In Madison T.; named for pin oak timber, which grew along the edge of the stream. (O. G. Boisseau; Hist. Johnson (1881), 480)

Piper (Henry)

Pronounced ˈp aɪ p ər

(earlier Como; then Grange Hall)

This name which replaced Grange Hall (q.v.) was adopted in 1891 for Bob Piper, who owned the land where the office was built. (G. S. Holliday; Map 1930; P.G. 1896-1902)

Pisgah Church (Johnson)

Erected by the C.P. Church in 1858 in Chilhowee T. A Bible name (Deuteronomy 34.1); the mountain from which Moses beheld the Promised Land. No longer in existence. (Ed Little; Hist. Johnson (1881), 578)

Pitts' Chapel (Cass)

Erected soon after the close of the war about 1861,

and was named in honor of Rev. Warren M. Pitts, who was one of the pioneer preachers of the county. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 136)

Pittsville (Johnson)

A village in Jackson T. laid out in 1858, and named in honor of the Rev. Warren M. Pitts (1810-1885) a prominent Methodist divine, who came from Kentucky here in 1848. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 680)

Pleasant Bethel Church (Johnson)

A Baptist Church formed from the Pleasant Point Baptist Church (q.v.) and New Bethel Baptist Church (q.v.). Named from the consolidation of the two churches. (J. M. Paxton)

Pleasant Gap (Bates)

A town located in Pleasant Gap T. settled about 1840, laid out by Joseph Smith, and named by him because of its pleasant situation in a gap between hills covered with timber. (B. M. Wix; B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 919; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 281)

Pleasant Gap Township (Bates)

Located in the s.e. part of Bates Co.; named for the town. Organized prior to 1861. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 917; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 280; County Ct. Rec., Bk. 1, p. 410)

Pleasant Garden Church (Cass)
(later Union Baptist Church)

The earliest name given to a Baptist Church organized by Elders Thomas Stayton and Enoch Finch in Big Creek Settlement in Pleasant Hill T. in 1832; later renamed Union Baptist Church (q.v.). Named for its location. (J. W. Seaton; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 228)

Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (Henry)
(later First Baptist Church of Windsor)

Organized in 1853 in Windsor T. In 1867, removed to Windsor and named First Baptist Church of Windsor (q.v.). The original name was given for its location in a grove of oaks. (Henry Churchill; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 389)

Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (St. Clair)

On the w. border of Roscoe T.; named for its location in a grove of trees. (Zack Croy; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1062)

Pleasant Hill (Cass)
(earlier Old Pleasant Hill)

This name was given to the site of Old Pleasant Hill (q.v.) in 1865 when the Pacific R.R. was completed to this point, and the old town was moved closer to the railroad. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 228; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 128)

Pleasant Hill Church (St. Clair)

In Doyal T.; organized in 1852; named by the members for its pleasant location on a hill. (Lee Crook; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1055)

Pleasant Hill Township (Cass)

Located in the n.e. part of the county, and named for the city. Organized in 1872 as it is today. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 108; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 223; County Ct. Rec., Bk. G, p. 474)

Pleasant Mound Congregation (Cass)

This name was first given to a congregation organized September 1, 1867 by Rev. B. F. Thomas, in Dolan T. Later known merely as Cumberland Presbyterian (q.v.). The first name was for its location on a mound. (H. T. Park; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 223)

Pleasant Point Baptist Church (Johnson)
(later Pleasant Bethel)

The earliest name of a Church on Bristleridge in Montserrat T. organized at Pleasant Point August 31, 1869. Named because it was located on a high piece of land. Later united with New Bethel Baptist Church (q.v.) and named Pleasant Bethel Church (q.v.). (J. M. Paxton; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 384)

Pleasant Run Branch (Johnson)
(later Duncan's Branch)

The earliest name of a branch in Kingsville T.; a tributary of Lost Branch. Named by early settlers for the pleasant retreats and country side through which it ran. (Ed. King; Hist. Johnson (1881), 513)

Pleasant Run Branch (Vernon)

It is one mile n. of Sheldon, and flows in a general direction to the n.w. and empties into Little Drywood. It is named because along its banks in many places the sandstone forms cosy grottos, and with trees and bushes presents delightful retreats and pleasant seats. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 570; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 812)

Pleasant Run Postoffice (Vernon)

An office established in 1867, and located close to the stream Pleasant Run (q.v.) for which it was named. It was discontinued in 1870; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 570)

*Pleasant Site Postoffice (St. Clair)

Obviously a descriptive name. (Goodwin's Gazetteer 1867)

Pleasant Spring Baptist Church (St. Clair)

Organized in 1847 three miles w. of Roscoe village; named for its location near a small spring. (J. E. Crook; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1065)

*Pleasant Valley (Vernon)
(later Metz)

A town on Reed's Branch n. of the Osage; probably a descriptive name. Later renamed Metz (q.v.) because there was another Pleasant Valley in the state. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 606)

Pleasant Valley Baptist Church (Johnson)

Organized October 24, 1896. Named for its location in a valley. (Ed. Little; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 387)

Plum Branch (Bates)

A tributary of the Miami River in the n.e. part of West Point T.; named by early settlers for the wild plum trees that grew along the banks. (W. R. Morrison; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1871)

Plum Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Clear Fork named from the abundance of fine wild plums that in an early day grew along its banks. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 599)

Plum Grove Postoffice (Cass)

An office in Pleasant Hill T.; named for a grove of plum trees near by. (A. R. Wheritt; P.G. 1867)

Pole Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Black Jack Creek in Hazel Hill T. Named by early settlers for the little trees that resembled poles, that grew along the edge of the stream. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Hist. Johnson (1881), 647)

Polecat Creek (Cass)

Located in the n.w. part of Grand River T. A tributary of the East Fork of Grand River. Named because the farmers trapped polecats along this stream. (W. H. Smith; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 167)

Polecat Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Camp Branch; named for the polecats in this vicinity. Located in the n.e. part of Camp Branch T. (B. R. Crawford; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 134)

Polk Township (Cass)

Located in the n.e. corner of the county, and named for President Polk (1795-1849). Organized in 1872. (County Ct. Rec., Bk. G, p. 473; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 255; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

Polk Township (St. Clair)

In the e. part of the county; organized in 1841. Named for James Knox Polk (1795-1849), President in 1845. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1044)

*Pony Creek (Cass)

Located in the n.c. part of Dolan T.; named for a herd of ponies that grazed by its side. According to Mrs. Kunze it was named for ponies that were stolen in an early day by the Indians and hidden in the heavy timber along the edge of this stream. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; "Freemans Early History" in Cass County Leader, March 2, 1916; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 149)

*Portia (Vernon)

A town and an office in the n.e. part of Clear Creek T. started in 1894 by Will Weaver, who had a store there. Mr. Flynn says the name was chosen by the postal authorities, but Mr. Huff thinks it was a literary name (doubtless from The Merchant of Venice) chosen by the people of the town. No longer in existence. (D. L. Flynn; Julian Huff; P.G. 1894-1902)

Post Oak Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Black Water Creek which rises in Chilhowee T. and flows n. through Warrensburg T; named from the abundance of post oak woods bordering on the stream. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 442, 583)

Post Oak Postoffice (Johnson)

An office five miles s. of Cornelia in Post Oak T. established about 1855 at the home of N. M. Irwin, and named for its location near the stream. In 1895, when the M.K. & T. R.R. was built the postoffice was moved from its original location to the new town site of Lingo City (q.v.), retaining, however, the old name. (J. R. Grinstead; Hist. Johnson (1881), 589)

Post Oak Township (Johnson)

In the s.c. part of the county; organized in 1849; and named for the creek. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 583)

Powell (Cass)

A town in the w. part of Union T. on the K.C. & S. R.R.; named for J. M. Powell (1857-), who resided in Union T., and owned a large amount of land in this section. (W. P. Houston; Official Map of 1930; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 718)

Powers Mill (Bates)

A steam saw and grist mill erected in the s. part of Butler in 1867, and named for M. S. Powers. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 860)

Prairie Branch

A tributary of Walnut Creek in Hazel Hill T. Rises in Jackson Co., flows through the e. part of Cass Co. into the s.w. part of Johnson. Named because its course is through a prairie. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Hist. Johnson (1881), 646)

Prairie City (Bates)

A village located in Prairie T. laid out by Joshua N. Durand May 2, 1858; named because the beautiful prairies surround it. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 931; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 285; Davis, "Questioning County History" in Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916)

Prairie Creek (Johnson)

In Post Oak Township. A tributary of Post Oak Creek; named because it ran through a prairie. (J. W. Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 583)

Prairie Grove Baptist Church (St. Clair)

In the s.e. part of Jackson T.; organized in April 1869. Named for its location on the prairie in a little grove of timber. (Jim Harris; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1040)

Prairie Lake (Bates)

In Osage T.; named because of its location on a prairie. (Robert Johnson)

Prairie Township (Bates)

Located in the s. part of Bates Co.; named for Prairie City. Organized in 1870 out of Pleasant Gap T. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 923; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 283; County Ct. Rec., Bk. 2, p. 150)

Prairie View Christian Church (Johnson)

Organized in 1872 seven miles s. of Warrensburg in Post Oak T. Named for its location on a prairie. Consolidated with the Leeton Church. (A. M. Crag; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 378)

Prairie Zion Church (Henry)

In Bear Creek T.; established by the Methodists. Named for its location on the prairie and a familiar Bible name (cf. 1 Ki. 8.1; 2 Ki. 19.31). Removed to Piper about 1891. (Mrs. M. A. Dunlap)

"Pres Blevins" Township (Henry)

The name given to four and a half sections of land, not included in either Davis or Honey Creek Townships, by the publishers of the Henry County History, 1883, in honor of R. P. Blevins (1831-), the oldest male child born in Henry Co. No longer in existence. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 460)

Pretty Bob Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Grand River; named for Bob Lawler. (Mrs. W. G. Young)

Prettyman (Cass)

Pronounced *pɜtə mən*

A switch on the M.K. & T. R.R. in the w. part of Grand River T.; established some time after 1870 and named for T. F. Prettyman (1853-), who owned the land on which it was built. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; 370; Rand McNally Commercial Atlas 1932)

Prewitt (Vernon) (later Ellis)

Pronounced *pruɪt*

The earliest name of a town in Deerfield T., which was laid out July 5, 1876 by W. A. Still, and later renamed Ellis (q.v.). The original name was in honor of Maj. W. W. Prewitt, who came from the Missouri River and settled in 1857, a mile n.w. of the village of Prewitt. (Charley Prewitt; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 564; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 523)

Priest Postoffice (Johnson)

In the s.e. part of Simpson T.; established in David Enek's General Store. Named for F. T. Priest, who lived near the office. Mr. Priest was born in Grundy Co., Mo., in 1862. He came to Johnson Co. after 1880. (Miss Louise Priest; P.G. 1901-1902)

Providence Baptist Church (Johnson)

Organized April 1846 by Elder Wm. P. C. Caldwell in Post Oak T. An ideal name. (J. Wesley Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 591)

Pryor Creek (Vernon)

It flows into the Little Osage from the n., and was named for Wm. Pryor, who came from Warren Co. to Vernon Co. in 1834, and settled three fourths of a mile from the mouth of the creek. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II,

604; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 884)

Purtle Springs (Johnson)

(also spelled Pertle; earlier Blevins Springs)

This name, which replaced Blevins Springs (q.v.), was adopted when Mr. Purtle purchased the spring from Mr. Blevins, for a pleasure resort. Mr. Purtle died about 1875. (Miss Lizzie Grover; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 195; Hist. Johnson (1881), 430)

Quarles Postoffice (Henry)

In the s.e. corner of Shawnee T.; named for Benjamin L. Quarles (1826-1890), who owned the land where the office was established. Mr. Quarles, a native of Kentucky, came to Henry Co. from Monroe Co., Missouri in 1854. (Tom Parks; Map 1930; Lampkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 204; P.G. 1887-1904)

Quick City (Johnson)

A station on the St. Louis and San Francisco R.R. in Rose Hill T.; laid out by Morris Quick, for whom it was named, in 1886. Mr. Quick was born in Cass Co. in 1857. He came to Johnson Co. in 1881. He is still living. (Morris Quick; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 260)

*Radio Springs Park (Vernon)

(earlier Lake Springs Park)

This name, which replaced Lake Springs Park (q.v.), was adopted September 25, 1910, when the Park was purchased by a Mr. West from Bloomington, Illinois, who was a spiritualist and said he was guided by an Indian spirit to name it Radio. Supposedly he was influenced by radio or the radium qualities of the water (cf. Osateka). (Mrs. Mary Stegman; George Few; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 456)

Rainey Postoffice (St. Clair)

In the s.w. part of Doyal T.; named for H. G. Rainey (1834-1915) who owned the land where the store and office were established. Mr. Rainey, a native of Kentucky, came to St. Clair Co. from Indiana in 1879. (R. P. Johnson; David Rainey; Map 1930, P.G. 1894-1904)

Ramey Postoffice (Johnson)

(earlier Kingsville)

This name, which replaced Kingsville (q.v.), was adopted in 1865 by the Loyalists in honor of a man named Ramey, who made many dashing scouting expeditions in Missouri as a militia captain. Later the old name Kingsville was resumed. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 528)

*Rankin (Cass)
(later Belton)

The earliest name given to a town located on the Old Pleasant Hill and Lawrence Ry.; later renamed Belton (q.v.). The original name was given to a place that served as a base of supplies for the construction gang of the railway in 1870. Named either for a railroad official or a surveyor. (D. C. Idol; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 108)

Rapids de Kaw (Vernon)
(later Collen's Ford)

The earliest name of a crossing on the Osage in Blue Mound T., which was later renamed Collen's Ford (q.v.). The original name was conferred by the French (doubtless correctly spelled "Rapides"), because the Kaw Indians were in the habit of crossing the Osage at this point on their hunting expeditions. Mentioned by Coues. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 541; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 530; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), August 17, 1806, p. 385)

Raymore (Cass)

In the c. part of Raymore T.; laid out in 1874 by Rea, Moore, and Leas; named for the township. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 264; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 134)

Raymore Township (Cass)

In the n.w. corner of the county; organized March 31, 1873 out of Big Creek and Mt. Pleasant T. Named for George H. Rea, and H. C. Moore of St. Louis, Missouri. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 264; County Ct. Rec., Bk. G, p.560)

Reed's Branch (Vernon)
(earlier Hoyle's Branch)

This name, which replaced Hoyle's Branch (q.v.), was adopted when Solomon and Samuel Reed and their father located on this stream in 1842. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 604; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 884)

**Reid's Creek (St. Clair)

In Monegaw Township. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1021)

Reif Spur (Bates)

Pronounced Y i f s p u r

A coal switch located on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in Osage T.; named for Mr. Reif, who owned a mine. (Albert Keesser; Official Map Survey of Missouri 1930)

Reo (Vernon)

A shipping station in the s. part of Coal T. on the K.C. & S. R.R. built in 1910 on the land of C. M. Howard

of Ft. Scott, Kansas; named by him for the Reo automobile. (C. M. Howard (letter); Official Map Survey of Missouri 1930)

Reynard (Bates)

Pronounced *renrd*

An office and a proposed station in the c. part of Hudson T. on the railroad that was to have been built from Rich Hill to Appleton City. Named by Mrs. McWilliams, by way of synonym, for Mr. Fox, who was at the head of the railroad company. (Mrs. Sally Hunt; P.G. 1886-1901)

Rice's Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater in the c. part of Columbus T.; named for Pleasant Rice (1803-1893) who settled on the banks of the stream in 1827. Mr. Rice came from Tennessee to Johnson Co. as early as 1818. (Jeff Coffman; Hist. Johnson (1881), 661; Ferguson's "Pleasant Rice First White Man to Settle in Johnson County", Warrensburg Star Journal, August 23, 1930)

Richards (Vernon)

A town laid out in 1890 by W. K. Royce, President of Enterprise Investment and Improvement Company, and named for Col. Richards, who was one of the members of the town company and also a lawyer in Ft. Scott, Kansas. (Drury Feild; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 661)

Rich Hill (Bates)

A town located in the s.c. part of Osage T. surveyed in 1880 for the Rich Hill Town Company and named for the postoffice two miles n.w. from the city. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 895; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 253)

Rich Hill Postoffice (Bates)

An office located two miles from the present city of Rich Hill (q.v.), established in 1868; named by E. W. Ratekin for its situation on a hill, which was underlaid with coal, and was thought to be one of the richest hills in the county. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 895; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 253; Moore's "How Rich Hill Came to be Named" in Rich Hill Mining Review, April 27, 1922)

*Richland Township (Vernon)

Organized after 1855, and named for its rich farm lands or for Richland County, Ohio. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 662; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 748)

Richlawn (Cass)

A town in the n.w. part of Big Creek T. laid out in 1893; named by E. D. Barker for the rich grass country. Now extinct. (George Guyton; Official Map Survey 1930)

Rickey Creek (St. Clair)

A tributary of Monegaw; named for a family, who settled on the banks of the stream in an early day. (Ed. Williams)

Rinehart Postoffice (Vernon)

Located five miles s.e. of Metz, and named for Johiel H. Rinehart, who came in 1866 from Illinois to Vernon Co. and settled between Metz and Rinehart. He later moved to Denver. (Drury Feild; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 614; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 887)

Ritchie Mill (St. Clair)

(later Howard Mill; then Cobb Postoffice)

The earliest name of a mill on Sac River, about ten miles s.w. of Osceola, erected in 1841 by William F. Ritchie, of Kentucky, for whom it was named. Later renamed Howard's Mill (q.v.). (W. L. Cox; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 956)

Rively (Bates)

Pronounced RVLY

A mining town located in New Home T. Now extinct. Named in 1888 for J. T. Rively, mining superintendent of the Rich Hill Coal Mining Company. (W. R. Morrison; Dr. W. H. Allen; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 279)

Rives County

Pronounced RVZ

(later Henry)

The first name given to a county organized in 1835, which was later renamed Henry (q.v.). The original name was in honor of Hon. William Cabel Rives (1795-1864), United States Senator from Virginia. He served in the militia of 1814, and in the second war with Great Britain. In 1835, he was elected to the Senate as a Whig. In 1841, the name was changed, because Rives became a Whig in politics, and Rives County was strongly Democratic. The people became exasperated and decided to name the county Henry in honor of Patrick Henry. (Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 104, 105)

Robinson (Cass)

A station on the K.C. & S. R.R. in the n. part of Mount Pleasant T.; named for J. V. Robinson (1823-), a native of Kentucky, who had a store there at the time of the building of the railroad. Mr. Robinson came to Cass Co. in 1850. (J. E. Mullen; Official Map Survey 1930; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 595)

Robinson Creek (Vernon)

It is a tributary of West Fork of Clear Creek, and is named for an early settler. (L. W. Hays; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 548; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon

(1887), 453)

Robins Postoffice (Johnson)

In Hazel Hill T.; named in honor of Henry Clay Robbins, a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri in the early fifties; established in Sam George's General Store. Mr. Robbins died in 1916. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 1041; Map 1930; P.G. 1893-1904)

Rockford Postoffice (Cass)

An office in Grand River T.; named for Rocky Branch near which it was located, and for the ford where people crossed it. (Peyton Price; P.G. 1867-1868)

Rock House (St. Clair)

A cave in the bluffs which overlooks the Osage River at what is called "Whitley's Bend"; named because it has large rooms in it like a house. (Ray Evans; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1069)

Rock Postoffice (Vernon)

In Henry T. six miles s.e. of Hume; named by Jerry Kearns, in whose store the office was established, for its location on a limestone ledge. (Charley Cox; P.G. 1894-1904)

Rock Spring Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Johnson)

Organized in 1837 in Madison T.; named because the church was built of rock, and for a spring in the creek. (O. G. Boisseau; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 396)

Rockville (Bates)

A village in the s.e. part of the county on the M.K. & T. R.R. founded in 1868, and named for a great sandstone quarry, which was worked in an early day not far from the town. Mentioned by Coues. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 935; Old Settlers Hist. Bates (1897), 61; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 283; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note 385)

Rockville Township (Bates)

In the s.e. corner of the county; organized in 1872 out of Prairie City T. Named for the town. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 934; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 283; County Ct. Rec., Bk. 3, p. 267)

Rocky Branch (Cass)

A tributary of Panther Creek in the n. part of Index T.; named by the early settlers for the great boulders in the stream. (T. A. Washington; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 200)

Rookins Postoffice (St. Clair) Pronounced *'KU' KL 72 Pos2as*

In the s. part of Washington T.; named for Richard Rookins Moore (1825-1920), early judge of the county court, who ran a store there and was the first postmaster. Mr. Moore came to St. Clair Co. from Kentucky in 1845. (R. P. Johnson; Lee Crook; Map 1930; P.G. 1887-1918; Hist. St. Clair (1883), 1197)

Root Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Miami River in the e. part of Mt. Pleasant T.; named for the overhanging grass roots left exposed by the water that washed the soil away. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

****Roscoe (St. Clair)**
(earlier "Want-a-More")

This name which replaced "Want-a-More" (q.v.) was given by Squire Ray after the Civil War, when the town was carried to the bluff and when the postoffice was established. Incorporated in 1868. (C. G. Haynes; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1063)

Roscoe Congregation of Disciples of Christ (St. Clair)

Near Roscoe; organized in 1871; named for the town. (Ben Zener; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1062)

Roscoe Township (St. Clair)

In the s. part of the county; organized in 1870. Named for the town. (Ben Zener; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1060)

Rose Hill (Johnson)
(earlier Big Creek)

The name of an office earlier called Big Creek (q.v.) and a town in the w. part of Rose Hill T. laid out by Garret J. Wood in 1842, and named for the sweet fragrant wild roses that grow on the hillsides in this vicinity. (O. T. Baker; Hist. Johnson (1881), 557)

Rose Hill Settlement (Johnson)
(also Scott Neighborhood)

This name was also given to the Scott Neighborhood (q.v.). Named for its location near the town. (Morris Quick; Hist. Johnson (1881), 214)

Rose Hill Township (Johnson)

In the s.w. corner of the county; organized in 1869 and named for the town. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 550)

Roseland Postoffice (Henry)

In the e. portion of Springfield T.; started by Mr. Majors; named for the school. (Jim Slack; Map 1930;

P.G. 1894-1922)

Rose Postoffice (St. Clair)

A town and an office in Doyal Township, laid out August 11, 1885 on land granted by Wm. F. Thompson; named for the wild roses that grew on the town site. (Wm. Truitt; Plat Bk. St. Clair, p. 51; P.G. 1887-1889)

Rosier (Bates)

Pronounced *'Roz R Postafas*

A town founded in 1881 in West Boone T.; named for A. C. Rosier (1864-) who came to Bates Co. from Iowa in 1882. Now extinct. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 807, 1192; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 265)

Round Mound (Bates)

Located in Shawnee T.; named because of its shape. (J. N. Adams; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 938)

Round Mound (Cass)

An Indian mound n.w. of Austin; named for its shape. (T. J. George; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 51)

Round Prairie Postoffice (Vernon)

An office in the n.w. part of Montevallo T.; named because it was built on the edge of a prairie which lies in a circle. Discontinued in 1870. (R. V. Holmes; P.G. 1867-1870)

Roundtree Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Little Drywood Branch in the n. part of Moundville T.; named for John T. Roundtree. (D. L. Flynn; Kimball's Map of Vernon County 1876)

Rucker (Bates)

A coal switch in the n.e. part of Walnut T. on the Missouri Pacific R.R.; named for Mr. Rucker. (B. M. Wix; W. R. Morrison; Official Map Survey of Missouri 1930)

**Ryther (Vernon)

A town in the n.e. part of Dover T. (Official Map Survey of Missouri 1930)

St. Celia Seminary (Johnson)
(Earlier Holden College)

This name which replaced Holden College (q.v.) was adopted when the school was purchased by an order of Catholic nuns for which it was named in 1895. No longer in existence. (O. G. Boisseau; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 179)

St. Clair County

Pronounced *señt Klair*

In the s.w. part of the state, bounded on the n. by

Henry Co., on the e. by Benton and Hickory Counties, on the w. by Bates and Vernon Counties, and on the s. by Cedar and Polk Counties. Organized February 15, 1841, and named in honor of Gen. Arthur St. Clair (1734-1818), who was of revolutionary fame. He served under Wolfe at Quebec and was the first Governor of the Northwest Territory in 1791. In 1845, the boundary line of St. Clair Co. was changed to the present boundary.

The territory now included in St. Clair Co. was attached to Rives Co., now Henry Co., for civil and military purposes on February 11, 1835. On May 5, 1835, the whole of St. Clair Co. was made a township of Rives Co. under the name of St. Clair T. On November 4, 1835 Rives County Court made a change, giving St. Clair two townships naming them Weaubleau and Monegaw. In 1840, a petition was drawn up for the organization of St. Clair Co. into an independent municipality. (Conard's Encyclopedia of Missouri (1901), V, 424; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 836, 853, 855, 856; International Encyclopedia (1926), XX, 336)

St. Francis Orphans' Home (Vernon)

Established in Nevada in 1893 with the Sisters of St. Francis of Perpetual Adoration in charge, who had been sent out by the Grimmerstein Convent, Walzenhouser, Appenzell Canton, Switzerland, with a mission to care for homeless children. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 476)

St. Louis Prairie (Johnson) (later Pennsylvania Prairie)

The earliest name of the prairie in the s. portion of Post Oak T.; doubtless named for the immigrants from St. Louis Co., Mo., who settled here. Later renamed Pennsylvania Prairie (q.v.). (J. W. Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 584)

St. Louis Quarry (Johnson)

Two miles n. of Warrensburg, owned by Jacob Pickle and Brothers. Named because it was operated by St. Louis men. (R. J. Grover; Hist. Johnson (1881), 428)

Saint Ludger Church (Henry) Pronounced *sent 'lu'dʒr*

A German Catholic Church at Germantown established shortly after 1857. Named for St. Luidger or Ludger, first bishop of Münster, who died in 809. (J. A. Hake)

Sac River

A tributary of the Osage River, whose tributaries water parts of Cedar, Hickory, and St. Clair. There is a well grounded tradition that during the 1820's the Sac Indians held some pow-wows at the big spring where Stockton now stands, and that the earliest pioneers named the

stream for them. We find also that the Sac Indians lived in the western part of Hickory Co. about fifteen miles from Stockton. An old pioneer, "Jack" Beard, said it was named because a party of Sacs (probably of the Missouri River band) camped on it about 1820, according to Coues in a note. (Myers, Place Names of Southwest Counties, p. 132; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note, p. 384)

Salem Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Johnson)
(later Sally Buchannon Memorial Church)

The earliest name of a church organized in 1870 near Robins. A Bible name for Jerusalem (Gen. 14.18). Later renamed Sally Buchannon Memorial Church (q.v.). (Mrs. E. F. Tracy; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 399)

Sally Buchannon Memorial Church (Johnson)
(earlier Salem Cumberland Presbyterian Church)

This name, which replaced Salem Cumberland Presbyterian Church (q.v.), was given in 1929 when the church was rebuilt for Sally Buchannon, whose husband had been a Presbyterian minister. Mrs. Buchannon left a sum of money to be used for a new church to the district that could finance the building of a new church without incurring any debts. (Mrs. E. F. Tracy)

Salt Creek (St. Clair)

A tributary of the Osage River in the n. part of the county, named for the salt put along the banks of the stream for salting the cattle that came to this creek to drink. (H. A. Higgins; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

Salt Creek Spring (St. Clair)
(earlier Looney Springs; later Magnolia Springs)

This name, which replaced Looney Springs (q.v.), was given for the creek. Later renamed Magnolia (q.v.). (H. A. Higgins; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1024)

Sample Postoffice (St. Clair)
(also Black Jack)

The name of an office, also called Black Jack (q.v.), in the c. part of Washington T. Named for Ben Sample, who owned a store there. (Lee Crook; Map 1930; P.G. 1910)

Sand Creek (Henry)
(earlier Little Tebo)

This name which replaced Little Tebo (q.v.) was given about 1927 by the highway commissioners, because there were too many Tebo streams in that section, for a large sand dune near the head of the creek. (Henry Slack; Map 1930)

*Sandstone Postoffice (Vernon)

Located in the e. part of what is now Badger T. It was established in 1867, and was probably named for the rocky country, which surrounds it. (Julian Huff)

Sardis Baptist Church (Henry)

Organized May 4, 1839 in an old log school house on Tebo Creek in Tebo T. A Bible name (cf. Rev. 3.1): Capital of Lydia in Asia Minor. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 424)

Sardis Bethlehem Church, Primitive Baptists (Johnson)

Organized in 1839. New house built in Leeton in 1915. This combines two Bible names. Sardis was one of the seven churches of Revelation (Rev. 3.1); and Bethlehem was the town where Christ was born (Matthew 2.1). (Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 411)

Sardis Bethlehem Old School Baptist Church (Henry)

United May 19, 1866 in Tebo T.; and named for each church. (Judge T. W. Ogg; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 424)

Savage's Mill (Cass)

Located on Big Creek, two miles w. of Pleasant Hill as early as 1832. The mill moved to Strasburg in 1837. Named for the man who erected the mill, who was an early settler here. (A. R. Wherritt; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 226)

Scaly Bark Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Big Creek in the w. part of Rose Hill T.; named for the large number of scaly bark hickory trees found along the edge of the stream. (Morris Quick; Hist. Johnson (1881), 553)

Schell City (Vernon)

A town in the n.w. part of Bacon T., laid out in the spring of 1871 by the Schell City Town Company, which was composed of Augustus and Richard Schell, Cyrus Newkirk, J. R. Barrett, and others, and named after Hon. Augustus Schell, who lived in New York. Mentioned by Coues. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 715; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 511; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note 385)

Schuyler (Cass)

Pronounced 's Ka li r

An office n.e. of Garden City in Index T.; named for some one now forgotten. (A. S. O'Bannon; P.G. 1870)

Scott's Mill (Johnson)

Erected in an early day by Welcome Scott on Big Creek.

He went to California in 1849. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 214, 553)

Scott Neighborhood (Johnson)
(also Rose Hill Settlement)

This name, which was also given to the Rose Hill Settlement (q.v.), was given in honor of Richard Scott, one of the prominent settlers. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 214)

Scott Postoffice (Johnson)

In Post Oak T.; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles s. of Warrensburg; established at the home of Mrs. Nancy Scott (1858-1930) for whom it was named. Mrs. Scott was born in Post Oak T. (J. Wesley Stone; Map 1930; P.G. 1894-1902)

Second Liberty Baptist Church (Johnson)

Organized by Wm. Owsley in 1849 in the n.w. part of Jefferson T. An ideal name. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 579)

**Selden (Bates)
(also Seldom)

A townsite two miles e. of Papinsville laid off in 1842 for the county seat. Later nicknamed Seldom (q.v.). Finally passed out of existence when the county seat was placed at Papinsville (q.v.). (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 313)

Seldom (Bates)
(also Selden)

A name adopted by the people from one of the speeches of John McHenry, who was heading the opposition party to the moving of the county seat, and who was also Bates Co. Representative in the Legislature and leader of the Democratic party of the county. McHenry called it the "town of Seldom" and said it was appropriately named as it was very "Seldom" that anyone went to the place. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 313)

Settle Ford Mill (Bates)

Erected by Nicholas Poage about 1850, and named for Morgan Settle, who was an early settler. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 262)

Shaler's Chapel (Cass)

Erected in 1869 in West Dolan T.; named for Nathan F. Shaler, who helped to organize the church. Mr. Shaler came to Cass Co. in 1853. He died in 1879. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 159, 689)

Shanghai (Johnson)
(also Cornelia)

A name given to a village, in the n.w. part of Post

Oak T. started about 1853, by the old settlers, from Dr. Love's new business of raising Shanghai chickens. Also called Cornelia (q.v.). (Hist. Johnson (1881), 588)

***Shanghai (Vernon)**

A town in the s.w. corner of Drywood T. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles s. of Avola. It was in existence before the Civil War. Old settlers, according to Johnson, explain Shanghai as a nickname suggested by the early reputation of the place for brawls and drinking. Another possibility is in the Missouri dialect use of the word to mean a sort of primitive shanty, with boards nailed up and down instead of transversely; cf. Shanghai Hollow in McDonald Co., Miss Bell's thesis. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 572; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 814)

Shanghai Creek (Johnson)
(earlier Coon Creek)

This name which replaced Coon Creek (q.v.) was given for the town, which is near the stream. (J. W. Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 583)

Sharon Presbyterian Church (Cass)

Located in the s.e. corner of Coldwater T.; organized November 18, 1877. A Bible name (cf. 1 Chr. 27.29). (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 133)

Shaw Branch (Bates)

A tributary of the Osage River in the s.e. part of Pleasant Gap T., and named for William Shaw, who came to Bates Co. before the Civil War. Mentioned by Coues. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 283; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note 385)

Shawnee Indian Trail

In the s.w. part of the county coming from Shawnee Mound in Henry Co. to Johnson Co. n.w. through Rose Hill T. to Center Knob near Kingsville. Named for the Shawnee Indians. (Ed. King; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 79)

Shawnee Mound Postoffice (Henry)
(earlier Shawnee Postoffice)

This name, which replaced Shawnee (q.v.), was given when the office was moved to its new location on a mound shortly after the war. (Wm. Hinton; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 431)

Shawnee Postoffice (Henry)
(later Shawnee Mound Postoffice)

The first name of an office in Shawnee T. established in 1860, given for the township. Removed after the Civil War and named Shawnee Mound (q.v.). (Tom Parks; Hist.

Henry and St. Clair (1883), 431)

Shawnee Township (Bates)

Located in the n.e. part of the county; named for the Shawnee Indians. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 938; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 269)

Shawnee Township (Henry)

In the n.c. part of the county, originally under the jurisdiction of Lafayette Co., and first known as Tebo and Davis Township in 1830. In 1832 it was wholly in Tebo T., Lafayette Co. In 1834 it was called Springfield T. In 1835, it was divided, a part being in Big Creek T., and part in Tebo. Organized as it is now in 1873. Named for the Shawnee Indians. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 431; Jim Slack)

*Sheldon (Vernon)

Johnson states that this town was laid out by Hon. Sheldon A. Wight of Nevada in 1881, who gave the place his Christian name. He was a large holder in this quarter and founded the town on the completion of the Missouri Pacific R.R. He was a native of New York, and came to Nevada in 1865. But according to an article in the Bates County Republican, Sheldon was one of the four towns named for the sons of Mr. Talmadge, general passenger agent for the entire railroad system (cf. Adrian, Archie, and Arthur). (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 577; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 817; Anon., "Naming Railroad Towns", Bates County Republican, December 7, 1923)

Sherman Township (Cass)

In the s.e. corner of the county; named in honor of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891), of Civil War fame. Organized in 1872. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 266; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; County Ct. Rec., Bk. G, p. 477)

Shiloh Branch (Vernon)
(also Charlow)

This name sometimes replaces Charlow (q.v.), doubtless under the influence of the familiar Bible passage (Gen. 49.10) which has made Shiloh a favorite name for churches. (Drury Feild)

Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Johnson)

Organized by Rev. R. D. King in 1836 in Post Oak T. A Bible name (cf. Genesis 49.10). (Hist. Johnson (1881), 590)

Shobe (Bates)

Pronounced Shob

A mining town located in New Home T.; named for

Haley Shobe, who settled there about 1881 or 1882 when mines were opened. He went to Rively soon after, and then west. Now extinct. (W. R. Morrison; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 279)

Sigel (Johnson) Pronounced 's I q a l
(earlier Dunkley's Store; then Dunksburg)

This name, which replaced Dunksburg (q.v.), was adopted for a time in honor of the "flying Dutchman", Gen. Frantz Sigel (1824-1902), who was born in Sinsheim, Baden, and came to St. Louis in 1858 as a teacher in the German Institute. He organized a regiment of infantry at the beginning of the Civil War. He took part in the fight at Dug Springs and in the battle of Wilson's Creek. He gained the battle at Pea Ridge by a well timed assault. He was made major general, but resigned. In 1867 he removed to New York City. Later the old name of Dunksburg was resumed. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 620; Conard's Encyclopaedia of Missouri, Vol. 5, p. 593)

Simpson Postoffice (Johnson)

Established January 16, 1880, in Simpson T. Discontinued in 1881. Named for the township. (Map 1932 (Rand McNally Atlas); P.G. 1892-1902; Hist. Johnson (1881), 637)

Simpson Ridge (Johnson)

In Simpson T.; named for James Simpson, who settled near the ridge. (See Simpson T.). (James A. Greer; Hist. Johnson (1881), 639)

Simpson's Store (Johnson)
(later Chilhowee)

The earliest name given to a village started by James Simpson, when he opened a store in 1855 or 1856. Later renamed Chilhowee (q.v.). Mr. Simpson was a native of Virginia and came to Johnson Co. in 1832. He died in 1861. (Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 630)

Simpson Township (Johnson)

In the n.e. part of the county; organized in 1875, and named for James Simpson, Esq., a native of Virginia, who came here in 1832. He was justice of the peace for some time. He died in 1861. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 629, 630)

Sims' Creek (St. Clair)

A tributary of the Osage River in the w. part of the county; named for an early settler. (A. B. Zener; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

****Sissonville (Johnson)**
(Nicely Map of 1867)

Skaggs Postoffice (Cass) Pronounced *§ Ke q z postafas*

In the n.e. part of Pleasant Hill T.; named for Jonathan Skaggs, who owned a farm where the office was located. Mr. Skaggs came from Kentucky to Cass Co. in 1853. He died in 1881. (J. W. Seaton; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 1394; P.G. 1901)

Small Postoffice (St. Clair)

In Butler T.; established at the home of Billy Small, for whom it was named. Mr. Small was an early settler before the Civil War. (Jim Penn; P.G. 1886)

Smoky Row Settlement (Bates)

A settlement in Mingo T.; named by the people of the community for eight houses, four on each side of the road, located in a draw, and for the smoke, which settled over the houses, in the early mornings. (Mrs. Bell Hayes)

Snail Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater; named for its slothfulness. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 661)

Snyder Mill (St. Clair)

On Muddy Creek in Butler T.; established before the Civil War by Pierson Snyder, for whom it was named. Mr. Snyder settled here from Ohio before the Civil War, and was killed during the war. The mill became extinct shortly after the Civil War. (Jim Penn; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 871)

Son's Ferry (Vernon)
(later Belvoir)

The earliest name of a town in the n.e. corner of Bluemound T., which was laid out on land entered by John F. Son, who established a ferry here in 1839. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 547; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 535)

**Sonta Postoffice (St. Clair)
(P.G. 1886)

South Branch (Johnson)

A southern tributary of Post Oak Creek, for which it was named. (J. Wesley Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 568)

South Double Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Double Branch in the c. part of Pleasant Gap T., named because it was a s. tributary of Double Branch. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

South Drexel (Cass and Bates)
(later Drexel)

The earliest name given to the s. part of the town Drexel (q.v.) in Bates Co. which was laid out in 1909 on land granted by J. B. Stuart. Later the s. was dropped. (B. F. Jeter; Town Plat Bk. Bates County, No. 3, p. 13; Atlas Bates (1928), 16)

South Fork Baptist Church (Cass)

Building erected in 1879 in Coldwater T.; named for its location near the s. fork of Grand River. (J. H. White; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 133)

South Fork of Blackwater Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater Creek; rises e. of the c. of Jackson T. Named because it is the s. fork of Blackwater. (W. J. Hedden; Hist. Johnson (1881), 195)

South Fork of Grand River (Cass)

The s. tributary of Grand River in the n.e. part of Coldwater T. for which it is named. (J. H. White; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 131; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 107)

South Walnut Creek (Johnson)

A s. tributary of Big Creek in Rose Hill T. for which it was named. (O. G. Boisseau; Hist. Johnson (1881), 552)

South Worland (Bates)
(later Tiger)

The earliest name of a station erected when the K.C. & S. R.R. was built; named for the adjoining town of Worland (q.v.). The station was later renamed Tiger (q.v.), because the railroad desired a shorter name. (Robert Johnson)

Spanish Oak (Johnson)

A brook in the w. part of Columbus T., named for the Spanish oak that grew along the edge of the stream. (Jeff Coffman; Hist. Johnson (1881), 662)

Sparrowfoot Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Grand River in Bethlehem T.; named for its shape. (G. M. Mills; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 486)

Sparrow Postoffice (Henry)

In the w. part of Bethlehem T.; named for its location near the creek. (Judge T. W. Ogg; Map 1930; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 204)

Speedwell Township (St. Clair)

In the s.w. corner of the county; organized in 1841;

named for one of the surveyors, who helped to survey the township. (A. B. Zener; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1066)

*Sprague (Bates)

A town in the n.e. part of Howard T. laid out in 1880 by A. Blaker of Pleasanton, Kansas. According to Eaton it was named for Charles Sprague, a merchant. J. E. Conyers states, however, that it was named for H. C. Sprague of St. Louis, who was general superintendent of the K. C. Ft. Scott & Gulf R.R. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 830; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 286; Eaton, Vol. 10 (1916), 208; Conyers, J. E. (letter))

Sprague College (Bates)

About 1884, a man by the name of Bryant came to Sprague and erected a college building and named it for the town. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 218)

Sprague's Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Drywood Creek in the n.e. part of Coal T., and named for Dr. H. H. Sprague, who came from Ohio to Vernon Co. in 1872. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 576; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 553)

Spring City (St. Clair)
(later Dito)

The earliest name of an office established by Chilian Loveless about 1870. The original name was given for its location near a spring. Discontinued when Mr. Loveless died. Later, when reestablished at the home of Abner Parks, renamed Dito (q.v.). (Judge W. I. Bunch (letter))

Spring Creek (Bates)

A tributary of Mormon Fork, located in the n.w. part of West Boone T.; named for the springs in the creek. (Robert Johnson; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Springfield Township (Henry)

In the e. part of the county; organized as it is today in 1873. Originally one of the first four townships first named in 1834. In 1836, the boundary line between Springfield and Grand River Townships was altered. In 1842, more territory was added to Springfield T. In 1860, Osage T. was cut out of Springfield T. Named by the settlers for Springfield, Ohio. (Jim Slack; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 478, 479)

*Spring Grove (Henry)
(earlier Belmont; later Windsor)

A name suggested to replace Belmont (q.v.), which

was never finally accepted. Shortly after 1855, the postal authorities objected to the name Belmont because there was another town in the state which already bore that name, and a lively contest ensued between the advocates of Belmont, Spring Grove, and Windsor. Spring Grove was about to prevail, when it was discovered that there was also another Spring Grove in the state, and at last Windsor (q.v.) was accepted. The name Spring Grove was doubtless topographical. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 384)

Spruce (Bates)

A town in the c. part of Deepwater T. founded by J. C. M. Young and Captain John Newberry in 1881, and named for the old postoffice (q.v.) in Spruce T. (Mrs. Newt Young)

**Spruce Postoffice (Bates)

An office in the s. part of Spruce T. established and discontinued before the Civil War. (Mrs. Newt Young)

**Spruce Township (Bates)

In the n.e. part of Bates Co. Whether it was named for the old postoffice (q.v.), or vice versa, is unknown.

Spy Branch (Bates)

A tributary of the Marais des Cygnes in the n.w. part of Homer T.; named for Spy Mound near which it heads. (W. R. Morrison; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Spy Mound (Bates)

Located in the n.w. part of Homer T. and named because it served as a watch tower for John Brown and his friends during their residence in the neighborhood in the days of border ruffianism. (Hist. Cass and Bates '1883), 844)

Square Frairie (St. Clair)

In Polk T.; named for its shape. (R. P. Johnson)

Staley (Cass)

Pronounced 'Stel'le

A switch in Cold Water T. on the K.C., Nevada & Ft. Smith R.R. laid out February 25, 1891 on land granted by William Chandler and Hies Eversole. Named for Mathew Staley, who was a large land owner in this section. (J. H. White; Plat Bk. Cass, I, p. 49)

State Line (Cass) (later West Line)

The earliest name given to a town located a mile and a half from the Kansas State line in West Dolan T. on the s. side of the Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific

R.R.; laid out in 1870 by James T. Beard, John Beard, Robert Catlin and W. T. Crenshaw and later renamed West Line (q.v.). The first name was given because of its nearness to state line. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 160; W. P. Houston)

Stewart's Creek (Bates)

A tributary of Deepwater Creek in Spruce T.; named for James Stewart, who came from Lafayette Co. in 1832 to Bates Co. where he remained for a few years, and then went to Johnson Co. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 943; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 270)

Stillhouse Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Big Creek in Rosehill T. Named for a still that was located near the creek. (C. G. Boisseau; Hist. Johnson (1881), 553)

"Stinking Waters" (St. Clair) (later Monegaw Springs)

This name was first given to the springs in the s.w. part of Chalk Level T. by the French trappers, who passed through the county. Later renamed Monegaw Springs (q.v.). The first name was given because the spring is a sulphur spring. (Mrs. S. A. Humphreys; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1029)

Stone Chapel (Henry)

(later Camp Branch; then Montrose Cumberland Presbyterian Church)

The earliest name given to a church organized by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1866 at Germantown; later renamed Camp Branch (q.v.). The first name was for John C. Stone (1814-1869) who gave the land for the church. Mr. Stone settled here from North Carolina in 1838. (Dode Adamson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 408; Mrs. E. C. Brown)

*Stone Coal Branch (Vernon)

Rises in Clear Creek T., and empties into Clear Creek. The name is doubtless topographical; the branch is in the c. of the coal district. "Stone coal" is defined in the OED as meaning mineral coal, as distinguished from charcoal, or any hard variety of coal, esp. anthracite. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 548; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 453)

Stone's Slough (Bates)

A tributary of Hog Branch located in the s.w. part of Homer T.; named for an early settler. (W. N. Allmond; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Story Postoffice (St. Clair)

In the s. part of Roscoe T.; named for Edward Story (1857-1932), who was postmaster at the time the office was established. Mr. Story was born at Taberville, Mo. (Mrs. Maggie Story; Lee Crook; Map 1930; P.G. 1910)

Stotesbury (Vernon) (earlier Hoover)

After the building of the K.C. & S. R.R. about two miles away from Hoover (q.v.), the townsite was abandoned, and the town was absorbed by Stotesbury which was laid out June 27, 1893, and named for E. T. Stotesbury, who helped to finance the building of the railroad. He died about 1929. (Mrs. G. D. Croft; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1917), II, 601; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 414)

Straight Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Deepwater Creek; named because it flows due n. in almost a straight line for over four miles. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Strasburg (Cass)

Pronounced 'straz'burg

(earlier Crawford's Fork; then Lucas)

This name which replaced Lucas (q.v.) was adopted in 1875. Named by a German for his old home, the city of Strasburg in Alsace. (J. W. Seaton; Eaton, Vol. 10, April 1916, p. 272; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 260; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 132)

Stringtown Settlement (Vernon)

A settlement near Panama; named because the houses were strung along. (Newton Hurst)

Stuart City (Cass and Bates) (later Drexel)

The earliest name of a town on the K.C. & S. R.R. line between Bates and Cass Counties, laid out by the Missouri Coal and Construction Company in October 1890, on land owned by Jesse B. Stuart, for whom it was named. Later renamed Drexel (q.v.) by certain citizens who had quarreled with Mr. Stuart, and who no longer wished to perpetuate his name. (H. P. Thomas; Plat Bk. Cass, No. I, p. 53)

Stumpton (Bates) (earlier Lone Oak Postoffice)

This name, which replaced Lone Oak Postoffice (q.v.), was adopted in 1854, and named for the stumps left standing in the area cleared off for the site of the office. (Bill Doane; W. R. Morrison; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 281)

Sturgis Branch (Vernon)

This is a tributary of West Fork of Clear Creek, and named for an early settler. (Mrs. Mary Badger Meyers; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 536)

Stutt's Lake (Vernon) (earlier Tucker's Lake)

The lake first named Tucker's (q.v.) was renamed Stutt's, when Mr. Wm. Stutt purchased the land on which the lake was located from Mr. Tucker. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 602)

Sugar Creek (Bates and Cass)

A tributary of the Marais des Cygnes; heads n.e. of Drexel. Named for the sugar or maple trees that grew along its banks by the early settlers. (W. R. Morrison)

Sugar Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Grand River in the c. portion of Dayton T.; named for the sugar maples that grew along the edge of the stream. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 107; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 144)

Sulphur Springs (Vernon)

In Montevallo T.; named for its sulphur. (T. L. Pinkerton)

Sulphur Springs Baptist Church (Vernon)

In Montevallo T.; organized in July 1867. Named for its location near Sulphur Springs. (T. L. Pinkerton; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 671; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 881)

Summers' Branch (Vernon)

A branch in Metz T., which flows from the s. and empties into the Little Osage. It was named for the Summers brothers, Moses, Jesse, and Allen, who were the first American settlers in Vernon Co. In 1829, they came from Arkansas to Vernon Co. Jesse Summers died in 1842. Both Moses and Allen Summers died in 1849. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 604; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 884)

Summers Township (Vernon) (later Henry Township)

The earliest name of a township in the n.w. corner of Vernon Co., which was later renamed Henry T. (q.v.). The original name was in honor of the Summers Brothers and was given in 1855 when the township was organized. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 210)

Summit Township (Bates)

Located in the e.c. part of the county; named for location on a gradual rising prairie. (B. M. Wix; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 949; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 272)

Surprise Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Henry)

Organized in 1854 in Bethlehem T. by H. B. Witherspoon, who gave the land, and John Parks. Named by Mr. Witherspoon, because it was such a surprise that so poor a community could ever build a church. (Mrs. G. M. Mills; M. B. Witherspoon; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 488)

Sutherland (Johnson)

A station on the M.K. & T. R.R. in Jefferson T. established by Mr. Murray in 1898, and named for D. L. Sutherland (1846-1920) who owned the land where the station was built. Mr. Sutherland came from St. Clair Co. to Johnson in 1868. He served as judge of Johnson Co. In later years he moved to Windsor, Missouri, where he died. (H. H. Hudson; M. C. Draper; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 167, 520)

Swamp River (Vernon)

A tributary of the Marmaton River. In the s. part of Richland T.; named for the surrounding swamp land. (Drury Feild; Kimball's New Sectional Map of Vernon County 1876)

Swan Branch (Bates)

Rises in Pleasant Gap T.; flows across the s.w. corner of Hudson T. into Rockville T. where it enters the Marais des Cygnes River; named for swans that at one time lighted on a low place in the stream. (B. M. Wix; Brock and Company Atlas of Bates County 1928, p. 7)

Swartz (Vernon)

(also spelled Swarts and Swart)

A town laid out May 1, 1893, on land given by the Missouri Coal and Construction Co. and by D. S. Swart, for whom it was named. Doubtless the original spelling of Mr. Swart's name was the familiar German Schwartz, but it appears on the maps in the Plat Books of Vernon Co. as Swart or Swarts. (Plat Bk. Vernon, No. 4, p. 4)

Sycamore Branch (Bates)

Located in the s.e. part of the county. A tributary of the Marais des Cygnes; rises in Pleasant Gap T. and enters the Marais des Cygnes in Prairie T.; named for sycamore trees that grew along the edge of this stream. (B. M. Wix; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 317)

Sycamore Church (Cass)

Built by the Amish Mennonites in 1883 near Garden City in Camp Branch T. Named for its location in a sycamore grove of trees. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 181)

Taber's Ferry (St. Clair) (later Heath's Ferry)

Pronounced 't e ' b r z f e r i

The earliest name given to a ferry operated by Dr. Taber in 1858, for whom it was named. Later renamed Heath's Ferry (q.v.). (Henry Allison; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1073)

Taber Township (St. Clair)

In the w. part of the county, organized in 1870; named for the town. (Henry Allison; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1072)

Taberville (St. Clair) (earlier Manoa)

This name which replaced Manoa (q.v.) was given for Dr. Taber, who gave the land. (Ben Zener; Henry Allison; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1073)

Taberville Mill (St. Clair)

Erected in Taberville, but removed to Appleton City; named for the town. (A. A. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 957)

Tally's Bend (St. Clair)

On the Osage River in Jackson T., and named for James and John Tally, who settled in the bend in 1837. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 957, 1040)

Tally's Mill (St. Clair)

Erected in 1869 in Jackson T.; named for a family who settled here after the Civil War. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 957)

Teays Chapel (Henry)

Pronounced t e z ' t f a p i

A Southern Methodist Church in Bear Creek T. built by James E. and Edward Teays in 1881. Named for James T. Teays (1807-1875), a native of West Virginia, who came to Missouri in 1840. (J. D. Teays; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 384)

Tebo (Henry) (later Leesville)

Pronounced ' t i ' b o

The earliest name given to a town in the n.w. part of Leesville T. laid out by A. J. Lee and John French in 1854. Named for the township; later renamed Leesville (q.v.). Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 475)

Tebo Baptist Church (Henry)

In Leesville Township; organized by Daniel Briggs before 1855; named for its location on Tebo Creek. (Tom Parks; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 474)

Tebo Creek

Pronounced 't i b o K Y I K

A tributary of Grand River in Benton Co.; rises in the s. part of Johnson Co. To be distinguished from Tebo River which empties into the Missouri in Lafayette Co. The name is also spelled Tabo, Teabo, and Tebeau. Coues gives an impossible derivation from "Terre Beau," which he conjectures (on the authority of R. I. Holcombe) to have been the original name of the prairie in Lafayette Co. where Tebo River rises; but this is impossible French, which could only have the form "belle terre". Mr. Slack says that Tebo Creek took its name in an early day from a Frenchman, which is much more likely. The names of two early French traders who might have been in this country are mentioned by Houck: Hebert dit Berry Tabeau, and Francois Thibeault dit Liberge, both forest traders with the customary Indian sobriquets. (Henry Slack; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note, p. 379; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 375; Houck's Hist. Missouri, I, 245, 246)

Tebo Township (Henry)

In the n.e. part of the county. Originally it composed all of Johnson and Henry Counties and took in half of St. Clair. In May 1834, it was turned into Springfield T. by the Lafayette County Court. In 1835 changed back to Tebo. Boundary lines changed in 1860 and 1868. In 1873, the boundary lines were fixed as they are today. Named for the stream. (Henry Slack; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 420)

Teel's Branch (Vernon)

(later Journey's Branch)

A tributary of Little Drywood Creek in the s. part of Center T. Named for David Teel, who came to Vernon Co. in 1842. He died in 1850. Later renamed Journey's Branch (q.v.). (Emmet Teel; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 545)

Temple Postoffice (Vernon)

In the s.e. part of Lake T.; named for the man who was the first postmaster. (T. J. Ross; Arch Hedden; P.G. 1887-1904)

Ten Mile Prairie (Henry)

A prairie which starts in Fairview T.; named because it is ten miles long. (Miles Dunning; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 467)

Tennessee Creek (Cass)

A tributary of the Grand River in the n.w. part of Austin T.; named for a group of Tennessee settlers, who settled along its banks in an early day. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 119)

Terrapin Neck (Johnson)

A peninsula on the w. side of Big Creek, s. of Rose Hill. Named for its peculiar shape. (Morris Quick; Hist. Johnson (1881), 553)

Terry Postoffice (St. Clair)

In the n.e. part of Dallas T.; named for Thomas Terry, who was the first postmaster. Mr. Terry came from Virginia to St. Clair Co. in 1843. He died in 1910. (E. M. Terry; Map 1930; P.G. 1891-1910)

Thornton's Ferry (Henry)

A ferry across Grand River operated by John T. Thornton (1800-), who came from Virginia to Henry Co. in 1839. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 463)

Thrush (Henry)

In the w. portion of Springfield T.; named for Jake Thrush in whose store the postoffice was established. Mr. Thrush was a native of this section. He died in 1895. (Henry Slack; Map 1930; P.G. 1892-1904)

Tiembre Hill (Vernon)

(earlier Brushy Mound; then Letiembre Hill; later Timbered Hill)

A shortened form of Letiembre Hill (q.v.), which came into use after Letiembre's departure in 1843. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 382; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), 11, 648)

Tiger (Bates)

(earlier South Worland)

This name which replaced South Worland (q.v.) was adopted in 1930 for the Tiger Coal mined there. (Robert Johnson)

Tightwad (Henry)

(earlier Edgewood)

This name which replaced Edgewood (q.v.) was given by some wag in the community, who heard an argument between the carpenter and the owner of the store building, who was considered close, over some expenditure of the building. (Wm. Smith; Tom Parks)

Timbered Hill (Vernon)

(earlier Brushy Mound; then Letiembre Hill; then Tiembre Hill)

A corruption of Tiembre Hill (q.v.), which gained currency some time after 1843. Mentioned by Coues. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 384; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 648; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note, 385)

*Toledo Postoffice (Henry)

In Springfield T., laid out April 24, 1860 on land granted by Robert Robinson and Leonard Greeson. Doubtless a borrowed name, but whether directly from the original Toledo, a famous Spanish city, or more probably from one of the eleven other Toledos in the U.S., the most important of which is Toledo, Ohio, has not been discovered. (Plat Bk. Henry, Bk. B, p. 16; Goodwin's Gazetteer 1867)

Tolley's Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Duncan's Creek in the c. part of Henry T.; named for an early settler. (Charley Prewitt; Kimball's Map of Vernon 1876)

**Tom Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Grand River; located in the n.e. part of Grand River T. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 167)

Tope Postoffice (Henry)

Pronounced top^bostafas

In Osage T.; named for G. M. Tope, who owned the store where the office was established. Mr. Tope came from Indiana after the Civil War. (Tom Parks; Wm. Smith; P.G. 1899-1902)

Town Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Mound Branch; rises in the n.e. part of Butler, and named for the town. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Town Creek (Cass)

A tributary of Muddy River in the n.e. part of Grand River T.; named because it goes around Harrisonville. (Mrs. L. O. Kunze; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 107; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 134)

Town Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Field's Creek rising in the n.e. part of Fields Creek T.; its three branches unite and run s. near Clinton. Named by the people who always spoke of going to Clinton as going to "Town". (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 435)

Townsend's Branch (Vernon)

A branch flowing into the Little Osage in Metz T.; named for Mr. Townsend, who came to Vernon Co. in 1883 from Iowa. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 699; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 603)

Tracy Junction (St. Clair)

In the e. part of Doyal T.; named for E. W. Tracy, who was station agent at Vista. (R. P. Johnson; Map 1930)

Trap Branch (Henry)

A tributary of Marshall Creek in Bear Creek T.; named because the early settlers used to trap a great deal along this branch. (Tom Parks; Hist. Henry and St. Clair; (1883), 468)

Trimmers' Branch (Cass)

A tributary of the South Fork of Grand River in the e. part of Coldwater T.; named for a family, who were early settlers near the stream. (J. H. White; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 131)

Tucker's Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Drywood Creek in the s.w. part of Deerfield T., and named for John Tucker, who was a settler near this stream. (Kimball's New Sectional Maps Vernon Co. 1876; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 516)

Tucker's Lake (Vernon) (later Stutt's Lake)

The earliest name given to a lake on the n. side of the Marmaton in the s. part of Lake T., later renamed Stutt (q.v.). The original name was for Greenup Tucker, who was a principal owner of the land. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 602; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 892)

Turkey Creek (St. Clair)

A tributary of the Osage River in the s. part of the county; named for the wild turkeys found along this creek. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

Twin Mounds (Vernon) (also called Blue Mounds)

This name, by which Blue Mounds (q.v.) is also called, is given to the two mounds which are connected by a huge earthen ligament as large as a section of the Chinese Wall. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 526)

Two Mile Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of the Marmaton River. Named because it is two miles long. (L. L. Alexander; Kimball's Map of Vernon 1876)

Underwood Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Little Clear Creek in the s.e. part of Drywood T., and named for Mr. J. Underwood, who came to Vernon Co. from Cass Co. in 1868. He died in 1880. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 814)

Underwood Chapel M. E. Church South (Vernon)

Located in Henry T., and organized in 1870, and named for J. W. Underwood (see above). (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 599)

Uneeda (Henry)

Pronounced Iu'needa

A hamlet in the c. part of Bear Creek T. started by Mr. Newton J. Hurst about 1895. Named by Mrs. Hurst for Uneeda Biscuit. (J. D. Teays)

Union Baptist Church (Cass) (earlier Pleasant Garden)

This name, which replaced Pleasant Garden (q.v.), was given in 1838 for the school house in which the church met to reorganize. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 228)

Union Chapel (Johnson)

In Rose Hill T. built in 1881 by the M. E. and C. P. churches. Named because it was used by the Methodists and Presbyterians. No longer in existence. (O. T. Baker; Hist. Johnson (1881), 560)

Union Chapel M. E. Church (Johnson)

Organized in 1870 by Rev. Stanford Ing in Grover T. Named because different churches helped to build it. Done away with about 1900. (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 623)

Union Church (Bates) (later Willow Branch Church)

The earliest name given to a church erected before 1861 by the Old School Presbyterians and M. E. Church; one mile n. of Dr. Requa's residence in Lone Oak T. Destroyed during the war. Later rebuilt and renamed Willow Branch (q.v.). The first name was given because the people did not wish to designate a denomination. (B. M. Wix; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 848)

Union Church (Cass)

In Union T. on the site of West Union, (which was not laid out till 1872), erected in 1855 for joint use by the Cumberland Presbyterians, Baptists, and Christian denominations; obviously named from their union in worship. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

*Union Church (Cass)

Erected under the auspices of the Missionary Baptists in 1837 or 1838. Disorganized in 1869. Reorganized about 1870 and moved with the building to Greenwood, Jackson Co., Mo. Probably named because it served as a meeting place for other denominations. (Ed Morgan; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 130)

Union Church (St. Clair)

In Doyal T.; built before the Civil War and named because all denominations met there. The church is no longer there. (J. F. Perry)

Union Prairie Baptist Church (Johnson)

Two miles n.e. of Warrensburg; organized December 8, 1865 by Elder E. H. Burchfield; named because all denominations used the church, and for its location on a prairie. (Miss Lizzie Grover; Hist. Johnson (1881), 445)

Union Town (Bates)

(later Crescent Hill)

The first name of a town near the c. of Deer Creek T.; surveyed in February 1858. Named by the people who settled there from Pennsylvania for Uniontown, Pennsylvania. (B. M. Wix; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 821)

*Union Township (Cass)

In the w. part of the county, on the Kansas border. Glenn implies that the name reflected the Northern sympathies of the settlers; but it seems more likely to have come from Old Union Church, erected in 1855 for joint use by the Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist, and Christian denominations, and obviously taking its name from their union in worship. The church was built on the present town site of West Union (which was not laid out till 1872), and long preceded the organization of the township. (Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106)

Urich (Henry)

Pronounced U Y I K

A village in the s.e. part of Bogard T. founded in April 1871 by H. C. McDonnell, and named for the French General "Uhrich", (1802-1886), who so heroically defended Strasburg against the Prussians in 1870. The first "h" was dropped to simplify the name. (Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 106; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 441)

Urich Baptist Church (Henry)

(earlier Mount Pleasant Church)

This name, which replaced Mount Pleasant Church (q.v.) in 1875, when it was removed to Urich, was given for the town. (Mrs. M. A. Dunlap; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 442)

Valhalla Postoffice (St. Clair) Pronounced 'væ l' h æ l æ

In the n.w. part of Jackson T. on land given by Dr. John Wright, who selected the name from the old Norse val hall, i.e. "hall of the slain", the name given by the heathen Scandinavians to the abode in which the god Odin received the souls of those who had fallen in battle. There they are represented as spending their time in constant fighting and feasting in his service. (Dr. Leo S. Wright; Map 1930; P.G. 1902-1932)

Valley City (Johnson)

(earlier Gallaher Mills; then Kirkpatrick's Mill; then Millford; then Grover)

This name which replaced Grover (q.v.) was adopted in 1888, when a new postoffice was established near the old town site. Named for its location in a valley. (James Greer; Map 1930; P.G. 1888-1904)

Valley City Christian Church (Johnson)

(earlier Mt. Hermon Christian Church)

This name replaced Mt. Hermon Christian Church and was given for the town. (Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 379)

Van Buren County

(later Cass County)

The earliest name given a county organized in 1835. Named for Martin Van Buren (1782-1862), eighth president of the United States. This name was replaced by Cass (q.v.) in 1849, when the General Assembly became Democratic. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 91-94)

Vernon County

In the s.w. part of Missouri, bordered on the n. by Bates Co., on the e. by St. Clair and Cedar Counties, on the s. by Barton Co., and on the w. by the state of Kansas. Organized in 1855, and named for Colonel Miles Vernon (1786-1866), who came from Laclede Co. to Vernon about 1840. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, was elected three times to the State Senate, and accompanied Gen. Price's army into the Confederacy and remained in the South during the war.

In 1825 Vernon Co. Territory was included in Jackson Co. except the lowest tier of Congressional Townships, which belonged to Wayne, but came under the jurisdiction of Crawford Co. in 1829 and was attached to Greene Co. in 1833. In 1841, Bates Co. was organized and comprised all the territory both in Bates and Vernon. In 1851, an attempt was made to create two counties out of the then limits of Bates and Cass. One of these new counties was to be called Vernon, and was to be composed of the

territory now included in Bates except the s. two miles. The other proposed new county was to retain the name of Bates, and was to comprise all the territory now in Vernon. This attempt was declared unconstitutional, and was never put into operation. However, it is interesting to note that this arrangement appeared on Fisher's Map for 1857. Historically, of course, this is incorrect, but doubtless his information was gathered from the old law, and his map printed sometime before publication. In 1855, the present names and limits were adopted. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), I, 206; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1877), 196; Fisher's Map 1857)

Veve Branch Reorganized Latter Day Saints (Vernon)

In Clear Creek T.; organized January 17, 1892. Named for Veve Postoffice (q.v.). (Mrs. W. B. Flynn; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 553)

Veve Postoffice (Vernon)

An office in Clear Creek T., named for Geo. Mobley's daughter. Mr. Mobley, who owned a store at the original postoffice site, came to Vernon Co. in 1879. Office discontinued in 1904. (Mrs. W. B. Flynn; P.G. 1891-1904)

Vinton (Bates)

A town in the e. part of West Point T. founded by Mr. Swink in 1867; named for a family who owned land in that section. (B. R. Crawford; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 962; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 267)

Virgil City (Vernon)

A town located in the s.e. corner of Virgil T.,--a part of the village being in Cedar--, which was laid out on the land of Andrew Ingraham in Vernon, and James Henderson in Cedar, in September 1866 by Virgil W. Kimball and Andrew Ingraham and named for the former. Mr. Kimball came from New York to Vernon Co. in 1860. He died in 1878. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 672)

Virgil Township (Vernon)

Located in the s.e. part of the county, and named for the town. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 667; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 875)

Virginia (Bates)

Located in the w. part of Charlotte T.; laid out in 1871, and named by the early settlers, who were Virginians, for the state of Virginia. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 808; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 274)

Vista Postoffice (St. Clair)
(later Decherd)

Pronounced VISTA postafas

The earliest name of a town in the n. part of Doyal T. laid out in 1885 on land granted by John Dawson and George Nettleton. Named for Mr. Dawson's daughter. Mr. Dawson settled here from Kentucky. When the postoffice was established it was renamed Decherd (q.v.), but later the name Vista was resumed. (Hugh Decherd (letter); R. P. Johnson; C. Y. Wilson; Plat Bk. St. Clair, p. 54; Map 1930; P.G. 1891-1932)

*Vitae Springs (Johnson) Pronounced *Val'tə sprɪɪz*

A sulphur spring about six miles s.e. of Holden, named by the three daughters of W. W. Hall, who wanted to make a health resort out of it. Apparently they had in mind the genitive case of the Latin word vita (life), so that the name could be interpreted as "Springs of Life". (Ed. Little)

Vitae Springs Baptist Church (Johnson)

Organized in 1836 near Vitae Springs for which it was named. (Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 381)

**Voice Postoffice (Vernon)
(P.G. 1888)

Wadesburg (Cass)

A village in the e. part of Sherman T.; laid out in 1858, and named in honor of W. A. Wade (1825-1908), who came originally from Kentucky to Missouri in 1854 or 1855. The town died upon the construction of the Kansas City Clinton Springfield R.R. a short distance away. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 269; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 138, 827)

Wade's Mill (Henry)

Erected in Tebo T. in 1835 by Richard Wade, for whom it was named. (Henry Slack; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 101)

Wade's Mill (Johnson)

On Blackwater Creek in Jackson T., established about 1833; named for an early settler. (Joe Ferguson; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 268)

Wagner's Mill (St. Clair)

Erected in 1867; named for an early settler, who built the mill. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 957)

*Wales (Vernon)

A shipping point on the Pleasant Hill, Nevada and Joplin Branch of the Missouri Pacific R.R., built for the farmers' convenience in 1888. The name must be connected ultimately with the country of Wales, either through one

of the eight other towns of that name in the U.S., or perhaps by way of some person with the family name Wales; but the circumstances of its origin have not been discovered. (Mrs. C. C. Foland; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 678; F. E. Griesse)

Walker (Vernon)

A town located in the c. portion of Walker T. and originated when the M.K. & T. R.R. was built; laid out in December 1870, by the Walker Town Co., and named for Hiram F. Walker, who was an old and prominent citizen. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 673; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 496)

Walker Township (Henry)

In the s.w. part of the county, organized in 1873; named for Calvin Edward Walker, an early settler, who came to Henry Co. from North Carolina. (Mrs. M. A. Dunlap; Lamkin's Hist. Henry (1919), 604; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 450)

Walker Township (Vernon)

Located in the n.e. part of Vernon Co., and named for the town. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 673; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 496)

Walls Store (Johnson)

In the s.e. part of the county, established by Benny and Dick Wall, who came here in 1825 from Kentucky. Benny Wall was born in 1800 and died in 1866. The store was closed after the Civil War. (J. M. Paxton)

Walnut (Bates)

(later Foster)

The earliest name of a town founded by the Walnut Land and Coal Company, July 3, 1883, which was later renamed Foster (q.v.). The original name doubtless was for the stream, and was changed after applying for a postoffice, because there was already an office by that name two miles away. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 277)

Walnut Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of Little Osage in Dover T.; named for the walnut trees that grew along its banks. (Charley Prewitt; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 565)

Walnut Creek

A tributary of Grand River in Henry Co.; rises in the n. part of Sherman T. in Cass Co. Named for walnut trees that grow along the banks of the stream. (B. R. Crawford; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 266)

Walnut Creek (Bates)

A tributary of the Marais des Cygnes; named for the enormous black walnut trees that grew in the bottoms and valleys. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 952; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 275)

Walnut Creek (Johnson)

Another tributary of Blackwater Creek; rises in the e. part of Washington T.; named for the walnut trees that grew along the edge of the stream. (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 487)

Walnut Creek (Johnson)

A tributary of Blackwater rising in Hazel Hill T. Named by the early settlers for the walnut trees that grew along the banks of the stream. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Hist. Johnson (1881), 442)

Walnut Creek Church (Johnson)

(now Immanuel Lutheran Church, or "Old Brick Church")
A country church about seven miles s.w. of Dunksburg, in Grover T. It was built by the Dunkards in 1871 or 1873, on Joseph Wampler's farm. It was named for the stream about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. It has been popularly, but incorrectly, known as Hepsidam Church, in confusion with the neighboring Hepsidam School (q.v.); but the official name of the church was always Walnut Creek until the Dunkards sold it. In 1913 the old church building was bought by the Lutherans, whose official name for it is Immanuel Church; but it is sometimes popularly known as the "Old Brick Church". (Amos Wampler; A. M. Crag; Rev. Theo. C. Predoehl (letter); Rev. K. T. Domsch (letter); Henry Summers (letter))

Walnut Creek Postoffice (Bates)

An office established in 1876 and named for the stream on which it was located. It took its place in the extinct class when Walnut (q.v.) grew up two miles away. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 958; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 277)

Walnut Grove Church (Cass)

The first name given to a church organized in 1855 located one-half mile s.w. of Austin; later known merely as First Baptist Church. The original name was given for its location near a walnut grove. (R. H. Ross; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 122)

Walnut Township (Bates)

Located in the s.w. part of Bates Co., and named for the enormous black walnut trees that grew in the bottoms and valleys. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 952;

Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 275)

Walton's Spur (Vernon)

A shipping connection built by the Missouri and Pacific R.R. to serve the farm owned by the Walton brothers, after whom it was named. (Drury Feild)

"Want-a-More" (St. Clair)
(later Roscoe)

The earliest name of a town in the n.c. portion of Roscoe T.; located originally on the Osage River near the ferry before the Civil War; given by Captain Burgess and Mr. Manning because they wanted more people and more of a town. Later renamed Roscoe (q.v.). (C. G. Haynes)

Warder (Vernon)

A hamlet w. of the right of way of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. in Coal T., and named for Geo. W. Warder, who donated land in 1890. (Plat Bk. Vernon, No. 3, p. 25)

Warrensburg (Johnson)

The county seat of Johnson Co.; laid out in 1836, and named in honor of Martin Warren, who came from Kentucky to Johnson Co. in 1833. He died about 1850. A new town site was laid out October 16, 1857 by the "Grover's depot addition", because there was no suitable place for a depot on the old site and the old town removed to the new site. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 391, 393)

Warrensburg Quarry (Johnson)

Two miles n. of Warrensburg; worked by William Bruce and Co.; named for its location near Warrensburg. (Miss Lizzie Grover; Hist. Johnson (1881), 430)

Warrensburg State Normal (Johnson)
(later Warrensburg State Teachers College)

Organized in 1871; named for the town. (Miss Lizzie Grover; Hist. Johnson (1881), 436)

Warrensburg State Teachers College (Johnson)
(earlier Warrensburg State Normal)

The change of name was made by an Act of Legislature in 1919. (Laws Missouri (1919), 687)

Warrensburg Township (Johnson)

In the c. part of the county, organized in 1836 and named from the town. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 441)

Warwick Baptist Church (Vernon)

Organized January 1881, and named for Warwick Post-office. (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 569; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 849)

Warwick Postoffice (Vernon)

An office established in 1875 in the s.w. part of Dover T. with Esq. De Villiers as postmaster, and named by him for his native shire in England. (Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 848)

Wash Creek (Johnson)

In Post Oak T. A tributary of Post Oak Creek; named for a family that settled on the banks of the stream in an early day. (J. W. Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 583)

Washington Township (Johnson)

In the e. part of the county; organized in 1835, and named in honor of George Washington (1732-1799). (Hist. Johnson (1881), 487)

Washington Township (St. Clair)

In the s.c. part of the county; organized in 1841, and named for the "father of our country", George Washington (1732-1799). (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1050)

*Washington Township (Vernon)

Located in the e.c. part of the county, and probably named for George Washington (1732-1799). (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 676; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 484)

*Waverly (Henry)

In the n.w. part of the county. Doubtless a borrowed name; there are twenty-four other Waverlys in the U.S., besides Waverly, Mass., all probably descended originally from the famous Waverley Abbey in Surrey, England, or from the still more famous hero of Scott's first novel. (Map 1857 from Colton's Guide Book; Hayward's Gazetteer 1853)

Wayland Spring (Bates)

In the w. part of Homer T.; named for a family, who owned the land where the spring was located. (W. N. Allmond; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1857)

**Weaubleau Creek

Pronounced 'wa b'lo KR I K

(earlier Lime River (?); also spelled Wablo and Weablo)

A tributary of the Osage River in the e. part of St. Clair Co. Rises in Hickory Co. Coues identifies with a "Lime River" (q.v.) on Pike's Map of 1806. In his note Coues gives the variant spellings Wablo and Weablo for Weaubleau, which correspond better to the present pronunciation, but are not recorded elsewhere. The name is of Indian origin, but its original meaning is not preserved. (Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note, 383; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 889)

****Wego Spur (Bates)**

A railroad switch located on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the s. part of Mt. Pleasant T. Taken up in 1886. Now extinct. (Map 1930)

***Wesley Chapel of Kingsville Township (Johnson)**

A Methodist Church organized in 1870 three miles n. of Kingsville. Doubtless named for the founders of Methodism. (Ed. King; Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 391)

West Belton (Cass)

A station on the K.C. & S. R.R. and on the St.L. & S.F. R.R. a mile w. of Belton in Mt. Pleasant T., built about 1890 so travelers might change railroads. Named for location. (H. T. Park; Official Map Survey 1930)

West Boone Township (Bates)

Located in the n.w. part of the county; named for Daniel Boone. (B. F. Jeter; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 806; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 264)

West Branch of Tebo Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Tebo Creek in Tebo T., for which it was named. (Henry Slack; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 429)

West Butler (Bates)

A village located a little w. of Butler (q.v.) in 1881, when the railroad was built. Incorporated with Butler in 1882. (Anon., "West Butler Once a Separate Town", Bates County Democrat, June 26, 1919)

West Dolan Township (Cass)

Located in the s.w. part of the county; organized from Dolan T. in 1873, and named for the township. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 158; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; County Ct. Rec., Bk. H, p. 8)

Westfield Presbyterian Church (St. Clair)

Organized in 1873 in Monegaw T.; named for its location in the w. field of the old Nesbitt farm. (R. P. Johnson; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1022)

West Fork of Post Oak Creek (Johnson)

A w. tributary of Post Oak; rising in Centerview T. (Judge J. S. Graham; Hist. Johnson (1881), 442)

***West Line (Cass)**

(earlier State Line)

This name, which replaced State Line (q.v.), was adopted in 1872 for its location on the w. line of the state. Eaton in his article says it is named from its

situation near the w. line of the county seat. (W. P. Houston; T. J. George; Eaton, Vol. 10, April 1916, 272; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 134; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 160)

West Peculiar Township (Cass)

Located in the s.w. part of the county and named for an office by that name. Organized in 1873 out of Peculiar, Grand River, and Union Townships. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 221; Glenn's Hist. Cass (1917), 106; County Ct. Rec., Bk. H, p. 8)

West Point (Bates)
(later Dana)

A town located less than a mile from the Kansas line in the n.w. corner of West Point Township, and laid out in 1850. Named because it was the last outfitting place after Westport Landing on the Missouri line for the settlers going s. and w. into the Territory of Kansas, and for the high point on which it was situated. It is no longer in existence. Later the postoffice of Dana (q.v.) was established on its town site. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 266; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 960)

West Point Township (Bates)

Located in the n.w. part of the county, and named for the town. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 959; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 265)

West Union (Cass)

A town in the s.e. part of Union T. laid out in 1872 by A. C. Hoag; named for the township, and because of its location in the w. part of the county. Now extinct. (Ed Morgan; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 272)

Wheeling Postoffice (Vernon)

An office in the s.w. part of the county on the state line in Harrison T.; named for a man who had a store there. (A. J. Evans; P.G. 1867)

White Oak Creek (Henry)

A tributary of Grand River in the c. part of White Oak T.; named for the white oak timber that grew along the edge of the stream. (Mrs. M. A. Dunlap; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 448)

White Oak Township (Henry)

In the w. part of the county; organized in 1868; named for the stream. (Mrs. M. A. Dunlap; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 159, 248)

White's Ferry (Henry)

A ferry near the crossing at Brownington on the Grand River, operated by David White, for whom it was named. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 463)

White's Mill (Bates)

Located at Rosier in West Boone T. in 1882, and named for H. White, who came to Missouri about 1870. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 807)

White Sulphur Springs (Johnson)

Two miles n.w. of Warrensburg; named because it is a sulphur spring located in a white sandy creek bottom. (Land Markward; Hist. Johnson (1881), 431)

Whitley (St. Clair)
(later New Tiffin)

Pronounced 'h w I t' l e

A town in the e. part of Speedwell T. laid out November 1890 on land granted by B. F. Burch. Named for John Whitley. Later renamed New Tiffin (q.v.). (Ray Evans; Plat Bk. St. Clair, p. 69)

Whitley Bend (St. Clair)

On the Osage River in Speedwell T.; named for John R. Whitley who settled here from Virginia in 1840. (Ray Evans; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 868, 1068)

Wild Cat Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Bones Creek in s.w. part of Mound T.; named for wild cats seen by early settlers in this vicinity. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Wilkey Creek (Vernon)

A tributary of Horse Creek in the e. part of Montevallo T. Named for a settler called Wilkey, who came to Vernon Co. from Ohio before 1866. He returned to Ohio in 1869. (I. H. Mosberger; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 628)

Williams Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Mound Creek named for Gideon Williams who settled here in an early day near this stream. (B. M. Wix; Map 1874)

Williams' Switch (Vernon)

A track in Osage T. named after Frank Williams in 1900. It was put in by the Missouri Pacific R.R. to haul coal. (Newton Hurst)

Willow Branch (Bates)

Another branch which is a tributary of Double Branch; named for willow trees that grew along the banks by the

early settlers. (W. R. Morrison; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Willow Branch (Bates)

Another stream which is a tributary of the Miami River in the n.e. part of West Point T.; named for the trees that grow along its banks. (B. M. Wix)

Willow Branch (Bates)

A tributary of the Osage; mentioned by Coues; named for willow trees that grew along the branch. (B. M. Wix; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), note, 385; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Willow Branch (Henry)

A tributary of Deepwater Creek in the s.w. part of Davis T.; named for the willows that grew along the edge of the stream. (W. L. Pinkston; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 458)

Willow Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of the Marmaton in n.w. part of Osage T.; named for willow trees that grew along its banks. (Miss Mary Jackson; Kimball's Map of Vernon 1876)

Willow Branch Church (Bates)
(earlier Union Church)

This name replaced Union Church (q.v.); it was given in 1880 when the Old School Presbyterians and M. E. Church erected another building near the stream of Willow Branch. (B. R. Crawford; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 848)

Wilson's Branch (Vernon)

A tributary of the West Fork of Clear Creek, named for Colonel Wilson, who came from Virginia to Vernon Co. before the Civil War. During the war he returned to Virginia. (Mrs. Mary Badger Meyers)

Winchell (Henry)

A switch on the K.C. & S. R.R. in the s. part of Honey Creek T.; named for one of the officials of the railroad by the railroad company about 1890. (N. B. Conrad; Map 1930)

Windsor (Henry)

Pronounced 'WIndzr

(earlier Belmont; then Spring Grove)

This name, which replaced Spring Grove (q.v.), was given by Robert Means, who being a reader of English History suggested naming the town for Windsor Castle, which is the chief residence of the British sovereigns, at Windsor, on the Thames. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 384)

Windsor Township (Henry)

In the n.e. part of the county; organized in 1868; reorganized in 1873; named for the town. (Bob Majors; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 374; 377)

Wingate (Cass)

Pronounced 'wɪŋ'get

A town on the Rock Island R.R. in the s.w. part of Pleasant Hill T., laid out April 4, 1904 on land granted by George W. Bruce and A. R. Wherritt. Named by Mr. Bruce for Joseph Wingate Folk (1869-1923), who had been nominated for the office of Governor of Missouri, and was attracting a great deal of favorable attention in the state due to his prosecutions of bribers in St. Louis. (George W. Bruce (letter); Official Map Survey 1930; Plat Bk. Cass, No. I, p. 98)

Winona (Cass)
(later Ore)

Pronounced 'waɪ'nɒnə

This name was suggested but never adopted for a station on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the n.e. part of Peculiar Township. Since there was another Winona on the railroad, the station was finally called Ore (q.v.). Winona is one of the most popular of Indian names, being borne by no fewer than seventeen places in almost as many different states. The earliest of these seems to be the town of Winona, Winona County, Minnesota, which took its name from the chief village of the Kiyuksa band of Mdewakanton Sioux. It is said to mean "first-born child" (if a girl) in the Santee dialect. The name was introduced to the reading public by Keating, who relates in his "Narrative of Long's Expedition to St. Peter's", published in 1823, the story of a Sioux maiden who committed suicide because her relatives sought to make her marry against her will. (Irvine Berkstresser; Handbook of American Indians, sub. "Winona")

Wisdom Postoffice (St. Clair)

In Jackson T. near Baker, established about 1880; named for a man, who was postmaster. In existence for only a short time. (W. L. Cox; E. M. Terry)

Wolf Branch (Bates)

A tributary of Cottonwood Creek in the s.e. corner of New Home T.; named for two brothers who settled near this stream before the Civil War. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Wolf Branch (Johnson)

A tributary of Bear Creek; heads near Montserrat in Washington T. Named for the many wolves killed in this section along the stream. (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 488)

Wolf Creek (Cass)

A tributary of East Grand River, located in the s.e. part of West Peculiar T. Named because it was a run for wolves passing from Grand River to Big Creek. (J. F. Calloway; Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 221)

Wolfe Postoffice (Vernon)

An office established in Henry T. in 1889, and named for Moses Wolfe, who was a Baptist preacher, and settled here about 1869. (C. W. Wolfe; Julian Huff; P.G. 1889-1904)

Wolfe's Mill (St. Clair)

In the s. part of Dallas T.; built in 1844 by R. Eads and Francis Yoast, who sold it to John J. C. Wolfe for whom it was named. (Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1047)

Wolf Mound (Bates)

Located in the s.w. part of Homer T.; named for a family who settled in this section before the Civil War. (B. M. Wix; Warner and Foote's Map of Bates, 1877)

Wood's Chapel M. E. Church (Johnson)

Organized July 13, 1884; named in honor of Dr. C. C. Woods, editor of the Christian Advocate, in Jackson T. (Cockrell's Hist. Johnson (1918), 408)

Worland (Bates)

Pronounced *Worland*

A town located on the St. L. & E. R.R., laid out September 4, 1888 by Arch L. Sims and James M. Tucker, and named for Harry Worland, a druggist, who went to Kansas to evade prosecution for violation of the liquor laws. (Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 277; Davis, Sam, "Questioning County History", Bates County Democrat, May 18, 1916)

Wrightsburg (Bates)

A filling station on Highway 71 established about 1930 by Fred Wright for whom it was named. (Robert Johnson)

Wright's Creek (St. Clair)

(earlier Buckeye Creek)

This name, which replaced Buckeye Creek (q.v.), was given for William P. Wright, who settled on the banks of the stream in an early day. (H. A. Higgins; Coues' "Expedition of Pike" (1895), II, note, 381)

Wright's Creek Baptist Church (St. Clair)

In the n.w. part of Jackson T.; organized in February 1866 by the Rev. William P. Wright, and Rev. C. V. Maddox, Named for its location near Wright Creek. (Hist. Henry

and St. Clair (1883), 1041)

Wyatt's Grove (St. Clair)

In the e. part of Roscoe T.; named for a family, who lived near the grove, and who settled here before the Civil War. (Zack Croy; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 857)

Yocum (Bates)

A hamlet in Walnut T. named for G. P. Yocum, who was an early settler. Now extinct. (W. R. Morrison)

Yocum Branch (Cass)

A tributary of Mill Creek located in the w. part of Mt. Pleasant T., and named for the Yocum brothers who came from Kentucky to Cass Co. in 1833. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 209)

Yolo Postoffice (Henry) Pronounced *'jolo postafas*

In the n. part of Springfield T.; established in the store of C. C. Masters and named by him for Yolo, California, where his son received his mail. (Jim Slack; Map 1930; P.G. 1901-1902)

Zener's Mill (St. Clair)

A mill near where New Tiffin is now located; established in 1887 or 1888 by David G. Zener (1836-1907), for whom it was named. Mr. Zener came here from Indiana in 1879. The mill is no longer in existence. (Ben Zener)

Zinn's Mill (Bates)

Located in 1870 in Elkhart T., and named for Merri Zinn, who helped to build the mill. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 826)

Zodiac (Vernon)

A town laid off in September, 1881 by Moses Isenhouser and named for the adjoining Zodiac Springs (q.v.). (Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 623; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 861)

Zodiac Springs (Vernon)

Twelve springs located in the s.e. corner of Montevallo T. on Horse Creek, and named for the twelve signs of the Zodiac. (I. H. Mosberger; Johnson's Hist. Vernon (1911), II, 623; Holcombe's Hist. Vernon (1887), 861; T. L. Pinkerton)

****Zulu Postoffice (Vernon)**

Two miles w. and one mile n. of Bronaugh in Harrison T. Moved to Bronaugh. (C. V. Couch; P.G. 1886)

APPENDIX

SCHOOL NAMES IN THE WEST CENTRAL COUNTIES

This supplement to my thesis on place-names of the West Central Counties consists entirely in the study of the schools in the six counties of Vernon, Bates, Cass, St. Clair, Henry, and Johnson. There are 821 school names inclusive of both the older and the newer school names. It is important that these schools be recorded, for they are fast becoming consolidated and passing out of existence.

These school names may be studied from five different angles: Borrowed Names, including names borrowed from other states, and local transfers from towns, townships, streams, springs, churches, and lodges; Historical Names; Names for Persons, both national figures and local characters; Environmental Names, including names from direction and location, situation and landscape, approbation and disapprobation, flora and fauna, and names of description and characterization; Subjective Names, ideals and emblems, Biblical names, literary names, and humorous names; then, those few which defy classification as those of unknown origin and numbers.

In order to save space, most of the school names have

been merely listed according to counties. Under each county I have given all the school names found in it, both old and new, tabulated in the divisions explained above. The number placed after each county is the real number of separate school names in the county; since a few names are placed in more than one class, the total does not always represent the sum of the different classes. A few names of special interest on account of the circumstances of their origin or history are discussed more fully after the tabulation for each county.

Bates County (142)

1. Borrowed Names (45)
 - a. Place-names from other states (1): (Virginia) Mt. Vernon.
 - b. Local Transfers (44). From Towns and Postoffices (33): Adrian, Altona, Amoret, Amsterdam, Ballard, Burdett, Butler, Coleville, Cornland, Crescent Hill, Foster, Hudson, Hume, Johnstown, Keith, Merwin, Mulberry, New Home, Nyhart, Old Walnut, Ovid, Papinsville, Passaic, Peru, Pleasant Gap, Prairie City, Reynard, Rich Hill, Rockville, Sprague, Virginia, West Point, Worland (2). From Streams (8): Double Branch, Little Deer Creek, Miami Center, Mingo, Mission Branch, North Muddy, Osage, Willow Branch (3). From Township, Settlement, and Missions (3): Harmony Mission, Smoky Row, Summit.
2. Historical Names (8)
 - a. Revolutionary War (2): Franklin, Washington.
 - b. Civil War Days (3): Dixie, Douglas, Webster.
 - c. Recent History (3): Bryan, Klondike, McKinley.
3. Personal Names¹ (36)
 - a. National Figures (6): Bryan, William Jennings; Douglas, Stephen A.; Franklin, Benjamin; McKinley, President William; Washington, President George; Webster,

1. In order to save space the school name, which in every case is the same as the surname of the person mentioned, has not been repeated here.

Daniel.

b. Local Figures (30): Bever; Black, A.; Brackney; Crawford, Col.; Cumpston, J. M.; Dillon, M. L.; Edwards, D. C.; Elswick, Oliver; Forbes, S. Y.; Fry, T. J.; Goodin; Griggs, W. M.; Hackler, R.; Haynes, H. O.; Herrel, J. L.; Hess, Gotlib; Johnson, Seneka; McDavitt, J. P.; McNeil, James; Marshall; Miller, Alf; Montgomery; Patty, J. M.; Redmond, J. W.; Scifers, I. T.; Sellinger, Adam; Tripp, Charles A.; Tygard, W. F.; WeMott, T. T.; Wilcox, M. G.

4. Environmental Names (39)

a. Names of Situation and Landscape (15): Edgewood, Fairmount, Green Castle (?), Green Ridge, Green View, Green Valley, Hazel Dell, Hillside, Lost Corner, Miami Center, Mound Valley, Rich Valley, Shady Dell, Silver Dale, Valley.

b. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation (10): Fairview (3), Freeze Out, Grand View, Happy Hill, Plain View, Pleasant Ridge, Pleasant Valley (2).

c. Names from Flora (10): Brush College, Cherry Grove, Maple Grove, Oak Grove (2), Olive Branch, Orchard Grove, Prairie Rose, Willow Tree, Woodland.

d. Names from Fauna (3): Buckhorn, Hogskin, Sheepskin.

e. Names from Minerals and Soil (1): Clay Hill.

f. Names of Description and Characterization (2): Fan; Red, White, and Blue.

5. Subjective Names (19)

a. Names for Ideals or Emblems. Ideals (10): Concord, Eldorado, Enterprise (2), Fairplay, Harmony, Independence, Liberty, Victory (2). Emblems (3): Lone Star, Olive, Star.

b. Biblical (1): Bethel.

c. Literary (1): Belmont (?).

d. Humorous Names (7): Freeze Out, Happy Hill, Hog Skin, Hot Water, Lost Corner, Possum Trot, Sheep Skin.

Unsolved (1): Montrose.

Bates County School Names of Special Interest

Buckhorn. In the s.e. part of East Boone Township. Named for a buck's horn that had been nailed over the door, by two men in the community in an attempt to settle a dispute whether to name the school for Mr. Halderman or Mr. Galloway, two prominent citizens in the community. (J. N. Adams; Records in County Superintendent's Office)

Dixie. In East Boone Township; built about 1870 on land given by Mrs. J. D. Masterson. She requested that the school be called Dixie because she was a Southern sympathizer. (Mrs. B. Blackmon; County Superintendent's

Records)

Eldorado. In Homer Township; obviously an ideal name. This school is also called Hot Water School, a nickname given when an attempt was made to move the school and part of the district objected. The ladies of the objecting faction armed themselves with hot water and threatened to throw it on the men who came to move the school. The school was not moved. (Mrs. Lucetta Cobb)

Fan School. In the n.e. part of Deer Creek Township. Named for a decoration over the door. The fan was at first painted the same color as the rest of the building; later when the school was repainted, the fan was painted red, white, and blue, and the name of the school was changed to Red, White, and Blue School. (J. N. Adams; H. O. Maxey; County Superintendent's Records)

Freeze Out. In the n.e. part of Spruce Township. Named for its desolate bleak location. (Mrs. Lucetta Cobb)

Green Castle. In Osage Township. The source of the name is unknown, but it was probably descriptive of the landscape, like Green Ridge, Green Valley, and Green View Schools. Bates County Schools are justly proud of their beautiful and fertile countryside.

Goodin. In Deer Creek Township. Goodin was the earliest name, given for a local family. Later the name was changed to Possum Trot School, by a man who taught there, because of its location in a rough, rugged place surrounded by timber. Still later, when redistricted, the school was renamed Hess, for Mr. Gotlib Hess, who gave land for it. (J. N. Adams; W. R. Morrison; County Superintendent's Records)

Happy Hill. In Pleasant Gap Township. Named by the boys of the community for its location on a hill and for the shouting Methodists who held meetings there. Also called by citizens of the community Sheep Skin School, because sheep were stolen and skinned near the school in the lawless days after the Civil War. (Del Requa; Bill Doane; County Supt's. Records)

Harmony Mission School. Built by the Harmony Missionaries in 1821, and named for the Mission. (Hist. Cass and Bates (1883), 796; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 201)

Hess School. (See Goodin)

Hog Skin School. (See Pleasant Valley)

Hot Water School. (See Eldorado)

Klondike School. In Walnut Township, s. of Foster. Named for the Klondike Gold Rush in 1897; there was an ex-circuit clerk who went, and there was great excitement at the time. (H. O. Maxey; County Supt's. Records)

Lost Corner School. In New Home Township. Named for its location on the "lost corner", so called because in the original survey it was not included in either New Home or Lone Oak Township. (Mrs. Lucetta Cobb; County Supt's. Records)

Montrose School. In the s.w. part of Howard Township. Built about 1870, and named by Bob Senior, but the source of the name is unremembered. Perhaps it was a literary name, for one of Walter Scott's heroes; cf. the town of same name. (E. Franklin; Atkeson's Hist. Bates (1918), 207; County Supt's. Records)

Olive Branch School. In Charlotte Township. The name was adopted as an emblem of peace and as a compromise between two families each of whom wanted the school named for them. (Marvin Durst; County Supt's. Records)

Pleasant Valley School. Two schools bear this name, one in Elkhart Township and one in Lone Oak Township s. of Peru. Both of course are descriptive names. The latter is also nicknamed Hog Skin School, in memory of some hogs that were stolen and skinned there just after the Civil War.

Possum Trot School. (See Goodin)

Red, White, and Blue School. (See Fan)

Sheep Skin School. (See Happy Hill)

Victory School. In Mound Township. Named by the faction that won in a fight over where to build the school. (W. N. Allmond; County Supt's. Records)

Cass County (121)

1. Borrowed Names (37)

a. Local Transfers (37): (1) From Towns (29): Archie, Austin, Belton, Cleveland, Coleman, Creighton, Dayton, Drexel, East Lynne, Everett, Freeman, Garden City, Gunn City, Harrisonville, High Blue, Index, Lone Tree, Main City, Peculiar, Pleasant Hill, Plum Grove, Raymore, Rockyford, Schuyler, Strasburg, Wadesburg, West Union, West Line, Wingate.

(2) From Streams (7): Clearfork, Coldwater, Eight Mile, Elm Branch, Greasy, Sugar Creek, Willow Branch.

(3) From Townships (1): Mt. Pleasant.

2. Historical Names (none)

3. Personal Names (26)

a. Local Figures (24): Belcher, John; Bills; Burney; Bybee, Fielding; Calvert; Connely, J. E.; Daugherty, A. Henry; Estes, Col.; Dale, Glen; Hooper, James; Houston, W. T.; Hutcheson, Dave; Judy, Reason; Knight; Marshall; Mullen, Frank; Rodman; Smith, C. L.; Smith, Wm.; Steen, Wm. H.; Storm; Van Meter, W. B.; Wallace; Wolfe; Zion, George.

b. Christian and Surname (1): Glendale.

c. Group of Individuals (1): Germantown.

4. Environmental Names (38)

- a. Direction and Location (2): Centerview, Cross Roads.
- b. Situation and Landscape (7): Farmer's View, High Hill, Highland, Highview, Mound, Prairie Dell, Prairie View.
- c. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation (9): Belle Plaine (?), Pleasant Grove, Pleasant Ridge (3), Pleasant Prairie, Pleasant Valley (3).
- d. Names from Flora (11): Forest Grove, Hickory Grove (2), Lone Elm, Oak Grove (2), Peach Grove, Scrub Oak, Thorn Grove, Walnut Grove, Woodbine.
- e. Names from Minerals and Soil (2): Rockhill, Rocky Point.
- f. Names of Description and Characterization (7): Brown (3), Brownville, Brush College (2), Little Brick.

5. Subjective Names (17)

- a. Names for Ideals or Emblems (9): Ideals (6): Excelsior, Harmony, Liberty (2), Prospect, Union Hall (2). Emblems (3): Bee Hive, Lone Star, Rising Star.
- b. Biblical Names (2): Bethel, Mount Zion.
- c. Literary Names (1): Elmo.
- d. Humorous Names (4): Belle Plaine, Choctaw, Dodger Point, Pumpkin Green.
- e. Coined Names and Miscellaneous Oddities (1): Belle Plaine (?).

Unsolved (1): Dover.

Numbers (3): Number 36, Number 9, Number 8.

Cass County School Names of Special Interest

Bee Hive School. (See Hooper)

Belcher School. In Big Creek Township. Named for John Belcher (1825-), a Virginian, who came to Cass Co. in 1841, and on whose land the school was built. About 1900, the school was rebuilt and renamed Elmo, by John Blyholder, for the novel ST. ELMO by Augusta J. Evans. (Mrs. Homer Arnold; Supt's. Records)

Belle Plaine School. In Grand River Township; built shortly after the Civil War. Said to have been named by the people in that section, who wanted "a plain name that any dumb bell could explain and understand". But this humorous explanation is probably a later invention, and it is likely that the name, which is French for "fair plain", was originally descriptive. (Mrs. Nancy France; Supt's. Records)

Brown School. Cass County has three "Brown Schools", one in Dayton, one in West Dolan, and one in Polk Town-

ships. All three were so named because the schoolhouses were painted brown. The West Dolan Township school was later renamed Brownville School through common usage. The one in Polk Township changed its name to Willow Branch School when it was removed to a new location near the stream; still later, after the town of Wingate was founded, it was again renamed Wingate School. (Mrs. J. T. Stephens; Miss Marietta Hockaday; J. W. Seaton; Supt's. Records)

Brownville School. (See Brown)

Brush College School. In Grand River Township. Named by a young man in a debate who declared that the school should be called Brush College. Doubtless he was thinking of its location. (Peyton Price; J. T. Calloway; Supt's. Records)

Choctaw School. (See Pleasant Valley)

Dodger Point School. (See Smith)

Dover School. In Sherman Township; built about 1850. All memory of the source for the name of this old school has been lost. (Mary Gardner (letter); Supt's. Records)

Elmo School. (See Belcher)

Estes School. (See Hooper)

Farmers' View School. In Austin Township. Named because from its location one is able to see many farms near by. (P. A. Morris; Supt's. Records)

Germantown School. In Polk Township. Named for a settlement of Germans in the district. (J. W. Seaton; Supt's. Records)

Glendale School. In Dolan Township. Named for a boy, Glen Dale, who was killed at the time when his father, Sid Dale, was building the school. (Oscar Hook; Supt's. Records)

Hooper School. In Polk Township. Named for James Hooper (1802-), a North Carolinian, who came to Missouri from Indiana in 1848, and who gave the land for the school. It was later renamed Estes School, in honor of Colonel Estes (1840-1881). Still later its name was changed to Bee Hive School, by the teacher, who called the children a bunch of workers. (J. W. Seaton; Supt's. Records)

Little Brick School. In Polk Township; built in 1840. Named for the bricks out of which it was built. (J. W. Seaton; Supt's. Records)

Pleasant Grove School. (See Storm)

Pleasant Ridge School. (See Pleasant Valley)

Pleasant Valley School. Three schools in the county have borne this popular name, which is of course descriptive. The one in Union Township still retains it. The one in Dayton Township, built about 1870, is now known as Choctaw School; this was at first a nickname, given because a rough bunch of boys went to school there, who were compared to Choctaw Indians. A third one, in Sherman Township, was renamed Pleasant Ridge School when the road was laid out and the school moved to a higher location. There

are, however, two other Pleasant Ridge Schools in the county, in Dolan and West Peculiar Townships respectively; for this reason the Sherman Township school was again renamed Pumpkin Green School, a nickname suggested by a man who satirically referred to the children as "green pumpkins". (Ed Morgan; G. S. McCulloh; Glen Lotspeich; H. T. Park; J. F. Calloway; Supt's. Records)

Rising Star School. In Polk Township. Named by Minor Couer for its location on a knoll, because it can be seen rising in the distance above everything else. (J. W. Seaton; Supt's. Records)

Smith School. In West Dolan Township. Named for C. C. Smith (1838-), who owned the land. Since there is another Smith School in the county, in Camp Branch Township, it was later renamed Dodger Point School. This was originally a nickname given by the settlers because of the inaccessibility of its location. (H. T. Park; Supt's. Records)

Storm School. In Polk Township. Named for John A. Storms (1831-1909), a Kentuckian, who came to Missouri in 1841, and who gave the land for the school. Later it was renamed Pleasant Grove School when its location was moved to the center of a walnut grove. (J. W. Seaton; Supt's. Records)

Willow Branch School. (See Brown)

Wingate School. (See Brown)

Henry County (122)

1. Borrowed Names (46)

a. Foreign Place-Names (1): Lima (?).

b. Local Transfers (45): (1) From Towns (24): Blairstown, Brownington, Calhoun, Clinton, Coal, Deepwater, Finey, Garland, Grange Hall, Hartwell, Hortense, Huntingdale, La Due, Leesville, Lewis, Lucas, Marvin, Montrose, Norris, Piper, Shawnee Mound, Urich, Windsor.

(2) From Streams (10): Bee Branch, Camp Branch, Deer Creek, Elm Branch, Fields' Creek, Hay Creek, Marshall Creek, Pretty Bob Creek, White Oak, Willow Branch.

(3) From Churches (6): Bethlehem, Freedom, Good Hope, Hickory Grove, Mt. Carmel, Surprise.

(4) From Lodge or Hall (2): Agricola, Columbia Hall.

(5) From Springs (1): Mound Springs.

(6) From Group of People (2): Farmers Institute, American School.

2. Historical Names (8)

a. Revolutionary War (6): Bunker Hill, Franklin (2), Hamilton, Jefferson Park, Washington.

- b. Civil War Days (1): Lincoln.
- e. Recent History (1): Cleveland.

3. Personal Names (38)

a. National Figures (7): Cleveland, President Grover; Franklin, Benjamin (2), Hamilton, Alexander; Jefferson, Thomas; Lincoln, Abraham; Washington, George.

b. Local Figures (31): Berry; Blalock; Bronaugh, Judge C. C.; Browning, Frank; Collins, O. B.; Comer, R. E.; Cornett, J. B.; Crews; Curtis, Capt.; Dunham, A. J.; East; George, William; Kinsey, Littlebury; Land, Joe; Lawler, Rev. Wm. B.; Grant; Logan, William; Merritt, Judge M. B.; Miller, Jonathan; Moffatt; Moore, David; Norris; Palm; Powell; Russell, Richard; Schoonover; Turner, Capt. John; Victory; Wagner, Jake; White, Joe; Wheatley, Phyllis.

4. Environmental Names (26)

a. Names of Direction and Location (1): County Line.

b. Names of Situation and Landscape (7): Edgewood, Glendale, Glenwood, Highland, Lonevale, Mound, Prairie Grove.

c. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation (4): Fairview, Pleasant Ridge, Pleasant View, Pleasant Valley.

d. Names from Flora (10): Hickory Grove, Maple Grove (2), Oakland, Oakdale, Oak Grove, Plum Grove, Rose-land, Rose Valley, Sorghum.

e. Names of Description and Characterization (4): Greenridge, Lookout, Richland, Shady Grove.

5. Subjective Names (12)

a. Names for Ideals or Emblems (9). Ideals (8): Compromise, Enterprise (2), Independence, Liberty, New Harmony, Tranquillity, Union.

Emblems (2): Diamond Point, Star.

b. Biblical Names (2): Antioch, Shiloh.

Henry County School Names of Special Interest

Agricola School. In the n.e. part of Big Creek Township. Named for a Masonic Lodge which was located at Carrsville. (W. H. Dorman; Supt's. Records)

American School. In Walker Township. Named to distinguish it from the Germantown district a short distance away. It is also known as "Sorghum College", a nickname from the sorghum made near the school. (Judge Overby; Mrs. M. A. Dunlap; Supt's. Records)

Blalock School. In the e. part of Bethlehem Township; built before the Civil War. Named because it was near a Mr. Blalock's home. In 1881 a new school building was erected and the emblematic name Star School was adopted. Mickey's "Henry County Schools", CLINTON EYE; Supt's. Rec.)

Bunker Hill School. In the e. part of Bogard Township; built on a hill. Named because of a quarrel, leading to fist fights, in the district shortly after it was established; this affair was jokingly referred to as the "Battle of Bunker Hill". (J. A. Overby; Supt's. Records)

Compromise School. (See Schoonover)

County Line School. In Osage Township. Named for its location on the St. Clair and Henry County line. (Sam Cooper; Supt's. Records)

Enterprise School. (See Miller)

Farmers Institute. In Bear Creek Township; built before 1873. Named for its location in a farmers' section. (Dode Adamson; Supt's. Records)

Good Hope School. In Bethlehem Township. Named for the church. Also known as Pretty Bob Creek School, because of its location near the creek. (Mrs. W. G. Young; Supt's. Records)

Grange Hall School. In Walker Township. Named for the town. When the town changed its name to Piper, the school was renamed Piper School. (Mrs. M. A. Dunlap; Supt's. Records)

Lima School. In Clinton Township; established about 1865. The origin of the name is not remembered. It is probably connected somehow with the South American city; cf. Peru. (Mrs. Claud Mayer; Supt's. Records)

Little Grant School. In the w. part of Shawnee Township. Named by L. P. Beaty, upon the suggestion of Doc Clark, who said the school reminded him of a dwelling built by a Grant family. (J. C. Beaty; Supt's. Records)

Piper School. (See Grange Hall)

Pretty Bob Creek School. (See Good Hope)

Rose Valley School. In the s.w. part of Springfield Township. Named for its location in a valley and for a patch of wild roses that grew near the school. Later, when it was moved to a ridge, it was renamed Roseland School. (Jim Slack; Supt's. Records)

Roseland School. (See Rose Valley)

Schoonover School. In the n. part of Big Creek Township. Named for a family who gave the land. In 1890, when a new school was erected, the name was changed to Compromise School; this was suggested by T. M. Swindle, since the new location had been a compromise between the e. and w. parts of the district. (H. R. Butcher (letter); W. H. Dorman; Supt's. Records)

"Sorghum College". (See American School)

Star School. (See Blalock)

Union School. In the s.w. part of Tebo Township. Named because the district was made up out of Highland, Hickory Grove, and Land Districts. (Jim Slack; Supt's. Records)

Johnson County (170)

1. Borrowed Names (32)

a. Place-Names from Other States (1): (Ohio) Mt. Xenia.

b. Local Transfers

(1) From Towns and Postoffices (21): Centerview, Chilhowee, Columbus, Cornelia, Denton, Eldorado, Green Door, Holden, Kingsville, Knob Noster, Latour, Leeton, Magnolia, Millford, Montserrat, Old Town of Warrensburg, Pittsville, Quick City, Rose Hill, Valley City, Warrensburg.

(2) From Churches (5): Liberty, Mt. Moriah, Pleasant Point, Salem, Union Prairie.

(3) From Creeks (1): Lost Creek.

(4) From Lodges (1): Masonic Hall.

(5) From Springs (1): Elm Spring.

(6) From Townships (1): Post Oak.

c. From Group of Individuals (1): Farmers

2. Historical Names (5)

a. Revolutionary War (2): Washington (2).

b. Civil War Days (2): Grant, Lincoln.

c. Recent History (1): Pershing.

3. Personal Names (75)

a. National Figures (5): Grant, Ulysses S.; Howard, Gen. O. C.; Lincoln, Abraham; Pershing, Gen. John Joseph; Washington, George (2).

b. Local Figures (70): Adams, Benjamin; Borthick, A.; Boston, Dr. W. L.; Bowman, John; Brinkater; Briscoe, Perry; Bryson, John C.; Burford, W. H.; Burk, Dick; Carpenter, Thomas N.; Cast; Coleman; Cox, Billy; Crissey, Wm. E.; Cullery, W. R.; Dawson, Capt. E. W.; Divers, Wallace; Doak, John Aiken; Douglas, William; Elliott, Carey; Everett; Fink; Flynn; Foster, James S.; Foster, Melville U.; Fulkerson, Dr. James M.; Gladden, Robert; Grinstead, Abner; Hackney, John; Hanna, Isaiah; Hayes, Harve; Hays; Holmes, Robert H.; Hornsby, Brinkley; Howard, Joe; Jordan; Jurden; Kemper, James; Kimsey, Sam; King, Ambrose; Longacre; Lynn, John A.; McAdoo, James; McCoy, Peneleton; McMahan, Billie; Maloney, Aaron; Marr, John; Mason; Mayes, John; Miller, W. E.; Murray, W. W.; Neff, Jacob; Owings, Albert; Payne, George; Preuss, August; Ralston, W. R.; Reese, Dr. A. W.; Roberts, George K.; Spillman; Stout; Street, D. H.; Thomas; Thompson, James N.; Tucker, Wm. P.; Waldon, Jerry; Walker, Joel; Warnick, Robert N.; Woolery, Joe; Young.

4. Environmental Names (50)

a. Names of Direction and Location (4): County Line, County Line, Cross Roads, East Lynn.

b. Names of Situation and Landscape (17): Cold Springs; Glendale; Highland (2), Hill Side, Long Prairie, Lowland, Prairie Home, Prairie View, Rocky Ford, Science Hill, Sunny Side (2), Valley, Valley Grove, Valley View (2).

c. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation (8): Fairview, Pleasant Green (2), Pleasant Grove, Pleasant Prairie, Pleasant Shade, Pleasant View (2).

d. Names from Flora (20): Brush Hill, Brushville, Brushy, Crab Orchard, Grove, Hazel Hill, Hazel Mound, Hickory Grove (2), Locust Grove, Lone Walnut, Maple Grove, Oak Grove (3), Oakland, Oak Ridge, Round Grove, Scaly Bark, Woodland.

e. Names from Fauna (1): Quail Trapp.

5. Subjective Names (11)

a. Names for Ideals or Emblems (8)
Ideals (5): Fairplay, Liberty, Science Hill, Union Point, Victory.

Emblems (3): Diamond Point, Eureka, Lone Star.

b. Biblical Names (2): Cana, Joppa.

c. Humorous Names (1): Tater Hill.

Unsolved (1): Flordonia.

Johnson County School Names of Special Interest

Brinkater School. On the line between Johnson and Lafayette Counties. Named for the man on whose land the school was built. Later renamed County Line School. (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 626)

Burford School. In Post Oak Township. Named in honor of W. H. Burford (1839-19--), who came to Johnson County in 1858 from St. Clair County. Later renamed Union Point School, because it served as a central meeting place for the community. (J. Wesley Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 867; Supt's. Records)

Burk School. On Devil's Ridge, in Jackson Township. Named for Dick Burk, an early settler, who gave the land. Later renamed Fairview School, for its location. No longer in existence. (W. J. Hedden; Hist. Johnson (1881), 684)

Cast School. In Rose Hill Township. Named for the man who owned the land on which the school was built. In recent years the name Pleasant Shade School has been adopted for its location in a grove of trees. (Charley Strange; Supt's. Records)

County Line School. Two schools are so named. For one, formerly called Brinkater School, see above. The other is in Washington Township, on the county line three miles e. of Knob Noster; it has been recently renamed

Pleasant Prairie School, for its location. (A. M. Crag; J. M. Kendrick; Hist. Johnson (1881), 502; Supt's. Records)

Culley School. In the n.e. part of Post Oak Township. Named for W. R. Culley (1821-1900), who gave the land. About 1910, when redistricted, the school was renamed Joppa; this is a Bible name, for a town in Palestine (see 2 Chron. 2.16; Acts 10.5). (J. W. Stone; Mrs. J. S. Graham; Hist. Johnson (1881), 594; Supts. Records)

Diamond Point School. (See McAdoo)

Divers School. In the n.w. part of Post Oak Township. Named for Wallace Divers (1811-1874), a Kentuckian, who came to Missouri in 1840, and who gave the land for the school. It is also known as "Tater Hill School", a nickname suggested by a large mound near the school where people planted potatoes. (Frank Divers Greenlee; J. W. Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 594)

East Lynn School. (See Lynn)

Fairview School. (See Burk)

Flordonia School. (See Street)

Hayes School. On Bristleridge, in Washington Township. Named for Harve Hayes (1829-1920), who lived near by. Mr. Hayes came to Missouri from North Carolina in 1856; later he removed to Kansas, where he died. The school has recently been renamed Pleasant Point School, for its location near the church. (J. M. Paxton; Jeff Hanna; Hist. Johnson (1881), 502; Supt's. Records)

Hepsidam School. In Grover Township, between Dunksburg and Knob Noster. Built about 1865, on land belonging to Mr. Summers, and for the first few years known as the Summers School. The precise origin of the name Hepsidam has aroused much conjecture, but has not yet been satisfactorily settled. The best information is from Henry Summers, son of the original landowner, who writes that the name was invented by his older brother Jeff Summers and a neighbor and friend named Isaac Deardorff. These two young men wrote regularly for the little Knob Noster newspaper, and there was much bantering between them. Mr. Henry Summers thinks that Deardorff had a nickname Heppy or Hepsy and out of a good-natured gibe such as "Hepsy be damned" or the like the name for the school was arrived at. This explanation, hazy as it undeniably is, is more plausible than the theory held in the community that it is a Bible name, for the nearest Bible name is Hephzibah (2 Kings 21.1), and any such corruption as would turn Hephzibah into Hepsidam is unlikely. The old Dunkard Church near by is sometimes, but incorrectly, known as Hepsidam Church; it was not built until 1871 or 1872, and was officially known as Walnut Creek Church. (A. M. Crag; Amos Wampler, letters from Rev. K. T. Domsch, Rev. Theo. C. Predoehl, and Henry Summers; Hist. Johnson (1881), 625; Supt's. Records)

Hickory Grove School. (See Marr)

Highland School. (See Woodland)

Howard School. A colored school in Warrensburg, named in honor of General Oliver Otis Howard (1830-1909), an officer of distinction in the Union Army during the Civil War, and chief of the Freedman's Bureau (1865-74). (Miss Lizzie Grover; Hist. Johnson (1881), 433; Supt's. Records)

Joppa School. (See Culley)

Kemper School. A ward school in Warrensburg. Named for James Kemper, a lawyer and president of the School Board in 1890, when the school was erected. In 1918, it was renamed Pershing School, by Miss Nellie Sterling, in honor of Gen. John Joseph Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force in the World War. (Land Markward; Miss Lizzie Grover; Supt's. Records)

Kimsey School. (See Street)

Lone Walnut School. (See Maloney)

Lynn School. On Simpson Ridge, in Simpson Township; built in 1868. Named for John A. Lynn, on whose land it was built. Later, when a new schoolhouse was built farther e., the name was changed to East Lynn School. (Mrs. T. P. Sollars; James A. Greer; Hist. Johnson (1881), 639; Supt's. Records)

McAdoo School. In Washington Township. Named for James McAdoo, who settled here from Kentucky in 1856 and died about 1906, and who gave the land for the school. When redistricted, the emblematic name Diamond Point School was adopted. (J. M. Paxton; Hist. Johnson (1881), 502; Supt's. Records)

McMahan School. In Hazel Hill Township; built in 1853, and rebuilt in 1859, but destroyed during the Civil War. Named for Billie McMahan, who settled here from Alabama about 1835. Also known as Mt. Moriah School, from the nearby church. (Judge E. F. Tracy; Hist. Johnson (1881), 652-7; Supt's. Records)

Maloney School. In the n.e. part of Jackson Township; built before the Civil War. Named for Aaron Maloney, who owned the land where the school was built. In 1882, it was renamed Lone Walnut School from an isolated tree that stood about ten feet inside of the school yard. (Joe L. Ferguson; Hist. Johnson (1881), 685; Supt's. Records)

Marr School. In the n. part of Post Oak Township. Named for John Marr, who settled here from Tennessee in 1834 and died about 1880, and who gave the land for the school. About 1930 the name was changed to Hickory Grove School, from the large scaly bark hickory trees that grow around it. (J. W. Stone; Hist. Johnson (1881), 585, 594)

Masonic Hall School. In Chilhowee Township. So named because the Masons used the second story of the building for their lodge hall. Also known as Pleasant Green School, because of its location. (Ed. Little; Hist. Johnson (1881), 580; Supt's. Records)

Miller School. In Jackson Township. Named for W. E. Miller, a Tennessean, who came to Missouri in 1840 and died in 1879, and who gave the land for the school. Also called the Pittsville School, because of its location near the town. (Joe L. Ferguson; W. J. Hedden; Hist. Johnson (1881), 684-941; Supt's. Records)

Milford School. In Simpson Township; erected in 1875. Named for the town. When the town was renamed Valley City, it became Valley City School. (James A. Greer; Hist. Johnson (1881), 640; Supt's Records)

Mt. Moriah School (See McMahan)

Mt. Xenia School. In Rose Hill Township. Nothing authoritative could be learned about the origin of this name. There are four towns named Xenia in the U.S., the oldest and largest of which is Xenia, Ohio; the name is a Greek adjective meaning "hospitable". Presumably the Missouri school was named by one of the numerous settlers from Ohio in the county, the "Mt." being prefixed because of its elevated situation. (Hist. Johnson (1881), 563)

Pershing School. (See Kemper)

Pittsville School. (See Miller)

Pleasant Green School. (See Masonic Hall)

Pleasant Point School. (See Hayes)

Pleasant Prairie School. (See County Line)

Pleasant Shade School. (See Cast)

Prairie Home School. (See Quail Trapp)

Quail Trapp School. In Washington Township; erected in 1866. So named because people trapped quail here. When a new building was erected in 1879, the name was changed to Prairie Home School, on account of its beautiful location on the rolling prairie. (J. M. Kendrick; A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 501; Supt's. Records)

Street School. In Jefferson Township. Named for D. H. Street, who gave the land. Later renamed Kimsey School, when it was moved to the neighborhood where Sam and Jackson Kimsey lived. Still later the name was again changed to Flordonia School; this name is said to have been suggested by Harry Street, but it has been impossible to discover its source or significance. (Mrs. N. S. Hunt; Mrs. A. R. Thurston; Supt's. Records)

"Tater Hill School". (See Divers)

Union Point School. (See Burford)

Valley City School. (See Milford)

Woodland School. In Grover Township; built in 1866. The earliest name was Highland School, given for its original location on high land above C. T. Oglesby's residence. When a new building was erected in 1876, the name was changed to Woodland School, for the beautiful grove that surrounds it. (A. M. Crag; Hist. Johnson (1881), 624-5; Supt's. Records)

St. Clair County (126)

1. Borrowed Names (30)

a. Place-Names from Other States (4): (Arkansas) Arkansas, (Kentucky) Bowling Green, (Massachusetts) Harvard, (Virginia) Virginia.

b. Local Transfers

(1) From Towns and Postoffices (16): Appleton Center, Appleton City, Black Jack, Chalk Level, Collins, Gerster, Iconium, Johnson City, Lowry City, Monegaw, Park Grove, Ohio, Osceola, Rainey, Roscoe, Taberville, Vista.

(2) From Streams (5): Bear Creek, Brush Creek, Osage, Upper Monegaw, Wright's Creek.

(3) From Bends (2): Harris, Smith.

(4) From Churches (1): Pleasant Springs.

(5) From Prairies (1): Kings Prairie.

(6) From Townships (1): Appleton Center.

2. Historical Names (3)

a. Revolutionary War (2): Centennial, Washington.

b. Recent History (1): Dewey.

3. Personal Names (43)

a. National Figures (2): Washington, George; Dewey, Admiral George.

b. Local Figures (38): Ashworth; Benton, Green; Bradford; Burgess, Benton; Burns, John; Cole; Denney, Henry; Dillon, John; Fraley; Freeman, Ansel; Graham; Harper, Green; Hoover, Jim; Howell, James; Hyatt, Clay; Jackson; Kelley; Landaker; Ledbetter, Rufus; Lewellen, John; Lewis, Dr. Lawrence; McNutt, Jake; Merryfield, Elson; Motley, Pink; Motley, J. D.; Moore, W. E.; Parks, Solomon; Potts; Ruark; Shoe, Christopher; Short, Hiram; Shryer; Snyder, Ben; Stiles, Riley; Sweet, Squire; Tillery, Wm.; Thomas; Witt.

c. Christian Names (1): Francis.

d. Group of Local Inhabitants (2): Dunkard, German Center.

4. Environmental Names (42)

a. Names of Direction and Location (2): Center, Cross Roads.

b. Names of Situation and Landscape (18): Blue Mound, Blue Ridge, Glendale, Greasy Corner, Green Valley, Greenwood, High Hill, Hillsdale, Long Ridge, Mound, Mt. Victory, Prairie Hill, Prairie Home, Prairie, Rich Valley, River View, Shady Nook, Valley Center.

c. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation (6): Grandview, Pleasant Grove, Pleasant Hill (2), Pleasant Valley, Pleasant View.

d. Names from Flora (11): Elm Grove, Forest Grove, Locust Grove, Oak Grove (2), Oak Ridge, Shady Grove (2),

Spring Grove, Tower Grove, Vine Hill.

e. Names from Minerals and Soil (3): Red Rock, Rocky Point, Stony Point.

f. Names of Description and Characterization (2): Square Prairie, White Hall.

5. Subjective Names (10)

a. Names for Ideals or Emblems
Ideals (5): Climax, Concord, Liberty, Union Point, Union.
Emblems (2): Star, Little Jewel.

b. Biblical Names (2): Ararat, Mt. Olive.

c. Humorous Names (2): Greasy Corner, Lizard Lick.

St. Clair County School Names of Special Interest

Arkansas School. In Dallas Township. Named for its location in country similar to Arkansas, and also for the backwoods people. (S. J. Hutton; E. M. Terry; Supt's. Records)

Blue Mound School. (See Mound)

Centennial School. (See Howell)

Cole School. In Roscoe Township. Named for a man who owned a farm where the school was built. Later, when the school was moved, it was renamed River View School, for its new location near the river. (Lee Crook; Supt's. Records)

Cross Roads School. (See Fraley)

Dewey School. (See Hyatt)

Forest Grove School. In Speedwell Township. This is the official name of the school, given because of its location in a grove. It also has the nickname of Greasy Corner School, because it is at a cross roads in the clay where in muddy times it is very slippery. (Ben Zener; Supt's. Records)

Fraley School. In Dallas Township. Named for a man who owned the land where the school was built. Later, when moved off the Fraley farm to a cross roads site, it was renamed Cross Roads School. (S. J. Hutton; Supt's. Records)

Francis School. In Appleton Township. Named for the wife of the County Superintendent, who helped to get the school for the district. Why the masculine form of the name was adopted is unexplained. (Rodd Ingles; Supt's. Records)

Freeman School. In Roscoe Township. Named for Ansel Freeman, who owned the land where the school was built before the Civil War. When the school was rebuilt, it was renamed Green Valley School, for its location. (Lee Crook; Supt's. Records)

German Center School. In Butler Township. Named for the large number of Germans in the community. After the

World War because of anti-German feeling the name was changed to Valley Center School, for its location. (Jim Penn; Supt's. Records)

Glendale School. (See Sweet)

Grandview School. (See Ledbetter)

Greasy Corner School. (See Forest Grove)

Green Valley School. (See Freeman)

Greenwood School. (See Shryer)

Harvard School. (See Lizard Lick)

Howell School. In Appleton Township. Named for James Howell, who lived near by. When a new building was erected in 1876, the name was changed to Centennial School, obviously in allusion to the hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. (Ed. Willems; D. S. Pricer; Supt's. Records)

Hyatt School. In Speedwell Township. Named for Clay Hyatt, who owned the land where the school was built. Later, when the school district had a quarrel with Mr. Hyatt, the name was changed to Dewey School, in honor of Admiral George Dewey (1837-1917), victor at Manila Bay. (Ben Zener; Supt's. Records)

Ledbetter School. In Chalk Level Township. Named for Rufus Ledbetter, who owned the land where the school was built. When the school was rebuilt, it was renamed Grandview School, for its location. (H. A. Higgins; Supt's. Records)

Little Jewel School. In Appleton Township. A very old school, and no one remembers the exact circumstances of its naming. The name is emblematic, probably conferred because the first school-building was very small. (H. E. Kirk; Supt's. Records)

Lizard Lick School. In Washington Township. Named for the great number of lizards in that section. Later the people came to feel that the name was undignified, and changed it to Harvard School, in order to have a name with lofty educational associations. (J. P. Perry; Lee Crook; Supt's. Records)

Long Ridge School. (See Stiles)

Mound School. In Taber Township. Named for its location on a mound. Later the name was changed to Blue Mound School by Walter Woodin, a teacher at the school, probably because of the blue appearance of the mound when viewed from a distance. (Ed. Willems; Supt's. Records)

Mt. Victory School. In Collins Township. Named by Mr. Wiegand because it is on a hill, and because of the victory that had been won over its location. (Mrs. W. E. Tucker; Supt's. Records)

Oak Ridge School. (See Tillery)

River View School. (See Cole)

Shady Grove School. (See Thomas)

Shryer School. In Washington Township. Named for the man who owned the land where the school was built.

About thirty years ago, the name was changed to Greenwood School, doubtless for the location. (Lee Crook; Supt's. Records)

Stiles School. In Doyal Township. Named for Riley Stiles, who came to St. Clair County from Kentucky, and who gave the land. Later renamed Long Ridge School, for its location. (E. M. Terry; S. J. Hutton; Hist. Henry and St. Clair (1883), 1049; Supt's. Records)

Sweet School. In Speedwell Township. Named for Squire Sweet, pioneer settler, who lived near by. About 1930 it was renamed Glendale School, for its location. (Lee Crook; Ben Zener; Supt's. Records)

Tillery School. In Collins Township. Named for William Tillery, who gave the land. When the school was moved it was renamed Oak Ridge School, for its new location. (Mrs. C. L. Landaker; Supt's. Records)

Thomas School. In Roscoe Township; built before the Civil War. Named for a man who lived near by. Later, when redistricted, it was renamed Shady Grove School, for its location. (Lee Crook; Supt's. Records)

Valley Center School. (See German Center)

Vernon County (140)

1. Borrowed Names (36)

a. Local Transfers

(1) From Towns (28): Amos, Arthur, Avola, Bellamy, Belvoir, Bronaugh, Dederick, Deerfield, Fair Haven, Green Springs, Harwood, Horton, Metz, Milo, Montevallo, Moundville, Nevada, Panama, Richards, Schell City, Sheldon, Stotesbury, Swartz, Virgil City, Walker, Warwick, Wolf, Zodiac.

(2) From Churches (2): Fairview, Clade Springs.

(3) From Hills (1): Timber

(4) From Streams (2): Coal Creek, Fly Creek.

(5) From Townships (1): Lake.

(6) From Mounds (1): Blue Mound.

b. From other Missouri Names (1): Green Top.

2. Historical Names (5)

a. Revolutionary War (2): Franklin, Jefferson.

b. Civil War Days (2): Blair, Lincoln.

c. Recent History (1): Bryan.

3. Personal Names (47)

a. National Figures (5): Bryan, William Jennings; Franklin, Benjamin; Jefferson, Thomas; Lincoln, Abraham; Washington, George.

b. State Figures (2): Blair, Francis Preston; Benton, Thomas Hart.

c. Local Figures (40): Badger, Dr. Albert; Board, Abel S.; Busbee, Moses; Carl, Ursula A.; Crawley, Henry; Diehr, Alva; Downing, William; Durham, William; Ferry, Benjamin E.; Frazier, Joseph A.; Gill, J. F.; Howard, Avery B.; Humble, Charles L.; Johnson; Keck, Wm; Leach, Charles; Lefler, Levi; Logan, Joseph B.; Longacre, A. J.; Lowe, Capt. Manse; McHugh; McKill, Judge James; Miller, John; M. Mobley, Judge H. P.; Moss, M. J.; Nash, George; Phillips, Jack; Rinehart, W. H.; Roberts; Robinson, E.; Sartorius, Anthony; Scrogghe, E. M.; Smith, Joseph W.; Stanton, John A.; Totten; Towne, Eugene; Tucker, Whitfield, A.; Willhite, W. M.; Woods.

d. Christian Names (1): Fern.

4. Environmental Names (45)

a. Names of Direction and Location (5): East Fairview, East Washington, West Fairview, West Point, West Washington.

b. Names of Situation and Landscape (12): Dell, Glendale, Glenwood, Green Valley, Highway, Mound Valley, Prairie Center, Prairie Dell, Prairie Union, Prairie Valley, Science Hill, Sunny Slope.

c. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation (4): Pleasant Plain, Pleasant Ridge, Pleasant Valley, Pleasant View.

d. Names from Flora (13): Clover Dale, Diamond Grove, Green Top (?), Hazel Dell, Lone Elm, Lone Oak, Maple Dale, Oak Dale, Oak Grove, Oak Ridge, Sylvan Dale, Wild Rose, Willow Grove.

e. Names from Minerals and Soil (7): Flat Rock, Sandstone, Stone, Stone Front, Stonegate, Stony Point, White Rock.

f. Names of Description and Characterization (4): Brush College, Round Prairie, Round Top, Stringtown.

5. Subjective Names (14)

a. Names for Ideals or Emblems (8)
Ideals (4): New Harmony, Science Hill, Union, Union Valley.

Emblems (4): Diamond, Eureka, Lone Star, Star.

b. Biblical Names (2): Bethel, Shiloh.

c. Literary Names (1): Belmont (?).

d. Humorous Names (3): Greasy Nation, Public Swindle, Scrappie.

Vernon County School Names of Special Interest

Belmont School. In the s.w. part of Harrison Township; built in 1855 on land given by James McKell. The source of the name is not remembered; perhaps it is a literary name, for Portia's home in the MERCHANT OF

VENICE. (Recorder's Office, Bk. 31, p. 180; Supt's. Records)

Diamond School. (See Stringtown)

Fairview School. (See Public Swindle)

Greasy Nation School. In the n.w. part of Dover Township. A satirical appellation, for the number of greasy children who attended the school. Later renamed Phillips School, for one Jack Phillips. (Ben Frazier; Supt's. Records)

Green Top School. (See Leach)

Highway School. (See Smith)

Leach School. In the n. part of Montevallo Township. Named for Charles Leach, who gave the land. In 1886, when Mr. Leach moved away, the name was changed to Green Top School. The new name was given by F. H. King, for a town in Adair County, Missouri. (George Faith; Supt's. Records)

Lone Star School. (See Tucker's)

Phillips School. (See Greasy Nation)

Prairie Dell School. (See Willhite)

Public Swindle School. In the e. part of Moundville Township. So named because of a bitter disagreement over the building of it. Later renamed Fairview School, for the church. (Stanton Herrick; Supt's. Records)

Scrappie School. (See Scrogghem)

Scrogghem School. In the w. part of Center Township. Named for E. M. Scrogghem, who gave the land. Later renamed Scrappie School, because of the many fights that took place at the school. Still later, the citizens of the community began holding services at the school house, and the name was again changed to Sylvan Dale School, doubtless for its location. (Stanton Herrick; Supt's. Records)

Smith School. In the c. part of Badger Township. Named for Joseph W. Smith, who gave the land for the school in 1892. Later renamed Highway School, for its location on the old highway between Nevada and Montevallo. (R. V. Holmes; Recorder's Office, Bk. 58, p. 25; Supt's. Records)

Stringtown School. In the n. part of Osage Township. Named for the settlement. Later, when the schools were redistricted, the name was changed to Diamond Point School, taken from the name of an old mine. (Newton Hurst; R. V. Holmes; Supt's. Records)

Sylvan Dale School. (See Scrogghem)

Tucker's School. In the n. part of Washington township. Named for the man on whose land the school was at first built. In 1885, the school house was removed to a new location, and the emblematic name Lone Star School was adopted. (L. Foland; Supt's. Records)

Willhite School. In the s.w. part of Dover Township. Named for W. M. Willhite, who gave the land. When the school was moved, it was renamed Prairie Dell School, for

its new location in a low place on the prairie. (W. M. Willhite; Supt's. Records)

1. Borrowed School Names

One of the most natural ways for the selection of a school name is in giving it the name of the town or community in which it is located. Or a school may be called _____ from a postoffice which is near the school. It is interesting to note the variance of these school names in the different classifications. One county may have named a large number of its schools from local persons, while another may have named a large number for location.

Of the six counties, Bates leads in the names transferred from towns, townships, and postoffices with 34 names to her credit; Cass has 30, Vernon 29, Henry 26, Johnson 22, and St. Clair 17. However, if a percentage is figured Henry and Cass lead with 24%, Bates has 22%, Vernon 21%, Johnson 15%, and St. Clair 14%.

Other schools in this section have derived their names from streams, churches, springs, and lodges. Thirty-three schools have taken their names from streams, 9 from churches, 3 from lodges, and 2 from springs.

As is seen in the table of this Appendix, most of the borrowed names are local transfers. Six schools in this section, however, are borrowed from other states. One in Johnson County, Mt. Xenia, was borrowed from Ohio, four

in St. Clair County were borrowed from Arkansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Virginia, and one in Vernon County, Mt. Vernon, was borrowed from Virginia.

A brief survey of the table in this Appendix will show that 35% of the names in Henry County are borrowed names, 30% in Bates and Cass, 24% in Vernon, 23% in St. Clair, and 18% in Johnson.

2. Historical Names

A small group of 29 historical names is found in this section. Henry and Bates Counties lead with 8 names each, Johnson and Vernon are second with 5 names each, and St. Clair with three. Cass County has no historical school names.

3. Personal Names

Twenty-five schools in this section have been named for national figures. Five schools have been named for Washington. Franklin has given his name to four schools. Two schools were named for Jefferson. Other schools named for prominent figures were Lincoln, Bryan, Blair, Cleveland, Hamilton, Dewey, Grant, Pershing, Douglas, McKinley, Webster, and Benton.

In most counties, the names for local persons loom large and this section is no exception. For out of 850 names, 240 are in this group. In many of these counties, the land for a school was donated by a certain person,

and the school was named in his honor. On other occasions, when school districts bought land for the school, the school assumed the name of the man on whose land it was built. Other names were chosen either for directors or for some outstanding man in the community. In this group, Johnson County leads with 70 names, St. Clair has 43, Vernon 40, Henry 31, Bates 30, and Cass 26.

4. Environmental Names

The environmental names are large in number. Of the 850 names 240 are environmental. From this group much about the topography, flora, and fauna of this section can be learned. This group for discussion has been divided into direction and location, situation and landscape, names of approbation and disapprobation, names from flora and fauna, and names of description and characterization.

A small group of names has been named as the result of their location as Cross Roads or County Line. These names are colorless and are relatively uninteresting.

Ridges, knobs, hills, prairies, mounds, and valleys have all contributed toward naming of schools. Likewise various trees have given their names to schools. The oak tree figures largely in school names; there are nineteen names from the oak. This correlates with the study of the other place-names of this thesis. Other trees which have given their names to schools are the hickory, found six times; the maple, found five times; and the walnut and the

willow found each two times. From the quail, deer, hog, and sheep four schools have been named.

There are many school names of approbation and disapprobation. The most common prefix is "Pleasant", found 30 times. There are pleasant hills, valleys, ridges, prairies, and plains. Fair is another common prefix found five times as in Fairview and Fairmount.

Another group of names is that which describes or characterizes either the building or the location, as Little Brick, or Red, White, and Blue School named for the red, white, and blue fan which was over the door of the school house, and Shady Grove.

Johnson County leads in the number of environmental names with 50, Vernon has 45, St. Clair 42, Bates 39, Cass 38, and Henry 26.

5. Subjective Names

This group, next to the historical names, is smallest having only 83 names. Subjective Names in school names, as in other place-names, are never as popular as names for local persons or environmental names. This class has been divided into four divisions: a. Ideals and Emblems, b. Biblical Names, c. Literary Names, d. Humorous Names.

One of the most popular names is Liberty. In these six counties there are six schools which are named Liberty, five are named Lone Star, four Star, three Diamond, three Victory, two Concord, two Enterprise, two Eureka, two

Fairplay, two Harmony, two Science Hill, two Union, two Union Hall, and two Union Point. There is a Climax, Eldorado, Excelsior, Little Jewel, Olive, Prospect, Rising Star, Tranquillity, and Union Valley.

There are eleven Biblical names. Three schools are named Bethel, two are Shiloh. There is a Cana, Joppa, Mount Zion, Ararat, Mt. Olive, and Antioch.

There are only three literary names. Two schools are named Belmont and one Elmo from the novel Saint Elmo.

The humorous names are most interesting. These are few, but they reflect humorous situations and conditions. Hot Water School in Bates County was named when an attempt was made to move the school. Part of the district objected and the ladies of the objecting factions armed themselves with hot water and threatened to throw it on the men who came to move the school. Another school in Bates County, Lost Corner, was named for its location on a piece of land known as the "Lost Corner" which was not included in any township when the official survey was made.

Choctaw School in Cass County was first given as a nickname to a school for the rough boys attending, who were compared to the Choctaw Indians. It later became officially known as Choctaw School. Dodger Point School, also in Cass County, was named for the inaccessibility of its location. Another humorous name in Cass County is Pumpkin Green, originally a nickname, given by a man who

nicknamed the children "green pumpkins".

Other humorous names are Greasy Nation, Public Swindle, and Scrappie in Vernon County. Greasy Nation was named for the number of greasy children that attended the school. Public Swindle received its name over a disagreement which arose during the building. Scrappie was named for the numerous fights in which the children partook.

6. Unsolved Names

In the schools, as in all other place-name studies, there are some names which can not be solved. The reason for the choice of the name has been forgotten, and no one is able to recall the occasion for the naming. These have been listed for the benefit of future workers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Explanation of References

For primary sources in this study, I have depended almost entirely upon interviews with old settlers of the community. Correspondence proved relatively unsatisfactory in most cases.

For secondary sources I have used histories, place-name studies, dictionaries, maps, atlases, and plats. In this Bibliography are included only such sources as have been of some value to me in this study.

The bibliographical material has been arranged as follows:

I. Primary Sources.

- (1) Personal: a. Interviews; b. Correspondence.
- (2) Documentary: a. Early Travels; b. Session Laws; c. Postal Guides; d. County Court Records.

II. Secondary Sources:

A. Historical and Geographical: a. General Histories of Missouri; b. County and Local Histories; c. Directories and Gazetteers; d. Maps, Atlases, and Plat Books.

B. Previous Place-Name Studies: a. General; b. Previous Studies of Missouri Place-Names; c. Minor Newspaper Articles.

C. General Sources: a. Dictionaries and Encyclopedias; b. Miscellaneous.

I. Primary Sources

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3. Adamson, Dode, Montrose, Henry
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5. Allen, W. H., Rich Hill, Bates
6. Allinson, A. W., Appleton City, St. Clair
7. Allison, Henry, Taberville, St. Clair
8. Allmond, W. N., Amoret, Bates
9. Anderson, G. B., Garden City, Cass
10. Arnold, Homer, Raymore, Cass
11. Attebury, John, Osceola, St. Clair
12. Baker, O. T., Holden, Johnson
13. Barnett, J. S., Clinton, Henry
14. Beaty, J. C., Chilhowee, Johnson
15. Bell, E. J., Elm, Johnson
16. Bennett, Mutie, Clinton, Henry
17. Berkstresser, Irvine, Pleasant Hill, Cass
18. Bernard, T. G., Osceola, St. Clair
19. Bienert, F. H., Pleasant Hill, Cass
20. Biggerstaff, B. A., Butler, Bates
21. Birdsong, W. S., Weaubleau, St. Clair
22. Blackmon, Mrs. B., Adrian, Bates
23. Boisseau, O. G., Holden, Johnson
24. Bowen, R. J., Windsor, Henry
25. Braswell, Walter, Nevada, Vernon
26. Bratcher, B. H., Collins, St. Clair
27. Brown, Mrs. E. C., Montrose, Henry
28. Brown, Walter, Nevada, Vernon
29. Browning, Mrs. C. C., Appleton City, St. Clair
30. Burns, George, Appleton City, St. Clair
31. Burrows, John, Rich Hill, Bates
32. Caldwell, James, Warrensburg, Johnson
33. Calloway, Mrs. F. B., Nevada, Vernon
34. Calloway, J. F., Peculiar, Cass
35. Carter, Mrs. Jennie K., Clinton, Henry
36. Chaney, Walter L., Warrensburg, Johnson
37. Charles, Mrs. G. W., Nevada, Vernon
38. Cheatham, Mrs. C. E., Clinton, Henry
39. Churchill, Henry, Windsor, Henry
40. Cobb, Mrs. Lucetta, Butler, Bates
41. Cockrell, Judge Ewing, Warrensburg, Johnson
42. Coffman, Jeff, Columbus, Johnson
43. Colby, A. F., Schell City, Vernon
44. Cole, Joe, Horton, Vernon
45. Conrad, A. B., Montrose, Henry
46. Conrad, N. B., Montrose, Henry
47. Cook, J. J., Montrose, Henry

48. Cooper, Mrs. George, Warrensburg, Johnson
49. Cooper, Sam, Brownington, Henry
50. Cooper, Mrs. Sam, Brownington, Henry
51. Corbin, Jim, Osceola, St. Clair
52. Couch, C. V., Nevada, Vernon
53. Cox, Charley, Nevada, Vernon
54. Cox, W. L., Osceola, St. Clair
55. Crabtree, Mrs. Mollie, Osceola, St. Clair
56. Crag, A. M., Knobnoster, Johnson
57. Crawford, B. R., Nevada, Vernon
58. Croft, G. D., Statesbury, Vernon
59. Crook, Lee, Osceola, St. Clair
60. Crook, J. E., Osceola, St. Clair
61. Croy, Zack, Roscoe, St. Clair
62. Dade, Mrs. Lang, Eldorado Springs, Cedar
63. Dade, Mrs. T. E., Tiffin, St. Clair
64. Dale, Mrs. James M., Nevada, Vernon
65. Davies, Geo. W., Osceola, St. Clair
66. Davis, J. R., Nevada, Vernon
67. Davis, R. M., Osceola, St. Clair
68. Dean, Russel, Pittsville, Johnson
69. Deerwester, Lizzie, Butler, Bates
70. Dickson, Mrs. Earl, Nevada, Vernon
71. Doane, Bill, Butler, Bates
72. Donaldson, John, Nevada, Vernon
73. Dorman, W. H., Clinton, Henry
74. Draper, M. C., Warrensburg, Johnson
75. Dunlap, Mrs. M. A., Montrose, Henry
76. Dunning, Miles, Deepwater, Henry
77. Durst, Marvin, Butler, Bates
78. Duvall, Will, Butler, Bates
79. Elliott, G. W., Holden, Johnson
80. Emery, Marvin, Nevada, Vernon
81. Erton, J. E., Peculiar, Cass
82. Evans, A. J., Nevada, Vernon
83. Evans, Ray, Osceola, St. Clair
84. Faith, George, Montevallo, Vernon
85. Feild, Drury, Richards, Vernon
86. Ferguson, Joe L., Warrensburg, Johnson
87. Ferry, Ray P., Nevada, Vernon
88. Few, George, Nevada, Vernon
89. Fisher, Scott, Denton, Johnson
90. Flynn, D. L., Nevada, Vernon
91. Flynn, Mrs. W. B., Nevada, Vernon
92. Foland, Mrs. C. C., Nevada, Vernon
93. Foland, L., Nevada, Vernon
94. Fowler, Ike, Butler, Bates
95. France, Mrs. Nancy, Harrisonville, Cass
96. Franklin, Mrs. E., Sprague, Bates
97. Frazier, Ben, Nevada, Vernon
98. Gates, Ralph, Clinton, Henry
99. George, T. J., Harrisonville, Cass

100. Gerster, S. W., Osceola, St. Clair
101. Graham, J. S., Warrensburg, Johnson
102. Graham, Mrs. J. S., Warrensburg, Johnson
103. Gray, Mrs. C. J., Everett, Cass
104. Greenlee, Frank Divers, Warrensburg, Johnson
105. Greer, James A., Warrensburg, Johnson
106. Griesse, F. E., Nevada, Vernon
107. Grinstead, J. R., Warrensburg, Johnson
108. Grover, Lizzie, Warrensburg, Johnson
109. Grover, R. J., Warrensburg, Johnson
110. Guyton, George, Pleasant Hill, Cass
111. Hagemeyer, Charley, Warrensburg, Johnson
112. Hake, J. A., Montrose, Henry
113. Hall, V. W., Urich, Henry
114. Hanna, Jeff, Montserrat, Johnson
115. Harper, E. C., Butler, Bates
116. Harper, M. H., Osceola, St. Clair
117. Harris, Jim, Iconium St. Clair
118. Hayes, Mrs. Bell, Butler, Bates
119. Hayes, L. W., Walker, Vernon
120. Haynes, C. G., Monegaw Springs, St. Clair
121. Hedden, Arch, Nevada, Vernon
122. Hedden, W. J., Kingsville, Johnson
123. Henderson, Tom, Columbus, Johnson
124. Herrick, Stanton, Nevada, Vernon
125. Hey, F. B., Drexel, Cass
126. Hibbs, Miss Mollie, Warrensburg, Johnson
127. Higgins, H. A., Lowry City, St. Clair
128. Hilton, Mrs. A. B., Appleton City, St. Clair
129. Hinton, Wm., Clinton, Henry
130. Holland, O. T., Hume, Bates
131. Holliday, G. S., Clinton, Henry
132. Holmes, R. V., Nevada, Vernon
133. Hook, Oscar, Freeman, Cass
134. Houston, M. J., Garden City, Cass
135. Houston, W. P., Belton, Cass
136. Houx, Charley, Warrensburg, Johnson
137. Howeth, Mrs. Stanley, Medford, Johnson
138. Hudson, H. H., Warrensburg, Johnson
139. Huff, Julian, Nevada, Vernon
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142. Humphreys, S. A., Osceola, St. Clair
143. Hunt, Mrs. N. S., Warrensburg, Johnson
144. Hunt, Mrs. Sally, Appleton City, St. Clair
145. Hutton, S. J., Osceola, St. Clair
146. Hurst, Newton, Panama, Vernon
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149. Ingles, Rodd, Appleton City, St. Clair
150. Jackson, John, Dederick, Vernon
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158. Journey, J. B., Nevada, Vernon
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167. Lambert, Mrs. Mollie, Deerfield, Vernon
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170. Law, T. A., Coal, Henry
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192. Mosberger, I. H., Montevallo, Vernon
193. Moyer, Claud, Deepwater, Henry
194. Mullen, J. E., Belton, Cass
195. Neff, O. W., Nevada, Vernon
196. O'Bannon, A. S., Garden City, Cass
197. Ogg, Judge T. W., Clinton, Henry
198. Overby, Judge J. A., Urich, Henry
199. Owen, A. B., Butler, Bates
200. Parker, F. C., Calhoun, Henry
201. Park, H. T., Freeman, Cass
202. Parks, Tom, Clinton, Henry
203. Paxton, J. M., Knob Noster, Johnson

204. Peelor, M. T., Clinton, Henry
205. Pence, Harry, Osceola, St. Clair
206. Penn, Bud, Lowry City, St. Clair
207. Penn, Jim, Lowry City, St. Clair
208. Perry, J. P., Collins, St. Clair
209. Phillips, Mrs. C. C., Lowry City, St. Clair
210. Piepeier, Mrs. Phoebe, Appleton City, St. Clair
211. Pinkerton, T. L., Montevallo, Vernon
212. Pinkston, W. L., Clinton, Henry
213. Powers, F. M., Nevada, Vernon
214. Pratt, Harry, Appleton City, St. Clair
215. Prewitt, Charley, Nevada, Vernon
216. Price, Peyton, Harrisonville, Cass
217. Pricer, D. S., Appleton City, St. Clair
218. Priest, Miss Louise, Warrensburg, Johnson
219. Prossie, R. A., Brownington, Henry
220. Quick, Morris, Holden, Johnson
221. Rainey, David, Vista, St. Clair
222. Reque, Del, Butler, Bates
223. Ross, R. H., Creighton, Cass
224. Ross, T. J., Nevada, Vernon
225. Rosser, Miss Betty, Butler, Bates
226. Rothwell, J. R., Warrensburg, Johnson
227. Rubel, Mrs. Elizabeth, Virginia, Bates
228. Seaton, J. W., Strasburg, Cass
229. Schrock, D. J., Garden City, Cass
230. Shouse, Allen, Nevada, Vernon
231. Simpson, Mrs. Mary S., Denton, Johnson
232. Slack, Henry, Calhoun, Henry
233. Slack, Jim, Calhoun, Henry
234. Smith, Joe, Butler, Bates
235. Smith, Mrs. Mollie, Osceola, St. Clair
236. Smith, W. H., Dayton, Cass
237. Smith, Wm., Coal, Henry
238. Snodgrass, S. M., Eldorado Springs, Cedar
239. Sollars, T. O., Warrensburg, Johnson
240. Stegman, Mrs. Mary, Nevada, Vernon
241. Steincross, Geo. W., Nevada, Vernon
242. Stephens, J. T., Dayton, Cass
243. Stone, J. W., Warrensburg, Johnson
244. Story, Mrs. Maggie, Tiffin, St. Clair
245. Stout, W. B., Appleton City, St. Clair
246. Strange, Charley, Holden, Johnson
247. Summers, G. H., Nevada, Vernon
248. Teays, J. D., Montrose, Henry
249. Teel, Emmet, Nevada, Vernon
250. Terry, E. M., Osceola, St. Clair
251. Thomas, H. P., Harrisonville, Cass
252. Thurston, Mrs. A. R., Knob Noster, Johnson
253. Tie, Mrs. R. L., Brownington, Henry
254. Tracy, Judge E. F., Warrensburg, Johnson
255. Tracy, Mrs. E. F., Warrensburg, Johnson

256. Truitt, Wm., Collins, St. Clair
257. Tucker, Mrs. W. E., Collins, St. Clair
258. Urich, Mrs. L. L., Osceola, St. Clair
259. Wagner, H. R., Dayton, Cass
260. Wainwright, Thomas, Butler, Bates
261. Walker, Bill, Damascus, St. Clair
262. Wampler, Amos, Warrensburg, Johnson
263. Washington, T. A., Garden City, Henry
264. Welsh, Miss Hallie, Clinton, Henry
265. Westhoff, H. D., Archie, Cass
266. Wherritt, A. R., Pleasant Hill, Henry
267. White, J. H., Drexel, Cass
268. Willems, Ed., Osceola, St. Clair
269. Willhite, W. M., Nevada, Vernon
270. Williams, Bud, Elm, Johnson
271. Williams, H. E., Nevada, Vernon
272. Wilcox, Henry, Archie, Henry
273. Wilson, Mrs. C. Y., Osceola, St. Clair
274. Wilson, C. Y., Osceola, St. Clair
275. Wilson, J. H., Clinton, Henry
276. Witherspoon, M. B., Deepwater, Henry
277. Wix, B. M., Butler, Bates
278. Woody, Mrs. Mary Jane, Butler, Bates
279. Wolfe, C. W., Nevada, Vernon
280. Wright, Dr. Leo S., Lowry City, St. Clair
281. Young, Mrs. Newt, Spruce, Bates
282. Young, Mrs. W. G., Coal, Henry
283. Zener, A. B., Tiffin, St. Clair
284. Zener, Ben, Tiffin, St. Clair
285. Zion, Henry, West Line, Cass

B. Correspondence

1. Baker, Mrs. Ella S., Canon City, Colorado
2. Bruce, Geo. W., Montrose, Colorado
3. Bunch, W. I., Lowry City, Missouri
4. Butcher, H. R., Adrian, Missouri
5. Conyers, J. E., Sprague, Missouri
6. Cox, W. L., Osceola, Missouri
7. Crabtree, Lee, Iconium, Missouri
8. Decherd, Hugh, Osceola, Missouri
9. Domsch, Rev. K. T., Sweet Springs, Missouri
10. Ferguson, Z. L., Raymore, Missouri
11. Gardner, Mary Opal, Creighton, Missouri
12. Ginsburg, R. W., Osceola, Missouri
13. Harrison, Mrs. Ben, Urich, Missouri
14. Hockaday, Marietta, Cleveland, Missouri
15. Houston, W. P., Belton, Missouri
16. Howard, C. M., Ft. Scott, Kansas
17. Morrow, Mrs. Maggie M., Drexel, Missouri
18. Pence, Jno. S., Roscoe, Missouri

19. Predochl, Rev. Theo. C., Knob Noster, Missouri
20. Sample, W. L., Memphis, Tennessee
21. Stone, Arwood, East Lynne, Missouri
22. Summers, Henry, Seattle, Washington
23. Whiteside, Mrs. J. B., Walnut Grove, Missouri

(2) Documentary

a. Early Travels

1. Coues, Elliott, ed. The Expedition of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, New York: Francis P. Harper, 1895, 3 vols.

(A journal of the expedition of Pike from the headwaters of the Mississippi River through the Louisiana Territory and New Spain in the years 1805-1807. Very valuable in this study for historic names.)

2. Thwaites, Reuben Gold, ed. Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804-1806. New York: Dodd Mead and Company, 1904, 8 vols.

(A journal kept daily of Lewis and Clark's journey. Valuable in this work for historical names.)

3. Thwaites, Reuben Gold, ed. Early Western Travels 1748-1846, Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1905, 32 vols.

(Includes expeditions of Long, Brackenridge, Cochran, Bradbury, and other early explorers. Helpful in this study for historic names.)

b. Session Laws

Territorial Laws, 1833, II. 331.
Laws of Missouri, 1840-41; 1919.

c. Postal Guides

Postal Guides for the following years: 1867; 1870; 1886; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1890; 1891; 1892; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1899; 1900; 1901; 1902; 1904; 1910; 1915; 1918; 1922; 1924; 1925; 1926; 1927; 1928; 1929; 1930; and 1932.

d. County Court Records

(These, mostly in MS., have been examined at the various county seats, and have occasionally been found useful.)

II. Secondary Sources

A. Historical and Geographical

a. General Histories of Missouri

1. Parker, Nathan H., Missouri as It is in 1867, Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott, 1867, pp. xvi, 17-458.

(An illustrated historical gazetteer of Missouri, with geography, history, resources and prospects. Not of very great use.)

2. Conard, Howard Louis, Encyclopaedia of the History of Missouri, New York and Louisville: The Southern History Company; St. Louis: Holdeman Conard and Company, 1901. 6 vols.

3. Williams, Walter, The State of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri: Press of E. W. Stephens, 1904. pp. xvi; 1-592.

(A history of the counties. Of no great value in this work.)

4. Houck, Louis, A History of Missouri, Chicago: Donnelly and Sons, 1908. 3 vols.: Vol. I: xviii, 404 pp.; Vol. II: viii, 418 pp.; Vol. III: x, 380 pp. (A good general history from time of earliest explorations and settlements until admission into the Union. Of great value for historical names.)

5. Stevens, Walter B., Missouri, The Center State, Chicago and St. Louis: S. J. Clark Publishing Company, 1915. 4 vols.: Vol. I: xx, 387 pp.; Vol. II: xii, 798 pp.; Vol. III: 840 pp.; Vol. IV: 798 pp. (A history of Missouri with biographical sketches. Useful for general information.)

6. Violette, Eugene Morrow, A History of Missouri, Boston, New York: D. C. Heath and Company, 1918. pp. xxxiii, 500.

(A general history of Missouri with a good description of early conditions, and an excellent set of maps for early counties of Southwest Missouri.)

7. Viles, Dr. Jonas L., "Missouri in 1820" in The Missouri Historical Review, Columbia: State Historical Society, 1921, Vol. 15, pp. 36-53. (Useful for general information only.)

8. Stevens, Walter, Centennial History of Missouri, St. Louis and Chicago: The S. J. Clark Publishing Company, 1921. 6 vols.: Vol. I: viii, 1021 pp.; Vol. II: xxii, 948 pp.; Vol. III: 1038 pp.; Vol. IV: 1038 pp.; Vol. V: 795 pp.; Vol. VI: 634 pp. (A general history with biographical history. Useful for general information.)

9. Williams, Walter and Shoemaker, Floyd Calvin, Missouri, Chicago and New York: American Historical

Society Inc., 1930. 5 vols.: Vol. I: xxxvii, 622 pp; Vol. II: 629 pp; Vol. III: 376 pp; Vol. IV: 373 pp; Vol. V: 398 pp.

(A general history of Missouri with biographical history. Of value for general information)

b. County and Local Histories

1. Lay, James H., A History of Benton County, Hannibal, Missouri: Winchell and Ebert Printing and Lithographing Company, 1876. pp. 1-76.

(A short history of Benton County. Helpful for names of a few of the streams in this study.)

2. Anonymous, History of Johnson County, Missouri, Kansas City, Missouri: Kansas City Historical Company, 1881. pp. xii; 1-989.

(A detailed study of townships, towns, and streams of Johnson County. Very valuable for this study.)

3. Anonymous, History of Henry and St. Clair Counties, St. Joseph, Missouri: National Historical Company, 1883. pp. xii; 9-1224.

(A detailed study of townships, towns, and streams. Also contains biographical sketches. Valuable for this study.)

4. Anonymous, History of Cass and Bates Counties, Missouri, St. Joseph, Missouri: National Historical Company, 1883. pp. xi; 9-1415.

(A detailed study of townships, towns, and streams of these counties. Also biographical sketches. Valuable for this work.)

5. Holcombe, Return I., History of Vernon County, St. Louis, Missouri: Brown and Company, 1887. pp. xii; 1-903.

(A brief history of Missouri with a detailed study of townships and towns of Vernon County. Valuable for this study.)

6. Southwest Missouri Immigration Society, A Handbook of Southwest Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri: n.p. 1888, pp. 1-112.

(A pamphlet advertising southwest Missouri as a home. Has valuable information about towns.)

7. Rice, Martin, History of the Blue River Baptist Association of Missouri, Kansas City, Missouri: Interstate Pub. Co., 1890. pp. 121.

(Short sketches of Baptist Churches in the northwest part of Missouri. Helpful for this study.)

8. Allen, Henry C., Resident Taxpayers of Henry County, Missouri, Clinton, Missouri: C. H. Whitaker and Son, 1894. pp. 1-38.

(A directory of postoffices and towns with taxpayers' names.)

9. Anonymous, Portrait and Biographical Record of Johnson and Pettis Counties, Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1895. pp. 1-665.

(Biographical sketches of presidents and important citizens of these counties.)

10. Anonymous, The Old Settlers History of Bates County, Amsterdam, Missouri. Compilers and Publishers Tathwell, S. L. and Maxey, H. O., 1897. pp. 1-212.

(A record of historical incidents of Bates County. Good for a few names.)

11. Anonymous, History and Directory of Cass County, Missouri, Harrisonville, Missouri: Cass County Leader, 1908. pp. 1-408.

(An excellent directory for place-names.)

12. Connelley, William Elsey, Quantrill and the Border Wars, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press Publisher, 1910. pp. 1-542.

13. Johnson, J. B., History of Vernon County, Missouri, Chicago: C. F. Cooper and Company, 1911. 2 vols., pp. 1-1086.

(A detailed history of townships, towns, and streams of Vernon County. Also includes biographical sketches. Valuable for this study.)

14. Weeks, C. G., Bates County Blue Book, Butler, Missouri: Democrat Print, 1913-1914. pp. 1-85.

(Good for securing names.)

15. Glenn, Allen, History of Cass County Missouri, Topeka and Cleveland: Historical Publishing Company, 1917. pp. 1-837.

(A detailed history of townships and towns of Cass County. Valuable for this study.)

16. Cockrell, Ewing, History of Johnson County, Missouri, Topeka and Cleveland: Historical Publishing Company, 1918. pp. 1-1144.

(A history of townships and towns. Also has biographical sketches. Good for this study.)

17. Atkeson, W. O., History of Bates County, Missouri, Topeka and Cleveland: Historical Publishing Company, 1918. pp. 1-983.

(A history of Missouri and a detailed study of townships, towns, and streams of Bates County. Valuable for this work.)

18. Lamkin, Uel W., History of Henry County, Clinton, Missouri: Clinton Historical Publishing Company, 1919. pp. 1-880.

(An excellent history of townships and towns in Henry County. Very valuable for this study.)

19. Rotary Club, Henry County, Missouri In Pictures and Prose, Clinton, Missouri. n.p., 1922. pp. 1-32.

(A pamphlet advertising Henry County. Good for some of the towns.)

20. Graham, Jean, Tales of the Osage River Country, Clinton, Missouri: Martin Printing Company, 1929. pp. 1-43.

21. Anonymous, A Brief Sketch of Holden, and Johnson County, Missouri, Holden, Missouri: Enterprise Print, n.d. pp. 1-20.

(A pamphlet advertising Johnson County. Contains information about places.)

c. Directories and Gazetteers

1. Brown, Samuel, R., Western Gazetteer (or Emigrants' Directory), Auburn, New York: H. C. Southwick (Printer), 1817. pp. vii, 8-352.

(Has geographical description of western states and territories. Helpful for old names.)

2. Mitchell, S. A., Mitchell's Travellers' Guide through the United States, Philadelphia: Thomas Cowperthwait and Company, 1836.

(Has an excellent map, but of no other value for this study.)

3. Wetmore, Alphonso, Gazetteer of the State of Missouri, St. Louis: C. Keenle Harper and Brothers, 1837. pp. xvi; 382.

(Historic sketches and an old map and postoffice list. Of value only for the oldest names.)

4. Colton, J. H., The Western Tourist (or Emigrant's Guide), New York: J. H. Colton, 1845. pp. 1-119.
(Has an excellent map, but of no other value for this study.)

5. Hayward, John, A Gazetteer of the United States of America, Hartford, Connecticut: Case, Tiffany and Company, 1853: pp. 1-861.
(Contains a directory of towns and postoffices listed by counties. Very valuable for this work.)

6. Colton, J. H., The Western Tourist and Emigrant's Guide, New York: J. H. Colton and Company, 1857. pp. 1-149; 37.
(An excellent map, but of no other value for this study.)

7. Goodwin, J. West, Pacific Railway Business Guide and Gazetteer of Missouri and Kansas, St. Louis, Missouri: J. West Goodwin, 1867. pp. i-xiv; 1-235.
(A directory of towns and counties, and a list of postoffices by counties. Valuable for this work.)

8. Nicely, Wilson, The Great Southwest or Guide for Emigrants, St. Louis, Missouri: R. P. Studley and Company, 1867. pp. 4-115.
(Of no value for this work, except the map.)

d. Maps, Atlases, and Plat Books

1. Map of Bates County, 1839.

2. Fisher Map, 1857.

3. Broadhead, C. C., Missouri Geological Survey, Jefferson City: Regan and Carter, 1874.

4. Kimball, E. E., New Sectional Map of Vernon County, Missouri, Nevada, Missouri, 1876.

5. Atlas Map of Johnson County, Missouri, St. Louis: Atlas Publishing Company, 1877. pp. 73.

6. Warner and Foote, Map of Cass and Bates Counties; Sedalia, Missouri, 1877.

7. Hall and Bopps, New Sectional Map of Vernon County, Missouri; Stockton, Missouri, 1886.

8. Atlas of Henry County, 1914.

9. Standard Atlas of Bates County, Missouri, Chicago: Brock and Company, 1928. pp. i-xxii; 1-77.

10. Latest Official Map Survey, Indianapolis, Indiana: National Map Company, 1930.

11. New World Loose Leaf Atlas, New York City: H. Hammond and Company, Inc., 1931.

12. Rand McNally Commercial Atlas, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco: Rand McNally and Company, 1932.

13. Topographical Maps, United States Geological Survey

- (1) Missouri Stockton Sheet, 1886
 - (2) Missouri Clinton Sheet, 1887
 - (3) Missouri, Kansas Alothe Sheet, 1887
 - (4) Missouri Harrisonville Sheet, 1892
 - (5) Missouri Butler Sheet, 1894
 - (6) Missouri Nevada Sheet, 1894
 - (7) Missouri Stockton Sheet, 1898
 - (8) Missouri Warrensburg Sheet, 1905
 - (9) Missouri Knobnoster Sheet, 1917.
- (These are excellent for names of streams)

14. Plat Books

- (1) Plat of Bates County
- (2) Plat Books of Cass County, Book 3
- (3) Plat of Centerview
- (4) Plat Book of Courtney, Amsterdam, and Osage River
- (5) Plat of Harrodsburg
- (6) Plat Books of Henry County, Books A, B.
- (7) Plat of Johnson County, Book 3
- (8) Plat Book of St. Clair County
- (9) Plat Books of Vernon County, Book 4

B. Previous Place-Name Studies

a. General

1. Taylor, Isaac, Words and Places, London and New York: Macmillan and Company, 1888. pp. xii; 375; 54.

(Has a brief discussion of names in the United States, and how they change. Helpful for general information.)

2. Taylor, Isaac, Names and Their Histories, New York: Macmillan and Company, 1896. pp. v; 392. (A Handbook of place-names. Valuable for general idea of the study.)

3. Gannett, Henry, The Origin of Certain Place-Names in the United States, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1905. Bulletin 97, Edition 2.

(A study of names of important places in the United States. Valuable only for general idea of the study.)

4. Upham, Warren, Minnesota Place-Names, St. Paul, Minn.: Minnesota Historical Society Collections, 1920, viii, pp. 735.

(Good study of place-names.)

5. McKnight, George H., English Words and Their Background, New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1923; x, pp. 449.

(Excellent as to general method and study.)

6. Mawer, A., and Stenton, F. M., Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names, Cambridge: University Press, 1925. pp. xii; 189.

(An excellent study of place-names, the methods and the various phases of this work.)

7. Espenshade, A. Harry, Pennsylvania Place-Names, Harrisburg: The Evangelical Press, 1925. pp. 375.

(Helpful for general information and method but of little practical use.)

8. Fitzpatrick, Lillian L., Nebraska Place-Names, Lincoln, Neb.: 1925. pp. 166.

(A scholarly treatment of Nebraska place-names.)

9. Fitzpatrick, T. J., "The Place-Names of Appanoose County, Iowa", Am. Speech, 1927-28, Vol. III, pp. 34-54.

10. Heck, Henry J., "State Border Place-Names" in Am. Speech, Vol. III, 1928. pp. 186-190.

(An excellent article on border names. Valuable for this study.)

b. Previous Studies of Missouri Place-Names

1. Eaton, David, "How Missouri Counties, Towns, and Streams were Named" in Missouri Hist. Rev. Art. I, Vol. 10, No. 3, April 1916, p. 197-213 (Bates); Art. II, Vol. 10, No. 4, July 1916, p. 263-287

(Cass); Art. III, Vol. 11, No. 2, Jan. 1917, p. 164-200 (Henry and Johnson); Art. V, Vol. 13, No. 2, Oct. 1918, p. 57-74 (Vernon and St. Clair).

(An incomplete study of names. Valuable only for sources of names.)

2. Read, Allen Walker, "Plans for the study of Missouri Place-Names", in the Missouri Historical Review, Vol. XXII, January 1928, p. 237-244.
(An interesting article written to create an interest in the study.)

3. Pace, Nadine, Place-Names in the Central Counties of Missouri, University of Missouri (Thesis), 1928. p. ii; 231.

(A thorough study of the place-names in Saline, Howard, Boone, Calloway, Cole, Moniteau, and Cooper Counties of Missouri. Helpful for this study.)

4. Adams, Orvyl Guy, Place-Names in the North Central Counties of Missouri, University of Missouri, (Thesis), 1928. pp. vii, 248.

(A thorough study of Mercer, Putman, Schuyler, Grundy, Sullivan, Adair, Livingston, Linn, Macon, Carroll, and Chariton Counties of Missouri. Helpful for this work.)

5. Ewing, Martha Kennedy, Place-Names in the Northwest Counties of Missouri, University of Missouri, (Thesis), 1929. p. 177.

(A thorough, detailed study of names in Atchison, Holt, Nodaway, Andrew, Buchanan, Worth, Gentry, De Kalb, Clinton, Harrison, Daviess, and Caldwell Counties of Missouri. Helpful for this study.)

6. Myers, Robert Lee, Place-Names in the Southwest Counties of Missouri, University of Missouri, (Thesis), 1930. pp. xv, 182.

(A thorough, detailed study of names in Newton, Jasper, Barton, Lawrence, Dade, Cedar, Polk, and Greene Counties. Valuable for this study.)

7. Ramsay, Robert L., "The Study of Missouri Place-Names at the University of Missouri", Missouri Historical Review, Vol. XXVII, January 1933; 132-144.

8. Bell, Margaret Ellen, Place-Names in the Southwest Border Counties of Missouri, University of Missouri, (Thesis), 1933. pp. 229.

(A thorough study of the place-names of Webster, Wright, Christian, Douglas, Ozark, Taney, Stone, Barry, and McDonald Counties. Helpful for this study.)

c. Minor Newspaper Articles

1. Anonymous, "Early History of Freeman" in Cass

County Leader, Harrisonville, Missouri, March 2, 1916.

2. Anonymous, "Historical Sketch of Walnut Township", Bates County Record, Butler, Missouri, May 12, 1916.

3. Davis, Sam, "Questioning County History" in Bates County Democrat, Butler, Missouri, May 18, 1916.

4. Anonymous, "Some Additional Facts in Regard to Naming of Bates County" in Bates County Record, Butler, Missouri, June 22, 1916.

5. Rhea, J. H., "Early History of Sugar Creek Township" in Drexel Star, Drexel, Missouri, June 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24; August 14, 21, 28; September 11, 25, 1919.

6. Anonymous, "West Butler Was Once a Separate Town", Bates County Democrat, Butler, Missouri, June 26, 1919.

7. Anonymous, "Name Changed on M.K. & T. R.R." in Appleton City Journal, Appleton City, Missouri, May 20, 1920.

8. Earson, R. R., "Double Branch Church", Republican Press, Butler, Missouri, June 4, 1920.

9. Moore, Jno. D., "How Rich Hill Came to be Named" in Rich Hill Mining Review, Rich Hill, Missouri, April 27, 1922.

10. Anonymous, "History of Montrose", Montrose Tidings, Montrose, Missouri, February 22, 1923.

11. Anonymous, "How Johnstown Got its Name", Windsor Review, Windsor, Missouri, May 24, 1923.

12. Anonymous, "Naming Railroad Towns" in Bates County Republican, Rich Hill, Missouri, Dec. 7, 1923.

13. Anonymous, "History of Montrose", Montrose Tidings, Montrose, Missouri, February 22, 1923.

14. Anonymous, "Missouri Towns Receive Their Names from Curious Sources", Columbia Evening Missourian, Columbia, Missouri, May 7, 1926.

15. Ferguson, Joe L., Warrensburg Star Journal, "Pleasant Rice First White Man to Settle in Johnson County", April 23, 1930; "Two Families Vie For Honor of First Settlers in County", Oct. 3, 1930; "Flower

Covered Hills Led to Naming Township", March 26, 1931; "Histories and Indian Caravan Travels", April 13, 1931; "Simpson Family Largely Responsible for Settling Township of that Name", April 17, 1931; "Mining of Coal as Chief Factor in Montserrat Township", April 25, 1931; "Interesting Incidents Brought to Light", July 10, 1931.

16. Mickey, "Henry County Schools", Clinton Eye, Clinton, Missouri, n.d.

C. General Sources

a. Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

1. Dictionary of National Biography, edited by Leslie Stephens and Sidney Lee, New York: Macmillan and Co.; London: Smith, Elder and Co. 1885-1901.
2. Bartlett, John Russel, Dictionary of Americanisms, (First Ed. in 1848), Boston: Little, Brown and Co. 1889.
3. Farmer, John S., Americanisms, Old and New, London: Thomas Poulter and Sons. 1889.
4. Dialect Notes, published by the American Dialect Society, Vol. I (1890-6), J. S. Cushing and Co., Norwood, Mass.; Vols. II (1900-04), III (1905-12), IV (1913-17), V (1918-27), and VI, Part I, (1928), Tuttle, Morehouse, and Taylor Co., New Haven, Conn.
5. Wright, Joseph, The English Dialect Dictionary, New York: G. T. Putnam's Sons. 1898, 6 vols.
6. Clapin, Sylva, New Dictionary of Americanisms, New York: Louis Weiss and Co. 1902.
7. Hodge, Frederick Webb, Handbook of American Indians, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907. 2 Vols., Vol. I, pp. i-ix; 1-972. Vol. II, pp. i-iv; 1-1221.
(An excellent handbook of Indian names.)
8. Thornton, Richard H., An American Glossary, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1912, 2 vols.
9. The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, New York: The Century Co. 1914, 12 vols.
10. Tucker, Gilbert M., American English, New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1921.

11. Mencken, H. L., The American Language, New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1926. pp. ix-489.

12. The New International Encyclopaedia, 2nd ed., New York: Dodd Mead and Company. 1926, 25 vols.

13. Webster's, New International Dictionary of the English Language, Springfield, Mass.: G. and C. Merriam Co. 1926.

14. The Oxford Dictionary, A New English Dictionary, Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1888-1928, 10 vols.

15. Dictionary of American Biography, Ed. by Allen Johnson, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1928, 10 vols.

16. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th ed., London; New York: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. 1929, 24 vols.

17. Funk and Wagnalls, New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, New York: Funk and Wagnalls Co. 1930.

b. Miscellaneous

1. Hinds, William Alfred, American Communities, Oneida, New York: Office of the American Socialist, 1878; pp. 1-176.

2. Lockwood, George Browning, The New Harmony Communities, Marion, Indiana: The Chronicle Company, 1902. pp. 1-282.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

July 5, 1933.

Dear William J. Robbins,
The Graduate College.

Dear Dear Robbins:-

I have examined the
Master's dissertation on "Place Names in Six
of the West Central Counties of Missouri" by
Bernice Eugenia Johnson.

In my judgment the subject is worthy
and the study critical in method and ex-
ecution. I feel that it meets the stand-
ards for the Master's dissertation and
am glad to report in this my approval.

Respectfully submitted,
Louis Pelzer.

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