PLACE NAMES IN THE NORTH CENTRAL COUNTIES
OF
MISSOURI

by

Orvyl Guy Adams, A. B., B. S., in Ed.

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FOREWORD

I am deeply grateful to Dr. R. L. Ramsay for guidance in the choice of a subject and in the preparation of this thesis, for his helpful criticisms, and for the unfailing inspiration of his example as a teacher.

I want to express my appreciation to Dr. Jonas Viles who has carefully checked my historical data. I wish also to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Allen Walker Read who has aided me in preparing my data for this study; to Mr. Floyd C. Shoemaker and his staff, who placed the material of The State Historical Society at my service and have shown me every consideration in my entire work; and to any others who have in any way assisted me.

CONTENTS

	Page
Map.....	i
Introduction.....	ii
Classification and Comment.....	1
Classification of Names.....	20
The Periods of the Names.....	31
Nature of the Names.....	32
Changes in Place Names.....	34
Suffixes and Prefixes.....	37
Phonetic Changes.....	39
Summary.....	42
Dictionary of Place Names.....	45
Appendix.....	211
Key to Bibliography.....	236
Bibliography.....	237

0 10 25 50 75
SCALE OF MILES

1. Mercer	4. Grundy	7. Livingston
2. Putnam	5. Sullivan	8. Linn
3. Schuyler	6. Adair	9. Macon
10. Carroll	11. Chariton	

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

This thesis is an attempt to study and determine the origin of the names of the counties, towns, streams, townships, and country schools of the North Central Counties of Missouri. These counties include Adair, Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Mercer, Putnam, Schuyler, and Sullivan.

I have tried in this study to record the reasons why the name was given, and as much of the available history of the place as was pertinent to the origin of the name. This section is not a natural division and is not uniform topographically. The people who settled here were from different states and many foreign countries.

Importance of the Problem

The study of English place names has fallen behind that of other elements in our English vocabulary. The scientific study began about twenty years ago with Dr. Henry Bradley. "The twentieth century is now trying to

make up for the neglect of earlier periods and to put at last on a scientific basis the study of place names so long left the subject for fanciful conjecture and romantic theory."¹

Place names in the United States have seldom had time enough for the development of old forms. Thus, the study has to deal mainly with historic information.

McKnight says: "Place names offer the student greater difficulty than any other class of words, owing in great part to the fact that more than most words, they have been subjected to the wear, and at times to the mutilation, that goes with use in popular speech."²

Place names are of interest in three different fields; history, philology, and geography. In this study, the names are most interesting to us from a linguistic point of view. Place names are of interest not only for their euphony but for their romantic association. "But besides this special appeal which belongs to them, place names have the kind of interest that attaches to other words; they introduce one to interesting features of history, and exhibit interesting sides of human nature."³

Work Done on the Problem

"Missouri has a richer field for the study of

1. McKnight, p. 359.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid., p. 358.

geographic names than any other state"¹, but it has been slow to realize the importance of this study. About ten years ago David W. Eaton wrote a series of articles in The Missouri Historical Review, entitled "How Missouri Counties, Towns and Streams Were Named". He said in his preface that his attempt had many deficiencies but the reason he undertook it was that it might lead others who were better prepared to enlarge upon this material.

Henry Gannett in his work, The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,² has supplied a great and valuable fund of reliable information. In this book he included many Missouri towns and streams. This work was especially helpful in finding where towns in Missouri might have borrowed their names.

John T. Faris has written The Romance of Forgotten Towns. In his preface he says that he made an effort to tell of typical communities in the United States. Westport is the only town mentioned in Missouri. His unusual style and his method of telling the history of each town make the book of unusual interest.

Several term papers written in the English classes of Mr. Allen Read have been very helpful. They were written about place names in the counties of Missouri and their main value was in locating source material.

In May, 1928, Miss Pace completed her thesis of
1. The Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 22, p. 237.

The Place Names in the Central Counties of Missouri. It is a detailed study of the towns, streams, townships, and district schools. This thesis is the second. I have tried to compare, whenever possible, my data with hers.

Methods and Sources Used

Most of the sources I used in this thesis will be found at the State Historical Library at Columbia, Missouri. Some of the material was found in the county histories. The oldest county histories are the most valuable for place-name study. The reason is because the later histories were published mainly for commercial purposes. Gazetteers and business directories were especially helpful in locating country post offices. Often the name of the first postmaster would be listed and this would be a clue to the origin of the name.

Much information was gained by letters to old residents of the counties. The most important of these were placed in the Names File. Mr. Eaton's work, "How Missouri Counties, Towns and Streams Were Named", and Mr. Gannett's Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States were among the most helpful sources. When no information could be found about a name, an interview was usually made. It was often impossible to find the origin of the name after an interview was made. I made ten interviews and wrote four letters trying to find out how the

town of Quote received its name, and then no information could be found. There are only eighteen interviews listed, but about fifty were made. The ones listed are those where reliable information was given.

The dates of the towns and townships are not complete, because many of the records have been lost, and in the case of forgotten towns, the date is not known. If the information is doubtful or no material was found concerning the name it is indicated by a star. I have tried to list all old and new towns in the counties. Perhaps some one may ask why was not "such and such" a town listed. The answer is: the town might have been overlooked. I do not claim that this piece of work is infallible.

I have refrained from guesswork unless the origin of the name was quite evident. It is almost impossible to draw conclusions in work of this kind, but I have taken the liberty to do this in two cases: (1) whenever the post office had the same name as the first postmaster, I judged that the name was derived from his; (2) whenever a town was in a township by the same name and the township was organized first, I judged the town was named for the township, e. g., Clay.

I have taken great care to make this work as accurate as possible, but even then, errors will probably be found. I have listed the sources under each name in the

dictionary, but the sources are not always accurate, either. The references to the bibliography are given by the author's name except in the case of the county histories. A key is given to these before the bibliography.

CHAPTER I

CLASSIFICATION AND COMMENT

I. Borrowed Names.

A. American Place Names, 77.

<u>California</u>	*Eureka
San Francisco	*Galesburg
*Coloma	Gifford
*Wyreka	Granville (2)
*Sonoma	Mendon
<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Indiana</u>
*Yuma	*Bloomington
<u>Connecticut</u>	Terre Haute
*Hartford	*Valparaiso
<u>Florida</u>	*Goshen (2)
*Miami Station	<u>Iowa</u>
<u>Georgia</u>	*Grinnell
*Atlanta	*Old Centerville
<u>Illinois</u>	<u>Kentucky</u>
*Astoria	Adair County (2)
*Bloomington	Louisville
*Danforth	<u>Massachusetts</u>
Elgin	*Granville (2)

Mass.(cont'd).

New Boston (2)

*Newburg

North Salem

Plymouth

Holbrook

*New Winchester

Michigan

Sperry

Livonia

Missouri

Missouri Township

Miami Station

South Carrollton

South Gifford

North Bosworth

Nebraska

*Omaha

Nevada

Nevada

New Jersey

Trenton (2)

Princeton

Bloomfield

New York

*Astoria

Newburg

Utica

*Livonia

Ohio

Lancaster

*Ohio

Ravanna

*Mechanicsburg

Chillicothe

Lucerne

Xenia

Tippecanoe

Oregon

*Astoria

Pennsylvania

Connelsville

New Baden

*Lancaster

Tennessee

*New Winchester

Texas

*Laredo

*Cisco

Vermont

*Middlebury

*Brookfield

Virginia

Jamestown (2)

*Monticello

*New Winchester

West Virginia

Wheeling

B. Foreign Names, 36.

Africa

Utica

Egypt Township

Austria

Wien

Vienna

British Isles

*Bedford

*Bowling Green Township

Brunswick

Edinburg

Somerset (2)

Scotland Ridge

Yarrow

New Castle

New Cambria

New Baltimore

*New Boston (2)

*Lancaster

*New Winchester

*Plymouth

*Hartford

Germany

New Baden

Germania

Iceland

Hecla

Italy

Milan

Modena

Ravenna

Russia

Moscow

Livonia

South America

Callao (2)

Lima

Valparaiso

Spain

Laredo

Switzerland

Lucerne

Genova

II. Names showing non-English influence.

A. Classical, 7

Eureka

Fabius River (2)

Germania

New Cambria

Utica

Xenia

B. French, 10.

Chariton (7)

La Crosse

La Porte

Terre Haute

C. Indian, 22.

1. Stem.

Chillicothe

Chula

Cisco

Coloma

Latoh

Mendota

Miami Station

Owasco

Shawneetown (2)

Tippecanoe

Wakenda (3)

Walconda

Wataga

Winigan

Wyandotte

Wyconda

2. Influence.

Indian Grove

Medicine Creek

Moccasinville

D. Spanish

La Porte

III. Names Showing Historical Influence.

A. Revolutionary War, 7.

Greene Township

Marion Township

Mercer Township (2)

Princeton

Putnam County

Schuyler County

B. Civil War, 8.

Grantville

Norville

Sedgwick

Sherman

Tindall

Sturgis

Union Township

Bevier (Southern)

C. Spanish-American War, 1.

Shafter.

IV. Names for People.

A. National Figures.

1. President, 24.

Buchanan Township

Garfield Township

Grantsville

Harrison Township, 2.

Jackson Township, 4.

Jefferson Township, 3.

Lincoln Township.

Madison Township, 2.

Monroe Township.

Polk Township, 2.

Taylor Township, 3.

Washington Township, 3.

2. Other Noted Men, 26.

Clay Township, 2.

Clay

Dewitt, 2.

Grundy County.

Livingston County.

Thayer.

Macon County.

Macon, 2.

Sullivan County.

Sullivan City.

Carroll County.

Carrollton, 3.

Carroll City.

Greene Township.

*Marion Township

Mercer County, 2.

Schuyler, 2.

Bullion.

Adair County, 2.

B. Foreign Figures.

Linnaeus, 1.

C. State Figures.

1. State Officials, 13.

Benton Township, 2.

Eagle Township.

Hale.

Kern.

Lindley, 2.

Linn County.

Linneus.

Linnville.

Pettis Township.

Van Horn Township.

Cockrell Township.

2. Railroad Officials.

Brimson.

Browning.

Bucklin.

McCullough.

Forker.

Galt, (Gault).

Green City.

Green Castle.

Griffin.

Meadville.

Sampsell.

Stockton.

Sumner.

3. Pioneers.

Laclede.

D. Local Figures.

1. Early Pioneers, 30.

Blackwell.	Ringo's Point.
Byrnumville.	Sloan's Point.
Bosworth.	Wayland Township.
Clark Township.	Weldon River.
Clarksburg.	White Township.
Drake Township.	
Doxey's Fork.	
Easley Township.	
Figley.	
Floyd's Creek.	
Forest Green.	
Grubtown.	
Haley City.	
Hill Township.	
Humphreys.	
Johnston Township.	
Keytesville, 3.	
Loe Township.	
Morris Township.	
Owenby Settlement.	
Palmer Creek.	
Reedsburg.	
Reger.	

2. Owners of Land, 68.

Alderton.	Haley City.
Asper.	Harris.
Ayersville.	Humphreys.
Bailville.	Kiddville.
Bairdstown.	Town of LaBorn.
Baker Township.	Lemons.
Bondville.	Lindersville.
Boomer.	Little Compton.
Bottsville.	Lovelake City.
Bowmansville.	Lowe's Branch.
Bowan Township.	Lyda.
Brashear.	McKinneysville.
Caton's Landing.	Millard.
Clifton.	Millersburg.
Crawfordsville.	Mooreville.
Dalton.	Morris Chapel.
Dodd.	Myersville.
Downing.	Myers Township.
Dunlap.	Newcomb.
Edmonston Ferry.	Northcutt.
Forest Green.	Novinger.
Garner.	Pattieville.
Grant Township.	Paulville.
Graysville.	Peabody's Woodyard.

Pollock	Triplett, 2.
Powersville.	Worthington, 2.
Purdin.	Youngstown.
Redman.	Redman.
Shannon.	Milton Lake.
Shannondale.	Peteet Creek.
Shibley's Point.	
Spickard, 3.	
Sublette.	
Thortonsburg.	

3. Local Business men.

a. Storekeepers, 19.

Bryant Station.	Lomax's Store.
Cookseyville.	Marion.
Embry's.	Rothville.
Eversonville, 2.	Shelby.
Grubtown.	Sticklerville.
Haseville, 2.	Wintersville.
Harvey's Store.	Downing.
Kirksville.	Stahl.

b. Postmasters, 16.

Chraneville.	Jackson's Cor-
Colfax	ners, 2.
Cox	Jordan.
Hess	Kaseyville.

Postmasters, (cont'd.)

Kellogg.	Opel.
Leverton.	Shott.
Loeffler.	Westville.
Navestown.	
Newcomer.	
c. Millers, 9.	
Cleary.	Baum's Mill.
Guthridge, 2.	Whitney's Mill.
Hammack.	Coxville.
Troy Mills.	Titus Creek.
d. Surveyors, 2.	
Brookfield.	
Summer.	
e. Physicians, 8.	
Bynumville.	Hildreth.
Cunningham, 2.	McLeansville.
Eagle Township.	Thompson River.
	Westville.
f. Ministers, 3.	
Hatton Chapel.	
Cater Chapel.	
Parson's Creek.	
g. Local Officials, 19.	
Bowdry Lake.	Boynton.

Local Officials, (Cont'd.)

Combs Township.	Salisbury.
Duncan Township.	Stahl.
Lingo, 2.	Scott Township.
Martinstown.	Trotter Township.
Morrow Township.	Vrooman Township.
Nickellton.	Wilson Township.
Norborne.	Wilson.
Palmer Creek.	Winsor City.

h. Business Firms, 6.

Hudson, 2.	Keota.
Gibbs.	Dewitt, 2.

4. Christian Names, 29.

a. Feminine, 19.

Alpha.	Orlinda.
Cleopatra.	Sonoma.
Cora.	St. Catherine.
Delpha.	Sue City.
Mercyville.	Tina.
Izora City.	Williamsburg.
*Ida.	Wilmathsville.
Mandeville.	*Evelyn.
Marteline.	*Ethel.
	Anabel.

14.

b. Masculine, 7.

Jordan.

Norborne.

Leverton.

Seney.

Marion.

Leslie Township.

*Mike.

c. Epithets, 3.

Shelby.

Sue City.

Zig.

V. Names of Local Environment.

1. Relative Position, 3.

Central City.

Center Point.

Old Centerville.

2. Configuration, 3.

Stringtown.

Ten Mile Creek, 2.

3. Situation, 3.

Lineville.

College Mound.

Cross Roads.

4. Natural Features, 84.

a. Descriptive Terms.

Blue Mound Township.

Brushy Station.

Bridge Creek, 2.

Cream Ridge, 2.

Brush

Fairview.

Desc. Trms. (cont'd).

Fountain Grove.

Rural Dale.

Farmersville.

Rye.

Glendale.

Salt Creek, 2.

Glenwood.

Salt River Township.

Glenwood Township.

Sand Creek.

Grand Port.

Shoal Creek.

Grand River, 2.

Springhill.

Hurricane Township.

Swan Lake.

Mill Grove.

The Point.

Moss Creek Township.

White Rock.

Mound Creek.

Wood Creek.

Muddy Township.

Woodville.

Pleasant Hill

Yellow Creek, 2.

Pleasant Home

Stinking Creek.

Pleasantville

Muscle Fork Township

Rich Hill Township.

Prairie Hill.

Ridge.

Strawberry Branch.

Rockford, 2.

Sugar Tree.

Rosedale.

Trestle Lake.

Rosewood.

Valley Township

Round Grove, 2.

5. Fauna, 11.

Bear Branch.

Buzzards Roost.

Bee Branch.

Cat Creek.

Blackbird Creek.

Coon Town.

Prairie Bird

Wolf Grove

Wolf Creek

Turkey Creek

6. Flora, 17.

Burr Oak.

Locust Creek, 2.

Cherry Grove.

Maple.

City of Maples.

Mapleton.

Cottonwood.

Oak Arbor Church.

Elm Creek.

Oak City.

Hickory.

Paw Paw.

Hickory Creek.

Plum Branch.

Lind Branch.

Walnut.

VI. Ideals and Literary Associations.

A. Abstract, 12.

Enterprise

Liberty Township, 4.

Friendship.

West Liberty.

Grace.

Harmony.

Independence.

Unionville.

Economy.

B. Biblical, 6.

Nimrod.

Gath.

Nineveh, 2.

Goshen Prairie, 2.

C. Literary.

Avalon.

D. Saints, 2.

St. John.

Mount St. Mary's.

VII. Names of Caprice, 17.

A. Coined, 4.

Box Ankle.

Nind.

Elko.

Rolyat.

B. Government, 5.

Elko.

Nind.

Hecla.

Omaha.

Laredo.

C. Humorous, 8.

Half Rock.

Lost Township.

Buzzard's Roost.

No Creek.

Shanghai.

St. Catherine.

Lick Skillet.

Whig Town.

D. Sobriquets, 2.

Queen City.

City of Maples.

VIII. Unclassified Names, 78.

*Adel.

*Box Andkle.

*Anderson.

*Buttsville.

*Ardmore.

*Cleary.

*Axtel.

*Clifton.

*Barnesville.

*Coatsville.

*Barryville.

*Colfax.

*Bedford.

*Corneau.

*Beverly.

*Cottage.

*Bogard, 2.

*Danforth.

Unclassified Names, (cont'd.)

*Dawn	*Jasmine.
*Dodd.	*Judson.
*Dodge County.	*Julesburg.
*Esper.	*Leopolis.
*Elderport.	*Lowell.
*Elizaville.	*Longville.
*Ettele.	*Manlius.
*Eugene City.	*Middlebury.
*Eugene Township.	*Muirton.
*Emerson.	*Narrows Creek.
*Evelyn.	*Neola.
*Farmersville.	*Newtown.
*Fisher.	*Norville.
*Friendship.	*Bosworth, 2.
*Furnace Creek.	*Oliver.
*Genova.	*Parson, 2.
*Gifford, 2.	*Penn Township.
*Goram.	*Pennville.
*Green Top.	*Porche's Prairie.
*Hamden.	*Pee Dee.
*Hart.	*Quinn.
*Hillsborough.	*Quote.
*Hybrid.	*Robison.
*Howland.	*Rodney.

Unclassified Names, (cont'd.)

*Scottsville.

*Shipman.

*Sidney.

*Snow.

*Standish.

*Toennia.

*Topsy.

*Vrooman Township.

CLASSIFICATION OF NAMES

The place names of this section are grouped in eight classes; (1) borrowed names; (2) names showing non-English influence; (3) names showing historical influence; (4) names for people; (5) names for local environment; (6) names of ideal and literary associations; (7) names of caprice. This classification is by no means logical or mutually exclusive, and a considerable number of place names belong to more than one group.

I. BORROWED NAMES

The borrowed names are taken from two sources, other American place names and names from foreign places. There are fifty-two names taken from other American places. Some of the names are repeated as in the case of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Lancaster, Ohio. Twenty-three states are represented, ranging all the way from Oregon to Florida, and Massachusetts to California. Astoria was probably borrowed from New York, though it might have been borrowed from Oregon. New Boston and New Baltimore show influence of the cities in the East, Omaha and San Francisco show influence of the cities in the West, Louisville and Miami Station show influence of the South, and Sperry and Livonia were taken from towns in Michigan. Almost every section

of the country is represented.

Illinois comes first with ten towns borrowed from that state. Massachusetts has nine, while Ohio has eight. This may be a clue as to where the most of the settlers emigrated from.

There is only one instance of the name of the state in this group, Missouri Township in Chariton County. There are four towns which are named for towns in Missouri. Three of them have prefixes and one has a suffix attached. (Examples: North Bosworth, Miami Station).

There are thirty-six foreign names. Names in the British Isles seem to be especially attractive to this section. There are sixteen names which show this influence. New Castle was named for the city famous for its coal mines, New Castle-Upon-the-Tyne. New Cambria was given its appellation to attract Welsh immigrants. Edinburgh and Scotland Ridge show Scottish pride. Bowling Green Township probably derived its name by the way of Kentucky for the town which was once famous as a Mecca for eloping couples. The continent of Europe is represented by names from the following countries: Italy, Germany, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, and Spain. McKnight has discussed the subject of foreign names in America. "For most foreign countries of prominence, the English language has its distinctive name: Italy for Italia, Spain for España,

Germany for Deutschland, etc.....The same is true of foreign cities, English has Milan for Milano, Rome for Roma,¹.....Vienna for Wien, Munich for Munchen."

In this group, however, there are both Wien and Vienna. All the other cities are given in Anglicized form. The continent of Africa is represented by two names, Utica and Egypt Township. South America is represented by the names of three cities, Valparaiso, Lima, and Carroll. Even a name in Iceland has found a place here, Hecla named for Mt. Hecla.

II. NAMES SHOWING NON-ENGLISH INFLUENCE

The names showing non-English influence are divided into four classes; Indian, French, Spanish, and Classical.

The Indian names of this section fall into two classes; (1) those whose origin may be traced back to the Indian languages, and, (2) those showing Indian influence. Most of the Indian names in this section are borrowed, as Chillicothe, Tippecanoe, Mendota, etc., but the following seem original to Missouri: Winigan, Owasco, Wataga, and Wakenda. There are three names showing Indian influence. These are Moccasinville, Medicine Creek, and Indian Grove. The paucity of Indian names, (only 19), in a country where the red man was dominant a little more than a century ago seems surprising. Miss Pace has explained this

1. McKnight, p. 372.

fact in her thesis by saying, "To the early settler the word Indian had an unpleasant connotation because of tradition more than any actual unpleasant experience..... Then too, the early settler would not be anxious to use aboriginal names which meant nothing to him."¹

There are only four French names in the group. The name Chariton is repeated seven times. The Chariton River was named for John Chariton, leader of the French fur traders. Terre Haute was named for the town in Indiana. Mr. Mencken says, "A large number of French place names were translated into English at an early day, and most of them that remain are now pronounced as if they were English, thus Terre Haute become 'terry-hut'.²" Grand River was originally "La Riviere de la Grande."

The classical influence is very limited in this locality. Three of the classical names were borrowed from other place names in America, Eureka, Xenia and Utica. There is only one Spanish word in this list and this is La Plata.

III. NAMES SHOWING HISTORICAL INFLUENCE

Of the large number of places that have derived their names from surnames, those which perpetuate the names of great men are perhaps the most interesting. Three wars

1. Pace, p. 22.

2. Mencken, p. 358.

of the United States are represented in this group with names consecrated to war heroes and distinguished soldiers. The Revolutionary War shows its influence by the following names; Greene Township, Marion Township, Mercer County, Princeton, Putnam and Schuyler Counties.

The Civil War names are the largest group. Perhaps this is due to the fact that there was much immigration to the state after the war. The Homestead Acts passed in 1865 offered inducements to pioneers to settle in Missouri. The generals mentioned are Grant, commander of the Union forces, who is commemorated in Grantsville, Sedgwick, Sturges, and Sherman. Tindall was named for a citizen in the Union army. Union Township also reflects the spirit of the war. It is noteworthy that all of these come from the Union side except Bevier. Shafter was named for a general in the Spanish-American War.

IV. NAMES FOR PEOPLE

The majority of the place names of North Central Missouri are after the owners of the land. "It has been said that no less than 169 places in the United States bear the name of Washington, 86 that of Jefferson, 132 that of Jackson, while Monroe and Harrison have to be content with 71 and 62 places, respectively."¹

1. Fepel, Louis, p. 79.

Twelve presidents are honored in this section of Missouri. Jackson stands at the head of the list, his name occurring four times. Taylor's, Washington's, and Jefferson's names appear three times, while Harrison's, Polk's, and Madison's occur twice. Henry Clay's name appears three times. Thayer was named for Eli Thayer, the railroad magnate, of Boston. Other noted men whose names appear are Benjamin Franklin, Dewitt Clinton, Edward Livingston, and Charles Carroll.

There is only one distinguished foreigner whose name appears in this group. This is Karl Von Linne, who was commonly called Linnaeus.

Among the men of the state Benton, Linn, and Lindley seem to be the ones that are most favored. Pettis and Cookrell were congressmen from the state and Eagle, Hale, and Van Horn held offices in the state legislature. La-clede was named for the noted pioneer, La Clede Liqueste. There was a very strong tendency to name towns after railroad officials. This was done to induce the railroad company to build the road through the town. There are fourteen towns which are named after railroad officials.

The largest group of the names of this region, nearly one-third, are taken from the names of local figures. There are two hundred names in this group, and they are divided into the following divisions, early pioneers, own-

ers of land, local business men, and Christian names.

The first villages were named after early pioneers. Many of them were called settlements; witness, Blackwell Settlement, Owenby Settlement. The owner of the land where the town was founded was the most influential factor in the town's being established. Therefore, he had the town platted and with much personal pride gave it his name. King Solomon's maxim, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches", applies to places as well as to persons. Sixty-eight names are included in this group.

The local business men who are important in this study are: storekeepers, postmasters, millers, surveyors, physicians, ministers, local officials, and business firms. The village store was the habitual meeting place of the settlers. They would speak of going to the store, e. g., Everson's Store. Later, a country post office would be established at this place and be called after the name of the store, e. g., Eversonville. The postmaster was often the storekeeper.

The miller of the village was often the wealthiest and most influential man of his community. This was true especially before the building of the railroads. Eight places are named for millers. Seven towns are named for physicians. Cunningham Township also was named for Dr. Cunningham. There are two places named for surveyors and

three for ministers. Two of the places named for ministers are country churches. Parsons Creek was named because a young minister was said to have been drowned there.

The local officials form an interesting part of this study. Eight places were named for judges (Boynton, Lingo, Martinstown, etc.). Palmer Creek was named for the congressman of that district. Leslie Township and Combs Township were named for Col. Leslie Combs who was an influential man in the country. Four towns and two townships were named for business firms.

There are twenty-nine Christian names. The most popular seem to be the feminine names. Some were named for wives, daughters, and sisters. Mr. Robert Troughber named Mandeville for his fiancée in Tennessee. Williamsburg was named for a woman's maiden name. There are seven masculine names and three epithets or nicknames.

V. NAMES OF LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

Isaac Taylor thinks that names that are of descriptive nature are of the utmost importance. "These appellations, which have thus been floated forward from age to age have often, or they had at first, a descriptive import; they tell us something of the physical features of the land. Thus it is they may either give aid to the philologist when the aspect of the country remains the same,--its visible forms standing in view as a sort of material lexi-

con of a tongue that has ceased to be vernacular; or on the other hand, when the face of nature has undergone extensive changes--where there were formerly, it may be, forests that have been cleared, marshes that have been drainedin all such cases, instances of which will be adduced hereafter, these pertinacious names have a geological significance,--they come into use as a record of a class of events, as to which, for the most part, written history is silent."¹

Three towns are named for their relative position, Central City, Center Point, and Old Centerville. Central City was so called because it was the center of Dodge County. Dodge County has now become extinct; so the visitor might wonder why the city was so called. Stringtown and Ten Mile Creek are named because of configuration. Lineville, Cross Roads, and College Mound are named after their situation. Lineville is on the state line between Iowa and Missouri.

There are eighty-four places that have descriptive terms in this section. Some of the towns are rather fanciful, as Rosewood, Rich Hill Township, Pleasant Home, while others have not so pleasing appellatives as Stinking Creek and Muddy Lane. The animal kingdom is well represented by names in this section. Witness Wolf Grove, Coon

1. Taylor, Words and Places, p. 3.

Town, Bear Branch, etc.

Names derived from plants are found in great abundance in place-name study. There are seventeen names from the flora of this section. The most common trees mentioned are hickory, oak, walnut, elm, linden, locust, ~~maple~~, and cottonwood.

VI. IDEALS AND LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS

"American place names have a further interest as affording an exhibition of American ideals and American sentiment. Not only has the Old World stock of names been freely drawn on but new names have been applied,--names which serve to express qualities esteemed or conditions aspired to. It is not surprising to find love of liberty registered in the use of Liberty as a place name in 36 different states." ¹ In the names in this group the name Liberty is found five times. Harmony and Unionville were named after the union of Putnam and Dodge Counties. There was a dispute over where the county seat would be located, and it was finally decided on a place called Harmony, so-called to show that all were satisfied. Later the name was changed to Unionville. There are six places with Biblical names. Nimrod was so-called because it was a hunting resort. Nineveh was named by a Methodist preacher. It is

1. McKnight, p. 369.

rather strange that he called his colony for the heathen city; perhaps, he may have thought the two places were similar. There is only one literary name, Avalon. The word is Celtic and it is said to be the place where King Arthur of the Round Table was buried. There are two places named for saints, St. John and Mount St. Mary's. The latter is a name of a church. St. John was so-called because the town was founded on St. John's Day.

VII. NAMES OF CAPRICE

The names of caprice are divided into coined, government, humorous, and sobriquet names. The coined names show that the early settlers did have a little imagination. This list includes Box Ankle, Elko, Nind, and Rolyat. Rolyat is simply Taylor spelled backward. A list of names which I have not noted in any other group are names given by the government. Whether the settlers could not agree over the name or did not have any imagination is not known. Humorous and whimsical names include Half Rock, Buzzard's Roost, Shanghai, Lick Skillet, No Creek, St. Catherine, Lost Township and Whig Town. There are two sobriquets; Queen City was so called because it was "queen of the prairies". Macon received the sobriquet, City of Maples because of the number of maple trees which were planted there.

VIII. UNCLASSIFIED NAMES

There are seventy-eight unclassified names. Most of these names are unaccounted for in the dictionary, which is the second chapter of this thesis. Most of them are country post offices which have become extinct. I made numerous inquiries about these places both by letter and interview but could find no information. These places are listed with a star and show that the work is incomplete. There are six hundred names listed in the dictionary.

THE PERIODS OF THE NAMES

The place names of this section are not divided into certain periods, although it is easy for one to see how this group of names were affected by certain periods of history.

The early French settlers left the names Chariton and "La Riviere do la Grande". The pioneers brought names of the Revolutionary War such as Marion, Greene, Putnam and Schuyler. The gold rush of 1849 had a great influence on this country. When the gold-seekers returned, they brought such names as Coloma, Wyreka, and Sonoma from California.

There are many names which show the influence of the Civil War. Lincoln Township and Grantsville were

named after the leaders of the Union cause. Other names associated with the Civil War are Sherman, Sedgwick, and Sturges. As has already been noted, only one Southern leader, Bevier, is mentioned. This fact probably shows that most of the people in this territory were sympathizers with the Union cause.

The building of the railroads brought more new names than any other event. The reason is quite obvious, that the towns were moved to the railroad. Some examples of these are Sumner, Brashear, and Laredo. The Spanish-American War had little effect upon the names. Shafter is the only general mentioned. The influence of the World War is found in one district school, Pershing.

The "Automobile Age" will be of much interest to the future student in place names. The names of new towns and filling stations which are being built on the state highways will exert as much influence as the new towns did with the coming of the railroads.

NATURE OF THE NAMES

The nature of the place names in the North Central Counties of Missouri is of interest to the student. Not only were the names which were selected of interest but those which were changed.

There are very few fanciful or imaginative names

in this group. As has been mentioned before, the people who settled this part of the state were practical and uneducated. There is only one literary name in the list, and this is Avalon. It is of interest that it is a Celtic word and is supposed to be the place where King Arthur of the Round Table was buried. If the settlers lacked imagination, they were not lacking in humor. Since Missouri is the home of many famous humorists, one would naturally expect to find some humorous names. In this group there is No Creek, Lick Skillet, St. Catherine and others.

The settlers were appreciative of their natural surroundings. This fact is quite evident since nearly one-tenth of the names in this section are named for the local environment. The prefix Pleasant shows that they were not unconscious of their natural surroundings. Other names illustrating this fact are Clear View Township, Blue Mound Township, Rosedale, Rosewood, Glendale. The change from Wolf Grove to Fountain Grove is significant, also the change from Muddy Township to Franklin Township.

As in the Boone's Lick Counties,"many of the towns founded on the banks of the rapacious Missouri River were destroyed by it."¹ Some of these were Louisville,

1. Pace, p. 43.

Thortonsburg, etc.

The introduction of railroads brought many changes. Some of the towns were moved near the railroad, while others would not give enough money to pay the railroad to come to this place. Thus, without any convenience they soon sank out of existence, (examples: Sumner, Brimson, Elmer.)

The introduction of rural routes caused the country store and post office to become extinct. Miss Pace notes of the names in her section, "It is interesting to note that the name of defunct towns still cling to the community in which they were located."¹ This is typical of the North Central section, too. Cf. Haysville, Shelby, North Salem, Winigan.

There are no folk names in this section. The temperament of the people is probably the reason for this. Their names were practical and unimaginative and they seem to have no interest in the supernatural or fanciful.

CHANGES IN PLACE NAMES

There are many reasons why towns change their names. Three principal factors causing change in the place names of this section have been noted. The first factor is the change that took place after the English conquered

1. Pace, p.43.

the French. The French names could not be pronounced by the English settlers and even when they were translated into English their form was too elaborate. The French named "La Riviere do la Grande" but the pioneers soon changed it to Grand River. Mr. Mencken makes note of the fact that, "There is a curious difference between the English and the American usage in the word river. The English invariably put it before the proper name, whereas we almost invariably put it after. The Thames River would seem almost as strange to an Englishman as the River Chicago, would seem to us."¹

These factors did not take place at any certain time but were brought about by gradual development. The first factor occurs earlier than the other two, as it takes place in pioneer days, while the others belong to more recent times.

The second factor comes with the changes made by the Geographic Board. "The Geographic Board proceeds to the shortening and simplification of names by various devices. It deletes such suffixes as "town", "city", and "courthouse". It removes the apostrophe and often the genitive "s" from such names as St. Mary's."² Examples of this change are found in Macon, which was formerly Macon

1. Mencken, p. 366.

2. Ibid.

City. Miles Point has dropped the apostrophe and Wilson Town is now known as Wilson.

The third and last period was brought about by the railroads. Many towns had the suffix Station given to them. Towns that were eager to have the convenience of the railroad would often change their names to that of a railroad official. Cf. Meadville. An amusing instance of this is the town of Green Castle, which was very desirous of being near the railroad. The name Green was given in honor of a railroad official. The railroad was built a mile from the town which angered the citizens so much that they changed the name of the station to Castle.

Other factors than those mentioned are interesting too. Navestown was changed because the town was often misspelled Knavestown. Stockton was changed to New Cambria to attract Welsh immigrants. Liberty and Salem were changed to West Liberty and North Salem, because their names had been given to other towns in the state. La-clede was formerly spelled with a capital "C" as the pioneer spelled his name, but the "C" has now shifted to the lower case. However, La Plata is still spelled with a capital "P". The people of McKinneysville did not wish to be named after their founder and so the place was given the Biblical name, Goshen.

SUFFIXES AND PREFIXES

The study of suffixes in this group is extremely interesting. Ville is the most popular suffix with 62 examples. Ton follows with twenty-three examples. City seems to be a favorite suffix, in the hope that the new town would attract settlers. Many places dropped the city part of the name at a later date. Witness Macon.

The following table compares this section with the "Boone's Lick" counties and shows what suffixes are the most popular in this territory.

Suffix	North Central Counties	Boone's Lick Counties
ville	62	23
ton	23	5
burg	11	6
city	11	3
town	11	7
dale	3	2
Point	6	
Port	2	3
ford	5	
field	4	
landing	2	

Ernest Weekly has the following quotation at the head of one of his chapters:¹

"In ford, in ham, in ley and tun

The most of English surnames run."

While this is not typical of American place names, it does suggest some of the suffixes which are used. The suffix ham originally meant home in Anglo-Saxon. "It expresses the sanctity of the family bond; it is the Home, the one secret and sacred place. Tun or ton was a place surrounded by a hedge, or rudely fortified by a palisade."² Ley meant a pasture or meadow and is probably the same as our field. Burg and bury are the equivalent for the German town. Where bridges were scarce, fords were important, thus the suffix was used. Landing signifies a ferry and belongs to the pioneer days while Station did not come into use until the building of the railroads.

The suffix of a name is often influenced by constant usage. An instance of this is Brookfield which was named for John Brooks. The ending field was doubtless copied from the town in Vermont.

Names with prefixes are not so abundant in this section. The places which are transferred from other and older places are betrayed in many cases by the prefix, New.

1. Weekly, Ernest, Romance of Names, p. 102.

2. Taylor, Words and Places, pp. 81-2.

This is the most common prefix and is found in eleven names. The word pleasant is found in five towns. (See Pleasant Home, Pleasantville.) Other towns bear such prefixes as West, North and South. In this section there is not an instance of East given. The French article la appears four times. Grand, a French word meaning "great" appears twice. The abbreviation for saint occurs three times. Witness St. John, St. Catherine.

PHONETIC CHANGES

The names which show phonetic changes are mostly of non-English origin, although there are some English names which have undergone a change.

The Indian name, Shawneetown, which was given by the pioneers, became Shoneytown at a later date. "Half-breed names, that is to say, Indian names in French form, occur in numbers hard to determine. Such a word is probably Miami, the sounds of which appear in English form as Maumee... Most striking of all is the New Brunswick River with the Indian name, Quah-tah-wah-am-Quah-Duavie, which first received the shortened, probably French, form Petam¹kediac, which in turn was converted into English, Tam Kedgwick." This process is a good example of "folk etymology".

1. McKnight, p. 375.

Cf. Miss Pace's thesis pages 52-53.

Terre Haute is commonly pronounced *te r ot* in France. It becomest *er hat* to educated people in United States and to the ordinary citizen the pronunciation is changed to *ter hat*. La Plata is pronounced *la p/ata* by the Spanish but the American pronunciation is *la pleta* Lancaster is pronounced *'læŋkəstə* in England, but *'læŋkəstr* in Pennsylvania and *'læŋkəstə* in Missouri. Kenyon explains this fact in American Pronunciation: "This secondary accent remained on words till comparatively recent times in England, and it still remains in American English, constituting one of its most noticeable differences from British."¹

Ravenna (Ohio) is pronounced *r('væŋə)*. The name was probably borrowed from the Italian city, Ravenna *ra'venna*. When the immigrants came to Missouri they named their town after the one in Ohio and changed the spelling to Ravanna. Later emigrants, who were probably more familiar with the city in Italy than the one in Ohio, changed the pronunciation to *ra'veŋə*. Thus, the city in Missouri is pronounced as the Italian city is spelled, and is spelled as its founders pronounced it.

1. Kenyon, p. 136.

Kenyon says that pronunciation often affects the spelling of a word, "The comparatively recent increase in the influence of spelling on pronunciation has resulted in the fact that certain places in England have the traditional name, often widely separated from the fixed spelling, while places in America with the same names have more theoretical pronunciation according to spelling."¹ This is also true in this section, the name Edinburgh (Ednburə) in Scotland becomes Edinburg (Ednburq) in Grundy County. "Spelling pronunciation affects proper names and particularly names of places pronounced from the spelling by people who do not live in them and hence do not know the traditional pronunciation."

1. Kenyon, p. 135-136.

SUMMARY

Strangely enough, the names listed are exactly 600, deducting 68 names which appear in more than one group. They are grouped as follows:

I. Borrowed Names.

A. American Place Names, 77.

B. Foreign Places, 36.

Total-----113

II. Names Showing non-English Influence.

A. Indian, 22

B. French, 10.

C. Classical, 7.

D. Spanish, 1.

Total----- 40

III. Names Showing Historical Influence.

A. Revolutionary War, 7.

B. Civil War, 8.

C. Spanish American, 1.

Total----- 16

IV. Names for People.

A. National Figures, 50.

B. Foreign Figures, 1.

C. State Figures, 28.

D. Local Figures:

1. Early Pioneers, 30.

2. Owners of Land, 68.

3. Local Business Men, 82.

4. Christian Names, 29.

Total-----288

V. Names of Local Environment.

A. Relative Position, 3.

B. Configuration, 3.

C. Situation, 3.

D. Natural Features, 84.

Total----- 93

VI. Ideals and Literary Associations.

A. Abstract, 12.

B. Biblical, 6.

C. Literary, 1.

D. Saints, 2.

Total----- 21

VII. Names of Caprice.

A. Coined, 4.

B. Government, 5.

C. Humorous, 8.

D. Sobriquets, 2.

Total----- 19

VIII. Unclassified Names----- 78

Grand Total.....668

Names Repeated----- 68

Net Total-----600

CHAPTER II
A DICTIONARY OF THE PLACE NAMES
IN THE
NORTH CENTRAL COUNTIES

.ADAIR COUNTY. "Adair County was organized January 29, 1841 and was named for Adair County, Kentucky, whence some of the early settlers came."¹ The county in Kentucky was named for General John Adair of Mercer County, Kentucky, who served as governor of that state.²

1. Violette, p. 40.

2. Gannett, p. 16.

Eaton, p. 201.

Record of Chariton County, Part I, p. 11.

.ADAIR (ADAIR). The village of Adair was settled by Catholics from Ohio. Father McNamee of Edina interested several families living in Clay Township to make a settlement in Adair County. The village was platted in April 1879 for M. C. and Mary Cody. The village was named for the county (q. v.). Thus the settlement in Adair County became known as the Adair parish and the community was known as Adair. The Catholics began to settle in Knox County in 1837.

History of Lewis, etc., p. 602.

Violette, p. 423.

History of Adair, etc., pp. 371-2.

*ADEL (MERCER). Adel is a country postoffice, located in the northwestern part of Mercer County. No information could be found about this name.

Missouri Gazeteer (1876), p. 65.

Missouri Gazeteer (1889), p. 114.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 675.

ALDERTON (CARROLL). "Alderton is one of the lost cities of Carroll County. The plat of the town was filed February 3, 1843 by J. T. Kelley and Paul Alder, who were the promoters of the enterprise. No permanent improvements were made on this site, which was subsequently washed into the Missouri River, the original town site, having been only two hundred rods from the river bank." The village was evidently named for Paul Alder.

3. Turner and Clark, Vol. I, p. 133.

ALPHA (GRUNDY). In 1850, Samuel Dunham opened a store at this place, which at that time bore the name Lickskillet but why, no one has been able to find out. In 1852 the town was named Nevada (*Naveda*) but in 1854 when a post office was established there, the department called

for a new name as there was a Nevada in Vernon County. The town was named by Thomas Hern and Benjamin White. The town was platted in 1860. The building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was a death blow to Alpha, leading to the making of a new town, Laredo. (Laredo)

Ford, p. 114.

History of Grundy, pp. 645-8.

ANABEL; (ROUND GROVE; BEVERLY), (MACON). The settlement of Round Grove was named after the township, (q. v.). The post office at this place was called Beverly. In the '90's the railroad changed the name to Anabel. One old inhabitant says it was so called after a merchant's daughter.

Han. & St. Joe, p. 93.

Williams, History of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 443.

Missouri Gazeteer (1889), p. 113.

Top. Map, Macon.

*ANDERSON (PUTNAM). The proprietors of this town site were the Milwaukee Land Company. The town was surveyed March 14, 1887. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and has made rapid progress. It was probably named for a railroad official.

History of Adair, Sullivan & Putnam, p. 586.

*ARDMORE (MACON). "In the early '90's the village of Ardmore was laid out. It was a coal mining town and did not have long exixtence."⁴

4. Williams, History of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 433.

ASPER (CARROLL). Asper was a country village situated in the north central part of the county. "The discontinuation of the post office dissipated the trade and the town was abandoned."⁵ It was named for the Asper family.

5. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 132.

Robert Ray (interview).

Mo. Gazeteer (1883), p. 145.

Mo. Gazeteer (1898-9), p. 143.

*ASTORIA (LIVINGSTON). This town was founded by Henry Mitchell of St. Louis. It was laid out in March 1837. Not a single house was ever built there; so the town proved to be only a town on paper. Why the name was chosen seems to be a mystery, but it was probably influenced by towns by the same name in New York, Illinois and Oregon which were named for the Astor family.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 547.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 908.

Roof, Vol. I, p. 30.

Gannett, p. 3.

Liv. Co. Atlas, p. 110.

ATLANTA (MACON). Atlanta was laid out in 1858 on land settled by Thomas F. Atterbury. The town was named for the city in Georgia.

History of Ran. and Macon, p. 803.

Top. Map, Atlanta.

Eaton, p. 191.

.AVALON (LIVINGSTON). David Carpenter was the founder of Avalon. "It was named for the town of Avallon in France, which stands on an eminence as does it namesake. The word is of Celtic origin meaning 'Apple tree'. There is also an island in the British Channel called 'the blessed isle' where falls not hail, nor rain or any snow, and where Breton legend has it that Good King Arthur of the table round, is buried."⁶

Avalon's townsite was first located in the bottom land, which proved unhealthy. Wesley Scott was the first to build a house on the elevation where the town now stands. It bore the name Scott's mound. The town site was entered by Mr. Scott in 1845.

6. Eaton, p. 189.

Roof, Vol. I, p. 31.

Gannett, p. 33.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., pp. 1222-23.

Top. Map., Livingston.

Liv. Co., Atlas, p. 10.

*AXTEL; (MOCCASINVILLE), (MACON). "Some six miles east of old Bloomington was the Richardson home. It was situated on the crossing of the stage road and the Old Bee trace. It had received the name of Moccasinville, tradition says, because at one time the men were compelled to wear moccasins for want of shoes. This town was a claimant for the county seat. While Moccasinville has gone off the map, the settlement still remains a thriving community. Two miles and a quarter away is the station of Axtel, having a post office and a store, being situated on the Wabash, showing that Moccasinville was not a dream and that it still lives under another name."⁷

7. Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 437.

Top. Map, Atlanta.

AYERSVILLE; (WYREKA), (PUTNAM). The town was laid out August 5, 1858 for Byse and Martha Miller. The town is now extinct. It took its name from Sam W. Ayres. The town was also known as Wyreka. In the '80's the name was changed to Powersville. (q. v.).

James McGee (letter).

Hist. of Adair, etc., pp. 581-2.

Clark's new Sect. Map.

Mo. Gaz. (1878-9), p. 100.

Mo. Gaz. (1889), p. 140.

BAILVILLE (CARROLL). Bailey Elder caused this town to be platted as Bailville. It is quite evident that he named the town after his first name. The town was platted July 16, 1856.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 472.

Hist. of Carroll Co., p. 472.

BAIRDSTOWN (SULLIVAN). This town was surveyed by its proprietor, Miles B. Baird, November 9, 1859. The village took its name from Mr. Baird. There is no town at this place now.

Hist. of Adair, etc., p. 185.

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 149.

BAKER TOWNSHIP (LINN). Baker Township was named after the Baker family. Samuel Baker was one of the commissioners when the townships of the county were formed.

George Johnson (interview).

Hist. of Linn, (Taylor), p. 58.

*BARNESVILLE (MACON). Barnesville was a country post office established about 1878-9.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 103.

Post Office Guide, (1904), p. 674.

Williams, State of Missouri, (map), p. 437.

*BARRYVILLE (MACON). Barryville was a country post office near Callao. It was discontinued about 1900.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 145.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 151.

*BAUM'S MILL (CARROLL). Baum's Mill was platted on Big Creek and for a number of years, it was the only mill for miles around. At one time it was hoped that a town could be started at this point. On July 25, 1859, Joseph Smith made a survey and plat of the town of "Milford". Only a few of these lots were ever sold and with the exception of the mill and one store, no other improvements were made. The townsite was then abandoned. There was no record of a man named Baum but there was surely one by that name from whom the mill took its name.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 103-4.

BEAR BRANCH (LINN). Bear Branch post office was located on the stream of the same name. In the early days bears were often seen along the branch. The post office was discontinued in 1889.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 84.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 146.

Judge Henry Johnson (interview)

*BEDFORD; (BEDFORD STATION), (LIVINGSTON). William Le

Barron, a Frenchman of St. Louis founded the town of Bedford and it was first called "the town of La Born". It was platted by him in 1839 and named Bedford. It is thought he was interested in the steamer "Bedford" which was afterward wrecked on the shoal at this site. This is rather a strange occurrence as the town was laid out and named in 1839, and the "Bedford" did not ascend the Grand river until 1840. The name was probably influenced from the famous English city, Bedford. Bedford Station is a mile north of the town on the Wabash railroad.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv. p. 912.

Roof, Vol. I, pp. 31-2.

Liv. Co., Atlas, p. 10.

Parker, p. 304.

Gannett, p. 41.

Eaton, p. 189.

Top. Map, Livingston.

BEE BRANCH (CHARITON). The name of this branch is probably derived from the great amount of bee trees that were found near its banks.

Campbell, p. 363.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 486.

BEE BRANCH TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Bee Branch Township takes its name probably from Bee Branch which is one of

the streams in the township. (q. v.)

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 486.

BENTON TOWNSHIP (ADAIR). Benton Township was named for Senator Thomas H. Benton. At the time the township was organized, the different factions among the Democrats in Missouri came to be known as the "Hards" and the "Softs" or the Bentonites and the anti-Bentonites. Banking and currency issues were responsible for the origins of these factions.

It is not known whether the Adair County Democracy was divided on the Benton controversy or not. During the years of 1841-45 eleven townships were mentioned in Adair County. Benton Township was one of these.

Violette, Hist. of Mo., pp. 261-267.

Gannett, p. 43.

Violette, p. 39.

BENTON TOWNSHIP (LINN). Benton Township was organized May 1838. It was probably named for the senator, Thomas Hart Benton.

Hist. of Linn Co. (Brisdall & Dean), p. 194.

BEVERLY (MACON). See Anabel.

BEVIER (MACON). Bevier was named after Col. Robert Bevier of Kentucky who was a noted Confederate leader and

who later wrote a book about the campaigns in the West and South during the Civil War. The town of Bevier was laid out in 1858 by John Duff on land originally owned by Lewis Giltrap.

Hist. of Macon, p. 103.

Eaton, p. 191.

Gannett, p. 45.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, pp 756.

BIG HURRICANE CREEK (CARROLL). See Hurricane Township.

*BLACKBIRD CREEK (PUTNAM). Blackbird Creek was probably named after the birds which were seen near there.

Top. Map., Green City.

BLACKWELL (MACON). The "Blackwell settlement" was the second settlement in the county. "Mr. Wm. Blackwell, after whom the settlement was named was one of the first settlers. He settled here in 1831."⁸

8. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 704.

Edgar White (letter).

Campbell, p. 336.

*BLOOMFIELD (CARROLL). The town of Bloomfield on Wakenda Creek was laid out in 1818. No trace remains of the town today. The low and wet situation of the town probab-

ly interfered with its growth. "There was not a family in the settlement but had its case of the ague. Thus, Waken-da bottom became depopulated and was generally considered unfit for the residence of man."⁹ The name was probably influenced by towns in the East.

9. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 100-1.

BLOOMINGTON (MACON). The "Owenby settlement" was formed in 1832. The settlement took its name from Joseph Owenby, who was a county court judge. In 1837, when the county seat was located it was located in the Owenby settlement and called Bloomington. The name of the town was probably brought by the Illinois and Indiana settlers.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 710.

Hist. of Macon, p. 9.

BLUE MOUND TOWNSHIP (LIVINGSTON). Blue Mound Township was organized in 1843. "It took its name from the elevated plateau or Mound which at a distance outlined against the sky, resembles a mammoth pile of Cerulean."¹⁰ (sic)

10. Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 1189.

Top. Map, Livingston.

BOGARD (CARROLL). The village of Bogard was at first a country post office called Bogard's Mound. It was named after an Indian mound by that name which was close by. The village was platted in 1884.

Mo. Gaz., (1883), p. 175.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 166.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 126.

BOGARD MOUND (CARROLL). Topographically, Leslie Township has the highest hills in Carroll County, and Bogard's Mound is perhaps the highest of these points.

The following apocryphal story is told concerning the name of this mound: "The incident is said to have taken place in a very early day, when a trapper by the name of Bogart or Bogard ascended to the summit of the mound to look over the country. He attempted to return by a different path from the one he followed to the summit, lost his way and for three days wandered about the mound unable to locate his camp. Tired and exhausted he fell asleep and on waking was enabled by the sun, which had come from behind the clouds, to locate the direction and thus found his way back to camp." ¹¹ The oldest inhabitants affirm that this story is true.

11. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 139-40.

Bert Moore (interview).

W. R. Painter (interview).

Robert Ray (interview).

BONDVILLE (LINN). See Purdin.

BOOMER (LINN). The post office at Boomer was organized in 1889. The railroad station is known as Forker. Boomer is the name of a family and Forker was named for a railroad official.

Henry Johnson (interview).

Bert Moore (interview).

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 172.

BOSWORTH (CARROLL). Bosworth was platted in 1890 and was named for a settler.

Eaton, p. 271.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 178.

Top. Map, Marshall.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 105.

BOTTSVILLE (LINN). See Meadville.

BOWDRY LAKE (CARROLL). Bowdry Lake was formed by an ice gorge in Grand River in 1885. The lake was named for Ben Bowdry who was a prominent man in the township. Bowdry Lake is a small settlement which has never been incorporated and is a summer resort.

W. R. Painter (interview).

Robert Ray (interview).

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 34.

BOWMAN TOWNSHIP (SULLIVAN). Bowman Township was organized December 12, 1872. Bowman Township as Bowmansville was probably named after the family of that name.

Hist. of Adair, p. 54.

*BOWMANSVILLE (SULLIVAN). Bowmansville was surveyed September 11, 1858. "When Bowmansville was in its prime¹² there were about a dozen houses within its limits." There is no village there now. Perhaps it was named after the family by the name of Bowman.

12. Hist. of Adair, p. 184.

*BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Bowling Green Township was organized into a county in 1840. The name was probably borrowed from this town in Kentucky, or perhaps directly from the town in Yorkshire, England, which was once famous as a Mecca for eloping couples. "The word is said to be derived from a term denoting ornamental¹³ gardening, or a plat of turf for bowling."

13. Gannett, p. 53.

Smith-Gehrig, p. 230.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 472.

*BOX ANKLE (MACON). Box Ankle was one of the claimants for the county seat in 1837. The commissioners were in favor of Box Ankle and changed the name of the village to Bloomington, ~~q.v.~~ No one knows why the place was so called. The name Bloomington was probably borrowed from the towns in the East.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 436.

BOYNTON (SULLIVAN). Boynton was first known as Jackson's Corners. It was surveyed by H. A. Sumner, April 9, 1877. This village was probably named after Judge Sumner Boynton who was sole judge of the county court from 1874 to 1878.

Hist. of Adair, p. 195.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 855.

Mo. Gaz., (1879-80), p. 130.

BRASHEAR (ADAIR). Brashear was named for Richard Brashear who asked the Quincy, Milan and Pattonsburg Railroad where they could and would locate a depot if a new town was established. They told him and he bought thirty acres of land and laid out the tract in town lots. It was laid out in 1872 and named for Mr. Brashear.

Miss Minnie Brashear (interview).

Violette, pp. 405-11.

Eaton, p. 201.

Campbell, p. 35.

BRIDGE CREEK (CARROLL). Bridge Creek was one of the first post offices established in Hurricane Township. Bridge Creek Station is the railroad stopping place and is about one-half mile north of where the town of Bridge Creek stood. It is so called because the railroad bridge runs over the creek.

Turner-Clark, Vol., I. p. 108.

BRIMSON (GRUNDY). When the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Railroad (now W. O. & K. C.) was built, no station was made at this point. Later stock pens and a side track were put in use for C. D. Thompson. The shipping point was called Rolyat, Taylor spelled backwards. The town of Brimson was platted in 1898 in honor of W. G. Brimson, then general manager of the Q. O. & K. C. Railroad company.

O. G. Williams, (interview).

J. G. Trimble, Names File No. 7.

Ford, pp. 110-11.

BROOKFIELD (LINN). Brookfield was named for John Wood Brooks, a civil engineer from Boston. He surveyed the town July 20, 1859 under the direction of Major Josiah Hunt, a land commissioner for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Engineer Brooks was further recognized by four

streets of the town which were named "John", "Wood", "Brooks", and "Boston". The ground on which Brookfield now stands was formerly known as "The Scatters". The form Brookfield was probably influenced from Brookfield, Vermont.

History of Linn, (Taylor), p. 195.

Eaton, pp. 88, 187-8.

Hist. of Linn, (Brisdall & Dean), p. 488.

•BROWNING (LINN). The town of Browning was platted in 1872. It is on the line between Linn and Sullivan counties. It was at first suggested to use a combination of these names and call the town Linnivan. It was finally decided, however, to honor Mrs. Ella Browning, wife of J. A. Browning, one of the officials of the C. B. & Q. Railroad, and so the town was called Browning.

Hist. of Linn (Brisdall & Dean), p. 751.

Hist. of Linn (Taylor), p. 240.

Linn Co. Atlas, (1876), p. 10.

•BRUNSWICK (CHARITON). Brunswick was laid out in 1836 by James Keyte, "the founder of Keytesville, and by whom it was named after Brunswick, (Tennis) near Manchester, England". (sic; this mysterious reference, given both in the Hist. of How. & Chariton and in Record of Char. Co., I have been unable to verify). Brunswick, Missouri when originally laid out, was located in the bottom, on the banks of the Missouri River. The banks, however, began to crumble

and fall into the river, and in the course of twenty years, the business houses and the few residences that were then near the river were moved to the base of the bluffs. Mr. Eaton gives the etymology of Brunswick as Brunswick--Brunos' Village, from "Wick" village.

Record of Char. Co., Part II, pp. 231-5.

Williams, Hist. of N. W. Mo., Vol. I, p. 318.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 440-53.

Eaton, p. 274.

Parker, p. 220.

Smith and Gehrig, pp. 238-9.

Top. Map, Marshall.

.BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Brunswick Township must have been named after the town of Brunswick (q. v.). There were settlers in this township as early as 1825. The township was organized in 1840.

Smith and Gehrig, Hist. of Char. and How., pp.237-8.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 439.

BRUSH (MERCER). Brush was a country post office located in the northern part of the county. The name is probably a descriptive term.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 110.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 194.

BRUSHY STATION (GRUNDY). See Galt.

BRYANT STATION (PUTNAM). This station took its name from Archibald Bryant, who kept a store there. It was the county seat for a short time until Dodge county was annexed.

James McGee (letter).

Mrs. Sarah Harper.

Glenn Crockett.

*BUCHANAN TOWNSHIP (SULLIVAN). Buchanan Township was organized December 12, 1872. It was probably named for President Buchanan.

Hist. of Adair, p. 54.

BUCKLIN (LINN). The town of Bucklin was platted October 11, 1854 by W. B. McClanahan on land owned by John H. Watson and Dr. John F. Powers. The town was named in honor of Major James H. Bucklin, one time chief engineer of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. The reason it was named after the engineer was that the founders wanted the division to be at this place.

The village was called Bucklinville. It was incorporated into a town in 1886.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 411.

Linn Co. Atlas, (1876), p. 10.

Clark's Sect. Map.

Mo. Gaz., (1876), p. 110.

BULLION (ADAIR). Bullion is a small one-store village in Adair County named about 1872 for C. H. Bull, a banker of Quincy, Illinois, who was one of the original promoters of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railway, now Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad. The name "Old Bullion" was given to Thomas Hart Benton because of his attitude toward hard money and this may have affected the ending of the name problem.

Violette, Hist. of Mo., pp. 261-67.

J. G. Trimble, Names File No. 7.

BURR OAK (MERCER). Burr Oak was the most durable and lasting wood that grew in Mercer County. If an early settler had a hewn burr oak log house, he had the best possible building that could be built at that time. "Any name of school or meeting place bearing the name of Burr Oak takes its name from the weather resisting timber"¹⁴

¹⁴J.H.Sommerville, Names File No. 3.

*BUTTSVILLE (GRUNDY). Buttsville was a country post office at the home of Mr. A. Wright. Perhaps some of his family had the name of Butts.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 672.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 112.

BUZZARD'S ROOST (LINN). See Haysville.

BYNUMVILLE (CHARITON). Bynumville was laid out in 1878 but had an existence many years previous to that time. The town was named for Dr. Joseph Bynum, an early settler.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 247.

Gannett, p. 62.

Eaton, p. 274.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 487-8.

CALLAO (MACON). Callao was laid out in September 1858 by Samuel Humphreys and Samuel Kerm. The town was named after the South American city and was named by Samuel McKinney. The name Callao is of Spanish origin and probably means "bay" or "harbor".

Campbell, p. 366.

Eaton, p. 191.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 754.

CALLAO TOWNSHIP (MACON). "The township was named after the town of Callao, which is situated in the same" (township).

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 755.

CARBON (MACON). Carbon is a coal mining town on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The name is of frequent occurrence in the United States and is given to indicate the presence of coal deposits.

Gannett, p. 68.

Campbell, p. 336.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 226.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 232.

Han. and St. Joe Gaz., p. 93.

CARROLL CITY (CARROLL). "On September 7, 1857, William Hill, as president of the Carroll City Town Co., filed a plat for the proposed town. From the size of the town plat, it is evident that the promoters of the enterprise entertained very high aspirations and expected that Carroll City would be the metropolis of Carroll County. But nothing resulted from these aspirations and nothing remains to show where Carroll City was located, and at this time almost the entire quarter section is in the river." ¹⁵

15. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 113.

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 17.

CARROLL COUNTY. Carroll county was organized January 3, 1853 and was named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland. The name that was intended to be given to the county was Wakenda but at the time of the

county's organization by the legislature just before the bill passed, the news of the death of Charles Carroll reached Jefferson City. A proposition was immediately made to call the new county, Carroll.

Eaton, p. 271.

Gannett, p. 70.

Williams, Hist. of N. W. Mo., Vol. I, p. 287.

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 16.

Campbell, p. 112.

CARROLLTON (CARROLL). Carrollton, the county seat of Carroll county, was named for the estate of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland. The first plat of the town was made in 1833. In 1837, the town was incorporated under the name of "the town of Carrollton".

Eaton, p. 271.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 117-23.

Parker, pp. 213-14.

Gannett, p. 70.

Top. Map, Marshall.

CARROLLTON TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). "Carrollton Township derives its name from Carrollton, the county seat town".¹⁶ The township was organized in 1872.

16. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 114-115, 86-87.

CASTLE (SULLIVAN). See Green Castle.

*CAT CREEK (GRUNDY). There was no explanation given for this name. Perhaps it was named for the wildcat which inhabited its banks.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 656.

CATER CHURCH (ADAIR). "The chapel was built in 1896-7 by Rev. E. B. Cater and was named in his honor. This was a very appropriate tribute to his faithful service through thirty-one years as a circuit rider in Northern Missouri".¹⁷ The church is Methodist in denomination.

17. Violette, p. 121.

CATON'S LANDING (CARROLL). See Hill's Landing.

CENTRAL CITY (PUTNAM). Central City was surveyed November 1, 1857 by J. H. Runyon and it was so named because it was the center of Dodge County.

James McGee (letter).

Hist. of Adair, pp. 578-9.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 245.

CENTER POINT (LINN). "In 1857, the town of Center Point was laid out, but it died soon after it was laid out. The dividing of Yellow Creek Township which occurred January 5, 1866 caused the town to cease to exist."¹⁸

18. Hist. of Linn (Brisdall and Dean), p. 675.

CHAPEL (PUTNAM). Chapel was first called Quaker-ville, as it had been settled by persons of that faith. Later it was changed to Chapel, after the building in which they worshipped.

James McGee (letter).

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

CHARITON (PUTNAM). Chariton village was so named because of its proximity to the Chariton River.

Hist. of Adair, p. 584.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 261.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 252.

CHARITON;(OLD CHARITON), (Chariton). Chariton was laid out in the spring of 1817 by Duff Green, one of the most promising and distinguished citizens of the state, who afterwards acquired a national reputation as a politician and as editor of the United States Telegraph at Washington.

The first Sunday school west of St. Louis was commenced at this place in the following spring. At one time the population was 1,200 people and persons owning lots in St. Louis exchanged them for lots in the city forest. In 1825, the fortunes of the little town began to wane because of the Chariton river's overflowing its banks and the unhealthy climatic conditions. By 1840 the town was entire-

ly abandoned. It was called "Old Chariton" because it was the oldest and first settled town in the county.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 211.

Record of Char. Co., pp. 5-7.

Williams, Hist. of N. W. Mo., Vol. I, pp. 308-9.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 421-2.

CHARITON COUNTY. Chariton County was organized November 16, 1820. At the time of the organization of Chariton County, all the territory now embraced in the counties of Linn, Sullivan, Putnam and a part of Adair and Schuyler, were part of its boundaries. The county seat was established at the town of Chariton situated in the southern part of the county near the mouth of the two rivers by the same name, which stream was called after some French fur traders, who had a fur agency at this point. Just when they made the settlement is unknown, but it is certain they were here as early as 1804. The county was named for the town of Chariton which was laid out in 1817 and located near the mouth of the river of the same name.

Eaton, p. 274.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 405-5.

Smith and Gehrig, pp. 209-11.

Record of Char., Part I, p. 13, Part II, p. 3.

CHARITON RIVER. "The oldest settlers in Missouri say they have always understood that the mouth of the Chariton River was settled by French fur traders. It may be that the fur traders were the first settlers in the county and that the Chariton River, or rivers, had been seen and named (so say Lewis and Clark) as early as 1804 by the French." The Chariton River which now has but one outlet to the Missouri had two in 1804. Mr. Eaton says, "The river was named in honor of John Chariton, the leader of the French fur traders. The name has undergone many changes like many other French names, having appeared as Charleton, Charlton, Chariton, Charleton, Chareton, and Charlotte. In the Lewis and Clark Journal it appears as "Shariton". Another writer says Lewis and Clark were of the opinion that the original name of the Chariton was "Sheriaton", but others asserted the word is old French and signifies a chariot or little wagon, and that it was a corruption of "Charette".

Gannett, p. 75.

Parker, p. 217.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 368.

Record of Char. Co., p. 13.

Eaton, p. 274.

Lewis and Clark, Vol. VI, Part I, p. 34.

✓ CHARITON TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Chariton Township was one of the original townships which was organized in 1820. "It is named from the Grand Chariton River which skirts its boundary."²⁰

Smith and Gehrig, p. 227.

20. Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 411-12.

CHARITON MILLS (ADAIR). These Mills were located on the Chariton River, hence the name.

Fisher, Map.

Clark's New Sectional Map.

✓ CHARITON TOWNSHIP (MACON). Chariton Township was called the South Carolina of Macon Township before the war. It takes its name from the middle fork of Chariton River which passes through the western boundary.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 740.

✓ CHARITON TOWNSHIP (SCHUYLER). This township takes its name from Chariton River. It was organized in 1843.

CHERRY GROVE (SCHUYLER). See Downing.

✓ CHERRY VALLEY TOWNSHIP (CARROLL).

Cherry Valley Township was named so because of the

wild cherry trees which grew along the river bottom. While the country was being settled these were gradually cleared away. The pioneer settler of this township is supposed to have been David William of Tennessee who settled here in 1819.

W. R. Painter (interview).

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 142-3.

CHILLICOTHE (LIVINGSTON). Chillicothe is the county seat of Livingston County. It was located on the land of John Graves in 1837 and named by the order of the county court for Chillicothe, Ohio. Chillicothe in Ohio was originally spelled Chil-li-co-a-tha and was named for a Shawnee Indian town in the vicinity. The name signifies "the big town where we live", or "our big home".

"The Shawnees had a little town and a big town.

Gatschet says the correct Shawnee form signifies 'man made
21 perfect'. Hodge says, 'Chillicothe is one of the four divisions of the Shawnees. The division is still recognized in the tribe but the meaning is lost.' The Chillicothe Indians always occupied a village of the same name
22 but the meaning is lost."

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 1047.

Eaton, p. 188.

21. Gannett, p. 80.

Livingston Co., Atlas, p. 10.

22. Hodge, Vol. I, p. 267.

Parker, p. 304.

Record of Liv. Co., Part II, p. 17.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

CHRANEVILLE (CHARITON). Chraneville was a country post office and was probably named after T. F. Chrane, who was the first postmaster.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 262.

CHULA (LIVINGSTON). Chula was established about 1885. The name is a Choctaw Indian word meaning "red fox". The name is a borrowed one but no information could be found about how it got its name.

Hodge, Vol. I, p. 295.

Gannett, p. 81.

Eaton, p. 189.

Roof, p. 31.

Top. Map, Livingston Co.

CISCO (LIVINGSTON). Cisco was a county post office in Jackson township. There are many places in the United States that bear this name. It is an Indian word meaning "a kind of fish." The word is said to be taken from one of the Algonquin dialects of the region of the Great Lakes, but its origin is not clear. There is a town in Texas by the same name.

Hodge, Vol. I, p. 300.

Gannett, p. 82.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 262.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 270.

CITY OF MAPLES (MACON). See Macon.

✓ CLARK TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Clark Township takes its name from its early settler Henry Clark, who came from Kentucky, about 1820 and settled on Clark's branch. Both the branch and township perpetuate his name.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 235.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 369, 504.

✓ CLARKSBURG (PUTNAM). Clarksburg was laid out August 23, 1858 by Jacob L. Clark, William Vaugh and Hugh Hunney. It is quite evident that the village was named for Mr. Clark.

Hist. of Adair, p. 581.

*CLAY (ADAIR). The village of Clay probably takes its name from the township, (q. v.).

Top., Edina Quad.

✓ CLAY TOWNSHIP (ADAIR). Clay Township was named after Henry Clay.

Violette, p. 39.

✓ *CLAY TOWNSHIP (LINN). The first settlers came to Clay Township in 1835. The township of Clay was organized in 1869 out of Parson Creek, Jackson and Locust Creek Townships. The township was probably named for Henry Clay.

Hist. of Linn (Brisdall & Dean) pp. 781, 220.

✓ *CLAY TOWNSHIP (SULLIVAN). Clay Township was organized December 12, 1860. It was probably named for Henry Clay.

Hist. of Adair, p. 54.

CLEAR VIEW (SULLIVAN). Clear View was a post office kept at a farm house. It was discontinued in 1889.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 145.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 269.

*CLEOPATRA (MERCER). Cleopatra was the name of the post office at Somerset. The townsite of Somerset was probably named after Somerset Township. The name of Somerset is in many states and was brought over from England. The post office at Cleopatra was named by the Calbreath family. It is thought that some one in the family had that name. The name is also listed as Cleopatria. The village was laid out in 1856. An application was made to call the post office Somerset but there was another village by that name in the state, so the name of Cleopatra was given.

Rogers, p. 225.

Hist. Harr. and Mercer, pp. 400, 446-9.

Campbell, p. 362.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

J. H. Sommerville, Names File No. 3.

*CLEARY (LIVINGSTON). A country village near Chillicothe. The town may have been named for J. I. McCleery who had a mill there.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 276.

*CLIFTON(SCHUYLER). This is a rural post office in Independence Township. It was discontinued about 1915. It was probably named for a family living there.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 145.

Top. Map, Edina Quad.

*COATSVILLE (SCHUYLER). Coatsville was laid out February 1869 by Alexander H. Wells. No other information could be found.

Schuyler Co. Atlas, p. 10.

Hist. of Adair, p. 733.

✓ COCKRELL TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). This township was probably named for Francis Marion Cockrell who was elected senator in congress from Missouri in 1875 and held the position for a number of years.

Smith and Gehrig, pp. 232-3.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 411, 495.

Record of Char. Co., Part I, p. 55.

*COLFAX (SULLIVAN). Colfax was a country post office kept at a private residence. No information could be found about the name.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 279.

✓ COLLEGE MOUND (MACON). College Mound was laid out in 1854, by McGee College under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and named for the College and mound near by. This town overshadowed the village of Floretta which was located on the main stage road from Huntsville to Bloomington.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, pp. 740-42.

Eaton, p. 191.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., p. 432.

Macon Co. Atlas, p. 59.

*COLOMA (CARROLL). Matthew Mullins platted the town of Coloma March 2, 1858. There is a city by this name in California which is named for an Indian tribe. It is interesting to note that Coloma is where gold was first discovered in 1849. The naming of this town in Missouri was probably influenced by the gold rush in California.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 131-2.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 150.

Parker, p. 214.

Kroeher, p. 39.

✓ COMBS TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). Combs Township was organized in 1872 and was named in honor of Col. Howard T. Combs, who was clerk of the county court at the time the county first adopted township organization. Stephen Parker was the pioneer of Combs Township. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and he gave his name to Parker's Grove and the township was formerly called Parker's Grove Township.

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 17.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 102, 86-87.

○ COMPTON TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). The township was organized in 1872 and received its name from Col. William W. Compton, one of the earliest settlers. He established a ferry across Grand River which was known as Compton's Ferry.

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 17.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 110-111, 86-87.

Hist. of Carroll Co., p. 489.

CONNELSVILLE (ADAIR). "The Missouri and Iowa Townsite Company in 1902 purchased 124 acres of land joining

9-9-54
↓

the village of Nineveh and laid out a new town which they called Connelsville after the famous coal and coke town of that name in Pennsylvania.²³"

23. Violette, p. 418.

T. S. Sublette, Names File No. 3.

Eaton, p. 201.

COOKSEYVILLE (GRUNDY). J. S. Cooksey started a store at this place. A post office was soon established and called Cookseyville. The post office was soon discontinued.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 228.

Ford, p. 107.

COON CREEK (GRUNDY). Coon Creek is in Taylor Township and probably takes its name from the raccoon which frequented its banks.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 657, (map, p. 8).

COON TOWN (LIVINGSTON). See Granville.

CORA; (*McCULLOUGH), (SULLIVAN). The town of McCullough was laid out October 29, 1877 by Mr. Sumner, a railroad engineer. The post office was named Cora, after the daughter of John J. Smith, who was the first postmaster. The station has been changed in recent years to Cora. McCullough was probably named after a railroad official.

Bert Moore (interview).

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 855.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 193-4.

CORNEAU (GRUNDY. See Dunlap.

*COTTAGE (MACON). Cottage was a country post office which was established in the nineties and was of short duration.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 298.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

Williams, State of Mo., Map p. 437.

COTTONWOOD (MERCER). Cottonwood was a switch station two miles west of the present town of Mercer. It derived its name from the tall cottonwood timber that grew on the creek bottom just east of this place. It was situated on a steep hill or grade so the Rock Island Railroad abandoned the station and put a switch east on the top of the hill which was called Marion, now Mercer.

J. H. Sommerville, Names File No. 3.

COX (MACON). This country post office was named for its first postmaster, W. S. Cox.

Eaton, p. 191.

Top. Map, Macon Quad.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 300.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

COXVILLE (LIVINGSTON). John Cox laid out the town of Coxville in the site of his mill.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 1175.

CRAWFORDSVILLE (ADAIR). Thomas J. Dockery platted the town of Crawfordsville on land belonging to Allen Crawford, July 1, 1880. The railroad name was Crawford. It was discontinued in 1889.

Hist. of Adair, p. 373.

Adair Co. Atlas, p. 75.

Mo. Gaz., (1883), p. 448.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 472.

CREAM RIDGE (LIVINGSTON). Cream Ridge was a small village with a very short existence. It is thought the place was named after the township. The post office was discontinued in 1899.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 295.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 301.

Top. Map, Liv.

CREAM RIDGE TOWNSHIP (LIVINGSTON). Cream Ridge Township was organized May 13, 1857.

Top. Map, Livingston.

CROSS ROADS (PUTNAM). See Omaha.

CUNNINGHAM (CHARITON). The town of Cunningham was laid out in June 1870 and named for Dr. John F. Cunningham of Brunswick, Missouri. He has held many offices in the county among these being presiding judge of the county court from 1861-70.

Eaton, p. 274.

Gannett, p. 97.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 491-, 735.

CUNNINGHAM TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Cunningham Township was organized in 1840. It was named for Dr. John F. Cunningham "in honor of his services to the public in non-official as well as in official affairs."

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 411, 489, 735.

DALTON (CHARITON). "The town of Dalton was founded in 1867. The town site was the home of William Dalton, after which the village was named." ²⁴ To the south of Dalton, is a farm which for many years was the home of General Sterling Price.

Gannett, p. 99.

Eaton, p. 274.

Record of Char. Co., Part II, pp. 213-14.

24. Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 473- 4.

Williams, Hist. of N. W. Mo., Vol. I, p. 331.

*DANFORTH (ADAIR). This village was platted by Surveyor Dockery in 1844. (It was probably named for Danforth, Illinois).

Hist. of Adair, pp. 372-3.

Gannett, p. 99.

*DAWN (LIVINGSTON). Dawn was first known as Whitney's Mill. A mill was built there by Josiah Whitney in 1837. The town of Dawn was laid off by William Hixon in March 1853.

Roof, Vol. I, p. 31.

Liv. Co. Atlas, p. 10.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 1191.

Top. Map, Liv., Co.

DELPHA (PUTNAM). "A merchant had a store here and the story goes that he had a beautiful daughter Delpha,
25
hence, the name."

25. James McGee (letter).

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 312.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

DE WITT; (WINSOR CITY), (CARROLL). "Tradition tells us that in the early days the town of Elderport was platted on the spot where the town of De Witt now is built, but no dates are preserved as to the arrival of the promoters of this town or its settlement. Eli Guthrie was at the head

of this enterprise and in 1837 disposed of his interest in the town to Henry Root, who continued the sale of lots.

"Mormon leaders, Hinkle and Murdock, purchased quite a number of lots and through their influence a large number of Mormons settled in and near the town."²⁶

Johnathan Eppler established a landing on the river which was known as the Eppler landing. In 1851, the townsite was bought by a company called the De Witt Town Company, and the name of the city was changed from De Witt to Winsor City, in honor of one of the trustees, Edward Winsor.

"For some reason the company did not meet with the success they anticipated and the townsite passed out of their control. The name of the town was changed back to De Witt."²⁶ Some of the settlers think the town might have been called after De Witt Clinton although it seems evident that it was named for the De Witt Town Company.

Eaton, p. 271.

Gannett, p. 105.

Hist. of Carroll, pp. 429-430.

W. R. Painter, (interview).

26. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 95-7.

DE WITT TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). De Witt Township was organized in 1872. It takes its name from the village.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 86-87.

*DODD (MACON). Dodd was a county post office established in the '90's. It was probably named for a prominent family.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 323.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 434.

*DODGE COUNTY. Dodge County was created by an act approved December 18, 1846. By that act its boundaries and territories were defined. The county was disorganized March 16, 1853. "The reason for its disorganization was that it embraced a strip of territory about nine miles wide which was claimed by both Iowa and Missouri. The two states agreed to submit the question of ownership to the Federal Courts which in 1852 decided in favor of Iowa." ²⁷ According to the session laws of Missouri, all the business of Dodge County was to be taken over by the Putnam County court. There was no explanation why the name was so-called.

27. Hist. of Adair, pp. 587-90.

Missouri Laws, 1852-3, pp. 72-4.

DOWNING;*(CHERRY GROVE), (SCHUYLER). The town of Downing was formerly known as Cherry Grove. It was laid out in 1872 for the Missouri Town Company by H. H. Downing. It is quite evident the town was named for him.

Top. Map, Edina Quad.

Hist. of Schuyler, p. 137.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 168.

Hist. of Adair, p. 730.

DOXEY'S FORK (CHARITON). Doxeys Fork was named for John Doxeys.

Williams, Hist. N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 310.

Eaton, p. 274.

DRAKE TOWNSHIP (MACON). Drake Township was named after James Drake, who came from Iowa in 1849.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 821, (note).

*DUNCAN TOWNSHIP (SULLIVAN). Duncan Township was organized June 24, 1839. It might have been named for David Duncanson who helped lay out the county seat in that year. When Sullivan County was organized, Duncan Township became a part of that county.

Hist. of Linn (Brisdall and Dean), pp.190, 197.

DUNLAP (GRUNDY). Dunlap was first the name of the post office at Corneau station. Later the station changed its name to Dunlap too. It was probably named for Mr. William Dunlap who was a prominent farmer in this vicinity.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 321.

Mr. O. G. Williams, (interview).

Ford, p. 108.

*EAGLE TOWNSHIP (MACON). Eagle Township was reorganized in 1872. It might have been named for Dr. Thomas A. Eagle who was in the state legislature at that time.

Top. Map, Atlanta.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, pp. 1045-47, 785.

EASLEY TOWNSHIP (MACON). The township was named after Judge William Easley, who emigrated from Kentucky after the year 1838. He was one of the judges of the county court from 1852-56.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 819.

ECONOMY;*(VIENNA), (MACON). This village was first called Vienna. A store first was established here by C. H. Nelson, who, when naming it said, "it was economy to buy at his place." This place was first settled in 1837 by Col. Chas. Hamilton.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 804.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 434.

Eaton, p. 191.

Top. Map, Atlanta.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 334.

EDINBURG (GRUNDY). The town of Edinburg was first located in 1838. Isaac J. Harvey built the first house and the first store. For a time the place was known as "Harvey's Store". In 1850, Grand River College was organized

here and did much toward the improvement of the town. The town was incorporated in 1877.

The college was closed and moved to Gallatin in 1893. "The removal of the college did much toward bringing the decline of Edinburgh and the passing of the Q. O. & K. C. Railroad north, and finding the town of Brimson, did more." The town was named for the city in Scotland.

Hist. of Grundy, pp. 552-75.

28. Ford, pp. 104, 151.

EDMONSTON FERRY (CARROLL). Edmonston Ferry received its name from the land of E. Edmonston.

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 16.

EGYPT TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). Egypt Township was so-called by its settlers because they thought its fertile fields resembled the valley of the Nile. The first settler in this township was John Hall from Kentucky.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 145.

W. R. Painter, (interview).

*ELDERPORT (CARROLL). See De Witt.

*ELGIN (SULLIVAN). The town of Elgin was surveyed by Samuel W. Mellor August 15, 1881. The name was probably transferred from the city in Illinois.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 198-9.

Hist. of Adair, Sullivan and Putnam, pp. 198-9.

*ELIZAVILLE (GRUNDY). Elizaville was the first town in Liberty Township. It was laid out in 1857. No information could be found about this name.

Ford, p. 102.

ELKO; (GARFIELD SPRINGS), (PUTNAM). Elko was laid out in 1833 by Pennsylvania, Iowa and Missouri Mining Company. The agent was a strong Republican so he gave it the name of Garfield Springs. He had discovered that the waters from the springs had valuable medicinal properties.

In 1866, the post office was established and as there was some difficulty about securing a name, the name Elko was sent from Washington, D. C.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

Top. Map, Green City.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 338.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 334.

ELM CREEK (SCHUYLER). Elm Creek is probably named for the elm trees along the river banks. This creek has become famous in Nelson J. Scurlock's book of poems, Fishin' Long Ol' Ell'um Creek.

Top. Map, Queen City.

* ELMER; (MERCYVILLE), (MACON). The town of Mercyville was platted as early as 1865. "The first blacksmith in Mercyville was "Pop" Williams and his wife, Mercy for

whom the town was named." In 1888 the village of Elmer was laid out by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. In 1905, these towns consolidated. The station of Elmer was a mile west. Very few people remain at Old Mercyville.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 820.

Eaton, pp. 191-2.

P. O. Guide, (1915), p. 552.

J. G. Trimble, Names File No. 7.

EMBRY'S (GRUNDY). See Hickory Creek.

*EMERSON; (EXCELLO). (MACON). The village of Emerson is in Macon County. When a post office was established there it was found that there was already a post office by that same name in the state, so the name was changed to Excello.

Top. Map, Macon Quad.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 343.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 346.

P. O. Guide, (1915), p. 553.

Williams, State of Missouri, (map, p. 437.)

ENTERPRISE; (RODNEY), (LINN). The town of Northcutt was first laid off in the year of 1857 or 1858 on land belonging to B. F. Northcutt. The town went by its founder's name until about 1874. The name was then changed to Enter-

prise but as there was another town in the state by that name it was called New Enterprise. Later, the post office was called Rodney. At the present time only a few people live in the village and the district school is known as Enterprise. The post office was discontinued in 1883 as Northcutt.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., p. 411.

Atlas of Linn, (1876), p. 10.

Mo. Gaz, (1874-6), p. 353.

Mo. Gaz, (1883), p. 726.

*ESPER (PUTNAM). Esper was a country post office of very short duration. It was probably named for a family.

Mo. Gaz, (1899), p. 343.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

*ETHEL (MACON). The town of Ethel was laid out in April 1888 by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The village was originally called Ratliff. It is thought there was a family by that name living there.

Eaton, p. 192.

Mo. Gaz, (1899), p. 344.

P. O. Guide, (1915), p. 552.

Williams, State of Missouri, (map, p. 437).

*ETTL (MACON). See Redman.

*EUGENE CITY (CARROLL). See Wakenda.

*EUGENE TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). Eugene Township was the first of the townships in Carroll County to be settled. No one seems to know why it was so-called.

S. A. Clark (interview).

Robert Ray (interview).

W. R. Painter (interview).

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 90.

*EUREKA (PUTNAM). Eureka was a pioneer settlement of one hundred and seventy-five inhabitants. It was the largest village in Putnam County in 1867. The name must have been borrowed from the town in Illinois. The word is Greek, meaning, "I have found it".

Parker, p. 366.

Gannett, p. 122.

*EVELYN (MACON). Evelyn is a village on the Santa Fe railroad.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 331.

P. O. Guide, (1915), p. 552.

Williams, State of Missouri, (map, p. 437).

EVERSONVILLE (LINN). This settlement was first known as "The Four Corners". Charles H. Everson of Boston erected the first building in 1876. The place was then known as Everson's Store. In 1879 several stores had been built and it was large enough to be called a village. It was in-

corporated in 1881, but as it was not situated on a railroad, the town has almost ceased to exist.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 234.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 345.

Hist. of Linn (Brisdall and Dean), pp. 787-8.

FABIUS RIVER (SCHUYLER AND ADAIR). Fabius River was named for the celebrated Roman consul.

Gannett, p. 123.

FABIUS TOWNSHIP (SCHUYLER). This township is probably called Fabius because the north fork of Fabius River has its source there. The township was organized in 1843.

Hist. of Schuyler, p. 127.

Top. Map, Edina Quad.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). Fairfield Township is one of the best townships in Carroll County for agricultural purposes. It receives its name because of its attractive appearance.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 151.

Gannett, p. 123.

W. R. Painter, (interview).

FARMERSVILLE (LIVINGSTON). Farmersville was laid off and platted in January 1870 by Josiah King and others. It is a farming country and now there is only a store there.

Roof, Vol. I, p. 31.

Liv. Co. Atlas, p. 10.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 941.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

FEGLEY (ADAIR). This village was named for Avid Fegley, an old and prominent citizen of that community.

T. S. Sublette, Names File No. 7.

Top. Map, Queen City.

*FISHER (CARROLL). Fisher is a country post office near Bogard. It was organized in the '90's. Why the town was so-called could not be found.

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 363.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 142.

FLOYD'S CREEK (ADAIR). Floyd's Creek was named for Johnathan Floyd. He and his two brothers, William and Simon came from Kentucky and settled on what later was known as Floyd's Creek. There was also a post office by this name in 1889; it was changed to Sperry.

Miss Dola Caldwell, Names File No. 1.

Gannett, p. 127.

Top. Map, Queen City.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 186.

FOREST GREEN (CHARITON). Forest Green was founded in 1873 by John G. Forest. The town was evidently named for him.

Eaton, p. 274.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 247.

Williams, Hist. of N. W. Mo., Vol. I, p. 274.

Mo. Gaz., (1876), p. 187.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 421.

*FORKER (LINN) . It is thought the town was named after a conductor on Burlington and Carrollton Railroad. The post office is known as Boomer; it was named for a family.

Judge Henry Johnson, (interview).

Bert Moore, (interview).

FOUNTAIN GROVE;(WOLF GROVE), (LINN). This village was formerly known as "Wolf Grove". It was laid out by F. R. Green and Thomas McMullin, March 20, 1871. "The nape (sic) of the grove is on a branch and that is how the town gets its name." ²⁹ It was platted February 6, 1871.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., pp. 411-12.

Edwards' Atlas, p. 10.

29. Col. F. A. Powers, (interview).

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 245.

Col. F. A. Powers, (interview).

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., pp. 411-12.

Linn Co. Atlas, (1876), p. 10.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 245.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). Under the organization of 1841, Franklin was one of the original townships of Grundy County. The township's name was changed from Muddy to Franklin, May 6, 1839. It was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

Hist. of Grundy, pp. 173, 492, 179.

* FRIENDSHIP (MACON). See Narrows Creek.

* FURNACE CREEK (GRUNDY). Furnace Creek is located in Harrison and Grundy Counties.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 656; (map, p. 8).

GALESBURG (PUTNAM). Ephraim Whitacre was proprietor of the plat. A survey was made March 10, 1858. The town is now extinct. The origin of the name is not known but the naming of the village was probably influenced by the Galesburgs in the East.

Hist. of Adair, p. 582.

Parker, p. 366.

GALT; (GAULT), (GRUNDY). The town of Galt was laid out in 1881 by E. L. Winters. The reason for its existence

was the building of the Quincy, Milan and Pattonsburg railroad (now Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City). At first the town was called Brushy Station because of the burning of brush and rapid clearing of the timber. It was named in honor of _____ Gault who was connected with the railroad.

J. G. Trimble, Names File No. 7.

Ford, p. 10.

GARFIELD (LINN). This was a country post office named after President Garfield. The post office was discontinued about 1883.

Mo. Gaz., (1883), p. 362.

Hist. of Linn (Brisdall and Dean), p. 826.

GARNER (LINN). This place was a country store. It was named after the Garner family.

Col. F. A. Powers, (letter).

Linn Co. Atlas, (1876), p. 10.

Mo. Gaz., (1883), p. 362.

GATH (SULLIVAN). See Parson.

GAULT (GRUNDY). See Galt.

GERMANIA (SCHUYLER). Germania is a country post office which was discontinued about 1900.

Top. Map, Edina Quad.

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 387.

*GENOVA (LIVINGSTON). Genova was a country post office with only a short existence. The name is probably a corruption of Geneva or Genoa.

Mo. Gaz, (1898-9), p. 387.

GIBBS (ADAIR). Gibbs is the successor of Wilson. The town of Gibbs was laid out in 1877 on land which belonged to the Gibbs Land Company. The town remained unincorporated until 1894.

Eaton, p. 201.

Violette, p. 422.

Top. Map, Edina.

*GIFFORD (MACON). "In about 1900 some promoters started to build a railroad down to the Chariton river from Centerville, Iowa called the Iowa and St. Louis Railroad. The road was built as far south as in Macon County at Mercyville. The first station in Macon County was called Gifford. This was so great a boom to the town that a new town one-half mile south was started, which was called South Gifford." ³⁰ The name may perhaps have been borrowed from Illinois.

Williams, State of Mo., (map, p. 437).

Gannett, p. 137.

P. O. Guide, (1915), p. 552.

30. Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 436.

*GLENDALE (PUTNAM). A country post office organized in the '90's.

Top. Map, Green City.

Mo. Gaz, (1899), p. 390.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

GLENWOOD (SCHUYLER). The town of Glenwood was laid out in 1868 by Stiles and Alexander Forsha. It was probably named for the township.

Hist. of Schuyler, p. 138.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 604.

Hist. of Adair, p. 726-7.

GLENWOOD TOWNSHIP (SCHUYLER). Glenwood Township was organized about 1858. The name was probably descriptive of the place at that time.

Hist. of Adair, p. 618.

Top. Map, Queen City.

Hist. of Schuyler, p. 130.

*GORHAM (GRUNDY). See Laredo.

*GOSHEN PRAIRIE; (GOSHEN CITY); (MCKINNEYSVILLE), (MERCER). Goshen was laid out by James McKinney in 1860. It was first called by him McKinneysville but this name did not suit the people so they called it Goshen City. It is interesting to note that Mr. McKinney came from Indiana and

there is a town in that state called Goshen. The ultimate source is, of course, the Bible name of the district where the Israelites lived in Egypt.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 446.

J. H. Sommerville, Names File, No. 3.

Rogers, p. 225.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

Campbell, p. 363.

Mercer Co. Atlas, p. 9.

Gannett, p. 140.

GRACE (CARROLL). This village was never platted. It contains one store and a church. The village takes its name from the church.

S. A. Clark, (interview).

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 132.

GRAND PORT (CHARITON). The town of Grand Port was laid out by Benjamin Cross, December 18, 1837, one mile above the mouth of Grand River. The town was never "built up" and has long since been extinct.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 610.

.GRAND RIVER (LIVINGSTON). The Grand River or "La Riviere de la Grande" was explored and written of as early as 1724 by a French party that ascended the river in that year. In 1725, the Indians destroyed their village.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 685.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

GRAND RIVER CITY (CHARITON). Grand River City was laid out by William Whistler and _____ Hutcheson at the mouth of the Grand River. It was abolished by an act of legislature.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 611.

*GRANVILLE (GRUNDY). This old town of Granville flourished in the '50's on the present site of Dunlap. The name of this old forgotten town was probably borrowed from Massachusetts or New York. The latter towns were named for John Carteret, Earl of Granville.

Ford, p. 108.

Gannett, p. 142.

*GRANVILLE (LIVINGSTON). Granville was the first village in Livingston County. It was first called "Coon Town" and afterwards called Granville. The town was established about the year of 1840 but was never regularly platted. It may be inferred that at that date while the larger game had disappeared, the raccoon still remained and flourished in the Grand River tributaries. The name Granville was probably influenced by towns in Illinois and Massachusetts by the same name. In 1855, the town was abandoned and the buildings were torn down by its inhabitants. Its downfall was due to an unhealthy location on Grand River.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 547.

Roof, p. 25.

Gannett, p. 142.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 142.

GRANTSVILLE (LINN). Grantsville was laid out by E. C. Hutchison and William Moore, January 9, 1866. It was named for General U.S. Grant. The post office was discontinued in 1889.

For. Street, (interview).

W. J. Wigginton, (letter).

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 202.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 399.

Linn Co. Atlas, (1876), p. 10.

GRAYSVILLE; (MILLERSBURG), (PUTNAM). James O. Miller started a store at this place in 1867. It is quite evident that the name Millersburg was after Mr. Miller. In 1875, a post office was established at the petition of E. Gray, Dr. Dukes and others. The post office was named Graysville because there was another Millersburg in the state. It took its name from Mr. Gray, one of the petitioners.

Top. Map, Green City.

Hist. of Adair, p. 585.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 400.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 400.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 267.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

GREEN CASTLE; (CASTLE), (SULLIVAN). Greencastle was surveyed March 12, 1857. It was named for Amos Green, a railroad official. Because the railroad was built a mile from the town, the citizens became very indignant and called the town, Castle. The post office is known as Green Castle and the railroad station as Castle.

Miss Fay Knight, (interview).

Hist. of Adair, pp. 181-2.

*GREEN CITY; (PENN), (SULLIVAN). Green City was surveyed April 30, 1880 for the proprietor, Henry Pfeiffer. The town was incorporated February 10, 1882. It was first called Penn. Probably after Penn Township but in 1885-86 the name was changed to Green City in honor of Amos Green who at that time was connected in an official capacity with the railroad.

J. G. Trimble, Names File No. 7.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 855.

Mo. Gaz, (1889), p. 401.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 185-6.

*GREENTOP; (GREEN TOP), (SCHUYLER). "Greentop is a post village of Schuyler County. The town was laid out in 1855".
31

31. Hist. of Adair, p. 733.

Hist. of Schuyler Co., p. 140.

Top. Map, Queen City.

GREEN TOWNSHIP (LIVINGSTON). The township was first called Shoal Creek Township after Shoal Creek which the township relied upon for its water supply. In February 1839, it was changed to Monroe, in honor of James Monroe. In April, the township was divided and the northern portion was called Greene, "in honor", says the record, "of Jeneral (sic) Green of the Revolutionary War". "The name is commonly written as Mr. Pearl, the clerk, wrote it, but as Nathaniel Greene spelled his name with an "e", so Greene Township should be written."³²

32. Hist. of Cald. and Liv., p.703, 887.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

GRIFFIN (SCHUYLER). The village of Griffin was named in honor of A. L. Griffin, who was assistant superintendent of the M. I. and N. railroad.

Eaton, p. 64.

*GRINNELL (GRUNDY). Grinnell was a post office in Grundy County. It was discontinued about 1889. This post office probably took its name from the city in Iowa.

Campbell, p. 223.

Mo. Gaz., (1876), pp. 205.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), pp. 405-6.

GRUBTOWN (GRUNDY). Grubtown was named for Washington B. Grubbe who staked off a claim in the year 1838. He owned a cabinet shop at this place. "At one time the plat of what was intended to be a flourishing town was laid off and given the name Grubtown but it soon sank into insignificance."³³

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 270.

Campbell, p. 223.

33. Hist. of Green Co., pp. 657-9.

GRUNDY COUNTY. In the year 1839, the legislature passed a bill defining the limits of Grundy County. The name given it was in honor of the distinguished statesman and United States Senator, from Tennessee, the Hon. Felix Grundy. The bill passed November 12, 1839. It was not organized into a county proper until January 2, 1841.

Gannett, p. 145.

Record of Char. Co., p. 15.

Eaton, p. 170.

Hist. of Grundy, pp. 174-5.

GUTHRIDGE; (IZORA CITY), (CHARITON). The town of Guthridge was founded in 1858 but no plat of the town was ever filed. The town was originally called Guthridge Mills and the post office is still called that. James Guthridge erected a saw and grist mill in 1851 at the town of Izora

City. Edward Irvine bought the Guthridge mills in 1882. He thought the locality had advantages as a trading center and christened the new place, Izora, the Christian name of his wife.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 498-9.

GUTHRIDGE MILLS (CHARITON). See Guthridge.

.HALE (CARROLL). Hale was laid out in 1883 and named for John P. Hale of Carrollton, who was a congressman.

Gannett, p. 147.

Eaton, p. 271.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 108-112.

HALEY CITY (SULLIVAN). See Humphreys.

HALF ROCK (MERCER). Half Rock was a country store and post office founded in 1874 by Thomas Cooper. The coffee that he sold was said to be "half rock".

Campbell, p. 363.

Rogers, p. 224.

Williams, Hist. of N. W. Mo., Vol. I, pp. 587,8.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 445.

Mercer Co. Atlas, p. 9.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

*HAMDEN (CHARITON). No information on how this town received its name could be found.

Hist. of How . and Char., p. 248.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 671.

Mo. Gaz., (1877-7), p. 267.

HAMMACK (MACON). Mr. Hammack had a water mill on the Chariton River. The village must have taken his name for a trading point.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 412.

Webb Ruby, (interview).

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, pp. 752-3.

HARMONY (PUTNAM). See Unionville.

HARRIS (SULLIVAN). The town of Harris was started as a town in the spring of 1887. The first store was built by Judge A. W. Harris, who was a pioneer and capitalist. The town took its name from Judge Harris.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 855.

Hist. of Adair, p. 192.

Eaton, p. 68.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). The township of Harrison was named "in honor of 'Old Tippecanoe', the ninth president of the United States."³⁴

34. Hist. of Grundy, p. 709.

*HARRISON TOWNSHIP (MERCER). Harrison Township was organized in 1843. It probably was named after President Harrison who was president in 1840.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 403.

*HART (MACON). Hart is a village on the Santa Fe Railroad.

Williams, State of Mo., p. 437.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 435.

HARTFORD (PUTNAM). Hartford is one of the oldest towns in the county. It was once the county seat of Putnam County and after that the county seat was moved to Putnamville. Many cities and villages have this name. The name was transferred from England.

James McGee, (interview).

Top. Map, Queen City.

Hist. of Adair, p. 577.

Gannett, p. 151.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 287.

HARVEY'S STORE (GRUNDY). See Edinburg.

HASEVILLE (LINN). See Haysville.

HATTON CHAPEL (GRUNDY). The Hatton Chapel Methodist Church was organized in 1865. The Rev. Wesley Hatton was the first pastor and organizer, and from him the church

took its name.

Hist. of Grundy Co., p. 740.

HAYSVILLE; (HASEVILLE), (LINN). This village was formerly known as "Buzzard's Roost". It was named for John Hays who was a storekeeper. It was settled about 1883.

Mo. Gaz., (1883), p. 408.

Mo. Gaz., (1898), p. 429.

Col. F. A. Powers, (letter).

Linn Co. Atlas, (1876), p. 7.

HEATHERLY DEN; (OLD FORT HEATHERLY), (MERCER). The "Heatherly den" is thought to have been located in Medicine Township. This is where the outlaws named Heatherly lived who caused the Heatherly war.

Switzler, p. 229.

Hist. of Grundy, pp. 521-2.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., pp. 710-13.

Rogers, pp. 21-27.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, pp. 388-93.

HECLA (LINN). The name Hecla was given to this post office by the postal department at Washington. No one knows why the name was chosen. The post office was discontinued in 1883. There is a mountain in Iceland known as Mt. Hecla.

John Canada (interview).

Mo. Gaz., (1883), p. 432.

HESS (CHARITON). Hess was a country post office. It was probably named for the first postmaster, James P. Hess.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 437.

HICKORY (GRUNDY). Hickory is the name of the post office at Hickory Creek station. It was first called Embry's because a man by that name had a store there.

O. G. Williams, (interview).

Hist. of Grundy, (map, p. 9).

Campbell, p. 22.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 437.

HICKORY CREEK (GRUNDY). Hickory Creek is so called because of the hickory trees that grow along its banks. There is also a railroad station called Hickory Creek which is located near the creek.

O. G. Williams, (interview).

Hist. of Grundy Co., (map, p. 8.)

HILBERTON (ADAIR). Hilberton was named for E. L. Hilbert on whose land the railroad station was located.

T. S. Sublette, Names File No. 4.

Top. Map., Queen City.

HILDRETH (MACON). Hildreth is the station at the Still-Hildreth Sanatorium near the town of Macon. Dr.

A. G. Hildreth is the superintendent.

Edgar White, (letter).

P. O. Guide, (1925).

HILL'S LANDING; (CATON'S LANDING), (CARROLL). About the time the county was organized or shortly after, Noah Caton established a landing on the river which was called Caton's Landing. Captain Hill succeeded Caton, who was in charge of the landing; and afterwards it became known as Hill's Landing. The landing has long since become obstructed by a sand bar and is now in the river.

Parker, p. 214.

W. R. Painter, (interview).

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 16.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 113.

*HILLSBOROUGH (CHARITON). The town of Hillsborough was laid out by Joseph McReynolds and Hiram McDaniel in 1835. This is one of the lost cities of the county as the plot of the town was laid out and no other developments took place.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 610.

HILL TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). "Hill Township was named in honor of the pioneer settlers rather than on account of the rough and broken character of the land."³⁵ Richard, George and Nathan Hill were the first settlers in the town-

ship. They came to the township in 1837.

35. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 84-87, 141.

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 16.

*HOLBROOK (PUTNAM). Holbrook was a country post office near Unionville. The name may have been borrowed from the city in Massachusetts.

Campbell, p. 465.

Gannett, p. 158.

HONEY (MERCER). "The name of this place was derived from the great amount of bee trees that were found near here. Honey Creek gets its name from the bee trees formed along its streams".
36

Campbell, p. 363.

36. J. H. Sommerville, Names, File No. 3.

*HOWLAND; (MENDOTA), (PUTNAM). This settlement was first known as Mendota. Mendota comes from an Indian word meaning the junction of two trails. The village was surveyed July 9, 1873 and called Howland. No information could be found concerning this name.

Hist. of Adair, p. 584.

Campbell, p. 461.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 451.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 305.

HUDSON (MACON). See Macon.

*HUDSON TOWNSHIP (MACON). Hudson Township may have been named for the Hudson Land Company. See Macon.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 763.

HUMPHREYS; (HALEY CITY), (SULLIVAN). Humphreys was surveyed in April 1881. It was first called Haley City, but in 1882 it was changed to Humphreys. A business college was established here and the town flourished. The college burned and the town is just a village now. The names are both taken from pioneer families.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 855.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 187-90.

Eaton, p. 68.

HURRICANE TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). This township received its name from Big Hurricane Creek, which flows through it. "The creek, in turn, received its name from the fact that in the early days a very destructive hurricane passed through this township along the Grand River bottoms. The effects of the storm could be seen for many years after the arrival of the early settlers."³⁷

37. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 107.

*IDA (ADAIR). Ida was a country post office in the western part of Adair County.

Mo. Gaz., (1879-80), p. 309.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP (SCHUYLER). Independence Township was organized in 1843.

Hist. of Schuyler, p. 127.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 616-7.

Top. Map, Edina.

*INDIAN GROVE (CHARITON). "A thinly settled place in Brunswick Township."³⁸ It is situated upon a high plateau. The first business house was erected in 1880 by J. H. Heck.

38. Record of Char. Co., Part II, p. 197.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 311.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 463.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 671.

IZORA CITY (CHARITON). See Guthridge.

JACKSON'S CORNERS;(JACKSONVILLE), (SULLIVAN). Jackson's Corners was the post office at Jacksonville. Branson Jackson was the first postmaster and it is quite evident the town was named for him.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 238.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). "The township, which bears the name of the iron willed 'Hero of New Orleans' was first settled in 1837."³⁹

39. Hist. of Grundy Co., p. 679.

*JACKSON TOWNSHIP (LINN). Jackson Township was one of the original townships organized in 1845. It was probably named for the general.

Hist. of Linn (Brisdall and Dean), pp. 827-43.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP (LIVINGSTON). Jackson Township was named in honor of the American statesman and warrior, Andrew Jackson.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., pp. 703, 990.

*JACKSON TOWNSHIP (SULLIVAN). Jackson Township was organized December 12, 1872. It was probably named for General Andrew Jackson.

Hist. of Adair, p. 54.

JACKSONVILLE (SULLIVAN). See Jackson's Corners.

JAMESTOWN (LIVINGSTON). See Jimtown.

*JASMINE (ADAIR). Jasmine was a small station. The railroad changed the name to Crawford evidently after A. Crawford who was postmaster.

Mo. Gaz., (1883), p. 448.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 472.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). "Jefferson Township was a township before Grundy became a county and was one of the

original eleven townships upon the organization of the county in 1841.⁴⁰ It was probably named for Thomas Jefferson.

40. Hist. of Grundy, p. 727.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP (LINN). Jefferson Township was first settled in 1835 by Jacob Grindstaff. It was one of the original townships formed when Linn County was organized in 1845. It was probably named for Thomas Jefferson.

Hist. of Linn (Brisdall and Dean), pp. 569-75.

JIMTOWN; (JAMESTOWN), (LIVINGSTON). In 1836, Caleb Stone, David Heckman and David Lamme of Boone County entered about 1,500 acres of land lying south of Chillicothe. On November 24, 1836 they laid off and platted a town on the north side of Grand River. This was before the county was organized and the object of the proprietors was to make it the seat of justice. The plat embraced about twenty-five acres and the town was known as Jamestown but was called Jimtown. "It was probably named after the town in Virginia."⁴¹ A few lots in "Jimtown" were sold and the town soon was forgotten.

41. Livingston Co. Atlas, p. 9.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 677.

JOHNSTON TOWNSHIP (MACON). "Johnston Township was re-organized in 1872 and named in honor of Col. Richard John-

ston, who came here from Virginia in 1830 and settled upon⁴²
the present site of Sue City."

Top. Map, Atlanta.

42. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 809.

JORDAN (MACON). "Jordan post office was located in
183_ by Jordan Hall and R. C. Mitchell. The postoffice⁴³
took its name from its first postmaster, Jordan Hall."

43. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 753.

*JUDSON (SULLIVAN). The first store was built at
Judson in 1879.

Hist. of Adair, p. 187.

*JULESBURG (SCHUYLER). Julesburg is a country post
office.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 677.

Top. Map, Queen City, Quad.

KASEYVILLE (MACON). A country post office which was
named after its first postmaster, Singleton L. Kasey.

Webb Ruby, (interview).

Mo. Gaz., (1878-9), p. 367.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

KELLOGG (MACON). Kellogg was a country post office
established about 1899 and named for its first postmaster,

Mr. R. Kellogg.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 699.

*KEOTA (MACON). The village of Keota was opened up in 1900 by Kansas & Texas Coal Company. It might be that this was a trade name founded by the company.

Hist. of Macon Co., p. 127.

P. O. Guide, (1915), p. 552.

KERN (MACON). Kern is in the Chariton valley and was named after Judge Robert Kern of St. Louis. Judge Kern was one of the first advocates of ditch construction to reclaim the valley lands from overflow.

Eaton, p. 192.

. KEYTESVILLE (CHARITON). Keytesville was not the first town founded in Chariton County, but it is the oldest living town. It was laid out in 1832.

Mr. James Keyte, an Englishman and the founder of the town, erected a log cabin in 1831 near Musselfork. The town was not incorporated until 1868. For eleven years prior to 1833, the county seat was located at "Old Chariton", at that time, a very promising village. The first court house building, however, erected in the county was built in Keytesville in 1832-3.

Eaton, p. 274.

Campbell, pp. 134-5.

Record of Char. Co., Part II, pp. 155-70.

Smith and Gehrig, pp. 236-7.

Parker, p. 220.

Williams, Hist. of N. W. Mo., Vol. I, p. 317.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 236-7.

KEYTESVILLE LANDING (CHARITON). "Keytesville Landing was never laid out as a town but was a business point from about 1832-69, when it was finally abandoned on account of the Missouri changing its bed, leaving the place a long distance from the banks. The river in 1833 was about two miles from the landing. When the town of Keytesville was established in 1832, Keytesville landing came into existence as a place of some prominence, because the goods which were shipped to the merchants of the former place were brought up the Missouri River by boats and put off at this point, whence they were transported to Keytesville by wagons, it being about six miles away. It was the home of Gen. Sterling Price and therefore a place of historic interest.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 474-76.

Campbell, p. 135.

Parker, p. 220.

KEYTESVILLE TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Keytesville Town-

ship was evidently named after the town.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 228.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 422.

KIDDEVILLE (SULLIVAN). In the early settlement of the county, Matthew Kidd's house was designated for the voting precinct. The name was changed to Green City in 1889.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 708.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 273.

Hist. of Linn (Brisdall and Dean), p. 200.

KIRKSVILLE (ADAIR). Before Kirksville was laid out the vicinity was known to some as Long Point and to others as Hopkinsville. The first white settlement in the county was known as "The Cabins". This settlement was six miles west of what is known now as Kirksville. By 1841, when the town was laid out, there were a few settlers living in the vicinity, among whom were Jesse Kirk and David E. Sloan. Mr. Kirk kept a tavern. According to the tradition, Mrs. Kirk was cooking a turkey dinner the day the surveyors were completing their work. Mr. Kirk offered the surveyors a good turkey dinner and a good supply of whiskey if they would call the town Kirksville. The offer was accepted.

Eaton, p. 201.

Violette, pp. 342-404.

Gannett, p. 176.

Stevens, Scrap Book, p. 67.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 320-67.

Miss Dola Caldwell, Names File No. 1.

.LACLEDE (LINN). The name Laclede was given in honor of the old pioneer of Missouri and one of the founders of St. Louis, LaCledé Liqueste. It was named by Henry W. Cross and laid out August 19, 1853. It was incorporated in March 1866. It was first written LaCledé as the founder wrote his name. This town has become distinguished in recent years as the home of Gen. John J. Pershing.

Gannett, p. 178.

Hist. of Linn (Brisdall and Dean), p. 583.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 412.

Linn Co. Atlas, (1876), p. 155.

*LA CROSSE (MACON). La Crosse is the post office at Oliver Station on the Santa Fe Railroad. La Crosse is probably a French name meaning "The Cross". Oliver may have been a family name.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 726.

*LAGONDA (CHARITON). A special supply post office was established here in 1881. No information to the name could be found.

Mo. Gaz., (1883), p. 570.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 728.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 670.

• LANCASTER; (*æŋk(ə)stɪ*), (SCHUYLER). Lancaster was selected the county seat on June 2, 1845. The name was selected by James Lusk who donated the money for the purpose of making Lancaster the county seat. Another reference says Robert Neeley named the village in honor of his native town in Lancaster, Ohio.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 603-4.

Schuyler Co. Atlas, p. 10.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 620-2.

• LA PLATA (MACON). La Plata was laid out in 1855 by Lewis Gex and Thomas Saunders. The name is of Spanish origin and means "wrought silver". There is also a South American river by this name. Saunders and Gex drew lots to see what the town would be named. Mr. Gex wanted to name it Charlottesville for a favorite sister but Saunders got the lucky straw.

The name has a variety of pronunciations. The broad *o* of the East, the short *æ* of the West and the long *e* of its own inhabitants and train criers. The town was probably incorporated September 29, 1856.

Eaton, p. 192.

Gannett, p. 181.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 811.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 853.

La Plata Home Press, March 15, 1928.

LA PORTE (MACON). See Ten Mile.

.LAREDO (GRUNDY). Laredo (*larido*) became a town in 1887. The plat of the village was made under the name of Gorham but as this town was so much like the name Gorin the name of Laredo was given by the post office department. The city of Laredo, Texas was named for the city in Spain.

Ford, p. 115.

Gannett, p. 181.

LATOH (*leto*) (CARROLL). Latoch was a country post office. The name Latoch is probably a variant of Latah. It is an Indian word meaning "succession".

Mo. Gaz., (1189), p. 70.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 132.

J. W. Austin, (interview).

gannett, p. 182.

LEMONS (Xenia), (PUTNAM). The survey of this town was made by Abraham Lemen January 27, 1877. The post office was changed to Lemen Station. In 1878, the post office reopened under the name Xenia. The railroad station is known as Lemons Station. Recently the name has been shortened to Lemons. Thus we see how spelling has made the founder almost forgotten. Listed as Lemonville in 1904.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1537.

James McGee, (letter).

Hist. of Adair, pp. 582-3.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 675.

*LEOPOLIS (LIVINGSTON). Leopolis is a Catholic settlement and probably takes its name from Leopolis seminary at that place. The name may have been taken from Pope Leo, who was pope from 1878 to 1903.

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 738.

LESLIE TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). This township is a portion of what was originally called Morris Township, which was so called in honor of James Morris, proprietor of "Buckskin Tavern". Leslie Township is named from the first name of Col. Leslie Combs. Two townships bear his name in the county. The township was organized in 1872.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 138, 89.

Hist. of Carroll Co., p. 433.

Carroll Co. Atlas, pp. 16-17.

LEVERTON (LINN). A country office which was named after Levertton Wilcox, who was its first postmaster.

Judge Henry Johnson, (interview).

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 752.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP (ADAIR). "Liberty Township was probably named after patriotic sentiment."⁴⁵ It was established during the years 1841-45.

45. Violette, p. 35, 39.

Gannett, p. 186.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). Liberty Township was first settled in 1838 but never assumed the name until 1848.

Hist. of Grundy Co., p. 705.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP (SCHUYLER). Liberty Township was or-

ganized in 1843. It was one of the original townships.

Hist. of Adair, p. 617.

Top. Map, Edina, Quad.

Top. Map, Queen City, Quad.

Hist. of Schuyler Co., p. 128.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP (SULLIVAN). Liberty Township was one of the first townships formed in Sullivan County.

It was organized May 6, 1845.

Hist. of Adair, p. 49.

LICKSKILLET (GRUNDY). See Alpha.

LIMA (CARROLL). This place was a post office at a private house. It has long been extinct. The name was probably borrowed from the capital of Peru.

S. A. Clark, (interview).

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 296.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 763.

Taylor, Names and Their Histories, p. 173.

LIND BRANCH (LINN). Lind Branch was so-called because of the abundance of linden trees on its banks. Lind is a form of linden.

Guy Adams, (interview).

LINDERSVILLE (ADAIR). Lindersville was named for James H. Linder. It is given Linderville on the atlas.

It was just a country village.

Miss Dola Caldwell, Names File No. 1.

Adair Co. Atlas, p. 59.

Campbell, p. 38.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 297.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). Lincoln Township was organized November 1872. It was probably named for President Lincoln.

Hist. of Grundy Co., p. 608.

LINDLEY;(STRINGTOWN),(GRUNDY). The land where Lindley stood was entered in 1841 by Thomas Dobbins who gave to John Austin one acre as an inducement to start a store there. The new "trading point" was called Stringtown from the fact that the cabins of the settlers were strung along nearly in a row. In 1845, the town was laid off and named with appropriate ceremony, in honor of Hon. James J. Lindley, who had represented this district in congress. The town was incorporated in 1876. As the town is not on a railroad it has gradually ceased to exist in recent years.

Ford, pp. 105-108.

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 752.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 530.

LINDLEY TOWNSHIP (MERCER). The township of Lindley was formed in 1856. It was probably named for Hon. James

J. Lindley who represented the district in Congress.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, pp. 403-4.

Ford, pp. 105-8.

LINGO (MACON). The village of Lingo was named in honor of Judge Samuel Lingo. The place was originally called "Peabody's Woodyard". Colonel Peabody stacked up his wood there which was purchased by the railroad for its engines. The village was platted in 1873.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 433.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 121.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 764.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

LINGO TOWNSHIP (MACON). Lingo Township was named after Judge Samuel Lingo who came from Kentucky in 1835.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 752.

LINEVILLE (MERCER). The town of Lineville is situated on the state line between Iowa and Missouri. It is principally located on the Iowa side.

Campbell, p. 363.

J. H. Sommerville, Names File No. 3.

•LINN COUNTY. Linn County was organized January 7, 1837. "It was named after Hon. Lewis T. Linn who was a United States senator from 1833-43." ⁴⁵ In 1843, Hon. Lewis

T. Linn died at his residence at Ste. Genevieve.

Eaton, p. 187.

Gannett, p. 187.

Linn Co. Atlas, (1876), p.6.

45. Hist. of Linn (Brisdall and Dean), p. 169.

Record of Char. Co., Part II, p. 17.

LINNEUS (*linias*) (LINN). "The original name of the county seat was Linnville, but the name was afterwards changed to Linneus. The new name was selected by John Parsons, a lawyer." ⁴⁶ His purpose was to have the town named in honor of the great Swedish scientist, Karl Von Linne, who was commonly called Linnaeus. "The Swedish savant was the greatest botanist of his age. He was born in Rashult, Sweden, May 13, 1807. In his day his successful researches had made him a recognized authority along the lines of his study and he was looked up to as a world benefactor." ⁴⁶

In writing the name of the town on the records the clerks spelled it "Linneus". While Mr. Parsons lived he hung tenaciously to the spelling of the name as the botanist did. Mr. Parsons drafted the act of legislature approved December 17, 1840. In that act the name of the town is spelled Linnaeus. It is also spelled that way in the act of legislature approved November 23, 1857. "The question of proper orthography died with Mr. Parsons and

custom and convenience have triumphed over literary ac-
⁴⁷
 curacy."

Some histories record that Senator Linn modestly declared that he preferred the name of Linnaeus to Linnville.

Stevens, p. 42.

46. Hist. of Linn Co., (Taylor), p. 51.

Gannett, p. 187.

Eaton, p. 187.

47. Linn Co. Atlas, (1876), pp. 6, 10.

LINNVILLE (LINN). See Linneus.

LITTLE COMPTON (CARROLL). Col. W. W. Compton started a town near Grand River which was to be called Little Compton, but for some reason the town did not prosper. On October 13, 1869 Liven Comer platted a town, which he called Little Compton. For years this was the only town or post office in the township. The building of the railroad was very detrimental to its life.

Linn Co. Atlas, p. 16.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p.110.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY. Livingston County was organized January 6, 1837. It was named for Hon. Edward Livingston, who was the eleventh secretary of state of the United States, serving in General Jackson's cabinet two years, from

1831 to 1833.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 695.

Eaton, p. 188.

Record of Char. Co., p. 188.

Liv. Co. Atlas, p. 9.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

*LIVONIA (PUTNAM). Absolam Grogan was proprietor of a store at this place. It was surveyed May 5, 1859. The town was originally named after a log church built and owned by the Cumberland Presbyterians. The name of the church was probably influenced by the name in other states.

Parker, p. 366.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 854.

Hist. of Adair, p. 582.

James McGee, (letter).

Top. Map, Queen City.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), pp. 403-4.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 768.

Gannett, p. 188.

LOCUST CREEK (SULLIVAN, LINN AND CHARITON). This creek takes its name from the locust trees that grow along its banks.

Col. F. A. Powers, (letter).

LOCUST CREEK TOWNSHIP (LINN). The creek was so-called

because of the locust trees on its banks. The township took its name from the creek.

Judge Henry Johnson, (interview).

Col. F. A. Powers, (letter).

LOE TOWNSHIP (MACON). See Valley Township.

LOEFFLER (ADAIR). Loeffler was a country post office. Henry Loeffler was the first post master so it was probably named for him.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 770.

Miss Dola Caldwell, Names File, No. 1.

LOMAX'S STORE (GRUNDY). See Trenton.

*LONGVILLE (MACON). Longville was a country village. No information concerning this name could be found.

Top. Map, Macon Quad.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

Williams, State of Missouri, (map, p. 437).

LOST TOWNSHIP (LIVINGSTON). See Sampsell.

LOUISVILLE; (THE POINT), (CHARITON). An attempt was made in 1835 to start another town at what was called "The Point" just east of the mouth of the Chariton River where a ferry was operated. The ferry was owned by R. B. Thornton and Andrew Thrash and the town was called Thorntons-

burg and was so-called in honor of one of the proprietors of the ferry. Captain Thomas Joyce, of Louisville, Kentucky gained title to the land and christened the town, Louisville-on-the-Missouri. Like Monticello and Old Chariton, this town has become a thing of the past.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 316.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 610.

LOVE LAKE CITY (MACON). The town of Love Lake City and Love Lake take their names after James M. Love. Mr. Love laid out the town in 1868.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 764.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 805.

Top. Map, Atlanta.

P. O. Guide, (1915), p. 552.

LOWE'S BRANCH (LINN). This branch was named after a person by the same name, i. e., Lowe.

Hist. of Linn (Brisdall and Dean), p. 740.

*LOWELL (LINN). Lowell was a country post office near Wheeling. The name may have been transferred from the eastern states and it may have been named for a family. The post office was only of short duration.

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 764.

Colonel Powers, (letter).

*LUCERNE (PUTNAM). The town of Lucerne was started in the spring of 1887. It was probably named for the town of Lucerne in Ohio which in turn borrowed its name from the city in Switzerland.

Gannett, p. 192.

Hist. of Adair, p. 587.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 779.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 854.

*LUDLOW (LIVINGSTON). Ludlow is a small village on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. No information about the name could be found.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 413.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 780.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

*LYDA (MACON). A country post office established about 1878-9. It was probably named after the Lyda family.

Mo. Gaz., (1878-9), p. 414.

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 768.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 789.

McCULLOUGH (SULLIVAN). See Cora.

McKINNEYSVILLE (MERCER). See Goshen City.

McLEANSVILLE (MACON). McLeansville was named after

Dr. McLean, and the village was started about 1834.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, pp. 751-2.

*MACON COUNTY. Macon County was organized January 6, 1837. It was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina. "He had an unswerving faith in the people to govern themselves and a favorite saying of his was: 'If left alone, they will always do what's right.'" ⁴⁸

48. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 709.

Eaton, p. 191.

Record of Char. Co., p. 17.

Top. Map, Macon.

*MACON (MACON). Macon the county seat of Macon County was laid out in 1856. Before this the county seat was located at Bloomington, a thriving town which has since disappeared. During the Civil War the marked southern sympathizers of Bloomington aroused the indignation of Gen. Lewis Merrell, commander of the Federal post at Macon. In 1862 he ordered Major Thomas Moody to burn the town. At the suggestion of Major Moody, who disliked to carry out such a harsh order, it was decided that Bloomington should be destroyed in a more humane manner. Major Moody was candidate to the legislature that year and he introduced a bill for the removal of the county seat to Macon. The bill was passed as an act of military neces-

sity. It was named, as the county, in honor of Nathaniel Macon.

"Macon City may be called the 'City of Maples'. Mr. James Terrill in the spring of the centennial year, gave all parties desiring trees, as many maple trees as they could plant."⁴⁹ The original town, Macon City was laid out in 1856.

The town of Hudson adjoining Macon City was laid out by the Hudson Land Company in 1857. It probably took its name from the land company. There had been much rivalry, between Hudson and old Macon City, but in 1859, the legislature incorporated the two towns under one name, Macon City. The legislature in 1863 passed a law changing the county seat from Bloomington to Macon, striking out the word City. The town was named for the county, (q. v.).

49. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, pp. 763, 798.

Macon Co. Atlas, p. 58.

Eaton, pp. 190-91.

Top. Map, Macon Quad.

P.O. Guide, (1925), p. 853.

Stevens, Vol. I, p. 770.

MACON CITY (MACON). See Macon.

MADISON TOWNSHIP; (SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP), (GRUNDY).

"Originally, the first township name the territory of

Madison had was "Sugar Creek" and it was given April 7, 1837. It remained Sugar Creek Township until February 1839 when it was changed to Madison, in honor of ex-President James Madison.⁵⁰

50. Hist. of Grundy Co., p. 556.

MADISON TOWNSHIP (MERCER). Madison Township was one of the original townships. It was organized in 1843.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 403.

MADISONVILLE (MCERCER). See Modena.

MANDEVILLE (CARROLL). "This place has never been organized as a town but its history can be dated back to 1854 when John Smith and Robert Troughber petitioned the government for a post office and to give it the name of Mandeville."⁵¹

Robert Troughber gave the name to this town in honor of his sweetheart, Miss Amanda Shirley, of Tennessee.

51. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 140.

*MANLIUS; (PLEASANT PARK), (CARROLL). This place was a small village whose post office was discontinued in 1883. Pleasant Park was probably descriptive of the location and Manlius was evidently a man's name.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 377.

Mo. Gaz., (1883), p. 772.

MAPLE (MACON). Maple was a country post office which was discontinued in 1889. It was probably named for the Maple trees which are numerous in the county.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 310.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), pp 795.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 806.

MAPLETON (PUTNAM). Mapleton was formerly called Lick Skillet. It is a very small village.

Top. Map, Queen City.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 782.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

*MARION TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). Marion Township was one of the original townships organized in 1841. It was first settled in 1838, and was probably named for Francis Marion of the Revolution.

Hist. of Grundy Co., pp. 178, 520.

MARCELINE (LINN). The town of Marceline was platted in 1887 and named for the wife of one of the railroad officials, whose Christian name was "Marcelina". It was made the division of the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe system. The township was named for the town.

Hist. of Linn, (Taylor), p. 213.

Eaton, p. 188.

MARION (MERCER). See Merce.

MARTINSTOWN (PUTNAM). Martinstown took its name from Judge Neal Martin and the town was laid off October 30, 1857. For a time a post office was kept there; it is now extinct.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

James McGee, (letter).

Top. Map, Queen City.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 579-80.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 428.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 810.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 794.

-MEADVILLE; (BATTSVILLE), (LINN). This town was first called New Baltimore. In 1860, John Botts who had a store there changed the name of the town to Bottsville. In 1867, John Botts moved to Howard County so in 1869 the name of the town was again changed to Meadville. The name Meadville was in honor of Charles Mead, the superintendent of Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. The town was incorporated in 1881.

Judge Henry Johnson, (interview).

Williams, Hist of N. E. Mo., p. 412.

Hist. of Linn Co., (Taylor), pp. 246-48.

Hist. of Linn Co., (Brisdall and Dean), pp. 705-6.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 860.

*MECHANICSBURG (MACON). "Mechanicsburg was a small place containing a store and a post office. There is no post office there now."⁵² The name was probably brought from Ohio and named after the village by that same name.

52. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 800.

MEDICINEVILLE (PUTNAM). Medicineville was a pioneer settlement in 1867. It was evidently located on Medicine Creek and took its name from the stream.

Parker, p. 366.

MEDICINE CREEK (PUTNAM, LIVINGSTON, GRUNDY AND MERCER)

Medicine Creek is said to have been named by the Indians for the reason they found so many herbs on its banks that they used for medicine.

James McGee, (letter).

MEDICINE TOWNSHIP (MERCER). Medicine Township was organized in May 1848. It was probably named after Medicine Creek.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 403.

MENDON; (SALT CREEK), (CHARITON). "Mendon, not the present site, but a settlement one and a quarter miles from the present site, was laid out in 1871 by Christopher Shupe."⁵³ The survey of the Santa Fe Railroad missed this town over a mile. But in 1886 a new Mendon was made on the railroad, and the old town was soon disbanded. It is quite evident that Mendon was named for the town in Illinois as Mr. Shupe lived in Mendon, Illinois before he came to Missouri. The old town was also known as Salt Creek, as it was located on the creek.

Campbell, p. 135.

53. Hist. of How. and Char., p. 493.

Record of Char Co., Part II, p. 224.

Smith and Gehrig, pp. 247-8.

Williams, Hist. of N. W. Mo., p. 331.

Eaton, p. 271.

MENDON TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Mendon Township was organized in 1840.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 232.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 411, 492-3.

MENDOTA (PUTNAM). See Howland.

MERCER (MERCER). "The town of Marion was not incorporated until 1886 but there was a post office many years before thare, which was established in 1859. The town was laid out after the building of the Rock Island railroad in 1871. The town was called Marion after one of the early druggists, Marion Merwitt. The post office was named Mercer, as there was another Marion in Missouri. Later the town was changed to Mercer to conform with the post office.^{*54}

54. J. H. Sommerville, Names File No. 3.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 446.

Gannett, p. 205.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 853.

MERCER COUNTY. Mercer County was organized February 14, 1845. It was named in honor of "Gen. Hugh Mercer of the Revolution." Until its organization it was a part of Grundy County.

Record of Char. Co., Part I, p. 18.

Campbell, p. 361.

Gannett, p. 205.

Rogers, p. 33.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 402.

MERCYVILLE (MACON). See Elmer.

MIAMI STATION (CARROLL). Miami Station was platted June 1, 1889, when the Wabash Railroad was built, 1868-9. Travel and business from Saline, and Carroll County, seemed to indicate that Miami Station would be a good shipping point as Saline County had no railroad, but when the railroad was built through the county much of the trade was taken away. "Miami is the name of a noted Indian tribe; the meaning of the word is uncertain."⁴⁴

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 93.

44. Gannett, p. 207.

Pace, pp. 136-7.

Top. Map, Marshall.

MIDDLE FORK TOWNSHIP (MACON). "Middle Fork Township lies in the southeast corner of the county and is watered⁵⁵ by the middle fork of Salt River and its tributaries." The name is taken from Middle Fork River.

55. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 751.

*MIDDLEBURY (MERCER). "Middlebury was founded by Royal Williams⁵⁶ who established a store there some time in the 'forties'." The name may have been borrowed from the town in Vermont.

56. J. H. Sommerville, Names File, No. 3.

Rogers, p. 224.

Campbell, p. 363.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 445.

MIKE (CHARITON). Mike was a country post office of short duration. It was probably a man's Christian name.

Mo. Gaz., (1893-4), p. 714.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 671.

*MILAN (SULLIVAN). Milan is the county seat of Sullivan County. It was surveyed in 1845 by Wilson Baldrige. The name was evidently transferred from Milan, Italy, but is pronounced (*Mal/ən*).

Hist. of Adair, pp. 152-4.

Eaton, p. 68.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 855.

MILTON LAKE (PUTNAM). "The lake is named after a
57
man who owned it at the time it was named."

57. James McGee, (letter).

MILES POINT (CARROLL). On January 1, 1855, Jonathan Miles platted the town of Miles' Point. It is evident that Mr. Miles had in mind in the founding of this town nothing more than to provide shipping facilities by river. For a long time after its founding it was known by the name of "Shanghai." Tradition says that this name of Shanghai was given to the town by reason of the importation of a large consignment of chickens of this breed.

At first the name was written with the apostrophe but later the apostrophe was dropped.

Mo. Gaz., (1874-6), p. 327.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 836.

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 818.

Parker, p. 214.

Turner-Clark, p. 144.

MILLARD (*Millard*) (ADAIR). The town of Millard was surveyed and platted for S. F. and Maggie A. Miller in

May, 1872. The name was probably formed from that of Miller.

Violette, p. 424.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 367-8.

Eaton, p. 201.

Campbell, p. 38.

MILLERSBURG (PUTNAM). See Graysville.

MILFORD (CARROLL). See Baum's Mill.

MILL GROVE (MERCER). The town of Mill Grove was laid out by C. H. Stewart in December, 1870. It is the location of what was formerly known as Stewart's Mill which was built in 1842. The town was incorporated in 1877.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, pp. 444-45.

Mercer Co. Atlas, p. 9.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 853.

MISSOURI TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). This township was first settled in 1815. It probably takes its name from the river.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 232.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 494.

MOCCASINVILLE (MACON). See Axtel.

*MODENA; (MADISONVILLE), (MERCER). The town of Madisonville was laid out in 1856 by A. M. Thompson and George Stewart. The town was probably called Madisonville because it was situated in Madison Township. Later the name Modena was given because there was another Madisonville in the state. There is a city in Italy named Modena.

Parker, p. 367.

Campbell, p. 363.

Williams, Hist. of N. W. Mo., Vol. I, p. 587.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 444.

Mercer Co., Atlas, p. 9.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 846.

Mo. Gaz., (1925), p. 853.

MONROE TOWNSHIP (LIVINGSTON). See Greene.

MONTICELLO (CHARITON). In the summer of 1825 there was quite a flood in the Missouri and Chariton Rivers which surrounded Old Chariton by high waters. The first attempt to locate another town near Chariton was in 1831 when Dr. John Graves founded the town of Monticello, one mile East of the Chariton bluffs. There are many towns in the east named for the home of President Jefferson which is in Albemarle County, Virginia. [Manti"se/o]

Gannett, p. 213,

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, pp. 314-15.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 610.

MOORESVILLE (LIVINGSTON). The town of Mooresville was laid off April 25, 1860, and named for its founder, W. B. Moore. It was incorporated April 20, 1874.

Eaton, p. 189.

Roof, p. 31.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 996.

Top. Map., Liv. Co.

Liv. Co., Atlas, p. 10.

* MORGAN TOWNSHIP (MERCER). Morgan Township was organized in 1843. No information could be found concerning its origin.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 403.

MORRIS CHAPEL (LINN). This church was named after Tom Morris. He contributed the largest sum of money and donated the ground.

Guy Adams, (interview).

MORRIS TOWNSHIP (SULLIVAN). Morris Township was organized May 6, 1845. It was named for Roberson Morris, a pioneer settler who settled here in 1841.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 49-50, pp. 862-3.

MORROW TOWNSHIP (ADAIR). Morrow Township was named after Judge J. Morrow, one of the original three county judges of the county.

Violette, p. 39.

MORROW TOWNSHIP (MACON). The first mill in the county was erected by William Morrow. He was one of the

oldest settlers and the township was evidently named after him.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 737.

MOSS CREEK TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). "This township was composed wholly of Missouri River bottom land. The township derives its name from Moss Creek, a stream ordinarily clear and beautiful, fed by springs. The stream takes its name from the growth of green moss which formerly,
58
much more than now, filled the stream."

58. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 134.

Hist. of Carroll, p. 464.

Carroll Co. Atlas, pp. 12, 17.

MOSCOW (CARROLL). A project of a city was conceived by one of the early settlers of the community and named for Russia's famous capital. At this time there is no record to show the size of the contemplated city.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 133-4.

Hist. of Carroll Co., p. 483.

MOUND CREEK (LIVINGSTON). Mound Creek was so named on account of the topography of the country.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S (CHARITON). See Wien.

MUDDY LANE (LIVINGSTON). This place was not a village; it was merely a country post office.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), pp 462.

MUDDY TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). See Franklin.

MUIRTON; (MYERSVILLE), (GRUNDY). The post office at Muirton is located in Myers township. Locally, the place is known as Myersville. Campbell lists the place as Murtn

Hist. of Grundy Co., (map, p. 8).

Ford, p. 110.

Campbell, p. 223.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 340.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 867.

MUSCLE FORK TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Muscle Ford Township was organized in 1840. It is assumed that it takes its name from a creek of the same name in the township. The name is now spelled Musselfork.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 233.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 497.

MYERS TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). Myers Township was organized in 1872. It was first settled in 1840 by Lewis and Milton Myers.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 495.

Hist. of Grundy, pp. 689-91.

MYERSVILLE; (MUIRTON), (GRUNDY). Myersville was so-named because of the settlement of the Myers families in this neighborhood.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 691.

*NARROWS CREEK (MACON). Narrows Creek is the name of the post office at Friendship. It is a farming settlement.

Top. Map, Macon Quad.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 341.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 848.

NAVESTOWN (LIVINGSTON). See Springfield.

NEEDLES (LINN). "This place was a spur of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad between Laclede and Brookfield."
59

59. Col. F. A. Powers, (letter).

NEOLA (GRUNDY). See Tindall.

NEVADA (GRUNDY). See Alpha.

NEW BADEN (ADAIR). New Baden was surveyed in 1881 for George and Ann Shaw. It was probably named for Baden Borough in Pennsylvania.

Gannett, p. 34.

Hist. of Adair, p. 373.

NEW BALTIMORE (LINN). See Meadville.

NEW BOSTON (LINN). The founders of New Boston were A. Barrow and P. A. C. Wright. This village became a post office in 1872. There was also a New Boston just over the line in Macon County. It was old enough to be the grandfather of the village in Linn County. Age had so crippled the Macon County village that it had every appearance of dying without outside help. "The starting of the real and present New Boston was the signal on the part

of a few persons to get on their ears and hurl anathemas⁶⁰ deep and vengeful at New Boston." They said that the new town interfered with the growth of the old town. The people in Macon County called the village in Linn County "Hell's Square Acre".

60. Hist. of Linn, (Brisdall and Dean), p. 817.

Hist. of Linn, (Taylor), p. 246.

NEW BOSTON (MACON). "This town was named after Boston, Massachusetts and was laid out in 1846. The town of New Boston was moved west into Linn County about 1872, (q. v.) New Boston, Linn County. The town was originally⁶¹ called Robison." It was probably named Robison after a family.

61. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 822.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 436.

*NEWBURG (MACON). "This town must have been in existence in the '40's."⁶² Its principal rival was La Plata, but the coming of the Wabash in '67 gave it new life. The town was probably influenced by towns in New York and Massachusetts having the same name.

62. Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 434.

Gannett, p. 223.

NEW CAMBRIA (MACON). This town was first platted in 1861 and originally called Stockton, in honor of James

Stocks, who was a railroad contractor on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. In 1864, as the result of an advertisement of "Free Missouri" which appeared in a Welsh newspaper in Utica, New York, representatives were sent to this state to select a location for a large colony of Welsh immigrants. In order to attract the Welsh commissioners the name of Stockton was changed to New Cambria which means "New Wales." "Two places were under consideration, New Cambria and Gomer in Caldwell County, but, unfortunately for the latter place, the killing by southern sympathizers of two Union soldiers on the streets of Kingston while the commissioners were staying there, caused them to decide in favor of New Cambria."

Cambria or Cumbria which is etymologically akin to Cumberland is an ancient poetic name for Wales, "the land of the Cymry or Cumbre," a word usually interpreted as meaning "compatriots".

63. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 753.

Eaton, p. 192.

Espenshade, pp. 161-1.

NEW CASTLE (MACON). "The parties operating the first shaft (for coal) called the place New Castle naming it after a famous coal town of England, Newcastle-upon-Tyne."

(Note: The various coal mines were designated by names instead of numbers as they are now.)

64. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 101-103.

NEWCOMB (CARROLL). See Standish.

NEWCOMER (CHARITON). A country post office probably named after the postmaster, W. F. Newcomer.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 885.

P. O. Guide (1904), p. 671.

NEWTOWN (SULLIVAN). Newtown was laid off January 16, 1858. The town lies partly in Sullivan County and partly in Putnam County.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 855.

Hist. of Adair, p. 183.

*NEW WINCHESTER (CARROLL). New Winchester is one of the lost towns of Carroll County. Lafayette and William Quarles conducted a store here. The name was probably influenced by towns in the East whose names in turn were borrowed from the town in England.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 149.

Hist. of Carroll Co., p. 440.

Gannett, p. 327.

NICKELLTON (MACON). This town was named in honor of Davidson Nickell, a prominent man in the vicinity.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 894.

Eaton, p. 192.

Top. Map, Atlanta.

P. O. Guide, (1915), p. 552.

NIMROD (CARROLL). Nimrod is a shipping point on the Santa Fe Railroad. It is also a great hunting resort and takes its name from the Biblical hunter.

S. A. Clark, (interview).

Genesis, X: 8-10.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 149-50.

*NIND (ADAIR). The name Nind was sent out by the post office department for this place and no one knows why the name was selected.

Miss Dola Caldwell, Names File No. 1.

•NINEVEH (ADAIR). Dr. Keil, a minister of the Protestant Methodist church founded the Nineveh colony and gave it the Biblical name. It was a religious colony and the net proceeds realized from the products of the various industries went into a general fund. Each member of the colony was a stockholder in every concern. It is thought that the colony was established about 1844. There are six other places in the United States bearing the name of the ancient capital of Assyria.

Violette, pp. 411-17.

Eaton, p. 201.

Gannett, p. 225.

Campbell, p. 38.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 369-70.

NINEVEH TOWNSHIP (ADAIR). The township was named after the colony at Nineveh. The township was organized in 1865.

Violette, p. 39.

*NORBORNE (CARROLL). The town of Norborne was laid out in 1868 and named for Norborne B. Coats, one of the promoters of the town.

Turner - Clark, Vol. I, p. 147.

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 17.

P. O. Guide (1915), p. 234.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 852.

*NO CREEK (GRUNDY). No information about this name could be found.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 8.

NORTH BOSWORTH (CARROLL). North Bosworth is so-called because it joins the town of Bosworth (q. v.) on the north.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 106.

NORTHCUTT (LINN). See Enterprise.

NORTH SALEM (LINN). The town of Whig Town was platt-

ed in 1840 when the northern part of the county was a boundary of sections seven and eight, Field Artillery, U. S. A. Most of the settlers were of Puritan stock and as there were more Whigs than Democrats in the town, it received the name of "Whig Town". The town was laid out in 1858 by William Sanders. When the post office was platted Mr. Putnam wanted to call it Salem, in honor of his old home in Indiana, but since there was already one Salem in the state, the place was called North Salem. Salem is a Hebrew word for "peace" and was applied to the Massachusetts city by the earliest settlers, in hopes that they would find peace and security there, that they had not found in Europe from whence they immigrated.

Hist. of Linn Co., (Brisdall and Dean), pp. 825-6.
Stennett, p. 122.

*NORVILLE (LIVINGSTON). Norville is on the Wabash Railroad five miles from Chillicothe. This place probably was named for Capt. Wm. N. Norville who was a prominent man in the vicinity and who distinguished himself in the Civil War.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 897.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, pp. 1136-37.

*NOVINGER (ADAIR). The first permanent white settle-

ment in the county was made in 1830 within three or four miles of the town of Novinger. The first step in the making of the present town of Novinger was taken after the Q. M. & P. R. R., was extended west from Kirksville in 1878. In that year or at least the next, John C. Novinger laid out on his land a village which bore his name and which constitutes the original town of Novinger. Up to 1901, Novinger remained as far as local government was concerned a part of the Municipal Township of Nineveh. In 1901, it was incorporated as a city of the fourth class.

Violette, pp. 418-21.

Eaton, p. 201.

OAK ARBOR CHURCH (LINN). This church is the oldest church in Jefferson Township. It was organized in 1841.

Hist. of Linn (Brisdall and Dean), p. 579.

OAK CITY (GRUNDY). See Spickardsville.

*OHIO (CARROLL). Ohio was platted by Benjamin Foster, May 22, 1837. "It is impossible to say what were the aspirations of its founders."⁶⁵ It is presumed that they had strong hopes that this would be a magnificent center of trade. The section where the town is platted is now in the river. It is quite evident the name was borrowed from the state.

65. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 144-45.

Hist. of Carroll, pp. 474-5.

OLD CENTERVILLE (MACON). See Woodville.

OLIVER (MACON). See La Crosse.

OMAHA (PUTNAM). The first house was built in Omaha in 1845, and a grocery store was built in 1850. The original name of this place was Cross Roads because of the crossing of roads there. The name Omaha was given by the post office department.

James McGee, (letter).

Hist. of Adair, p. 578.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 883.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 904.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 485.

OPEL; (O'pel), (SULLIVAN). Opel was a farmhouse post office. It took its name from the postmaster, John N. Opel.

Mr. E. N. Nickell, (interview).

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 904.

ORLINDA (LINN). Orlinda was established as a post-office about 1874 and the place was abandoned about 1880. The village was named by Manly Thomas who was in the mercantile business there. He named the post office after his sister, Orlinda.

Col. F. A. Powers, (letter).

W. J. Wigginton, (letter).

Mo. Gaz., (1889), pp. 906-8.

Hist. of Linn, (Brisdall and Dean), p. 843.

*OSGOOD (SULLIVAN). Osgood was laid off by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad in October 1886. It is probable that it was named for some railroad official.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 855.

Hist. of Adair, p. 192.

OWASCO (SULLIVAN). Owasco was a country post office. There was a store built there in 1855 or 1856. Owasco is an Indian word meaning "bridge" or "lake of the bridge".

Eaton, p. 69.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 186-7.

OWENBY SETTLEMENT (MACON). See Bloomington.

PALMER CREEK (CHARITON). Palmer Creek was named for Maillard Palmer, who was a recluse in his habits. He was the first representative in the legislature from Chariton County.

Parker, p. 218.

*PARSON (SULLIVAN). Parson was formerly known as Gath.

This post office took its name from the creek (q. v.) which is near by.

Gath is a Biblical name.

I Samuel, XVII: 4, 52.

Mrs. W. W. Crawford, (interview).

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 900.

PARSONS CREEK (LINN). Many years ago when the country was first being settled there was a Methodist preacher, who made his circuit in Sullivan County. The legend is that the preacher tried to cross the creek when the river was high, and he was drowned. So the creek was called Parson's Creek. It has been shortened to Parson Creek in recent times.

Mrs. W. W. Crawford, (interview).

PATTIEVILLE (CARROLL). Pattieville was named for the Pattie family.

S. A. Clark, (interview).

PAULVILLE; (PAULTOWN), (ADAIR). One and one-half miles north of Brashear was a town called Paulville or Paultown. This town was laid out by Walker Paul. "It was laid out some time before the war, probably about 1855. Mr. Paul thought his town would become an important place and laid out the plans very generously."⁶⁶ In 1872,

the building of the Quincy, Milan & Pacific Railroad proved to be the end of the town as the railroad did not come near the town limits.

66. Violette, pp. 405-11.

PAW PAW (SULLIVAN). Paw Paw, which is a country village is probably so called after the Paw Paw trees.

Eli Nickell, (interview).

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 677.

"PEABODY'S WOODYARD" (MACON). See Lingo.

*PEE DEE; (MUSCLE FORK); (MUSSELFORD), (CHARITON).

Musselfork, better known as Pee Dee, was begun in 1877 when a store building was erected by the Grangers.

Campbell, p. 134.

Record of Char. Co., Part II, p. 227.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 670.

PETEET CREEK (GRUNDY). Peteet is a Huguenot name and appears in forms: Petit, Petite, Poteat and Peteet. Joel Chandler Harris has written an interesting account in his short story, "At Teague Poteat's". Peteet is a prominent family name in Missouri and the creek was probably named after them.

Harris, Mingo, p. 37.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 671.

PENN (SULLIVAN). See Green City.

PENNVILLE (SULLIVAN). Pennville probably takes its name from Penn Township, (q. v.). The Penn family was a prominent family there.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 366.

PETTIS TOWNSHIP (ADAIR). Pettis Township was named after Spencer Pettis, who was Missouri's sole congressman from 1829-31. He was killed in a duel with Major Biddle in 1831.

Violette, p. 39.

Conrad, Vol. V., pp. 96-7.

PLEASANT HILL TOWNSHIP (SULLIVAN). This township was organized May 6, 1845.

Hist. of Adair, p. 49.

PLEASANT HOME (PUTNAM). See Worthington.

PLEASANTON (MERCER). Pleasanton is now in Iowa. At one time the village was on the state line. This is a descriptive name suggestive of the location.

Campbell, p. 363.

J. H. Sommerville, Names File No. 3.

PLEASANT PARK (CARROLL). See Manlius.

PLEASANTVILLE (SULLIVAN). Pleasantville was surveyed

October 1, 1858 for the proprietors, Rev. and Mrs. Dowel Lafevere. The town does not exist now. It evidently took its name from the township, Pleasant Hill.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 184-5.

PLUM BRANCH (LINN). Plum Branch took its name from the immense quantities of wild plum trees which grew along its banks.

Hist. of Linn, (Brisdall and Dean), p. 140.

*PLYMOUTH (CARROLL). Plymouth was platted August 2, 1881 by James Fash. It probably took its name from Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 153.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 947.

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 921.

Hist. of Carroll Co., p. 457.

POLK TOWNSHIP (ADAIR). Polk Township was named in 1845 after James K. Polk.

Violette, p. 39.

POLK TOWNSHIP (SULLIVAN). Polk Township was organized May 6, 1845.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 49-50.

*POLLOCK; (VALPARAISO), (SULLIVAN). Valparaiso was surveyed September 10, 1857 for Elijah Casteel. The town

flourished for a few years until the building of the Burlington Railroad when the town of Pollock took its place. Pollock was surveyed in 1873. It was probably named for a prominent family by the same name. Valparaiso was probably named for the town in Indiana rather than the capital of Chile.

Hist. of Adair, p. 184.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 855.

PORCHE'S PRAIRIE (CHARITON). Porche's Prairie was located in comparatively level to steeply rolling country. See Triplett.

Char. Co. Soil Map, p. 5.

POWERSVILLE (PUTNAM). The Milwaukee Land Company founded this plot and it was surveyed April 22, 1887. It was called Powersville because it was laid out on Mr. Israel Powers' land. He established the first store to serve the men employed in building the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 956.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 854.

James McGee, (letter).

PRAIRIE BIRD (ADAIR). Prairie Bird was a country post office. It was established about 1860 and was discontinued in 1889. It was evidently named for the birds

which are numerous there even to this time.

Clark's Map,

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 382.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 956.

PRAIRIE HILL (CHARITON). Prairie Hill was established as a post office in the late '70's. The beginning of the town dates from 1880. It is located on a high rolling prairie.

Record of Char., Part II, pp. 149-50.

Char. Co. Soil Map, p. 5.

J. C. Hocker, (interview).

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 502.

Smith and Gehrig, pp. 245-6.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). "Prairie Township is a good part prairie though the Wakenda and Turkey Creeks are bordered with timber." The township must take its name from the prairie lands as the land in this section is rolling prairie.

Carroll Co. Soil Map, p. 5.

County Atlas, p. 17.

W. R. Painter, (interview.)

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP (SCHUYLER). Prairie Township was organized in 1853. "The country immediately east of Lancaster is made up of rolling prairie and low flat ridges

with wide shallows between them."

Hist. of Schuyler, p. 130.

*Hist. of Adair, pp. 595-6.

Top. Map, Queen City Quad.

Top. Map, Edina Quad.

.PRINCETON (MERCER). The town of Princeton was laid out in the spring of 1846. "It was named for the battleground where General Hugh Mercer lost his life, January 3, 1777."⁶⁷ Princeton was incorporated in 1865.

67. Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, pp. 423-32.

Eaton, p. 194.

Rogers, p. 211.

Record of Char., Part I, p. 18.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 853.

PURDIN; (BONDVILLE), (LINN). The village of Purdin was first called Bondville. The reason for this was, when the first atlas was being made the information of this vicinity was secured from Peter Bond. The name was never officially given. The village was laid out by Peter Bond and Charles B. Purdin and was named by a railroad official after Mr. Purdin. It was laid out in 1873 and was incorporated April 10, 1899.

Fan Street, (letter).

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 412.

Hist. of Linn, (Brisdall and Dean), pp. 755-65.

Hist. of Linn, (Taylor), pp. 244-46.

PURE AIR (ADAIR). Pure Air was named by George Shaw, an Englishman, who conducted a health resort there, forty-five years ago. A post office was established about 1883.

Mo. Gaz., (1883), p. 783.

T. E. Sublette, Names File No. 4.

• PUTNAM COUNTY. Putnam County was organized February 28, 1845 and was named for General Israel Putnam who was distinguished in the Revolutionary War. Putnam County was concerned with the dispute between Iowa and Missouri over a strip of territory nine miles wide which was claimed for both states. The dispute was settled in 1851 when the Supreme Court awarded this land to Iowa. In an act passed by the state legislature in 1853, Dodge and Putnam Counties were merged.

Hist. of Adair, p. 555.

Eaton, p. 343.

Gannett, p. 225.

Record of Char. Co., pp. 19-20.

PUTNAMVILLE (PUTNAM). The first county seat of Putnam County was Putnamville which was selected and named by the county commissioners. It remained the county seat until 1849 when the county court ordered that it be moved to Bryant Station. In 1851, the county court ordered that the county seat be again changed to Hart-

ford. When Dodge County combined with Putnam in 1854, the county seat was moved to Harmony. The village of Putnamville takes its name from the county, (q. v.).

Glenn Crockett, (interview).

Hist. of Adair, p. 556.

Parker, p. 366.

Colton's Map.

*QUEEN CITY (SCHUYLER). Queen City was laid out by Dr. George W. Wilson in May 1867 as "Queen of the prairies!"

Hist. of Adair, p. 731.

Schuyler Co. Atlas, p. 10.

Eaton, p. 64.

Top. Map, Queen City Quad.

*QUINN (PUTNAM). Quinn was a post office kept at a farmhouse.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 936.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

*QUOTE (CARROLL). Quote was a country post office near Ludlow. It was established about 1893-4. The origin of the name could not be found. The only thing of interest that could be found was that a blind man carried the mail here for many years.

S. A. Clark, (interview).

Mo. Gaz., (1893-4), p. 815.

*RAVANNA; (SONOMA), (MERCER). Ravanna was laid out in 1857 by William R. McKinley and Addison Sparks. The post office was formerly called Sonoma. A resident of that section says ; "There was a girl either in the Drake or McKinley family who was named Sonoma."⁶⁸ The name might have been influenced from the town in California by the same name.

The name Ravanna came from the McKinley family who came from Ohio. There is a city by that name in Ohio, so they probably borrowed the name from there. The city in Italy is spelled Ravenna.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 440.

Mercer Co. Atlas, p. 9.

Rogers, p. 223.

Gannett, p. 258.

68. J. H. Sommerville, Names File No. 3.

Kroeber, p. 59.

RAVANNA TOWNSHIP (MERDER). In March 1859, Ravanna Township was formed. It was probably named for the town.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 404.

REEDSBURG (CARROLL). Among the early towns of the county was a town located at Hill's Landing called Reedsburg. James and David Reed were the founders of this town. The site was soon abandoned and within the memory of the oldest living inhabitants, the site has been unknown.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 113.

*REDMAN; (~~ET~~TLE), (MACON). Redman was formerly known as Ettle. The post office probably took its name from George Redman who was a prominent man in the vicinity.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 940.

Top. Map. Atlanta,

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 1075.

Williams, State of Missouri, p. 437.

REGER (SULLIVAN). The town of Reger was platted September 5, 1881. It was named for O. M. Reger, a pioneer settler.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 198-9.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 855.

Eaton, p. 68.

RHOADS; (~~R~~ROADS), (CARROLL). The town of Roads was

named for the pioneer settler A. F. Rhoads. The post office is listed as Roads. The name Roads was originally a place name like "woods", "hill", and spelled Roads. Harrison says, "Rhoads may be a Scandinavian form".

Harrison, Vol. II, p. 116.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 151.

RICH HILL TOWNSHIP (~~GRANT~~ TOWNSHIP), (LIVINGSTON).

Rich Hill Township was organized out of Chillicothe township November 30, 1872, on the petition of John M. Grant and others. It was first called Grant Township for Mr. Grant, but five days later the name was changed to Rich Hill because of the fertile and rich hill lands in the township.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 1174.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

RIDGE TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). "The township is located on a high rolling prairie rich and fertile, every acre of which except occasional narrow margins along the creeks is susceptible of highest cultivation."⁶⁹ The township evidently takes its name from its elevation on a high ridge.

69. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 104-105.

W. R. Painter, (interview).

*RIDGE (CARROLL). Ridge is a small settlement in Ridge Township. The name is probably descriptive of the

topography of the country.

Mo. Gaz., (1873-4), p. 390.

RINGO'S POINT (ADAIR). Ringo's Point was so-called in honor of Joseph Ringo, one of the pioneers of 1841. The post office was discontinued in 1889.

Miss Dola Caldwell, Names File No. 1.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 373-4.

Campbell, p. 38.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 390.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 978.

*ROBISON (MACON). See New Boston.

ROCKFORD (CHARITON). Rockford was the post office at the crossing of Grand River. It was formerly a rock ford.

Mo. Gaz., (1878-9), p. 952.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 670.

ROCKFORD TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). Rockford Township was named from the ford across Grand River which is within its bounds. It has been from the earliest times designated as "Rockford" and has been an important crossing on the river.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 97.

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 17.

Hist. of Carroll Co., p. 486.

*RODNEY (LINN). See Enterprise.

ROLYAT (GRUNDY). See Brimson.

ROSE DALE (LINN). The name of the post office was changed to Hylerid. See Hylerid.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 988.

*ROSEWOOD (PUTNAM). Rosewood must have been a country post office, which had a very short existence.

Top. Map, Green City.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

ROTHVILLE (CHARITON). Rothville came into being in 1868, although the town plot was not filed until 1883. A man by the name of Bristol erected the first business house and John Roth, for whom the town was named commenced business in the same year.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 244.

Williams, Hist. of N. W. Mo., Vol. I, p. 322.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 593.

Gannett, p. 267.

Eaton, p. 274.

ROUND GROVE (CARROLL). Round Grove was the first post office in Moss Creek Township. It is presumed that there was a grove of trees there.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 134.

W. R. Painter, (interview).

ROUND GROVE (MACON). See Anabel.

ROUND GROVE TOWNSHIP (MACON). Round Grove Township was reorganized in 1872.

Top. Map, Atlanta.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 757.

RURAL DALE (GRUNDY). As its name implies, it is a country post office in Grundy County.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 396.

RYE (ADAIR). Rye was a small settlement with a post office which began in 1883. The mail was discontinued in 1889. It was probably named for the grain which was grown there.

Mo. Gaz., (1883), p. 815.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 991.

ST. CATHERINE (LINN). St. Catherine was laid out April 28, 1856 on land belonging to William and Catherine Elliott. It was named in honor of Mrs. Elliott. Saint was afterwards added as a joke, but Mrs. Elliott remarked she had no objections to being canonized as a saint, and so the name became an established fact.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 412.

Hist. of Linn, (Brisdall and Dean), p. 675.

Eaton, p. 168.

ST. JOHN (PUTNAM). St. John was the county seat of Dodge County. According to Mrs. Sarah Harper, an old resident of the county, the town was named so because the county commissioners located the town on St. John's Day, 1846.

The chairman of the commission was a Morgan Mason and he suggested that the townsite be called St. John. According to another authority it was named for a prominent family in the community* Both reasons may have influenced the name.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 551.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 973.

Clarke's New Sectional Map.

Mrs. Sarah Harper, (Glenn Crockett), (interview).

*Bert Moore, (interview).

SALISBURY (CHARITON). The town of Salisbury was founded April 1, 1867 by Judge Lucien Salisbury.

Judge Salisbury had moved to this county in 1858 and had located a post office in 1863. In 1882, Salisbury became a city of the fourth class.

Smith and Gehrig, pp. 241-3.

Williams, Hist. of N. W. Mo., Vol. I, p. 327.

Record of Char. Co., Part II, pp. 23-35.

Campbell, p. 35.

Eaton, p. 274.

Gannett, p. 272.

SALT CREEK (CHARITON). See Mendon.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Salt Creek Township was organized in 1840 and takes its name from a stream bearing the same name.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 235.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 411, 504.

SALT RIVER TOWNSHIP (SCHUYLER). This township is probably called Salt River because Salt River has its source here.

Top. Map, Queen City Quad.

Top. Map, Edina Quad.

Hist. of Schuyler, p. 130.

SAMPSEL TOWNSHIP (LIVINGSTON). Settlements were made in this township as early as 1834-5. No entries were made on this land until 1846. The reason for this was the fact that the United States surveyor, Mr. Henderson, died before making his returns and the papers were lost. The township was then known as the "Lost Township". The town-

ship was organized July 22, 1874 and named for the town of Sampsell.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., pp. 994, 1002.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

SAMPSELL (LIVINGSTON). Sampsell was surveyed in 1870 on the land of John C. and William Whitacre and James Britton. It was named in honor of J. B. F. Sampsell, who was connected with the Chillicothe and Omaha Railroad. The building of the railroad caused the founding of the town.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 1002.

Eaton, p. 189.

Livingston Co. Atlas, p. 10.

Top. Map. Liv. Co.

SAND CREEK (ADAIR). Sand Creek was a country post office. There was no village there. The post office was discontinued in 1883.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 602.

Mo. Gaz., (1883), p. 1152.

SAN FRANCISCO (CARROLL). The plat of the city of San Francisco was filed for record April 20, 1858. Streets and alleys were dedicated to the public by John Dorcy, who owned the town site. It was located so near the town

of Coloma, it is thought that it was intended to be a rival of Coloma. When it became quite evident that Coloma would be the trading point, San Francisco ceased to grow and town lots were turned again into farm property.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 127.

Parker, p. 214.

•SCHUYLER COUNTY. Schuyler County was organized February 17, 1843. It was named for General Philip Schuyler of the Revolution.

Eaton, p. 63.

Gannett, p. 277.

Hist. of Schuyler, p. 29.

Hist. of Adair, p. 615.

SCOTLAND RIDGE (PUTNAM). Scotland Ridge is only listed in Parker's Missouri as it is in 1867. It was evidently a pioneer settlement.

Parker, p. 366.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP (MERCER). Scott Township was organized in 1843. The election for this township was held at Allen Scott's. It lay north of the state line and consequently was cut off in 1850.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 403.

SCOTT'S MOUND (LIVINGSTON). See Avalon.

*SCOTTSVILLE (SULLIVAN). The town of Scottsville was surveyed and laid off by Milton H. Williams and platted July 2, 1847. The oldest living resident does not know why the town was given that name.

Hist. of Adair, p. 179.

SEDGWICK (LINN). The post office was named in honor of a Union general of that name who was killed in one of the battles of the wilderness in Virginia in the spring of 1864.

Mo. Gaz., (1874-6), p. 611.

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 1342.

Hist. of Linn Co., (Brisdall and Dean), p. 826.

SENEY (MACON). A country post office named after Seney Price, a citizen living there.

Webb Ruby, (interview).

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1345.

Mo. Gaz., (1904), p. 674.

SHAFTER (LINN). The village of Shafter was named after a general by that same name who fought in the Spanish-American War.

Col. F. A. Powers, (letter).

Judge Henry Johnson, (interview).

"SHANGHAI" (CARROLL). See Miles Point.

SHANNONDALE; (SHANNON), (CHARITON). Shannondale was laid out by Charles Shannon in 1874. It is also listed as Shannon.

Eaton, p. 274.

Campbell, p. 135.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 671.

SHANNON (CHARITON). See Shannondale.

SHAWNEYTOWN; (SHONEYTOWN), (PUTNAM). Shawneetown was a pioneer settlement in 1867. It must have taken its name from the Shawnee Indians. In 1874, it is listed as Shoneytown, a country post office. The post office was discontinued in 1889.

Parker, p. 366.

Campbell, p. 461.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1400.

SHELBY (LINN). This post office was named for Sheldon Wilson, whose nickname was Shelby. He had a store at this place and was a prominent citizen of the community.

Col. F. A. Powers, (letter).

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 1349.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1397.

SHERMAN (LINN). The town of Sherman was in Yellow Creek Township. In August 2, 1869, it ceased to exist. It

was named after the general.

Hist. of Linn, (Brisdall and Dean), p. 675.

SHIBLEY'S POINT (ADAIR). The Shibley family settled at this place and it was called Shibley's Point after them. It is now written Shibley Point.

Eaton, p. 201.

Violette, p. 423.

Hist. of Adair, p. 373.

Top. Map, Green City.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 614.

Campbell, p. 38.

*SHIPMAN (GRUNDY) This country post office was probably named after James Shipman who was a prosperous farmer of the community.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1400.

SHOAL CREEK (PUTNAM). Shoal Creek was so named because it was a very shallow stream.

Mrs. Sarah Harper, (Glen Crockett), (interview).

Top. Map, Queen City.

SHOTT (GRUNDY). This post office was organized in 1889 and named for its postmaster, William Shott.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1400.

*SIDNEY (PUTNAM). A country post office organized in

the '90's. It probably was named for a prominent man in the vicinity.

Top. Map, Green City.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 1353.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

SLOAN'S POINT (ADAIR). Sloan's Point was named after Harvey Sloan, an early settler. The post office was discontinued in 1879.

Miss Dola Caldwell, Names File No. 1.

Campbell, p. 38.

Mo. Gaz., (1879-80, p. 802.

SMITH TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). Smith Township was organized in 1872 and named in honor of John Smith, one of the pioneer settlers who was a resident of the township at the adoption of township organization.

Turner-Clark, pp. 90-2, 87.

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 17.

*SNOW (MACON).

A country post office established in Macon County in 1898-9, probably named for the Snow family.

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 1360.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, pp. 1076-78.

SNOWDON (LINN). This post office took its name from

its postmaster, A. L. Snowden.

Col. F. A. Powers, (letter).

SOMERSET (MERCER). See Cleopatra.

SOMERSET TOWNSHIP (MERCER). Somerset Township was laid out in 1857. It was probably named for the village. Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 404.

SONOMA (MERCER). See Ravanna.

SOUTH CARROLLTON (CARROLL). In 1868, South Carrollton was platted. This place was a shipping point and was located a mile south of Carrollton. It was thought by its promoters that a good town could be maintained at this point. For a few years the town thrived and some valuable improvements were made.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 113-14.

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 17.

Top. Map, Marshall.

SOUTH GIFFORD (MACON). See Gifford.

•SPICKARD; (SPICKARDS); (SPICKARDVILLE), (GRUNDY). The town of Spickard was located on land belonging to Judge G. A. Spickard. It was incorporated in 1873 as Spickardsville. It was named after the man, (Judge G. A. Spickard), who laid it out in 1871. The station is known as Spickards

and the post office Spickard.

Ford, p. 98.

Hist. of Grundy Co., pp. 498, 519.

Eaton, p. 171.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 494.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 852.

SPICKARDSVILLE (GRUNDY). See Spickard.

SPERRY (ADAIR). Sperry was named after a little town by the same name in Michigan. It was formerly known as Floyd's Creek post office. See Floyd's Creek.

T. E. Sublette, Names File No. 3.

Top. Map, Edina.

SPRINGHILL (LIVINGSTON). Jesse Nave was considered the founder of this town. He located at this place in 1836 and soon erected a small store here. The settlement went by the name of Navestown until the town was organized and named in 1848. The reason the town changed its name is very interesting. Sometimes letters would be addressed Knave's Town and the misspelling with its unpleasant suggestion would anger Mr. Nave who was postmaster. It is said that these annoying mistakes were so frequent as to cause him to petition the department for a change of name to Spring Hill. The hill on which the town is situated

had a number of springs at its base and was called "the spring hill" at a very early date. At one time this town was considered a better trading point than Chillicothe. The building of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad greatly injured the prospects of Spring Hill and the Civil War which came later, almost destroyed it.

Roof, Vol. I, p. 31.

Liv. Co. Atlas, p. 10.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 1000.

Williams, Hist. of N. W. Mo., Vol. I, p. 546.

STAHL (ADAIR). "Stahl was laid out in June 1882 by S. F. Stahl who was at this time engaged in the coal mining business at this place." ⁷⁰ The town has not grown as the other coal mining towns of the county have grown.

70. Violette, p. 423.

Eaton, p. 201.

Hist. of Adair, p. 372.

Top. Map, Green City.

*STANDISH;(NEWCOMB),(CARROLL). Standish is the post office at Newcomb on the Santa Fe Railroad. Newcomb was named after a well known family.

Top. Map, Marshall.

S. A. Clark, (interview).

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 124.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1441.

Mo. Gaz., (1925), p. 852.

STICKLERVILLE (SULLIVAN). Sticklerville was surveyed March 15, 1865. Henry Stickler opened the first store there. The village was evidently named for Mr. Stickler. There is no village at this place at present.

Hist. of Adair, p. 187.

Mo. Gaz., (1879-80), p. 812.

STINKING CREEK (MACON). "This inelegant appellation was applied to that stream, because the water therein presented a muddy appearance, and when stirred emitted an obnoxious odor."⁷¹

71. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 737.

STOCKTON (MACON). See New Cambria.

STRAWBERRY BRANCH (LINN). The branch received its name from the wild strawberry vines which grew along its banks. The schoolhouse, which was built in 1851, took its name from the branch.

Hist. of Linn, (Brisdall and Dean, p. 784.

STRINGTOWN (GRUNDY). See Lindley.

STURGES (LIVINGSTON). Sturges is a small village on the Milwaukee Railroad. One resident of this district

thinks Sturges may have been named for the Union general.

A. L. McGuire, (interview).

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1449.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

SUBLETTE (ADAIR). Sublette was named for J. P. Sublette, It was platted in 1869.

Miss Dola Caldwell, Names File No. 1.

Violette, p. 423.

Eaton, p. 201.

Hist. of Adair, pp. 368-9.

T. E. Sublette, Names File No. 4.

SUE CITY (MACON). Sue City was laid out in 1868 by Joseph T. Ryster, a prosperous farmer, for his wife, Susan.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 809.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

Top. Map, Atlanta.

SUGAR TREE (CARROLL). For the derivation of name see Sugar Tree Township. A post office called Sugar Tree is in the township, perhaps named after the township. The post office was established about 1889.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1451.

SUGAR TREE TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). The township called Sugar Tree is so named because of the maple trees growing

there.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 135.

SULLIVAN CITY (SULLIVAN). Sullivan City is one of the forgotten towns of the county. The original proprietors were John A. and Frances J. Ford. The town was platted October 30, 1857. It did not have a very long existence. The town took its name from the county.

Hist. of Adair, p. 183.

* SULLIVAN COUNTY. Sullivan County was fully organized February 16, 1843 and was named by Hon. E. C. Morelock for his native county in Tennessee. In the preliminary organization the county had been named Highland. The county was named for General James Sullivan of Sullivan, Tennessee. General James Sullivan was a member of the Continental Congress of 1782. He died December 10, 1808. "The name Highland was dropped because it had originally been applied in derision of the pretensions of the early pioneers."⁷²

72. Hist. of Adair, p. 48.

Eaton, p. 68.

Record of Char. Co., pp. 21-2.

SUMNER (CHARITON). When the Burlington Railroad made a survey through Chariton County and within a mile of the thriving town of Cunningham, that town could not or would not raise a sufficient bonus to induce the railroad to

come that way. Consequently the railroad started a new town and called it Sumner. It was located in 1882. Prior to this time it was known as Crossland. The town was named for a civil engineer.

Bert Moore, (interview).

Eaton, p. 274.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 246.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 612.

SWAN LAKE (MACON). "Swan Lake was so named because
73
it resembles a swan in appearance."

73. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 754.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP (ADAIR). Taylor Township was organized August 2, 1847 and named in honor of President Zachary Taylor.

Hist. of Adair, p. 54.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). Taylor Township was organized in 1872. "It was named in honor of the Old Rough and Ready" hero of the Mexican War, Gen. Zachary Taylor.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 656.

TEN MILE CREEK (MACON). Ten Mile Creek is said to be ten miles long, hence the name.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 785.

TEN MILE; (LA PORTE), (MACON). La Porte was a hamlet laid out by a man who came from Indiana. It was probably named after the county in that state. The word is of French origin meaning the "door" or "opening", in this case it meant between two stretches of prairies. The post office was known as Ten Mile. Both the village and the township of Ten Mile take their names from the creek which is ten miles in length.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 785.

Gannett, p. 181.

Top. Map, Atlanta.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 729.

TERRE HAUTE (PUTNAM). Terre Haute was named for the town in Indiana. The town in Missouri was laid out April 3, 1858. It is a French name meaning "high land". It is pronounced (ter' hat).

James McGee, (letter).

Hist. of Adair, p. 580.

Clark's New, Sect. Map.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1485.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 819.

THAYER (LINN). This town was laid out in 1857. The place was called Thayer in honor of some railroad magnate of the East, probably Eli Thayer of Boston. When the Han-

nibal and St. Joseph Railroad was completed to Thayer, Thayer was made a temporary division, which was expected and promised to be permanent. But later, the railroad authorities decided to locate the division at Brookfield, and there all the offices were moved. Thayer, then dwindled away and in March 1861, it was vacated by an act of legislature.

Hist. of Linn, (Brisdall and Dean), pp. 655-56.

THE POINT (CHARITON). See Louisville.

THOMPSON RIVER (MERCER AND GRUNDY). "Thompson River was named by Dr. William P. Thompson. Thompson's Ford is
74
named after him."

74. Hist. of Grundy, p. 595.

THORNTONSBURG (CHARITON). See Louisville.

TINA (CARROLL). The town of Tina was platted, December 7, 1892. It was named in honor of Tina, a daughter of E. M. Gilchrist, the engineer who located the railroad.

Bert Moore, (interview).

P. O. Guide, (1915), p. 236.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 852.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, pp. 130-1.

TINDALL (GRUNDY). Tindall was formerly called Neola but was given the name Tindall in honor of Col. Jacob A.

Tindall who was a colonel of Union army and was killed in the battle of Shiloh. It was made a station shortly after the building of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad in 1872.

Ford, p. 103.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 608.

Campbell, pp. 221-23.

TITUS CREEK (MACON). "William Titus erected the first mill in the township, locating it on Titus Creek about the year 1840."⁷⁵ The creek was probably named for him.

75. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 810.

TIPPECANOE (SCHUYLER). Tippecanoe is the oldest town in Schuyler County. It was established a number of years before the county was organized. "Prior to 1854 the town was a strong rival of Lancaster and was a candidate for the county seat."⁷⁶ It has long existed only in memory. The word is Indian in origin and is given various meanings as "at the great clearing", "long lipped pike" and "buffalo fish", and probably borrowed from the town in Ohio.

76. Hist. of Adair, p. 717.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 603.

Gannett, p. 301.

Hist. of Schuyler, p. 132.

*TOENNIA (SCHUYLER). Toennia was a country post office and was discontinued in 1878 or 1879. No information on this name could be found.

Mo. Gaz., (1878-9), p. 822.

Mo. Gaz., (1876-7), p. 634.

*TOPSY (MERCER). The village of Topsy was named by A. K. Mills and the first post office was established there in 1885.

James H. Sommerville, Names File No. 3.

P. O. Guide, 1904), p. 674.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1464.

"TOWN OF LA BORN" (LIVINGSTON). See Bedford.

*TRENTON (GRUNDY). Trenton, the county seat of Grundy County, was named for the city in New Jersey. The town was first known as Lomax's Store until 1841 as James Lomax had a store there. The town was laid off in 1841 and was incorporated in 1857.

Ford, pp. 117-22.

Eaton, p. 171.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 316.

TRENTON TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). Trenton Township was named and organized in 1872 and must have taken its name from the town as the town is in the center of the county.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 243.

TRESTLE LAKE (MACON). "The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad constructed a trestle work through the north end of Trestle Lake," hence the name, "Trestle Lake".⁷⁹

79. Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 754.

TRIPLETT (CHARITON). Triplett came into being in 1870. The railroad, then the Brunswick and Chillicothe, now the Wabash High Line, put it on the map because a station was needed. The land on which the town of Triplett was laid out belonged to Alex Hooper and John E. M. Triplett. It was the latter who built the first house in town and for whom the town was named.

TRIPLETT (CHARITON). Triplett was incorporated in 1881. Among the early settlers in the township was Israel Porche who located on what was known as Porche's Prairie. The vicinity of Triplett was known as Porche's Prairie until the building of the railroad.

Top. Map, Marshall.

Smith and Gehrig, pp. 245-6.

Eaton, p. 274.

Record of Char. Co., Part I, p. 230.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 474-5.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 329.

*TRIPLETT TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Triplett Township was organized in 1840 and was probably named for the town of Triplett.

Top. Map, Marshall.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 231.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 411, 483.

TROTTER TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). Trotter Township was named in honor of Judge James Trotter, who was for a number of years the judge of the county court and was also one of the earliest settlers of this township. James Trotter settled in the county in 1832.

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 17.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 136.

TROY MILLS (ADAIR). Troy Mills received its name from the old woolen mills which were located south of Kirksville and established by Thomas Hulse.

Miss Dola Caldwell, Names File No. 1.

Campbell, p. 337.

TURKEY CREEK (CHARITON AND LINN). "This creek was formerly in a brushy location, stocked with wild turkeys." ⁸⁰

80. Col. F. A. Powers, (letter).

TULLVANIA (MACON). The village of Tullvania was named after Nicholas Tull.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 822.

Eaton, p. 192.

Campbell, p. 337.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 672.

*UNION TOWNSHIP (SULLIVAN). Union Township was organized December 12, 1872.

Hist. of Adair, p. 54.

*UNIONVILLE (PUTNAM). After Putnam and Dodge Counties consolidated, there was some dispute over where the county seat would be located. After much dispute a site was finally agreed upon and the place was called Harmony. This name did not suit the people so they changed it to Unionville because of the union of Putnam and Dodge Counties.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 529.

Eaton, p. 343.

Gannett, p. 307.

James McGee, (letter).

Record of Char. Co., Part II, pp. 19-20.

Top. Map, Green City.

Stevens, Vol. II, p. 772.

*UTICA (LIVINGSTON). Utic was platted April 27, 1837. It was named by Roderick Matson, who was an early settler. He named it for his native town in New York.

Eaton, p. 189.

Parker, p. 304.

Liv. Co. Atlas, p. 10.

Gannett, p. 308.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., p. 888.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP (MACON). Valley Township was originally named in honor of Jacob Loe, an early settler, and was called Loe Township. The name was changed in 1872 by the county court to Valley Township.

"The township is located in flat prairie land." ⁸¹

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 799.

81. Macon Co. Soil Map, pp. 5-6.

VALPARAISO (SULLIVAN). See Pollock.

VAN HORN TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). This township was named for Col. R. T. Vanhorn who was a member of congress at one time and later was editor of the Kansas City Journal. He was a member of congress at the time the township was named.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 124.

Hist. of Carroll, p. 479.

*VROOMAN (PENN) TOWNSHIP (SULLIVAN). Vrooman Township was organized May 6, 1845. It must have been named for David Vrooman, who was judge of that district. The name

of Vrooman was changed to Penn August 8, 1855. Penn Township was probably named for early settlers.

Eli Nickell, (interview).

Hist. of Adair, pp. 49-50, 54.

-WAKENDA; (EUGENE CITY), (CARROLL). The town Waken-da was named for the creek. The town was laid out in 1869. This place was also known as Eugene City. It was probably named after the township.

Top. Map, Marshall.

Turner-Clark, p. 101.

P. O. Guide, (1915), p. 237.

Hist. of Carroll, p. 483.

WAKENDA STREAM (CARROLL). "There was a tradition among the Sioux Indians which established the belief in the natives that their deity Wyconda, had taken up his abode near the mouth of the stream. The sudden death of two warriors without any apparent cause produced that impression".⁸² Great quantities of fish were found here, and deer, elk, buffalo and turkey were abundant on this stream. The Indians, thinking that a stream, where such great quantities of fish and game abound must be sacred, called it "God's River". The Wakenda Stream has been variously spelled "Wyconda", "Wakenda" and "Wakanda".

Wetmore, p. 260.

82. Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 112, 132.

Hodge, Vol. II, pp. 897-8.

WAKENDA TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). Wakenda Township derives its name from Wakenda Creek which runs through the northern portion of the township.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 112.

WALCONDA (CHARITON). See Wyconda, Wakenda.

WALNUT (MACON). A country post office established about 1889 on Walnut Creek.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1487.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 1437.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 436.

WALNUT TOWNSHIP (ADAIR). Walnut Township was organized in 1865. It received its name from the walnut forests in the township.

Violette, p. 39.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP (CARROLL). Washington Township was named after George Washington. The township was first settled in 1839.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 152.

W. R. Painter, (interview).

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). Washington Township

was one of the original townships. It was organized in 1841.

Hist. of Grundy Co., pp. 669-70.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP (MERCER). Washington Township was one of the original townships organized in 1843.

Hist. of Harr. and Mercer, p. 403.

WATAGA (MERCER). Wataga is an Indian name of unknown meaning. This name is applied to two or more town in Tennessee. One was an important settlement on Wautago Creek, a branch of the little Tennessee River.

Hodge, Vol. II, p. 921.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 674.

Mo. Gaz., (1889), p. 1503.

WAYLAND TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Wayland Township probably was named from Eli Wayland, an early settler.

Smith and Gehrig, pp. 233-4.

Hist. of How. and Char., pp. 501-2.

WELDON RIVER (MERCER AND GRUNDY). "The first cabin erected upon the soil of Franklin Township was built by the Mormons and afterwards occupied by James Weldon." The river must have been named for the Weldon family.

83. Hist. of Grundy, 494.

WEST LIBERTY (PUTNAM). A plat was made for the village in 1855 but as this was never recorded it was replatted in 1870. The town was first called Liberty but as there was another town in the state by the same name, the name was changed to West Liberty.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 616.

Mo. Gaz., (1879), p. 852.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 1465.

Hist. of Adair, p. 578.

James McGee, (letter).

Clark's New Sect. Map.

WESTVILLE (CHARITON). Westville was laid out in August 1857 by Dr. W. S. West for whom it was named. Dr. West was the first physician and postmaster.

Campbell, p. 135.

Eaton, p. 274.

Record of Char. Co., Part I, p. 199.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 505.

Parker, p. 227.

WHEELING (LIVINGSTON). This town was laid off October 7, 1865 by Henry Nay. It was named for his native town in West Virginia. The town in Missouri was platted in 1866.

Livingston Co. Atlas, p. 10.

Roof, Vol. I, p. 32.

Eaton, p. 189.

Hist. of Cal. and Liv., pp. 861-3.

Top. Map, Liv. Co.

WHIG TOWN (LINN). See North Salem.

WHITE TOWNSHIP (MACON). White Township was named in honor of Randolph White, who came from Randolph County, Missouri, after 1850.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 807.

WHITE ROCK (CARROLL). The town of White Rock was never platted. It was thought at the time of the building of the Wabash Railroad that the white rock quarries would prove a nucleus of a town of some magnitude. Later the Rock, as the town came to be called, lost its prestige as a trading point and only the workmen of the quarries live in the neighborhood.

Carroll Co. Atlas, p. 17.

Turner-Clark, Vol. I, p. 93.

WHITNEY'S MILL (LIVINGSTON). See Dawn.

WIEN; (MT. ST. MARY'S), (CHARITON). The town of Wien was laid out in 1877. It is a German Catholic Community. The Catholic church here is called Mt. St.

Mary. The post office is called Wien, which is the German name of Vienna in Austria.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 247.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 488.

Record of Char. Co., Part II, p. 241.

WILLIAMSBURG (PUTNAM). Williamsburg was laid out for Luther Washburn June 20, 1857. His wife's maiden name was Williams.

Hist. of Adair, p. 579.

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 1473.

Parker, p. 366.

WILMATHSVILLE (ADAIR). "Wilmathsville was surveyed and platted by W. B. McReynolds in 1856. He afterwards had a store on his farm and hired a man by the name of McLean to run his store." ⁸⁴ The village which grew up around the store was named for Mrs. McLean whose given name was Wilmoth. The correct way of spelling the town was Wilmothsville but now it is spelled Wilmathsville. Eaton says it was named for Wilmoth McLean.

84. Violette, p. 423.

Eaton, p. 201.

WILSON TOWNSHIP; (WILSON), (ADAIR). Wilson Township and Wilson were named after Judge Joseph Wilson who was

county judge in 1842 to 1844. The town is also known as Wilsontown.

Violette, p. 39.

Hist. of Adair, p. 372.

Campbell, p. 38.

WILSON TOWNSHIP (GRUNDY). Wilson Township was organized in 1872.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 643.

WINIGAN (SULLIVAN). Winigan was laid off February 4 and 5, 1880. A post office was established there in 1874. The post office and village was named for Winigan Creek, which is near by.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 815.

Mr. E. W. Nickell, (interview).

Hist. of Adair, p. 192.

WINSOR CITY (CARROLL). See Dewitt.

WINTERSVILLE (SULLIVAN). Wintersville was surveyed for the proprietor, J. N. Winters, April 23, 1857. He started a store here and ran it for about fifteen years. It is quite evident that the town takes its name for Mr. Winters.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 677.

Hist. of Adair, p. 183.

*WOLF CREEK (GRUNDY). Wolf Creek is in Washington Township. It was probably named in the early days when wolves were seen along its banks.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 557.

WOLF GROVE (LINN). See Fountain Grove.

*WOOD CREEK (GRUNDY). Wood Creek is in Washington Township. It probably derives its name from the timber along the creek.

Hist. of Grundy, p. 671.

WOODVILLE; (OLD CENTERVILLE), (MACON). Old Centerville was situated near the lines of three counties, Shelby, Monroe and Randolph. It was the first trading point in the county. It was laid out in 1883 and called Woodville.

Hist. of Ran. and Macon, p. 751.

Williams, Hist. of N. E. Mo., Vol. I, p. 432.

Campbell, p. 337.

Top. Map, Macon Quad.

WORTHINGTON (PUTNAM). This village was at first called Pleasant Home but the name was changed to Worthington. There was a sheep ranchman by the same name in the village.

James McGee, (interview).

Top. Map, Queen City.

P. O. Guide, (1925), p. 854.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

WORTHINGTON (SCHUYLER). Worthington was probably named for Woodford E. Worthington, a farmer and stock raiser who came to Schuyler County in 1853.

Hist. of Adair, p. 1131.

WYANDOTTE (LINN). The village of Wyandotte was so-called because the Wyandotte Indians were prominent in Kansas at the time of their settlement. The village was vacated September 1, 1862.

Col. F. A. Powers, (letter).

Hodge, Vol. I, p. 589.

WYREKA; (WYROKA), (Putnam). Wyreka was laid out by David and Elizabeth Hovey September 14, 1858. The name is listed by Parker as Wyroka. The name is probably borrowed from the town in California, which is spelled Yreka but pronounced Wyreka. It is said to be the word meaning mountain in the Shasta language. The name was probably brought back by the people who went West to seek for gold in 1849.

Parker, p. 366.

Kroeber, p. 68.

Hist. of Adair, p. 581.

XENIA (PUTNAM). Xenia is a Greek word meaning "friendly hospitality". See Lemons.

Gannett, p. 331.

YARROW (ADAIR). The village of Yarrow was named for a river in Scotland.

Eaton, p. 201.

YELLOW CREEK (CHARITON AND LINN). This creek is called Yellow Creek after the yellow clay which colors its banks.

Eli Nickell, (interview).

Hist. of Linn Co., (map, p. 8.)

YELLOW CREEK TOWNSHIP (CHARITON). Yellow Creek Township was organized in 1840 and probably takes its name from the creek, which divides in three branches in the township.

Smith and Gehrig, p. 234.

Hist. of How. and Char., p. 502.

YOUNGSTOWN (ADAIR). Youngstown was surveyed by Tyler Paine and was named for George Young. The town was built on George Young's farm.

Eaton, p. 201.

Violette, p. 1096.

*YUMA (PUTNAM). Yuma is a country post office established about 1893-4. It was probably named for the town in Colorado which was named for the Indian tribe, and means "sons of the river".

Mo. Gaz., (1899), p. 1484.

P. O. Guide, (1904), p. 676.

ZIG (ADAIR). Zig was a post office named for Harrison Zeigler.

Eaton, p. 201.

Miss Dola Caldwell, Names File No. 1.

Campbell (1874), p. 38.

Mo. Gaz., (1879-80), p. 864.

Mo. Gaz., (1898-9), p. 1485.

APPENDIX

SCHOOL NAMES IN THE NORTH CENTRAL COUNTIES
OF MISSOURI

"Since the revision, in 1909, of the section of school laws which deals with the renumbering of schools in each county, it has become the general practice of county officials to refer to the country schools by their respective numbers rather than by name."¹ In some instances the county superintendents failed to send me the numbers of the schools and while they doubtless have numbers, they are not recorded here.

The numbering of the schools is very irregular and is thus explained: "In some cases the school buildings of the districts that lie near the county line are in the adjoining county."² Miss Pace illustrates this fact in her thesis: "For example, number 5 is in Boone County, but because the building is in Callaway County, number 5 is listed in Callaway County rather than in Boone County."

1. Pace, p. 194.

2. Revised Statutes, 1919, Section 11197.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRY SCHOOLS

The names of the district schools in this section are classed as follows:

- 6 I Names for Prominent Families
- 7 II Names for Location
- 9) III Names for Towns
- 1) IV Abstract Names
- 5) V Names for Churches
- 4) VI Names of Unknown Origin
- 8) VII Names for Streams
- 2) VIII Borrowed Names
- 3) IX Names for Famous Men

It is a deplorable fact to place name study, that the numeral system has come into use in district schools. The names of the schools give us an insight into pioneer life. We see whom the pioneers admired, e. g., Washington; what qualities they appreciated, e. g., Progressive, Commercial, Independent. Their love of nature is shown by an extensive use of the prefix "Pleasant" and the suffixes "dale" and "grove". Very few names are borrowed in the list. This is another reason why I think the names of school districts are as much in point of importance as lists of towns and streams. The settlers

must have felt more free to use their imagination when they named the schools.

Lone Star is an interesting name although the reason for its use is unknown. It is the emblem of Texas, but even with this information, the reason for its use is not explained. It is found twice in the school districts of "Boone's Lick" Counties, and four times in this section. There must have been a reason for its promiscuous use but I have no solution for the problem.

The following table compares the results mentioned with that of Miss Pace:

Classification	North Central Counties	Boone's Lick Counties
Names of Prominent Families-	465	190
Names for Location-----	180	158
Names for Towns-----	100	82
Abstract Names-----	32	
Names for Churches-----	30	38
Names of Unknown Origin----	26	56
Names for Streams-----	23	11
Borrowed Names-----	8	
Names for Famous Men-----	3	12

The first three classes rank the same. Miss Pace included abstract and borrowed names under "Names of

Unknown Origin". "Names of Famous Men" are not as popular in this section as in the "Boone's Lick" Counties. This may be due to the fact that the "Boone's Lick" country was settled at an earlier day and the school systems developed earlier when there was a stronger feeling of patriotism. Then, too, the people who settled the "Boone's Lick" country were of one nationality; they came from Kentucky and Virginia, the latter being known as the home of the presidents, while the North Central Section was settled by a heterogeneous group.

I. SCHOOLS NAMED FOR FAMILIES ⑥

ADAIR COUNTY. Wells, Gates, McKim, Morelock, South Crawford, Keller, Bryant, Porter, Stinson, Elliot, Prough, Sloan, Salisbury, Williams, Kohlmeyer, Star, Curtis, Hays, Kent.

CARROLL COUNTY. Webster, Stagner, Hanks, Lyons, Stauffer, Woods, West, Dulaney, Ballew, Compton, Brady, Hood, Hartis, West Brown, East Brown, Braden, North Baker, South Baker, Taylor, Van Horn, Austin, Bingham, Judd, Stamm, Star, Trotter, Powell, Schootman, Craig, Lucas, Woods, Reynolds, Marshall, Wetherhold, Wilson, Fletcher, Dick, Cary, Winbrey, Buruss, Gray, Callaway, Floyd, Neal, Dawson, Neet, Chase, Costner, New, Grimm, East Smith, West Smith, Crispin, Guillette.

CHARITON COUNTY. Menefee, Miller, Raub, Johnson, Taylor, Sleyster, Agee, Newcomer, Foggin, Davis, Snavelly, Woodward, Warden, Brandt, Manson, Barr, Herman, Locke, Vance, Nordmeyer, Hayes, Curry, Parish, Oldham, Maupin Wilson, Brewer, Cooper, Parks, McCurry, Pleyer, Kays, Walker, Bell, Lowery, Swain, Allen, O'Bryan, Scribner, Hunt, Whitman, Richardson, Cook, Bills, Oldham, Prather, Holland, McDonald, Redd, Coleman, Lee, Trent, Bentley, Hurst, Brummall, Brown, Butner, Newhall, West, Woods, Grubs, Pollard, Stephenson, Smith Center, Holloway, Eastman.

GRUNDY COUNTY. Ford, Burkholder, Williams, Granklin, Newton, McVay, Lake, Fox, Crawford, Tracy, Amick, Denslow, Berry, Parderton, Gehllach, Herbert, Bunnell, Baker, Cole, Robertson, Ream, Reed, Belshe, Terry, Tate, Smith, Estes, Skinner, Shelburne, Gee and Peterson.

LINN COUNTY. Dickinson, Jenkins, Mundell, Hooker, Light, Gooch, Clapp, Nevins, Woodside, Lee, Brown, Hardin, Nester, Pierce, Kirby, Slater, Harper, Davis, White, Carey, Sights, Moore, Stains, Duncan, Botts, Sidebottom, Moore, Belshe, Norton, Newton, Carpenter, Cash, Warren, Brownlee, Carter, Sights, Boone, Hackler, Warner, McClure, Burch, Hess, Johnson, Hill, Phillips, Thorp.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY. Adams, Butler, Jones, Minor,

McCormick, Phillips, Slagle, Manning, White, Smith, Ward, Hazelhurst, Hoeman, Potter, Girdner, Gibbs, Brown, Sneed, Bolicher, Risley, Warner, Hosier, Johnson, Perry Ridge, Stone, Baxter, Barry, Bowman, Swain, Kinkaid, Smith Campbell, Vaughn, Condron, Cap, Greene, Leat^{on}am, Morgan, Brookshire, Kirk, Rawlie, Ware, Hicks, Pinkley, Blackburn, ^GNordonville, Tone^yville, Bryanville.

MACON COUNTY. Seibert, Newberg, Easley, Star, Bell, Murry, White, Love Valley, McNeeley, Nash, Steele, Bunch, Bunce, Goff, Green, Glaston, Atterberry, Osborne, Hopewell, Moody, Stowe, Riley, Vanfleet, Eagle, Floyd, Wright, Ward, Fairbanks, Lindy, King, Holman, Fletcher, West Brown, Wardell, Forest, Manhart, Johnson, Rogers, Waller, Brock, Wrinkler, Miller, Dewey, Fox, Gee, East Walker, Bohannon, Waddell, Walker, Gipson, Thurman, Burris, Morrow, Davis, Teter, Marshall, Leathers, McClainesville.

MERCER COUNTY. Duncan, Cavannaugh, Willis, Hutchinson, Jones, Garland, Upper Girdner, Loughlin, Early, East White, Scott Hill, West White, Killer, Wayman, Fairley, Lower Girdner, Moss, Hamlin, Rockhold, Cain, Squires, Shock, Spencer, Keith, Brantley, Smith, Victor, Walters, Hamilton, Bane, Calvert, Boatman, Lyons, Norton.

PUTNAM COUNTY. Beatty, Wells, King, McKay, Fife, Cook, Starr, Beary, Sells, Hatfield, Tinkham, White, Scott,

Dorsett, Brown, Wait, McKinley, Carr, Petty, Abbott, Berry, Franklin, Fowler, Pickering, Halley, Gray, Thornburg, Douglas, Loughhead, Wolfe, Pearson, Grant, Means, Keene, Anders, Bradshaw, Haynes, Brassfield, Hogg College, Ledford, Burns, East Dodson, West Dodson, Hand, Houston, Hill, Jones, Wilkes, Fillmore, Clark Husted.

SCHUYLER COUNTY. Ailshire, Kelley, Montgomery, Combs, Melvin, Reeves, Swanston, Hale, Lucas, Tipp, Sloop, Coffey, Barr, Brown, Satterfield, Patterson.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Thompson, Chappell, Gilbert, Anspach, Wolfe, Jones, Colfax, Reed, Turner, Holliday, Boon Hill, Woods, Overstreet, Terry, Dudley, Ross, Griffith, Sandefur, Sterling, Gose, Frazier, Payne, Springer, Johnson, Hook, Cook, Comstock, Wilhite, Eggleston, Clem Springs, Moggart, Lee, Alexander, Morris, Johnson, Bundridge, Warren, Whaley, Duffield, Hamilton, Russell, Hooker, Smith, Brookshier, Knifong Grove, Chapland, Tate.

II. NAMES OF LOCATION

ADAIR COUNTY. Mulberry, Oak Grove, College Mound, Normal Mound, Hazel Green, West Elm Grove, East Elm Grove, Oak Dale, Maple Grove, East Center, West Center, Pleasant Hill, Green Grove, Garden Grove, Fairview, Rural Dell, Gopher Hill.

CARROLL COUNTY. Hazel Hill, Stokes Mound, Hazel

Dell, Green, Highland, Prairie, Round Grove, Wayside, White Rock, Greenbud, Riverside, Midland, Center Grove, Oak Hill, Burr Oak, Maple Grove, Linden, Prairie, Vien, Cottonwood, Willow Grove, Pea Vine, Lone Oak, Cherry Valley, Walnut Grove, Elderbloom, Whippoorwill, White Swan, Swan Lake.

CHARITON COUNTY. Hazel Ridge, Hickory Grove, White Oak, Bluff Point, Cross Roads, Prairie Valley, Hog Ridge, Dean Lake.

GRUNDY COUNTY. Prairie Valley, Union Grove, Brush College, Center View, Fairview, Mt. Pleasant, Rural Dale, Pleasant Ridge, Pleasant Grove, Center Union, Grundy Center, Marion Center, Center, Oak, Ridge, Locust Grove, Big Oak, Forest Hill, Black Oak, North Oakland, South Oakland, White Oak, Hickory Grove.

LINN COUNTY. Linn Center, Center, Jackson Center, Pleasant Shade, Pleasant Point, Fairview, Green View, Centerview, Sunny Point, Fountain Grove, Oak Dale, Oak Grove, Plum Grove, Elm Grove, Prairie Flower, Grove Hill, Oak Arbor, North Eagle, Elk Grove, Prairie Seminary.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY. Prairie Valley, Black Hills, American Bottoms, Clay Hill, Brush College, Lowland, Center, Oak Grove, White Cloud, Fairland, Pleasant View, Oak Grove, Woodland, Maple Grove, Oak Ridge, Hazel Green.

MACON COUNTY. Highland, West Valley, East Val-

ley, Prairie, High Hill, Prairie Dale, Union Grove, Woodville, Rose Hill, Pleasant Grove, Centerville, Union Ridge, Maple Grove, Oak Grove, Oak Ridge, Hickory Grove, Hazel Grove, White Oak, Walnut, Oakwood, Swan Lake.

MERCER COUNTY. Oakland, Maple Grove, Oak, Pin Oak, East Pine, West Pine, Greenwood, White Oak, Hickory Grove, Hickory, Brush College, Center, Middle Point, Central, High Point, East High Point, Pleasant Hill, Pleasant Ridge.

PUTNAM COUNTY. Oak Grove, Gravel Ridge, Fairview, Low Ground.

SCHUYLER COUNTY. Hickory Mound, Pin Oak, Hickory Grove, East Lynn Grove, West Linn Grove, Elm Grove, Prairie, Brumby, Pleasant View, Green Valley.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Hazel Ridge, Elm Woods, Pine, Red Brush, Oak Grove, Ivy Hill, Black Oak, Cherry Grove, Hickory Grove, Walnut Grove, White Oak Grove, Center Point, Center Grove, High Point, Cross Roads.

III. NAMES OF TOWNS

ADAIR COUNTY. Wilmathsville, Shibley's Point, Stahl, Connelville, Sperry, Danforth, Ringo's Point, Paultown, Bullion, Troy Mills, Prairie Bird, Wilson.

CARROLL COUNTY. Plymouth, Cream Ridge, Bridge Creek, Bottsville, Coloma, Mandeville, Roads, Rockford,

(9)

Nimrod, Cox, Miami Station.

CHARITON COUNTY. Bynumville, Indian Grove, Forest Green, Westville, Aholt, Pee Dee, Shannondale, Clifton Hill, Jordan.

GRUNDY COUNTY. Spickard, Myersville, Brimson, Tindall, Dunlap, Edinburg, Lindley, Alpha.

LINN COUNTY. Enterprise, Grantsville, Eureka, New Boston, North Salem, St. Catherine.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY. South Wheeling, Asper.

MACON COUNTY. Sue City, Nickellton, Love Lake, Economy, Seney, La Porte, Anabel, Lingo, Hammock, Keota, Kaseyville, Ardmore, Excello, Redman, Centerville.

MERCER COUNTY. Cleopatra, Modena, Mill Grove, Topay, Rhoades, Middleton.

PUTNAM COUNTY. Shoney, Friendship, Mendota, Medicineville, Wyreka, St. John, Stringtown, Central City, Snyder, Galesburg, Terre Haute, Hartford, Graysville, Mapleton.

SCHUYLER COUNTY. Coatsville, Jintown, Energy, Hartford.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Pennville, Judson, Kiddville, Boynton, Jackson Corners, Bairdstown, Wintersville, Owasco, Cora, Scottsville, East Winigan.

IV. ABSTRACT NAMES

ADAIR COUNTY. Liberty, Banner, Golden Rule.

CARROLL COUNTY. Liberty.

GRUNDY COUNTY. Union, Independence, Liberty.

LINN COUNTY. West Liberty, Crescent, Commercial,
Union Ridge.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY. Progressive, Banner, Independence.

MACON COUNTY. Independence, People.

MERCER COUNTY. Union, Centennial.

PUTNAM COUNTY. Liberty, Good Hope, Victory,
Independent.

SCHUYLER COUNTY. Independence, Liberty, Charity,
Union, Red, Black.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Enterprise, Red, Liberty,
Independent.

V. NAMES OF CHURCHES

ADAIR COUNTY. Trinity, Olive Hill, New Hope,
New Zion, Mount Zion, Mt. Caramel.

CARROLL COUNTY. Grace, Chapel Hill.

CHARITON COUNTY. St. Mary's, Zion, Prairie
Chapel, Gillis Chapel.

LINN COUNTY. Mt. Olive, North Sebago, Bethel.

MACON COUNTY. Mt. Vernon, Zion.

MERCER COUNTY. New Zion, Bethlehem, Salem.

PUTNAM COUNTY. Mt. Vernon, Good Hope.

SCHUYLER COUNTY. New Zion, Mt. Vernon, Mt. Tabor,

New Hope.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Mt. Vernon, North Bethel, Mt. Olive, Beulah.

VI. NAMES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN.

ADAIR COUNTY. Radical Ridge, Lone Star, Blanket Grove.

CARROLL COUNTY. Wooden, Iron Clad, Rea, Isom, Clione.

CHARITON COUNTY. Allega.

GRUNDY COUNTY. Terry George.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY. Jacksnipe, Happy Hollow.

MACON COUNTY. Jake Grove.

MERCER COUNTY. Cherokee, (Indian), Pilot Knob, Lone Star, Wilds, Nigh, Ilia.

PUTNAM COUNTY. Lone Star.

SCHUYLER COUNTY. J. D., Lien, Chilly Grove.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Harlam, Hawkeye, Knob, Lone Star.

VII. NAMES FOR CREEKS? STREAMS.

ADAIR COUNTY. Hazel Creek, Rye Creek, Willow Branch, Sugar Creek.

CARROLL COUNTY. Mud Branch, Bridge Creek.

CHARITON COUNTY. Locust Creek, Riverside, Hurricane Branch.

LINN COUNTY. East Strawberry, West Strawberry,

Locust Creek.

MACON COUNTY. Bear Creek, Brush Creek, Rock Creek, Duck Creek, Ten Mile, Elk Fork, Chariton.

PUTNAM COUNTY. Elm Branch.

SCHUYLER COUNTY. Brush Creek, Fabius.

VIII. BORROWED NAMES.

ADAIR COUNTY. Dover, Bunker Hill, Port Arthur, Illinois Bend, Oklahoma.

CARROLL COUNTY. Jamaica Bend.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY. New York.

MERCER COUNTY. Upper Tennessee.

IX. NAMES OF FAMOUS MEN.

CHARITON COUNTY. Washington.

LINN COUNTY. Pershing.

PUTNAM COUNTY. Buchanan.

SCHOOLS OF PUTNAM COUNTY

1. Beatty	27. Petty	56. Means
2. Wells	28. Abbott	57. Triumph
3. Shoney	29. Berry	58. Keene
4. Friendship	30. Franklin	59. Good Hope
5. Mendota	32. Oak Grove	60. Victory
6. King	33. Fowler.	61. Lone Star
7. McKay	34. Pickering	62. Anders
8. Fife	35. Halley	64. Bradshaw
9. Cook	36. Gray	65. Hartford
10. Starr	39. Thortonburg	66. Haynes
11. Bearry	40. Douglas	67. Graysville
12. Sells	41. Loughhead	68. Mapleton
13. Medicineville	42. Wolfe	70. Brasfield
14. Hatfield	43. West Liberty	71. Hogg College
15. Tinkham	44. Pearson	73. Ledford
16. White	45. Central City	74. Burns
18. Wyreka	46. Elm Branch	75. East Dodson
19. Scott	47. Gravel Ridge	76. West Dodson
20. St. John	48. Snyder	79. Hand
21. Dorsett	49. Galesburg	80. Houston
22. Brown	50. Fairview	81. Hill
23. Waite	51. Buchanan	82. Jones
24. Stringtown	53. Terre Haute	Wilkes
25. McKinley	54. Mt. Vernon	84. Fillmore
26. Carr	55. Grant	85. Clarke

86. Husted

87. Low Ground

88. Independent

SCHOOLS OF ADAIR COUNTY

2. Wilmathsville	25. Porter	52. Sloan
3. Trinity	26. Rye Creek	53. Salisbury
4. Wells	27. Bunker Hill	54. Williams
5. Gates	29. Danforth	55. Golden Rule
6. McKim	31. Liberty	56. Maple Grove
7. Hazel Creek	32. Ringo's Point	57. Willow Branch
8. Green Grove	33. W. Elm Grove	58. College Mound
9. Shibley's Point	34. West Center	62. Sugar Creek
10. Morelock	35. Stinson	63. Kohlmeyer
11. Port Arthur	37. East Elm Grove	66. Prairie Bird
12. S. Crawford	38. Fairview	68. Gopher Hill
13. Stahl	39. New Zion	70. Star
14. Connelssville	40. Elliot	71. Wilson
Keller	41. Normal Ground	72. Banner
15. Mulberry	42. Paultown	73. Oklahoma
17. Bryant	43. Pleasant Hill	74. Blanket Grove
18. Sperry	45. Oak Dale	75. Dover
19. Olive Hill	46. Bullion	76. Illinois
20. Garden Grove	47. Rural Dell	Bend
21. Oak Grove	48. Radical Ridge	77. Curtis
22. Hazel Green	49. Lone Star	78. Hays
23. East Center	50. Troy Mills	79. Mt. Carmel
24. New Hope	51. Prough	80. Kent

SCHOOLS OF MERCER COUNTY

Cleopatra	Upper Tennessee	East High Point
Brush College	Wayman	Walters
Duncan	Fairley	Cherokee
Hickory	Central	Hamilton
New Zion	Greenwood	Modena
Cavanaugh	Lower Girdner	Salem
Willis	Pleasant Ridge	Mill Grove
Hutchinson	Moss	Calvert
Center	Hamblin	Topsy
Hickory Grove	Rockhold	Boatman
Jones	Oakland	Rhoades
Middlepoint	Cain	Lyons
Garland	High Point	Pilot Knob
White Oak	Bathlehem	Lone Star
Upper Girdner	Squires	Wilds
Ilia	West Pine	Centennial
Laughlin	East Pine	Nigh
Middleton	Shook	Norton
Early	Spencer	Maple Grove
East White	Keith	
Scott Hill	Pin Oak	
Pleasant Hill	Brantley	
West White	Smith	
Keller	Oak	
Union	Victor	

SCHOOLS OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Union	Ward	Bowman
South Wheeling	Hazelhurst	Swain
Progressive	Hoeman	Kindaid ^c
Jack Snipe	Happy Hollow	Smith-Campbell
Butler	Potter	Vaughn
Oak Grove	Girdner	Condron
Adams	Gibbs	Asper
Jones	Brown	Cap
Minor	Sneed	Center
Woodland	Bolicher	Green
McCormick	Bryanville	Lowland
New York	Risley	Independence
Prairie Valley	Warner	Fairland
White Cloud	Hosier	Center
Gordonville	Clay Hill	Hazel Green
Banner	Oak Ridge	Pleasant View
Phillips	Perry Ridge	Leaton
Manning	Brush College	Morgan
Slagle	Oak Grove	Brookshire
Black Hills	Tonerville	Kirk
White	Johnson	Rawlie
Maple Grove	Stone	Ware
Smith	Baxter	Hicks
American Bottoms	Barry	Pinkley

Blackburn

Prathero

Hosman

SCHOOLS OF LINN COUNTY

Dickinson

Pleasant Point

Bethel

Enterprise

Kirby

Elk Grove

Jenkins

East Strawberry

Union Ridge

Mundell

West Strawberry

Sunny Point

Hooker

Fairview

Locust Creek

Coimax

Slater

Plum Grove

Light

Greenview

Belshe

Gooch

Linn Center

Norton

Prairie Seminary

Harper

Newton

Clapp

Davis

Carpenter

Nevins

White

Cash

Woodside

Oak Dale

Elm Grove

Grantsville

Corey

Eureka

Lee

Sights

Warren

Brown

Crescent

Brownlee

Hardin

Moore

Carter

Nester

Stains

Sights

Pierce

Oak Grove

Boone

West Liberty

Duncan

Commercial

Jackson Center

Botts

Hackler

Pleasant Shade

Center

Warner

Mt. Olive

Sidebottom

Prairie Flower

North Sebago

Centerview

North Eagle

Grove Hill	Hess	Thorp
McClure	Johnson	Fountain Grove
Burch	Hill	North Salem
Bruner	New Boston	St. Catherine
Oak Arbor	Phillips	Pershing

SCHOOLS OF CHARITON COUNTY

1. Menefee	110. Snavely	25. Westville
2. St. Mary's	112. Woodward	26. White Oak
3. Miller	113. Warden	27. Wilson
28. Raub	114. Brandt	36. Brewer
31. Johnson	115. Manson	60. Cooper
105. Taylor	116. Barr	61. Parks
106. Jordan	8. Smith Center	62. McCurry
117. Sleyster	9. Holloway	63. Player
118. Agee	23. Eastman	14. Kaye
77. Indian Grove	129. Forest Green	15. Locust Creek
78. Zion	130. Heiman	18. Taylor
79. Newcomer	131. Locke	45. Hog Ridge
87. Allega	135. Vance	71. Walker
88. Hazel Ridge	136. Nordmeyer	72. Bell
89. Foggin	4. Hayes	73. Lowery
90. Hickory Grove	5. Curry	75. Swain
91. Prairie Chapel	6. Parish	92. Allen
108. Bluff Point	7. Oldham	95. O'Bryan
109. Davis	24. Maupin	96. Scribner

230

120. Hurt	59. Prather	124. Brummall
83. Dean Lake	74. Holland	125. Brown
47. Whitman	69. McDonald	126. North Bitner
132. Richardson	70. Redd	39. Hurricane
133. Riverside	97. Coleman	Branch
134. Gillis Chapel	98. Prairie Valley	40. North Newall
138. Aholt	99. Washington	41. West
37. Cook	101. Lee	51. Woods
38. Bills	103. Trent	53. Grubbs
56. Oldham	10. Clifton Hill	54. Pollard
57. Cross Roads	121. Bentley	46. Stephenson
58. Pee Dee	122. Shannondale	

SCHOOLS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY

1. Brush Creek	18. Fabius	35. New Hope
2. J. D.	19. Hale	36. Prairie
3. New Zion	22. Hickory Mound	37. West Lynn Grove
5. Mt. Vernon	24. Independence	38. Jintown
7. Ailshire	25. Liberty	40. Patterson
9. Kelley	26. Lucas	43. Black
10. Montgomery	27. Tipp	44. Llien
11. Combs	28. Pin Oak	45. Brushy
12. Red	29. Hickory Grove	46. Elm Grove
13. Mt.	32. East Lynn Grove	50. Barr
14. Melvin	33. Charity	48. Coffey
15. Swanston	34. Sloop	52. Green Valley

53. Hartford

59. Pleasant View

61. Energy

58. Brown

60. Union

SCHOOLS OF SULLIVAN COUNTY

Thompson	Kiddville	Cook
Pennville	Hawkeye	Comstock
Chappell	Dudley	Red Brush
Gilbert	Boynton	Oak Grove
Anspach	Jackson's Corners	Mount Vernon
Wolfe	Elm Woods	Wilhite
Center Point	Bairdstown	Eggleston
Center Grove	Ross	High Point
Enterprise	Griffith	Knob
Jones	Wintersville	Black Oak
Colfax	Pine	Cherry Grove
Reed	Sandefur	Clem Springs
Judson	Liberty	Moggart
Turner	Sterling	Hickory Grove
Holliday	Gose	Bee
Red	Frazier	Owasco
Boon Hill	Payne	Alexander
Hazel Ridge	Ivy Hill	Lone Star
Harlam	Independent	Morris
Woods	Springer	Cross Roads
Overstreet	Johnson	Cora
Terry	Hook	Bundridge

White Oak Grove	Hamilton	Knifong Grove
Warren	Russell	Mount Olive
Scottsville	Hooker	Chapland
Whaley	Smith	East Winigan
North Bethel	Brookshire	Tate
Duffield		

SCHOOLS OF MACON COUNTY

2. Highland	29. Steele	53. Redman
3. Love Valley	30. Bunch	54. Vanfleet
5. Seibert	32. Bunce	55. Eagle
6. New Berg	33. Goff	56. Floyd
7. Easley	35. Oak Ridge	58. Hazel Grove
9. Star	36. Green	59. Seney
16. Bell	37. People	60. Chariton
17. Murry	38. Brush Creek	61. Wright
19. Union Ridge	40. Glaston	62. Ward
20. White	41. Rock Creek	63. White Oak
21. Maple Grove	42. Atterbury	67. King
22. Sue City	43. Osborne	64. Fairbanks
23. Nickellton	44. Hopewell	65. Lundy
24. Bear Creek	47. Economy	68. Zion
25. Oak Grove	48. Moody	70. West Valley
27. McNeely	49. Stowe	71. East Valley
26. Love Lake	51. Hickory Grove	72. Holman
28. Nash	52. Riley	73. Fletcher

233

74. Walnut	100. Jobson	118. Walker
75. Centerville	101. High Hill	120. Gipson
77. Duck Creek	102. Rogers	121. Thurman
78. Pleasant Grove	103. Prairie	122. Burris
79. West Brown	104. Hammock	123. Morrow
80. La Porte	107. Keota	124. Davis
81. Independence	108. Miller	125. Kaseyville
82. Ten Mile	109. Dewey	126. Teter
83. Anabel	110. Greenwood	127. Marshall
85. Oakwood	111. Fox	128. Leathers
87. Holman	112. Gee	131. Winkler
88. Wardell	113. East Walker	132. Elk Fork
93. Forest	114. Prairie Dale	133. Excello
94. Swan Lake	115. Bohannon	134. McClainsville
95. Jake Grove	116. Waddell	135. Brock
96. Rose Hill	117. Oak Ridge	136. Waller
98. Manhart	139. Woodville	137. Mt. Vernon
99. Lingo		138. Union Grove

SCHOOLS OF GRUNDY COUNTY

1. Ford	9. McVay	18. Denslow
2. Burkeholder	12. Lake	19. Myersville
4. Williams	14. Fox	20. Fairview
5. Franklin	15. Crawford	24. Berry
6-7. Spickard	16. Tracy	27. Oak Ridge
8. Newton	17. Amick	28. Terry George

29. Tindall	53. Robertson	72. Estes
33. Brimson	54. Edinburg	73. Pleasant Ridge
34. Parkerton	56. Union	74. White Oak
35. Gehlbach	57. Ream	75. Skinner
36. Locust Grove	58. Reed	76. Independence
37. Herbert	59. Rural Dale	77. Marion Center
38. Bunnell	60. Forest Hill	81. Brush College
45. Center Union	61. Lindley	82. Alpha
46. Dunlap	63. Union Grove	84. Prairie Valley
47. Mt. Pleasant	64. Black Oak	85. Liberty
48. Grundy Center	66. Belshe	86. Pleasant Grove
49. Baker	67. Terry	88. Gee
50. Big Oak	68. Tate	89. Center
52. Cole	69. Smith	71. South Oakland
	70. North Oakland	

SCHOOLS OF CARROLL COUNTY

1. Hazel Hill	14. Hazel Dell	25. Dulaney
2. Clione	15. Lyons	26. Ballew
4. Webster	16. Stauffer	27. Compton
6. Grace	17. Woods	28. Bottsville
7. Stokes Mound	18. Greenwood	29. Highland
9. Stogner	19. Cream Ridge	30. Iron Clad
11. Rea	20. Wooden	32. Coloma
12. Hanks	23. West	33. Oak Hill
13. Plymouth	24. Bridge Creek	34. Isom

35. Mandeville	67. Stamm	99. Dick
37. Brady	68. Star	100. South Baker
38. Prairie	69. Trotter	101. Fletcher
39. Burr Oak	70. Powell	102. Cary
40. Roads	72. Center Grove	104. Cottonwood
42. Hood	73. Whippoorwill	105. Winfrey
43. Hartis	74. Shootman	106. Willow Grove
44. West Brown	76. White Swan	107. Pea Vine
45. Braden	77. Craig	108. Lone Oak
46. Maple Grove	78. Jamaica Bend	109. Buruss
47. Round Grove	79. Guinn	110. Miami Station
48. Linden	80. East Smith	111. White Rock
49. East Brown	80. West Smith	112. Greenbud
51. Rockford	82. Crispin	113. Gray
53. Mud Branch	83. Guilette	116. Cox
54. North Baker	84. Lucas	117. Calloway
55. Taylor	85. Woods	118. Floyd
56. Van Horn	87. Wayside	119. Neal
59. Austin	88. Reynolds	121. Dawson
60. Bingham	90. New School	122. Cherry Valley
62. Judd	91. Swan Lake	123. Chase
63. Prairie Flower	94. Marshall	124. Walnut Grove
64. Medland	95. Nimrod	125. Elderbloom
65. Prairie View	97. Wetherhold	126. Neet
66. Chapel Hill	98. Wilson	127. Riverside
		128. Costner

KEY TO REFERENCES TO BIBLIOGRAPHY

<u>Hist. of Adair</u>	<u>History of Adair, Sullivan, Putnam and Schuyler Counties</u>
<u>Hist. of Cal. and Liv</u>	<u>History of Caldwell and Livingston.</u>
<u>Hist. of Grundy</u>	<u>History of Grundy County.</u>
<u>Hist. of How. and Char</u>	<u>History of Howard and Chariton.</u>
<u>Hist. of Harr. and Mercer</u>	<u>History of Harrison and Mercer Counties.</u>
<u>Hist. of Lewis</u>	<u>History of Lewis, Clark, Scotland and Knox Counties.</u>
<u>Record of Clay</u> ,.....	<u>Record of Clay, Ray, Carroll, Chariton and Linn Counties.</u>
<u>Record of Chariton</u>	<u>Historical, Pictorial, Biographical Record of Chariton County.</u>

The other references are listed by the authors' names.

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B. Interviews:

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Minnie Brashear, Columbia, Missouri, (Teacher in the University of Missouri and life resident of the state).

John Canada, Purdin, Missouri, (Life resident of the county).

S. A. Clark, Carrollton, (Editor and co-author of the history of the county).

Mrs. W. W. Crawford, Browning, Missouri, (Lived forty years in the state).

John Colley Hocker, Prairie Hill, (Life Resident of the county).

Henry Johnson, Purdin, Missouri, (Life resident of the county and former county judge).

George Johnson, Purdin, Missouri, (Life resident of the county).

Fay Knight, Milan, Missouri, (Teacher and life resident of the county).

A. L. McGuire, Laredo, Missouri (Teacher and life resident of the county).

Bert Moore, Centerville, Iowa, (Official of the Burlington Railroad).

Eli Nickell, Browning, Missouri, (Pioneer of the county).

W. R. Painter, Carrollton, Missouri, (Editor and former Lieutenant-governor of Missouri).

Robert Ray, Carrollton, Missouri, (Life resident of the county).

Webb Ruby, Macon, Missouri, (Pioneer of the county).

Albert Smith, Carrollton, Missouri, (County recorder).

Hiram Street, Purdin, Missouri, (Life resident of the county).

Oscar Williams, Jefferson City, Missouri, (Lawyer and former mayor of Trenton, Missouri).

C. Correspondence.

1. Private letters:

Lillis Adams, Linneus, Missouri, (Life resident of the county).

Eva Crookshanks, Browning, Missouri, (Life resident of the county).

Colonel F. A. Powers, Linneus, Missouri, (Pioneer of the county).

Fon. Street, Purdin, Missouri, (Life resident of the county).

Edgar White, Macon, Missouri, (Editor, and life resident of the county).

2. Names File:

Miss Dola Caldwell, Names File No. 1, (President of the Adair County Historical Society).

J. H. Sommerville, Names File No. 2, (Postmaster and early settler of the county).

T. E. Sublette, Names File No. 4, (Editor, and life resident of the county).

J. G. Trimble, Names File No. 7, (Railroad official on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad).

II. Secondary Sources.

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History of Linn County, Chicago, Henry Taylor & Co., 1912. (Of very little value).

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Ford, James Everett, History of Grundy County, Trenton, Mo., News Pub. Co. (Helpful in giving dates of new towns. Contains much information about the county).

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Roof, A. J., History of Livingston County, Chicago, S.J. Clarke, Vols. I and II, 1913. (A comprehensive and intelligent history of the county).

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C. Directories, Gazeteers, Guides and Bulletins:

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