PLACE-NAMES OF FIVE SOUTH CENTRAL COUNTIES
OF MISSOURI

by

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POPULATION 11,142

LIST OF TOWNS COMPRISES ALL RECOGNIZED BUSINESS PLACES, COUNTY SEAT IN CAPITALS, POST OFFICES DESIGNATED THUS (*)

[illegible]

COUNTY SALES				COUNTY SALES			
JAN	APR	JUL	OCT	JAN	APR	JUL	OCT
FEB	MAY	AUG	NOV	FEB	MAY	AUG	NOV
MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC	MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC

POPULATION 8,971

LIST OF TOWNS COMPRISES ALL RECOGNIZED BUSINESS PLACES, COUNTY SEAT IN CAPITALS, POST OFFICES DESIGNATED THUS (*)

[illegible]

1955				1956			
JAN	APR	JUL	OCT	JAN	APR	JUL	OCT
FEB	MAY	AUG	NOV	FEB	MAY	AUG	NOV
MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC	MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC

POPULATION HICKORY 6,506

POLK 17,400

LIST OF TOWNS COMPRISES ALL RECOGNIZED BUSINESS PLACES, COUNTY SEAT IN
CAPITALS, POST OFFICES DESIGNATED THUS (*)

[illegible]

19__				COUNTY SALES				19__			
JAN	APR	JUL	OCT	JAN	APR	JUL	OCT				
FEB	MAY	AUG	NOV	FEB	MAY	AUG	NOV				
MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC	MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC				

MORGAN COUNTY, MO.

97

POPULATION 11,140

POP.	TOWN
239	*Barnett
171	Excelsior
145	*Florence
100	Gladstone
150	*Glensted
236	*Gravois Mills
33	Marvin
202	Proctor
32	*Rocky Mount
284	*Stover
262	*Strucure
1781	*VERSAILLES
43	Wayham

OF TOWNS COMPRISES ALL RECOGNIZED BUSINESS PLACES, COUNTY SEAT IN
CAPITALS, POST OFFICES DESIGNATED THUS (*)

[illegible]

JAN	APR	JUL	OCT	JAN	APR	JUL	OCT
FEB	MAY	AUG	NOV	FEB	MAY	AUG	NOV
MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC	MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC

POPULATION 33,336

LIST OF TOWNS COMPRISES ALL RECOGNIZED BUSINESS PLACES, COUNTY SEAT IN CAPITALS, POST OFFICES DESIGNATED THUS (*)

[illegible]

19__ COUNTY SALES				19__			
JAN	APR	JUL	OCT	JAN	APR	JUL	OCT
FEB	MAY	AUG	NOV	FEB	MAY	AUG	NOV
MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC	MAR	JUN	SEP	DEC

INTRODUCTION

The Missouri village is an individual creation among the villages of the United States. Each has its quality proper to itself in its tidiness, in its glowing peacefulness, and in its industriousness. It is the practical symbol of home. One feels that most of the names given to the villages are selected as lovingly and bestowed as tenderly as a child's name. Most of them were adopted from their originals by the common people themselves. They named the towns, and they named the hills, roads, and hollows about them. When you seek the origins of Sedalia, Williamsville, Palopinto, Kinderhook, and Ionia you come to some villager and to his personal story. The present names are not the exact names of their christening, but they have developed through years of miswriting, misspelling, and mishearing. The names are in a constant state of change, some growing weaker from the fact that the small villages are not being strengthened by the construction of new railroad lines, by the exploitation of natural resources, or by the impetus of new industry. But all of these changes make the names more interesting and more unique.

Ben Jonson has aptly said, "Language most shows a man: speak, that I may see." With a little change this adage

can be made applicable to place-names. It might read, "Place-Names most show our heritage: study, that you may understand it."

It is fitting that a brief résumé of place-name study in the United States be given at this point. In 1902, Henry Gannett, a geographer with the United States Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior, compounded a bulletin for the department which presented a discussion of 10,000 names in twenty-seven states. Following this beginning, Missouri took the first initiative to make a thorough and systematic study of its place-names. States that have followed her example are Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, New York, and others. Research was started at the University of Missouri in 1928 under the inspiration of Mr. Allen Walker Read, then of the English department. It has been further encouraged under the supervision of Dr. Robert L. Ramsay of the department of English. In the fifteen years since the institution of this language project, thirteen theses have been completed, treating over 20,000 place-names from 90 counties.

This present study is a continuation of the project. In it are included the names of the five south central counties: Benton, Camden, Hickory, Morgan, and Pettis. I have chosen the name, Place-Names in the Five South Central Counties of Missouri.

Had it not been perhaps too fanciful, the region I have studied might have been denominated the "Lake District

of Missouri." My district lies mostly north of the Lake of the Ozarks, and all of the counties are touched by the lake, except Pettis County. The section is very similar in aspect to the Lake District in England. Many were the literary associations of the English Lakes that I recalled while collecting the names in this field.

I quote here a paragraph in which William Palmer describes the land of the English Lakes.

Of the history of the English Lakes little need be said. We are in a backwater, so to speak of events; only the outer edge of great affairs have touched us. The mountains have been the last home of the invaded after their defeat in the field and their banishment from the accessible level lands. Druidical, and perhaps more ancient remains are plentiful, along with relics of Normans, norsemen, and Saxon; but those best only evidence sparse occupation. So far as history shows, no really great campaign has been fought out in our wilds--the battlefield of Dunmail (and only legend fixes that) is almost the only extensive one within the heart of the fell country. Great religious changes--the dissolution of monasteries, the Reformation, the rise of Nonconformity--have been far more striking in their results than ever were the fortunes of war. The mountains of Lakeland and Scotland stand blue on a common horizon, and the alarms and reprisals of border feud were not unknown. But the hardy warriors from northward did not often risk operations here, where conditions were so unfavourable to their feverish but unsustained method of warfare. The Civil War brought strife between the squires, but no great action was fought, yet in outlying districts the name of Cromwell is not forgotten in weird tales. Though the land of the Lakes has been free from war in the sense of great happenings, it has been far from a peaceful country. 1

1. Palmer, Wm. The English Lakes, p. 2.

By the change of a few names, this descriptive paragraph could be made applicable to the section dealt within this thesis.

Of the history of the South Central Counties in Missouri little need to be said. They are in a backwater, so to speak of events; only the outer edges of great affairs have touched them. The mountains have been the last home of the banished after their defeat in the city and their banishment from the accessible richer lands. Indian, and perhaps more ancient, remains are plentiful, along with relics of the French; but those at best only evidence sparse occupation. So far as history shows, no really great campaign has been fought out in these wilds--the scenes of the Turk-Jones feud (and only legend fixes that) is almost the only extensive one within the heart of the Osage River country. Great industrial changes--the exploitation of the coal and iron mines, the destruction of the great forest regions, the rise of the railroad system--have been far more striking in their results than ever were the fortunes of war. The mountains of the Ozarks stand blue on a common horizon, and the alarms and reprisals of Indian massacres were not unknown. But the hardy warriors of Tecumseh from Iowa did not often risk operations here, where conditions were so unfavorable to their feverish but unsustained method of warfare. The Civil War brought strife between neighbors, but no great action was fought, yet in outlying districts the names of General Nathaniel Lyon, General Franz Sigel, and General George H. Smith are not forgotten in weird tales. Though the land of the Lakes has been free from war in the sense of great happenings, it has been far from a peaceful country.

My tribute to this fascinating lake region is that there is perhaps nowhere in the world, unless it be in England, a section of mountains and lakes so crowded with beauty, so filled with the lofty memories of early settlers, who lived and loved and helped their own times, and added for all time

to the world's advancement, as this portion of the Five South Central Counties of Missouri.

The method of securing my information and of planning my entire thesis has followed methodically the plans of those students who have gone before me. It was my task to ascertain and record all of the names of counties, townships, creeks, towns, churches, schools, etc., belonging to this section. First, the available published material concerning the five counties in the libraries of the State University and the State Historical Society at Columbia was read, and each place-name was registered upon a separate slip. This material was found in state and county histories, early travels, state laws and legislative records, postal guides, atlases, platbooks, gazetteers and directories, and newspaper files. Previous place-name studies, dictionaries and encyclopedias, and miscellaneous references of all kinds were also used. Articles in the Missouri Historical Review were also examined. The next step was to go into the counties in person. County seats were visited, and maps, records, and official documents were examined. Next, the oldest and best informed residents of each locality were consulted. From these people information about the history and origin of place-names was secured, compared, and evaluated.

When the material was collected, verified, and recorded, it was classified according to origin. The

place-names fall naturally into five classes, each of which is approximately sub-divided. These are found in the second chapter of the thesis.

The third chapter deals with five special fields of investigation or special study. The first three consider philological aspects of study, discussing their composition, their linguistic features, and their non-English origins. The chapter ends with a discussion of changes in names, and the effect of folkways and folklore on place-names.

Three appendices have been added. The first appendix gives a table of historical periods, listing the place-names according to the time of their naming. The second gives the phonetic transcriptions of local pronunciations. The third gives a list of Americanisms and dialect terms, with their meanings and usages given in available dictionaries.

The bibliography of library sources has been arranged chronologically within the sections. A complete alphabetical list of those who aided, either through personal interviews or by correspondence, has also been included.

In each county there were some individuals who were especially kind and helpful in gathering and contributing information for this thesis. Some of these were Miss Inez Terry, who was eighty-four years of age when I visited the county, and who had been a life-long resident of La Monte, Pettis County; Mr. Lee T. Sims, superintendent of schools, Morgan County; Mr. George H. Scruton, editor of The Sedalia

Democrat since 1903, Sedalia, Pettis County; Mr. C. F. Scotten, superintendent of schools, Pettis County; Mr. Charles Schrimsher, superintendent of schools, Camden County; Mr. E. H. Preuitt, county treasurer, Warsaw, Benton County; Mrs. Kate Neal, life-time resident of Hughesville, Pettis County; Mr. John W. Menefee, county assessor, Sedalia, Pettis County; Mr. E. J. Heerman, county clerk, Warsaw, Benton County; Mr. F. M. Brady, prosecuting attorney, Warsaw, Benton County; and Mr. James R. Boring, superintendent of schools, Warsaw, Benton County.

It is also a pleasant duty to express my gratitude to Miss Sarah Guitar of the Missouri Historical Society Library, and to the other librarians who most generously provided information and invaluable assistance in finding published material on this subject.

My debts to other place-name thesis writers are, it need hardly be said, innumerable. I trust that I have made adequate acknowledgment for these aids.

I am proud to acknowledge a special debt to Dr. Robert L. Ramsay, one that is far deeper than any I could have contracted by the mere use of books, great as that is. For past summers, the cordial personal intercourse which I have been privileged to enjoy in Dr. Ramsay's classes, has been an unfailing source of stimulus and enlightenment. I regret that this little work is not a worthier tribute to his teaching and influence.

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I also feel indebted to my family for helpful interest and encouragement in this entire project.

CHAPTER ONE

DICTIONARY OF PLACE-NAMES

The following alphabetical list contains all of the place-names found in Benton, Camden, Hickory, Morgan, and Pettis Counties. Under each name has been entered as far as possible, (1) its county, in parentheses; (2) the nature of the place and its exact location; (3) its earliest known dates and relevant facts about its origin or discovery or the earliest ascertained use of the name; (4) the source or reason assigned for the name; (5) any subsequent changes of name, with their explanation; (6) a complete list in abbreviated form of authorities used and persons consulted. The exact pronunciation, whenever in any respect doubtful or significant, is recorded in Appendix B in the standard alphabet of the International Phonetic Association.

When a place has borne more than one name, or when the name has had variant forms, cross-reference has been made to the prevailing present or latest name or form, under which all information secured about all the names or forms has been brought together.

Names whose origins remained entirely unsolved are marked with two asterisks. When a reasonable doubt exists about the validity of the explanation offered for a name, it is marked with a single asterisk.

In the list of authorities, Dr. R. L. Ramsay's name has been given, when he aided in the solution.

Adair Township (Camden)

Located in the n.w. part of Camden Co. Bounded on the n. by the Osage R. and Morgan Co., on the e. by Jasper and Osage Ts., on the s. by the Little Niangua R. and Russell T., on the w. by Benton and Hickory Cos. Adair was one of the six original townships established by the county court in March, 1841. It is said to have been named for an early settler within its boundaries; and it is true that there were Adairs among the first settlers, for the county history records that the oldest marriage license issued in the county was made out to a "Miss Eliza Adear and David Yande," on Feb. 21, 1841. But townships, as a rule, are named for men of more than local prominence; cf. Jackson, Jasper, and Warren below. The fact that the same 1841 act of the State Legislature that created Camden Co. (under the name of Kinderhook) also created Adair Co. in the northern part of the state makes it likely that they were named for the same man. Adair Co., Mo., like its namesakes in Iowa and Kentucky, was named for Governor John Adair (1759-1840), a very popular political leader and soldier, who had died just the year before. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 293; Gannett; Miss Adams's thesis; R.W. (1940) 226, 227; J. Banner)

Aikinsville (Morgan)

See Akinsville

Akinsville (Morgan)

A p.o. from 1886-1921; s.e. part of Mill Creek T. Named for Rev. Shannon Akins, who was the owner of the original town site. Spelled Aikinsville on the Highway Map. (P. G.; Eaton (1917) 334; Atlas Morgan (1905); Highway Map)

Akinsville Normal and Commercial Institute (Morgan)

A coeducational institution incorporated Oct. 22, 1886. Named for the town in which it was located. (Hist. (1889) 437)

Akinsville School (Morgan)

In Mill Creek T., one-half mile n.e. of Akinsville. Named for Rev. Shannon Akins, who owned the land on which the school was located. (Lee T. Sims)

Alexander's Mills (Benton)

A p.o. in s.w. Alexander T., from 1862 to 1868. Named for the old mill established in 1862 by Judge George Alexander, one of the first settlers in the co. He came from Kentucky and settled on Turkey Creek in 1832. He was elected county judge in 1836, and served until 1844. (Goodwin (1867-8) 45; Lay (1876) 17; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Alexander Township (Benton)

In the s.w. corner of the county, bounded on the n. by Lindsey T., on the e. by Fristoe T. and the Pomme de Terre R., on the s. by Hickory Co., and on the w. by St. Clair Co. Organized Feb. 13, 1838, comprising what is now Alexander and Tom Ts. and the w. side of Fristoe T. It was taken out of the earlier Montgomery T., to which it left only what is now the n.w. corner of Hickory Co. From 1873 to 1876 it was known as Alexandria T., then reverted to Alexander T. Named after Judge George Alexander, who settled on Turkey Creek in 1832. He was then on the County Court Bench. (Hist. Benton (1889) 465; Lay (1876) 33; Dr. R. L. Ramsay; Hist. Benton (1912) 27; R.M. (1939) 226)

Allen School (Benton)

Located in the n.e. part of Tom T. Named for a landowner in the district. (J. R. Boring)

Allen School (Pettis)

A school in the s.w. part of La Monte T. Named for Brown Allen, on whose land it was located. (Co. Flat Book (1916); G. L. Reynolds; Hist. Pettis (1919) 187; File Co. Schools (1938-1939))

Almon (Hickory)

A p.o. 1868, 1886-1922; in the e. part of Stark T. A family name. (Hist. Hickory (1907) 50; P.G.; Eaton (1917) 173; R.M. (1939) 226)

****Alvin (Morgan)**

A former p.o. in 1900 and 1901. Neither its exact locality nor the source of the name could be ascertained. (P.G.)

Anderson Hollow (Camden)

In n.e. Osage T., leading n.e. into Auglaize Creek. Named for a family. (Highway Map; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Anderson Hollow Mines (Camden)

Located 6 mi. s.e. of Linn Creek. Named from its location near Anderson Hollow School. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 283; J. Banner)

Anderson Hollow School (Camden)

Located in the n.e. part of Osage T. Named for the hollow. This school is closed. (C. Schrimsher)

Anderson School (Pettis)

A school in the n.w. part of Flat Creek T. Named for Royal P. Anderson, on whose land it was located. (Brown Atlas (1903); Co. Flat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 163; File Co. Schools (1938-39))

Anderson School (Pettis)

A school in the w. part of Heath's Creek T. Now a part of the Longwood Consolidated District. Named for a pioneer family in the neighborhood. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 173; C. F. Scotten)

Antioch Baptist Church (Pettis)

In the s. part of Washington T.; organized in 1868; named for the city where "the disciples were first called Christian" (Acts 11:26). (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 196)

Antioch Christian Church (Hickory)

Located 1 mi. s.w. of Pittsburg. The building was put up in 1875. Cf. above. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 256)

Antioch Church (Hickory)

A Primitive Baptist church, on North Prairie, 4 mi. n.w. of Cross Timbers, now in Hickory Co. since the division of Benton; organized in 1833, the first church in what was then Benton Co. Cf. above. (Hist. Benton (1876) 68; Hist. Hick. (1889) 255; Conrad (1901)

Antioch School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of Union T. Named from Antioch Church in Hickory Co. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

***Arator (Pettis)**

A p. village established about 1830, in the s.e. corner of Bowling Green T., 2 mi. from Georgetown; laid out in June, 1838. It has now disappeared. No explanation for this unusual name has been preserved. It is possible that it was conferred by some early lover of the classics who thought the Latin word 'plowman, tiller of the soil' a suitable name for a farming community. Cf. Farmers' City, which was in the adjoining township. (Campbell (1873); H: Mo. Gaz. (1860) 8; J. W. Menefee; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Arator School (Pettis)

See Orator School

Arator School (Pettis)

In n. part of Smithton T., for white children. Doubtless derives its name from the old community, which was a short distance away. (C. F. Scotten; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

***Arator School (Pettis)**

A colored school located at 1617 S. Barrett, Sedalia, Missouri. The name must have been transferred in some way from the two Arator Schools for white children; but the circumstances have not been ascertained. (C. F. Scotten)

*Archer Creek (Benton)

In e. Cole T., a w. branch of Big Buffalo Creek. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

Arlington School (Pettis)

A public school in Sedalia at Tenth St. and Arlington Ave. Named for the street which it adjoins. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 262)

Arnhold's Mill (Camden)

A camping place near Mahatanka Springs. Named for an early owner of the mill. (Williams (1904) 345; C. F. Huddleston)

**Asboth (Camden)

A p.o. in 1867. (Goodwin (1867) 45)

Auglaize (Camden)

A p.o. in 1895. Probably to be identified either with Dry Glaize, later Glaize (q.v.), or Wet Glaize (q.v.). Named for the stream on which it is located. (P.O.; Eaton (1916) 269)

Auglaize Creek (Camden)

This stream with its various branches heads in Laclede and Pulaski Counties, in close relation with the sources of the Gasconade River. The branch which may perhaps be designated as Auglaize Creek proper rises in w. Pulaski Co. and runs w. into Camden, joining the Wet Auglaize, a much larger stream, near the c. of Auglaize T. Wet Auglaize Creek rises in n. Laclede Co. and runs n. into Camden. After their juncture they flow n.e. into Jackson T., where they are joined by the Dry Auglaize near the n.e. boundary of the township. Dry Auglaize Creek rises near the c. of Laclede Co., in Lebanon T., runs n. into Camden through the e. part of Warren T., then turns e. into Jackson T. to join its sisters. The combined three streams, often known as the Grand Auglaize, but also as merely the Auglaize, now take a turn into Miller Co., running for a short distance through the s.w. corner of Glaze T.; then it reenters Camden Co., flowing in a generally n.w. direction through n. Jackson and Osage Townships, to empty at last into the Osage River in n.e. Osage T.

The name is French, one of the oldest river names in the State. It was originally a French phrase "au glaise", meaning "at the clay", more specifically "at the saline or lick". The word "glaise" in standard French means potter's clay or loam; but McDermott says it was used in Mississippi French for superficial deposits of salt in the ground frequented by animals that lick it, or salt licks. He quotes from Dunbar's Life, Letters, and

Papere, 1804: "The soil around consisted of a white tenacious clay, probably fit for Potter's ware: hence the name 'Glaize' which the french hunters have bestowed upon most of the licks which are frequented by the beasts of the forest, altho salt is not always to be found in such places so as to merit attention." Dunbar wrote also of "licks, which are sometimes termed 'saline', sometimes 'glaize'." There is much clay in the region of the stream and its branches, especially near the headwaters. In the spring of the year, when the waters rise, they are often as red as blood.

With the retention of the French "au", meaning "at the", compare Auxvasse (for "aux vases", at the swamps) in Cal-laway Co., Aux Barques, Aux Chenes, Aux Gres, all in Michigan, Aux Herbes in Louisiana, Aux Pins in Alabama, Aux Cayes in Haiti, and above all Ozarks (for "aux Arcs", at the Arkansas country). There are an Auglaize River and County in Ohio.

The meaning of the variant and branch names is clear, in most cases. Pike in his account of his Expedition of 1806 calls the stream the Saline, which his editor Coues thinks was a slip of the pen or memory for Saline Creek in Miller Co., which he had passed just a few days before; but he may well have found it in use, as a synonym for "glaize". The frequent variant Grand Auglaize has been explained as used because the stream is the longest, though not the largest, tributary of the Osage, or as referring to the lower part after the junction of all the branches; but Schultz points out that the original French form of the name was Riviere Grande Glaize; and La Grande Glaize, according to McDermott, meant "The Big Lick". The Dry Auglaize is so called because it is dry over large areas for most of the year, in contrast to the Wet Auglaize, which never goes dry. The name is often reduced to Grand Glaize, Grand Glaze, Glaize, or Glaze.

(Baton; Gannett; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 375; Hist. Cam. (1889) 280, 281; Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26; Schultz, Hist. Miller (1933) 14; J. F. McDermott's Glossary of Mississippi Valley French, under "glaize"; theses by Weber and O'Brien; J. Banner; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Auglaize Township (Camden)

Located in the s.e. part of Camden Co. Bounded on the n. by Jackson T., on the e. by Pulaski Co., on the s. by Laclede Co., on the w. by Warren T. It was originally called Glaize T., and under that name was one of the six original townships created by the county court in Mar., 1841. For the change of name cf. Auglaize Creek. Named from Auglaize Creek, which runs through it. (Hist. Cam. (1887) 300; R.M. (1940) 226, 227; C. F. Huddleston; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Ausburus Creek (Camden)

Rises in s.e. part of Russell T., flowing e. into Big Niangua R., near the e. boundary of the T. Named for a family who owned land near its banks. (Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1875) 26; Hist. Cam. (1889) 280; C. F. Huddleston)

Avery (Benton and Hickory)

A village on the border line between Benton and Hickory Cos., and partly in both counties. It has had a p.o. since 1891. Henry Avery was one of the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of Missouri in 1837 to select a county seat for Benton Co. (P.G.; Hist. Benton (1889) 468; Polk's Gaz. (1891-92) 147; Hist. Hick. (1907) 50; R.M. (1939) 226; J. R. Boring; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Avery School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of Alexander T. Named for the town. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Bahner (Pettis)

A p.o. 1886-1892, 1903; in the s.e. corner of Pettis Co., 18 mi. s.e. of Sedalia. Edward Bahner was the first postmaster, which probably accounts for the name. (P.G.; Mo. Gaz. (1883-84) 151)

Bailey Mines (Camden)

Located 3½ mi. n.w. of Linn Creek. A lead mine. Named for the owner. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 283; J. Banner)

Baker Creek (Camden)

A small creek in the s.w. part of the co., rising in Russell T. and flowing n. into the Little Niangua R. in Adair T. Named for a settler on its banks. (Parker (1865) Map; J. Banner)

Baker School (Morgan)

In the e. part of Mill Creek T. Named for a landowner in the T. (Lee T. Sims)

Balke Prairie School (Benton)

A school in the e.e. part of Williams T. Named for a family who owned land on this prairie. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Ballou's Branch (Benton)

A small branch, 4 mi. long, in the s. part of Lindsey T., emptying into the Osage R. Named for D. C. Ballou, who called out the state militia during the Turk-Jones feud, beginning in 1840. He was also judge of the circuit court, 1859. He was the first surveyor (1840-44) and the first resident attorney of the county. (Hist. Benton (1889) 455, 486, 491, 526)

Ball School (Morgan)

In the n.e. part of Haw Creek T. Named for Russell Ball on whose land the school was located. (Lee T. Sims)

Banister (Camden)

A p.o. from 1895-97, 1900-15; in n. Russell T., on Little Niangua R., 6 mi. s.w. of Honsuch. A family name. Also spelled Bannister. (Williams (1904) 345; P.G.; Eaton (1916) 269; Highway Map)

Banks Branch Creek (Camden)

Rises in n. part of Laclede Co., flowing n. into Camden Co., joining Big Niangua R. near n. boundary of Warren T. Named for a family who owned land adjoining the creek. (Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26; Hist. Cam. (1889) 280; C. Schrimsher)

Banks Branch School (Camden)

Located in the extreme s. part of Warren T. Named for the branch on which the school is located. (C. Schrimsher)

Bannister Hollow (Camden)

A small valley in the w. part of Russell T. Named for a prominent landowner in this section. (C. Schrimsher)

Bannister School (Camden)

Located in Bannister Hollow in the w. part of Russell T. A family name. (J. Banner)

***Barber Hollow (Benton)**

In n.w. Lindsey T., leading e. into Little Tebo Creek. Possibly a family name. (Highway Map)

Barefoot School (Pettis)

See Oak Point School

Barker's Creek (Pettis and Benton)

Rises in the s.w. corner of Pettis Co. and flows across the n.w. corner of Benton Co. into Henry Co., where it empties into Tebo Creek. Named for Dick Barker, an early settler, about 1830-3, near its mouth in Henry Co. (Lay (1876) 22; Miss Johnson's thesis; Hist. Benton (1876) 17; Hist. Benton (1889) 456; Conard (1901); Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Barnetsville (Morgan)

See Barnett

Barnett (Morgan)

A p.o. since 1876; 12 mi. s.e. of Versailles, in s.e. part of Moreau T. It was earlier called Barnetsville, and still earlier was known as Stone House, which is listed

as a p.o. in 1867-8. It was named in honor of a Mr. Barnett, who lived in the neighborhood. The reason for the original name Stone House has not been ascertained. (P.G.; Goodwin (1867-8) 48; Campbell (1874) 392; Hist. (1889) 435; Atlas Morgan (1905); Eaton (1917) 334; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Barnumton (Camden)

A p.o. since 1868; in the c. of Adair T. Name derived from a local family named Barnum. (P.G.; Mo. Gaz. (1874) 100; Mo. Gaz. (1879-80) 103; Eaton (1916) 269; R.M. (1940) 226, 227)

Basin Fork (Pettis)

A tributary to Flat Creek, in s. part of Washington T. It is a shallow branch with flaring sides resembling a basin. Named from its location. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 1065; J. W. Menefee; Co. Flat Book (1916) 25)

Bates Hollow (Morgan)

In s. Buffalo T., leading w. into Little Buffalo Creek, near its mouth. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

Baugh School (Benton)

A school in the n.w. part of Lindsey T. Named for the owner of the land on which it was located. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Beaman (Pettis)

A p.o. since 1886; in the w.c. part of Bowling Green T., 7 mi. n.e. of Sedalia; a station on the M.K.&T.R.R. Named for Judge J. W. Beaman, who entered 40 acres of land in Bowling Green T. in 1834. Founded in 1873, under the name of Marlin. Named for one of the pioneers, Thomas Marlin, who came from Tennessee. The p. o. of Marlin was established in 1876. (P.G.; Hist. Pettis (1919), 304; Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 430; Miss Inez Terry)

Beaman Church (Pettis)

A Christian Church in Bowling Green T.; built about 1906, has no services at present. Named from the town. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 145)

Bear Branch (Pettis)

A branch which rises in the n.w. part of Blackwater T., flowing n.e. into South Fork Creek in the c. part of the T. Named for the animal, which used to be common here. (Co. Flat Book (1916); H: Co. Flat Book (1896); L. L. Ream)

Beaver Creek (Benton)

See Knobby Creek

Beaver Dam Creek (Pettis)

A peculiarly shaped stream that has its beginning in Blackwater Creek, in the n.w. part of Blackwater T., and loops back to flow into the creek again a short distance n. of its beginning. Named from its ideal location for beaver dams. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 806; J. D. Eckles)

Bebra (Morgan)

A p.o. from 1886-1904; at the extreme n.w. corner of Haw Creek T. Doubtless a German borrowing, like Coellada (q.v.) Bebra is a village and important railway junction in Hesse-Nassau, Germany, n. of Fulda. The reasons for the adoption of the German name are unknown, but there were many German settlers in the neighborhood during the 80's. (P.G.; Atlas Morgan (1905))

Bee Branch (Pettis)

See Sigel

Bee Branch (Pettis)

Rises in Johnson Co. and flows n.e. through Blackwater T. to join South Fork near the e. of the township. Named for bee trees which were found by the early settlers along this branch. (Showalter (1929) 1; Mrs. Kate Neal)

Bennett School (Pettis)

A school in the w.c. part of Washington T. Named for G. L. Bennett, on whose land it was located. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 197; Fife Co. Schools (1938-39); Co. Plat Book (1916); L. L. Ream)

Benton County

In the w.c. part of Missouri, bounded on the n. by Pettis Co., on the e. by Morgan and Camden Cos., on the s. by Hickory Co., and on the w. by St. Clair and Henry Cos. Organized Jan. 3, 1835, out of parts of Pettis and Greene Cos. Until 1845 Benton included the present Hickory Co. n. of T. 36, and an additional 216 sq. mi. in its n.w. corner, between Windsor and Ionia, now in Pettis Co. Between 1835 and 1841 it also included a part of the present Camden Co., s. of the Osage and w. of the Big Niangua. Named for the distinguished Missouri statesman Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858), U.S. Senator 1821-1851. In 1835 he was at the height of his popularity and influence. Counties in seven other states, and more than thirty towns and villages, have been named for Senator Benton. (Campbell (1873) 11; Eaton (1917); Garnett; Diet. Am. Biog. (1930); Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Bentonville (Benton)

A p.o. since 1891; in the s.w. part of Alexander T. Eaton says it was named for Senator Benton; but its late date makes it more likely that it took its name from the county. (P.O.; Eaton (1917) 209; R.M. (1939) 226; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Berkstresser School (Morgan)

In the e. part of Haw Creek T. Named for the Berkstresser family of the district. (Lee T. Sims)

Bertha (Pettis)

A p.o. in 1896; in the n.w. part of Elk Fork T. A discontinued p.o. Located on the farm of Mr. Waddle and named for his daughter, Bertha. (P.O.; Co. Plat Book (1896); Loughhead Dict. of Given Names (1934); Miss Inez Terry)

Bethany Church (Pettis)

A Baptist church in Georgetown, Cedar T., organized in 1887. A Biblical name: the home of Lazarus (John 11:1). (Hist. Pettis (1919) 149)

Bethel Church (Benton)

A Christian church on Little Tebo Creek, organized June 24, 1842, discontinued by 1861. A Bible name: the site of Jacob's dream (Gen. 28:19), the name signifying "House of God". (Hist. Benton (1876) 68)

Bethel Church (Pettis)

A Union church in the n. part of Elk Fork T., 14 mi. w. of Sedalia. A Bible name: A city of Palestine, 8 mi. n. of Jerusalem, formerly Luz. Named Bethel by Jacob (Gen. 28:19). (Co. Plat Book (1896); Hist. Pettis (1919) 158)

Bethel School (Morgan)

In the n.e. part of Haw Creek T. Named from the fact that in early days church services were held there. Bethel is derived from the Hebrew "beth'el", meaning the house of God. (Lee T. Sims)

Bethel School (Pettis)

A school in the n.w. part of Elk Fork T. Named for the church, which is 2 mi. n.e. (Co. Plat Book (1896); H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 159; Rep. Pub. Schools (1932) 1141; G. L. Reynolds)

Bethlehem Church (Morgan)

A Baptist church in the n. part of Richland T. A Biblical name: Bethlehem, the birthplace of Christ (Matt. 2:1). (Hist. (1889) 442)

Bethlehem Church (Pettis)

A Baptist church in n. part of Flat Creek T., 7 mi. s. of Sedalia, organized June 7, 1851. Cf. above. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 300; Co. Plat Book (1896)

Beulah Church (Camden)

Located in the s.e. part of Auglaize T. Short for Land of Beulah. An allegorical name prophetically applied to Israel (Isaiah lxii:4). C. P. Huddleston; Webster's Dict. (1934) 260)

Big Bend Acres (Camden)

Land located in the n.w. part of Adair T. in the bend of the w. fork of the Lake of the Ozarks. Named from its location. (J. Banner)

Big Buffalo Creek (Morgan and Benton)

Rises in w. part of Haw Creek and Buffalo Ts. in Morgan Co. flowing s.w. through E. Benton Co., into the Osage R. just at the s.w. corner of Morgan Co. Called "Big" to distinguish it from Little Buffalo Creek (q.v.). Known also as Buffalo Creek. (Atlas Morgan (1880)(1905); Lee T. Sims)

Big Buffalo School (Benton)

A school in the n.e. part of Cole T. Named for the animal, which used to be common here. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring; F. M. Brady)

Big Cave (Camden)

See Hahatonka River Cave. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 281)

Big Cedar Creek (Pettis)

Rises in the s.e. part of Cedar T., and flows n.w. until it reaches a point n. of the old village of Georgetown, where it flows n. until it unites with the Muddy. Named for the large cedar tree which grew at its mouth. Known as Big Cedar to distinguish it from its tributary Little Cedar Creek (q.v.). Also called Cedar Creek. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 858; Hist. Pettis (1919) 147)

Big Deer Creek (Hickory and Benton)

A creek which rises in Jordan T. in Hickory Co., flowing n. and e. through Union T. in Benton Co. into the Osage R. Named for the animal, plentiful here in early days, and called "Big" to distinguish it from its tributary Little Deer Creek (q.v.). (Campbell (1873) 23)

Big Gravois Church (Morgan)

A Baptist church at Hume's Mill. Named for the creek on which it was located. (Hist. (1889) 442; Lee T. Sims)

Big Gravois Creek (Morgan)

See Gravois Creek

Big Mill Creek (Hickory)

See Mill Creek

Big Muddy Creek (Pettis)

Known also as Muddy Creek (q.v.). Called Big Muddy to distinguish it from its smaller tributary the Little Muddy (q.v.). Rises in e. Johnson Co., flowing through the s. part of La Monte T. about 2 mi. s. of La Monte in a n.e. direction, through Dresden T., then through Cedar and Bowling Green Ts., emptying into the Lamine R. in Cooper Co. (Miss Inez Terry)

Big Niangua River (Camden)

This important stream, the largest tributary of the Osage, heads in Webster Co., in relation with the Osage Fork of the Gasconade, and flows n. along the boundary between Dallas and Laclede Cos., which it crosses six times. In Camden Co. it continues n. and n.e. through Russell and Osage Ts., to fall into the Osage R. about 5 mi. above the mouth of Linn Creek.

Pike passed its mouth on August 8, 1806, calling it in his Journal the Youngar. In his "Dissertation on Louisiana", Pike describes the river as follows: "The Yungar, or Ne-hem-gar, as termed by the Indians, derives its name from the vast number of springs at its source; it is supposed to be nearly as extensive as the Osage River, navigable for canoes 100 miles, and is celebrated for the abundance of bear which are found on its branches. On it hunt the Chasseurs du Bois of Louisiana, Osage, and Creeks or Muskogees." In the Long Expedition of 1819-20 substantially the same information is given: "The river of the Osages . . . receives from the east several rapid and beautiful rivers, of which the largest is the Yungar (so named in some Indian language, from the great number of springs tributary to it), entering the Osage one hundred and forty miles from the Missouri."

Besides these names, Yungar, or Youngar, and Nehemgar, the later form Niangua has generally prevailed. Another spelling, Neongwah, seems to be indicated by the name of the town Neongwah (q.v.) on its banks. On recent maps the stream is usually called the Big Niangua, obviously to distinguish it from its tributary the Little Niangua (q.v.)

The original meaning of the name has been much disputed. Coues disagrees with the explanation given by Pike and Long, as cited above, that it refers to the numerous springs at the sources of the stream, and says that whatever may be its preferable form, it is the Osage name of the bear. Neither derivation is borne out by the only available dictionary of the Osage language, that of La Fleche, which gives "wa-ca-be" as the Osage word for bear and "nici" or "nihi" for spring. The explanation

traditionally given in Webster County, that the river was named for an Indian chief Niangua, who went up the river seeking his lost sweetheart, is of course merely a bit of pioneer romancing. There can be no doubt that the first part of the name, Ni- or Ne-, is the Osage word for river or water, as is used in many streams of the Osage country: e.g., Ni-u-zhu, Main River, for the Neosho; Ni-sho-dee, Smoky River, for the Missouri; Ni-u tonga, Big Water, for the Mississippi. It is also apparent that Neongwah and Nehengar are merely variant attempts to spell the Indian name phonetically, the latter probably being of French origin (since Ne-hem- in French would suggest the same nasalized vowel, approximately, as Niong- in English), and hence probably the earlier form. The still earlier forms Youngar or Yungar may possibly represent the root of the word with the prefix Ni- omitted. A possible clue to the last syllable -ua or -wah is suggested by the popular etymology for the name given by Dallas Co. histories and old settlers: namely from an obstinate Indian who said, "I won't go 'way", thus expressing his objection to go-on or on-go and leave his native place. Absurd as this farfetched bit of etymologizing is, it may have contributed to making the name end in something that sounded like 'way or away, and thus turned Nianga into Niangua.

A recent U.S. Ethnology Bulletin supplies the most scientific and satisfactory etymology for the name yet suggested: namely, from the Indian Ne anoge, meaning water that runs over a person; i.e., ne, water, and anoge, to run over a person. In the orthography used in La Flesche's dictionary, this would appear as Ni-a-nonge, which is still closer to the Americanized form. The meaning suggested, i.e., a stream so large that it runs over you if you try to wade or ford it, is quite in accordance with typical methods of Indian nomenclature.

(Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 376, 513; Long Exp., EWT, XIV. 144; Hist. Cam. (1889) 280; theses by Miss Bell and Miss O'Brien; Francis La Flesche, A Dictionary of the Osage Language, Smithsonian Institute, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 109, 1932; Dr. H. L. Ramsay)

Big Pomme de Terre River (Hickory and Benton)
See Pomme de Terre River

Big Richland Creek (Morgan)
Rises in center of Mill Creek T., flowing into the Lamine R. near the n. boundary of the co. The land used to be overflowed by the creek, which caused a rich deposit of silt on the land, making it very fertile. Apparently called "Big" to distinguish it from Richland Creek (q.v.), which flows into it. (Atlas Morgan (1905); Lee T. Sims)

Big Rock Church (Morgan)

A Baptist church in the e. of Moreau T. First building erected in 1870. Named for its construction material, namely, rock taken from a nearby quarry. (Hist. (1889) 411, 442; Florence Meyer)

Big Spring (Benton)

A medicinal spring near Cole Camp. The name is descriptive. (Hist. Benton (1889) 459; P. M. Brady)

Big Tebo Creek (Benton)

See Tebo Creek)

Big Turkey Creek (Benton)

See Turkey Creek

Bird Branch (Benton)

In n.e. Lindsey T., running e. into Cole T. where it joins Duren Creek. Named for a local family. (Highway Map; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Bird School (Benton)

Located in the s.e. part of Alexander T. Probably took its name from Bird Branch. (J. R. Boring)

Bishop's Store (Benton)

A former village in the s. part of Alexander T., which grew up around a trading store for the Indians kept in 1832 by Thomas J. Bishop, later the first County and Circuit Court Clerk. The store was discontinued in 1837 or 1838, when the Indians left. The community had a p.o. from 1860 to 1868.

The post was originally established by John F. Hogle, an Indian agent for the U.S. government, and a Frenchman named Narcisse Pensineau, at the mouth of Hogle's Creek, where they found the largest Indian village. It was then known as Hogle's Trading Post, and was the first white settlement in Benton Co. (S. and W. (1860) 20; Goodwin (1867-1868) 45; P.G.; Campbell (1873) 23; Hist. Benton (1876) 15, 25; Hist. Benton (1889) 464; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Black Jack School (Morgan)

In the w. part of Richland T. Named from the black-jack tree, which is a species of the oak family. (Lee T. Sims)

Blackman's Mills (Camden)

A p.o. in 1891; in Osage T., 10 mi. n.e. of Linn Creek, near the mouth of Auglaize Creek. Named for the early owner of the mills here. (P.G.; W. C. C. (1891-92) 163; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) 11. 375; C. F. Huddleston)

Black Oak (Hickory)
See Preston

Black School (Pettis)

A school in n. part of Houstonia T; later taken into District #1 (Houstonia Cons. District). Named for a homesteader, Lynch Black. The building has been wrecked. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 176; J. D. Eckles)

Black Sulphur Springs (Benton)

Six medicinal springs; 5 mi. n. of Warsaw, on the Osage R. A noted resort before 1861. There are indications of sulphur in the mineral springs of this locality. Cf. White Sulphur Spring, which is near by. Possibly the name of Black was given to the springs to distinguish them from the White Sulphur Springs. Campbell refers to these in 1874 as the Clark Sulphur Springs, named evidently for an early landowner. (Campbell (1874) 60; Hist. Benton (1889) 458; F. W. Brady)

Blackwater Chapel (Pettis)

An M.E. church in the w. c. part of Blackwater T.; organized by John Rice, one of the first white children born within the county, 1833. Named from the creek which flows nearby. (Chapman (1895) 288; Co. Plat Book (1896); Hist. Pettis (1919) 140)

Blackwater Creek (Pettis)

Rises in Johnson Co. and flows across the n.w. corner of Blackwater T., into Saline Co., thence n.e. into Lamine R., which it joins near the point where the Lamine empties into the Missouri. The water is notably dark, because it is in prairie land and is often at flood stage. Called Blackwater River on the Highway Map. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 804; Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 137, 75; Highway Map)

Blackwater River (Pettis)

See Blackwater Creek

Blackwater Township (Pettis)

In the n.w. corner of Pettis Co. Bounded on the n. by Saline Co., on the e. by Houstonia and Hughesville Ts., on the s. by La Monte T., and on the w. by Johnson and Lafayette Cos. The township was one of the first five laid out when Pettis Co. was organized in 1833. The township derives its name from the stream, which flows across its n.w. corner. The area in 1833 included, not only its present territory, but all of Houstonia, and parts of Dresden and La Monte Ts. By subsequent changes including the formation of Houstonia, Dresden, and La Monte Ts., Blackwater T. was reduced to its present size in 1873. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 137)

*Blaine (Benton)

A p.o. in 1892; now disappeared and could not be located. Probably named for Senator James Gillespie Blaine (1830-93), distinguished statesman and leader of the Republican party. In 1892 he had just completed his second term as Secretary of State. A mountain in Colorado, three counties, in Idaho, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, and at least twenty towns and villages have been named for him. (P.G.; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Bleak Mound School (Pettis)

A school in the s.e. part of Blackwater T. So named because of its location on a high mound, where the wind strikes forcibly. Called by natives the Carpenter School, for James Carpenter, landowner. Also known, in 1882, as Hansbrough's School, probably from an early resident. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 310; Hist. Pettis (1919) 140; Co. Plat Book (1916); File Co. Schools (1938-39); G. L. Reynolds; C. F. Scotten)

Bledsoe (Hickory)

A p.o. in 1867-1868; in the s. part of Montgomery T., 3 mi. n. of Wheatland. So called because the p.o. was kept in Bledsoe Montgomery's house. He was a son of Judge Joseph C. Montgomery, for whom Montgomery T. (q.v.) was named. Cf. Bledsoe in Benton Co. (Gaz. (1867-68) 47, 5; Hist. Hick. (1889) 253 and (1907) 29)

Bledsoe's Landing (Benton)

Located where the old military road from Palmyra to Springfield crossed the Osage, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. above Warsaw. Established in the fall of 1831; by Lewis Bledsoe, for whom it was named. It was also known as Osage, doubtless for the river, as New Town or Log Town, descriptive names, and apparently as Bristoe's Town, which may be a misprint in Lay's history for Bledsoe's Town. Lay describes it in 1837, when it was a formidable but unsuccessful rival with Warsaw (q.v.) for the co. seat, as being a little town with a few stores. The settlement was still there as late as 1855. (Wetmore (1837) 39; Parker (1867) 188; Hist. Benton (1876) 36, 464; Hist. Benton (1889) 468, 499; Lay's Hist. Benton (1912) 11, 30; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Bliss (Morgan)

A village in the s.e. part of Osage T. A family name. (Campbell (1873) 23; Florence Meyer)

*Blue Branch (Benton)

In s.e. Lindsey T., running n. into the Osage R. It has a North Fork and a South Fork. Probably named from the color of the water. (Highway Map)

Bluff Spring Mines (Morgan)

Zinc mines, located on the e.e. boundary of Mill Creek T. Named for the spring here, which seems to flow out of the bluff of rock above. (M. and C. Map of Morgan Co.; Lee T. Sims)

Bluhm School (Morgan)

In the c. part of Haw Creek T. Named for the former owner of the site. (Lee T. Sims)

Boeschen's Store (Benton)

See Boeschenville

Boeschenville (Benton)

A p.o. 1876-1900; in the n.e. part of the county, on Haw Creek. Named for two early settlers on Haw Creek, John and Gesche Boeschen. First called Boeschen's Store. (P.O.; Hist. Benton (1889) 512; Hist. Benton (1876) 17)

Bohrenburg School (Benton)

A school in the c. part of Williams T. Named for an early landowner. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Soring)

Bollinger Creek (Camden)

A short s. tributary of the Osage, in n. Adair T. The Bollinger family has long been prominent in just this part of the county. Joseph Bollinger and Wm. H. Bollinger made land entries here in 1840; and Henry Bollinger was appointed judge of election for Adair T. in 1841, county court justice 1858-61, and sheriff 1862-64. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 296, 300, 314, 315; Pike Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 376; Highway Map; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Bollinger's Ferry (Camden)

On Osage R. Named for the owner. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 308; C. F. Huddleston)

Bond Church (Morgan)

A Protestant church in the w.e. part of Osage T. Named from the school which adjoins the churchyard. (Lee T. Sims)

Bond School (Morgan)

In the w.e. part of Osage T. Named for the owner of Bond's Mines. (Lee T. Sims)

Bond's Mines (Morgan)

A p.o. in 1874, 15 mi. s. of Versailles. Lead mines were located here. Named for the owner of the mines, P. M. Bond. (Campbell (1874) 392; Lee T. Sims)

Boomer (Pettis)

See Lamb

****Boone Branch (Benton)**

In n. Union T.; a branch of Mossy Creek. (Highway Map)

Boonville and Versailles R.R. (Morgan)

A branch road of the Mo. Pacific from Tipton in Moniteau Co. to Versailles, completed in 1881. Before the Civil War, a r.r. was chartered under the name of the Osage Valley and S. Kans. R.R., commencing at Boonville in Cooper Co., and intending to run through S.W. Mo. into Kansas. It was graded and ties hauled along the line in 1861, then because of the war it was abandoned until 1872, when it again was worked upon. Then high waters washed away everything movable, and again it lay uncompleted until 1879. Named for two of the principal junctions on the line. (Hist. (1889) 449)

Bothwell Lodge (Pettis)

Six miles directly n. of Sedalia in Cedar T., built on the land of Stonyridge Farm. Built by John H. Bothwell in 1898, as a retreat from city life and business. Mr. Bothwell, a prominent lawyer and business man in Sedalia, had much to do with the city's development. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 151)

Bothwell School (Pettis)

A school in the c. part of Cedar T. Named for John H. Bothwell, (1818-99), who was a distinguished lawyer and citizen, having been Co. Rep. during the sessions of 1889, 1895, 1901, and 1903, ass't. prosecuting attorney of the co. from 1873-76, acting judge of the circuit court in 1890, chairman of the Rep. State Committee in 1892, 1893, and 1894, and in 1896 and 1908 he was a delegate at large from Mo. to the Rep. National Convention. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 150; H: Mrs. Elliot; C. F. Scotten)

***"The Botts Cemetery" (Pettis)**

A cemetery, 1 mi. n.e. of Walnut Branch Baptist Church. It is located at the old site of the church. Probably a family name. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 158)

Bowling Green Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Heath's Creek T., on the e. by Cooper Co., on the s. by Smithton T., and on the w. by Sedalia and Cedar Ts. It is nearly in the c. of the county from n. to s., and lies on the e. edge of the county. The T. was laid out when Pettis Co. was organized in the winter of 1833. It then occupied most of the n.e. quarter of the co., and was not reduced to its present dimensions till 1873. Geo. W. Smiley came to this T. in 1825, from Kentucky, and gave it the name "Bowling Green, because he loved his native state and its beautiful town of Bowling

Green." Bowling Green, Ky., was so named because it was a level agricultural region similar to a smooth level lawn for playing bowls upon, which is termed a bowling-green. The name is found also in Florida, Indiana, Mississippi, Ohio, South Carolina, and Virginia. Gannett thinks it was originally borrowed from Bowling Green in Yorkshire, England. (Murray (1888) Vol. 1, Part 2, 1035; Hist. Pettis (1919) 142; Enc. Brit. (1937); Gannett)

***Boylers Mill (Benton)**

A p.o. 1867-8. On the n.e. border of Cole T. Later removed across the border into Morgan Co.; see below. Probably the name of the early proprietor. (Goodwin (1867-8) 45)

Boylers Mill (Morgan)

A p.o. from 1874, 1876-1921; 16 mi. s.w. of Versailles; in the n.w. corner of Buffalo T. Named for the owner James Byler. The name was changed by the p.o. department in naming the p.o. A water flour mill was located here. Spelled Byler's in Hayward's Gazetteer in 1853. (Hayward (1853); Campbell (1874); Hist. (1889) 435; Atlas Morgan (1905); P.G.; Eaton (1917) 334)

Boylers Mill Spring (Morgan)

A spring at Boylers Mill, rising in a lake having an area of about an acre, and flowing over a dam. Named from its location. (Walmsley (1932) 169)

Box School (Benton)

A school in the w.e. part of Fristoe T. Named for a landowner in the district. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

***Branch (Camden)**

A p.o. since 1900; in s. part of Russell T., nearly touching the boundary between Camden and Dallas Cos. It may have been named for its location near Mack's Cr., a branch of the Little Niangua R.; or perhaps for a smaller stream once called Long Branch (cf. Long Branch School). It seems more likely, however, to have been a personal name. (P.G.; R.M. (1940) 226, 227; J. Banner)

Brandon (Benton)

A p.o. 1910-33; near the n. border of White T. Named for a prominent landowner on whose land the town was laid out. (P.G.; R.M. (1939) 226; E. H. Preuitt)

****Brandy Hill P. O. (Morgan)**

A p.o. in the n.e. part of Buffalo T. (Atlas Morgan (1880))

***Brashear Hollow (Camden)**

In n. Jackson T., leading n.e. into Auglaize Creek near Passover. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

Brauersville (Benton)

A p.o. 1886-97; a small village in Union T. Named for Frederick Brauer (b. about 1826) who served as its postmaster for eight years. (P.G.)

Brickley Hollow (Benton)

In c. Cole T., leading s.w. into Cole Camp Creek. A family name. (Highway Map)

Brill's Hill (Benton)

A scenic hill along the shore of the Lake of the Ozarks. Named for an early landowner, Charles Brill, who was a Union soldier in the War of 1861. (Campbell (1889) 494; Walmsley (1932) 270)

***Bristoe's Town (Benton)**

See Bledsoe's Landing

Broadway Seminary (Pettis)

A school in Sedalia on Broadway, between Kentucky and Moniteau Sts.; established in 1867. Known as the Broadway High School at present. Named for the street on which it is located. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 574; Hist. Pettis (1886) 10; Scruton's Sedalia (1904); Hist. Pettis (1919) 258)

Brookside School (Pettis)

A school in the e. part of Blackwater T. Named for the brook nearby. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 140; C. F. Scotten)

Browder School (Hickory)

In the s. part of Stark T. Named for an early landowner. (E. I. Miller)

Brown School (Camden)

Located in the w. part of Auglaize T. Named for Jacob Brown, who owned the land on which it was located. (C. Schrimsher)

Brown School (Pettis)

A school in the s. part of Dresden T. Named for James Brown, a landowner in the district, who came to Dresden T. in 1865. (Chapman (1895) 651; Hist. Pettis (1919) 155; L. L. Ream)

Brown Spring (Pettis)

A spring, 5 mi. s. of Sedalia. A family name. (Miss Inez Terry)

Brown Springs (Pettis)

A station on the S., W. and S. R.R. in Pettis Co., 5 mi. s. of Sedalia. Named from a nearby spring, called Brown Spring. (H: Polk (1889-90) 193; Miss Inez Terry)

Brunerhollow (Morgan)

Through it runs a small e. branch of Little Buffalo Creek, rising in e. part of Buffalo T. and flowing w. into the above creek. Named for the Bruner family, through whose land the branch flowed. (Lee T. Sims; Highway Map)

Brush Creek (Benton)

Rises in the n.w. corner of the co., flowing s.w. into Henry Co., and into Tebo Cr., near the boundary of the two cos. Named from the thick growth of brush along its banks. (Parker (1865) Map; Hist. Benton (1886) 456; F. M. Brady)

Brush Creek (Camden)

A small creek rising in the s. part of Osage T., and flowing n. into the Lake of the Ozarks. Named from the thick growth of brush along its banks. (J. Banner)

Brush Creek Mines (Camden)

Located 4 mi. s.e. from Linn Creek. Named for their location on Brush Creek. (Hist. Com. (1889) 283; J. Banner)

Brushy Creek (Benton)

In e. Cole T., rising near Zora and running s.w. into the Osage R. near Lakeview Heights. Named from the brushy appearance of its banks. (Highway Map)

Brushy Creek (Morgan)

Rises in e. Buffalo T., and flows n.e. into Gravois Cr. Named for the growth along its banks. Called on some maps South Brushy Creek, obviously to distinguish it from its tributary North Brushy Creek (q.v.). (Highway Map; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Brushy Creek (Pettis)

A small stream in the s.w. part of Cedar T., which flows n. into Muddy Creek. Takes its name from the abundance of brush along its course. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 147)

Brushy School (Morgan)

In the e. part of Buffalo T. When the school was organized it was called "Webb School" for a prominent family in the district. The name was later changed, because of the thick brush growing around it. (Lee T. Sims)

Brushy School (Pettis)

A school in the s.e. part of Smithton T. Named for the brushy timber surrounding it. The building cannot be

been for the brush. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 201; File County Schools (1938-39); L. L. Ream)

*Bryant Hollow (Morgan)

In s. Buffalo T., leading e. into Little Buffalo Creek. Evidently a family name. (Highway Map)

*Bryson (Pettis)

A town in extreme s.w. part of Pettis Co., in w. Green Ridge T. Probably a personal name. (H: Cram Atlas)

Bryson School (Pettis)

A school in the e. part of Green Ridge T. Named from the town. (Rep. Pub. Schools (1932) 1141; L. L. Ream; C. F. Scotten)

Buck Branch (Benton)

In e. Union T., running w. into Big Deer Creek. Named for the animal, frequently seen by pioneers. (Highway Map)

Buck Creek (Morgan)

In the s. part of Osage T. Rises in the s. part of the T., flowing into the Osage R. near the s.e. boundary. Named for the animal, frequently seen by frontiersmen. (Lee T. Sims; Highway Map; Florence Meyer; M. and C. Map Morgan)

Buck Creek School (Morgan)

In the s. part of Osage T. Named for the creek by the same name. The school is located on a branch of this creek. (Lee T. Sims)

Buckeye School (Pettis)

See Jackson School

Buckley Hollow (Benton)

In n. Union T., leading w. into Big Deer Creek. Probably named for an early landowner in the county. (Highway Map)

Buffalo Creek (Benton and Morgan)

See Big Buffalo Creek. (Campbell (1873) 23)

Buffalo Creek (Pettis)

A creek which rises in e. Houstonia T. and flows n. into Saline Co. Named for the animal, which used to be common here. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Mrs. Kate Neal)

Buffalo Mines (Morgan)

Lead mines near the n. boundary of Buffalo T. Named for the T. in which they are located. (Lee T. Sims)

Buffalo Township (Morgan)

A t. in the s.w. corner of Morgan Co. Bounded on the n. by Haw Creek T., on the e. by Osage T., on the s. by Camden Co., and on the w. by Benton Co. Named for the stream. (Hist. (1889) 411; Atlas Morgan (1905); Florence Meyer)

Buncombe (Pettis)

A p.o. in 1870, in the s.w. part of Bowling Green T. A humorous name, given because people thought the village would never really materialize. The familiar Americanism originated near the end of the debate on the Missouri "Question" in the 16th Congress, when a member from Buncombe County, North Carolina rose to speak. Several members begged him to desist, but he declared that the people of his district expected it, and that he was going to make a speech for Buncombe. Consequently, the word means "tall talk" or humbug. The N. C. county, according to Gannett, was named for Col. Edward Buncombe of the Continental Army. (Campbell (1873); H: P.O.; Murray (1888) Vol. I, Part II, B. 1177; John W. Menefee; Gannett)

Bunker Hill School (Pettis)

A school in the s.e. part of Lake Creek T. The name commemorates a familiar and famous event in American History, the famous battle of the Revolutionary War, fought June 17, 1775. It was chosen because the school is located on the top of a hill. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 183; File Co. Schools (1938-39); C. F. Scotten)

Burford School (Morgan)

In n.w. part of Mill Creek T. Named for a prominent family who once lived in the district. (Lee T. Sims)

Burris Fork (Morgan)

A small stream rising in the e. part of Moreau T., flowing e., and joining Landers Fork at the e. boundary of the co. Named for a family, through whose land it flowed. (Atlas Morgan (1880); Lee T. Sims)

***Byler Branch (Benton)**

In c. Cole T., rising near Edmonson and running s.w. into Cole Camp Creek. Likely a misspelling of Boyler, as Boyler's Mill (q.v.) is found in the same locality. (Highway Map)

Byler's Mill (Morgan)

See Boyler's Mill

Byler School (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Warren T. A family name. (C. Schrimsher)

Cable Ridge School (Camden)

Located near the extreme w. boundary of Adair T. and Benton Co. The co. hist. records that Samuel Cable was appointed judge of the first election in Adair T., in 1841. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 300; J. Banner; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Camden County

One of the south central counties of Missouri, on the northern slope of the Ozark Range of mountains. It is bounded on the n. by Morgan Co., on the n.e. by Miller Co., on the e. by Pulaski Co., on the s. by Laclede and Dallas cos., and on the w. by Hickory and Benton cos.

It was organized Jan. 29, 1841, under the name of Kinderhook County. The name was changed by act of the legislature to Camden County on Feb. 23, 1843. On Dec. 13, 1855, when Laclede Co. was organized, its s. boundary was moved northward, thus reducing the size of Russell and Warren townships.

The name Kinderhook was borrowed from Kinderhook, N. Y., an old Dutch town in Columbia Co. near the Hudson River, not far from Albany. The name is an anglicized form of the Dutch Kinderhoeck, meaning "children's point", and according to Gannett was bestowed by Henry Hudson upon the place on account of the many Indian children he observed there.

The reason for its adoption, as well as for its rejection two years later, must be sought in a dramatic chapter of American politics. It was the home of Martin Van Buren (1782-1862), eighth president of the U. S. (1837-41). There Van Buren was born and died; there he resided for the greater part of his life; and therefore the name of the town became a political watchword and rallying-cry for the Democratic Party, especially in the stirring campaign of 1840. The newly organized Missouri county was overwhelmingly Democratic in its sympathies, and would probably have desired to be named Van Buren County, had not that name been already appropriated in 1835 by the western county now known as Cass. In 1835 Van Buren was only Vice-President, serving under Andrew Jackson, but was already taking over the leadership of the party. In 1840 he had presided over the nation for four years and was running for reelection in a campaign that in some ways was the most remarkable one that our country has ever experienced.

The campaign made Kinderhook, usually known affectionately as "Old Kinderhook", a symbol for the cause its son represented from one end of the country to the other.

Of especial interest to the student of the American language is a theory recently put forward that finds in the 1840 political battlecry of "Old Kinderhook" the true origin of the popular Americanism "O.K." Mr. Allen Walker, in a recent article, has presented the case for this new explanation of the source of "O.K." most convincingly, as over against a wilderness of claims and counter-claims in favor of other sources. One of the chief means, he says, adopted by the Democratic Party in New York City, especially by its radical "Locofoco" branch, of furthering Van Buren's candidacy was the organization of a set of social clubs; and among them was one announced for the first time on Mar. 24, 1840, as the "Democratic O.K. Club"--the very first time the magic letters "O.K." ever appeared. The meaning of the name, in keeping with political practices of the time, was kept for a while a profound secret; but it was at once recognized as the watchword of the "New Era", as Van Buren's cause was entitled. The Whigs promptly attacked this secret Locofoco slogan by satirically attributing many meanings to it, among them the apocryphal story so often since repeated that it stood for Andrew Jackson's illiterate spelling of "Oll Korreet". Late in May, however, the Locofocos felt free to divulge its original significance as standing for the birthplace of their adored leader. As the campaign grew hot in the fall of 1840, the expression swept over the entire country, reaching Ohio, for instance early in September. Undoubtedly it must have been deeply imbedded in the hearts of the fervently Democratic Missouri legislature in Jan., 1841, when they voted to name the latest Missouri county Kinderhook.

Van Buren was defeated in the election, however, by his Whig opponent William Henry Harrison, who took office in March, 1841. Just a month later Harrison died, on April 4, 1841, and was succeeded by his Vice-President John Tyler. Both the Whig and the Democratic parties were split and seriously demoralized during the years that followed. When Van Buren ran for the Democratic nomination in 1844, he was defeated by Polk, a man previously almost unknown. By the next election, in 1848, he had deserted the Democrats to become the candidate of the new Free-Soil Party. The Democrats in turn repudiated him, and nominated Lewis Cass, whereupon both candidates were defeated by the Whig nominee General Zachary Taylor, hero of the just concluded Mexican War.

These political circumstances supply ample explanation of why the Missourians wanted to change the name of Kinderhook County in 1843, just as they changed the name of Van Buren County to Cass in 1848. The name they chose to replace Kinderhook was Camden, rather a stock name for

American places, being borne by counties in North Carolina, Georgia, and New Jersey, and at least twenty towns, among them Camden, S. C., where the Battle of Camden was fought Aug. 16, 1780; this was one of the worst defeats suffered by Americans in the Revolutionary War, the British under Cornwallis overwhelming the patriot army of General Gates. It was particularly stamped upon American hearts by the death in the battle of the Revolutionary hero, General De Kalb.

The popularity of the name Camden in the U. S. rests ultimately upon the popularity of the British statesman Charles Pratt (1714-94), the first Earl Camden. He was Lord Chancellor 1766-70 and one of the ablest leaders of the British Whig Party. During the struggle with the American colonies that arose and came to its fatal conclusion while the Whigs were out of power, Camden was one of their best friends and ablest advocates of the unconstitutionality of "taxation without representation". He led the opposition in Parliament to the Revolutionary War, and naturally was greatly admired in America as a liberal and far-seeing statesman.

It is not certain whether the second name of the Missouri county was bestowed directly in honor of the British statesman or not. Gannett states that it was named for Camden County, N. C.; and it is true that many of its settlers were North Carolinians. They may also have remembered, however, that Earl Camden was a great Whig, although in the British, not the American, sense of the term; and this fact may well have had its significance at a time when American Whigs were winning and all the principles that Kinderhook stood for were being repudiated or forgotten.

(Eaton; Gannett; Hist. Cam. (1889) 279, 312; Hist. Ozark Reg. (1917) 49; Enc. Brit. (1937); R.M. (1940) 226; MHR, vol. XXXIV (1939-40) 500; Allen Walker Read, "The Evidence on 'O.K.'", Sat. Rev. of Lit. XXIV (July 19, 1941) 3-4, 10-11; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Camdenton (Camden)

A p.o. since 1932, in the e. part of Camden Co. Named from Camden Co. The co. seat was moved from Linn Creek to Camdenton at the general election of 1930, to take the place of the old town largely submerged by the completion of the Bagnell Dam. The new town was laid out and its name chosen by John T. Woodruff, who said he selected it in preference to many other suggested names that were already in use in other states, because there is not another Camdenton in the country. (MHR, vol. XXV (1930-31) 531; P.G.; R.M. (1940) 226, 227; J. Banner; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

*Campbell College (Pettis)

Incorporated at Georgetown in 1847. Probably named for its founder. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 257)

Camp Branch (Pettis)

A p.o. 1888-1904; in the s.e. part of Prairie T. on Camp Branch Creek, for which it is named. A station on the M.E. & T. R.R. (P.G.; Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 192)

Camp Branch Creek (Pettis)

A creek which rises in e. part of Elk Fork T., flows across s. part of Prairie T., and empties into Flat Creek in the n.w. corner of Flat Creek T. Named Camp Branch because early settlers came and camped here during revival meetings. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Mrs. Kate Neal)

Camp Branch School (Pettis)

A school 4 mi. s.w. of Sedalia. Named from the town. (Rep. Pub. Schools (1932) 1140; L. L. Ream; C. F. Scotten)

Campground Church (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Anglaize T. Named because camp meetings were held on this spot. (C. F. Huddleston)

*Centrell Hollow (Benton)

In n. Union T., leading s.w. into Big Deer Creek. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

Cape Galena (Morgan)

See Corcyra

*Cardinal River (Benton)

See Turkey Creek

Carlisle School (Morgan)

In the e. of Buffalo T. A family name. (Lee T. Sims)

Carpenter School (Pettis)

See Bleak Mound School

Carver (Camden)

A p.o. from 1902-30; in n. Adair T. on the n. bank of the Osage R. Named for its first postmaster. (P.G.; Williams (1904) 345; Eaton (1916) 269)

**Carver (Morgan)

A former p.o. in 1901. The source of the name has not been ascertained. Doubtless, like the towns so named in Massachusetts and Minnesota, it is personal in origin. (P.G.; Gannett)

Cave Mills (Morgan)

A cave, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long, on the headwaters of the Gravois, s.w. of Versailles. Mills using water power were located here in early days. (Hist. (1907-17); Florence Meyer)

****Cave Pump (Camden)**

A p.o. from 1860-90; in Osage T., on the Big Niangua R., 7 mi. s.w. of Linn Creek. Mo. Gaz. (1860) lists it as a post village. (P.G.; Mo. Gaz. (1860) 50 and (1874) 100)

Cedar Bluff (Pettis)

A bluff near the junction of Cedar Creek and Muddy. Named for the cedar shrubs which grow on the bluff. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 925)

Cedar Creek (Pettis)

See Big Cedar Creek

Cedar Grove Church (Benton)

A Baptist church 6 mi. s.w. of Warsaw; organized in 1868. Many cedar trees form a grove here. (Hist. Benton (1889) 518; J. R. Boring)

Cedar Ridge School (Pettis)

A private school in Blackwater T. Named from its location. Unidentified at present. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 812; C. F. Scotten)

Cedar Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Hughesville and Longwood Ts., on the e. by Bowling Green T., on the s. by Sedalia T., and on the w. by Dresden T. By an order of court at the Feb. term, 1873, Cedar T. was created. Named Cedar in 1877, because of the cedar shrubs which grew abundantly on Cedar Bluff, near the junction of Cedar Creek and Muddy Creek. Prior to 1872, Cedar T. was included in Mt. Sterling T. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 925; Hist. Pettis (1919) 146)

Centennial School (Morgan)

In the e. part of Mill Creek T. The reason for the name has not been ascertained. Possibly the centennial referred to was that of the Louisiana Purchase of 1804, celebrated by the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. (Lee T. Sims; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Center Township (Hickory)

Located in the e. part of the co. Bounded on the n. by Wheatland and Cross Timbers Ts., on the e. by Stark T., on the s. by Green, on the w. by Wheatland and Tyler Ts. One of the five original townships, created in Mar., 1845. Named thus because it was the central territory of the co. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 230; R.M. (1939) 226)

Centerview School (Benton)

A school in the e. part of White T. So named because of its location. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Centerview School (Pettis)

A school in the e. part of Washington T. Named because it gives a central view of the surrounding prairie. Created by G. L. Coleman, former Co. Sup't. (H: Rep. Pub. Schools (1932) 1141; C. F. Scotten)

Chaney Chapel (Morgan)

A Union church, 12 mi. s.w. of Versailles. Named for a pioneer family in the neighborhood. (Hist. (1889) 443; Lee T. Sims)

Chapel Bluff School (Camden)

See New Pleasant Hill School

Chapman (Benton)

A p.o. 1887-1893; 7½ mi. e. of Warsaw. Named for the man who gave the land for the town site. (P.G.; Polk's Gaz. (1891-92) 249; F. M. Brady)

Chauncey (Camden)

See Hugo

****Cherry (Camden)**

A village in the e. part of Auglaize T. (Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26)

Cherry Dale School (Benton)

A school in the extreme n. part of Lindsey T. Named for its location. Many wild cherry trees are found in the vicinity. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad (Benton, Morgan, and Pettis)

A railroad that passes through the extreme s.w. corner of Greenridge T. in Pettis Co., running into Benton Co. through Brandon, Ionia, and e. into Morgan Co., passing through Stover, Versailles, and Pacific, leaving Morgan Co. through the s.e. boundary, and crossing into Miller Co. This railroad is also called the Chicago Rock Island Route R.R. and the Boonville-Versailles R.R. It was authorized by a special act of the Illinois legislature in 1847 and was amended in 1851. Construction of the railroad began in Chicago in 1851, and reached the Mississippi River in 1854. Named for its termini. (Sho-walter (1929) 1; Highway Map; Enc. Brit.; E. J. Heerman)

Chicago Rock Island Route R.R. (Benton, Pettis, and Morgan)

See Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R.

Childers (Hickory)

A p.o. 1886-1910; in the n.e. part of Jordan T. near the Benton-Hickory and Camden-Hickory lines. This p.o. was first called Honey for George Roney, a postmaster. The co. hist. lists a land entry for Thomas G. Roney in 1858. The name was changed in 1900 to Childers. The co. hist. lists J. H. Childers as a charter member of the A. F. and A. M. Lodge in 1866. The p.o. is now discontinued. (P.O.; Hist. Hick. (1889) 226, 246; J. P. Dennis)

Christian Church (Pettis)

A church in Heath's Creek T., organized by the M.E., Cumberland Presbyterian, Reformed, and M.P. denominations about 1852. Called originally, the old Union Church, for the united denominations which organized it. Later called Christian, with similar interdenominational significance. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 863; Hasting's Bible Dict. (1922); Mrs. R. E. Bealert)

****Christian School (Pettis)**

Organized May 6, 1839, in Elk Fork T. The reason for the name has not been discovered. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 245; Hist. Pettis (1919) 257; C. F. Scotten; Miss Inez Terry)

Clark Creek (Benton)

A small creek rising in the n.w. part of White T., and flowing s. into Tebo Cr. Named for a family who owned land along its banks. (Parker (1865) Map; F. M. Brady)

Clark School (Camden)

Located in the c. part of Adair T. A family name. The co. hist. records Judson Clark as serving as sheriff of the county from 1846-52. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 315; C. Schrimsher)

Clark Sulphur Springs (Benton)

See Black Sulphur Springs

Clear Creek (Benton)

Rises in the s.w. part of White T. flowing s. into Tebo Creek. Named from its clear water, because of a gravel bed. (Campbell (1873) 23; E. H. Preuitt)

Clear Creek Church (Benton)

A Baptist church on Clear Creek. Named for the creek on which it is situated. (Hist. Benton (1889) 518; Hist. Benton (1912) 129, 130)

Clifton (Pettis)

In Bowling Green T. Clifton is a stock name for American towns, found more than thirty times in as many different

states. It has sometimes been borrowed from Great Britain, which has three Cliftons, but oftener perhaps was conferred as suitable for a high place. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 300; Miss Inez Terry)

*Clifton City (Pettis)

Probably another name for Clifton (q.v.). (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 961)

Climax (Camden)

See Climax Springs

Climax Springs (Camden)

A p.o. since 1886; in the w. part of Adair Co., nearly touching the Benton Co. boundary. Springs are located here. Called only Climax in 1886. Climax is a popular self-congratulatory name that has been adopted by eight American towns in other states. (P.G.; R.M. (1940) 226, 227; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Cloverdale (Benton)

A village in the e. of White T. It had a p.o. in 1867-8. A favorite name for places where there is a rich growth of clover; it is found in nine other states. (Goodwin (1867-8) 45; Campbell's (1873) 23; Gannett)

Coal Camp Creek (Benton)

See Cole Camp Creek

*Coelleda (Camden)

A p.o. from 1888-1929, in the n.e. part of Russell T., near the Little Niangua R. This village is now under water. Kolleda, a town of between 3000 and 4000 near Weimar, Germany, may have been the source of the name. (P.G.; R.M. (1940) 226, 227; C. F. Huddleston; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Coffee Creek (Morgan)

Rises in the s. part of Moreau T., flowing s.w. into Little Gravois Cr. Named for the muddy condition of the water, caused by its flowing through hilly country. (Lee T. Sims)

Coffee School (Morgan)

In the extreme s. part of Moreau T. Named for Coffee Cr. on the bank of which it is located. (Lee T. Sims)

Coffin Spring Branch (Morgan)

In s.e. Haw Cr. T.; an e. branch of Gravois Cr. Coffin Spring is apparently a variant form of Colvin Spring (q.v.)--perhaps a folk-etymology. (Highway Map; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Cold Neck Creek (Pettis)

A creek in Heath's Cr. T. "Neck" in Missouri often means a more or less elongated district or strip of

country, especially in the phrase "neck of the woods". This name is said to have been given to the creek on a cold winter's night by one William Bryant. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 858; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Cole Camp (Benton)

A p.o. since 1853; in the e. part of Williams T., on Cole Camp Creek. Laid out as a town in 1857. Named like Cole Co., Missouri, for Captain Stephen Cole, a famous Indian fighter, who had camped on the creek. Houck says he was born in Virginia and came out to Missouri in 1807. He settled first on Loutre Island in what is now Montgomery Co. About 1810 he became the first settler in what is now Cooper Co., about 1½ mi. e. of Boonville. The same year he led the Americans in a famous Indian skirmish on Salt R., in which he was wounded. Cole's Fort, near Boonville, was erected under his leadership as a defense for the white settlers. After the War of 1812 he served as a member of the Missouri legislature. He was killed by Indians in 1822 on the banks of the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso. Houck says Captain Cole was a large, strong, uneducated frontiersman and a brave and skilful leader. (Hayward (1853); Mo. Gaz. (1860) 59; Hist. Benton (1889) 509; Conard (1901) V. 3, 44; Houck, Hist. Mo. (1908) I. 182; P.G.; Eaton (1917) 209; R.M. (1939) 226; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Cole Camp Creek (Benton)

Rises in the s. part of Williams T., and flows s. into the Osage R. Pike, on his 1806 map, calls this stream Francis River; his editor Coues says he has no idea where he got this name for it. Coues says it is variously called Vermilion, Coal Camp, or Cole Camp Creek. The name Vermilion, which seems to be an authentic variant, is used for Rivers in Illinois, Louisiana, Ohio, and South Dakota; Gannett says they are so named because of the red earth produced by the burning of the shale overlying the crop of coal. The variant spelling Coal (for Cole) Camp seems like a popular etymology also suggested by the presence of coal in the vicinity. Cole Camp, of course, was transferred from the town. (Campbell (1873) 23; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 377; Eaton (1917) 209; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Cole Township (Benton)

Bounded on the n. by Williams T., on the e. by Morgan and Camden Cos., on the s. by Union and Fristoe Ts., and on the w. by Lindsey T. >It was one of the four original townships, organized Feb., 1835, but covered a much larger territory than at present, including all of what is now Cole and Union, the e. side of Fristoe, and the n.e. corner of Hickory Co. Not until the creation of Union T. in

1840 out of the s. end of Cole was it reduced to its present boundaries. Named after Capt. Stephen Cole, for whom see under Cole Camp, above. (Hist. Benton (1912) 26; R.M. (1939) 226; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Collins Lake (Morgan)

A lake, formed by a dam, 1 mi. w. of Gravois Mills. Named from the owner of the land nearby. (Walmsley (1932) 169; Florence Meyer)

Collins Spring (Morgan)

See Gravois Mills Spring

Colvin Spring (Morgan)

A spring in the s. part of Haw Creek T. Named for the first owner of the farm on which it is located. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Florence Meyer)

Concord School (Benton)

A school in Fristoe T. An ideal name. A universal favorite for American schools, churches, and many towns and villages. (School Directory (1938-39); Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Concord School (Hickory)

In the e. part of Weasubleau T. An ideal name. (E. I. Miller)

***Conley Branch (Benton)**

In e. Fristoe T., running n.e. into Turkey Creek. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

Conrad Hollow (Morgan)

In e. Buffalo T., leading w. into Little Buffalo Creek. Named for a pioneer family in the district. (Lee T. Sims)

Conway School (Camden)

Located in the n.e. part of Camden Co. A family name. (C. Schrimsher)

Coon Creek (Pettis)

Crosses Prairie T. Named because of the many raccoons found near it. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 985; L. L. Ream)

****Cooney Creek (Benton)**

In s.e. Cole T., running s.e. into the Osage R. (Highway Map)

Coons Creek (Camden)

A village in the s.e. corner of the co. near the boundary of Camden and Pulaski cos. Named because of the many raccoons found on it. (Colton Atlas (1860) No. 46; J. Banner)

Cooper School (Benton)

Located in the e. part of Tom T. A family name. (J. R. Boring)

Cope (Morgan)

A former p.o., in 1899 and 1900. The source of the name has not been ascertained. Doubtless, like the Copes in Colorado and South Carolina, it is personal in origin. (P.G.; Gannett)

Coreyra (Morgan)

A p.o. from 1901-04, in the s.e. part of Osage T., 18 mi. s. of Versailles. The p.o. was called formerly Cape Galena from 1876-95. It was named for an ancient city in Greece. Coreyra had been colonized by Corinth. The village in Morgan Co. was first located on an insular piece of land, that extended into the Osage R.; hence the earlier name "Cape". The presence of the mineral in the lead deposits nearby doubtless accounts for the addition of "Galena". The Indians of this section, who were mound builders, prized the lead or "galena" very highly. It has been found among the articles placed upon the sacrificial fire. The reason for the later adoption of the classical name has not been ascertained. (P.G.; Hist. (1889) 435; Atlas Morgan (1905); Duncalf (1938); Hough, Am. Indians, Pt. 1, p. 481; Dr. R. L. Renssly; Lee T. Sims)

***Cornersville (Hickory)**

A p.o. 1867-68, 1886-96; 4 mi. e. of Weaubleau. The p.o. was kept in the farm home of John Gentry, and mail was supplied twice a week by a horseback route to Wheatland. Probably a name of location; cf. the three villages so named in Md., Miss., and Tenn., Cornerville in Ark., and Cornersburg in Ohio. (P.G.; Gaz. (1867-8) 47; J. P. Dennis)

Corn Hill School (Benton)

A school in the n. part of Tom T. There is much corn grown in this section. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Corum (Camden)

A p.o. from 1900-04; near the boundary line of Camden and Morgan Cos., in Jasper T. The village has ceased to exist. A family name. (P.G.; Williams (1904) 345; J. Banner; C. F. Huddleston)

Cottage School (Pettis)

A school in the n.e. part of Washington T. Named because it was first taught in the teacher's home. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 197; Co. Plat Book (1916); L. Ream)

County Line Church (Pettis)

A Baptist Church in the s.w. part of Blackwater T., established in 1844. The building is now closed. Named because of its location on the county line between Pettis and Johnson Cos. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 141)

Crain's Ferry (Camden)

A ferry across the Osage, at or near the mouth of the Niangua, its location being below the mouth of the Niangua and above the mouth of Linn Cr. Kept by Aaron Crain, several years before the organization of the co. in 1841. (Hist. Cam. (1899) 340)

Crane Creek (Hickory)

Heads in Dallas Co., flowing n.w. into the Pomme de Terre, just below Hermitage. Cf. Granchill School in Dallas Co., named, according to Miss O'Brien, for Taylor Crane, a pioneer farmer. Many cranes used to be found here. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 205; J. O. Taylor; Miss O'Brien's thesis)

Crawfish Hollow (Benton)

In n.e. Lindsey T., leading s.w. into Little Tebo Cr. Named for the crayfish that abound in the creek. (Highway Map)

***Cream Ridge School (Hickory)**

3½ mi. e. of Pittsburg. Possibly named for the coloring of the strata of rock found on the ridge. (E. I. Miller; J. P. Dennis)

Crest (Benton)

A village in the e. part of Williams T. A station on the Chi. R.I and Pac. R.R. It is on a high point of land. (R.W. (1939) 226)

Crittenden (Camden)

A village in n.w. Adair T., on the s. bank of the Osage R., at the mouth of Rainey Cr. It is listed as a p.o. in Camden Co. from 1879 to 1887, but by some error appears from 1888 to 1897 in Morgan Co., then from 1899 to 1930 again in Camden. Named for Gov. Thomas Theodore Crittenden (1832-1909) who was governor of Mo. 1881-85. He was attorney general of Mo. in 1864, U.S. Congressman 1872-74, and during Cleveland's second administration was consul-general to Mexico, 1893-97. (P.G.; Mo. Gaz. (1879-80) 206; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 376; Williams (1904) 345; Eaton (1916) 269; DAB (1930) 550; Crit. Memoirs (1936) 52, 64; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Crocker School (Camden)

Located in the n. part of Russell T. A family name. (C. Schrimsher)

Crooked Creek (Pettis)

A tributary to Muddy Cr. Named for the bends in the creek, which make it very crooked. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 964; G. L. Reynolds)

Cross Lane School (Hickory)

In Montgomery T. Named for its location at a crossroads. (E. I. Miller)

Cross Roads Mines (Morgan)

A lead mine, 2 mi. s.e. of Versailles. Named from its location on a crossroads. (Campbell (1874) 391; Florence Meyer)

Cross Timbers (Hickory)

A p.o. since 1867-8, 1886; in the w.e. part of Cross Timbers T. on Stark's Cr. Platted Feb. 24, 1871, by Ezekiel Kirby. A topographical name. The term "cross timbers" was used in the West in early days for a belt of forest land. First cited in the DAE in 1820; again in Washington Irving's Tour of the Prairies in 1835. (P.G.; Gaz. (1867-8) 47, 11; Eaton (1914) 173; R.N. (1939) 226; DAE; M. Wilson; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Cross Timbers Township (Hickory)

Located in the n.e. part of the co. Bounded on the n. by Benton Co., on the e. by Jordan T., on the s. by Stark and Center Ts., on the w. by Wheatland T. Formed by the co. court in 1873. Mostly carved from the territory of Stark T. In 1881, its w. boundary line was reduced to run with the river n. and s. In the last few years, it has been further reduced by the creation of Jordan T. (q.v.). Named for its chief settlement. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 230; R.N. (1939) 226)

Crown Hill Cemetery (Pettis)

At Sedalia. Named for its location on the edge of a hill. (H. Hist. Pettis (1919) 715; J. W. Menefee)

Crystal Spring (Pettis)

A sulphatic mineral spring flowing from a sandstone member of the Coal Measures, about 2 mi. s. of La Monte near Muddy Cr. Named for the clear, transparent appearance of the water. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 84; G. L. Reynolds)

Crystal Springs School (Pettis)

A school on the s. border of La Monte T. Named for springs nearby. When present Co. Sup't. Scotten attended, the only picture on the walls was a large white canvas painting of the springs. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 187; Co. Flat Book (1916); C. F. Scotten; G. L. Reynolds)

*Damsel (Camden)

A p.o. from 1886-1918; 5 mi. n.e. of Linn Cr.; in n. Osage T. This may have been a local family name, though no record of it has been discovered. Harrison lists it among surnames of the United Kingdom, spelled Damsell. (P.G.; Williams (1904) 345; Henry Harrison, Surnames of the United Kingdom; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

"Karkeytown" (Pettis)

See Lincolnville

Davis School (Benton)

A school in the s.w. part of Union T. Named for the original site. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

*Dean's Creek (Camden)

Probably named for John M. D. Dean who served on the first grand jury for the county, July 12, 1841, as recorded in the co. hist. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 281, 320)

Deberry (Camden)

A p.o. from 1899-1904; in the s.e. corner of co., 6 mi. n.w. of Stoutland. A family name, spelled Deberry. The co. hist. records that Henry Deberry was elected co. assessor in Nov. 1888. (P.G.; Hist. Cam. (1889) 316; Williams (1904) 345; C. F. Huddleston)

Decaturville (Camden)

A p.o. 1867-70, and since 1886. It was settled in 1838. Located in the s. part of Warren T. Early settlers here named the settlement for their home in central Illinois, on the Sangamon R. Decatur, the co. seat of Macon Co., Ill. was named, like 17 other towns and 5 counties, for Captain Stephen Decatur (1779-1820), naval hero in the Tripolitan War. The -ville was added presumably because there was already a Missouri Decatur, in Cole Co. (P.G.; Mo. Gaz. (1874) 100; R.M. (1940) 226, 227; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Deep Creek (Benton)

See Little Tebo Creek

*Deepwater (Hickory)

A p.o. 1886 and 1887. Probably named for its location. (P.G.)

Deer Creek (Hickory and Benton)

Rises in the n. part of Hickory Co., flowing n. into the Osage R. Large numbers of deer frequented this creek. (Williams (1904) 331; E. M. Preuitt)

Dell (Benton)

A village in the n. part of Fristoe T., 6 mi. s. of Warsaw. It was originally given the fanciful complimentary name of Dell Delight, and had a p.o. by that name from 1876 to 1895. The name of the p.o. was shortened in 1895 to Dell, and so continued till 1910, when it was discontinued. (P.G.; Hist. Benton (1889) 512; R.M. (1939; F. M. Brady; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Dell Delight (Benton)

See Dell

Demeter (Camden)

A p.o. from 1900-04; on the s. boundary of the co., 6 mi. n.w. of Deberry. Named from the fact that the soil here is very productive. Demeter was the goddess of the fruitful soil and of agriculture. (P.G.; Williams (1904) 345; C. F. Muddleston)

Dillon School (Benton)

A school in the n.w. part of Cole T. A family name. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

***Ditler Branch (Benton)**

In n. Lindsey T., an eastern branch of Clear Cr. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

***Dogwood Grove (Morgan)**

A former p.o., in 1860, 1867-8. Apparently named for its location among dogwood trees. (S. and M. (1860) 71; Goodwin (1867-8) 48)

Dooley Bend School (Hickory)

Located s.w. of Hermitage. A family name and also located in the bend of a creek. The co. hist. lists a land entry in 1852 for James Dooley. This is probably a distorted form, by popular etymology, of the name. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 223; E. I. Miller; J. O. Taylor)

***Dorsey (Pettis)**

A town about 2½ mi. n.e. of Sedalia. Probably a family name. (H: Cram Atlas)

***Double Oak (Camden)**

A p.o. in 1853; probably a descriptive name. (Hayward (1853) 824)

Dow (Morgan)

A small village in the extreme n.e. corner of Mill Creek T. Located on the Mo. Pacific R.R. Named for the first owner of a store here. (Atlas Morgan (1905); Lee T. Sims)

Dresden (Pettis)

A p.o. since 1876; in the e. part of Dresden T., 7 mi. w. of Sedalia. Laid out in the spring of 1863, by Agee and Thomas J. Lester. Mr. Agee came from Kentucky, and Mr. Lester from Virginia. Incorporated in 1866 (Campbell's Gaz. said 1860; Eaton said platted in 1870). Probably named from the beautiful city of Dresden, the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, in the s. part of the German Empire, as it was the seat of German settlers. Dresden is a city where elaborately decorated and delicately colored porcelain figures are made. Hence, Dresden is used to designate anything of a delicate prettiness. Fifteen places in the U.S. bear the name of this German city. (Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 429; Hist. Pettis (1882) 907; Enc. Hist. Mo. (1901) V. 11, p. 317; Eaton (1917) 340; P.G.; Hist. Pettis (1919) 305-6; Eng. Dict. (1933) 307; Gannett)

Dresden Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Hughesville T., on the e. by Cedar T. and a part of Sedalia T., on the s. by Prairie T., and on the w. by La Monte T. Organized in 1873; until 1844 it had been a part of Blackwater T. When the lines were changed, the territory was divided between Elk Fork and Mount Sterling Ts. Named for the town of Dresden. (Campbell (1873); Hist. Pettis (1882) 907, 908; Co. Plat Book (1916)

Dry Auglaize Creek (Camden)

See Auglaize Creek

Dry Glaize (Camden)

See Glaize

Dry Ridge (Camden)

A p.o. in 1876-77, 10 mi. s. of Linn Cr. Now extinct. Named from its location. (Mo. Gaz. (1876) 169; Hist. Cam. (1889) 352; J. Banner)

Dry Ridge School (Camden)

Located in the s.e. part of Russell T. Named for its location on the site of the early village. (J. Banner)

Duck Creek (Benton)

In n. Lindsey T., an eastern branch of Clear Cr. This was once a favorite habitat of wild ducks. (Hist. Benton (1889) 456; I; Hist. Benton (1912) 69; F. M. Brady; Highway Map)

Duck Creek (Benton)

In White T. Barker's Cr. flows into it. Cf. above. (Hist. Benton (1889) 456; I; Hist. Benton (1912), 69)

Dumpville (Pettis)

A p.o. 1886-95, 1897-1904; in the s. part of Flat Creek T. Named for Peter Dump, who lived here. (P.O.; Co. Plat Book (1896); Mrs. R. H. Wheeler)

Dunkleysburg (Pettis)

See Dunksburg

Dunkley's Store (Pettis)

See Dunksburg

Dunksburg (Pettis)

A village in n.w. Blackwater T., 20 mi. n.w. of Sedalia. It stands on the borderline between Pettis and Johnson Cos., and has been claimed by both counties. Hence the history of the name has already been discussed in Miss Johnson's thesis.

Its earliest name, according to Miss Johnson, was Dunkley's Store, given in 1859 when Dr. B. F. Dunkley opened a store there. Dr. Dunkley was born in 1809 in London, England, and came to Missouri from Ohio in 1848. Very soon the common suffix -burg was substituted for "Store", and the name became Dunkleysburg, later shortened to Dunksburg.

In the high political excitement during and after the Civil War, the charge was made that Dr. Dunkley was a Confederate sympathizer, and a determined attempt was made to change the name to Sigel, the p.o. established here being actually named Sigel from 1876 to 1886. This was an attempt to honor General Franz Sigel (1824-1902), one of the best known Union officers in Missouri. Three other towns were named for him, in Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania respectively. General Sigel, often known as "the Flying Dutchman", was born in Baden, Germany, and came to St. Louis in 1858, where he was a teacher in the German Institute. On the outbreak of the war, he organized a regiment of infantry and took a prominent part in the engagement at Dug Springs and the Battle of Wilson's Creek. Later he was credited with winning the Battle of Pea Ridge by a well timed assault, and was promoted to major general. After the war was over, he entered journalism and removed to New York City, playing an important political role as leader of German-Americans. His later activities brought him many enemies, and his popularity in Missouri declined.

Probably for this reason the name Sigel fell into disfavor, and the original name Dunksburg was resumed. The name of the p.o. was changed back to Dunksburg in 1887, and so remained till 1897, when it was discontinued.

The village is still known only as Dunksburg. (P.G.; Campbell (1873) 432; Hist. Pettis (1874) 812; Conard (1901) 593; Hist. Johnson (1881) 620; Miss Johnson's thesis; Gannett)

Dunksburg School (Pettis)

A school on the w. border of Blackwater T. Named from the town. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 140; C. F. Scotten)

Duren Creek (Benton)

Rises in n.e. Lindsey T., and runs e. into Cole T. to join Cole Camp Cr. Named in honor of Hannen Duren, who lived near its mouth. He built his first cabin here in Feb., 1831. He was a judge at the first election held in Lindsay T. (1: Hist. Benton (1876), 16; Campbell (1889) 464, 475; Eaton (1917) 210; Highway Map)

***Durham Hollow (Benton)**

In n. Fristoe T., running e. into Turkey Cr., near its mouth. Possibly named for the Durham breed of cattle, originating in the county of Durham, England. Cf. Duroc, below. (Highway Map; Webster's Dict.)

Durnell Chapel (Hickory)

A Baptist church, e. of Weaubleau. Named for several families of Durnell's, who live near the church. (J. P. Dennis)

***Duroc (Benton)**

A p.o. since 1858; on the s. side of the Osage R., in n. Union T.; organized May 14, 1847. Possibly named for the Duroc, or Duroc-Jersey, hog, a robust and sturdy breed of swine very popular in Missouri in early days. Cf. Holstein in Warren Co., said to have been named for its Holstein cattle. The term Duroc is said by the Standard Dict. to have been an arbitrary name given a boar after a famous stallion. (1: Hayward's Gaz. (1853) 824; Mo. Gaz. (1860) 73; Parker (1867) 189; Hist. Benton (1889) 512; R.M. (1939) 226; P.G.; Miss Harrison's thesis; E. H. Frenitt; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

***Duroc (Benton)**

See Duroc

East Prairie School (Morgan)

In the s.e. part of Moreau T. Named for its location. (Lee T. Sims)

East Prairie Grove School (Pettis)

A school in the n.w. part of La Monte T. The first Prairie Grove School was located on the wide prairie, and was given a descriptive name. Later the school

district was divided. The e. portion was called East Prairie Grove school, because of its geographical location. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 187; G. L. Reynolds; C. F. Scotten)

East Proctor Creek (Morgan)

Heads in the s.e. part of Buffalo T., flowing w. into Proctor Cr., just s. of the village of Proctor. The name is descriptive of the location. On the Highway Map it has the name Little Proctor Creek. (Lee T. Sims; Highway Map)

Eaton School (Camden)

Located in the s.e. part of Auglaize T. A family name. (J. Banner)

Eden Valley School (Pettis)

A school in the w.e. part of Blackwater T. Named from the Garden of Eden, with reference to its low and fertile location. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 140; C. F. Scotten)

***Edith (Camden)**

See Green Gables

Edmonson (Benton)

A p.o. 1887-1915; in the n. part of Cole T. A family name. (P.G.; Eaton (1917) 210; R.M. (1939) 226)

Edmonson School (Benton)

A school in the n. part of Cole T. So named for a family in the neighborhood. (School Directory (1938-39))

Edwards (Benton)

A p.o. since 1886, on the w. branch of Deer Creek, 6 mi. s.w. of Knobby. Named for an early settler who owned land in this vicinity. (P.G.; Williams (1904) 331; Eaton (1917) 210; R.M. (1939) 226; F. M. Brady)

Edwards School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of Union T. Named from the village. (School Directory (1938-39)); J. R. Boring)

Elder Ridge School (Pettis)

A school in the n.e. part of Blackwater T. Named for the elder trees growing on the ridge of land. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 140; Mrs. Clarence Ray)

Eldorado Church (Pettis)

An M.E. church in the s.w. corner of Elk Fork T. Services are now held there. Named for the mythical country of the Golden Man sought by adventurers in South America. It is

used figuratively to mean any country of wealth, or the land of desire. More than fifteen other places in the U.S. bear the name. (Co. Plat Book (1896); Col. Enc. (1935) 557; L. L. Ream)

Eldorado Church (Pettis)

A community church in the s.w. part of Elk Fork T. This building was razed, and rivalry in the congregation caused the Methodists and Christians to try to surpass each other in erecting elaborate buildings. Now defunct. For the name cf. above. (Col. Enc. (1935); L. L. Ream; Gannett)

Elk Creek (Benton)

See Flat Creek (Highway Map)

Elkfork (Pettis)

A p.o. in 1902, in Elkfork T. Named from Elkfork Cr. (P.G.; Mrs. R. H. Wheeler)

Elkfork Creek (Pettis)

A creek which rises in the n. part of Green Ridge T. and flows n. into Muddy Cr. in Elkfork T. Named by the early trappers and hunters because of the abundance of elk, deer, and other game along its banks. (Campbell (1873); Co. Plat Book (1896); Hist. Pettis (1919) 156)

Elkfork Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by La Monte T., on the e. by Prairie T., on the s. by Greenridge T., and on the w. by Johnson Co. Organized in 1833, as one of the five original townships. It included most of the territory now comprised in Elkfork, Washington, and Green Ridge townships, and it was not until 1873 that it was finally reduced to its present boundaries. Named for the creek which flows through it. (Campbell (1873); Hist. Pettis (1919) 156)

Elk Horn Creek (Pettis)

A creek in Bowling Green T., a tributary to Muddy Cr. Named for the deer which were attracted to this place, and shed their horns. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 947, 1004; L. L. Ream)

Elkton (Hickory)

A p.o. since 1867-8, 1886; in the e. part of Tyler T. First settled by Dr. Blue. Named from deer found in this region. (Gaz. (1867-8) 47, 13; P.G.; Eaton (1917) 173; J. O. Taylor)

Elkton School (Hickory)

In e. part of Tyler T. Named from the village. (E. I. Miller; M. Wilson)

Elm Branch Creek (Pettis)

A branch in the s.w. part of Green Ridge T. Named for the many elm trees that grow near its banks. (L. L. Ream)

Elm Branch School (Pettis)

A school in the s.w. part of Green Ridge T. Named for Elm Branch Creek. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 168; L. L. Ream)

Elm Grove School (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Auglaize T. The name is descriptive of the location in a grove of elm trees. (C. Schrimsher)

Embree Branch (Pettis)

A branch rising in e. Bowling Green T., running n. into Heath's Cr. Named for Jas. C. Embree, who owned land on its banks. (Brown (1903))

Enid (Morgan)

A p.o. from 1899-1904. Located in the e. part of Moreau T. The christian name of the wife of the founder of this village. (P.G.; M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Florence Meyer)

Erie (Camden)

A former village in n. Osage T., on the s. bank of the Osage R. Its original name was Oregon. In Apr., 1841, shortly after Kinderhook Co. had been organized, the commissioners appointed to select a co. seat chose its site s. of the river and gave it the name of Oregon. The settlement was platted in June, 1841. On Feb. 23, 1843, an act was passed by the State Legislature to change the name to Erie, at the same time as the name of the county was changed to Camden (q.v.). Erie remained the co. seat of Camden Co. until Nov. 15, 1855, when the Legislature replaced it by Linn Cr. (q.v.), chiefly, it is said, because the latter was a better landing-place for steamboats. A p.o. was established at Erie in 1853; but after 1855 the old town was largely abandoned, though the original co. courthouse is still partly standing.

The earlier name Oregon doubtless reflected the controversy over Oregon Territory which was a live issue in the '40s; cf. Oregon Co., Missouri, organized Feb. 11, 1845. This long-drawn-out dispute between Britain and the U.S., which gave rise to the American war-cry "Fifty-four forty or fight", was finally settled by a compromise on the 49th parallel of latitude in 1846. Oregon Territory was organized in 1848, and Oregon became a state in 1859. It was named for Oregon R., now the Columbia. The name is of Indian origin; but its precise meaning is uncertain.

The change of name to Erie is said to have been requested by settlers from Pennsylvania. According to Gannett Erie, Pa., was named for Lake Erie, which in turn took its name from the ancient Indian tribe on its borders which was conquered in 1653 and absorbed by the Iroquois. The word "Erie", Gannett says, originally meant "wildcat". There are ten American towns and three counties that bear the name. (Hayward (1853) 324; Colton (1857) map; Hist. Cam. (1889) 304; Gannett; Miss O'Brien's thesis; C. F. Huddleston; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Eugene Field School (Pettis)

A public school in Sedalia at Twenty-fourth and Ohio Ave. Named for Eugene Field, a Missouri poet, born in St. Louis (1850-1895). He worked on newspapers in St. Joseph and Kansas City, and in 1883 joined The Chicago News staff. He wrote and printed collections of children's poems. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 262; Enc. Brit. (1938))

Evening Shade School (Benton)

A school in the e. part of Fristoe T. Named for its location. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

***Ewerton (Pettis)**

A little store near the w.c. part of Green Ridge T. A doubtful etymology derives the name from "ewer" which in the O.P. means water and "ton" meaning town, hence a watering place which developed into a town. It is more likely to have been a personal or family name. (Bradley (1897) Vol. 3, Pt. 2, 356; Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 308)

Excelsior (Morgan)

A p.o. from 1876-1922; e. and a little n. of Versailles; in the n.e. part of Moreau T. Platted Feb. 3, 1868 by John C. Radcliff. A mill and lead mines are located here. An ideal name, the Latin motto of the State of New York, meaning "ever upward". Campbell mentions this village in 1874. (Campbell (1874) 392; P.G.; Hist. (1889) 433; Atlas Morgan (1906); Lee T. Sims)

Excelsior School (Morgan)

In the e. part of Moreau T. Named for the village. (Lee T. Sims)

Fairfield (Benton)

A p.o. since 1853; on the Osage R., in the e. part of Alexander T.; organized March 15, 1869, on the farms of two early settlers. A complimentary name widely used for places in good farming territory. There are more than 25 Fairfields in the U.S. (Hayward (1853); Mo. Gaz. (1860) 79; Hist. Benton (1889) 508; R.E. (1939) 226; P.G.; E. H. Preuitt; Dr. R. L. Ramsay; Gannett)

Fairfield School (Benton)

A school in the e. part of Alexander T. Named from the village. (School Directory (1938-39); E. H. Preuitt)

Fairview (Pettis)

A p.o. since 1860; in the n. part of Elkfork T. A descriptive name, the setting being unusually beautiful. More than thirty other American places bear this popular name. (H: Mo. Gaz. (1860) 80; Campbell (1873); L. L. Ream)

Fairview School (Benton)

A school in the w.e. part of White T. Cf. above. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Fairview School (Camden)

Located in the s. part of Anglaize T. Cf. above. The school is now closed. (C. Schrimsher)

Fairview School (Hickory)

In the n. part of Weaubleau T. Located on a prairie. Cf. above. (E. I. Miller; J. O. Taylor)

Fairview School (Morgan)

In the extreme s.w. corner of Moresau T. Cf. above. (Lee T. Sims)

Fairview School (Pettis)

A school, now discontinued, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. off Camp Branch. Cf. above. (L. L. Ream)

***Fargo (Benton)**

A p.o. 1895-1901. Possibly named for William George Fargo (1818-81), one of the founders of the Wells, Fargo Express Company organized in 1851, and mayor of Buffalo, N.Y., in 1862-66. Fargo, N.D., was named for him, and so probably were the Fargos in Michigan, Texas, and Ontario. (P.G.; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Fargo School (Benton)

A school in the n.w. part of Tom T. Named from the former village. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Farmer's City (Pettis)

A town in the n.w. part of Smithton T. Laid out in 1859, soon after purchasers of property in Priceville (q.v.) were swindled, but abandoned the same year, these settlers removing to Smithton, 2 mi. e., when the M. P. R.R. reached that point. Named for the fact that it was laid out by the farmers in the township. (Campbell (1873); H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 1011; Hist. Pettis (1919) 306)

Fauner City (Pettis)

Probably a misprint for Farmers' City. (H: Parker (1867) 351)

***Fearless (Camden)**

A p.o. from 1891-99; 8 mi. s.e. of Linn Cr. Perhaps a variant form of Fairless or Fairley's, or some similar surname. Cf. the distorted surnames that seem to be represented in the county by Only, Passover, Rain Water, Hollow, Right Point, and Zebra. (P.G.; Mo. Gaz. (1891-92) 341; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Feaster Branch (Benton)

In w. Cole T., running s. into the Osage R. Named for an early landowner. (Highway Map; J. R. Boring)

Feaster School (Benton)

A school in the s.w. part of Cole T. Named for the owner of the original site of the school. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Felix (Morgan)

A p.o. in 1853. Probably the Christian name of the first postmaster. (Hayward (1853))

Ferry Mines (Camden)

Located at Linn Creek. Named from the fact that the lead was ferried across the creek. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 283)

****Fiery Fork Creek (Camden)**

In s. Adair T. Rises e. of Climax Springs, and flows s.e. into the Little Niangua R. (Highway Map)

***Fince (Pettis)**

See Finch

Finch (Pettis)

A p.o. 1895-1902; in the s.w. part of Hughesville T. Named for S. H. Finch, who ran a store in his yard and was postmaster. Spelled Fince in the co. hist., obviously a misprint. (P.G.; Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 307-308; Mrs. R. H. Wheeler)

"First Church of Pettis" (Pettis)

A Presbyterian church e. of Hughesville, near the present Hughesville Cemetery. It was thought by the organizers to be the first church in Pettis Co. Also known as "Old Brick Church." It was constructed of kiln-dried bricks. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 179; Mrs. R. E. Bealart)

***Flag Branch (Morgan)**

A branch of Brushy Cr., rising in the s.e. part of Haw Cr. T., and flowing s. into Brushy Cr. On the Highway Map it is an e. branch of Gravois Cr. Possibly named

for the plant. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Highway Map; Florence Meyer)

Flat Creek (Benton, Pettis, Morgan)

This stream is said to rise variously in the n. of Benton Co., or in Elk Fork T. of Pettis Co. The discrepancy seems to arise from its two branches. The one that bears the name Flat Creek on most maps rises in Elk Fork T., but a more southern branch rises in n.e. White T. of Benton Co., flows n. across the county line just w. of Ionia into Washington T. of Pettis, and joins the other branch on the border between Sedalia and Flat Creek Ts. This southern branch is marked on some maps as South Flat Cr. (q.v.), and the part of it in Benton Co., on the Highway Map, is apparently named Elk Cr. (q.v.). The united stream flows e. across Pettis Co., through the s. part of Smithton T. into Morgan Co., where it joins the Lamine R. in w. Richland T.

The name has been explained as descriptive of the bottom of the creek bed, which is very flat and wide. It seems more likely that it is either a translation of an earlier French name *Riviere Platte*, or at least influenced by the sense of the French adjective *plat*, i.e. "shallow". Two large rivers and a multitude of smaller streams were so named by the French pioneers, and this considerable tributary of their *Riviere a la Mine* may have been one of the number. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 1079; Hist. Benton (1912) 69; Map of Morgan; Highway Map; Gannett; E. H. Preuit; Lee T. Sims; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Flat Creek Church (Pettis)

A Baptist church, 5 mi. s. of Smithton, organized Sept. 23, 1846. Named from the creek, which is nearby. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 300; J. W. Menefee)

Flat Creek Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Flat Cr. and Sedalia T., on the e. by Smithton and Lake Cr. Ts., and on the s. by Benton Co., and on the w. by Washington and Prairie Ts. It was one of the five original townships laid out when the co. was organized in 1833, and then included most of the s.e. quarter of the county, as far north as Flat Cr., for which it was named. In 1872 it was reduced by the creation of Sedalia, Smithton, and Lake Cr. townships, and no longer touches the stream. (Campbell (1873); Co. Flat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1882) 1079)

Flat Rock Creek (Benton)

In e. Cole T.; a w. branch of Brushy Cr. Possibly named for the flat rocks found in the bed of the stream. (Highway Map)

***Flemming Branch (Benton)**

In n. Lindsey T., a western branch of Little Tebo Cr. Possibly named for an early landowner in this vicinity. (Highway Map)

Flint Springs School (Hickory)

In the e. part of Jordan T. Named for an early settler, and its location near a spring. (E. I. Miller)

****Florence (Morgan)**

A p.o. from 1853-68; located in the e.e. part of Richland T., near Richland Cr. It was earlier called Williamsville, doubtlessly honoring Ezekiel Williams, as did Williams T. in Benton Co. (q.v.) The name was changed to Florence about 1840. Campbell states that the village was called Jonesboro before 1840. The village never recovered its prosperity after suffering from fires during the Civil War. The reason for the change from Williamsville to Florence was not ascertained. (P.G.; I. and W. Dir. (1854-5) 397; S. and M. (1860) 85; Goodwin (1867-8) 15, 48; Campbell (1874) 392; Hist. (1889) 433; Eaton (1917) 334)

Fordney School (Benton)

A school in the s.w. part of Williams T. A family name. (School Directory (1898); J. R. Boring)

Forest Grove Seminary (Pettis)

A seminary in Georgetown. Unidentified. (Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 429; C. F. Scotten)

Forest Park (Pettis)

A park near the s. side of Sedalia. Named for its abundance of trees and forest-like appearance. The name was probably suggested by the famous Forest Park of St. Louis. (Scruton (1904) 12; W. D. Agee)

****Fork of Rainey Creek (Camden)**

Unidentified. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 280)

****Forrest Chappel (Hickory)**

An M.E. church, 5 mi. e. of Pittsburg, built in 1887. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 236)

Forthview (Benton)

Located on the Lake of the Ozarks, in the n. part of Union T. A descriptive name. (E. J. Heerman)

Fort Lyon (Benton)

A p.o., 1868-70, and 1876-1902; in the w. part of White T., 19 mi. n.w. of Warsaw. Named, almost certainly, for General Nathaniel Lyon (1818-61), who commanded the Union forces in

Missouri until he was defeated and killed in the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861. Counties are named for him in Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nevada, and he is also commemorated by Lyon Park and Lyon School in St. Louis. Lay tells in the co. hist. of the lively skirmish that took place at Cole Camp on June 19, 1861, between Southern sympathizers from Warsaw and the Cole Camp "Home Guards", all of whom were Germans and Union men. The Germans were surprised by an attack at dawn and fled, leaving between 50 and 100 dead. A few days after the fight, Governor Jackson led the Confederate forces from Boonville through Warsaw, in retreat before General Lyon. The Warsaw contingent followed him south. They were in the battles at Carthage and Wilson's Creek, and returned to Warsaw in August, soon after their victory. Fort Lyon doubtless owes its creation and name to these events. (Campbell (1874) 62; Hist. Benton (1876) 72; R.M. (1939) 226; P.G.; Gannett; Miss Welty's thesis; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Fowler Chapel (Benton)

An M.E. church, S., 1 mi. W. of Lincoln. Named for the main supporter and organizer, Samuel Fowler. (Hist. Benton (1889) 517)

Fox Ridge School (Hickory)

See Independence School

Fraction Point School (Benton)

A school in the n.e. part of Fristoe T. The district is very small, hence the name, meaning relatively small. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

****Francis River (Benton)**

See Cole Camp Creek

Franklin School (Pettis)

A school in Sedalia on the n.w. corner of Moniteau and Cooper Sts.; built in 1870. Named for Benjamin Franklin, an American philosopher, statesman, and man of letters (1706-90). He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1750-64. He was sent to France in 1776 to gain aid from Louis XVI, in which venture he was successful. He was made a member of the French Academy of Sciences in 1772. He was a minister to France. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 259; Enc. Brit. (1938))

Fredonia (Benton)

A p.o. 1896-1910; on the Osage R. in n. part of Union T. An extremely popular name for American places, being found in at least 17 other states, with the supposed ideal significance of "Home of Freedom". It was even proposed at

one time as a worthy name for the nation: see the paper "Proposed Names for the United States", by Allen Walker Read, read before the Mod. Lang. Asso. of America, Dec. 28, 1937 (PMLA, LII. 1356). Other proposed names for the U.S.A. have been Columbia, Washingtonia, Hesperia, Atlantis, Usona, etc. (P.G.; R.M. (1939) 226; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Fredonia School (Benton)

A school in the n.e. part of Fristoe T. Named from the village. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Freedom Church (Camden)

A Christian church, 10 mi. e. of Linn Creek. Organized in 1850. An ideal name. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 352; C. F. Huddleston)

Freedom Church (Morgan)

A Baptist church in the n.e. part of Haw Creek T. Organized in 1847. Cf. above. (Atlas Morgan (1880); Hist. (1889) 411, 441)

Freedom School (Benton)

A school in the w. part of Alexander T. Cf. above. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Freedom School (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Osage T. Named for Freedom Church. (C. Schrimsher)

"Free Nigger Springs" (Benton)

Near Fairfield. Named for two free negroes, Lige and Manuel who settled there between 1833 and 1836. (Hist. Benton (1889) 465)

Freund School (Benton)

Located in the e. part of William T. A family name. (J. R. Boring)

Fristoe (Benton)

A village in the s.e. part of Fristoe T., with a p.o. established since 1896. To be distinguished from the early trading post n. of Warsaw known as Fristoe Town in 1837. Both were named for Judge Markham Fristoe, an early settler and judge on the County Court Bench. (Hist. Benton (1889) 468; Eaton (1917); R.M. (1939); P.G.; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Fristoe School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of Fristoe T. Named from the village. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Fristoe School (Pettis)

A school in the s. part of Longwood T. Named for Chas. Fristoe of the district. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919); C. P. Scotten; Mrs. R. H. Wheeler)

Fristoe Town (Benton)

An early trading post or village n. of Warsaw, established by Judge Markham Fristoe, and a formidable but unsuccessful rival with Warsaw in the race for the co. seat in 1837. Lay, in the Hist. Benton (1912), says it was on the Sedalia road where the first house n. of Warsaw now stands, and was in 1837 a little town with a few stores. It was known also as Old Town, apparently because it was a little older than Osage or Bledsoe's Landing (q.v.), which was called New Town. (Hist. Benton (1912) 30)

Fristoe Township (Benton)

Bounded on the n. by Lindsey and Cole Ts., on the e. by Turkey Cr., on the s. by Hickory Co., and on the w. by Alexander and Tom Ts. Organized June 18, 1845. Named for Judge Markham Fristoe, then on the County Court Bench. (Campbell's (1873); Eaton (1917) 210; R.M. (1939) 226)

****Fuller (Benton)**

A p.o. 1897-1899. (P.G.)

***Gabriel Fork (Morgan)**

A fork of Big Richland Cr., rising in the e. of Haw Cr. T., flowing n.e. through Richland T., and joining Big Richland Cr. in the n.w. part of Hill Cr. T. Later the name was changed to Richland Creek (q.v.). A Biblical name: Gabriel, which means a man of God or strength of God, was the Archangel of the Annunciation (Luke 1:19, 26). Probably it was the given name of an early settler. (Atlas Morgan (1905); Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

****Gabrielle Mines (Morgan)**

Lead mines located 7 mi. n.w. of Versailles. The name may be connected with that of Gabriel Fork (q.v.). (Campbell (1874) 391)

****Gailley (Pettis)**

A p.o. 1886-92; on the M. P. R.R., 6 mi. s. of Sedalia, in the n. part of Flat Creek T. Sometimes known as White's, which was a p.o. 1893-96. (P.G.; H: Polk (1889-90) 377; Co. Plat Book (1896)

****Galmev (Hickory)**

A p.o. 1888-1904; in the s.w. part of Center T. Spelled Galmev on the Highway Map--an obvious error. (P.G.; Highway Map; J. P. Dennis)

Ganter (Camden)

A p.o. from 1910-1926; in s. part of Camden Co., on the boundary line between Warren and Auglaize Ts. There was an earlier p.o. also in Warren T., probably the same place, known as Gunter's Big Springs in 1874, later called Gunter's Springs, and still later (1886-95) simply Gunter. This was named for James R. Gunter, a pioneer from Alabama, who is said to have settled 9 mi. above the mouth of the Big Niangua R. The spring or springs was on his land. The change in spelling from Gunter to Ganter is unexplained. (Mo. Gaz. (1874) 101 and (1891-2) 379; Hist. Cam. (1889) 286, 292; R.W. (1940) 226, 227; P.G.; C. F. Huddleston; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Garnon School (Camden)

Located in the n.e. part of Auglaize T. A family name. This school is now closed. (C. Schrimsher)

Garrett's Mill (Benton)

A sawing, planing, hub and spoke mill on Grand R., 3½ mi. n.e. of Warsaw. Was running in 1874. Named for the owner. (Campbell (1874) 62; E. H. Preuitt)

***Garvis Mills (Morgan)**

See Gravois Mills

Gehlken (Morgan)

A former p.o., in 1895, 1896. Named for the first postmaster. (P.G.; Florence Meyer)

George R. Smith College (Pettis)

A school for colored people, located in Sedalia; opened for students Jan. 25, 1894. It was organized in 1872, and was a gift of Mrs. M. E. Smith and Mrs. S. E. Cotton, daughters of Gen. Geo. R. Smith, for whom see under Smithton, below. (Enc. Hist. Mo. (1901) 42; Scruton (1904) 5, 6; M: Hist. Pettis (1919) 264)

George School (Camden)

Located in the n. part of Auglaize T. A family name. The co. hist. records Hoziah George as sheriff in the county from 1880-84, and county court clerk in 1886. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 314; C. Schrimsher)

Georgetown (Pettis)

A village near the c. of Cedar T., 3 mi. n. of Sedalia. It was the co. seat from 1837 to 1865, and is listed as a p.o. from 1876 to 1918.

When the original location of the co. seat at St. Helena (now Helena, q.v.) proved inconvenient, as settlement advanced, its removal to a point nearer the center of the co. was decided upon. The new town was laid out in 1833

by General David Thomson, father-in-law of Gen. Geo. R. Smith (for whom see under Smithton), and he named it in honor of his old Kentucky home, Georgetown, in Scott Co., Ky., where he had been born and from whence he and Gen. Smith started with their families on the long journey out to Missouri. Gen. Smith and Judge Ramey manufactured the brick for the new courthouse and erected the building, which was completed Dec. 16, 1837. By 1856 Georgetown had become a flourishing little town of some 1500 inhabitants. Nevertheless, as work advanced on the new Pacific R.R., and it had reached as far as Washington, Mo., it became apparent to Gen. Smith that Georgetown was doomed. The line of the road passed three miles south of the town. It was for this reason that he removed to the present site of Sedalia (q.v.) and became the founder of that place in 1857. His foresight was ridiculed by most of people at Georgetown, but it was justified by events; the old co. seat steadily declined, and Sedalia took its place in 1865.

Georgetown, Ky., was incorporated in 1790 and named for George Washington. There are 25 Georgetowns in the U.S., about a third of them being named, according to Gannett, for King George of England, about a third for the father of our country, and the other third for various and sundry Georges of less renown.

(P.G.; Eaton; Gannett; Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 429; Hist. Pettis (1882) 932, and (1919) 300; Conard (1901) 42; Harding's Life of Geo. R. Smith (1904) 27, 286; Scruton's Sedalia (1904) 17; Sedalia Democrat, Oct. 1, 1930)

Georgetown Church (Pettis)

A Disciple's Church at Georgetown, organized before 1859. The congregation moved to Sedalia in 1862, when the co. seat was moved there. Named for the village. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 144; Enc. Hist. Mo. (1901) 42)

Georgetown College (Pettis)

A college in Georgetown, founded in 1869, which had a high reputation. Cf. above. (Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 429)

Georgetown School (Pettis)

A school in the e. part of Cedar T. Cf. above. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 150; C. F. Scotten)

Gibson (Benton)

A p.o. 1889 and 1891. Named for the first owner of the store here. (P.G.; Hist. Benton (1889) 512; J. R. Eoring)

*Gibson School (Camden)

Probably a family name. The co. hist. records Samuel Gibson as one of the county court justices from 1852-56 and 1862-65. The school is now closed. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 314, 315)

Gilead Christian Church (Pettis)

A church 10 mi. n.e. of Hughesville and about 6 mi. n. of Beaman in Heath's Cr. T. A Bible name from Mt. Gilead, where Gideon won his famous victory (Judges 7:3), or from the familiar phrase "balm in Gilead" (Jer. 8:22). (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 173)

Gladstone (Morgan)

A p.o. from 1887-1930; in the s.e. part of Osage T. near the mouth of Gravois R. Named in honor of the great Prime Minister of England, William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98). In 1887 he had just introduced his first Home Rule Bill for Ireland, a measure that made him very popular in America. Fourteen other American towns have been named for him. (Atlas Morgan (1905); P.G.; Eaton (1917) 334; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Glaize (Camden)

A former village on Dry Auglaize Creek, 5½ mi. s.e. of Zaring. It had a p.o. named Dry Glaize in 1853. This was refounded under the name of Glaize City in 1860, with a p.o. 1868-70. The p.o. was reestablished in 1890 as Glaize, which continued till 1904. Its name was taken from that of the stream, progressively shortened. Possibly it is the same as the p.o. listed as Auglaize (q.v.) in 1895. (Hayward (1853) 824; Mo. Gaz. (1874) 100; Mo. Gaz. (1879-80) 260; Eaton (1916) 269; Williams (1904) 345; P.G.; C. F. Huddleston; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Glaize City (Camden)

See Glaize

Glaize Creek (Camden)

See Auglaize Creek

Glaize Township (Camden)

See Auglaize Township

*Glensted (Morgan)

A p.o. since 1886; located 6 mi. n. of Versailles, in the n.e. corner of Haw Creek T. Founded by Joseph Milburn, and said by Eaton to have been named for Glenstadt in Germany. There is, however, no such German town on present maps. It may have been an Americanized form of the name Grünstadt in Bavaria, or of Glückstadt, a fishing village on the right bank of the Elbe. (P.G.; Hist. (1889) 434; Atlas Morgan (1905); Eaton (1917) 334; Enc. Brit.; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Glensted School (Morgan)

In the n.e. corner of Haw Cr. T. Named for the town in which it is located. (Lee T. Sims)

Globe School (Benton)

A school in the n.e. part of Union T. Named from the school's globe used in the study of geography. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Glover School (Pettis)

A school in the e. part of Prairie T. Named for a family in the district. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 194; L. L. Ream)

Golden School (Benton)

A school in the n.e. part of White T. An ideal name, signifying that "the way of wisdom is golden". (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Goodman School (Morgan)

In the e. part of Moreau T. A family name. (Lee T. Sims)

Grand Auglaize (Camden)

See Auglaize Creek

Grand Glaize Creek (Camden)

See Auglaize Creek

Grand River (Hickory and Benton)

Rises in e. Kansas, flowing e. through Polk, Hickory, and Benton Cos. It joins the Osage R. in Benton Co., n.w. of Warsaw. An Americanization of the original French name Riviere Grande, the "big river", evidently conferred for its comparative size. It is the largest branch of the Osage, with the exception of the Niangua, and the largest stream in this part of Missouri. Also known as South Grand R., perhaps to distinguish it from the much larger northern tributary of the Missouri that flows through Gentry, Daviess, Livingston, and Carroll counties to join the Missouri R. at Brunswick. (Campbell (1873) 11; Conard (1901) V, 31; Pike Exp., ed. Cones, II. 379; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Grange Hall (Benton)

Located at Palo Pinto, during its days as a trading post. An assembly hall, probably so named for the secret associations known as Granges, which were for the purpose of promoting agricultural interests. The association was founded by Oliver H. Kelley at Wash., Dec. 4, 1867. It spread through the w. in 1868. (Hist. Benton (1889) 512; Dict. U.S. Hist. (1931) 376)

Gravel River (Morgan)

See Gravois Creek

Gravois Creek (Morgan)

A creek, rising in the c. part of Morgan Co., in Haw Cr. T., flowing s. through Osage T. into the Osage R. It was named for the great amount of gravel in its stream bed. The French word gravois, rubbish, was used in Missouri French in the sense of gravel (McDermott's Glossary of Mississippi Valley French). Pike on his expedition of 1806 up the Osage marked it Gravel R. on his map. It has been called Big Gravois Cr. on later maps, to distinguish it from Little Gravois Cr. (q.v.). (Pike's Exp. ed. Cones (1895) II, 375; Atlas Morgan (1905); Eaton (1917) 334; Dr. R. L. Ramsay; Lee T. Sims)

Gravois Mills (Morgan)

A village in n.w. Osage T., near Gravois Cr., from which it takes its present name. Near the village are the Gravois Grist Mills. The name has been listed as a p.o. since 1867. It was platted Jan. 23, 1884. It seems likely that, under earlier names, this was the first settlement in the county. Before 1830 Josiah S. Walton had started a community, named after him Walton Settlement. When he built the first mill, the place became known as Millville or Milltown. In 1833, when the county was organized, it became the temporary county seat, under the name of Millville, and so remained for two years, until the county seat was removed to Versailles in Feb. 1835. Variant but erroneous spellings are Grovois and Garvis Mills. (P.O.; Eaton; Hist. Morgan (1889) 434, 436, and (1907-17) 12, 32; Atlas Morgan (1905); Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Gravois Mills Spring (Morgan)

A spring 1 mi. w. of Gravois Mills, issuing from a rock floor of a small ravine. Named from the village nearby. Also called Collins Spring from Collins Lake. (Walmsley (1932) 169)

Gray Mines (Morgan)

Lead mines, located in the s.e. part of Richland T. Named for a former owner. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Lee T. Sims)

***Green Bay Terrace (Camden)**

On the n. shore of Lake of the Ozarks in Osage T., just opposite Linn Cr. It overlooks the bend in the lake. Doubtless named in imitation of the famous lakeside resort known as Green Bay in Wisconsin. It is opposite the precipice of rocks, locally known as Lover's Leap. (Highway Map)

Greenfield School (Benton)

A school in the n.e. part of White T. Descriptive of its location. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Green Gables (Camden)

A village in s.e. Russell T., on the Big Niangua. There was a p.o. there under the name of Edith 1895-1915, and it still appears with that name on the Highway Map. The summer resort there, however, has recently assumed the more glamorous name of Green Gables, probably inspired by Lucy Maud Montgomery's popular romance Anne of Green Gables, first published in 1908. The summer homes there are said all to have painted their gables green. (P.G.; Williams (1904); C. F. Huddleston; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Green Lawn Seminary (Pettis)

Located 5 mi. s. of Longwood in Longwood T.; organized by Rev. Gordon Turner as a Cumberland Presbyterian School, but since 1878 has been conducted as a private school. Also known as Sunnymede School. Both names are for location. "Mede" is another spelling of "mead", archaic for meadow. A meadow is a lowland, having grass and wild flowers, but without trees or shrubs. Thus the mede would be both "green" and "sunny". (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 839)

Green Ridge (Pettis)

A p.o. since 1876; in the n.e. part of Green Ridge T., 12½ mi. s.w. of Sedalia; a station on the M.K. & T. R.R. Founded in 1870 and 1871, when the Mo., Kans., and Tex. R.R. came through the county. Called Parkersburg in 1870, in honor of the founder, Albert Parker, but the name was changed to the name of the p.o. formerly about a mi. distant. Green Ridge is probably a location name suggested by the ridge that is covered with beautiful green prairies. (P.G.; Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 429; H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 1037; Hist. Pettis (1919) 302; Eaton, 340)

Green Ridge Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Elk Fork T., on the e. by Washington T., on the s. by Benton Co., and on the w. by Henry and Johnson Cos. It was at first a part of Elk Fork T. until 1873, when it took its present boundaries. Named for the watershed between the waters of the tributaries of the Mo. and the tributaries of the Osage R. It is a ridge covered with green prairies interspersed with timber along the few water courses. (Campbell (1873); Hist. Pettis (1882) 1037; Co. Plat Book (1916)

**Green's Branch (Pettis)

Unidentified. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 847)

Greene Township (Hickory)

Located in the s.e. corner of the co. Bounded on the n. by Center and Stark Ts., on the e. by Dallas Co., on the

s. by Polk Co., and on the w. by Tyler T. One of the five original townships created in Mar., 1845. No information could be secured about the source of the name. In spite of the difference in spelling, the township was probably named, as was the nearby Greene Co. and twelve other American counties, for the Revolutionary War hero General Nathaniel Greene (1742-86). (Hist. Hick. (1889) 230; R.M. (1939) 226)

Greenwood Church (Pettis)

A Congregational church, organized by Aaron Brown in 1867. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 547)

Grovois Mills (Morgan)

See Gravois Mills

Guier School (Pettis)

A school in Houstonia T.; later taken into District #1 (Houstonia Cons. District). Named for James Guier on whose land it was located. The building was wrecked in 1933. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 176; J. D. Eckles)

Gunter (Camden)

See Ganter

Gunter's Big Spring (Camden)

See Ganter

Gunter's Springs (Camden)

See Ganter

Hack Ridge School (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Russell T. This school was established in 1868 on land belonging to Samuel Hack. The schoolhouse is on a ridge. (C. Schrimsher)

Mahatonka (Camden)

A p.o. since 1897. Located on the e. bank of Big Niangua R. in n. part of Warren T., 7 mi. s. of Linn Cr. Named by Maj. Kellog when town was laid out at the beautiful springs at this place. He claimed it was derived from the Indian words, "Iha-ha," to smile, and "tonka," meaning water. It means then "smiling waters". The etymology, as is often the case with such artificial, "made-up" Indian appellations, is a highly dubious one. It is true that there is in the Osage language a verb "i-ha-ha", but it means "to laugh" or "to ridicule" rather than to smile; and the word "tonka" (more correctly "tonga" in the Osage language) means "big", not "water". Major Kellog probably modeled his name on that of Lake Minnetonka in Minnesota, which means "big water"; but it is the first part of that name, "Minne", that means "water", and the second part, "tonka", means "big". The Indian name of these beautiful

Missouri Springs means, therefore, if it means anything, rather "Big Laugh" than "Smiling Waters".

Hahatonka Castle (Camden)

Located 4 mi. s.w. of Candenton. Built by Robert M. Snyder of K.C. He committed suicide when it was nearly finished, April 24, 1905. It was completed by his son, Robert. It is now a sort of resort and museum. Daniel Boone is said to have trapped beaver in 1801 on what is now Hahatonka Lake. The region was visited in 1806 by a member of Pike's Expedition, and was described by Henry M. Brackenridge in his "Views of Louisiana", published in 1814. Named from the town. (Mrs. J. Ellis)

Hahatonka Natural Bridge (Camden)

Located n.e. of Hahatonka. Cf. above. (Mrs. J. Ellis)

Hahatonka River Cave (Camden)

Located n.e. of Hahatonka. Named from the village. Prior to 1889, this was called by the natives "Big Cave". (Mrs. J. Ellis)

Hallico River (Hickory and Benton)

See Hogle's Creek

Hames' Mill (Morgan)

See Hume's Mill

Hansbrough's School (Pettis)

See Bleak Mound School

Hardscrabble School (Camden)

Located in the n. part of Auglaize T. Said to have been named from the rocky ground on which the school children scraped their feet. More likely a mocking name implying poverty. It is a favorite bit of Missouri pioneer humor. There is a Hardscrabble School in Dent Co., a town named Hardscrabble in Bates Co., and the shrine now known as Grant's Log Cabin in St. Louis Co., called by Gen. U. S. Grant himself Hardscrabble when he lived there, with reference to the bitter fight he was making for daily bread. This school is closed. (C. Schrimsher; theses by Misses O'Brien, Johnson, and Welty; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Harmony Church (Morgan)

In the e. of Richland T. An ideal name, signifying that the members were in agreement. (Lee T. Sims)

Harmony School (Morgan)

In the e. of Richland T. Named for the church nearby. (Lee T. Sims)

Harold Mills Mines (Camden)

Located near the e. boundary of Camden Co. Named for the owner. (Hist Cam. (1859) 283; J. Banner)

Harper's Chapel (Camden)

Located in the n.e. part of Camden Co., 1 mi. n. of Damsel. Named for the owners of the land on which the chapel was built. (C. Schrimsher)

Hartville School (Hickory)

In w. part of Cross Timbers T. A family name. (E. I. Miller; W. Wilson)

Hastain (Benton)

A p.o. since 1886; in the n. part of Union T. Named in honor of a local family. (P.G.; Eaton (1917) 210; R.M. (1939) 226)

7 Hastain School (Benton)

A school in the w. part of Cole T. Named from the village. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Haw Creek (Morgan and Benton)

Rises in s.w. Haw Creek T. in Morgan Co.; flows n. and enters Benton Co., running for a short distance near the e. border of Williams T.; then reenters Morgan Co. and runs n.e. through Richland T. to join the Lamine R. Many black haw trees grow in this vicinity. (Atlas Morgan (1880); Lee T. Sims; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Haw Creek Church (Morgan)

In the w. part of Haw Cr. T., two-thirds of a mi. e. of the Haw Creek School. Named from the creek.

Haw Creek School (Morgan)

In the w. part of Haw Creek T. Cf. above. (Lee T. Sims)

Haw Creek Township (Morgan)

A T. in the e.w. part of Morgan Co. Bounded on the n. by Richland and Mill Cr. Ts., on the e. by Moreau T., on the s. by Buffalo T., and on the w. by Benton Co. Named for the creek that flows through the T. (Hist. (1889) 411; Atlas Morgan (1905); Lee T. Sims)

Hazel Hill School (Pettis)

A school in the e. part of Houstonia T. It is in a thicket of hazel brush, on a slight elevation. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 176; Mrs. Kate Neal)

Hazel Valley School (Camden)

Located in the n. part of Russell T. Named for its geographical location among hazel nut brush. (C. Schrimsher)

Hazel Valley School (Hickory)

In the e. part of Cross Timbers T. Cf. above. (E. I. Miller; M. Wilson)

Heard's Spring (Hickory)

N. of where Wheatland now stands. It served as temporary county seat in 1845 and part of 1846, until the permanent selection was made of Hermitage (q.v.). The second meeting of the county court to decide the location of the county capital was held at this place. It was so named because it was located on a farm, owned by John Heard. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 230-232)

Heath's Bend (Benton)

On the Osage R. A prairie bottom, named for C. G. Heath, landowner. (Hist. Benton (1876) 17; Hist. Benton (1889) 465)

Heath's Creek (Pettis)

Rises in Hughesville and Longwood Ts., flowing e. across Heath's Cr. T. into Cooper Co. Named for Robert and John Heath, who in 1809 erected salt works at the mouth of the creek, where it empties into La Mine R. (Campbell (1873); Hist. Pettis (1882) 857; Co. Plat Book (1896)

Heath's Creek (Pettis)

A discontinued p.o., 13 mi. n. of Sedalia. Named for the creek. (Goodwin (1867) 19; H: Polk's Gaz. (1883-4) 410; L. L. Ream)

Heath's Creek Cumberland Church (Pettis)

A Presbyterian church in Heath's Cr. T., organized in 1831. Named for the stream, near which it is located. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 862; L. L. Ream)

Heath's Creek Township (Pettis)

In the n.e. corner of Pettis Co., bounded on the n. by Saline Co., on the e. by Cooper Co., on the s. by Bowling Green T., and on the w. by Longwood T. It was created in 1844, out of part of the original Bowling Green T. Until 1873 it included a considerable part of the present Longwood T. Named for the stream which flows through the township. (Campbell (1873); Hist. Pettis (1882) 857)

Helmsath's Store (Benton)

See Lake Creek

Helena (Pettis)

A former village in the s.w. part of Longwood T., on Muddy Cr. not far from the present town of Newland. It was 8 mi. n. and 1 mi. e. of Sedalia.

It was originally known as Pin Hook, a name said to have been conferred by an early adventurer from Tennessee, who thought it resembled a "hard place" by that name in his native state. The name seems to have been popular in Tennessee: there are two small villages so called in that state, one in Union Co. in n.e. Tennessee, the other in Marion Co. near Chattanooga, and there is also a Pinhook Landing on the upper Tennessee R. in Meigs Co. All are in the wild mountain region of eastern Tennessee. The word is used for a small fishing-hook made from a pin, and may have been deemed fitting to describe a place in a crooked valley or on the bend of a stream, such as Muddy Cr. makes in the vicinity.

In 1833, when Pettis Co. was organized, Pin Hook was chosen as temporary county seat, but its name was almost immediately changed to the more aristocratic one of St. Helena. The county history of 1919 quotes a court order of Dec. 3, 1834, using the new name. It was borrowed from the British island of St. Helena in the south Atlantic discovered by the Portuguese in 1501 and originally named for one of the greatest of Christian saints, Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine and discoverer of the true cross, who died about 328 A.D. The island is chiefly famous as the scene of Napoleon Bonaparte's exile. He was imprisoned here, at Longwood, from 1815 till his death in 1821.

The adoption of this Napoleonic name is to be compared with that of Longwood (q.v.), about 5 mi. away in the same township; also the towns of Napoleon and Wellington, founded in 1836 and 1837 respectively, with Waterloo just halfway between them, in the adjoining county of Lafayette. There are 7 Napoleons, 13 Wellingtons, 24 Waterloos, and 6 St. Helenas in the U.S., furnishing ample evidence of the widespread American interest in the career of the great French commander.

There was good reason why this interest should be especially active during the 1830s, for this was the decade which saw the rise and growth of what has been called the Napoleonic legend. After the Emperor's lonely death at Longwood in 1821, he was forgotten for a while, but about 1830 his fame began to grow miraculously, both in France, where it was fed by the poetry of Beranger and a flood of romantic fiction, and all over the world. In 1836 his nephew Louis Napoleon made his first unsuccessful attempt to organize a Napoleonic revolution among the French soldiers stationed at Strasburg. The reigning French monarch, Louis Philippe (1830-48), tried to capitalize on the growing popular enthusiasm for his memory by bringing Napoleon's body back from St. Helena

in 1840 and burying it in a magnificent mausoleum at the Hotel des Invalides in Paris. Finally in 1852 Napoleon "the Little", as he has since been called, succeeded, largely by reason of his name, in driving Louis Philippe from the throne and making himself the Emperor Napoleon III. During all this time the Napoleonic legend was powerful in America as well as France, and one of its results is manifest in an amazing number of American place-names.

St. Helena remained the county seat of Pettis county from 1833 till 1837, when it was displaced by Georgetown (q.v.). After this the village rapidly declined. By general usage, the name was shortened to Helena. Little now remains of the old place but a few ruined houses. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 108, 147, 189, 308; Enc. Brit. (1938); Harding's Life of Geo. R. Smith (1904) 27; R.H. (1939); Gannett; Miss Johnson's thesis; Mrs. Kate Neal)

Helton Branch (Benton)

In n.w. Union T., leading w. into Turkey Cr. A family name. (Highway Map; E. H. Preuitt)

*Hermantown (Pettis)

See Longwood

Hermitage (Hickory)

A p.o. since 1867-68, 1886; in the e. part of Center T. Platted in 1847. Made the county seat by a vote of the people on Mar. 14, 1847, the title being acquired by purchase from Thomas Davis. The commissioners appointed to locate a permanent co. seat chose the name on Dec. 23, 1846, before they had decided on the site. Named for the residence of Andrew Jackson at Nashville, Tennessee, as the pioneers of this co. were Democrats of the Andrew Jackson type. Cf. the name of the co. itself. Later there was strenuous rivalry between the e. and w. sides of the co. and several hard-fought elections over a change of the co. seat, but the issue was decided each time in favor of Hermitage. (P.G.; Gaz. (1867-8) 47, 19; Hist. Hick. (1889) 215; Hist. Hick. (1907) 57; Eaton (1917) 173)

Hickory County

Located near the center of s.w. Missouri. It is bounded on the n. by Benton Co., on the e. by Camden and Dallas, on the s. by Polk, and on the w. by Saint Clair Co. Organized Feb. 14, 1845, the year of President Jackson's death. Named in honor of President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), who was known affectionately as "Old Hickory", because of the strength and toughness of his character. Jackson, victorious commander at the Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, was the seventh president of the U.S. (1828-36). He died at the "Hermitage" on June 8, 1845. Gannett

says this name, alone or with suffixes, is borne by 46 places in the U.S. At least two others, towns in Newton Co., Mississippi, and Catawba Co., N. C., are known to have been named for "Old Hickory". Doubtless the co. would have been named Jackson if Jackson Co., Mo., organized in 1826, just after Jackson's first unsuccessful candidacy for President, had not been twenty years ahead of it. Cf. also Jackson T. in Camden Co. (Eaton (1917) 172; Century Dict., Gannett; J. C. Taylor)

Hickory Grove Church (Pettis)

See Houstonia Baptist Church

Hickory Grove School (Camden)

In a valley in the s.w. part of Russell T. A descriptive name; but there are no trees here now. (C. Schrimsher)

Hickory Point Church (Pettis)

A Missionary Baptist church in the s.w. part of Elk Fork T. Built by Baptist, Methodist, and Christian denominations about 1853; cemetery was attached. This church was used for union services until 1870. It is now being operated by the Baptist denomination. Named for its location on the point of a hill, which is also in a hickory grove. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 965; Co. Plat Book (1896); Hist. Pettis (1919) 159; L. L. Ream)

Hickory Point School (Pettis)

A school in the s.e. part of Elk Fork T. Named from Hickory Point Church. (Co. Plat Book (1896); Hist. Pettis (1919) 159; L. L. Ream)

Hickory Township (Benton and Hickory)

It is what is now the n.e. corner of Hickory Co., and was cut off with Hickory Co., Feb. 14, 1845. Named in honor of President Andrew Jackson, as was Hickory Co. (q.v.). (Hist. Benton (1889) 476; Hist. Benton (1912) 28, 29)

Higgins School (Pettis)

A school in the n.e. part of Houstonia T. Named for Colonel Higgins, on whose farm it was built. The old colonial residence of Colonel Higgins, built in 1866, stands 220 yds. n.e. of the schoolhouse. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 176; Rep. Pub. Schools (1932) 1141; Mrs. Robert A. Higgins)

High Point Church (Camden)

In the s.w. part of Anglaize T. Named from its location. (J. Banner)

High Point Church (Pettis)

In c. Hughesville T. Cf. above. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 180)

High Point School (Camden)

In the w.e. part of Russell T. Cf. above. (J. Banner)

High Point School (Pettis)

A school in the e. part of Hughesville T., now in Cons. Dist. No. 2 (Hughesville Cons. Dist.). Named from High Point Church located nearby. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 180; H: Ibid.; Mrs. R. E. Bealart)

High Prairie School (Morgan)

In the w.e. part of Haw Cr. T. Named from its location on a high prairie. (Lee T. Sims)

Hines Chapel (Camden)

A M.E. church, on Dry Ridge, 10 mi. s. of Linn Cr. Organized in 1887. Named for the owner of the land. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 352; C. F. Huddleston)

Hinken Church (Morgan)

A M.E. church in Haw Creek T., 10 mi. n.w. of Versailles. Organized as early as 1850. Named for a prominent family in the district. (Hist. (1889) 440, 441; Lee T. Sims)

Hinken School (Morgan)

In the n.e. part of Haw Creek T. Named from the church. (Lee T. Sims)

Hink School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of Williams T. A family name. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Hockman (Benton)

A p.o. 1886-1904; in the e. part of Fristoe T., 9 mi. e. of Dell. Named for W. W. Hockman, a prosperous farmer; he was born in Ohio in 1834, came to Pettis Co. about 1873, and in 1875 moved to Benton Co. (P.O.; Williams (1904) 331; Eaton (1917) 210; Miss Bernita Isley)

Hogles Creek (Hickory and Benton)

Rises in Hickory Co., runs through e. St. Clair Co., flowing n.e. into Benton Co., where it empties into the Osage R. at a point in the n.e. part of Alexander T. Named for John F. Hogle, German, who was a government Indian agent in Missouri prior to 1832. He established a trading post at the mouth of this stream, the first store and first white settlement on the creek. On Pike's map for the Expedition of 1806, this stream is apparently charted under the name of Hallico R., an obvious misspelling. Called Noyles Cr. by Williams in 1904; the reason was undiscovered. (Parker (1865) map; Campbell (1873) 23, 26; Hist. Benton (1889) 464; Hist. Hick. (1889) 206, 215; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 380; Williams (1904) 331; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Hogle Creek Prairie (Hickory)

In the s. part of Montgomery T. Named from the creek.
(M. Wilson)

Hogles Creek School (Benton)

A school in the n.w. part of Alexander T. Named from
Hogles Cr. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Hogles Trading Post (Benton)

See Bishop's Store

***Holloway Island (Benton)**

An island in the Osage R., in the bend just above the
mouth of Grand R. The source of the name has not been
ascertained; possibly it was connected with Capt. John
Halloway, who raised a Benton Co. company in the summer
of 1846 when the Mexican War broke out, and led it across
the plains, under Gen. Sterling Price, to New Mexico.
(Hist. Benton (1889) 492; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895)
II. 379; Dr. A. L. Ramsay)

Hollow Mines (Camden)

Located 10 mi. w. of Linn Cr. Named for their location
in a hollow. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 283; J. Banner)

Holst School (Morgan)

In the e. part of Buffalo T. A family name. (Lee T.
Sims)

Hoon's Diggins (Camden)

A lead mine; located 12 mi. w. of Linn Cr. Named for
the prospector. (Hist. Cam. (1884) 283; C. F. Huddle-
ston)

Hope Dale School (Pettis)

A school in the n.w. part of Green Ridge T. Named for
its location in a valley, and because it was a place
that gave promise of future benefits. (Co. Plat Book
(1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 168; L. L. Ream)

Hopewell Branch (Morgan)

A branch of Landers Fork, flowing n.e. into the fork,
near the e. boundary of Moreau T. Named for the early
church located near its banks. (M. and C. Map Morgan
Co.; Lee T. Sims)

Hopewell Church (Morgan)

A Christian church in the e. part of Moreau T. Oldest
settled neighborhood in the co., the log building being
used for both school and church purposes. The first term
of school was held here in 1832-33. A popular name for
churches, signifying that the church gives promise of
future blessings. The name, according to Gannett, is of

Puritan origin, and is found in at least fifteen other states. (Hist. (1889) 412; Hist. (1889) 437, 443; Atlas Morgan (1905; Webster's Dict.; Gannett)

Hopewell Church (Pettis)

A Baptist church, 12 mi. n.e. of Sedalia in Heath's Cr. T., organized Aug. 1, 1867. Cf. above. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 863; J. D. Eckles)

Hopewell School (Morgan)

In the e. part of Moreau T. Named from the fact that church was held formerly in the same building. (Lee T. Sims)

Hopewell School (Pettis)

A school in the s.w. part of Heath's Cr. T. Named for the church, which is nearby. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 173; C. P. Scotten)

Horace Mann School (Pettis)

A public school in Sedalia at Sixteenth St. and Park Ave. Named for Horace Mann, the American educator and statesman (1796-1859). He was elected to the Mass. house of representatives from 1827-1833; here he was responsible for the act creating a State board of education. He was secretary of the board from 1836-48. He accepted a seat in Congress from 1848-52. He was president of Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, from 1853-59. Here he established his ideals of co-education and non-sectarianism in higher education. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 262; Enc. Brit. (1938)

****Horn Branch (Benton)**

In s.w. Cole T., running s. into the Osage R. (Highway Map)

Houstonia (Pettis)

A p.o. since 1876; in the n.w. part of Houstonia T., 16 mi. n.w. of Sedalia; laid out in 1871. Named in honor of Col. Thomas F. Houston, who was a Colonel in the Confederate army. He was a lawyer but did not practice. He was a planter near Houstonia. Gannett says it was named for General Samuel Houston (1793-1863) of Texas, president of the Texas Republic and later U.S. Senator from Texas, as are more than twenty other American towns; but a different origin for the Missouri Houstonia is well attested by local tradition. (Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 430; Scruton (1904) 18; Hist. Pettis (1919) 304; J. D. Eckles; Gannett)

Houstonia Baptist Church (Pettis)

One of the old churches of the co., having been organized in 1866 under the name of Hickory Grove. Later the

organization was called Wake Forest, and in 1867, the organization was moved to Houstonia, where the present church is located. The original location was 3 mi. w. of Houstonia. Named Hickory Grove Church from its location in a grove of hickory trees. The later name Wake Forest has been fancifully explained as derived from its location in a grove, and because the congregation often kept vigils or all-night services of prayer and meditation in the church. It is much more likely to have been borrowed from Wake Forest, N. C., for some reason. Many of the Pettis County settlers were North Carolinians. When the church was moved to Houstonia, it took its name from the town. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 811; Hist. Pettis (1919) 140-141, 176; J. D. Eckles)

Houstonia Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Saline Co., on the e. by Longwood T., on the s. by Hughesville T., and on the w. by Blackwater T. It was organized in 1873, out of parts of the original Blackwater, Elk Fork, and Mt. Sterling townships. Named for the town of Houstonia. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 737, 764; Co. Plat Book (1916))

Howser Island (Morgan)

An island located in the Osage R., where the river forms the s.e. boundary of the co. Named for a former owner, Mr. Howser. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Lee T. Sims)

Hubbard and Moore Mine (Morgan)

5 mi. n.w. of Versailles. Named for the present owners. (Hist. Morgan (1907-17); Florence Meyer)

Hubbard School (Morgan)

In the n.e. part of Buffalo T. Named for a prominent family in the district. (Lee T. Sims)

Huff Branch (Morgan)

Rises in the s.e. part of Buffalo T., flowing s. into East Proctor Cr. Named for an early settler on its banks. (Atlas Morgan (1880); Lee T. Sims)

Huffman's Creek (Hickory)

Rises in Stark T., flowing n.e. into the Little Niangua R., in the same T. Named for an early settler who owned land along its banks. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 205; J. O. Taylor)

Hughes School (Benton)

A school in the extreme n.w. part of White T. Named for the Hughes family in the neighborhood, whose paternal ancestor, Geo. H. Hughes, settled here in the spring of 1832. (Hist. Benton (1876) 12; School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Hughesville (Pettis)

A p.o. since 1876; in the s.e. part of Hughesville T., 11 mi. n.w. of Sedalia. A town before the organization of the township in 1872; laid out by Reece Hughes, for whom it was named, in 1871. (Campbell (1873); Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 430; P.G.; Co. Plat Book (1919); Hist. Pettis (1919) 114)

Hughesville Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Houstonia and Longwood Ts., on the e. by Longwood T., on the s. by Cedar and Dresden Ts., and on the w. by Blackwater T. On petition of citizens to the co. court, that body on Aug. 14, 1878 created Hughesville T. as it now stands, out of Longwood and Houstonia Ts. It takes its name from the principal town in its borders. (Co. Plat Book (1916); H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 177)

Hugo (Camden)

A p.o. since 1915; on the w. bank of Dry Auglaize Cr., 8 mi. s.e. of Linn Cr., in s.e. Osage T. Before 1915, the village was called Chauncey in honor, it is said, of a Gen. Chauncey. This may be an error for Captain Isaac Chauncey (1772-1840) of the War of 1812, who carried General Dearborn's army to the attack on Toronto in 1813, and later defeated an English fleet on Lake Ontario. Five other towns in the U.S. are named for him, and since he died just the year before Camden Co. was organized his fame must then have been fresh in the hearts of his countrymen. Cf. the other Canadian names in the county, Toronto and Montreal. The reason for the later change to Hugo, and the source of that name, have not been ascertained. It may be a surname, or perhaps a given name. (P.G.; Williams (1904) 345; J. Banner; C. F. Huddleston; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Hugo School (Camden)

Located in the w. part of Jackson T. Named for the small village nearby. (C. Schrimsher)

Hulda (Benton)

See Mount Hulda

Humes Mill (Morgan)

A saw and grist mill in the n.w. part of Osage T. A woolen mill was located here by the Hume brothers in 1870. Named for the first owner of the mill. "Hame's Mill", as recorded by Goodspeed is a misprint, according to Lee T. Sims. (Hist. (1889) 411; Mo. (1941) 571; Lee T. Sims)

Hunter Mines (Camden)

Located 5 mi. n.e. of Linn Cr. Named for the owner, D. Hunter, who was first lieutenant and adjutant in the Osage Regiment of Home Guards during the Civil War from 1862-63. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 283, 332; J. Banner)

Hutsler School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of White T. Named for an early settler in this section. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Independence School (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Anglaize T. An ideal name. The school is now closed. (C. Schrimsher)

Independence School (Hickory)

Located w. of Pittsburg. An ideal name. Called locally "Fox Ridge" school, for the many foxes in the neighborhood. (E. I. Miller)

Indian Camp Branch (Morgan)

A small branch, rising in e. Buffalo T., flowing a short distance s.e. into West Proctor Cr. This was a favorite camping ground of the Indians. (Lee T. Sims)

Indian Creek (Benton)

A small stream which rises in the s.e. part of Williams T., and flows w. into Cole Camp Cr. This was a favorite hunting ground of the Indians. Many Indian relics have been found along this creek. (Campbell's (1873) 23; F. M. Brady)

Indian Creek (Morgan)

Rises in s. part of Moreau T., flowing s. into Osage T., and emptying into Gravois Cr. Cf. above. (Hist. (1889) 411; Atlas Morgan (1905); Lee T. Sims)

Indian Creek Coal Mines (Morgan)

10 mi. s.e. of Versailles. Named for the creek near which it is located. (Campbell (1874); Florence Meyer)

Ionia (Pettis and Benton)

A village on the borderline between Washington T. in Pettis Co. and White T. in Benton Co., which has been placed in both counties at different times. It belonged of course to Pettis Co. from 1833, when Pettis was organized, till 1835, when Benton was cut off from it. From 1835 till 1845 there was no doubt about its being included in Benton Co.; but on Feb. 26, 1845, 24 sq. mi. in the n.w. corner of Benton were cut off, between Ionia City and Windsor, in Henry Co., and reassigned to Pettis, thus leaving the place on or close to the county line. Its p.o. is listed in Pettis, under the name of Ionia City, from 1876 to 1895, and as Ionia from 1896 to 1904; but since 1910 it appears as Ionia, in the list for Benton. The name Old Ionia is used in Pettis Co. histories,

apparently with reference to the former p.o. north of the line.

The earliest name of the place was Peel Tree, probably for a tree that was "peeled", or stripped of its bark, which served as a sort of landmark. In 1866 it was laid out as a town by Henry Pollard, still living in Clinton, Henry Co., in 1882. He named it Ionia City, later shortened to Ionia.

Eaton says it was named for the ancient country in Asia Minor, which is the name taken by many Masonic lodges. The reference is doubtless to the five Masonic "orders in architecture", which are listed in The Freemason's Monitor, by Z. A. Davis, ed. of 1860 (p. 99), as the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. Davis declares that "the Ionic bears a kind of mean proportion between the more solid and delicate orders . . . There is both delicacy and ingenuity displayed in this pillar; the invention of which is attributed to the Ionians, as the famous temple of Diana of Ephesus was of this order." The special veneration of the Masons for the name may account for the fact that, as Gannett notes, there is an Ionia Co. in Michigan, and twelve other places so named in the U.S.; it may also account for some at least of the thirteen Corinth, from the Corinthian, which Davis describes as "the richest of the five orders", and perhaps likewise for the two Tuscans. (P.G.; Hist. Pettis (1882) 1066; R. M. (1939); Eaton (1917); Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Ionia (Morgan)

Laid out in 1841, 8 mi. n. of Versailles. Efforts were made to move the co. seat here, but by 1874 nothing was left to mark the place. The name has the same derivation as Ionia in Benton Co. Cf. above. (Campbell (1874)

Ionia City (Pettis and Benton)

See Ionia

Ionia School (Benton)

A school in the n.e. part of White T. Named from the p.o. (School Directory (1938-39); E. H. Preuitt)

***Jack Branch (Benton)**

In n.e. Union T., running w. into Knobby Cr. Possibly the Christian name of an early landowner in the vicinity. (Highway Map)

Jackson School (Pettis)

A school in the s.e. part of La Monte T. Named for a family in the district. First named Buckeye School for the numerous buckeye trees in the vicinity. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 155; G. L. Reynolds)

Jackson Township (Camden)

Located in s.e. part of Camden Co. Bounded on the n. by Miller Co., on the e. by Pulaski Co., on the s. by Auglaize T., on the w. by Osage T. One of the six original townships created in 1841. Doubtless named for President Andrew Jackson (1767-45), who was idolized in this predominantly Democratic section. Nearly twenty counties, including Jackson Co., Mo., and numberless towns and townships, were named for "Old Hickory". Cf. also Hickory Co., above. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 300; R.M. (1940) 226, 227; C. F. Huddleston; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Jacob's Cave (Morgan)

7 mi. s. of Versailles, first discovered by a miner, who in digging, opened out into a very large room. At the present time the cave consists of four large and several small rooms. Jacob was the Christian name of the miner. (Hist. Morgan (1907-17); Mo. (1941) 572; Florence Meyer)

James Mill (Morgan)

See James Mill Spring

James Mill Spring (Morgan)

A spring located on a branch of Little Gravois Cr., in the s.w. part of Moreau T. Named for a man who in early days owned a water power mill here. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Florence Meyer)

Jasper Township (Camden)

Located in the n.e. part of Camden Co. Bounded on the n. by Morgan Co., on the e. by Miller Co., on the s. by Osage T., and on the w. by Adair T. It was organized in June, 1841, when the co. court cut it off from Osage T. Doubtless named, like Jasper Co., Mo., which was organized the same year, for the Revolutionary War hero Sergeant William Jasper (1750-79), who lost his life trying to replace the fallen flag at Savannah, Ga. Six other counties and at least twenty towns and townships bear his name. (Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26; Hist. Camden (1889) 310; Plat B. Cam. (1902); R.M. (1940) 226, 227; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Jefferson School (Pettis)

A public school in Sedalia at New York and Chestnut Ave. Named for Thomas Jefferson, third president of the U.S. and a great apostle of democracy (1743-1826). He was governor of Virginia from 1779-1881, minister to France from 1784-89, Secretary of State from 1789-93, President of the U.S. from 1801-9. He spent his last years establishing the University of Virginia. More than thirty towns and twenty counties have been named for Thomas Jefferson. (Hist. Pettis (1914) 262; Enc. Brit. (1938)

Jenkins Branch (Morgan)

Very small branch rising in the extreme s.e. part of Buffalo T., flowing s.e. into Huff Branch. Named for a family who owned land near the branch. (Atlas Morgan (1880); Lee T. Sims)

Jenkins Quarry (Pettis)

At corner of 22nd and Engineer Sts., near s.e. limits of the town of Houstonia. Named for early owner. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 82; C. F. Scotten)

Jenkins School (Morgan)

In the s.e. part of Buffalo T. Named for a family in the district. (Lee T. Sims)

Joe Taylor School (Morgan)

In the e. part of Osage T. Named for Joe Taylor, a resident. (Lee T. Sims)

***Johnson Branch (Benton)**

In n.w. Union T., running w. into Turkey Cr. Possibly a family name. (Highway Map)

****Johnson Quarry (Pettis)**

4 mi. w. of Sedalia. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 82)

Johnson Spur (Benton)

Central part of Williams T. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R. Named from the owner of the land on the ridge. (I: Hist. Benton (1912) 69; F. M. Brady)

****Jonesboro (Morgan)**

See Florence

Jones Chapel (Morgan)

A church near the north line of Haw Cr. T. Named for the family on whose land it was located. (Hist. (1889) 411; Lee T. Sims)

****Jones Creek (Pettis)**

(H: Colton's Map (1857))

Jordan (Hickory)

A p.o. since 1910; in the w. part of Jordan T. 5 mi. e. of Cross Timbers. Started in 1904 by the building of a steam flouring mill. Named for the man who ran the mill. (P.G.; Hist. Hick. (1907) 61, 62; R. M. (1939) 226; M. Wilson)

Jordan Township (Hickory)

Shown on recent maps as the n.e. township, evidently cut off in comparatively recent years from Cross Timbers T. The exact date of its creation has not been ascertained. Obviously named from its chief settlement. (Highway Map; Hevener Map)

Judy's Gap (Hickory)
See Quincy

****Keightley (Pettis)**

A village in the s.e. part of Prairie T., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. s.w. of Sedalia; a station on the M.K. & T. R.R. (Campbell (1873); Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 430)

Kemp (Pettis)

A p.o. 1887-1899; in the s.w. part of Heath's Cr. T. Named for a pioneer, Thomas A. Kemp, who settled in Heath's Cr. T. (P.G.; Campbell (1873); Hist. Pettis (1919) 530, 531)

Kendrick School (Pettis)

A school in the s.e. part of Elk Fork T. Named for Edwin R. Kendrick, who came to Pettis Co. in 1884. Discontinued since 1935. (Chapman (1895) 536; Co. Plat Book (1896); Hist. Pettis (1919) 159; L. L. Ream)

Kinderhook County (Camden)
See Camden Co.

Knapp School (Pettis)

A school in the e. part of Green Ridge T., belonging to the Green Ridge Cons. Dist. Named for a family of the district. The building is no longer used. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 168; C. F. Scotten)

Knobby (Benton)
See Nobby

Knobby Creek (Benton)

Rises in the e. part of Union T., flowing n. where it empties into the Osage R. Name suggested by the "knobby" character of the surrounding country, i.e. full of "knobs" or low hills. Sometimes called Beaver Cr., from the animal found here in early days. (Hist. Benton (1889) 454; E. M. Preuitt)

***Kolb's Hollow (Camden)**

In s. Adair T., leading s.e. into the Little Niangua R. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

****Kraft (Pettis)**

A town about 6 mi. n. of Sedalia. (H: Commercial Atlas 57)

Kreissel's Mill (Benton)

A p.o. in 1874. A mill in the s. part of William T. on a branch e. of Cole Camp Cr. Named for the proprietor of this early mill and p.o. The mill was built by Christopher Kreisel and his son, Eugene, who settled in Benton Co. in 1838. (Campbell (1873) 23; Campbell (1874) 62; Hist. Benton (1889) 723; J. R. Boring)

Kreisel School (Benton)

A school in the s.w. part of Williams T. Named from Kreisel's Mill, the early village that was located here. (School Directory (1938-39); P. H. Brady)

La Belle Roche (Camden)

Mentioned by Pike on Aug. 17, 1806, as passed on the w. (or n.) side of the Osage, just above the mouth of the Auglaize. Coues says it is a notable bluff not far above Damsel, but on the other side of the Osage. The location is approximately the same as that of Rockdale (q.v.). There is also a common kinship in the names. La Belle Roche is of French derivation, the phrase meaning "a beautiful rock". Many place-names in the U.S. are derived from the French word, roche for "rock", such as Roche a Gris, a river in Adams Co., Wisconsin, listed by Gannett, and meaning "gray rock". (Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 375; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Lake Benton (Morgan, Camden, and Benton)

See Lake of the Ozarks

Lake Creek (Benton, Pettis, and Morgan)

Rises in n. Williams T. in Benton Co. and runs n. through Lake Cr. T., Pettis Co.; makes a turn to the e. through Richland T. in Morgan Co.; reenters Pettis, and empties into Flat Cr. in s.e. Smithton T. Named for the reason that it winds a sluggish course through the heavy soil, and forms numerous small lakes. When a flood comes down from its source, it overflows its banks and spreads far out, covering thousands of acres of the bottom lands, and even weeks at a time presents the appearance of a lake, filled with growing trees and underbrush. (Campbell (1873) 62; H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 218; Hist. Pettis (1882) 1098; Hist. Benton (1889) 69; Williams (1904) 331; Eaton (1917) 210; Hist. Pettis (1919) 181; Hammond, 312)

Lake Creek (Benton)

A p.o. 1868-70, 1876-95, 1899-1910; in the n.e. part of Williams T. Named for the stream, Lake Cr. Written Lake-creek in 1910. Was first called Heimsath's Store, for the owner of an early trading post here. (Williams (1904) 331; Eaton (1917) 210; R.M. (1939) 226; P.O.; J. R. Boring)

Lake Creek School (Benton)

A school in the n.e. part of Williams T. Named from the p.o. here. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Lake Creek Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Smithton T., on the e. by Morgan Co., on the s. by Benton Co., and the w. by Flat Cr. Co. Organized Nov. 5, 1872, out of part of the original Flat

Cr. T. Named for the creek which flows through the s.e. part of the township. (Campbell (1873); Hist. Pettis (1882) 1098, 1099)

Lake McClurg (Morgan, Camden, and Benton)
See Lake of the Ozarks

Lake Niangua (Camden)

Located in the s.w. part of Warren T. It is a part of the Niangua R., for which it is named. (J. Banner)

Lake of the Ozarks (Morgan, Camden, and Benton)

An irregular body of water extending over five counties, including besides the three from the present study mentioned above also Miller and Henry Cos. It is said to be the largest artificial lake in the world, and the largest body of water between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. It is over 129 mi. long, comprises over 95 sq. mi. of water, and has a shore line more than 1300 mi. long. It was created in 1931 by the completion of the great Osage Dam at Bagnell in Henry Co., by which the valleys of the Osage, Niangua, Little Niangua, Gravois, and Glaize Rivers and their tributaries were flooded.

The name for the new lake was much disputed. The General Assembly of Missouri passed a resolution that it should be called Lake Benton, for Missouri's great statesman Thomas H. Benton. J. W. Vincent, editor of the Linn Cr. Reveille, made an effort to have it called Lake McClurg after Governor J. W. McClurg (1818-1900), who was governor of Missouri in 1868-70. The name designated by the builders, however, namely The Lake of the Ozarks, is the one that has come into popular use and favor. It is transferred, of course, from the Ozark Mountain region of Missouri and Arkansas, in the heart of which the lake is located. The name Ozarks, according to the best opinion, although this has been disputed, is derived from French and Indian sources: the original phrase used by the French colonists for the entire region was Aux Arcs, meaning "at or in the Arkansas country". It was the custom of the French to abbreviate the long Indian tribal names by using only the first syllable; in this way the great tribe which occupied the larger part of what is now the state of Arkansas and southern Missouri were commonly known as "Les Arcs", and their home as "Aux Arcs", which was later written phonetically by the Americans Ozarks. (Keith McCause, Where to go in the Ozarks, 1932 ed., p. 36; theses by Weber and Miss O'Brien; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Area (Camden)

In the n.e. part of the county, occupying the lower part of the valley of Auglaize Cr. Named for the Lake of the Ozarks, created in 1931. (Highway Map)

Lake Ozark Forest (Benton)

In the n.e. part of Fristoe T., along the s. bank of the Osage R. Named from the Lake. (E. J. Heerman)

Lakeside Estate (Benton)

A lake resort. Located on the n. bank of the Osage R. in the s. part of Cole T. Obviously named for its location. (E. J. Heerman; V. A. Lundquist)

Lakeview Heights (Benton)

A p.o. since 1933; in the e. part of Cole T. The name is descriptive of the location. It overlooks the Lake of the Ozarks from the n. side. (P.G.; R.M. (1939) 226; E. H. Preuitt)

Lamine River (Pettis and Morgan)

See Lamine River

***Lamb (Pettis)**

A former p.o., in 1887, 1888. Probably a family name. There are towns so named in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, and a co. in Texas, all named for different men who bore this common surname. (P.G.; Gannett)

***Lamb (Pettis)**

A p.o. 1889-1902; in the e. part of Lake Cr. T. Cf. above. (P.G.; Hist. Pettis (1919) 298)

Lamine River (Morgan and Pettis)

This stream rises near the n. boundary of Richland T. in Morgan Co., and flows n. through Cooper Co., emptying into the Missouri R. about 7 mi. above Boonville. The original form of the name was Riviere a la Mine, conferred by the French near the beginning of the Eighteenth Century. The earliest known occurrence of the name is in a grant dated June 14, 1723, to Philip Francois Renault, which speaks of the "cabanage de Renaudiere" at the first fork of the "Maramaig". It is clear that the Sieur de Renaudiere had worked mines along the Missouri before that date, and he may have named the stream some time before. We know little of Renaudiere except that he was an "ingenieur pour les mines", i.e. a mining engineer, and was with Bourgmont's expedition up the river in 1724. The name means, of course, "Mine River". Variant forms are La Mine, Lemine, and Lamine. (Eaton; EWT, ed. Thwaites, XIV. 162; Houch, Hist. Mo., I, 281; M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

La Monte (Pettis)

A p.o. since 1870; in the n.e. part of La Monte T., laid out in 1866 (Campbell's Gaz. said 1867), by Col.

Frank Hickox and J. R. McConnell. It was at first known as Boomer, in honor of Mr. George Boomer, a bridge contractor and railroad construction foreman who was very popular with his workmen. After the Mo. Pac. R.R. was completed in 1870, the p.o. of La Monte, previously located 1 mi. s. of Boomer, on the Georgetown and Lexington stage road, was removed to Boomer and its name replaced the earlier one. Postmaster Mason named the p.o. La Monte, for a friend by that name. The name is written also as LaMonte and Lamonte. (Mo. Gaz. (1860) 156; Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 430; Enc. Hist. Mo. (1901); Miss Inez Terry)

La Monte Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Blackwater T., on the e. by Dresden T., on the s. by Elk Fork T., and on the w. by Johnson Co. It was created in 1873, out of part of the original Elk Fork T. Took its name from the p.o. (Campbell (1873); Hist. Pettis (1882) 881; Miss Inez Terry)

Landers Fork (Morgan)

A small creek rising in the e.e. part of Moreau T., and joining Burris Fork near the e. boundary between Morgan and Moniteau Cos. Named for Jim Landers, the landowner through which the small creek passed. Linder's Fork was undoubtedly a misprint in Baker's Hist. (1907-17). Atlas Morgan (1880); Hist. Morgan (1907-17); Lee T. Sims; Miss Pace's thesis)

Lamine River (Morgan)

See Lamine River

Lemler School (Morgan)

In the e. part of Richland T. Named for a family in the district. (Lee T. Sims)

****Lemon Branch (Benton)**

In n.w. Cole T., running s.e. into Duren Cr. (Highway Map)

Leslie (Benton)

A former village on the s. boundary of Union T. Goodwin, who spells it Lessley, lists it as a p.o. in 1867-8. A family name. (Goodwin (1867-8) 45; Campbell (1873) 23; F. M. Brady)

Lexington Branch (Pettis)

A branch of the Mo. Pac. R.R. from Lexington to Sedalia. Named from its terminus. (Scruton's Sedalia (1904) 6)

Liberty Church (Hickory)

An M.E. church, 2½ mi. s. of Hermitage, erected in 1883. An ideal name. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 256)

Liberty Church (Pettis)

A remnant of a Christian church, about 6 mi. s. of Sedalia. Cf. above. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 317)

Liberty Park (Pettis)

A resort park, w. of Sedalia, maintained by the city of Sedalia. Cf. above. (Scruton's Sedalia (1904)

Liberty School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of Fristoe T. Cf. above. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Liberty School (Pettis)

A school in the n.e. part of Flat Cr. T. Named for Liberty Church. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 163; Co. Plat Book (1916)

Lick Branch (Morgan)

A small branch in the s.e. part of Osage T., flowing s. into the Osage R. There are several deer licks in the vicinity. (Atlas Morgan (1880); Lee T. Sims)

Lick Creek (Camden)

A creek, rising in the extreme n.w. part of Adair T., and flowing n.e. into the Lake of the Ozarks. Cf. above. (J. Banner)

Lick Creek School (Camden)

Located in the n.w. corner of Adair T. Named for the creek. (C. Schrimsher)

Lick Township (Camden)

One of the six original townships created by the co. court in Mar., 1841. It was cut off and disappeared when Laclede Co. was organized in 1849 and the s. part of Camden ceded to it. The name was merely the American equivalent of the French term glaise and doubtless conferred for the same reasons as explain Auglaize Cr. (q.v.), which ran through it. (Hist. Cam. (1887) 300, 311; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Limestone School (Benton)

A school in the s. part of Lindsey T. Named from the strata of limestone rock found in this locality. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Lincoln (Benton)

A p.o. 1868-70, and since 1876; in the s.e. part of White T. established 1869. A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Named for the great emancipator Abraham Lincoln (1807-65). (P.O.; Hist. Benton (1889) 510; Eaton (1917) 210; Diet. U.S. Hist. (1931) 286, 287; R.M. (1939) 226)

Lincoln School (Pettis)

A colored school in Sedalia; instituted in 1868. Named for Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of the slaves. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 259)

Lincolnvillle (Pettis)

A suburb, adjacent to Sedalia, which has a negro population. It was a part of Sedalia until 1872, and is still in the Sedalia school district and police limits. It is popularly known as "Darkeytown", the meaning of which is obvious. It was also formerly known at times as St. Eyre, a name which has a curious history.

According to Campbell, the name St. Eyre was derived from the British colonial governor Edward John Eyre (1815-1901), who while Governor of Jamaica in 1865 suppressed a negro insurrection with terrible severity. It is said that 608 persons were executed or killed by his orders. On his return to England in 1866, Eyre became the principal figure in a prolonged judicial and parliamentary struggle that aroused worldwide interest. He and his associates were prosecuted for murder by the so-called "Jamaica Committee", which included John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer, Thomas Henry Muxley, and other distinguished liberals. He was defended, however, by a committee including equally famous names: Carlyle, chairman, Ruskin, Tennyson, and others, and was finally acquitted. It was felt that the insurrection was directly inspired by the emancipation of the American negroes during the Civil War that had just ended, and naturally the celebrated case aroused deep interest in the U.S. It was probably in a spirit of bitter mockery that the name of a man supposed to be an inveterate enemy of the negro race was applied, especially with the sardonic prefix "Saint", to the colored quarter of Sedalia; and its replacement by the name of the great emancipator is easily intelligible.

There are five Lincolnvilles and over fifty Lincolns, used both for towns and counties, in the U.S. A minority, like Lincoln Co. in Missouri, were named for General Benjamin Lincoln of Revolutionary fame, but most of them pay tribute to President Abraham Lincoln (1809-65). His name is naturally an especial favorite for negro communities and schools. (Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 430; Enc. Brit. (1938); Dict. Nat. Biog.)

Linder's Fork (Morgan)

See Landers Fork (Hist. Morgan (1907-17))

Lindley Creek (Hickory)

Enters Hickory Co. at the s.e. corner, and passes s. into Polk Co., reenters again, running n.w. until it empties

into the Pomme de Terre R. Spelled Lindsey Cr. in the 1889 History of Hickory Co., an obvious error. The co. hist. lists a land entry for Abraham Lindsey in 1847. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 205, 222; Highway Map; J. P. Dennis)

Lindloff School (Morgan)

In the n.e. part of Buffalo T. Named for a family in the district. (Lee T. Sims)

Lindsey Creek (Hickory)

See Lindley Creek

Lindsey Township (Benton)

Bounded on the n. by White T., on the e. by Cole T., on the s. by Fristoe and Tom Ts., and on the w. by Henry Co. It was one of the four original townships organized Feb., 1835, and at first comprised all of Morgan Co. w. of Cole and Williams and n. of the Osage and Grand Rivers, running to the n. line of the co. and including all of what is now White T. The creation of White T. (q.v.) in 1838 reduced it to its present boundaries. Named for Judge John W. Lindsay, then on the Co. Court bench. Spelled Lindsay in the co. hist. of 1912, which is apparently the more correct form. (Campbell's (1873) 23; Hist. Benton (1876) 26; Hist. Benton (1912); R.M. (1939) 226; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Linn Creek (Camden)

Rises in e. Osage T., flowing n. into the Osage R., less than 1 mi. below the mouth of Big Niangua R. Named for the many linn trees that originally grew on its banks. (Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26; Plat B. Cam. (1902); Eaton (1916) 269)

Linn Creek (Camden)

A village on Linn Cr., for which it was named. It was settled in 1841 by Benjamin R. Abbott, who opened a store there. On Nov. 15, 1855, it was chosen as co. seat, to replace Erie (q.v.), because it afforded a better landing-place. It has been a p.o. since 1867. The village consisted of what was known as Old or Lower Town, later as Old Linn Cr., which was at or near the mouth of the stream, and the New or Upper Town about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. up the creek, the latter being the site of the co. seat. At the general election of Nov. 4, 1930, the co. seat was removed to the new town of Camdenton (q.v.) about 5 mi. to the s., because it was known that Linn Cr. would be largely submerged, as soon as the Bagnell Dam was completed, by the Lake of the Ozarks. Only a fringe of the old town, about a dozen houses, remained uncovered on the bluff after the waters of the Osage R. had been impounded. The rest of the town has been removed about 3 mi. up the creek. (P.G.; Eaton; Mo. Gaz.

(1860); Goodwin (1867) 24; Hist. Cam. (1889) 302, 340; MHR, vol. XXV (1930-31) 531; R.M. (1940) 226; Highway Map (1940); Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Little Buffalo Creek (Morgan)

Rises in n. part of Buffalo T., flowing s. into the Osage R. The name distinguishes it in size from Big Buffalo Cr. (Atlas Morgan (1880); Lee T. Sims)

Little Cedar Creek (Pettis)

Rises near the n. limits of Sedalia, in Cedar T. and flows n., uniting with Big Cedar just n. of Georgetown. Named for Big Cedar Cr., of which it is a small branch. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 147)

Little Deer Creek (Hickory and Benton)

A small stream which rises in Jordan T. in Hickory Co., runs n. into the s.e. part of Union T., in Benton Co., and then flows n.w. into Big Deer Cr. So named to distinguish it from Big Deer Cr. (q.v.). (Campbell (1873) 23; Hist. Benton (1889) 454, 455)

Little Gravois Creek (Morgan)

Rises in Haw Cr. and Moreau Ts., flowing s. into Gravois Cr. in the e. of Osage T. The name distinguishes it from Gravois or Big Gravois Cr. (Atlas Morgan (1905); Lee T. Sims)

Little Haw Creek (Morgan)

Rises in s.w. part of Richland T., flowing s. into Haw Cr. The name distinguishes it from Haw Cr. (Atlas (1880); Florence Meyer)

Little Hogles Creek (Benton)

In e. Alexander T., running n. into Hogles Cr. near Wisdom. So named to distinguish it from Hogles Cr. (q.v.). (Highway Map)

Little Mills Creek (Hickory)

Flows n.w., emptying into the Pomme de Terre. So named to distinguish it from Big Mill Cr. (q.v.). (Hist. Hick. (1889) 206)

Little Muddy Creek (Pettis)

A creek which rises in the n.w. part of Dresden T. and joins Muddy Cr. in the n.e. part of the same township. Takes its name from the larger stream. (Campbell (1873); Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 153; H: Ibid.)

Little Niangua (Camden)

A p.o. in 1868, and 1876-87; in the w.e. part of the co., on the s. bank of the Little Niangua R., for which it is named. (P.O.; Parker (1865) Map; Mo. Gaz. (1876-77) 299; J. Banner)

"Little Niangua Baptist Church" (Hickory)

Organized in 1858; the first church was built about 1870. Now located 1 mi. s.w. of Almon. Named from its location near the Little Niangua R. (Hist. Hick. (1907) 50; M. Wilson)

Little Niangua River (Hickory and Camden)

A tributary of the Big Niangua R. (q.v.), which rises in Grant T., Dallas Co., and flows n. along the boundary between Hickory and Camden, which it crosses three times. It traverses Stark and Jordan Ts. in Hickory Co., and divides Russell from Adair T. in Camden Co., to fall into the Big Niangua about 6 or 8 mi. above the mouth of the larger stream, in w. Osage T. So named to distinguish it from the Big Niangua. (Campbell (1873) 26; Hist. Hick. (1889) 205; Hist. Cam. (1889) 280; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 376; R.M. (1940) 226; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Little Pomme de Terre River (Hickory and Benton)

A branch of the Big Pomme de Terre R., rising in s. Wheatland T. in Hickory Co., flowing n. through Montgomery T. into Benton Co., and joining the Pomme de Terre near Fairfield. (Campbell (1873) 26; Hist. Benton (1876) 68; Hist. Hick. (1889) 206; Highway Map; E. I. Miller; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Little Proctor Creek (Morgan)

See East Proctor Creek (Highway Map)

Little Richland Creek (Morgan)

Rises in the n. part of Mill Cr. T., flowing into Richland Cr. The name distinguishes it from Big Richland Cr. (Atlas Morgan (1905) 412; Lee T. Sims)

Little Tebo Creek (Benton)

Rises in the s. part of White T., and flows s. through c. Lindsey T. into the Osage R., just 1 mi. below the mouth of Grand R., and 2 mi. above Warsaw. Pike in the text of his Expedition of 1806 calls it Vermillion R., which Coues says was an error of memory; on his map Pike charts it as Deep Cr., a name not elsewhere recorded, but obviously descriptive. The present name Little Tebo is used to distinguish it from the Big Tebo, or Tebo Cr. (q.v.), a stream roughly parallel a few miles w., which empties into Grand R. For the latter part of the name see under Tebo Cr. (Campbell (1873) 23; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 379; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Little Turkey Creek (Benton)

A w. tributary of Turkey (or Big Turkey) Cr., in w. Fristoe T., rising near Dell and running n. So named to distinguish it from Turkey Cr. (q.v.). (Highway Map)

Lively (Benton)

A p.o. 1901-10; in the n.e. part of Union T., near the mouth of Knobby Cr. Named for the fact that business was lively here when the p.o. was first established. (P.G.; R.M. (1939) 226; E. H. Preuitt)

Locust Ridge School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of Fristoe T. Named from the location on a spur, and because some locust trees are found in this section. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Log Town (Benton)

See Bledsoe's Landing

Loan Oak School (Morgan)

In the s.e. part of Mill Creek T. A name descriptive of location near a lone oak. The discrepancy in spelling occurred when the school district was organized. (Lee T. Sims)

Loan Star School (Morgan)

In the s. part of Mill Cr. T. An emblematic name. An error in the spelling of "lone" occurred when the school district was organized. (Lee T. Sims)

Locust Creek (Morgan)

Rises in n. part of Buffalo T., flowing e. into Gravois Cr. in the n.e. corner of the T. Named for the locust trees growing in the vicinity. (Lee T. Sims)

Locust School (Morgan)

In the n. part of Buffalo T. Named for Locust Cr., which flows s. of the schoolhouse. (Lee T. Sims)

****Lodema (Morgan)**

A former p.o., from 1895-1904. The source of the name has not been ascertained. Possibly it is of Spanish origin, but if so is a distorted or abbreviated form, like Passo, Palopinto, Rice, and Sagrada (q.v.), of some Mexican or Spanish place not yet identified. (P.G.)

Lone Elm School (Pettis)

A school in the n.e. part of Elk Fork T. Named for a beautiful elm tree, still standing. (Co. Plat Book (1896); C. F. Scotten)

***Lone Grove (Morgan)**

A p.o. in 1867-8. Probably descriptive of its location. (Gaz. (1867-8) 48)

Lone Jack School (Morgan)

In the e. part of Moreau T. Probably named for a solitary tree, like Loan (for Lone) Oak School: the jack-oak or black-jack, as the black oak is commonly called in Missouri. Cf. Black Jack School, above. (Lee T. Sims; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Lone Spring (Hickory)

A p.o. 1886-1904; in the s.e. part of Hickory Co., near the Dallas Co. line. The p.o. was kept in the farm home of Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin, who was the first postmaster. It is named for the only spring on her farm. (P.O.; J. P. Dennis)

Lone Star School (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Warren T. An emblematic name. (C. Schrimsher)

Lone Star School (Pettis)

A schoolhouse in the n.e. part of Lake Cr. T. Named for the Lone Star State of Texas, because it was the largest school district in the co. in early days. It was out on the "lone prairie" which was covered with prairie hay and inhabited by prairie chickens, coyotes, and wolves. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 1102; Co. Plat Book (1916); C. F. Scotten)

****Long Branch (Pettis)**

Unidentified (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 964)

***Long Branch School (Camden)**

Located in the s.w. corner of Russell T. Named for a family by the name of Long, and for the small village of Branch nearby. Probably there was a Long Branch, named for the family, and both the school and the village of Branch were named for it. (C. Schrimsher)

Longwood (Pettis)

A village in the n.e. part of Longwood T., about 15 mi. n.e. of Sedalia. It was founded in 1852, and has been a p.o. since 1860. The place was at first called Hermantown. The source of this name has not been ascertained; it was probably personal in origin. There was a p.o. called Oak Grove, doubtless a topographical name, about 1 mi. n. of the present site. A petition to remove it was granted on condition that another name be chosen, since there was already an Oak Grove p.o. in the state, the one in Jackson Co., established at least as early as 1855. The name Longwood was selected, for Napoleon's home in exile on the island of St. Helena, doubtless inspired by the example of the earlier village of St. Helena (q.v.). See above, under Helena, for the influence of the "Napoleonic legend" on American place-

names. (P.G.; Hist. Pettis (1882) 836 and (1919) 303; Mo. Gaz. (1860) 172; Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 430; Polk's Gaz. (1879-80) 406; Miss Atchison's thesis)

Longwood Township (Pettis)

A township in the n.e. part of the co., bounded on the n. by Saline Co., on the e. by Heath's Cr. T., on the s. by Cedar T., and on the w. by Houstonia and Hughesville Ts. Named for the village of Longwood. It originally was part of Bowling Green, and then part of Heath's Cr. and Mt. Sterling Ts. It was given its present boundaries in 1873. (Campbell (1873); Hist. Pettis (1882) 836; Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 188)

Lookout (Pettis)

A p.o. 1886-1904; a little s. of the e. of Heath Cr. T. Only a store is there at present. Named for its fine scenic viewpoint. (P.G.; Hist. Pettis (1919) 307; C. F. Scotten; J. D. Eckles)

Lookout School (Pettis)

A school in the s. part of Heath's Creek T. Named for the early p.o. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 173; C. F. Scotten)

Look Out School (Benton)

A school in the n.e. part of Fristoe T. Named from its location on a high bluff overlooking the Osage R. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Lovelace School (Pettis)

A school in the n.e. part of Bowling Green T. A family name. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 144; J. D. Eckles)

Lover's Leap (Camden)

A precipice of rocks, 200 ft. above the place where the Big Niangua flows into the Osage. A magnificent view of the Osage, Niangua, and Linn Cr. Rivers, and the precipice of the Ozarks can be obtained here. Attached to this place is the usual romantic but impossible Indian legend of a love-lorn maiden throwing herself from its heights to her death below. The name is a common one in Mo. and was probably given by some early newspaperman. The name of "Bluff City" originated later. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 285, 289, 290; Conard (1901) V. 4, 125, 126; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

****Lower Big Spring (Camden)**

Unidentified (Hist. Cam. (1889) 281)

Lower Ferry (Benton)

Crosses the Osage R. at Warsaw; established by George Hooper. Named from its location on the Osage R. a little below Upper Ferry (q.v.). (Hist. Benton (1889) 505; F. M. Brady)

L. P. Union School (Benton)

A school in the s. part of Alexander T.; the letters L. P., Mr. Lundquist informs me, stand for Little Pomme de Terre R. (School Directory (1938-39); V. A. Lundquist)

Lutman (Pettis)

A p.o. 1893-1904; in the n.e. part of Lake Cr. T. The town was laid out on the land belonging to Geo. W. Lutman; hence the name. (P.G.; Co. Plat Book (1896); Brown Atlas (1903))

Lutjen School (Benton)

A school in the n. part of Cole T. A family name. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Mabary School (Hickory)

In the s.e. part of Stark T. A family name. The co. hist. lists a land entry for John Mabary in 1853. He was sheriff of the county in 1855. (Hick. Hist. (1889) 225, 241; E. I. Miller)

McAllister (Pettis)

A p.o. on the boundary line between Saline and Pettis Cos., 16 mi. s. of Marshall and 16 mi. n.w. of Sedalia; mentioned in Polk's Gaz. (1883-4) but not listed in P.G. A family name. (H: Polk's Gaz. (1883-4) 616; Mrs. Kate Neal)

McCall's Branch (Benton)

In n. Fristoe T., running n. into the Osage R. Named for a former landowner, H. M. McCall. (Campbell (1889) 510; Highway Map)

McCrery Mines (Camden)

Located 2 mi. s. of Linn Cr. Named for the early owner. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 283; J. Banner)

McCubbin School (Pettis)

A school in the s. part of Hughesville T., now in Cons. Dist. No. 2 (Hughesville Cons. Dist.). Named for Ed McCubbin on whose farm the school was built. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 180; H: Ibid.; Mrs. Kate Neal)

Macedonia Baptist Church (Hickory)

Near Wheatland. Built in 1880. A Biblical name, the place where Paul first began his missionary work in Europe (Acts 16:9). (Hist. Hick. (1889) 255)

McEnroe Quarry (Pettis)

About 3½ mi. n.e. of Sedalia; operated in 1919 by Chas. Myers. Named for a former owner. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 82; John W. Menefee)

McFarland School (Benton)

A school in the n.e. part of Lindsey T. Named for an early landowner. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

McKee Chapel (Pettis)

An M.E. church in Prairie T., 7 mi. s.w. of Sedalia; organized by Rev. Geo. McKee in 1866, the society using a schoolhouse until 1876, when funds were secured to erect a building. There was a cemetery connected with the church property. The church was apparently named for its organizer. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 194; H: Ibid. 193)

McKinley School (Morgan)

In the n.e. part of Osage T. Named for James McKinley a landowner in the district. (Lee T. Sims)

Mack's Creek (Camden)

The principal branch of Little Niangua R. from the s. and s.e., rising in s.e. part of Russell T., flowing n.w. into Little Niangua R. Named for an early settler. This may have been a distorted form, under the influence of popular etymology, of the family name, Mack (q.v. Mack Ridge School). (Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26; Hist. Cam. (1889) 280; Eaton (1916) 269)

Mack's Creek (Camden)

A p.o. since 1876; in the c. of Mack's Cr. T. Settled as early as 1840. Named for the stream on which it is located. (P.O.; Mo. Gaz. (1874) 101; Hist. Cam. (1889) 339; Eaton (1916) 269; R.M. (1940) 226, 227)

McMurdo School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of White T. Named for the owner of the land on which the school was built. (School Directory (1938-39); F. W. Brady)

McVey School (Pettis)

A school s.e. of Sedalia. Named for Absalom McVey, on whose land the school was erected. (Scruton's Sedalia (1904); H: Rep. Pub. Schools (1932) 1140; C. F. Scotten)

Majorville (Benton)

In n.e. Fristoe T., about 2 mi. e. of Dell. Named for a pioneer family, --possibly for that of Lewis Redd Major, brother-in-law of Gen. George R. Smith, who came with him in 1833 from Kentucky to Pettis Co. See under Smithton. (Highway Map; E. J. Heerman; Harding's Life of Gen. Smith, p. 10; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

M and P Church (Hickory)

In the e. part of Preston. Established 1899. The initials stand for Methodist and Protestant. (E. I. Miller; J. P. Dennis)

Manila (Pettis)

A p.o. 1899-1904; in the s. part of Washington T. Sometimes spelled Manilla. Named for Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, because the p.o. was created soon after the Spanish-American War (1898). The capital of the Philippine Islands was probably so called from the Tagalog word "Minlad", which means a place where there are many nilads--a flowering shrub with white blossoms, Ixora Manila. (P.G.; Hist. Pettis (1919) 308; Enc. Brit. (1938); Mrs. Kate Neal)

Manila School (Pettis)

A public school in Washington T. Named from the town. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 197; Rep. Pub. Schools (1932) 1140; L. L. Ream)

Maple Grove School (Pettis)

A school in the s.e. part of Green Ridge T. Named for its early location in a grove of maple trees. There are still some maple trees around the building. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 168; L. L. Ream)

Maplewood School (Pettis)

A school in the n.w. part of Smithton T. Named for its location in a sparsely wooded area of maple trees. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 201; C. F. Seotten)

****Maries Creek (Camden)**

(Hist. Cam. (1889) 280)

Markham Hollow (Morgan)

In c. Buffalo T., leading w. into Little Buffalo Cr. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

Marlin (Pettis)

See Beaman

Marlin Branch (Pettis)

A tributary of Heath's Cr. Derived its name from Thomas Marlin, one of the pioneers, who came from Tenn. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 874)

Marriott Mines (Morgan)

A lead mine, 4 mi. s.w. of Versailles. Named for an early owner. (Campbell (1874) 391; Florence Meyer)

*Martens School (Morgan)

In the n.w. part of Haw Cr. T. Said to have been named for the marten, a small fur-bearing mammal which lives in trees, and which once abounded near Haw Cr. But it is hard to see why such a name would be given to a school, and the -s on the name makes it much more likely to have been personal in origin, a variant spelling of the common surname Martin; cf. Martin's Coal-Pit, and the village of St. Martin's, below. (Lee T. Sims; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Martin's Coal-Pit (Morgan)

E. of Versailles. Named for the owner. (Hist. Morgan (1907-17); Florence Meyer)

Marvin (Morgan)

A p.o. since 1910, near the e. of Moreau T.; a station on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific R.R. Named for Major H. L. Marvin, at one time chief engineer of the R.R. (P.G.; Eaton (1917) 334)

Marvin Church (Morgan)

A M.E. church. Named for the village. (Lee T. Sims)

Marvin School (Morgan)

Named for the village. (Lee T. Sims)

**Mary X Mines (Morgan)

Lead and zinc mines, e. of Akinsville, near the e. boundary of Mill Creek T. The origin of the name could not be ascertained. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.)

Matlock Hollow (Benton)

In w. Union T., leading w. into Turkey Cr. Named for residents of this hollow. (Highway Map; E. H. Preuit)

**May Hollow (Benton)

In n. Union T., leading e. into Big Deer Cr. (Highway Map)

Meadland (Camden)

A p.o. in 1868, in the s.e. part of the co. Named for its location in a level meadow land. (P.G.; J. R. Boring)

*Melvin (Benton)

A p.o. 1897-1899; probably from the Christian name of the first postmaster. (P.G.)

**Memorial Baptist Church (Pettis)

Near e. of Heath's Cr. T. (H: Pettis (1919) 173)

Middle Richland Creek (Morgan)

Rises in e. of Haw Cr. T., flowing n.e. and n. through Mill Cr. T., where it joins Big Richland Cr. This fork

lies between Big and Little Richland Crs. (q.v.). (Atlas Morgan (1905); Lee T. Sims)

***Mill Creek (Hickory)**

Rises near Nemo in n. Green T., and flows n.w. to join Big Pomme de Terre R. near Hermitage. Called Big Mill Cr. in the co. hist. Possibly so named because the cr. was the site of an early mill. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 205; Highway Map)

Mill Creek (Morgan)

Rises in the e. part of Buffalo T. and runs e. through Osage T., flowing n.e. into Gravois Cr., n. of Gladstone. Named for the many mills located on it. (Hist. (1889) 411; Atlas Morgan (1905); Florence Meyer)

****Mill Creek Township (Morgan)**

The n.e. township, bounded on the n. by Cooper Co., on the e. by Moniteau Co., on the s. by Moreau T. and Haw Cr. T., and on the w. by Richland T. It was established, like the other five townships, in 1833 when the co. was organized, and its boundaries have remained unchanged. It was originally named Willow Cr. T., and the name was changed to Mill Cr. T. at an unknown date. The source of neither name could be discovered. There is at present no stream called either Willow Cr. or Mill Cr. within the township, although there is a Mill Cr. (q.v.) in Osage T. near the s. end of the co. Perhaps one of the three Richland Crs., Big, Middle, or Little, was known at first by the descriptive name of Willow Cr., then after the establishment of some of the early mills near by as Mill Cr.; but of this there is no record. (Hist. Morgan (1889) 410, and (1907-17) 12; Atlas Morgan (1905); Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Miller Creek (Camden)

Rises in the s.w. part of Auglaize T., flowing n. and joining Wet Auglaize Cr. near the n. boundary of the T. Named for two early landowners in the vicinity, George W. and John R. Miller who sold their land to the co., Dec. 12, 1883, for a poor farm. The former was circuit court judge from 1851-69 and 1875-79. (Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26; Hist. Cam. (1889) 308, 315; C. F. Hudleston)

Miller's Chapel (Pettis)

In Heath's Cr. T.; one of the oldest churches in Pettis Co., being organized in 1852. It was a camp meeting place many years before a church was organized there. No services are being held at Miller's Chapel at the present time. A Mr. Miller owned the land on which the church was located. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 172; J. D. Eckles)

Miller School (Hickory)

In the e. part of Montgomery T. Named for an early settler in this locality. (E. I. Miller)

Mills School (Camden)

Located in the s. part of Russell T. A family name. (C. Schrimsher)

Milltown (Morgan)

See Gravois Mills

Millville (Morgan)

See Gravois Mills

Mineing (Morgan)

See Mining

***Minerva (Morgan)**

A village in the w. part of Morgan Co. in 1867. A woman's Christian name, probably that of the wife or daughter of the proprietor of the village store. (Parker (1867) 333)

Mining (Morgan)

A p.o. in 1854-55, 1860, 1867-8, 1887; on the Osage R., at the mouth of Gravois Cr. Named for the early mining done here. Spelled Mineing in 1854-55. First called Mining Post in 1836 when it sprang up on the Osage R. It was a very promising town, but it was destroyed by a great flood in 1837. Listed as Mining Point by Parker in 1867. (I. and M. (1854-55) 397; S. and M. (1860) 188; Parker (1867) 333; Gaz. (1867-8) 48; Campbell (1874) 390; Hist. (1889) 442; P.G.; Lee T. Sims)

Mining Point (Morgan)

See Mining

Mining Port (Morgan)

A loading dock and village in the s. part of Osage T., on the Osage R. The name is descriptive. (Campbell (1873) 23)

Mining Post (Morgan)

See Mining

***Minnas Creek (Morgan)**

Rises in the s.w. part of the co., flowing s. into the Osage R. Probably a variant of Minnow Branch (q.v.). The variation is probably a case of popular etymology, the name being interpreted as the possessive case of some unknown lady named Minna or Minnie. (Campbell (1874) 390; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Minnow Branch (Morgan and Benton)

Rises in n.w. part of Buffalo T., Morgan Co., flowing s.w. into Benton Co., Cole T., where it joins Buffalo Cr. Minnows for fishing were netted here. (Atlas Morgan (1880); Lee T. Sims)

Minnow Branch School (Morgan)

In the w. part of Buffalo T. Named for Minnow Branch which runs s.e. of the schoolhouse. (Lee T. Sims)

Missouri, Kansas, and Texas R.R. (Pettis)

A railroad that enters the co. through the s.w. corner of Green Ridge T., running n.e. through Bryson, Green Ridge, Sedalia, and Beaman; and n.e. across the Pettis-Cooper Co. line. A branch line runs w. from Bryson into Johnson Co. This railroad was begun at St. Louis in 1851 and was called the Pacific R.R., an ambitious name, for the owners hoped to reach the Pacific Ocean. By 1865 the track was completed to Kansas City. It was incorporated as the Missouri Pacific in 1876. Named for the territory it serves. (Co. Plat Book (1929) 1; Highway Map; Miss Welty's thesis)

Missouri Pacific R.R. (Benton, Morgan, and Pettis)

A railroad that enters Morgan Co. through the extreme n.w. corner, passing through the e.c. boundary of Pettis Co., running w. through Smithton, Sedalia, Dresden, and La Monte, leaving Pettis Co. on the w. side of La Monte T., entering again through the n.e. corner, and passing through Syracuse. A branch line of the Missouri Pacific enters the n. Pettis Co. line and passes through Houstonia, Hughesville, Sedalia, and s. into Benton Co. through Mora, Cole Camp, Lincoln, Schuyler, and Warsaw. This railroad was incorporated on March 12, 1849, and construction was started in St. Louis in 1851. In 1853 it reached Franklin, Missouri, in 1855 it reached Jefferson City, and Sedalia in 1861. The Warsaw branch was incorporated Feb. 24, 1853. (Laws Mo. (1848-49) 222, (1852-53) 373, 375; Co. Plat Book (1929) 1; Enc. Brit.; E. J. Heerman)

M., K. and T. Hospital (Pettis)

On East Broadway in Sedalia. Named for the railroad, the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, which supports it. (Scruton's Sedalia (1904))

Missouri Pacific Hospital (Pettis)

A R.R. hospital in Sedalia created and supported by the Missouri Pacific R.R. (Hist. Pettis (1886) 11)

****Mitchell School (Pettis)**

A school in Hughesville T. Unidentified. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 180; C. F. Scotten)

Montgomery Branch (Hickory)

Rises in the e. part of Wheatland T., flowing n.w. into Montgomery T. and emptying into the Little Poudre de Terre. Named from the T. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 206; J. O. Taylor)

Montgomery Township (Benton and Hickory)

A former township, which was organized in 1835. It comprised all of what is now Tom and Alexander Ts., the w. side of Fristoe, and the n.w. corner of Hickory Co., running out beyond Quincy. In 1838 it lost all its Benton Co. territory to the newly formed Alexander T., but retained that in Hickory Co. Named for Judge Joseph C. Montgomery, then on the Co. Court bench. On the organization of Hickory Co. in 1845, it became one of its first townships. (Hist. Benton (1878) 27; Hist. Hick. (1889) 216, 229; Hist. Benton (1912); R.M. (1939) 226)

Montreal (Camden)

A p.o. since 1886; in the s.e. part of Camden Co. near the n. boundary of Anglaise T. Named by Canadian settlers for Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Montreal, Canada, was named Ville Marie de Montreal by Father Vimont and his 80 followers in 1642. There are at least two places in France named Montreal, i.e. "royal mountain." (P.G.; W. B. Enc. (1934) 4632; R.M. (1940) 226, 227; C. F. Muddleston; Gannett)

Montrose Church (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Anglaise T. Named by early settlers for a small village in Susquehanna Co., Pa. The Pennsylvania borough, according to Gannett, was probably named for Montrose in Scotland. (Webster's Dict. (1934) 3095; Gannett; J. Banner)

Moors Island (Morgan)

Located in the Osage R., in the s. part of Buffalo T. Named for the owner. (W. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Lee T. Sims)

Mora (Benton)

A village in n. Williams T., near the border of Pettis Co. In Polk's Gazetteer of 1879-80 it is listed as a p.o. in a thinly settled part of Pettis Co., but since 1886 has been put by postal guides in Benton. It was platted by the Mo. Pac. R.R. in 1882, and is now a flag stop on that R.R. The name is apparently Spanish, meaning "raspberry". There is a Mora Co. in New Mexico. It may be, like Palopinto (q.v.) and perhaps Passo, one of the Spanish names brought back to Benton Co. after the Mexican War. (Polk's Gaz. (1879-80) 457; Hist. Benton (1889) 492, 512; R.M. (1939) 226; P.G.; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Mora School (Benton)

A school in the n. part of Williams T. Named from the village. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Moreau Creek (Morgan)

Rises in the e. of Morgan Co., flowing n.e. Forms the boundary of Moreau and Mill Cr. Ts. Thence it runs in a generally e. direction through Moniteau and Cole Cos. till it empties into the Missouri R. about 5 mi. e. of Jefferson City. The name goes back to the early French explorers; it is recorded as Riviere a Morou by Perrin du Lac in 1806, as Harrow Cr. by Lewis in 1806, and as Moreau's Cr. by Long in 1823. There is another Moreau's Cr. emptying into the Missouri in South Dakota, said to have been named for a French Canadian who traded in this region and was stabbed by a Cheyenne squaw. The two streams may have been named for the same man. Houck in his Spanish Regime mentions a Don Francisco Moreau, or Francois Moreau, who was born in Quebec and came to Kaskaskia, Illinois, and thence to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, where he was married in 1767. (Atlas Morgan (1905); Lewis and Clark Journals, ed. Cones, I. 15; Thwaites' EWT. XIV. 145; Houck, Span. Reg., II, 369 (note 3); Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Moreau Township (Morgan)

A T. in the e.e. part of Morgan Co. Bounded on n. by Mill Cr. T., on the e. by Moniteau and Miller Cos., on the s. by Osage T. and Miller Co., on the w. by Haw Cr. T. Doubtless named for Moreau Cr., by which it is drained. Cf. Moreau Townships in Moniteau and Cole Cos., named for the same reason. (Hist. (1889) 411; Atlas Morgan (1905))

Morgan County

Located in e. Mo.; bounded on the n. by Cooper and Moniteau Cos., on the e. by Moniteau and Miller, s. by Camden, w. by Benton and Pettis Cos. Organized Jan. 5, 1833. Named for the Revolutionary hero, General Daniel Morgan (1736-1802), who displayed great bravery at the battle of Cowpens (1781) in the defeat of Tarleton. He died July 6, 1802. Eight counties in other states have also been named for General Morgan. A strip from the s.e. side was transferred in 1868 to Miller Co. and in 1881 the diagonal e. boundary was changed. (Morg. Co. (1887); Hist. (1889) 410; Laton (1917) 333; Gannett)

Morgan School (Hickory)

In the e.e. part of Stark T. Named for an early family who settled here. (E. I. Miller)

Mosby's Branch (Pettis)

A branch, which rises near the e. of Lake Creek T., and flows n. and w. into Flat Cr. A Mr. Mosby formerly owned land nearby. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 181; L. L. Ream)

Mosby School (Pettis)

A school in the n.e. part of Flat Cr. T. Named for a family in the district. First called Pleasant Valley School, for its location in a small pleasant valley. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 163; H: Rep. Pub. Schools (1932) 1140; C. F. Scotten)

Mosier (Camden)

A p.o. from 1910-18. A family name. (P.O.; Eaton (1916) 269)

Mossy Creek (Benton)

In n. Union T., running n. into the Osage R. near Duroc. Named for the marshy, boggy condition of the land adjoining the creek. (Highway Map; V. A. Lundquist)

Mossy School (Benton)

A school in the n. part of Union T. Named from the cr. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Mountain View (Benton)

A former p.o., in s.e. part of Fristoe T. It was est. in 1853 under the name of Mount View, which was changed about 1862 to the more euphonious Mountain View. Discontinued in 1895. Named for its location. (Mo. Gaz. (1860) 192; Parker (1865) Map; Campbell (1874) 62; Hist. Benton (1889) 512; P.O.; F. M. Brady; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Mountain View School (Pettis)

A school in the w. part of Washington T. Located on a high point which looks like a little mountain. The school has been discontinued. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 197; L. L. Ream)

Mt. Alfter (Morgan)

A small mt. in the s.w. part of Buffalo T., very near the Osage R. Named perhaps for J. H. Alfter, on whose land it is located. (Atlas Morgan (1880))

Mount Carmel Church (Morgan)

A Baptist church, 7 mi. s. of Syracuse. A Biblical name: the scene of Elijah's sacrifice (1 Kings 18:19). (Hist. (1889) 442)

Mt. Harrison Church (Pettis)

A Union Church 5 mi. n. of Sedalia, in Cedar T. A cemetery is in connection with the church. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 149-150)

*Mount Heerman School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of Alexander T. Probably a misspelling of the Bible name Mount Hermon, conjectured site of the Transfiguration. The altered spelling may be due to the fact that Heerman is a familiar family name in the co.; one of my informants, Mr. E. J. Heerman, is a life-long resident and has been twice elected co. clerk. (School Directory (1938-39); E. J. Heerman; J. R. Boring; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Mount Home School (Benton)

A school in the s.w. part of Tom T. Named for its location on a large hill, and because the school was first held in a private home. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Mount Hope School (Benton)

A school in the n. part of Alexander T. An ideal name for a school on a hill. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

**Mount Hulda (Benton)

A small village in the n. part of Cole T. A p.o. was established there 1903-17 under the name of Hulda, which was changed in 1918 to Mount Hulda. The reason for using the feminine first name has not been ascertained. The place is located on a small elevation. (P.G.; R.M. (1939) 226)

**Mount Lasca School (Benton)

A school in the n.e. part of Alexander T. Named for its location on a small mt. The source of the second part of the name, however, has not been discovered. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Mount Nebo Church (Morgan)

A M.E. church (South), 6 mi. n.w. of Versailles. Erected in 1882 as the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A Biblical name: the range of mountains from which Moses saw the Promised Land (Deut. 34.1). (Hist. (1889) 441)

Mt. Olive Church (Morgan)

In the w. part of Mill Cr. T. A Bible name: a mt. on the e. edge of Jerusalem, which was the scene of Christ's ascension (Acts 1: 9-12). (Lee T. Sims)

Mt. Olive School (Morgan)

In the w. part of Mill Cr. T. Named for the church. (Lee T. Sims)

Mt. Olivet Church (Benton)

A Baptist church, w. of Cole Camp, built in 1877. A Biblical name: A mountain near Jerusalem, which was the

scene of Christ's Ascension (Acts 1:9-12). (Hist. Benton (1889) 518; Hist. Benton (1912) 129)

Mt. Pleasant Church (Benton)

An M.E. church. Formerly called Poplar Bluff Church, taking its name from the schoolhouse of that name, where services were held for many years. The name is obviously descriptive. (Hist. Benton (1889) 517; Hist. Benton (1912) 130; J. R. Boring)

Mt. Sinai School (Camden)

Located in the n.w. part of Jasper T., on a knoll. Named for Mount Sinai where God called Moses to give him the ten commandments (Exodus 19:20). It is supposed to be one of the three peaks of the mt. range on Sinai Peninsula. (C. Schrimsher)

Mt. Sterling Township (Pettis)

One of the five original townships laid out when the co. was organized in 1833. It was reduced by successive changes in township boundaries until in 1873 it disappeared entirely, being replaced mainly by Cedar and Sedalia Ts. The source of the name has not been ascertained. It may have been borrowed from Mount Sterling in Montgomery Co., Kentucky, which in its turn was named from the city of Stirling in Scotland. There are seven other places named Mount Sterling in the U.S. Cf. the Kentucky origin of the names of Bowling Green T. and of Georgetown. Like those, the name Mt. Sterling may have been inspired by Gen. Geo. R. Smith or some of his relatives, although there is no direct evidence to that effect. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 907; Gannett)

Mount Tabor School (Camden)

Located in the s.w. part of Jasper T. Named for a mt. of northern Palestine. The Old Testament refers to Tabor as the place to which Barak summoned his forces for the desperate conflict with Sisera (Judges IV). (C. Schrimsher)

Mount View (Benton)

See Mountain View

Mount View Church (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Auglaize T. The name is descriptive of its location. (C. T. Huddleston)

Mount View School (Benton)

A school in the s.w. part of Fristoe T. Named from the p.o. (School Directory (1938-39); F. M. Brady)

Mount Zion Church (Morgan)

A Mennonite church, 7 mi. n.e. of Versailles. Organized soon after 1869-70, the time when the people of this faith

settled in the co. A Biblical name: the s.e. hill of Jerusalem and site of David's palace (2 Sam. 5:7). (Hist. (1889) 444)

Moxley Chapel (Benton)

An M.E. church, South, 1 mi. n. of Warsaw, built in 1882. Named for an early settler who gave the land for the church. (Hist. Benton (1889) 517; Hist. Benton (1912) 129; E. H. Preuitt)

Muddy Creek (Pettis)

Rises in the s.w. part of Cedar T. and flows n.e. into Cooper Co., where it joins the Lamine R. Also known as Muddy Fork. An old legend says that the stream was named, for the fact that Hiram Jenkins and John Heath, while on a hunting expedition, camped on an island, which after a rain was submerged in water; but no special incident seems needed to account for this descriptive name, which is justified by the usual condition of the water. (Campbell (1873); Magruder (1919) 75, 147; Hist. Pettis (1882) 299, 358)

Muddy Fork (Pettis)

See Muddy Creek

Muddy Fork Church (Pettis)

A Baptist church, 3 or 4 mi. n.e. of Georgetown, organized before 1834. Named for the branch of the same name near which it is located. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 299; Mrs. Kate Neal)

Mulberry School (Hickory)

In Cross Timbers T. in the n.e. corner of the co. Named from its location in a mulberry grove. (E. I. Miller; J. O. Taylor)

Myers School (Hickory)

In the n. part of Wheatland T. Named for a landowner on whose land the school was built. Discontinued. (E. I. Miller)

Myetta (Camden)

A p.o. from 1901-4; 4 mi. n. of Decaturville. No village here now. Probably the Christian name of the founder's wife or daughter. (P.G.; Williams (1904) 345)

Myetta Church (Camden)

4 mi. n. of Decaturville. Named for the former village. (C. F. Huddleston)

National School (Benton)

A school in the s. part of Tom T. An ideal name. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Nay (Benton)

C. part of Williams T. A family name. (1: Map (1930); V. A. Lundquist)

Nehemgar River (Camden)

See Big Niangua River

***Nemo (Hickory)**

A p.o. 1895, 1896, 1900-10; in the n. part of Greene T., 7 mi. s.e. of Hermitage, at the crossing of the Warsaw and Bolivar Rd. Three other American towns, in Illinois, South Dakota, and Texas, bear this mysterious name, which may have been borrowed from Captain Nemo, the hero of the enormously popular romance by Jules Verne, Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea (1870). It is of course the Latin word for "Nobody". Local people believe the name to be an outgrowth of the U.S. Postal Department's encouragement to choose short names, and they believe the name to mean "little". (P.G.; Hist. Hick. (1907) 62; R.M. (1939) 226; J. P. Dennis; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Nemo School (Hickory)

Located at Nemo. Named from the village. (E. I. Miller)

Neongwah (Camden)

A p.o. from 1927-33; in the s. part of Camden Co., in w. Warren T., on the Big Niangua R. (q.v.). It presumably preserved the older form of the river's name. (P.G.; R.M. (1940) 226, 227)

New Bethel Church (Pettis)

An M.E. church, South, in Flat Cr. T., $6\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. of Sedalia. A Bible name, for which cf. Bethel Church, above. Named New Bethel to distinguish it from Bethel Church (q.v.) in Elk Fork T. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 163)

Newell School (Pettis)

A private school in Blackwater T. Newell was a family name in this co. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 812; C. F. Scotten)

****New Granby Mine (Morgan)**

A lead mine; 2 mi. s.e. of Versailles. (Campbell (1874) 391)

New Haven School (Hickory)

In the e. part of Stark T., on the former location of Highway 65. Named as was the co. and town by the same name in Conn. because it was a "new haven" or safe place. (E. I. Miller; J. P. Dennis; Gannett)

New Hickory Point Church (Pettis)

A Baptist church in the s.e. part of Elk Fork T. Named for its location. "New" was added to distinguish it from

Old Hickory Point Church (q.v.) nearby. (Co. Plat Book (1896); Hist. Pettis (1919) 157)

New Hope Church (Morgan)

A Union church, s.e. of Versailles on Gravois Cr. Built by Cumberland Presbyterians early in the 70's. Symbolical of a place to renew one's strength and hope. (Hist. (1889) 443; Lee T. Sims)

Newland (Pettis)

A p.o. 1893-1902; in the s.e. part of Longwood T. Named in honor of Judge Wm. Henry Newland, who settled on a farm, later called Newland Farm, near this village. (P. G.; Co. Plat Book (1896); H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 522; Hist. Pettis (1919) 307)

New Pleasant Hill School (Camden)

Located in the s.w. part of Warren T. Originally named Pleasant Hill. When it was united with Chapel Bluff School, it was named New Pleasant Hill. Pleasant Hill is a descriptive name for its location, as is also Chapel Bluff School. (C. Schrimsher)

****Newport Mine (Pettis)**

A mine about midway between Dresden and La Monte. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 81; J. D. Eckles)

New Prospect Church (Morgan)

A Christian church, 17 mi. s. of Versailles, at the mouth of Gravois Cr. Organized in 1885. An ideal name. (Hist. (1889) 442)

Newstover (Morgan)

See Stover

Newton Island (Morgan)

Located in the Osage R., in the s.e. part of Buffalo T. Named for the owner. (E. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Florence Meyer)

New Town (Benton)

See Bledsoe's Landing

Niangua Big Spring (Camden)

Near the n. edge of Warren T., a branch end of the Big Niangua R., 8 mi. from Linn Cr. Named from the Big Niangua R. (Parker (1867) 207; Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26; J. Banner)

Niangua River (Camden)

See Big Niangua River

Niangua Township (Camden)

This township was a part of Benton Co. from May, 1835 to Jan. 29, 1841, after which it was attached to Camden Co. It lies s. of the Osage R. and w. of the Big Niangua. It takes its name from the Big Niangua R. (Hist. Benton (1889) 475; Hist. Benton (1912) 27)

Nichol Hill School (Camden)

Located in the s.w. part of Adair T. A family name and descriptive of its location. (C. Schrimsher)

***Nigger Creek (Benton)**

In e. Lindsey T., running s. into the Osage R. Possibly named from the number of dark colored boulders, commonly known as "niggerheads", found in the bed of the stream. (Highway Map)

Nobby (Benton)

A village in the e. part of Union T., where a p.o. was twice established, 1886-88 and 1899-1910. The original spelling was Knobby; the simplified form first appears in the P.G. for 1910, and is the prevalent spelling to-day. The name was transferred from the nearby Knobby Cr. (P.G.; Eaton (1917); R.M. (1939); Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Nonsuch (Camden)

A p.o. from 1895-1918, 1926-30, on the n. side of the Little Niangua R. in the s. part of Adair T. Named for an old British royal palace built by Henry VIII in Surrey, near the town of Ewell. The construction of the palace and grounds were begun in 1539, and celebrated Italian architects and landscape artists were employed to make it a place of unexampled magnificence. The name was evidently intended to describe its nonpareil quality, and it was a favorite abode of Queen Elizabeth. (P.G.; Eaton; Strickland, Elizabeth (1885) IV. 178; Enc. Brit. (1929) under "Landscape Architecture"; Place-Names of Surrey (1934) English Place-Name Society, vol. 11, p. 73; R.M. (1940) 226; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

North Brushy Creek (Morgan)

A northern branch of Brushy Cr., rising in the n.e. corner of Buffalo T., and flowing n.e. into Brushy Cr. So named to distinguish it from Brushy Cr. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Lee T. Sims)

North Dell School (Benton)

A school in the e. part of Fristoe T. Named for its location n. of Dell. Cf. South Dell School. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

North Fairfield School (Benton)

A school in the n. part of White T. So named to distinguish it from Fairfield School in Alexander T. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

North Indian Creek (Benton)
See Williams Creek

North Pleasant Hill School (Benton)
A school in the n.w. part of White T. So named to distinguish it from South Pleasant Hill School (q.v.). (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

North Star School (Benton)
A school in the w. part of Union T. An emblematic name. (School Directory (1938-39); E. J. Heerman)

**Noyles Creek (Benton)
See Hogles Creek

Oak Grove (Pettis)
See Longwood

Oak Grove School (Benton)
A school in the s.w. part of Lindsey T. The school is surrounded by an oak grove. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Oak Grove School (Morgan)
In the s.w. part of Moreau T. Cf. above. (Lee T. Sims)

Oak Grove School (Pettis)
A school in the s.e. part of Dresden T. Cf. above. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 155; C. F. Scotten)

Oak Grove School (Pettis)
A school in the w. part of Longwood T. Cf. above. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 191; C. F. Scotten)

Oak Grove School (Pettis)
A school in the n.w. part of Blackwater T. Cf. above. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 140; C. F. Scotten)

Oak Hill School (Camden)
Located in the e. part of Jasper T. Named for its location on a hill. Large oak trees grow in the yard. (C. Schrimsher)

Oak Hunter Hollow (Benton)
In n. Union T., leading e. into Big Deer Cr. Named for the oak trees found along the banks, in which one may discern squirrel nests. A favorite hunting territory for squirrels. (Highway Map)

Oakland School (Morgan)
In the s.w. part of Richland T. There are large oak trees in the yard. (Lee T. Sims)

Oak Point School (Pettis)

A school in the w. part of Hughesville T. Named for oaks around it. There are at present oak trees e. of the building. Some of the natives humorously called it Barefoot School, because the children wore no shoes, but went "barefoot". (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 180; G. L. Reynolds)

Oak View School (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Auglaize T. Named for its location on a hill among oak trees. This school is now closed. (C. Schrimsher)

O'Halloren School (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Auglaize T. A family name. This school is now closed. (C. Schrimsher)

"Old Brick Church" (Pettis)

See "First Church of Pettis"

Old Harmony Mission Road (Benton)

Left Boonville and Springfield road near Cole Co. It ran through n. part of co. Probably traveled before Benton Co. was settled; the mission having been established in 1821 by missionaries from N. Y., who went up the Osage in keel boats. (H: Hist. Benton (1876) 15)

Old Hickory Point Church (Pettis)

A church house in the s.e. part of Elk Fork T., built by the Baptist, Methodist, and Christian denominations about 1853. Named for its location; cf. New Hickory Point Church, above. (Co. Plat Book (1896); Hist. Pettis (1919) 157)

Old Ionia (Pettis and Benton)

See Ionia

Old Ionia School (Pettis)

Public school in Washington T. Named for the town. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 196)

Old Linn Creek (Camden)

See Linn Creek

Old Road (Benton)

A road, which in the earliest records was cut out by U.S. gov't. for military purposes. Extended from Palmyra, on Miss. R., through Boonville, Springfield, and Fayetteville, Ark. to Fort Smith. It was the chief source of travel from the upper Miss. to Ark., La., and Tex. It ran through Benton Co. on the way from Boonville to Springfield. Cut out and located to legal width by act of March 7, 1835. (I: Hist. Benton (1876) 15)

Old Town (Benton)
See Fristoe Town

Old Zora (Benton)
See Zora

Olive Branch Church (Morgan)
In the e. part of Mill Cr. T. A favorite name for churches, from Romans 11:17, where St. Paul compares the new churches arising among the Gentiles to olive branches grafted in to the old olive tree. (Lee T. Sims; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Olive Branch Church (Pettis)
A Baptist church in the n.e. part of Bowling Green T., organized in 1872. Cf. above. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 145)

Olive Branch School (Benton)
A school in the s.e. part of Union T. Cf. above. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Olive Branch School (Morgan)
In the e. part of Mill Cr. T. Named from Olive Branch Church. (Lee T. Sims)

Olive Branch School (Pettis)
A school in the n.w. part of Bowling Green T. Named for the church. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 144; C. F. Scotten)

**Olive City (Camden)
A village in 1874, on the Osage R., 1 mi. n. of the Osage Iron Works. (Mo. Gaz. (1874) 101)

**Olive Point School (Hickory)
A Baptist church, in the e. part of Stark T. (E. I. Miller)

*Only (Camden)
A p.o. from 1915-18, near the s. border of Russell T. No information could be secured about the origin of this name. Its most likely source is from the surname of some resident whose identity has not been ascertained. Harrison in his dictionary of the surnames of the United Kingdom includes Only or Onely as derived from the English village of Onely in Northamptonshire. The name might be a distortion of the far more common surname Olney, or just possibly for Ownsbey, an old and prominent family name in the co. Archibald and Nicholas Ownsbey were among the first settlers to make land entries along the Osage R. (P.G.; Hist. Cam. (1889) 296; Henry Harrison, Surnames of the United Kingdom; Highway Map; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

*Orator School (Pettis)

A public school in Bowling Green T. It seems likely that its original name was Arator School, from the old community of Arator (q.v.), now vanished, that was laid out in June, 1858. The village, which is said to have been in the s.e. corner of Bowling Green T., about 2 mi. from Georgetown, must have been at or near the present site of the school. Cf. also the two Arator schools in the co. that still bear the old name unchanged, altho both of them are some distance away: the one for white children in n. Smithton T., and the one for colored pupils in Sedalia.

The change from Arator to Orator would seem to be a clear case of popular etymology. The Latin word for 'plowman, tiller of the soil', probably conferred on the old village by some classically minded settler as a suitable equivalent for such a name as Farmer's City found in an adjoining township, was doubtless misunderstood by later inhabitants, especially after the village itself had disappeared. In any case Orator would seem a more befitting name for a school. There is, however, a noteworthy difference in pronunciation between Orator School, the name of which is always pronounced *'arətə* with the accent on the first syllable, and the two surviving Arator Schools, pronounced *ə'retə*, with the accent on the middle syllable. We do not know how the name of the old village was pronounced, but the Latinist who conferred it may well have insisted on the correct Latin accent, which of course would fall on the penult. The two modern schools which have preserved the correct spelling would then have preserved also the original accent; and the one that changed must first have shifted its accent, or rather adopted a "spelling-pronunciation" with the accent on the first syllable, which would have made the name sound almost exactly like the familiar English word 'orator'. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 144; Rep. Pub. Schools (1932) 1140; C. F. Scotten)

Oregon (Camden)

See Erie

Orr School (Benton)

A school in the e. part of Lindsey T. Named for a landowner in the district. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Osage (Benton)

See Bledsoe's Landing

Osage Beach (Camden)

In n.e. Osage T., near the Miller Co. boundary. It is on the e. shore of the Lake of the Ozarks, or Osage R., for which it is named. (Highway Map; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Osage Beach School (Camden)

About 2 mi. s. of Osage Beach, from which it takes its name. (C. Schrimsher)

Osage Iron Works (Camden)

A p.o. from 1876-1930. Located in the n. part of Adair T., on the s. bank of the Osage R. Coues says they were on Bollinger Cr. Named for iron furnace situated there. (P.O.; Mo. Gaz. (1874) 101; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 376; Eaton (1916) 269; R.M. (1940) 226, 227)

Osage River (Benton, Morgan, and Camden)

The course of this important stream is described as follows by Coues in his edition of the Pike Expedition of 1806: "Arising in the Ozark Mountains of Kansas, the Osage River leaves that State and enters Missouri in Vernon County, which it delimits in part from Bates County; traverses St. Clair and continues past the corner where this, Henry, and Benton counties adjoin; traverses Benton, enters Morgan, forms a part of the boundary between this and Camden, makes a loop through the latter and again separates it for a short space from Morgan, then for a little distance separates Camden from Miller, traverses the latter, enters Cole, and finally runs to the Missouri River between this last and Osage counties." Since 1931, a large part of the valley of the Osage and its tributaries has been flooded and is now included in the Lake of the Ozarks (q.v.).

It is one of the oldest place-names in the state, being of French origin. The earliest mention of the name appears to be that of Du Tisshenet in 1719, who calls it the Riviere Ouschage.

The French named it for the Osage tribe of Indians, who dwelt upon its banks. This most important of all the Indian tribes in Missouri seem to have been located, at the time of Marquette's journey in 1673 near the mouth of the Missouri River, which he called the Osage River; but they later removed to the vicinity of the river that now bears their name, where they remained in their two branches, known as the Great and Little Osages, till late in the nineteenth century. Up till about 1835, the Big Pomme de Terre River (q.v.) was the dividing line between the Indians and the whites. In 1870, the tribe sold their lands to the U.S. government, and agreed to their removal to Indian Territory.

Hodge declares that the name Osage was a corruption by the French traders of the native name Wazhashe. It appears in many other forms: Haxa or Hayas, by Coronado in 1541, Ouchage and Autre acha by Marquette in 1673, Huzzas, Wawhas, and Ous by Penicault, Zages on Franquelin's map, and, according to Long, Wacase, Wawsashe, or

Wassashsha. As to the original meaning of the name there is equal uncertainty. Holcombe says that Osage meant "strong", probably referring to the gigantic stature of the tribe, few of whom according to Bradbury were under six feet in height. Houck declares, more plausibly, that the native name signified merely "men" or "people"; like the ancient Teutons and many other primitive tribes, they proudly called themselves "Human Beings" in implied contradistinction to the "lesser breeds without the law".

(Holcombe, Hist. Vernon (1887) 94; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 370; Thwaites, EWT. XVI. 273; Hodge; Houck, Hist. Mo. I. 133, 177; Schoolcraft, 104; Miss Johnson's thesis; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Osage Township (Camden)

Located in the e.c. part of Camden Co. Bounded on the n. by Osage R. and Jasper T., on the e. by Miller Co. and Jackson T., on the s. by Warren T., the Niangua R., and on the w. by Russell and Adair Ts. It was one of the six original townships, created by the co. court in Mar., 1841. Named from the Osage R. (R.M. (1940) 226, 227; J. Banner)

Osage Township (Morgan)

A T. in the s.e. part of Morgan Co. Bounded on the n. by Moreau T., on the e. by Miller Co., on the s. by Camden Co., on the w. by Buffalo T. Cf. above. (Hist. (1889) 411; Atlas Morgan (1905))

Osage Valley and Southern Kansas R.R. (Benton and Morgan)

An earlier railroad that was to run from Boonville through Morgan Co. to Versailles, and into Benton Co., passing Cole Camp to Warsaw and onward. This railroad was incorporated on Nov. 21, 1857. By law it was to commence at any point between Jefferson City and Roundhill and pass through Morgan, Benton, Henry, and Bates Cos. in the direction of Emporia in Kansas Territory. Work was commenced in 1870, along the line to Warsaw, but the enterprise collapsed. This is also known under the name of Osage Valley, Southwest and Kansas R.R. Named for its proposed terminals. (Laws Mo. (1857) 60, 63; Hist. Benton (1889) 520)

Osage Valley, Southwest and Kansas R.R. (Morgan and Benton)
See Osage Valley and Southern Kansas R.R.

Owsley School (Hickory)

W. of Mulberry School. Named for an early landowner. (E. I. Miller)

Ozark Fisheries (Camden)

Located on the Grand Auglaize in the e. part of Auglaize T. Named for their location. (J. Banner)

Ozark Mountains (Benton, Camden, Ozark, Hickory and Morgan)

A mountain range that is very old as well as beautiful. The name is of Indian and French derivation and it is said that it is the result of a misunderstanding by the English. It means literally "at the (country, river, or place of the) Arkansas". The Quapaw Indians, belonging to the Siouan stock and after migrating westward, were called the Arkansas by the Illinois. Early eighteenth century maps by G. De l'Isle show that both the Ohio and Wabash rivers were known as the Arkansas. It was customary for the French to abbreviate the difficult Indian place-names; hence les Arkanses became les Arcs. Miss O'Brien states that in the French archives "the phrase aux arcs appears many times, meaning on the river, at the post, or in the country of the Arkansas." The shortened phrase aux arcs was mistaken by the English for one word and they spelled it Ozark. (Miss O'Brien's thesis)

Pacific (Morgan)

See Syracuse

Pacific City (Morgan)

See Syracuse

Pacific School (Pettis)

A school in the s.w. part of Lake Cr. T. An ideal name; cf. Harmony, Concord, etc. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 183; C. F. Scotten)

****Packard (Hickory)**

A p.o. 1892, 1901, 1902. Unidentified. (P.G.)

Palopinto (Benton)

A p.o. 1876-1904; in the s. part of White T. Lay speaks of it as a "trading post of some importance" in 1889. It is a Spanish name, meaning "stained timber"; cf. Palo Alto, "high timber", Palo Verde, "green timber", etc. There is a river, county, and town with the name in Eastern Texas, from which it may have been borrowed. Possibly the name, like Passo and Mora, both of which are nearby, was brought back to Benton Co. after the Mexican War. Lay says that Capt. John Halloway, when the Mexican War broke out, raised a Benton Co. company in the summer of 1846, and with it marched across the plains, under Gen. Sterling Price, to New Mexico. He also declares that when he wrote (1889) there were five survivors of this company still living in Benton Co. Many place-names from the Spanish Southwest, California, and South America were brought back to Missouri at this

period, shortly after the Mexican War and the Gold Rush of 1849: cf. Mexico, Taos, Brazito, El Dorado, Oronogo, Lima, Callao, Valparaiso, Bolivar, Nevada, etc., in other counties. Written Palo Pinto until 1896, afterwards consolidated. (P.G.; Hist. Benton (1889) 492, 512; R.M. (1939) 226; Gannett; Ramsay, Intro. to a Survey of Mo. Place-Names, p. 28; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Panther Creek (Pettis)

In Heath's Cr. T. Named thus, it is said, because the first panther or wildcat killed in this region was taken on that branch. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 858; H: Ibid.)

Parkersburg (Pettis)

See Green Ridge

Parrack Grove School (Camden)

Located in the n.e. part of Russell T. Named for a family who owned land in the district, and because there are many trees surrounding the schoolhouse. The co. hist. records that a Mr. Parrick was appointed judge of election for Claize T. in 1841. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 301; J. Banner)

Passo (Benton)

A p.o. 1899-1908; in the n. part of Lindsey T. The village must have been in existence long before; and although no direct evidence has been found, it is likely enough that the original spelling was Paso or El Paso, from the city in Texas, whose Spanish name signifies "the pass", "the gap", or "the passage". In that case it must have been one of the Southwestern names brought back after the Mexican War, like the nearby Palopinto (q.v.) and perhaps Mora (q.v.). The change of spelling would have been an effort to preserve the Spanish pronunciation with an unvoiced "s". (P.G.; R.M. (1939) 226; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

***Passover (Camden)**

A p.o. from 1904-30; 7 mi. s.e. of Zebra, in the n. part of Jackson T. A Biblical name: the feast which was established to commemorate the coming forth out of Egypt, because the destroying angel passed over the Israelites (Exodus 12:6-8). But it is not likely that a town would be named for the Jewish feast, or even a church, from which the town might have borrowed its name. At least no church or synagogue with the name Passover has been observed, either here or elsewhere. It is much more probable that it was taken from a personal name. Such surnames as Easter, Christmas, Nowell (for Noel, Christmas), Pace (for the Paschal feast) are fairly common, and are to be explained as "birth names", that is, originally conferred for the season of the year when the first individual bearing the surname was born.

Passover may have been an American rendering of such a German surname as Passche or Paschke, meaning Easter; or a popular etymology for such a name as Passauer, man from Passau. Cf. similar distortions of surnames in the case of Rain Water Hollow, Right Point, Zebra, etc. (P.G.; Williams (1904) 345; C. Schrimsher)

Passover School (Camden)

Located near the e. boundary of the co. Named for the village of this name. This school is closed. (C. Schrimsher)

****Pauline (Pettis)**

A p.o. 1887-1902; in Prairie T., 10 mi. w. of Sedalia. A feminine Christian name; why adopted is unknown. (H: Polk's Gaz. (1889-90) 927; C. F. Scotten)

Peal Bend School (Benton)

A school in the s. part of Tom T. Named for its location in a bend of the Osage R. Peal is a family name. (School Directory (1938-39); J. A. Boring)

Pearl River (Pettis)

A small run or rivulet running through Sedalia between Second and Third Sts. Named for the mussel shells found in sandy places along the small stream. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 462; J. D. Eckles)

Pearson (Pettis)

A discontinued p.o. and station on the W. K. and T. R.R. 9 mi. s.w. of Sedalia. Named for the owner of the land on which the town was laid out. (H: Polk's Gaz. (1883-4) 752; Mrs. Kate Neal)

Pearson Branch School (Camden)

Located in s. part of Adair T. Named for the cr. near which the school is located. (C. Schrimsher)

Pearson's Branch (Camden)

Rises in the n. part of Adair T., flowing n. into the Osage R. Named for an early settler. Also known as Pearson's Cr. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 280; Pike Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 376; Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1893) 26; J. Banner)

Pearson's Creek (Camden)

See Pearson's Branch

Peel Tree (Pettis and Benton,

See Ionia

People's Ferry (Benton)

Crosses the Osage R. at Warsaw; established in 1887 by a company. Named from the fact that it was company owned and not individually owned. (Hist. Benton (1889) 505; P. M. Brady)

Persimmon Creek (Benton and Pettis)

Mentioned in the co. hists. as a fork of Flat Cr., rising in Benton Co. and flowing n.e. into Pettis Co. It does not appear on recent maps, unless it is to be identified with Lake Cr. (q.v.). Named for the familiar tree.

(Hist. Benton (1886) 456; Conard (1901) 206; Hist. Benton (1912) 69; E. H. Prewitt; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Pettis County

In the w.e. part of the State; bounded on the n. by Saline Co., on the e. by Cooper and Morgan Cos., on the s. by Benton Co., and on the w. by Henry, Johnson, and Lafayette Cos. It was organized Jan. 26, 1835, by severance effected from Cooper and Saline Cos., and until Benton Co. was organized Jan. 3, 1835, included all the present territory of Benton and parts of the present Hickory and Camden Cos. On Feb. 26, 1845, it was increased by 25 sq. mi. cut off from Benton Co. in its n.w. corner, between Ionia City and Windsor. Since then its boundaries have remained unchanged.

The name of Pettis Co. commemorates a remarkable individual and a sensational event in Missouri history. Spencer Darwin Pettis (1802-31) was born in Culpeper, Va. He came to Missouri as a very young man, and practised law at Fayette in Howard Co. At the age of 24 he was appointed Secretary of State for Missouri, serving from 1826 to 1828. In 1829 he was elected as sole representative in Congress from Missouri, being the third representative sent from the State to the lower house, preceded only by John Scott (1820-26) and Edward Bates (1826-28). During his first term in Congress, as a Democrat, he made himself extremely popular with his constituents, and was a warm friend of Senator Benton. In a heated campaign in 1830, he was re-elected for a second term, but precipitated a quarrel that led to his death. As a supporter of President Andrew Jackson, he had been especially caustic and severe in his opposition to the National Bank, and in consequence was challenged to a duel by Major Thomas Biddle, brother of Nicholas Biddle, then president of the United States Bank. The duel was fought Aug. 27, 1831, on the sand-bar opposite St. Louis, and it is said that the river was lined on both sides to witness it. Both combatants fell mortally wounded, and Pettis died the next day. Intense feeling was aroused throughout the State, and when the new county, which contained many of his ardent supporters, was created two years later, it was named in memory of the eloquent young martyr, as he was considered, to the Democratic cause. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 208, and (1919) 74, 100; Campbell (1873); Conard (1901) 5, 96; Eaton; Gannett; Biog. Dir. Am. Congress)

Picnic Hollow (Benton)

In n.e. Union T., leading n.w. into Big Deer Cr., near Hastain. Named because it was a favorite location for old-time picnic celebrations the Fourth of July. (Highway Map; J. R. Boring)

Pierce School (Benton)

A school in the e. part of White T. A family name. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Pinhook (Pettis)

See Helena

Pin Hook Mill (Pettis)

A grist mill on Muddy Cr., set up by James Wasson. Commonly called Wasson's Mill. The name Pin Hook Mill was borrowed from the early name of Helena (q.v.), near which it is located. (Enc. Hist. Mo. (1901) V. v, p. 98; Hist. Pettis (1919) 104; Harding's Life of Geo. R. Smith, 27)

Pin Oak Camp (Camden)

A summer camp near the e. part of the Lake of the Ozarks. It is surrounded by pin oaks. (J. Banner)

Pin Oak School (Pettis)

A school in the s.w. part of Smithton T. Named perhaps for the low-growing pin oak trees, which are very plentiful in the w. U.S. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 201)

Pittsburg (Hickory)

A p.o. since 1867-8, 1886; in the s. part of Green T. Named for the Pitts family, early settlers. Doubtless the selection of the suffix was suggested by the city in Pennsylvania, whose name has been adopted by fourteen other American towns. Pittsburgh, Pa., was named for Sir William Pitt (1708-78), first Earl of Chatham, famous English statesman and friend of the American colonies. (Gaz. (1867-8) 47; Eaton (1917) 173; R.M. (1939) 226; P.G.; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Pittsburg School (Hickory)

In the e. of Pittsburg. Named from the village. (J. O. Taylor; E. I. Miller)

Plain View School (Benton)

A school in the w. part of Williams T. The name is descriptive of its location. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Pleasant Green School (Benton)

A school in the w.c. part of Union T. The name is obviously descriptive. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Pleasant Green School (Pettis)

A school in the s.e. part of La Monte T. Cf. above.
(Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 187; C. F. Seotten)

Pleasant Grove School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of Lindsey T. Named for its location in a grove of trees. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Pleasant Grove School (Camden)

Located in the w. part of Warren T. Cf. above. (J. Banner)

Pleasant Grove School (Morgan)

In the s. part of Haw Cr. T. Cf. above. (Lee T. Sims)

Pleasant Hill Church (Pettis)

A Southern Methodist church in Flat Cr. T., 6 mi. s.e. of Sedalia. Named from its location. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 163; Mrs. Kate Neal)

Pleasant Hill School (Benton)

See South Pleasant Hill School

Pleasant Hill School (Camden)

See New Pleasant Hill School

Pleasant Hill (Hickory)

In the n. edge of Wheatland T. Named from its location on a hill. (E. I. Miller)

Pleasant Knoll School (Camden)

Located in the s.e. part of Auglaize T. Named from its location. (J. Banner)

Pleasant Ridge School (Hickory)

East of Pittsburg. Named from its location on a slight elevation. (W. Wilson; E. I. Miller)

Pleasant Union Church (Morgan)

A Union church in the c. part and near the w. line of the co. A complimentary name, plus the ideal of unity for which the church stood. (Hist. (1889) 443; Lee T. Sims)

Pleasant Union School (Morgan)

In the s.w. part of Haw Cr. T. Named from the church. (Lee T. Sims)

Pleasant Valley School (Hickory)

Located n.e. of Pittsburg. A name descriptive of its location. (E. I. Miller)

Pleasant Valley School (Pettis)
See Mosby School

Pleasant View School (Pettis)

A school in the s.w. part of Washington T. Named for the location. The school has been discontinued. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 197; C. F. Seetten)

Plymouth Church (Pettis)

A Baptist church in the n.w. corner of Elk Fork T. Doubtless from Plymouth, Massachusetts, where the Pilgrim Fathers landed in 1620. They named it Plymouth from the English port whence they had sailed. American Baptists trace their beginnings back to the Pilgrims, and Plymouth is a stock name for Baptist as well as Congregational churches. (Co. Plat Book (1896))

Point Pleasant Cemetery (Pettis)

A cemetery n. of Point Pleasant church building. Named for the church nearby. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919), 163; Mrs. Kate Neal)

Point Pleasant Church (Pettis)

An M.E. church in Flat Cr. T., 2 mi. w. and 8 mi. s. of Sedalia. Named from its location. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 163; J. D. Eckles)

*Pole Hollow (Benton)

In s.e. Williams T., leading into Buffalo Cr. Possibly a good location for finding fence poles, fishing poles, etc. because of the number of willow trees growing here. (Highway Map)

Pomme de Terre River (Hickory and Benton)

Rises in Greene Co., flowing n. through Polk, Hickory, and Benton Cos., through the s. part of Fristoe T., and into the Osage R. Coues says it was pronounced by the natives as "Pumly Tar". Pike charts it on his map for the Expedition of 1806 as "Potatoe R."--an obvious attempt at Anglicization that did not prevail. This stream formed the division line between the Indians and the whites until 1835. Named perhaps by the French fur traders. It is the French words for "Potato River".

But cf. J. F. McDermott, A Glossary of Mississippi Valley French, 1941, under "pomme de terre": "The cowberry, ground nut, or wild bean." McDermott quotes Bradbury and Owen as identifying the "pomme de terre" of the French voyagers with the root of the apios tuberosa or potato bean, also called "sagaban", used as food by the Indians of the Northwest and elsewhere.

The stream was also known as Big Pomme de Terre to distinguish it from its tributary the Little Pomme de Terre (q.v.). (Pike's Exp., ed. Coues, II. 380; Hist. Benton (1876) 7; Hist. Benton (1889) 508; Hist. Benton (1912) 3, 10; Conard (1901) v, 31; R.M. (1939) 226)

Poplar (Benton)

A p.o. 1897-1904; in the n.e. part of Lindsey T. Named for the poplar trees that abound in this vicinity. (P.O.; R.M. (1939) 226; F. M. Brady)

Poplar Bluff Church (Benton)

See Mt. Pleasant Church

Poplar Bluff School (Benton)

See Poplar School

Poplar School (Benton)

Located in the e. part of Lindsey T. Formerly called Poplar Bluff School, from its location among poplar trees on a bluff. (Hist. Benton (1889) 517; E. H. Prentiss; J. R. Boring)

Postal (Pettis)

A p.o. 1892-1904; in the n.e. part of Heath Cr. T. The name signified that it pertained to the p.o. or mail service. (Co. Plat Book (1896); Hist. Pettis (1919) 307; J. D. Eckles)

Postal School (Pettis)

A public school in Heath's Cr. T. Named for the town. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 173; Rep. Pub. Schools (1932) 1140; C. F. Scotten)

Post Oak School (Morgan)

In the e. part of New Cr. T. Named for a nearby oak grove. (Lee T. Sims)

Potato River (Hickory and Benton)

See Pomme de Terre River

Powell (Pettis)

A town about 5 mi. s.w. of Sedalia. Named for William H. Powell, who owned land at this location from 1843-82. He later moved to Sedalia. (H: Hammond, 312; Chapman (1895) 554)

Powers Ferry (Benton)

Located at Warsaw. Founded by Mark Fristoe. According to V. A. Lundquist, an Ed Powers ran the ferry. (Hist. Benton (1912) 20; V. A. Lundquist)

Prairie Chapel Church (Pettis)

A Presbyterian church, 4 mi. n.w. of Dresden, organized in 1876. Named from its location and because it was a place of worship. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 913; L. L. Ream)

Prairie Creek (Benton)

In w. Fristoe T., running n.w. into Pomme de Terre R. Named from its location on a vast prairie. (Highway Map)

Prairie Dale School (Morgan)

In the w.c. part of Moreau T. Located in a dale in a prairie region. (Lee T. Sims)

Prairie Flower School (Benton)

A school in the n.w. part of Williams T. An emblematic name. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Prairie Grove Church (Pettis)

A Baptist church in the n.e. part of Longwood T.; organized in Feb. 1880, by Rev. S. W. Whipple. Named from the grove of trees here and its location on the prairie. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 838; Hist. Pettis (1919) 190; G. L. Reynolds)

Prairie Grove School (Hickory)

In w. edge of Montgomery T. Cf. above. Also called Wilson School for a prominent family in the district. Discontinued. The co. hist. lists F. Marion Wilson as a prominent lawyer in 1889. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 239; E. I. Miller)

Prairie Grove School (Morgan)

In the e.c. part of Moreau T. Cf. above. (Lee T. Sims)

Prairie Grove School (Pettis)

A school in the s.e. part of Flat Cr. T. Cf. above. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 163; C. F. Scotten)

Prairie Hill School (Pettis)

A school in the n.e. part of Dresden T. Located on a prairie, but not upon a hill. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 155; G. L. Reynolds)

Prairie Hollow (Camden)

In n.e. Russell T., leading n.e. into the Little Niangua R. Named for its location. (Highway Map; Dr. R. L. Ramsey)

Prairie Hollow Creek (Morgan)

A southern fork of Brushy, or South Brushy Cr., rising in e. part of Buffalo T., flowing n.e. into Brushy Cr. Cf. above. (Lee T. Sims)

Prairie Hollow School (Camden)

Located in the n. e. part of Russell T. Named for the hollow. This school is closed. (J. Banner; C. Schrimsher)

Prairie Ridge School (Pettis)

A school in the w. part of Longwood T. Named for its location on a ridge which crossed the prairie. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 191; C. F. Scotten)

Prairie Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Dresden T., on the e. by Sedalia T., and Flat Cr. T., on the s. by Washington T., and on the w. by Elk Fork T. Created in 1873, out of parts of the older Elk Fork and Washington Ts. Named for its broad expanse of prairie land. (Campbell (1873); Hist. Pettis (1919) 192)

Prairie Valley School (Hickory)

In the s. part of Tyler T. Located in a valley in a prairie region. (M. Wilson; E. I. Miller)

Prairie Valley School (Morgan)

In the n. part of Moreau T. Cf. above. (Lee T. Sims)

Prairie Valley School (Pettis)

A school in Hughesville T. Cf. above. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 180; Mrs. R. E. Sealert)

Prairie View Church (Morgan)

A Dunkard church, 2 mi. from St. Martin's p.o. Organized in 1875 with 20 members. Named from its location. (Hist. (1889) 444; Lee T. Sims)

Prairie View Church (Pettis)

A Southern M.E. church in the e. part of Elk Fork T., 12 mi. w. of Sedalia. Named for its location in the midst of an extensive prairie. In operation. (Co. Plat Book (1896); Hist. Pettis (1919) 158; L. L. Ream)

Prairie View School (Benton)

Located in the n.w. corner of White T. Cf. above. (J. R. Boring)

Prairie View School (Pettis)

A school in the e. part of Elk Fork T. Named for Prairie View Church. (Co. Plat Book (1896); Hist. Pettis (1919) 159; L. L. Ream)

Preston (Hickory)

A p.o. since 1886; in the w. part of Stark T. Platted by S. C. Howard and R. I. Robinson, Dec. 8, 1857. Named possibly from the town of the same name in Wayne Co., Pa. It was named, according to Gannett, for Judge Samuel

Preston, an early settler. At the start of the Civil War, in 1861, the town was nearly deserted, as the citizens sympathized with the Confederacy, and went South. Formerly called Black Oak for the tree. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 250; Hist. Hick. (1907) 65; Eaton (1917) 173; R.M. (1939) 226; P.G.; Gannett)

****Priceville (Pettis)**

The earliest settlement in what is now Smithton T. It was laid out by David Kernudle in the 1850s. Charges were made, however, that purchasers of property there had been swindled, and the village was abandoned. In 1859 an unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a new settlement to replace it at Farmers' City (q.v.) nearby. In 1860 all the houses at Priceville, about 15 in number, were removed on wheels to the present site of Smithton, about 2 mi. away. (Polk's Gaz. (1860) 224; Hist. Pettis (1919) 306)

Price's Cave (Morgan)

8 mi. s.e. of Versailles. Named for the landowner on whose land the cave is located. (Hist. Morgan (1907-17); Florence Meyer)

***Priest's Chapel (Pettis)**

The first M.E. church house erected in the present limits of Pettis Co.; 12 mi. n. of Georgetown. Probably a personal name. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 312, 313)

Prigmore School (Pettis)

A public school in Houstonia T.; later taken into Dist. No. 1 (Houstonia Cons. Dist.). Named for a prominent family in the settlement. The school has been discontinued. The building was wrecked in 1933. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 176; J. D. Eckles)

Pritchett School (Camden)

Located in the s.w. part of Auglaize T. Named for Edward Pritchett, on whose land the school was located. (C. Schrimsher)

Proctor (Morgan)

A p.o. from 1886-1933; 1 mi. n. of the Osage R., near the mouth of Proctor Cr.; in the s. part of Buffalo T. Named for Benjamin Proctor, a pioneer settler on the creek on which the village is located. (P.G.; Hist. (1889) 434; Atlas Morgan (1905); Eaton (1917) 334)

Proctor Creek (Morgan)

Rises in the c. of Buffalo T., flowing s. into the Osage R. near Proctor. Named for Benjamin Proctor, an early landowner. (Atlas Morgan (1880); Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 376; Lee T. Sims)

Proctor School (Morgan)

In the s. part of Buffalo T. Named from the village. The school is one-half mi. n. of the settlement. (Lee T. Sims)

Prospect School (Pettis)

A public school in Sedalia at Second St. and Prospect Ave. Named for the street which it adjoins. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 261)

Providence Church (Pettis)

A Baptist church 8 mi. n.e. of Sedalia, in Blackwater T.; oldest church in co., organized in 1842. Called Provident Baptist Church in early days. A cemetery adjoins the church. An ideal name. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 144)

Providence School (Morgan)

In the n.e. part of Moreau T. Cf. above. (Lee T. Sims)

Purcell (Camden)

Located on the Osage R., 3 mi. s. of Linn Cr. Named for the Purcell family, who were pioneers. Daniel Purcell, from Ky. settled near here before 1833. He was made road commissioner on Apr. 12, 1841, to help lay out the first co. road from Linn Cr. to Oregon. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 284, 291, 309)

Purvis (Camden)

A p.o. since 1889; in the n. part of Camden Co., in w. Jasper T. Named in honor of the Purvis family, pioneers. (P.G.; Eaton (1916) 269; R.M. (1940) 226, 227)

Purvis Cave (Morgan)

On Hill Cr. Named for Henry Purvis who discovered the cave. (Hist. Morgan (1907-17); Mo. (1941) 571; Lee T. Sims)

***Pyrmont (Morgan)**

A p.o. from 1886-1910; located in the n.w. corner of Haw Cr. T. on a high ridge. It is possibly a coined name, made up of "pyr-", short for "pyrite", and "-mont", for "mountain". Pyrite, also known as "fool's gold", is an iron ore, chemically iron disulphide, occurring in glistening yellow crystals, and much valued by the Indian mound builders. (P.G.; Atlas Morgan (1905); Hough Am. Indians, pt. 1, p. 940 and pt. 2, p. 331; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Quincy (Hickory)

A p.o. since 1867-8, 1886; in the e. part of Montgomery T. Settled near 1833. Platted by Isaac M. Cruce, in 1848. Probably named for President John Quincy Adams

(1767-1848), who died on Feb. 23 of that year. Eighteen other places bear the sixth president's middle name, doubtless favored by his admirers to distinguish him from his father, President John Adams. Before the place was platted, it was called "Judy's Gap", because Samuel Judy had set up a blacksmith shop there. There was also a gap or opening near this place between two prairies, Twenty-five Mile Prairie and Hogle Creek Prairie. (P.G.; Gaz. (1867-8) 34, 47; Hist. Hick. (1907) 68; Eaton (1917) 173; R.M. (1939) 226; Gannett)

Quincy School (Hickory)

In e. part of Montgomery T. Named from a town located here. (E. I. Miller)

Quisenberry School (Pettis)

A school in the n.e. part of Prairie T. Named for Everett B. Quisenberry, prominent landowner. The district is nationally known today for its community activities. (Chapman (1895) 455; Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 194; C. F. Scotten)

***Racket (Benton)**

A p.o. since 1899; in the w. part of Lindsey T. (P.G.; R.M. (1939) 226)

Racket School (Benton)

A school in the w. part of Tom T. Named from the p.o. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Ragg School (Camden)

Located in the n. part of Russell T. Named for Riley E. Ragg, a prominent landowner in the district. (C. Schrimsher)

Rainey Creek (Camden)

In n.w. Adair T., running n. into the Osage R. near Crittenden. Also spelled Raney Cr. Named for a neighboring landowner. (Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 376; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Rainey Creek (Camden)

A p.o. in 1870, 1874; in the w.e. part of Adair T. Named for the cr. (Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26; Mo. Gaz. (1874) 101; P.G.; C. F. Huddleston)

***Rain Water Hollow (Camden)**

In n. Russell T., leading n. into the Little Niangua R. This is probably a distorted form, by popular etymology, of the name of the Wrainwaters family, who lived in this exact neighborhood. The co. hist. records Daniel and Pleasant Wrainwaters, members, and D. M. Wrainwaters, pastor of the Baptist Church on Little Niangua in 1846.

Cf. Right Point, probably for the Wright family, and Zebra, perhaps for a Siberer or Ziebers, etc. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 350; Highway Map; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Raney Creek (Camden)
See Rainey Creek

Rankins's Mill (Hickory)
A water mill, built on the Pomme de Terre R., about 6 mi. below Hermitage, by Amos Paxton. Named for the first owner, on whose land the mill was run. (Hist. Hick. (1907) 24; J. O. Taylor)

Raymond (Benton)
A p.o. 1902-4; on the Sedalia, Warsaw, and Southern R.R., 6 mi. s.w. of Cole Camp. The Christian name of the first proprietor of the store and p.o. here. (P.O.; Williams (1904) 331; F. M. Brady)

Red Sink (Camden)
A circular basin, 300 ft. in diam. at the top and 100 ft. deep, located half a mi. s.e. of Gunter's Springs. Named Red Sink on account of the red clay subsoil, which is exposed at places. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 287)

Reed's Branch (Pettis)
Rises near the e. part of Cedar T. and flows n.w. to unite with the Muddy in the s. part of section 4. Named for a Mr. Reed who owned land along its banks. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 147; John W. Menefee)

Reedsburg (Morgan)
A former village which was located in Cedar T. Platted Jan. 1, 1858. Named for the founder, Norman Reed, who expected the contemplated railroad line to pass through it. Both failed. (Hist. (1889) 433)

Reindeerhoof (Camden)
The highest point in the vicinity of Gunter Springs, 3 mi. distant. A fanciful name for a lofty spot. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 287)

Richardson Island (Morgan)
Located near the w. bank of the Osage R., in the s. part of Buffalo T. Named for the owner. (W. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Lee T. Sims)

Richey Church (Morgan)
See Upper Gravois Church

Richland (Camden)
Located in the s.e. corner of Auglaize T. Half of the village is in Camden Co. and half of it is in Pulaski Co.

Mr. Weber, in his thesis on Pulaski Co. place-names, states that the town was originally laid out in 1869 and named Lyon for Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who had been killed a few years before in the Battle of Wilson's Cr. When it was discovered that there was already another Lyon in the State--probably Fort Lyon (q.v.) in Benton Co., the name was changed to Richland for C. W. Rich, a director of the old Pacific R.R. No doubt there was also an allusion intended to the fertility of the soil. (C. F. Huddleston; Mr. Weber's thesis; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Richland Creek (Morgan)

Rises in s. part of Richland and Mill Cr. Ts., flowing n.e. into Big Richland Cr., from which it was named. This stream was known as Gabriel Fork (q.v.) in 1880. (Atlas Morgan (1880) (1905); Lee T. Sims)

Richland Township (Morgan)

A T. in the n.w. part of Morgan Co. Bounded on the n. by Cooper Co., on the e. by Mill Cr. T., on the s. by Haw Cr. T., and on the w. by Pettis Co. So named because of its fertile land. (Hist. (1889) 410; Atlas Morgan (1905); Lee T. Sims)

***Rico (Morgan)**

A former p.o., in 1895, 1896. The source of the name has not been ascertained. Presumably it is of Spanish origin, an abbreviated form of such a name as Puerto Rico or Canal Rico in Cuba, or Oro Rico, name of a mine near Sonora, California. The Spanish adjective "rico" signifies "rich". Cf. two American towns named Porto Rico (rich port), one in Colorado and one in Georgia. (P.G.; Sanchez, Spanish and Indian Place-Names of California (1914), 298)

***Right Point (Camden)**

A village in the s. point of Auglaize T., n.w. of Stoutland. This may be a distortion of the surname Wright. Foster P. Wright was Circuit Court Judge 1841-5, and the family has been prominent in co. affairs throughout its history. Cf. also Wright Co., organized in 1841, the same year as Camden, and named for Silas Wright (1795-1847), a leader of the Democratic Party, and U.S. Senator from N.Y. 1833-44. For the spelling cf. Rain Water Hollow, probably from the Wrainwaters family, Zebra for Siberer or Zieber, etc. (Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26; Hist. Cam. (1889) 315; Miss Bell's thesis; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Ringen School (Pettis)

A school in the n.e. part of Lake Cr. T. Named for a family in the district. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 183; C. F. Scotten)

Ritchie School (Morgan)

In the s. part of Haw Cr. T. Named for a family in the district. Probably another spelling for Richey; cf. Richey Church in the same neighborhood. (Lee T. Sims)

***Ritter Branch (Benton)**

In e. Union T., running w. into Knobby Cr. Possibly a family name. (Highway Map)

Riverview (Morgan)

A p.o. from 1886-1904; in the s.w. corner of Buffalo T., at the mouth of Big Buffalo Cr., overlooking the Osage R. It received its name for the superb view it afforded of both streams. (P.G.; Atlas Morgan (1905))

Riverview Church (Camden)

Located in the n.e. corner of Camden Co. The name is descriptive of its view of the Osage R. (C. F. Huddleston)

Riverview School (Morgan)

In the s.w. part of Buffalo T. Named for the nearby village, which is approximately 1 mi. s.w. of the school. (Lee T. Sims)

Riviere a la Mine (Pettis and Morgan)

See La Mine River

Riviere Grande Glaize (Camden)

See Anglaize Creek

Roach (Camden)

A p.o. from 1887-97, and since 1904; in the s.e. part of Camden Co., in s.w. Osage T. Named in honor of a family of early settlers. The co. hist. records that L. J. Roach served as sheriff for the co. 1868-70, and as co. clerk 1870-86. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 315; P.G.; Eaton (1916) 269; R.W. (1940) 226, 227; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Roach School (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Warren T. The school is 1½ mi. w. of the small village by the same name. This school is now closed. (C. Schrimsher)

****Robber's Cave (Camden)**

Located at the head of Gunter's Springs. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 286)

****Robbins' Business College (Pettis)**

In Sedalia. (Hist. Pettis (1886) 11)

Roberts Branch (Morgan)

Heads in the s.w. part of Buffalo T., flowing s. into the Osage R. Named for the owner of the land through which the branch flows. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Lee T. Sims)

Rockdale (Camden)

A p.o. in 1915; located in the c. of Jasper T. The name is descriptive of its location. The village is now extinct. (P.G.; C. F. Huddleston)

Rockdale Church (Camden)

Located in the c. of Jasper T. Named from its location. (C. F. Huddleston)

Rock Island R.R. System (Morgan and Benton)

A railroad that enters the co. through the n.e. corner of Moreau T., passing through Barnett, running n.w. into Versailles, and on w. through the n.e. corner of Benton Co. The full name of the R.R. is the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. Rock Island, Illinois, is its eastern terminus. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.)

Rock Island School (Morgan)

In the s.e. corner of Moreau T. Named for the Rock Island R.R., the school being located n. of the track. (Lee T. Sims)

Rock Spring Church (Morgan)

A M.E. church in the n.w. part of Moreau T., on Moreau Cr. 8 mi. n.w. of Versailles. The building was erected in 1874-75. Named for its location near a spring. (Atlas Morgan (1880); Hist. (1889) 412, 440; Lee T. Sims)

Rock Springs School (Benton)

A school in the w.c. part of Union T. Named for its location near springs that seep through a ledge of rock. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Rocky Creek (Morgan)

In Moreau T. Rises in the e. part of the T., flowing e. into Moniteau Co. Named for the creek's rocky bottom. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Lee T. Sims)

Rocky Dale School (Benton)

A school in the c. part of White T. Named from its location. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Rocky Mount (Morgan)

A p.o. since 1921, in the n.e. corner of Osage T. Probably a topographical name. (P.G.)

Rocky Point School (Morgan)

In the s.w. part of Mill Cr. T. A name descriptive of the location. (Lee T. Sims)

Rocky Ridge School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of Cole T. Named from its location. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Rocky Ridge School (Benton)

A school in the w. part of Williams T. Cf. above. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Rodelia (Pettis)

A discontinued p.o. 1897-1910; in Green Ridge T. It may have been a feminine Christian name. (P.G.)

Rodelia School (Pettis)

A school in Green Ridge T. Named from the early p.o. It is not used today. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 168; C. F. Scotten)

Rogers Mill (Morgan)

A mill in the s. part of Haw Cr. T. In a lead district. Named for the first owner. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Florence Meyer)

Roney (Hickory)

See Childers (P.G.)

Ross Creek (Benton)

In n. Cole T., an e. branch of Cole Camp Cr. Named for two young men named Ross, who built a cabin near the mouth, in 1830 or 1831. (Hist. Benton (1876) 16; Conard (1901) 206; Hist. Benton (1912) 11)

Ross Creek School (Benton)

A school in the n. part of Cole T. Named from Ross Cr. (School Directory (1938-39); E. H. Preuitt)

Routon School (Morgan)

In the s. part of Moreau T. A family name. (Lee T. Sims)

***Rowletta (Pettis)**

A p.o. 1876-1902; near the c. part of Blackwater T., 6 mi. n. of La Monte. Possibly a feminine Christian name. (P.G.; Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 430; Co. Plat Book (1896))

Royal School (Hickory)

In the e. part of Tyler T. A family name. (E. I. Miller; J. J. Taylor)

Russell Township (Camden)

Located in the s.w. part of Camden Co. Bounded on the n. by Adair T. and the Little Niangua R., on the e. by Warren and Osage Ts., on the s. by Dallas Co., and on the w. by Hickory Co. It was one of the six original townships created by the co. court in Mar., 1841. It was probably named for a prominent landowner, William Russell, who was one of the first judges of election for the township. He was later made justice of the peace, and he and other members of his family are often mentioned in the co. hist. Possibly, however, like Russell Cos. in Kentucky and Virginia, it was named for General William Russell of the Revolutionary War. Cf. the men whose names were commemorated in the other Camden Co. townships Adair, Jackson, Jasper, and Warren. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 293; R.M. (1940) 226, 227; Gannett; C. F. Huddleston; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Rymer Brothers Quarry (Pettis)

2 mi. n. of Sedalia; opened in 1884; owned in 1919 by Mrs. Heidenfelter and operated by Edward and J. W. Rymer. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 83)

Sacred Heart Church (Pettis)

A Catholic church in Sedalia; dedicated on Sun., Oct. 1, 1882. Named for the Feast of the Sacred Heart, which is on Friday after the Octave of Corpus Christi. (Bryan Mo. Hist. (1876) 437; H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 260; Enc. Brit. (1938))

Sacred Heart School (Pettis)

A Catholic school in Sedalia. It was blessed on Sun., Oct. 1, 1882 and opened Oct. 2, 1882. Named from the church nearby. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 260)

****Sagrada (Camden)**

A p.o. from 1887-95, 1899-1933; in the extreme n.w. corner of Adair T., 6 mi. n.w. of Crittenden. No clue has been discovered as to the origin of this mysterious name. (P.G.; Williams (1904) 345)

St. Eyre (Pettis)

See Lincolnville

St. Helena (Pettis)

See Helena

St. John's Church (Pettis)

A Catholic church in the s.e. corner of Lake Cr. T. organized in 1838. The building was erected in 1848. The full name, St. John Evangelist Catholic Church, shows that it was named, not for John the Baptist, but for the "beloved disciple and writer of the Fourth Gospel". (Hist. Pettis (1882) 1102)

St. Louis, K.C. and Colorado R.R. (Morgan)

The e. and w. line of this R.R. passes through the c. of Haw Cr. T., running e. into Versailles. Named for terminal points on its line. Now known as the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R. (q.v.). (Hist. (1889) 449, 450; H. and C. Map Morgan Co.)

St. Louis-San Francisco R.R. (Hickory)

A railroad that passes from St. Clair Co. through the s.w. corner of Hickory Co., through Weasubleau T. into Polk Co. This railroad had its origin in the s.w. branch of the Pacific R.R. of Missouri, which became the St. Louis-San Francisco Co. in 1876. It used the Missouri Pacific line to the Pacific until a line which is nearly parallel to the Missouri Pacific could be built. The name is an ambitious one for the company hoped to make San Francisco its w. terminus. It is named for its distant termini. (R.M. (1939) 226; Enc. Brit.; Miss Welty's thesis; E. I. Miller)

Saint Martin's (Morgan)

A p.o. from 1876-96; e. of Glensted 4 mi. Now abandoned. The village was located here in 1874. Located in the n. part of Moreau T. Martin was a family name in this section in 1880. (Campbell (1874) 392; Atlas Morgan (1880); Hist. (1889) 412, 434; P.O.)

St. Martin School (Morgan)

In the n. part of Moreau T. Named for the nearby village of the same name, which is now abandoned. (Lee T. Sims)

St. Patrick's Cemetery (Pettis)

Cemetery adjoining St. Patrick's church. Named for the church nearby. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 162)

St. Patrick's Church (Pettis)

A Catholic church at Spring Fork in Flat Cr. T. Named for Saint Patrick (389-461), the apostle of Ireland. He was successful in making Ireland Christian. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 162; Col. Enc. (1935)

St. Paul Church (Pettis)

An Evangelical Lutheran church in Lake Cr. T., organized in 1869. The congregation was first organized in Benton Co., and moved to Pettis Co. in 1879. Named for the Apostle. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 1102; Hist. Pettis (1919) 182)

Salem Church (Morgan)

A Baptist church in Haw Cr. T. Building was erected in 1880. A Biblical name: "In Salem also is his tabernacle, and in Zion" (Psalm 76:21). A familiar name for Jerusalem (Gen 14:18). (Hist. (1889) 442)

Salem Church (Pettis)

An M.E. church South, in Bowling Green T., 6½ mi. n.e. of Sedalia. The old church was built in 1858, rebuilt in 1880. Cf. above. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 145; Bible Dict. (1922))

Salem Church (Pettis)

A Presbyterian church in Blackwater T., 5 mi. n.w. of La Monte; organized in Oct., 1880. Cf. above. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 811; Hist. Pettis (1919) 140)

Salem School (Hickory)

Located in the w. part of Wheatland T. Cf. above. (E. I. Miller)

Salem School (Pettis)

A school in the s.w. part of Bowling Green T. Named from the church. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 144)

Saline Creek (Camden)

See Auglaize Creek

Salmon School (Morgan)

In the s.e. part of Haw Cr. T. Named for a family in the district. (Lee T. Sims)

Santiago (Benton)

A p.o. 1900-4; in the c. part of White T. Named by the man who laid out the city, and who had fought in the battle of Santiago (1898), during the Spanish American War. The battle took place near Santiago, Cuba. (P.G.; R.H. (1939) 226; F. M. Brady)

Santiago School (Benton)

A school in the c. part of White T. Named from the village of Santiago. (School Directory (1938-39); F. M. Brady)

***Sarvis Branch (Benton)**

In c. Union T., running w. into Big Deer Cr. Possibly named, like Sarvis Point in Webster Co., for the service-berry bushes that were found along its banks. The service-berry is a well known fruit in the Ozarks, and "sarvis" is a dialect pronunciation. (Highway Map; Miss Bell's thesis; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Saw Mill Hollow (Morgan)

A small branch of Little Buffalo Cr., rising in s.e. part of Buffalo T., and flowing w. into the creek. A saw mill was formerly located here, when the native trees were more abundant. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Lee T. Sims)

School No. 1 (Pettis)

A rural school near Blackwater Chapel; first school taught in the township, hence called No. 1. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 811)

Schuyler (Benton)

A p.o. 1897-1904; in the n.e. part of Lindsey T. A family name. (P.O.; R.M. (1939) 226; J. R. Boring)

Science Hill School (Pettis)

A school in Heath's Cr. T. Unidentified. The name is a common one for ambitious early institutions of learning. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 173; C. F. Scotten)

***Scott Hollow (Benton)**

In n.w. Fristoe T., running w. into the Osage R. Probably named for an early landowner in that vicinity. (Highway Map)

Scott School (Pettis)

A school in the e.e. part of Heath's Cr. T. The name may have been transferred from Scott's Ford in Cooper Co., just across the border. Scott's Ford, according to Miss Pace's thesis, was named for Ezekiel Scott, one of the early settlers, who came here about 1818. Here, in the Lamine R. bottom, the party of Gen. Geo. R. Smith encamped on Nov. 12, 1833, upon their first arrival from Kentucky; see under Smithton. (Harding's Life of Geo. R. Smith (1904) 18; Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 173; C. F. Scotten)

***Search (Morgan)**

A former p.o., from 1887-95; in s. Buffalo T., on Little Buffalo Cr. Coues mentions the place in 1895. It may have been a fanciful name for a mining prospector's settlement. (P.O.; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 377)

Section School (Pettis)

A public school in Houstonia T.; later taken into Dist. No. 1 (Houstonia Cons. Dist.). Probably named for the railroad section house, which was first built there. Later the section house was moved to Houstonia. The school building was wrecked in 1933. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 176; J. D. McKles)

Sedalia (Pettis)

The sixth largest town in Missouri; an important railroad center on the Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads; since 1865 the county seat of Pettis County, replacing Georgetown (q.v.). It was founded by General George R. Smith (for whom see under Smithton).

Foreseeing that Georgetown was doomed because the approaching Pacific R.R. would pass three miles s. of it, Gen. Smith determined, since he could not bring the road to the town, that he would take the town to the road. In 1856 he purchased a tract of land of some 500 acres, at a cost of

between six and seven thousand dollars, secured a guarantee of the location of a depot on the tract, and filed the first plat for the new town on November 30, 1857. A revised plat was filed by Gen. Smith and Col. David W. Bouldin on October 16, 1860. Sedalia was incorporated in 1864, and Gen. Smith was named in its charter as the first mayor. He died at Sedalia on July 11, 1879.

The town was named by Gen. Smith for his younger daughter, Sarah Elvira Smith, later Mrs. Henry S. Cotton, who was born October 1, 1831. The family were in the habit of calling her by the pet name "Sed". Her older sister Margaret Elizabeth Smith, writes as follows about the circumstances of its naming: "The name of the new town was quite a puzzle, and gave our family great pleasure in its selection. Our father and mother decided to name it for my sister, laughingly saying to me, 'Set, we once named a flat-boat for you, and we will name the town for your sister'. Her pet name was 'Sed', so they called the town Sedville. Often my sister and I would accompany our father on his business trips to St. Louis in the interests of the Pacific Railroad. There our father had delightful friends, and among them was Mr. Josiah Dent. He became very much interested in the new town and in its name. The '-ville' was decidedly objectionable, he thought, as it did not comport with the large and flourishing city of his dreams. Mr. Dent suggested the termination '-alia' in its place, and this so delighted my father that it was at once accepted. Since then the town has been called Sedalia".

"Sed" as a diminutive for Sarah is uncommon today, but "Sadie" is still used; and Gannett affirms, though without giving his authority, that the original name was Sadieville. The fact that Miss Sarah was actually called "Sed" is confirmed by several letters given verbatim in her father's biography (pp. 146, 208). The change in the suffix is explained by the co. hist. of 1882 as made "because the original 'Sed' could be united to the more euphonious termination '-alia', like Vandalia, Centrelia, etc."

The town name thus coined in 1860 has proved singularly appealing to many other Americans besides its founder and inventor General Smith. It has been later adopted for places in fifteen other states, ranging all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Nine of them lie east of Missouri, and six in states to the west. It is decidedly unusual for American place-names to spread eastward; and when the names of the other fifteen states have been studied it may be discovered that at least some of the Sedalias have originated independently. The Missouri Sedalia, however, seems to have a clear priority over all the rest.

In Goodwin's Gazetteer of 1867, and in the postal guides of 1868 and 1870, it was the only Sedalia listed in the

country. By 1876, however, postoffices names Sedalia had been established in Colorado, Indiana, and South Carolina; by 1886, in Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia (discontinued after 1904), and Washington (disc. 1893); by 1889 in West Virginia (disc. 1908); by 1890 in Texas (disc. 1904); by 1900 in Tennessee (disc. 1927); by 1902 in North Carolina; by 1904 in Oklahoma (disc. 1908); and by 1910 in Arkansas (disc. 1930) and Florida (disc. 1915). There was also a hamlet named Sedalia in North Dakota listed in the 1900 census, which seems never to have had a p.o., and which has since disappeared. All the Sedalias have been small, none having as many as 300 inhabitants, except the one in Missouri, which numbered over twenty thousand in the last census; four have disappeared entirely, and five others have had their post-offices discontinued, leaving only seven Sedalias in the postal list.

The pattern of radiation for the name seems a fairly concentric one; and whether or not all of them go back to Missouri for their original source, it is safe to say that few American young women have had their names spread so widely through the land as Miss Sarah Smith.

(P.G.; Eaton; Gannett; Bryan's Hist. Mo. (1876)xv; Hist. Pettis (1882) 404; S. B. Harding's Life of Geo. R. Smith, Founder of Sedalia (1904) 11, 291, 377, 380; Century Atlas (1901); R.M. (1943); Prof. R. M. S. Heffner)

Sedalia Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Cedar T., on the e. by Bowling Green and Smithton Ts., on the s. by Flat Cr. and Flat Cr. T., and on the w. by Prairie and Dresden Ts. It was created in 1873, out of part of the original Mt. Sterling T. Named for Sedalia, the largest settlement within its boundaries when the T. was formed. (Campbell (1873); W. D. Agee)

Sedalia University (Pettis)

Established by Rev. G. A. Beattie and Prof. G. W. Ready under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Named from its location in Sedalia. (Hist. Pettis (1886) 11 and (1882) 586, 587)

Sedalia-Warsaw R.R. (Pettis)

See Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern R.R. (Co. Plat Book (1929) 1)

Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern R.R. (Benton and Pettis) A R.R. from Sedalia in Pettis Co. to Warsaw in Benton Co., commenced in 1869 and completed. It runs generally s., except to swerve to the e. to pass through Cole Camp, in Benton Co. Named for its termini. It is called the Sedalia-Warsaw R.R. in the Pettis Co. Plat Book in 1929. (Campbell (1873) 23; Hist. Benton (1889) 520; Co. Plat Book (1929) 1; Williams (1940) 331)

Sedville (Pettis)

See Sedalia

****Self's Chapel (Morgan)**

A M.E. church, South, near the n. line of Haw Cr. T. Organized in 1885. (Hist. (1889) 441)

Self Chapel School (Morgan)

Near the n. line of Haw Cr. T. Named from the church. (Lee T. Sims)

Shady Grove School (Hickory)

In the w. part of Tyler T. Named from the grove of trees here, being descriptive of the setting. (E. I. Miller)

****Sharon Mines (Morgan)**

Lead mines, located e. of Akinsville, near the e. boundary of Mill Cr. T. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.)

Shaver Creek (Pettis)

Rises in the n. part of Smithton T., flowing n. through Bowling Green T., into Big Muddy Cr. A family name. (Co. Plat Book (1916); J. D. Eckles)

Shavetail Creek (Pettis)

A tributary to Muddy Cr. which rises in the s.w. part of Bowling Green T., flows e. across the T. into the Lamine R. in Cooper Co. There is a tradition that sometime during the year 1840 a marriage occurred near this little stream and while the guests enjoyed the festivities of the evening, Richard Johnson assembled a few of his youthful companions, proceeded to the place where the horses were hitched and closely shaved their tails. The creek on whose banks this amusing incident occurred was ever afterward called "Shave-Tail" creek. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 947; Co. Plat Book (1896))

Shawnee Bend (Benton)

In the s. part of Lindsey T. A bend of the Osage R., opposite the mouth of Grand R. The Shawnees, one of the greatest of Indian tribes, came originally from South Carolina. In 1793, a considerable body of them accepted the invitation of the Spanish government and settled in Missouri near Cape Girardeau. In 1795 they retired to the headwaters of the Auglaize and the Osage. In 1798 came the fierce rebellion of the Shawnees in Ohio, led by Tecumseh; but the Missouri Shawnees, who formed about half the tribe, had no part in Tecumseh's struggle. They sold their lands in 1825 and were removed to a reservation in Texas. (Hist. Benton (1876) 10; Conard (1901) 206; School Directory (1938-39); Hodge; J. R. Boring)

Shawnee Bend School (Benton)

In the Shawnee Bend, for which it is named.

Shiloh Church (Benton)

A M.E. church, South, s. of Fairfield, built in 1868. A Biblical name: meaning "tranquility"; 10 mi. n. of Bethel (Judges 21:19). (Hist. Benton (1889) 517; Hist. Benton (1912) 129)

Shiloh School (Benton)

A school in the s.w. part of Alexander T. Named for the church. (School Directory (1938-39); E. H. Preuit)

Shiptonsburg (Benton)

A former village, the exact locality of which has not been ascertained. It was organized in 1841. Named for John Shipton who owned a mill there. (Hist. Benton (1889) 551, 512)

****Short School Hollow (Benton)**

In n. Union T., leading s.w. into Big Deer Cr. (Highway Map)

Sigel (Pettis)

See Dunksburg

Skin Heel School (Camden)

Located in the n.e. part of Auglaize T. Named for the fact that bare foot school children skinned their heels on the sharp rocks. The location of the schoolhouse is very rough and rocky. This school is closed. (J. Banner; C. Schrimsher)

Smelser Creek (Pettis)

Rises in the n.w. part of Cedar T., and unites with Muddy Cr. in the n. part of section 4. Named for a pioneer settler. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 147)

Smelser School (Pettis)

A school in the n.w. part of Cedar T. Named for a pioneer family there. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 140; C. F. Scotten)

Smilex School (Morgan)

In the e. of Haw Cr. T. A family name. (Lee T. Sims)

Smith City (Pettis)

See Smithton

Smith Fork (Morgan)

Rises in n.e. part of Moreau T., flowing n. Named for a former owner of the land through which the branch flowed. (Atlas Morgan (1880); Florence Meyer)

Smith Mill (Benton)

A mill in the e. of Cole T. on Cole Camp Cr. Named for an early settler who ran the mill. (Campbell (1873) 23; P. M. Brady)

Smithton (Pettis)

A village in n.e. Smithton T., 8 mi. e. of Sedalia, and a station on the Mo. Pacific R.R. It was laid out in 1859 or 1860, most of the first inhabitants coming from Farmer's City (q.v.). Its original name was Smith City, so listed in the postal guides from 1870 to 1876; since 1876 the p.o. has been called Smithton.

The place was named for the man who has been called the "father of Pettis County", certainly her most distinguished citizen, Gen. Geo. R. Smith, although apparently Gen. Smith

took no direct part in its founding, his chief interests lying in Sedalia (q.v.). Since Gen. Smith was the name-father of so many places in Pettis Co., either for himself or his relatives (see under Bowling Green T., George R. Smith College, Georgetown, Sedalia, and Smithton T., possibly also Mt. Sterling T. and Majorville in Benton Co.), it seems in place here to give a condensed outline of his career, taken mainly from the biography by S. D. Harding.

George Rapeen Smith (1804-1879) was born in Powhatan Co., Virginia. Within a few weeks of his birth, his father, the Rev. George Smith, removed with his family to Georgetown, in Scott Co., Kentucky. Here the boy grew up. In 1827 he married Melita Ann Thomson, daughter of Gen. David Thomson. Another daughter of General Thomson had married Lewis Redd Major. In October, 1833, General Thomson left the home in Kentucky, with his two sons-in-law and their entire families, for the seven-hundred mile journey to Pettis Co., Missouri. They went in a caravan of covered ox-wagons, and arrived Nov. 12, 1833. The caravan first encamped in the Lamine River bottom near Scott's Ford in Cooper Co., not far from the present Scott School (q.v.). Pettis Co. had been organized only a year when General Thomson and his sons-in-law took up their residence within its borders. They settled first at a little hamlet on Muddy Creek known as Pinhook or Pinhook Mills, which had been chosen as the temporary county seat. The same year it changed its name to St. Helena, the present Helena (q.v.). When the county seat was removed in 1837 to Georgetown (q.v.), the entire clan followed it there. General Thomson and George R. Smith had much to do with the founding and naming of Georgetown, and the erection of the new courthouse.

In 1838, when the so-called Mormon War broke out, Smith joined a company of cavalry that was raised in Pettis Co. It was not engaged in action, for the Mormons surrendered the very day the Pettis Co. troop marched into camp. When the trouble was over, however, Gov. Boggs reorganized the State militia so as to be better prepared for future emergencies, and among other measures promoted George R. Smith from private to Brigadier-General in command of the troops of Cooper, Benton, Pettis and Saline Cos. From this commission came the title of General by which, in accordance with Southern custom, he was universally addressed for the rest of his life.

Although Pettis Co. was overwhelmingly Democratic at this time, Gen. Smith was an ardent Whig, and had already begun to form the strong anti-slavery convictions for which he was later distinguished. In the remarkable campaign of 1840 (for which see under Camden Co.), he took an active part. This was the election in which President Martin Van Buren, leader of the Democratic Party, ran for reelection, but was defeated by the Whig William Henry Harrison. Gen. Smith ran for representative in the State Legislature in

the same election, on the Whig ticket. The Democrats outnumbered the Whigs in Pettis Co. by two to one, and Smith was defeated, although he made a spirited and creditable contest, and ran well ahead of the ticket. As a party reward, he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Springfield, Mo. When the Democrats came back in 1844, however, under Polk he was promptly ousted from his federal job.

In 1856 came the most important event in Gen. Smith's life, his founding of the city of Sedalia (q.v.), which he named for his daughter Sarah. When the Civil War came, he came out strongly for the Union side and had much to do with holding Missouri against secession. At the darkest hour for the Union cause, just after the crushing defeat of Wilson's Cr. in 1862, he accepted the post of Adjutant-General for the State under the Union administration. In 1864, when his town of Sedalia was incorporated, he was named in the charter as its first mayor. He died in Sedalia on July 11, 1879.

Both Smithton and Smithton Township were probably named directly for General Smith. The change from its first hopeful name of Smith City to the more modest Smithton perhaps marked the decline in its hopes to rival Sedalia. Curiously enough, Sedalia changed its name in the opposite direction, from Sedville, which, as his daughter wrote, "did not comport with the large and flourishing city of his dreams", to the more magniloquent title it now enjoys.

(P.G.; Eaton; Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 432; Polk's Gaz. (1879-80) 802; Harding's Life of Geo. R. Smith (1904) entire volume; Hist. Pettis (1919) 308; Williams (1930) 278)

Smithton Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Bowling Green T., on the e. by Morgan and Cooper cos., on the s. by Lake Cr. T., and on the w. by Flat Cr. and Sedalia Ts. Organized in 1864. It was originally a part of Bowling Green T., from which it was separated in 1864, but records show that the township was not organized until May 13, 1873. Named for the town of Smithton. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 1003; Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 306)

Snodgrass School (Morgan)

In the e. part of Mill Cr. T. Named for a family in the district. (Lee T. Sims)

Snyder School (Camden)

Located in the s. part of Jackson T. A family name. The co. hist. records John M. Snider, from Tennessee, as one of the early settlers, on the s. side of Osage R., 5 mi. below Linn Cr. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 292; C. Schrimsher; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Soap Bond Creek (Morgan)

See Soap Creek

Soap Creek (Morgan)

Rises in the e. part of Buffalo T., flowing e. into Gravois Cr. Named for the soapstone found there. It was formerly

known as Soap Bond Cr. In 1880, much land in the vicinity was owned by P. M. Bond. Soap Bond Cr. was perhaps a combination of two rival names, Soap Cr. and Bond Cr. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Atlas Morgan (1880 and 1905); Lee T. Sims; Florence Meyer)

South Brushy Creek (Morgan)
See Brushy Creek

South Dell School (Benton)
A school in the s. part of Fristoe T. Named for its location s. of Dell, to distinguish it from North Dell School (q.v.). (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

South Flat Creek (Pettis)
See Flat Creek)

South Fork Baptist Church (Pettis)
A small log house of worship with hewed benches built on South Fork. Three miles south of Sweet Springs, in Blackwater T. It was the first church organized in the Co. It was organized at James Roberts' and was of the Old Iron Side Baptists. Organized by Martellus Embry in Sept., 1855, and a church built the following year, 1856. (Magruder, Hist. Pettis (1919) 140)

South Fork Creek (Pettis)
Rises in the s.e. part of Blackwater T., and flows in a n. direction across the T., joining Bear Cr. near the e. of the T., continues n. and joins Blackwater R. in s. part of Saline Co. The name is descriptive of its location. (Co. Plat Book (1916); R: Ibid; J. D. Eckles)

South Fork of Mill Creek (Morgan)
A s. branch of Mill Cr., in the s.w. Osage T. (Highway Map)

South Grand River (Benton)
See Grand River (Campbell (1873) 11, 23)

South Pleasant Hill School (Benton)
A school in the e. part of Alexander T. Changed to South signifying it was in the s. part of the Co.; cf. North Pleasant Hill School. Formerly called Pleasant Hill School, for its location. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

South Side School (Pettis)
A school in the s.w. part of Flat Cr. T. Named for its location on the s. co. line. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 163; C. F. Scotten)

Spencer Creek (Camden)
Rises in the s. part of Warren T., flowing n.w. into the Big Niangua R. at the n. boundary of the T. Named for a settler on its banks. (Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26; Hist. Cam. (1889) 280; J. Banner)

Spout Springs Baptist Church (Hickory)
A Baptist church 7 mi. e. of Cross Timbers. Named from its location near some forceful springs. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 255; J. O. Taylor)

Spring Branch (Benton)

See Spring Creek

Spring Creek (Benton)

In n.w. Union T., running n. into Turkey Cr. near its mouth. Called Spring Branch on the Highway Map. It is partially fed by a spring. (Hist. Benton (1889) 455; F. M. Brady)

Spring Fork (Pettis)

A p.o. since 1910; in the n.e. part of Flat Cr. T. Named for the creek nearby. (Campbell (1873); J. D. Eckles)

Spring Fork Creek (Pettis)

A stream which rises in the s. part of Flat Cr. T. and flows n. into Flat Cr. A descriptive name for the fact that it rises near a spring. (Campbell (1873); Co. Plat Book (1896); J. D. Eckles)

Spring Garden (Pettis)

A p.o. in 1867. A descriptive name. (Goodwin (1867-8) 39; Miss Inez Petty)

Spring Grove Church (Benton)

A Baptist church on Tebo Cr. Named from its location. (Hist. Benton (1889) 518; E. H. Preuitt; J. R. Boring)

Spring Industrial Mill (Morgan)

A mill, located near a spring, w. of Gravois. Named for its location, and because it had to do with an occupation. (M. and C. Nap Morgan Co.; Lee T. Sims)

Spring Valley (Camden)

A p.o. from 1888-1915; in the n.w. corner of the co., 4 mi. w. of Crittenden. The name is descriptive of its location. (P.G.; Williams (1904) 345; J. Banner)

****Spry Hollow (Benton)**

In n. Union T., leading e. into Big Deer Cr. (Highway Map)

Stafford (Hickory)

A p.o. 1899; a stock name, borne by 13 other towns and a co. in Va., taken over originally from the co. in England. (P.G.; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

***Starett Creek (Benton)**

In Lindsey T. about 2 mi. n. of Warsaw, running w. into the Osage R. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

Star Hill School (Hickory)

S.w. of Pittsburg. An emblematic name. (E. I. Miller)

Stark's Creek (Hickory)

Rises in the n.w. part of Stark T., flows n.e. a short distance, then turns s.e. and empties into the Little Niangua R. Named for an early settler, John Stark, who settled there. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 205, 218)

Stark Township (Hickory)

Located on the e. boundary of Hickory Co. Bounded on the n. by Cross Timbers T., on the e. by Camden Co., on the s. by Dallas Co. and Green T., on the w. by Center T. One of

the five original townships created in Mar., 1845. Until 1873 it included also the present Cross Timbers T. (q.v.). Named from Stark's Creek. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 230; R.M. (1939) 226; J. O. Taylor)

*Stevenson Hollow (Benton)

In W. Lindsey T., leading s. into Tebo Cr. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

*Stokeley (Pettis)

A p.o. 1887-1902; in the s.w. part of Blackwater T. Probably a family name. Spelled Stokley in P.G. and Co. Plat Book (1916). (P.G.; Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 307)

Stokeley School (Pettis)

A school in the s.w. part of Blackwater T. Named from the early p.o. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 140; C. F. Scotten)

**Stone House (Morgan)

See Barnett

Stony Point Church (Morgan)

In the n.w. part of Richland T. Named for its location at the top of a stony hill. (Lee T. Sims)

Stony Point Church (Pettis)

A Cumberland Presbyterian church near Smithton. A descriptive name. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 319; C. F. Scotten)

Stony Point School (Morgan)

In the n.w. part of Richland T. Named for the church. (Lee T. Sims)

Stoutland (Camden)

A p.o. since 1870; was settled in 1869. Situated on the line between Camden and Laclede Cos., a portion of it lying in each. Named in honor of Capt. Stout, a director of the Atlantic and Pacific R.R. (now the St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.), on which it was located. (P.G.; Mo. Gaz. (1874) 101; Hist. Cam. (1889) 343; Miss O'Brien's thesis)

Stover (Morgan)

A station on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R.; 10 mi. w. of Versailles, in the e. part of Haw Cr. T. It has been listed as a p.o. since 1876. It was named in honor of Col. John Hubler Stover (1833-89), Congressman from the district in 1868-9. Col. Stover was born in Pa., rose from private to colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War, came after the war to Versailles in Morgan Co., and served as district attorney of the co. (1866-8) before being elected to Congress. The location of Stover was changed slightly after the building of the R. I. R.R. A new town sprung up farther e. and was called Newstover until the spring of 1905, when the

last business firm of old Stover moved to the new town. Newstover then assumed the old name of Stover. (Hist. (1889) 435; Atlas Morgan (1905); Hist. Morgan (1907-17); Eaton (1917) 334; Biog. Dir. of Am. Congress; P.G.; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Stover Coal Bank (Morgan)
In the n.e. part of Osage T. Named for the owner of the land. (Lee T. Sims)

Straight Fork (Morgan)
Rises near Versailles and flows n. in a fairly direct line, forming the boundary between Haw Cr. and Moreau T., till it joins Moreau Cr. near Glensted. (Highway Map; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

***Striped College School (Pettis)**
A rural school in the c. part of Flat Cr. T. Doubtfully explained as so named because the pupils occasionally received stripes from the rod of the schoolmaster. More probably it was an allusion to the way the school was painted. (C. F. Scotten)

Stucker Mines (Morgan)
Lead and zinc mines, located in the extreme s.e. corner of Richland T. Named for the owner. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Lee T. Sims)

Sugar Camp Hollow (Benton)
In w. Lindsey T., leading s. into Tebo Cr. Named from the large number of maple trees in its vicinity, from which, at an earlier date, quantities of syrup were made. (Highway Map; J. R. Boring)

Summit School (Pettis)
A school in Sedalia at Sixth St. and Summit Ave. Named from the avenue which it adjoins. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 261)

Sunny Dell School (Pettis)
A school in the n.w. part of Blackwater T., 5 mi. n.w. of La Monte. Named for its location in a small sheltered valley. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 140; G. L. Reynolds)

Sunnymede School (Pettis)
See Green Lawn School

Sunnyside Church (Camden)
In the n. part of Auglaize T. Named from its location on a southern slope. (C. F. Huddleston)

Sunny Side Church (Benton)
A Presbyterian church w. of Lincoln, built about 1878. Cf. above. (Hist. Benton (1889) 518; Hist. Benton (1912) 130; F. W. Brady)

Sunnyside School (Morgan)

In the c. of Moreau T. Cf. above. (Lee T. Sims)

Sunnyside School (Pettis)

A school in the s.e. part of Cedar T. Cf. above.
(Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 150; C. F. Scotten)

Sunny Side School (Benton)

A school in the n. part of Lindsey T. Named from Sunny Side Church. (School Directory (1938-39); F. M. Brady; J. R. Boring)

Sunny Slope School (Hickory)

In the s. part of Weaubleau T. Named from its location. (E. I. Miller)

Sunrise Beach (Camden)

A p.o. since 1932; near the n. boundary of Jasper T., on the w. shores of the Lake of the Ozarks. Named from its location. (P.G.; R.M. (1940) 226, 227; Highway Map; C. Schrimsher)

Sweatt School (Camden)

Located in the c. part of Auglaize T. Named for John Sweatt, the owner of the land on which the schoolhouse was built. This is perhaps the John D. Sweatt recorded in the co. hist. as settling in this section shortly after 1844; he was captain in the 47th Union regiment in 1862, and a representative in the State Legislature in 1888. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 294, 333; C. Schrimsher; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Sweet Water School (Benton)

A school in the n.e. part of Union T. Named from the delightful water in this vicinity. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

***Swindlers Station (Morgan)**

A village in the c. part of Moreau T., located on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in 1880. Probably named for the landowner. (Handbook of Mo. (1881) Map)

Swisher School (Pettis)

A school in the w. part of Green Ridge T. Named for J. Charles Swisher, who came to the co. in 1865. (Chapman (1895) 604; Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 168; L. L. Ream)

Syracuse (Morgan)

A p.o. since 1867, in the n. part of Hill Cr. T., on the Missouri Pacific R.R. (q.v.). It was located in 1858 and then called Pacific City, because at that time it

was the w. terminus of the R.R. The same reason accounts for the name of the town of Pacific in Franklin Co. which was the w. terminus in 1853. Later the name was changed to Syracuse, for Syracuse, in c. New York. The postal guides from 1870-73 list it under the name of Pacific. The New York city took its name from the ancient capital of Sicily. Six other American places bear the name. (Goodwin (1867-8) 39, 48; Eaton (1917) 335; Miss Welty's thesis; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Syracuse School (Morgan)

In Mill Cr. T. Named for the village in which it is located. (Lee T. Sims)

Tackner (Benton)

A p.o. 1891-1910; in s.e. Tom T., near the Osage R. Named for a large landowner in this section. (P.G.; Williams (1904) 331; J. R. Boring)

Tahoma (Benton)

A town in the w. part of Williams T. on Cole Camp Cr. An Indian name. Possibly it is an altered spelling of Tehama, a co. in California, whose name is said to mean "high water". The California name was applied from the fact that at certain seasons the Sacramento R. overflowed its banks at this point, partially submerging the settlement. The Missouri town is near Palopinto (q.v.), Passo, and Mora, and may like them have acquired its name during the days of the Mexican War and the California Gold Rush of 1849. (R.M. (1939) 226; Gannett; F. H. Brady; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Tangle Nook School (Pettis)

A school in the n.e. part of Cedar T. Named for its location in a corner abounding in vines and brambles. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 150; C. F. Scotten)

Teabo Creek (Benton)

See Tebo Creek

Tebo Creek (Benton)

Rises in the s. part of Johnson Co., runs through the n.e. of Henry Co. and on into Benton Co., joining Grand R. in the w. part of Lindsey T. The name is also spelled Teabo, Tabo, Tebeau, Tabeau, Thibaut, and Thibault. To be distinguished from Tebo R. in Lafayette Co., which empties into the Missouri R. It is also known as Big Tebo Cr., to distinguish it from the Little Tebo (q.v.). For a full discussion of this old French place-name, see Introduction to a Survey of Missouri Place-Names by R. L. Ramsay, U. of Mo. Studies, 1934, pp. 32-36, with refs. there given. The stream took its

name from an early French trader, either Hebert dit Berry Tabeau or Francois Thibeault dit Liberge, both of whom may have been in this section around 1800. (Pike's Exp., ed. Coues, II. 379; Campbell (1873) 23; Hist. Benton (1912) 7; Miss Johnson's thesis; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

****Tedierville (Pettis)**

A village in n.w. Longwood T. A p.o. was established there, in a farmhouse, in 1889, but was discontinued in 1902. The source of the name has not been ascertained. (P.G.; H: Polk's Gaz. (1889-90) 1458; Co. Plat Book (1896)

Telegraph Institute (Pettis)

In Sedalia. Named from the subject matter which was taught, telegraphy. (Hist. Pettis (1886) 11; C. F. Scotten)

***Thatcher Hollow (Benton)**

In n.e. Union T., leading n. into Big Deer Cr. near its mouth. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

Thibault River (Benton)

See Tebo Creek

Thornberry (Camden)

A p.o. from 1918-29, in n. Adair T. near Crittenden. A family name. The co. hist. records an L. C. Thornberry as elder in the Christian church organized Oct., 1882, near the e. boundary of the co. (P.G.; Hist. Cam. (1889) 353; C. Schrimsher; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

****Thornleigh (Pettis)**

A p.o. 1886-1901; in the s. part of Longwood T., 8 mi. n. of Sedalia. (P.G.; Co. Plat Book (1896); Hist. Pettis (1901) 689; Co. Plat Book (1916); Campbell's Gaz. (1874) 432)

****Tisco School (Hickory)**

In the n.e. part of Stark T. (E. I. Miller)

Todd (Morgan)

A p.o. from 1886-1916. Named in honor of Jonathan Todd, first postmaster. (P.G.; Eaton (1917) 335)

Tom Township (Benton)

Bounded on the n. by Lindsey T., on the e. by Fristoe T., on the s. by Alexander T., and on the w. by Henry Co. Organized April 2, 1842, from the n. end of Alexander T. Probably named after Tom Bishop, who was court clerk, when the township was organized. Thomas J.

Bishop was proprietor of Bishop's Store (q.v.) nearby, which was discontinued in 1837 or 1838. (Campbell's (1873) 23; Hist. Benton (1912) 27, 28)

Toronto (Camden)

A p.o. since 1876; Mo. Gaz. (1860) lists it as a post village first settled in 1832; in the e. part of the co., on Wet Auglaize Cr., 16 mi. e. of Linn Cr. Located in s. part of Jackson T. Named by Canadian settlers for Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Eight other American towns have borrowed the Canadian name. It is an Indian word, said (by the Century Diet.) to mean "place of meeting". Gannett says it meant "oak tree rising from the lake". (P.G.; Mo. Gaz. (1860) 459; Parker (1865) Map; Parker (1867) 207; R.M. (1940) 226, 227; C. F. Huddleston; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Trinity Branch (Hickory and Benton)

Rises in n. part of Wheatland T. flowing n.w. into Benton Co. Named from the Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, as was the Trinity R. in Texas. Less likely it was named because it helped to form a triangular shaped piece of land. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 206; Gannett)

Tuckersville (Camden)

A p.o. in 1868; in the n.w. part of Adair T., situated on the s. bank of the Osage R. Named for Tucker, the owner of the land where it was laid out. (P.G.; Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26; J. Banner)

Tuckersville (Morgan)

A village in the extreme southern part of the co., nearly surrounded by the Osage R., known as early as 1874. A family name. (Campbell (1874) 392; Florence Meyer)

Tunnel Dam (Camden)

Located n. of Lake Niangua, between the lake and the Niangua R. The name is descriptive. (J. Banner)

Turkey Creek (Benton)

Rises in n. Hickory Co. and flows n. into the Osage R., forming the boundary between Fristoe and Union Ts. Along its banks were made the earliest settlements in the co. The name is doubtless derived from the wild turkey so plentiful in early days. Called Big Turkey Cr. on the Highway Map, to distinguish it from Little Turkey. Pike on the map of his Expedition of 1806 calls this stream Cardinal R., a name which his editor Coues thinks was due to some confusion with Vermillion R., the old name for Cole Camp Cr. (q.v.)--for "cardinal and vermilion are two names of a red color". Perhaps it

was a humorous variant, suggested by the strutting turkey-cock with his red comb! (Pike's Exp., ed. Cones (1895) II. 378; R.M. (1939) 226; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Turkey Creek (Benton)

A p.o. in 1853. Named from its location on Turkey Cr. (Hayward (1853))

Turkey Creek (Hickory)

Heads in Weaubleau T., flows n.w. into St. Clair Co., where it empties into the Osage R. Named for the wild turkeys found along its banks. So named because it was much frequented by wild turkeys. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 205; Miss Johnson's thesis; E. I. Miller)

***Turpin Branch (Benton)**

In n.e. Alexander T., running w. into the Osage R. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

Twenty-five Mile Prairie (Hickory)

Possibly so named because twenty-five miles is the length of the prairie. Numbers are frequently used for place-names, as is exemplified in a city. Fifty Eight, in South Carolina, listed by Gannett and so named because it is 58 mi. from Charleston. (Gannett)

Tyler Township (Hickory)

Located on the s. border of the co. Bounded on the n. by Montgomery and Wheatland Ts., on the e. by Center and Green Ts., on the s. by Polk Co., on the w. by Weaubleau T. It was one of the five original townships created in Mar., 1845. Until 1881, it included also the present Weaubleau T. (q.v.). Being formed just at the close of his administration, it was appropriately named for President John Tyler (1790-1862), tenth president (1841-4), whose name is borne by six towns and two cos. in the U.S. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 230; R.M. (1939) 226; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Union Church (Camden)

Located in the s. part of Warren T. An ideal name. (C. Schrimsher)

Union Church (Pettis)

A Disciple's church in the n. part of Bowling Green T.; organized prior to 1859; used by both Baptist and Methodist denominations; hence the name. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 144; H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 173)

Union School (Benton)

A school in the s.w. part of Alexander T. Children from both Hickory and Benton Cos. attend this school. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Union School (Camden)

Located in the s. part of Warren T. Named from the church. (C. Schrimsher)

Union School (Hickory and Benton)

In n.w. corner of Montgomery T. and Benton Co. An ideal name. Named from the fact that the school is located in two cos. Discontinued. (E. I. Miller)

Union Township (Benton)

Bounded on the n. by Cole T., on the e. by Camden Co., on the s. by Hickory Co., and on the w. by Fristoe T. Organized June 2, 1840, out of the s. end of Cole T. It originally included the n.e. corner of Hickory Co., the s.e. corner of the present Fristoe T., and only the s. part of the present Union T., for Cole T. still ran s. of the river to Twp. 30. Not until when Hickory Co. was cut off and Fristoe T. created was Union T. reduced to its present dimensions. So named because it united parts of three previous townships. (Hist. Benton (1912) 28; R.M. (1939) 226; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Upper Ferry (Benton)

Crosses the Osage R. at Warsaw; established by William Wright. Named from its location on the Osage R. a little above Lower Ferry (q.v.). (Hist. Benton (1895) 505; F. M. Brady)

Upper Gravois Church (Morgan)

A Baptist church, 7 mi. s. of Versailles. Named for its location on the upper part of Gravois Cr. Sometimes called Richey Church, for a prominent family in the vicinity. (Hist. (1889) 442; Lee T. Sims)

****Valda (Pettis)**

A p.o. 1902-4; in the s.e. part of the co. (P.G.)

***Vance Branch (Benton)**

In n.e. Alexander T., running w. into the Osage R. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

VanNatta School (Pettis)

A school in the n.w. part of Prairie T. Named for John VanNatta, who came to Pettis Co. in 1884. He gave the land for the school. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 194; L. L. Ream)

Vermilion Creek (Benton)

See Cole Camp Creek

Versailles (Morgan)

A p.o. since 1854; co. seat of Morgan Co., in the e.e. part of the co., on the w. boundary of Moreau T. This location was called Versailles when it was selected as the site for the co. seat, Dec. 23, 1834. Laid out in 1834. Campbell says that it was laid out in 1835. Named for the palace near Paris, France. It was the palace of Louis XIV (1638-1715), who was King of France 1643-1715. Seven other American towns have borrowed this popular name. (Atlas Morgan (1905); I. and M. Dir. (1854-55) 397; Goodwin (1867-8) 48, 41; Campbell (1874) 389; Eaton (1917) 333, 334; P.G.; Gannett)

Versailles and Sedalia R.R. (Morgan)

A privately owned branch road, running between Versailles to the coal mines, 5 mi. n.w. of Versailles. Built in 1906, and was chartered as the "Versailles and Sedalia Southern R.R." It is now a part of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R. (q.v.). (Hist. Morgan (1907-17))

Versailles and Sedalia Southern R.R. (Morgan)

See Versailles and Sedalia R.R.

Versailles Institute (Morgan)

A coeducational high school incorporated May, 1885, at Versailles. The professor in charge was J. K. Gwynn. Named for the town in which it was located. (Hist. (1889) 436, 437; Florence Meyer)

Victory School (Camden)

Located in the extreme s.w. part of Warren T. An ideal name. (J. Banner)

Victory School (Morgan)

In e. part of Richland T. An ideal name. (Lee T. Sims)

Voorhees (Camden)

A p.o. in 1896-7. Named for the man who operated the store and p.o. (P.G.; C. F. Huddleston)

Wadleigh School (Pettis)

A school in Green Ridge T. Named for Charles E. Wadleigh, who came to Pettis Co. in 1871. He owned the land on which the school was built. (Chapman (1895) 607; Hist. Pettis (1919) 168; L. L. Ream)

Wake Forest Church (Pettis)

See Houstonia Baptist Church

Walnut Branch (Pettis)

A stream which rises in the s.e. part of Flat Cr. T. and flows across the s.w. part of Smithton T. into Flat

Cr. Named for the numerous walnut trees which grew along its banks. (Co. Plat Book (1896) (1916); Mrs. Kate Neal)

Walnut Church (Pettis)

A Baptist church in Elkfork T. about 10 mi. w. of Sedalia, organized in 1837 or 1838. Named for its location in a walnut grove. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 158, 299; Geo. H. Scruton)

Walnut Grove School (Benton)

A school in the s. part of Tom T. Named for a grove of walnut trees nearby. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Walnut Grove School (Morgan)

In the n.w. part of Moreau T. Named from the grove of walnut trees nearby. (Lee T. Sims)

Walnut Grove School (Pettis)

A school in the e. part of Dresden T. Cf. above. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 155; C. F. Scotten)

Walnut School (Pettis)

A school in the n.e. part of Flat Cr. T. Cf. above. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 163; C. F. Scotten)

Walnut Valley School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of Cole T. Named for its location in a valley where black walnut trees grow. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

***Walker Spring (Hickory)**

Unidentified. Possibly a family name. The co. hist. gives James Walker as a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, organized in 1833 and meetings held in the home of Washington Young. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 216; Hist. Hick. (1907))

Walton Settlement (Morgan)

See Gravois Mills

Warren Township (Camden)

Located in the s. part of Camden Co. Bounded on the n. by Osage T., on the e. by Auglaize T., on the s. by Laclede Co., on the w. by Russell T. It was organized in Sept., 1841, when the co. court cut it off from Auglaize T. Doubtless named, like Warren Co., Mo., and 13 other cos., as well as more than 30 towns, and townships all over the country, for the Revolutionary War hero, Joseph Warren (1741-75), who fell at Bunker Hill. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 310; R.M. (1940) 226, 227; Gannett; J. Banner; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Warsaw (Benton)

A p.o. since 1838, and co. seat, in the w.c. part of Benton Co. and s. part of Lindsey T., on the Osage R. Organized Jan., 1838. The first house was built here in the fall of 1831 by Stephen A. Howser, Co. Collector in 1835-36. He had much to do with securing the selection of its site for the co. seat, after much bitter rivalry between Fristoe (q.v.) and Osage (q.v.), and at once the place began to grow. Mr. Howser chose its name for the capital city of Poland, for which just at this time Americans felt much sympathy and admiration on account of its unsuccessful rising for freedom from Russia in the 1830's. (Mo. Gaz. (1860) 467; P.G.; Campbell (1873) 6; Eaton (1917) 209; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Warsaw Branch R.R. (Pettis)

A branch of the Mo. Pac. running s. for 40 mi. Named for its terminal. (Scruton's Sedalia (1904)

***Warsaw Island (Benton)**

A very large island in the Osage R. opposite Warsaw, from which it was doubtless named. (Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 379)

Warsaw Male and Female Academy (Benton)

Opened by Lougan and Shanklin, Apr. 4, 1853, in the McNurty Brick Bldg., e. of Warsaw. So named because it was a coeducational academy. (Hist. Benton (1889) 513; F. M. Brady)

****Washington Prairie (Pettis)**

A p.o. of Pettis Co.; not listed in P.G. Unidentified. (H: Polk's Gaz. (1860) 478) P.O. 1857 B.G.

Washington School (Pettis)

First organized school district of Pettis Co.; organized Nov. 6, 1838. It was the first school district in the co. Named for the father of our country, Geo. Washington. Now discontinued. (H: Hist. Pettis (1882) 324; C. F. Scotten)

Washington School (Pettis)

A public school in Sedalia at Fifth and Wagoner Sts. Cf. above. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 262; C. F. Scotten)

Washington Township (Pettis)

Bounded on the n. by Prairie T., on the e. by Flat Cr. T., on the s. by Benton Co., and on the w. by Greenridge T. Was a part of Elk Fork and Flat Creek Ts. until 1844, when it was made to include what is now Green Ridge and Washington Ts. In 1873, it was organized with its present boundaries. Named for George Washington. (Campbell (1873); Hist. Pettis (1882) 1064)

Wasson's Mill (Pettis)
See Pin Hook Mill

Watson School (Camden)

Located in the n. part of Osage T. A family name. The co. hist. records John L. A. Watson as making one of the earliest land entries not far away from the site. This school is closed. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 295; J. Banner; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

**Wayham (Morgan)

A p.o. from 1910-30, in the s.e. corner of Osage T. (P.O.)

*Wayne Hollow (Benton)

In n.e. Union T., leading n.e. into Knobby Cr. Possibly the family name of a former resident in the vicinity. (Highway Map)

Weaubleau (Hickory)

A p.o. since 1886; located in the n. part of Weaubleau T. Platted by the Rev. Emerson Barber, a minister of the Christian church there, and also the first postmaster. He first called the village Haran, a Bible name, doubtless conferred in memory of the Mesopotamian City where Abraham sojourned for a generation on his migration from Ur of the Chaldees to Canaan (Genesis 11:31). Later it was named for the stream (q.v.). (Hist. Hick. (1889) 206; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 383; J. O. Taylor; Miss Johnson's thesis; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Weaubleau Creek (Hickory)

Enters from Polk Co. into Tyler T., flowing n.w. across the s.w. corner of Montgomery T. into St. Clair Co., where it joins the Osage R. An Indian name of undetermined origin. Coues identifies it with Lime R. on Pike's Map of 1806, and gives the variant spellings Wable and Weablo. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 206; Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 383; Miss Johnson's thesis; J. O. Taylor; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Weaubleau Institute (Hickory)

A male and female academy under the auspices of the Christian denomination, was built in Weaubleau in 1871. The Reverend Emerson Barber was the president of the institute. Named from the town. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 251, 254-55; J. O. Taylor)

Weaubleau Township (Hickory)

Located in the s.w. part of the co. Bounded on the n. by St. Clair Co. and Montgomery T., on the e. by Tyler T., on the s. by Polk Co., and on the w. by St. Clair Co. It was created in 1881, out of the w. side of Tyler T. Named for the creek. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 230; R.M. (1939) 226)

Webb School (Morgan)

See Brushy School (Lee T. Sims)

Wells Branch (Morgan)

Rises in the extreme s. part of Buffalo T., flowing w. and s. into the Osage R. Named for an early landowner. (Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 376; Lee T. Sims)

Wesley Chapel (Benton)

A M.E. church, near Lincoln. Named for John Wesley (1703-1791) of Eng., who was the founder of Methodism (1743). (Hist. Benton (1876) 69; Enc. Brit. (1937)

Wesley Church (Morgan)

A M.E. church, South, in the w. part of Moreau T., 7 mi. n.e. of Versailles. Named for the great English preacher and founder of Methodism, John Wesley (1703-91). (Hist. (1889) 412, 441; M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Webster's Dict. (1934)

West Liberty Church (Pettis)

A free denominational church in Cedar T. So named to distinguish it from Liberty Church, s. of Sedalia. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 149; Mrs. Kate Neal)

West Prairie Grove School (Pettis)

A school in the n.w. part of La Monte T., 4½ mi. n.w. of La Monte. Named for its location in a grove of trees on a wide prairie. When the Prairie Grove School District was divided the west part was called West Prairie Grove School. (Hist. Pettis (1919) 187; G. L. Reynolds)

West Proctor Creek (Morgan)

Heads in the n.e. part of Buffalo T., flowing s. into Proctor Cr. just s. of the village of Proctor. The name is descriptive of the location. (Lee T. Sims)

West View School (Morgan)

In the w. part of Mill Cr. T. Named for its location in the w. part of the T. (Florence Meyer)

Wet Auglaize Creek (Camden)

See Auglaize Creek

Wet Glaize (Camden)

A village in e. Auglaize T., near Wet Auglaize Cr. It has been a post village since 1837, and a p.o. since 1853. Named from the creek. Often spelled Wet Glaze, and occasionally, by a misapprehension of the meaning of the abbreviation W. Glaize often used, as West Glaze or Glaize. (P.G.; Colton (1857) Map; Mo. Gaz. (1860) 478; J. Banner; Dr. R. L. Ramsey)

Wharton Chapel (Pettis)

An M.E. church, South, in Heath's Cr. T. The date of its organization is uncertain. A family name. (Hist. Pettis (1882) 862, 863; J. D. Eckles)

Wheatland (Hickory)

A p.o. since 1886; in the s. part of Wheatland T. Platted Dec. 7, 1869, by M. H. Cooper. It took the place of Bledsoe (q.v.), which was 3 mi. to the n. Probably named, like eight other American towns, for "Wheatland", near Lancaster, Pa., the home of President James Buchanan (1791-1868), since it was platted just the year after his death there, on June 1, 1868. Cf. Hermitage. (P.O.; Hist. Hick. (1889) 253; Eaton (1917) 173; R.M. (1939) 226)

Wheatland Township (Hickory)

Located in the n. part of the co. Bounded on the n. by Benton Co., on the e. by Cross Timbers and Center Ts., on the s. by Tyler T., and on the w. by Montgomery T. Carved from Montgomery and Cross Timbers Ts. in 1881. Named from the p.o. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 230; R.M. (1939) 226; M. Wilson)

***Whig Creek (Benton)**

In n.e. Alexander T., running s.e. into Pomme de Terre R. Possibly named by an adherent of the Whigs in honor of the political party that became prominent in the U.S. from about 1824 to 1852. The party believed in the broad construction of the provisions of the Federal Constitution. (Highway Map; Enc. Brit.)

***Whitakerville (Benton)**

In s. Lindsey T., about 2 mi. s. of Warsaw. Probably from the family name Whitaker. (Highway Map)

***White Branch (Benton)**

In n.w. Fristoe T., rising near Dell and running n. into Little Turkey Cr. Probably named for an early judge of the co., Judge William White. (Highway Map; J. R. Boring)

White Cloud (Hickory)

In n. part of Wheatland T. An Indian name. The Indian chief Mahuska, whose name is translated as White Cloud, or "The Prophet", has five other places named for him, in Ala., Ind., Ia., Kan., and Mich. Hodge gives his name as Wabokieshiek. Born about 1794, he was friend and adviser of Black Hawk, and largely responsible for the Black Hawk War of 1832. He presided over an Indian settlement known as the "Prophet's Village", on the site of the present Prophetstown, Ill. In 1832 he and Black Hawk were captured and imprisoned at Jefferson Barracks,

St. Louis, and while there his portrait, which now hangs in the National Museum, was painted by Catlin. He died about 1841. His personality and that of later famous Indian "medicine men" inspired the Missouri poet John G. Neihardt to write his "Song of the Messiah" (1935). (Hodge; Gannett; E. I. Miller; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

White Hall School (Camden)

Located in the n. part of Jasper T. The name is descriptive of the interior of the building. (C. Schrimsher; J. Banner)

White School (Benton)

Located in the e. part of Union T. Named for an early landowner in the district, Judge William White. (J. R. Boring)

White School (Pettis)

A school in the e. part of Smithton T. Named for a family of the district. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 201; C. F. Scotten)

Whites (Pettis)

See Gailley

White Sulphur Spring (Benton)

A medicinal spring near the Osage R., 8 mi. n.w. of Warsaw, in Lindsey T. A noted resort until 1861. Cf. Black Sulphur Spring, which is nearby. There are indications of sulphur in the spring. The name was doubtless suggested by the far more famous White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier Co., West Virginia. Gannett lists a White Sulphur Springs in Meagher Co., Montana, so named for the medicinal springs there. (Hist. Benton (1889) 461; Conard (1901) 206; Gannett; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

White Township (Benton)

Bounded on the n. by Pettis Co., on the e. by Williams T., on the s. by Lindsey T., and on the w. by Henry Co. Organized Nov. 12, 1838. Named after Judge Wm. White, one of the first settlers, and then co. judge. (Hist. Benton (1876) 11; Hist. Benton (1912) 28; R.M. (1939) 226)

Whittier School (Pettis)

A public school in Sedalia at Sixteenth St. and Montgomery Ave. Named for America's Quaker poet John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-92). He was a constant worker for the cause of abolition. (H: Hist. Pettis (1919) 262; Enc. Brit. (1938))

Wigwam Branch (Morgan)

A small branch in the s. part of Buffalo T., flowing s.w. into the Osage R. A favorite hunting ground of the Indians. The word wigwam is from wigo, "he dwells", and literally it means "dwelling". (Atlas Morgan (1905); Hough, Am. Indians, pt. 2, p. 951; Lee T. Sims)

Wild Cat Cave (Hickory)

S. of Hermitage. 100 yds. in length with two branches. Wild cats inhabited this region. (Hist. Hick. (1889) 208; E. I. Miller)

Wild Cat Hollow (Morgan)

In s.e. Buffalo T., near the s. border of the co., leading s.w. into Camden Co. and the Osage R. Named for the animal frequently found here. (Highway Map)

Williams Creek (Benton)

A creek which runs through the e. part of Williams T., flowing s.w. into Cole Camp Cr. Doubtless named, like Williams T. (q.v.), for Ezekiel Williams. Sometimes called North Indian Cr., obviously from its position n. of Indian Creek (q.v.). (Campbell's (1873) 23; Hist. Benton (1889) 455)

Williams Island (Benton)

An island in the Osage R., just below the mouth of Deer Cr. Named after Judge William White. (Pike's Exp., ed. Cones (1895) II. 377)

Williams Township (Benton)

The n.e. township: bounded on the n. by Pettis Co., on the e. by Morgan Co., on the s. by Cole T., and on the w. by White T. It was organized in Feb., 1835, and has retained its original boundaries.

It was named for Ezekiel Williams, the man who has a better right than anyone else to be considered the true founder and patriarch of Benton Co. As Lay declares (in the Hist. Benton of 1912), "Ezekiel Williams is commonly understood, and I believe correctly, to have been the first Anglo-Saxon settler in Benton County. According to the best information I can get, he came in the fall of 1830 or early in 1831, and settled . . . about 3 mi. s.w. of Cole Camp." Elsewhere Lay records that the first election held in the co. was at Ezekiel William's house.

Another statement made by Lay, however, is incorrect namely, that Williams had been one of the followers of Lewis and Clark in their famous expedition across

the Rocky Mountains in 1804. His name does not occur in the Lewis and Clark Journals, either in the list of members or anywhere else. The error was not an unnatural one, however, in view of the information about him collected by Houck, which makes him one of the most remarkable figures in early Missouri history.

Houck's account of the man, necessarily condensed, is as follows. Ezekiel Williams was a hunter employed by the Missouri Fur Company. We first hear of him in 1806, when a settlement he had formed in the Osage Country on White River, in defiance of the orders of the government, was broken up by direction of General Wilkinson. At a date which is disputed, between 1807 and 1810, he went up to the headwaters of the Missouri with a considerable party and spent two years hunting for the Missouri Fur Co. The party, consisting of about twenty men, then started south across what is now Colorado, journeying for 40-50 days until they struck a river they later learned was the Arkansas. Williams was the third American known to have visited Colorado. The next spring the party held a council on the head of Platte River and separated, eight or ten of them crossing the Rockies in an attempt to find the Spanish settlements. Williams and five others determined to try to get their precious furs back to St. Louis. Three of them were murdered by the Indians, and Williams and two others took refuge with the Arapahoes, where they spent the winter. The next March, Williams alone left his companions and tried to make his way down the Arkansas. He was captured by the Kansas Indians, robbed of all his furs and badly treated, but finally released and had most of his goods restored to him. He reached Boonslick and civilization on September 1, 1813.

The most authentic account of these stirring events is given by Williams himself in a letter printed in the Missouri Gazette, Sept. 14, 1816. Here Williams tells the story of his expedition in detail, in order to refute the charge that had been made that he had murdered his one remaining companion in order to appropriate all the furs for himself. There are apparently a few errors in dates in this letter, but in the main it is confirmed by independent testimony, especially that in the report made by Major George C. Sibley to Governor Clark on Nov. 30, 1813, of Williams's experiences with the Kansas Indians. Somewhat later, however, a highly colored and exaggerated account was embodied in a romance that had a wide circulation in the Western country and was for many years regarded as veritable history. This was The Lost Trappers: a Collection of Interesting Scenes and Events in the Rocky Mountains, by David H. Coyner, copyrighted in 1847 and published in Cincinnati in 1855.

Coyner makes Williams and his whole party succeed in crossing the mountains and reaching Los Angeles, then returning by way of Santa Fe to Missouri. He says they had cached all their furs in Colorado and later Williams went back to the mountains and recovered all of them. Houck in his History, it seems, attached too much credit to Coyner's facile embroidery, which is now regarded as "a lie with circumstance--the circumstance being sometimes true, but the general narrative false throughout". Coues, on the other hand, seems altogether too skeptical when he says, in the Intro. to his ed. of the Journal of Jacob Fowler: "Ezekiel Williams, James Worklen, Samuel Spencer, sole and shadowy survivors of Coyner's Lost Trappers, are only uneasy spirits flitting from the Missouri to Mexico and California in an apocryphal book, never materializing out of fable-land into historical environment." See for a judicious discussion the article in Missouri Historical Society Collections, vol. 4 (1912-23), pp. 194-208, where Williams's letter is reprinted in full.

In 1820, Houck continues, Ezekiel Williams was living on the Missouri River, 5 mi. above Franklin; and it was from his residence, and largely by his inspiration, that the first regular trading party started for Santa Fe, led by William Becknell. The old Kentuckian did not accompany them; but ten years later, in 1830, he led the way and helped to organize the new county of Benton in the heart of the Osage country. Perhaps the old trapper was realizing the dream of a lifetime when he succeeded where he had failed back in 1806.

(Journal of Jacob Fowler, ed. Coues (1898) xix; Houck, Hist. Mo. (1908) I. 201, III. 93; Hist. Benton (1912) 10, 26; special refs. given above; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Williamsville (Morgan)
See Florence

Willow Creek Township (Morgan)
See Mill Creek Township

Wilson Bend School (Camden)
Located in the n.e. part of Adair T. A family name. The co. hist. records that S. W. Wilson served as sheriff of the co. 1844-46. (Hist. Cam. (1889) 315; C. Schrimsher; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

*Wilson Hollow (Benton)
In n. Lindsey T., leading w. into Little Tebo Cr. Probably a family name. (Highway Map)

****Wilson Hollow (Morgan)**

In w. Osage T., leading e. into Gravois Cr. near Gravois Mills. (Highway Map)

Wilson School (Hickory)

See Prairie Grove School

Wind Cave (Benton)

Named from the current of onrushing air felt at its mouth. (Hist. Benton (1889) 457)

Wisdom (Benton)

A p.o. since 1899; in the w. part of Alexander T. Named for A. J. Wisdom, local resident. (P.G.; Eaton (1917) 210; R.M. (1939) 226)

Wiseman School (Benton)

A school in the s.e. part of Union T. A family name. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Wolf Branch Hollow (Benton)

In n. Union T., leading n.e. into Big Deer Cr. Named for the many wolves found here. (Highway Map)

Wolf Cave (Morgan)

A cave 1/4 mi. from Martin's coal-pit, e. of Versailles. A tree slid into the nearly perpendicular entrance, making an easy entrance and exit for wolves, hence its name. (Hist. Morgan (1907-17)

****Wolf Creek (Pettis)**

(E: Hist. Pettis (1882) 806)

Woodland School (Pettis)

A school in the s.w. part of Heath's Cr. T. Named for its location in a wooded area of land. (Co. Plat Book (1916); Hist. Pettis (1919) 173; C. F. Scotten)

Woolsey's Creek (Camden)

Rises in the n.w. corner of Laclede Co., flowing n.w. through the edge of Warren T., joining the Big Niangua R. in the extreme s.e. corner of Russell T. Daniel Woolsey settled on the Dry Anglaise before 1833. (Campbell's Mo. Atlas (1873) 26; Hist. Cam. (1889) 280, 291)

Wright's Island (Benton)

An island in the Osage R., in the bend just above the mouth of Grand R. Probably named for Wright's Cr. in St. Clair Co., the mouth of which is a few miles up the stream. (Pike's Exp., ed. Coues (1895) II. 379; Miss Johnson's thesis; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

***Wyan Spring (Morgan)**

A spring located on a branch of Little Gravois Cr., in the s.e. part of Moreau T. It was located on land owned by a Mr. Ryan, and it is possible that his name, changed by some distortion to Wyan, was conferred on it. (M. and C. Map Morgan Co.; Lee T. Sims; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Yeager (Benton)

A p.o. 1896-99; an old settlement on the site of Bledsee's Landing (q.v.), on the Osage R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. above Warsaw. Named for Yeager or Yearger, an early settler who started a store there about 1831. (P.G.; Hist. Benton (1876) 16; Hist. Benton (1889) 468)

Yeager School (Benton)

A school in the s. part of Cole T. Takes its name from the former village. (School Directory (1938-39); J. R. Boring)

Youngar River (Camden)

See Big Niangua River

Yungar River (Camden)

See Big Niangua River

Zaring (Camden)

A p.o. from 1900-4; $5\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n.w. of Glaze. Named for the postmaster. (P.G.; Cam. Plat Book (1902); Williams (1904) 345; C. F. Huddleston)

***Zebra (Camden)**

A p.o. since 1888; in the n.e. corner of Osage T. and of Camden Co., 4 mi. n.e. of Dassel. Said to have been the name of the owner of the land on which the village was laid out. It may have been a distorted form, under the influence of popular etymology, of such a fairly common German surname as Ziebers, Ziebarth, Siebrecht, Sieber, Siberer, or the like. Cf. Rain Water Hollow, Right Point, Only, Passover, and Fearless as discussed above. (Cam. Plat Book (1902); Williams (1904) 345; Heintze-Cascorbi, Die Deutschen Familiennamen (1933); P.G.; C. F. Huddleston; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Zinc (Benton)

A p.o. in 1901; in the s. part of the co. Probably named for the zinc deposits in this section. (P.G.; E. J. Heerman; V. A. Lundquist)

Zion Church (Camden)

Located in the e. part of Osage T. A Bible name: the s.e. hill of Jerusalem, surrounded on all sides except the n. by deep valleys (II Sam. 5:7). (J. Banner)

Zora (Benton)

A p.o. 1888-1930; in the e. part of Cole T. Called Old Zora on the 1940 Highway Map. The source of the name has not been discovered. If the village borrowed its name from a church, for which there is no evidence, it might be an altered form of the Biblical Zoar or Zorah. Zoar, which means "little", the one City of the Plain that escaped when Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed (Gen. 19:21,22), has often been used for a small church, and there are four American towns so named, all doubtless named for churches. It is less likely to have been a misspelling of Zorah, the birthplace of Samson (Judges 13:2); yet there is one Zorah in the U.S., a small place in North Carolina. (P.G.; R.M. (1939) 226; Highway Map; Dr. R. L. Ramsay)

Zwanzig (Morgan)

A former p.o., from 1895-1901. Aug. Zwanzig owned land and a flour mill at this location, as early as 1880. (P.G.; Atlas Morgan (1880))

CHAPTER TWO

CLASSES OF PLACE-NAMES

The total number of names entered in the preceding dictionary is 1239, distributed as follows among the five counties: Benton, 332; Camden; 218; Hickory, 97; Morgan, 260; Pettis, 332. For purposes of computation, place-names belonging to more than one county have been counted with the first one mentioned. A classification of this heterogeneous material is necessary in order to reveal the actual significance of the names and the usefulness of the collected facts.

All names in the dictionary with the exception of the unsolved names, added in an appendix, are classified in this chapter in at least five divisions: Borrowed Names, Historical Names, Personal Names, Environmental Names, and Subjective Names. Each class has been further subdivided into its natural smaller groups and subgroups.

A tabulation of the number of names, together with the percentage of the actual total of 1239, in each class will be indicative of their relative importance:

I. Borrowed Names	322 or 26.0-%
II. Historical Names	72 or 5.8-%
III. Personal Names	455 or 36.6-%
IV. Environmental Names	326 or 26.3-%
V. Subjective Names	90 or 7.3-%
Unsolved Names	73 or 5.9-%

These divisions make a total of 1338. The discrepancy between that figure and the true total, as given above, of 1239, is, of course, accounted for by a considerable number of place-names being given double or triple classification.

I. BORROWED NAMES (322)

Each borrowed name arouses in us a curiosity concerning its origin, when we realize that behind every name is an interesting chapter from the story of man. An authentic story of the past and present shines through every place-name. The classification of the name Bowling Green, attached to an early township, paints for us a picture of the homesick Kentuckian, who named his new location for the city of his youth in Kentucky, in order to feel a little nearer his homeland. A glimpse of humor is also to be noted in the naming of a small obscure village, Buncombe, to signify the feeling of the settler toward the prosperity of the new village. Behind the endless list of names borrowed from the Bible the student finds respect and sympathy

for those early pioneers who were so positive of shared blessings, if they remained zealous and steadfast to the cause.

The list of borrowed stock names for this region is large, the number being thirty-three. This class is the least original of all the borrowed names. Stock names are those that have been used repeatedly for many different places. A few of these are direct borrowings from foreign countries, and many are found freely scattered over the United States, having been borrowed from some older place-name.

The five counties in this thesis have a comparatively small number of names actually borrowed from foreign places, including ancient and modern, or from other states. Twenty-three of the thirty-one place-names from ancient countries were borrowed from Ancient Palestine, indicating the faithfulness of the pioneers to the Bible. Twenty-two of the place-names were borrowed from ten foreign countries and the Pacific Ocean. Outstanding among the lists are the transfers from Germany caused by the German immigration into Pettis, Morgan, and Camden Counties; and the transfer of Warsaw from Poland, indicative of the sympathy that the American pioneers felt for the unsuccessful Polish rising for freedom from Russia in the 1830's. The fifteen states and one territory represented are widely scattered from Massachusetts to California, and from Wisconsin to Texas. Many of the names represented are from Kentucky, Tennessee,

and Pennsylvania, since this region was chiefly settled by immigrants from those states. Interest in the Mexican War and the California Gold Rush explains the transfers from Texas, New Mexico, and California.

Of the borrowed names in this region two hundred and eight are local transfers chiefly from natural and artificial features. Most of these names are transferred from the streams and from the towns, post-offices, and other settlements. The streams are responsible for sixty-five names and the post-offices and villages for seventy-one names of schools, churches, townships, and towns. Springs and lakes contribute six names, and groves, hills, hollows, and caves contribute four more. Probably outstanding among the transferred names are the eleven townships which bear the names of little villages and post-offices that flourished in the days before county organization. Longwood Township is an example of this tendency, having taken its name from the village and post-office of Napoleonic legend. Likewise Cross Timbers Township is derived from the topographical village name that was used in the West in early days and in Washington Irving's Tour of the Prairies in 1835.

Many schools and churches, which bear the transferred names of villages and post-offices of earlier days, are all that remain of the little settlements at the present time. Arator School is all that remains of the little settlement established in 1830, which served the early settlers in a

farming community. Fargo is another settlement whose early existence is now marked only by a school. Slightly different is the method of transfer of church and school names. In this region nearly thirty churches and schools bear the same name. In most cases the church was built first and often the same building was used as a school. Later a separate school building would be constructed and the same name used. In a few cases this process was reversed and the building was built for a school and then used as a church.

A. Stock Names (33) of which in the United States
there are at least

Adair (Adair T.)--4 occurrences
Bowling Green--7 occurrences
Camden (Camden Co.)--24 occurrences
Chauncey--6 occurrences
Clifton--30 occurrences
Climax--9 occurrences
Cloverdale--9 occurrences
Cornersville--6 occurrences
Decatur--24 occurrences
Dresden--16 occurrences
Eldorado--16 occurrences
Erie--14 occurrences
Fairfield--26 occurrences
Fairview--31 occurrences
Fredonia--18 occurrences
Gladstone--15 occurrences
Green--14 occurrences
Hopewell (2 H. Churches)--16 occurrences
Jackson--21 occurrences
Jefferson (Jefferson S.)--51 occurrences
Lincoln--51 occurrences
Lincolnvill--6 occurrences
Nemo--4 occurrences
Pittsburg--16 occurrences
St. Helena--6 occurrences
Salem (Church)--passim
Stafford--15 occurrences

Syracuse--7 occurrences
Toronto--8 occurrences
Vermilion (Vermilion Creek)--5 occurrences
Warren--45 occurrences
Wheatland--9 occurrences
White Cloud--6 occurrences

B. From Foreign Places (53)

1. Ancient Countries (31)

Ancient Greece: Coreyra; Macedonia Baptist C.
Ancient Palestine: Bethany C.; Bethel C. (2);
Bethel S.; Bethlehem C. (2);
Gilead Christian C.; Mount
Carmel C.; ? Mount Heerman
(Hermon); Mount Nebo; Mount
Olive C. and S.; Mount
Olivet; Mount Sinai S.;
Mount Tabor S.; Mount Zion
C.; New Bethel C.; Salem C.
(3); Shiloh C.; Zion C.;
? Zora.
Ancient Syria: Antioch C. (4)
Asia Minor: Ionia (Ionia City)

2. Modern Countries (22)

Canada: Montreal; Toronto
Cuba: Santiago
England: Bowling Green; Nonsuch; Plymouth
France: Versailles
Germany: Bebra; Coelloda; Dresden; ? Glensted
(Grunstadt or Gluckstadt)
Pacific Ocean: Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific
R.R.; Missouri Pacific R.R.; Pa-
cific City; Pacific R.R.
Philippine Islands: Manila
Poland: Warsaw
St. Helena: St. Helena; Longwood
Scotland: Sterling
South America: ? Lodema; ? Rico

C. From Other States and Territories (28)

California: St. Louis-San Francisco R.R.; Tahoma
Colorado: St. Louis, E.C. and Colo. R.R.
Connecticut: New Haven S.
Illinois: Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R.;
Decatur
Kansas: Missouri, Kansas and Texas R.R.; Osage
Valley and Southern Kansas R.R.; Osage
Valley, Southwest and Kansas R.R.

Massachusetts: Plymouth
New Mexico: Mora
New York: Kinderhook (K. County); Syracuse
North Carolina: Buncombe; Wake Forest
Oregon Territory: Oregon
Pennsylvania: Erie; Montrose (Montrose C.);
Pittsburgh; Preston
Tennessee: Pin Hook
Texas: El Paso (Passo); Missouri, Kansas and Texas
R.R.; Palopinto
West Virginia: White Sulphur Springs
Wisconsin: ? Green Bay Terrace

D. Local Transfers (208)

1. From the State or Other Sections of Missouri (9)

Cooper County: Scott S.
Lafayette County: Lexington Branch; Tebo Creek
Missouri: Moonville and Versailles R.R.;
Missouri, Kansas and Texas R.R.;
Missouri Pacific R.R.;
Osage Valley and Southern Kansas R.R.;
St. Louis, K.C. and Colo. R.R.
St. Clair County: Wright's Island

2. From Natural Features (75)

a. Streams (65)

Auglaize Creek (Grand Auglaize, Riviere
Grande Glaize, Grand Glaize, Grand Glaze,
Glaize, Glaze, or Saline): Auglaize
(p.o.); A. Township (Glaize T.); Dry A.
Creek; Wet A. Creek
Banks Branch Creek: B. B. School
Big Gravois Creek: B. G. Church
Big Mill Creek: Little M. Creek
Big Niangua River: Lake N.; Nehemgar Riv-
er; Neongwah; N. Big Spring; N. Township
Big Richland Creek: R. Creek
Bird Branch: B. School
Blackwater Creek: B. Chapel; B. Township
Brush Creek: B. C. Mines
Buck Creek: B. C. School
Buffalo Creek: B. Township
Camp Branch Creek: C. B. (p.o.)
Clear Creek: C. C. Church
Coffee Creek: C. School
Dry Auglaize Creek: D. Glaize (Glaize City;
Glaize?; Auglaize)
Elk Fork Creek: E. F. (p.o.); E. F. Town-
ship

Elm Branch Creek: E. B. School
Flat Creek: F. C. Church; F. C. Township
Gravois Creek: Upper G. Church; G. Mills
Haw Creek: H. C. Church; H. C. School;
H. C. Township
Heath's Creek: H. C. (p.o.); H. C. Cum-
berland Church; H. C. Township
Hogles Creek: H. C. School; H. C. Prairie
Indian Creek: I. C. Coal Mine
Knobby Creek: Nobby
Lake Creek: L. C. Township
Lick Creek: L. C. School
Linn Creek: L. C. (p.o.)
Little Niangua River: L. N. (p.o.); L. N.
Baptist Church
Little Poudre de Terre River: L. R. Union
Church
Locust Creek: L. School
Mack's Creek: M. C. (p.o.)
Minnow Branch: M. B. School
Moreau Creek: M. Township
Mossy Creek: M. School
Muddy Fork: M. F. Church
Osage River: O. (p.o.); O. Beach; O. Town-
ship (2)
Pearson's Branch: Pearson B. School
Rainey Creek: R. C. (p.o.)
Ross Creek: R. C. School
Shawnee Bend: S. School
Spring Fork: S. F. Creek
Stark's Creek: Stark Township
Turkey Creek: T. C. (p.o.)
Weasubleau Creek: W. (p.o.); W. Township
Wet Auglaize Creek: W. Glaize (Wet Glaze,
West Glaize or Glaze)

b. Springs and Lakes (6)

Brown Spring: B. Springs; B. Springs
(station)
Collins Lake: C. Spring
Calvin Spring: Coffin S. Branch
Crystal Spring: C. Springs School
Lake of the Ozarks: L. O. Forest

c. Groves, Hills, Hollows, Caves, etc. (4)

Anderson Hollow: A. H. School
Prairie Hollow: P. H. School
Osage Beach: O. B. School
Ozark Mountains: Lake of the Ozarks

3. From Earlier Artificial Features (42)

a. Churches (35)

Antioch Church: A. School
Bethel Church: B. School (2)
Freedom Church: F. School
Harmony Church: H. School
Hickory Point Church: H. P. School (2)
High Point Church: H. P. School (2)
Hinken Church: H. School
Hopewell Church: H. Branch; H. School (3)
Liberty Church: L. School (2)
Mount Olive Church: M. O. School
Olive Branch Church: O. B. School (3)
Pleasant Union Church: P. U. School
Point Pleasant Church: P. P. Cemetery (2)
Prairie View Church: P. V. School (2)
Sacred Heart Church: S. H. School (2)
St. Patrick's Church: S. P. Cemetery (2)
Salem Church: S. School (2)
Self's Chapel: Self C. School
Stony Point Church: S. P. School
Sunny Side Church: S. S. School
Union Church: U. School

b. Schools (3)

Anderson Hollow School: A. H. Mines
Bond School: B. Church
Poplar Bluff School: P. B. Church

c. Mills (4)

Boyer's Mill: Boyler's M. Spring
Gravois Mills: G. M. (p.o.)
Kreisel's Mills: Kreisel School
_____ : Mill Creek

4. From Towns, Post Offices, and Other Settlements
Not Including Town Schools (71)

Akinsville: Akinsville School; Akinsville Nor-
mal and Commercial Institute
Arator: Arator School (2); Orator School
Avery: Avery School
Beaman: Beaman School
Bowling Green: Bowling Green Township
Bryson: Bryson School
Camp Branch: Camp Branch School
Cole Camp: Cole Camp Creek
Cross Timbers: Cross Timbers Township
Dresden: Dresden Township

Dunksburg: Dunksburg School
Edwards: Edwards School
Elkton: Elkton School
Excelsior: Excelsior School
Fairfield: Fairfield School
Fargo: Fargo School
Fredonia: Fredonia School
Fristoe: Fristoe School
Gravois Mills: Gravois Mills Spring
Georgetown: Georgetown Church; Georgetown
College; Georgetown School
Glensted: Glensted School
Hahatonka: Hahatonka Castle; Hahatonka Natural
Bridge; Hahatonka River Cave
Hastain: Hastain School
Houstonia: Houstonia Baptist Church: Houstonia
Township
Hughesville: Hughesville Township
Hugo: Hugo School
Ionia: Ionia School; Old Iona School
Jordan: Jordan Township
Lake Creek: Lake Creek School
La Monte: La Monte Township
Longwood: Longwood Township
Lookout: Lookout School
Manila: Manila School
Marvin: Marvin Church; Marvin School
Mount View: Mount View School
Myetta: Myetta Church
Nemo: Nemo School
Passover: Passover School
Pin Hook: Pin Hook Mill
Pittsburg: Pittsburg School
Postal: Postal School
Proctor: Proctor School
Quincy: Quincy School
Racket: Racket School
Riverview: Riverview School
Rodelia: Rodelia School
Saint Martin's: Saint Martin's School
Santiago: Santiago School
Sedalia: Sedalia Township; Sedalia University;
Sedalia-Warsaw R.R.
Smithton: Smithton Township
Stokeley: Stokeley School
Syracuse: Syracuse School
Versailles: Versailles Institute; Versailles
and Sedalia R.R. (Versailles and Sedalia
Southern R.R.); Boonville and Versailles R.R.
Warsaw: Warsaw; ? Warsaw Island
Weaubleau: Weaubleau Institute
Wheatland: Wheatland Township
Yeager: Yeager School

5. From Townships or Counties (4)

Benton County: Bentonville
Camden County: Camdenton
Montgomery Township: Montgomery Branch
Pettis: "First Church of Pettis"

6. From Industry and Trade Names (7)

a. Milling (1)

Mill Creek

b. Streets (3)

Arlington Avenue: Arlington School
Broadway: Broadway Seminary
Prospect: Prospect School

c. Railroads (3)

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R.R.: M.K.T.
Hospital
Missouri Pacific R.R.: Missouri Pacific
Hospital
Rock Island R.R. System: Rock Island
School

II. HISTORICAL NAMES (72)

It is natural that many Indian names are used as place-names in this locality which was inhabited by the Osage, Shawnee, and Arkansas Indians. The Osage tribe of Indians which was the most important of all the tribes in Missouri was located at the time of Marquette's journey in 1673 near the mouth of the Missouri River. They later moved to the river that bears their name and remained there until late in the nineteenth century. The Shawnee Indians came to Missouri in 1793 upon the invitation of the Spanish government. In 1795 they moved from the Cape Girardeau

region to the headwaters of the Auglaize and Osage. They sold their lands in 1825 and were removed to a reservation in Texas. The Quapaw Indians who belonged to the Siouan stock were called Arkansas after they migrated westward. They settled in the present Ozark Mountain region. Thus, the later era in which the Indians dwelt in this region is reflected in this place-name study. Of the 7 Indian names listed, 2 are composed of the word "Indian" plus the name of the designating feature. We regret that the eighteenth century settlers did not bother to adopt more of the picturesque names used by the red men, instead of using the general name "Indian". Perhaps the oldest and most picturesque name in the list is "Ozark" which in truth is of both Indian and French derivation. It is said that it is the result of a misunderstanding by the English settlers of the French abbreviation, aux arcs, of the name of an Indian tribe. This very word gives to the philologist a panoramic view of the three great influences on Missouri place-names.

The period of discovery and early exploration is represented by nine names, seven of which are of French origin. The two most interesting French names in this group are the compounds "Auglaize" and "Lamine". The former has seven variants and the latter, five.

The Revolutionary War is commemorated in this section by ten references which include such eminent men as Franklin, Greene, Jasper, Jefferson, Morgan, Warren, and the

Earl of Camden. One of the names is idealistic in nature and refers to the individualism exhibited by the pioneers during this memorable war. The name Bunker Hill commemorates a familiar and famous event of this war.

The largest group of names in this section refers to pioneer and territorial expansion. In this list are the early landmarks, the long gone villages, which were the last outposts of an older civilization, and the new townships and county names that mark the new territorial growth. It is unique that four of these names, Hermitage, Hickory County, Hickory Township, and Jackson Township are named for an illustrious son of the Democratic Party, Andrew Jackson. The most interesting name listed in this group is Kinderhook County which must have been a focal point in Camden County during the political campaign of 1840. In American politics is found the reason for the adoption of the name in 1841, as well as for its rejection two years later. Of especial interest to the American language student is the true origin of the popular Americanism "O.K.", that is found in the 1840 battlecry of "Old Kinderhook", which Mr. Allen Walker Read has so convincingly solved in a recent article in the Saturday Review of Literature.

Of the six names that celebrate the Mexican War and the California Gold Rush, four are in Benton County, namely, Mora, Palopinto, Passo, and Tahoma. These towns are all located in a radius of a few miles and they must have been brought back from the Southwest after the Mexican War.

Two schools are named for the Lone Star State, indicating pioneer enthusiasm for the acquisition of that state.

The Civil War period is represented in almost every phase of Missouri life, and this section is no exception. The intense devotion for the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, is indicated in the three Lincolns and one Lincolnville. The remaining four names are definitely due to persons connected with the War. The story of the changes in the name of Dunksburg in Pettis County is one of the most revealing of the five, because it illustrates so well the warfare of neighbor against neighbor. A charge was made against Dr. Dunkley, the founder of the village, that he was a Confederate sympathizer, and the name of Dunksburg was changed to Sigel from 1876 to 1886.

The events of local history are represented by twelve names. Seven of these place-names are stores, trading posts, landings, or campgrounds established in the early history of the counties. Each has its own legend. Of the countless Lover's Leaps over the United States, the one in this section has a mythical legend which is without foundation.

The events of foreign history are shown by the addition of three names: Longwood, St. Helena (Helena), and Warsaw. It is evident that pioneer Missourians took much interest in world affairs. The reason for the widespread American interest in the career of the great French commander, Napoleon Bonaparte, was that the 1830's was the

decade which saw the rise and growth of the Napoleonic legend in America as well as in France. Warsaw, Benton County, was likewise named for the capital city of Poland, for which at just this time Americans felt much sympathy and admiration, on account of its unsuccessful struggle for liberty from Russia in the 1830's.

A. General

1. Indian (7)

Big Niangua River (Younger River; Yungar River)
Indian Creek
Indian Camp Branch
Osage River
Ozark Mountains
Weaubleau
Wigwam Branch

2. Discovery and Early Exploration (10)

Anglaise Creek (Grand Anglaise, Riviere Grande
Glaize, Grand Glaize, Grand Glaze, Glaize,
Glaze, or Saline)
Grand River
La Belle Roche
Lamine River (La Main, Lamine, La Mine or
Le Mine, Riviere a la Mine)
Lick Township
Moreau Creek
Old Harmony Mission Road
Old Road
Pomme de Terre River (Potato River)
Tebo (Thibault) Creek

3. Revolutionary War (10)

Bunker Hill School
Camden County
Franklin School
Freedom Church
Greene Township
Jasper Township
Jefferson School
Morgan County
Warren Township
? Whig Creek

4. Pioneer and Territorial Expansion (15)

Adair Township
Benton County
Big Buffalo Creek
Centennial School
Chauncey
Cole Township
Decaturville
Hermitage
Hickory County
Hickory Township
Jackson Township
Kinderhook County
Oregon
Pettis County
Tyler Township

5. Mexican War and the California Gold Rush (6)

Lone Star School (2)
Mora
Palopinto
Passo
Tahoma

6. Indian Wars (1)

White Cloud

7. Civil War (7)

Dunksborg
Fort Lyon
Houstonia
Lincoln (2)
Lincoln School
Lincolnville
Sigel

8. Spanish-American War (1)

Santiago

9. Local History (12)

Ballou's Branch
Bishop's Store
Bledsoe's Landing
Buncombe
Campground Church
Fristoe Town

Hahatonka
Hogle's Trading Post
Log Town
Lover's Leap
Pole Hollow

10. Foreign History (3)

Longwood
St. Helena
Warsaw

B. A Table of Periods

(See Appendix A on pp. 251-5)

III. PERSONAL NAMES (455)

The largest single source of names in the entire region is found in the family names of the early settlers and landowners. Four hundred and fifty-five names comprise this list of personal names, and with the exception of forty-three items all are representative of families who settled in the communities or helped in their development.

There were eleven instances of the use of personal names of foreign origin. Of these six are saints and are also classified as religious names. Saints are real people; therefore, their names must be included in the list of personal names. The remaining five names are all of English origin.

There is little of outstanding interest in the list of national figures whose names contribute to the place-names of this section. The most popular national figure

listed was that of Andrew Jackson. Five other presidential names were listed, exemplifying the American fondness for honoring the nationally great. One of the names, Benton, serves as a reminder of Missouri's part in western development. Another name in the list, Horace Mann, the great American educator, made an appropriate name for a Pettis County School, as did the names of Eugene Field and John Greenleaf Whittier.

Ezekiel Williams is the distinctive figure among the four territorial leaders. He has the right to be considered the true founder of Benton County. He was the first Anglo-Saxon settler in the county. His brave tale, devoid of any colorful exaggerations, parallels even the accounts of Daniel Boone.

Four men famous in the state of Missouri are responsible for five place-names. Two were governors of Missouri; one was a congressman, and one was a State Senator. One of the men, Spencer Darwin Pettis, perhaps would have had a much more illustrious biography, if his life had not been cut short in the beginning of his career by the sensational duel between him and Major Thomas Biddle. The quarrel was precipitated by Pettis's caustic remarks concerning the National Bank.

Mention must be made here of General George A. Smith who has been called the "father of Pettis County" and who was certainly her most distinguished citizen. General Smith was the name-father, either for himself or his

relatives, of Bowling Green Township, George R. Smith College, Georgetown, Sedalia, and Smithton Township, possibly also Mount Sterling Township and Majorville in Benton County. General Smith came from Scott County, Kentucky, in October, 1833, in company with his family; his father-in-law, General David Thomson; and his brother-in-law, Lewis Redd Major, and his family. The party came to Missouri in a caravan of covered ox-wagons, and first encamped in the Lamine River bottom near Scott's Ford in Cooper County, not far from the present Scott School, Pettis County. General Smith was a remarkable individual and an outstanding promoter of Pettis County.

The greatest number of personal names were taken from the original landowners. The names in this group total two hundred and fifty-eight. Other predominant local figures are: county and town officials, millers, and mine and quarry operators. The old custom of naming rural schools after the landowner who gave the site for the building or from whom the ground was purchased accounts for the long list of landowners and unknown family names. The importance of the early mills to the settlers is depicted in the thirteen accounts of mill owners. In many cases not even the ruins of the old mills themselves remain.

In this section there were twelve instances of towns taking their names from the postmasters. The small part that railroad building has had in the development of the

counties may be seen in the fact that only four names were given by railroad people. This is partially due to the transitory habits of railroad employees. There were ten place-names represented by local merchants.

The use of a Christian name as a place-name occurs sixteen times in these five counties. In the majority of cases a place needed a name, and the founder honored a wife, son, daughter, or friend. One interesting example of this is found in the name of Sedalia, which Gen. George Smith named for his daughter, Sarah. "Sed" was a pet name for the daughter, and the town was first called Sedaville and later Sedalia.

A. Foreign (1)

Eyre, Edward John: St. Eyre
Gladstone, William Ewart: Gladstone
Pratt, Charles; Earl Camden: Camden County
St. Helena: St. Helena (Helena)
St. John: St. John's Church
St. Martin: Saint Martin (P.O.)
St. Patrick: St. Patrick's Church; St. Patrick's
Cemetery
St. Paul: St. Paul Church
Wesley, John: Wesley Chapel; Wesley Church

B. National Figures (20)

Adair, Governor John: Adair Township
Adams, John Quincy: Quincy
Benton, Thomas Hart: Benton County; Lake Benton
Chauncey, Gen. Isaac: Chauncey
Fargo, William George: Fargo
Field, Eugene: Eugene Field School
Jackson, Andrew: Hermitage; Hickory County;
Hickory Township; Jackson Township
Jasper, Sergeant William: Jasper
Lincoln, Abraham: Lincoln
Mann, Horace: Horace Mann School
Morgan, Gen. Daniel: Morgan County

Tyler, John: Tyler Township
Van Buren, Martin: Kinderhook County
Washington, George: Washington School (2)
Whittier, John Greenleaf: Whittier School

C. Territorial Figures and Indians (7)
(Including French and Spanish Settlers)

Cole, Captain Stephen: Cole Camp
Hogle, John P.: Hogles Creek; Hogles Trading Post
Moreau, Francois: Moreau Creek
Williams, Ezekiel: Williams Creek; Williams Town-
ship; Williamsville

D. State Figures (5)

Benton, Senator Thomas Hart: Benton County; Lake
Benton
Crittenden, Governor Thomas T.: Crittenden
McClurg, Governor J. W.: Lake McClurg
Pettis, Spencer Darwin: Pettis County

E. Local Figures (382)

1. Local Leaders and Public Officials (78)

a. Promoters and Founders (18)

Alexander, Judge George: Alexander's Mill;
Alexander Township
Avery, Henry: Avery
Beaman, Judge J. W.: Beaman
Bledsoe, Lewis: Bledsoe's Landing
Campbell, _____: Campbell College
Dunkley, B. F.: Dunksburg
Fowler, Samuel: Fowler Chapel
Kemp, Thomas A.: Kemp
Marlin, Thomas: Marlin Branch
McKee, the Rev. Geo.: McKee Chapel
Parker, Albert: Parkersburg
Purvis, _____: Purvis Cave
Reed, Norman: Reedsburg
Smith, Gen. George R.: George R. Smith Col-
lege; Sedalia (Sedville); Smithton (Smith
City)

b. Postmasters (12)

Bahner, Edward: Bahner
Brauer, Frederick: Brauersville
Byler, James: Boyler's Mill
Carver, _____: Carver

? Felix, _____: Felix
Finch, S. H.: Finch
Gehlken, _____: Gehlken
La Monte, _____: La Monte
Roney, George: Roney
Todd, Jonathan: Todd
Voorhees, _____: Voorhees
Zaring, _____: Zaring

c. County or Town Officials (29)

Alexander, Judge George: Alexander's Mill;
Alexander Township
Avery, Henry: Avery
Ballou, Judge D. C.: Ballou's Branch
Beaman, Judge J. W.: Beaman
Bishop, Thomas J.: Bishop's Store; Tom
Township
Bollinger, Henry: Bollinger Creek
Bothwell, John H.: Bothwell Lodge; Both-
well School
Cable, Judge Samuel: Cable Ridge School
Clark, Judson: Clark School
? Dean, John W. D.: Dean's Creek
Duren, Judge Kennen: Duren Creek
Fristoe, Judge Markham: Fristoe; Fristoe
Town; Fristoe Township
George, Hoziah: George School
? Gibson, Samuel: Gibson School
Montgomery, Judge Joseph C.: Montgomery
Township
Newland, Judge Wm. Henry: Newland
Parrick, _____: Parrick Grove School
Purcell, _____: Purcell
Russell, William: Russell Township
White, Judge William: ? White Branch;
White School; White Township; Williams
Island
? Wright, Foster P.: Right Point

d. Representatives (6)

Bothwell, John H.: Bothwell Lodge; Both-
well School
Blaine, Senator James Gillespie: Blaine
Pettis, Spencer Darwin: Pettis County
Stover, Col. John Hubler: Stover
Sweatt, John: Sweatt School

e. Military and Naval Officers (9)

Holloway, Capt. John: Holloway Island
Hunter, D.: Hunter Mines

Lyon, Gen. Nathaniel: Fort Lyon
Sigel, Gen. Franz: Sigel
Smith, Gen. George R.: George R. Smith
College; Georgetown; Sedalia; Smithton
Stover, Col. John Hubler: Stover

f. Railroad Officials (4)

Boomer, George: Boomer
Marvin, Major H. L.: Marvin
Rich, C. W.: Richland
Stout, Capt. ____: Stoutland

2. Professional Men (7)

a. Clergymen (2)

Akins, Reverend Shannon: Akinsville;
Akinsville School

b. Lawyers (5)

Bothwell, John H.: Bothwell Lodge; Both-
well School
Houston, Col. Thomas F.: Houstonia
Pettis, Spencer Darwin: Pettis County
Wilson, F. Marion: Wilson School

3. Business Men (39)

a. Merchants (7)

Bishop, Thomas J.: Bishop's Store
Boeschon, John and Gesche: Boeschenville
(Boeschon's Store)
Dow, ____: Dow
Dunkley, E. F.: Dunksburg (Dunkley's
Store; Dunkleysburg)
Gibson, ____: Gibson
Hogle, John F.: Hogle's Trading Post;
Hogles Creek

b. Millers (13)

Arnhold, ____: Arnhold's Mill
Blackman, ____: Blackman's Mills
? Boyler, ____: Boyler's Mill
Byler, James: Boyler's Mill
Garrett, ____: Garrett's Mill
Hume Brothers: Hume's Mill
James, ____: James Mill Spring
Jordan, ____: Jordan

Kreisel, Christopher: Kreisel's Mill
Rankin, _____: Rankin's Mill
Rogers, _____: Rogers Mill
Shipton, John: Shiptonsburg
Wasson, James: Wasson's Mill

c. Mine and Quarry Owners and Operators (16)

Bailey, _____: Bailey Mines
Bond, P. M.: Bond's Mines; Bond School
Gray, _____: Gray Mines
Heath, Robert and John: Heath's Creek
Hoon, _____: Hoon's Diggins
Hubbard, _____ and _____ Moore: Hubbard
and Moore Mine
Jacob, _____: Jacob's Cave
Jenkins, _____: Jenkins Quarry
McCrery, _____: McCrery Mines
McEnroe, _____: McEnroe Quarry
Marriot, _____: Harriott Mines
Martin, _____: Martin's Coal-Pit; ? Mar-
tens School
Rymer Brothers: Rymer Brothers Quarry
Stucker, _____: Stucker Mines

d. Ferry Operators (2)

Bollinger, _____: Bollinger's Ferry
Powers, Ed: Powers Ferry

e. Blacksmiths (1)

Judy, Samuel: Judy's Gap

4. Settlers and Landowners (258)

a.¹ Benton County (34)

Alexander, Judge George: Alexander's
Mills; Alexander Township
Allen, _____: Allen School
Barker, Dick: Barker's Creek
Baugh, _____: Bough School
Behrenburg, _____: Behrenburg School
Box, _____: Box School
Brandon, _____: Brandon
Brill, Charles: Brill's Hill
Buckley, _____: Buckley Hollow
Chapman, _____: Chapman
Clark, _____: Clark Creek
Clark, _____: Clark Sulphur Springs
Davis, _____: Davis School
Edwards, _____: Edwards

Peaster, _____: Peaster Branch
? Flemming, _____: Flemming Branch
Heath, C. G.: Heath's Bend
Hookman, W. W.: Hookman
Hughes, George H.: Hughes School
Hutsler, _____: Hutsler School
McCall, H. H.: McCall's Branch
McFarland, _____: McFarland School
McMurdo, _____: McMurdo School
Major, Lewis Hedd: Majorville
Mattock, _____: Mattock Hollow
Moxley, _____: Moxley Chapel
Orr, _____: Orr School
Ross Brothers: Ross Creek
? Scott, _____: Scott Hollow
Smith, _____: Smith Mill
Tackner, _____: Tackner
Wisdom, A. J.: Wisdom
Yeager, _____: Yeager

b.¹ Family Names (34)

? Archer: Archer Creek
Balke: Balke Prairie School
? Barber: Barber Hollow
Bird: Bird Branch
Brickley: Brickley Hollow
? Cantrell: Cantrell Hollow
? Conley: Conley Branch
Cooper: Cooper School
Dillon: Dillon School
? Dittler: Dittler Branch
Edmonson: Edmonson; Edmonson School
Fordney: Fordney School
Freund: Freund School
Hastain: Hastain Creek
Hink: Hink School
? Johnson: Johnson Branch
Johnson: Johnson Spur
Leslie: Leslie
Lutjen: Lutjen School
May: May
Peal: Peal Bend School
Pierce: Pierce School
Ritter: Ritter Branch
Schuyler: Schuyler
? Starett: Starett Creek
? Stevenson: Stevenson Hollow
? Thatcher: Thatcher Hollow
? Turpin: Turpin Branch
? Vance: Vance Branch
? Wayne: Wayne Hollow

? Whitaker: Whitakerville
? Wilson: Wilson Hollow
Wiseman: Wiseman School

a.² Camden County (28)

Baker, _____: Baker Creek
Bannister, _____: Bannister Hollow
Bollinger, Joseph and Wm. H.: Bollinger
Creek
Brown, Jacob: Brown School
Crain, Aaron: Crain's Ferry
Gunter, James R.: Gunter (Ganter); Gun-
ter's Big Spring; Gunter's Springs
Hack, Samuel: Hack Ridge School
Harper, _____: Harper's Chapel
Hines, _____: Hines Chapel
Mack, _____: Mack's Creek
Miller, George W. and John R.: Miller
Creek
Pearson, _____: Pearson's Branch; Pear-
son's Creek
Pritchett, Edward: Pritchett School
Ragg, Riley E.: Ragg School
Rainey, _____: Rainey Church; Raney Creek
Roach, L. J.: Roach; Roach School
Snider, John M.: Snyder School
Spencer, _____: Spencer Creek
Tucker, _____: Tuckersville
Watson, John Q. A.: Watson School
Wilson, S. W.: Wilson Bend School
Woolsey, Daniel: Woolsey's Creek
Ziebers, _____: Zebra

b.² Family Names (30)

Anderson: Anderson Hollow
Ausburns: Ausburns Creek
Banister: Banister
Banks: Banks Branch Creek
Bannister: Bannister School
Barnum: Barnumton
? Branch: Branch
? Brashear: Brashear Hollow
Byler: Byler School
Clark: Clark School
Conway: Conway School
Corum: Corum
Crocker: Crocker School
? Damsel: Damsel
Eaton: Eaton School
? Fairless or Fairley's: Fearless

Garmon: Garmon School
? Hugo: Hugo
? Kolb: Kolb's Hollow
? Long: Long Branch School
Hills: Hills School
Mosier: Mosier
Nichol: Nichol Hill School
O'Halloran: O'Halloran School
? Olney: Olney
? Passover: Passover
Purcell: Purcell
Purvis: Purvis
? Wrainwater: Rain Water Hollow
Thornberry: Thornberry

a.³ Hickory County (14)

Browder, _____: Browder School
Childers, J. H.: Childers
Crane, Taylor: Crane Creek
Dooley, James: Dooley Bend School
Flint, _____: Flint Springs School
Heard, _____: Heard's Spring
Huffman, _____: Huffman's Creek
Lindsey, Abraham: Lindley Creek
Mabary, John: Mabary School
Miller, _____: Miller School
Morgan, _____: Morgan School
Myers, _____: Myers School
Owsley, _____: Owsley School
Stark, John: Stark's Creek

b.³ Family Names (5)

Almon: Almon
Durnell: Durnell Chapel
Hart: Hartville School
Royal: Royal School
? Walker: Walker Spring

a.⁴ Morgan County (34)

Akins, Reverend Shannon: Akinsville;
Akinsville School
Alfter, J. H.: Mt. Alfter
Baker, _____: Baker School
Ball, Russell: Ball School
Barnett, _____: Barnett; Barnetsville
Bluhm, _____: Bluhm School
Bond, P. H.: Bond School; Bond's Mines;
Soap Bond Creek
Collins, _____: Collins Lake
Colvin, _____: Colvin Springs

? Gabriel, _____: Gabriel Fork
Howser, _____: Howser Island
Huff, _____: Huff Branch
Landers, Jim: Landers Fork
McKinley, James: McKinley School
Milburn, Joseph: Glensted
Moor, _____: Moor's Island
Newton, _____: Newton Island
Price, _____: Price's Cave
Proctor, Benjamin: Proctor; Proctor Creek
Purvis, Henry: Purvis Cave
Reed, Norman: Reedsburg
Richardson, _____: Richardson Island
Roberts, _____: Roberts Branch
? Ryan, _____: Ryan Spring
Smith, _____: Smith Fork
Stover, _____: Stover Coal Bank
? Swindler, _____: Swindler's Station
Todd, Jonathan: Todd
Wells, _____: Wells Branch
Zwanzig, Aug.: Zwanzig

b.4 Family Names (31)

? Bates: Bates Hollow
Berkstresser: Berkstresser School
Bliss: Bliss
Bruner: Brunerhollow
? Bryant: Bryant Hollow
Burford: Burford School
Burris: Burris Fork
Carlisle: Carlisle School
? Carver: Carver
Chaney: Chaney Chapel
Conrad: Conrad Hollow
? Cope: Cope
Goodman: Goodman School
Hinken: Hinken Church
Holst: Holst School
Hubbard: Hubbard School
Jenkins: Jenkins Branch
Jones: Jones Chapel
? Lamb: Lamb
Lemler: Lemler School
Lindleff: Lindleff School
Markham: Markham Hollow
Martin: St. Martin's
Richey: Richey School
Ritchie: Ritchie School
Routon: Routon School
Salmon: Salmon School
Smiley: Smiley School

Snodgrass: Snodgrass School
Tucker: Tuckersville
Webb: Webb School

a.⁵ Pettis County (28)

Allen, Brown: Allen School
Anderson, Royal P.: Anderson School
Bennett, G. L.: Bennett School
Black, Lynch: Black School
Brown, _____: Brown Springs
Brown, James: Brown School
Carpenter, James: Carpenter School
Fristoe, Charles: Fristoe School
Guier, James: Guier School
Hansbrough, _____: Hansbrough's School
Higgins, Col. _____: Higgins School
Kemp, Thomas A.: Kemp
Kendrick, Edwin R.: Kendrick School
Lutman, George W.: Lutman
McCubbin, Ed.: McCubbin School
McVey, Absalom: McVey School
Marlin, Thomas: Marlin Branch
Miller, _____: Miller's Chapel
Mosby, _____: Mosby's Branch
Newland, Judge Wm. Henry: Newland
Pearson, _____: Pearson
Powell, William H.: Powell
? Quisenberry, Everett B.: Quisenberry
School
Reed, _____: Reed's Branch
Smelser, _____: Smelser Creek
Swisher, J. Charles: Swisher School
Van Natta, John: Van Natta School
Wadleigh, Charles E.: Wadleigh School

b.⁵ Family Names (20)

Anderson: Anderson School
? Botts: "The Botts Cemetery"
Brown: Brown Spring
? Bryson: Bryson
? Dorsey: Dorsey
? Ewerton: Ewerton
Glover: Glover School
Jackson: Jackson School
Knapp: Knapp School
Lovelace: Lovelace School
McAllister: McAllister
Newell: Newell School
? Priest: Priest's Chapel
Prigmore: Prigmore School
Ringen: Ringen School

Shaver: Shaver Creek
Smelser: Smelser School
? Stokeley: Stokeley
Wharton: Wharton Chapel
White: White School

F. Christian and Middle Names (30)

1. Masculine (9)

Bledsoe Montgomery: Bledsoe
? Felix _____: Felix
? Gabriel _____: Gabriel Fork
? Herman _____: Hermantown
? Jack _____: Jack Branch
Jacob _____: Jacob's Cave
? Melvin _____: Melvin
Raymond _____: Raymond
Tom Bishop: Tom Township

2. Feminine (6)

Bertha _____: Bertha
? Myetta _____: Myetta
? Pauline _____: Pauline
? Rowletta _____: Rowletta
Sarah Elvira Smith: Sedville; Sedalia

3. Combined with Surnames (3)

Eugene Field: Eugene Field School
Harold Mills: Harold Mills Mines
Joe Taylor: Joe Taylor School

4. Names of Groups of Persons, Tribes, etc. (12)

Arator (plowman): Arator; Arator School (2);
Orator School
Farmers: Farmers' City
"Free Nigger Springs"
Grange Farm Organization: Grange Hall
Indian Camp Creek
Indian Creek
Indian Creek Coal Mines
People's Ferry
Shawnee: Shawnee Bend

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL NAMES (326)

This section is predominantly rural; hence, a very long list of environmental names is natural. The largest class of names in this division consists of those derived from the flora of the regions. Sixty-five names of towns, churches, townships, schools, hollows, bluffs, and caves have been taken from the tree and plant names in the region. The use of tree names predominates, and fifty of the sixty-five floral names are of trees.

Practically all the trees that are native to the Ozarks are included: the black jack, the dogwood, the walnut, the cedar, the haw, the locust, the oak, the willow, the cherry, the persimmon, the poplar, the elm, the hickory, the mulberry, the linn, and the black oak. The tree most frequently used is the oak which is found in various combinations fifteen times. Second in frequency is the walnut combined with other names. A list of these trees and plants furnishes a picture of the climate, soil, and topography of the land. One of the place-names, Sarvis Branch, serves as a reminder of the popular pronunciation of the common service berry found in this region.

Another interesting list contains the names that are descriptive of number, size, and shape. There are thirty-seven place-names under this classification. Fourteen of

these have the defining word, "big", and fourteen the defining word, "little". Other names included are straight, grand, and crooked. Two of the most unique names used are "Fraction Point", meaning very small and "Twenty-five mile", indicating the extent of a prairie.

Twenty-five names come under the classification of fauna. The elk occurs four times in the list: the minnow, buck, coon, buffalo, wildcat, turkey, and beaver, twice each; and the crawfish, deer, duck, durao, wolf, bear, and the panther, once each.

Names of definition include one hundred and two entries in the counties. These names are direct and matter-of-fact. A church is named the County Line Church because it is near the county line. Although these names seem very simple, yet they are distinctive. Twenty-nine names were listed under direction because of the defining words: north, east, south, west, upper, lower, center, and corner. Forty-seven names in the counties were descriptive of their situation and landscape. These are interesting because the names describe so accurately the places named. Lone Grove, Riverview, and Evening Shade are common, everyday terms. There are nineteen names of minerals and soil, and twenty-six names of approbation listed in the counties. Among kinds of soil that have influenced the place-names are coal, salt, and the French synonym "Glaize", meaning clay.

A. Names of Definition (102)

1. Location (36)

Bluff Spring Mines
Camp Branch Creek
Campground Church
Chapel Bluff School
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R.
(Chicago Rock Island Route R.R.)
Cottage School
County Line Church
Cross Lane School
Cross Roads Mines
Crown Hill Cemetery
Ferry Mines
High Point Church (2)
High Point School
High Prairie School
Hollow Mines
Lakeside Estate
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas R.R.
Missouri Pacific R.R.
Mount View
Mountain View
Osage Valley and Southern Kansas R.R.
Osage Valley, Southwest, and Kansas R.R.
Pacific R.R.
Rockdale Church
Rocky Point School
Rock Spring Church
Rock Springs School
Rocky Dale School
Rocky Ridge School
St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R.R.
St. Louis-San Francisco R.R.
Saw Mill Hollow
Section School
Spout Springs Baptist Church
Spring Industrial Mill

2. Direction and Position (29)

Center Township
Centerview School (2)
? Cornersville
East Prairie Creek
East Prairie School
East Prairie Grove School
Lower Ferry
Middle Richland Creek

North Brushy Creek
North Dell School
North Fairfield School
North Indian Creek
North Pleasant Hill School
North Star School
Northview
South Brushy Creek
South Dell School
South Fork of Mill Creek
South Fork Baptist Church
South Fork Creek
South Grand River
South Pleasant Hill
South Side School
Upper Ferry
Upper Gravois Church
West Liberty Church
West Prairie Grove School
West Proctor Creek
West View School

3. Number, Size and Shape (37)

Basin Fork
Big Bend Acres
Big Buffalo Creek
Big Buffalo School
Big Cave
Big Cedar Creek
Big Deer Creek
Big Gravois Creek
Big Mill Creek
Big Muddy Creek
Big Pomme de Terre River
Big Richland Creek
Big Springs
Big Tebo Creek
Big Turkey Creek
Crooked Creek
Double Oak
Fraction Point School
Grand Auglaize
Grand River
Little Buffalo Creek
Little Cedar Creek
Little Deer Creek
Little Gravois Creek
Little Haw Creek
Little Hogles Creek
Little Muddy Creek
Little Niangua River

Little Poudre de Terre River
Little Proctor Creek
Little Richland Creek
Little Tebo Creek
Little Turkey Creek
School No. 1
Short School Hollow
Straight Fork
Twenty-five Mile Prairie

B. Names of Description (198)

1. Situation and Landscape (47)

Bleak Mound School
Brookside School
Cream Ridge School
Dry Ridge School
Evening Shade School
Greenfield School
Knobby Creek
Lakeview Heights
? Lone Grove
Lone Spring
Lookout
Look Out School
Mount Home School
Mount (Mountain) View
Mountain View School
Plain View School
Prairie Chapel Church
Prairie Creek
Prairie Dale School
Prairie Grove Church
Prairie Grove School (3)
Prairie Hill School
Prairie Hollow
Prairie Hollow Creek
Prairie Ridge School
Prairie Township
Prairie Valley School (3)
Prairie View Church (2)
Prairie View School
Riverview
Riverview Church
Shady Grove School
Sunny Dell School
Sunnyside Church
Sunny Side Church
Sunnyside School (2)
Sunny Slope School
Sunrise Beach

Tangle Hook School
Woodland School

2. Flora (65)

Black Jack School
Black Oak
Brush Creek (2)
Brushy Creek (3)
Brushy School
Buckeye School
Cedar Bluff
Cedar Grove Church
Cedar Ridge School
Cedar Township
Cherry Dale School
Corn Hill School
? Dogwood Grove
? Double Oak
Elder Ridge School
Elm Branch Creek
Elm Grove School
? Flag Branch
Haw Creek (2)
Hazel Hill School
Hazel Valley School (2)
Hickory Grove Church
Hickory Grove School
Hickory Point
Linn Creek
Loan Oak School
Locust Creek
Locust Ridge School
Lone Elm School
Lone Jack School
Maple Grove School
Maplewood School
Mossy Creek
Mulberry School
Oak Grove
Oak Grove School (3)
Oak Hill School
Oak Hunter Hollow
Oakland School
Oak Point School
Oak View School
Peel Tree (2)
Persimmon Creek
Pin Oak Camp
Pin Oak School
Poplar Bluff School
Poplar School
Post Oak School

Sarvis Branch
Walnut Branch
Walnut Grove School (3)
Walnut School
Walnut Valley School
Willow Creek Township

3. Fauna (24)

Bear Branch
Beaver Creek
Beaver Dam Creek
Bee Branch
Buck Branch
Buck Creek
Buffalo Creek (2)
Coon Creek
Crawfish Hollow
Deer Creek
Duck Creek (2)
Duroc
Elk Creek
Elkfork Creek
Elk Horn Creek
Elkton
Marten's School
Minnow Branch (2) (? Minna's)
Panther Creek
Turkey Creek (2)
Wild Cat Cave
Wildcat Hollow
Wolf Branch Hollow

4. Mineral and Soil (19)

Auglaize Creek
Big Rock Church
Cape Galena
Coal Camp
Gravel River
Gravois Creek
Lick Branch
Lick Creek
Limestone School
Mining (Mineing, Mining Point, Mining Port,
Mining Post)
Osage Iron Works
? Pyrmont
Red Sink
Richland Township
Rocky Creek
Rockdale

Rocky Mount
? Search
Stony Point Church

5. Other Descriptive Names (43)

Black Sulphur Springs
Blackwater Creek (or River)
Blue Branch
Clear Creek
Coffee Creek
Cold Neck
Cream Ridge School
Crystal Spring
Deep Creek
? Deepwater
Flat Creek
Green Lawn Seminary
Green Ridge Township
Lake Creek
Log Town
Mount Home School
Muddy Creek
New Bethel Church
New Hickory Point Church
New Pleasant Hill
Newstover
New Town
"Old Brick Church"
Old Hickory Point Church
Old Ionia
Old Linn Creek
Old Road
Old Town
Old Zora
Pearl River
Picnic Hollow
Pole Hollow
Postal
Spring Branch
Spring Fork Creek
Spring Garden
Spring Valley
? Striped College School
Telegraph Institute
Tunnel Dam
Vermilion Creek
White Hall School
Wind Cave

C. Names of Approbation (26)

Climax (Climax Springs)
Dill Delight
Fairfield
Fairview (2)
Fairview School (4)
Mount Pleasant
Pleasant Green School (2)
Pleasant Grove School (3)
Pleasant Hill
Pleasant Hill School (3)
Pleasant Knoll School
Pleasant Point Church
Pleasant Union Church
Pleasant Valley School (2)
Pleasant View School

V. SUBJECTIVE NAMES (90)

In this last section are found the place-names that are the most amusing. The names of ideals, emblems, and mottoes are disappointing in that they are largely repetitious and colorless. It was a very simple matter for a settler to choose the name of Victory, but it took originality to choose the name Arator for a farming community. In the thirty-four ideal names the most common are: Excelsior, Freedom, Harmony, Hopewell, Liberty, Union, and Victory. The list of Bible names are also very repetitious; twenty-six names are included.

The literary and mythological names include Eldorado, the mythical country in South America; the Latin word, arator; the goddess, Demeter; the novel, Anne of Green Gables; Irving's Tour of the Prairies; and Verne's Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.

Some splendid examples of pioneer humor have found their way into the place-names of these counties. Of the thirteen names in the list, Saint Eyre is the most satirical, while Shavetail Creek is the most humorous. Science Hill School, which was a common name for early schools appears among the names, as do Barefoot, Hardscrabble, and Skin Heel Schools.

The list of coined names includes only one name and it is too full of conjecture to be of great interest. If the possible solution of the name is correct, it does not catch the color and spirit of the native period of the section's history.

A. Ideals, Emblems, and Mottoes (34)

Concord School
Excelsior
Freedom Church (2)
Freedom School
Globe School
Golden School
Harmony Church
Hope Dale School
Hopewell Church (2)
Independence School (2)
Liberty Church (2)
Liberty Park
Liberty School
Loan (Lone) Star School
Lone Star School
Mount Hope School
National School
New Hope Church
New Prospect Church
Pacific School
Prairie Flower School
Providence School
Star Hill School
Union Church (2)
Union School (2)
Union Township
Victory School (2)

B. Religious Names (34)

1. Bible Names (26)

Antioch (2)
Bethany Church
Bethel
Bethel Church
Bethel School
Bethlehem Church (2)
Beulah Church
Eden Valley School
? Gabriel Fork
Gilead Christian Church
Mount Carmel Church
Mount Heerman (Herman)
Mount Nebo Church
Mount Olive Church
Mount Olivet
Olive Branch Church (2)
Olive Branch School
St. John's Church
St. Paul Church
Salem Church (2)
Shiloh

2. Saints' Names Not in the Bible (4)

Saint Helena
? Saint Martin's
Saint Patrick's Cemetery
Saint Patrick's Church

3. Other Religious Names (4)

Christian Church
M and P Church
Sacred Heart Church
Trinity Branch

C. Literary and Mythological Names (7)

Arator
Cross Timbers
Demeter
Eldorado
Eldorado Church
Green Gables
? Nemo

D. Sobriquets, Popular Nicknames, Humorous, or Mocking Names (14)

Barefoot School
? Cardinal River
"Darkeytown"
Dell Delight
Hardscrabble School
Lover's Leap
"Old Brick Church"
Reindeerhoof
Saint Eyre
Science Hill School
Search
Shavetail Creek
Skin Heel School
Striped College School

E. Coined and Miscellaneous (1)

? Pyrmont

APPENDIX: UNSOLVED NAMES (60)

The unsolved names number sixty, of which thirteen probably never existed, being mere mistakes or misspellings of some map-maker or historian. There is an unusually large number of unsolved names remaining in this area. The failure is due entirely to insufficient information. For some of them plausible conjectures have been made, and others will doubtless be solved by other place-name workers. I am sure that interesting solutions are yet to be found for such place-names as Rodelia, Lodema, Sagrada, and Wayham.

1. Unsolved Because Probably Non-existent (13)

? Bristoe's Town
? Byler Branch
? Calney

? Durce
? Fauner City
? Fince
Garvis Mills
Grovois Mills
Hallico River
Hame's Mill
Linder's Fork
Lindsey Creek
? Minnas Creek

2. Unsolved Because of Lack of Information (60)

Alvin
Asboth
Boone Branch
Brandy Hill P.O.
Cave Pump
Cherry
Christian School
Cooney Creek
Edith
Piery Fork Creek
Florence
Forest Grove Seminary
Fork of Rainey Creek
Forrest Chapel
Francis River
Fuller
Gabrielle Mine
Gailey
Galmey
Green's Branch
Horn Branch
Jonesboro
Kraft
Lemon Branch
Lodema
Long Branch
Lower Big Spring
Maries Creek
Mary X Mines
Memorial Baptist Church
Mill Creek Township
Mitchell School
Mount Harrison Church
Mount Hulda
Mount Lasca School
New Granby Mines
Newport Mine
Noyles Creek
Olive City

Olive Point School
Packard
Pauline
Priceville
Racket
Robbers' Cave
Robbins' Business College
Rodelia
Sagrada
Self's Chapel
Sharon Mines
Spry Hollow
Stone House
Tedieville
Thornleigh
Tisco School
Valda
Washington Prairie
Wayham
Wilson, Hollow
Wolf Creek

CHAPTER THREE

SPECIAL FEATURES OF PLACE-NAMES

The classification of place-names presented and discussed in chapter two has included, under the five main headings, in addition to the unsolved names, all the names which I have found in Benton, Camden, Hickory, Morgan, and Pettis Counties. Chapter three deals with a type of classification quite different from chapter two. The words listed in the following pages have been entered because they illustrate some special fields of interest to language students. In this chapter the names are taken up again for further study in five special fields. Three of these deal with the philological aspects presented by the names: 1. Composition of the Place-Names; 2. Special Linguistic Features, such as orthographical variants and phonetic peculiarities; and 3. Place-Names of Non-English Origin. Then follows an investigation of 4. Changes in Place-Names, and the chapter concludes with 5. Folkways. Each of these five fields is concerned with a limited but important group of names, or with some particular aspect of them. No effort has been made to include all of the names in this chapter; but as indicated by the totals under each division,

many of the 1239 place-names of these five counties are considered two or more times, in the various connections in which they have appeared to be significant.

I. COMPOSITION OF PLACE-NAMES (1472)

The investigation of the composition of place-names has been divided into two classifications, common elements and special compounds and combinations. Place-names composed of common elements number 1462 and use ninety-nine prefixes or suffixes. This large total is due to the fact that there are many cases of double or triple classification. As would be naturally expected, the suffixes, school, creek, and church, are among the most frequent occurrences. Grove, spring, hill, and hollow are also often repeated and they are very interesting because they reflect the landscape of the rural territory.

The use of the word "hollow" occurs thirty-seven times. This seems to be a very common expression among Missouri place-names, and especially among those of the Lake of the Ozark regions. Many examples of the word are found in Hickory County which is very sparsely settled.

A. Common Elements (1462)

Academy (1): Warsaw Male and Female Academy

-alia (1): Sedalia

Bank (1): Stover Coal Bank

Bend (7): Big Bend Acres
Dooly Bend School
Heath's Bend
Peal Bend School
Shawnee Bend
Shawnee Bend School
Wilson Bend School

Big (18): Big Bend Acres
Big Buffalo Creek
Big Buffalo School
Big Cave
Big Deer Creek
Big Gravois Church
Big Gravois Creek
Big Mill Creek
Big Niangua River
Big Pomme de Terre River
Big Richland Creek
Big Rock Creek
Big Spring
Big Tebo Creek
Big Turkey Creek
Gunter's Big Spring
Lower Big Spring
Niangua Big Spring

Bluff (5): Bluff Spring Mines
Cedar Bluff
Chapel Bluff School
Poplar Bluff Church
Poplar Bluff School

-boro (1): Jonesboro

Branch (65): Ballou's Branch
Banks Branch Creek
Banks Branch School
Bear Branch
Bee Branch
Bee Branch (p.o.)
Bird Branch
Blue Branch
Boone Branch
Branch (p.o.)
Buck Branch
Byler Branch
Camp Branch (p.o.)
Camp Branch Creek
Camp Branch School
Coffin Spring Branch
Conley Branch
Ditter Branch
Elm Branch Creek
Elm Branch School

Embree Branch
Feaster Branch
Flag Branch
Flemming Branch
Green's Branch
Helton Branch
Horn Branch
Huff Branch
Indian Camp Branch
Jack Branch
Jenkins Branch
Johnson Branch
Lemon Branch
Lexington Branch
Lick Branch
Long Branch
Long Branch School
McCall's Branch
Marlin Branch
Minnow Branch (2)
Minnow Branch School
Montgomery Branch
Mosby's Branch
Olive Branch Church (2)
Olive Branch School (3)
Pearson Branch School
Reed's Branch
Ritter Branch
Roberts Branch
Sarvis Branch
Spring Branch
Trinity Branch
Turpin Branch
Vance Branch
Walnut Branch
Warsaw Branch R.R.
Wells Branch
White Branch
Wigwam Branch
Wolf Branch Hollow

-burg (8): Behrensburg School
Dunkleystburg
Dunksburg (p.o.)
Dunksburg School
Parkersburg
Pittsburg School
Reedsburg
Shiptonsburg

- Camp (7): Camp Branch (p.o.)
Coal Camp Creek
Cole Camp (p.o.)
Cole Camp Creek
Indian Camp Branch
Pin Oak Camp
Sugar Camp Hollow
- Cape (1): Cape Galena
- Cave (11): Big Cave
Cave Mills
Cave Pump
Mahatanka River Cave
Jacob's Cave
Price's Cave
Purvis Cave
Robber's Cave
Wild Cat Cave
Wind Cave
Wolf Cave
- Cemetery (4): "The Botts Cemetery"
Crown Hill Cemetery
Point Pleasant Cemetery
Saint Patrick's Cemetery
- Chapel (13): Chaney Chapel
Durnell Chapel
Forrest Chapel
Fowler Chapel
Harper's Chapel
Hines Chapel
Jones Chapel
Miller's Chapel
Moxley Chapel
Priest's Chapel
Self's Chapel
Self Chapel School
Wesley Chapel
- Church (116): See complete list of churches
on pp. 241-3.
- City (9): Clifton City
Farmers' City
Fauner City
Glaize City
Ionia City (2)
Olive City
Pacific City
Smith City

County (7): Benton County
Camden County
County Line Church
Hickory County
Kinderhook County
Morgan County
Pettis County

Creek (157): Archer Creek
Auglaise Creek
Ausburus Creek
Baker Creek
Banks Branch Creek
Beaver Creek
Beaver Dam Creek
Big Buffalo Creek
Big Cedar Creek
Big Deer Creek
Big Gravois Creek
Big Mill Creek
Big Muddy Creek
Big Pomme de Terre River
Big Richland Creek
Big Tebo Creek
Big Turkey Creek
Blackwater Creek
Bollinger Creek
Brush Creek (2)
Brush Creek Mines
Brushy Creek (3)
Buck Creek
Buck Creek School
Buffalo Creek (2)
Cedar Creek
Clark Creek
Clear Creek
Clear Creek Church
Coal Camp Creek
Coffee Creek
Cole Camp Creek
Coon Creek
Coons Creek
Cooney Creek
Crane Creek
Crooked Creek
Dean's Creek
Deep Creek
Deer Creek
Dry Auglaise Creek
Duck Creek
Duren Creek
Elk Creek
Elk Fork Creek

Elk Horn Creek
Elm Branch Creek
Fiory Fork Creek
Flat Creek
Flat Creek Church
Flat Creek Township
Flat Rock Creek
Fork of Rainey Creek
Glaize Creek
Grand Glaize Creek
Gravois Creek
Haw Creek (2)
Haw Creek Church
Haw Creek School
Haw Creek Township
Heath's Creek
Heath's Creek (p.o.)
Heath's Creek Cumberland Church
Hogle Creek Prairie
Hogle's Creek
Hogles Creek
Hogles Creek School
Huffman's Creek
Indian Creek (2)
Indian Creek Coal Mines
Jones Creek
Knobby Creek
Lake Creek
Lake Creek (p.o.)
Lake Creek School
Lick Creek
Lick Creek School
Lindsey Creek
Lindley Creek
Linn Creek
Linn Creek (p.o.)
Little Buffalo Creek
Little Cedar Creek
Little Deer Creek
Little Gravois Creek
Little Haw Creek
Little Hogles Creek
Little Mills Creek
Little Muddy Creek
Little Proctor Creek
Little Richland Creek
Little Tebo Creek
Little Turkey Creek
Locust Creek
Mack's Creek
Mack's Creek (p.o.)
Marion Creek
Middle Richland Creek

Mill Creek (2)
Mill Creek Township
Miller Creek
Minnas Creek
Moreau Creek
Mossy Creek
Muddy Creek
Nigger Creek
Noyles Creek
North Indian Creek
Old Linn Creek
Panther Creek
Pearson's Creek
Persimmon Creek
Prairie Creek
Prairie Hollow Creek
Proctor Creek
Rainey Creek
Rainey Creek (p.o.)
Raney Creek
Richland Creek
Rocky Creek
Ross Creek
Ross Creek School
Saline Creek
Shaver Creek
Shavetail Creek
Smelser Creek
Soap Creek
Soap Bond Creek
South Flat Creek
South Fork Creek
South Fork of Mill Creek
Spencer Creek
Spring Creek
Spring Fork Creek
Starett Creek
Stark's Creek
Teabo Creek
Tobo Creek
Turkey Creek (2)
Turkey Creek (p.o.)
Vermilion Creek
Weaubleau Creek
West Proctor Creek
Wet Auglaize Creek
Whig Creek
Williams Creek
Willow Creek Township
Wolf Creek
Woolsey's Creek

Cross Roads (1): Cross Roads Mines

Dale (4): Cherry Dale School
Hope Dale School
Prairie Dale School
Rocky Dale School

Dam (1): Beaver Dam Creek

Dell (4): Dell Delight
North Dell School
South Dell School
Sunny Dell School

Diggings (Diggin's) (1): Hoon's Diggin's

East (3): East Prairie Grove
East Prairie School
East Proctor Creek

Fair (9): Fairfield (p.o.)
Fairfield School
Fairview (p.o.)
Fairview School (5)
North Fairfield School

-field (4): Fairfield
Fairfield School
Greenfield School
North Fairfield School

Flat (5): Flat Creek
Flat Creek Church
Flat Creek Township
Flat Rock Creek
South Flat Creek

Fork (19): Basin Fork
or -fork Burris Fork
Elkfork (p.o.)
Elkfork Creek
Elkfork Township
Piery Fork Creek
Fork of Rainey Creek
Gabriel Fork
Landers Fork
Linder's Fork
Muddy Fork
Muddy Fork Church
Smith Fork
South Fork Baptist Church
South Fork Creek
South Fork of Mill Creek

Spring Fork (p.o.)
Spring Fork Creek
Straight Fork

Forest (3): Forest Grove Seminary
Forest Park
Lake Ozark Forest

Fort (1): Fort Lyon

Gap (1): Judy's Gap

Grove (29): Cedar Grove School
Dogwood Grove
East Prairie Grove School
Elm Grove School
Forest Grove Seminary
Hickory Grove School
Hickory Grove Church
Lone Grove
Maple Grove School
Oak Grove (p.o.)
Oak Grove School (5)
Parrack Grove School
Pleasant Grove School (3)
Prairie Grove Church
Prairie Grove School (3)
Shady Grove School
Spring Grove Church
Walnut Grove School (3)
West Prairie Grove School

High (1): High Prairie School

Hill (17): Brandy Hill P.O.
Brill's Hill
Bunker Hill School
Corn Hill School
Crown Hill Cemetery
Hazel Hill School
New Pleasant Hill School
Nichol Hill School
North Pleasant Hill School
Oak Hill School
Pleasant Hill (p.o.)
Pleasant Hill Church
Pleasant Hill School (2)
Prairie Hill School
South Pleasant Hill School
Star Hill School

Hollow (37): Anderson Hollow
Anderson Hollow Mines
Anderson Hollow School
Bannister Hollow
Barber Hollow
Bates Hollow
Brashear Hollow
Brickley Hollow
Bryant Hollow
Buckley Hollow
Cantrell Hollow
Conrad Hollow
Crawfish Hollow
Durham Hollow
Kelb's Hollow
Markham Hollow
Matlock Hollow
May Hollow
Oak Hunter Hollow
Picnic Hollow
Pole Hollow
Prairie Hollow
Prairie Hollow Creek
Prairie Hollow School
Rain Water Hollow
Saw Mill Hollow
Scott Hollow
Short School Hollow
Spry Hollow
Stevenson Hollow
Sugar Camp Hollow
Thatcher Hollow
Wayne Hollow
Wild Cat Hollow
Wilson Hollow (2)
Wolf Branch Hollow

-hollow (1): Brunerhollow

House (1): Stone House

Island (8): Holloway Island
Howser Island
Moors Island
Newton Island
Richardson Island
Warsaw Island
Williams Island
Wright's Island

Lake (9): Collins Lake
Lake Benton
Lake Creek

Lake Creek (p.o.)
Lake Creek School
Lake Creek Township
Lake McClurg
Lake of the Ozarks
Lake Ozark Forest

Lake- (2): Lakeview Heights
Lakeside Estate

-land (13): Big Richland Creek
Little Richland Creek
Meadland
Middle Richland Creek
Newland
Oakland School
Richland
Richland Creek
Richland Township
Stoutland
Wheatland
Wheatland Township
Woodland School

Landing (1): Bledsoe's Landing

Lick (4): Lick Branch
Lick Creek
Lick Creek School
Lick Township

Little (15): Little Buffalo Creek
Little Cedar Creek
Little Deer Creek
Little Gravois Creek
Little Haw Creek
Little Hogles Creek
Little Mills Creek
Little Muddy Creek
Little Niangua
Little Niangua River
Little Pomme de Terre River
Little Proctor Creek
Little Richland Creek
Little Tebo Creek
Little Turkey Creek

Lone (Loan)(8): Loan Oak School
Loan Star School
Lone Elm School
Lone Grove
Lone Jack School
Lone Spring
Lone Star School (2)

- Long (2): Long Branch
Long Branch School
- Long- (2): Longwood
Longwood Township
- Lower (2): Lower Ferry
Lower Big Spring
- Middle (1): Middle Richland Creek
- Mill- (2): Milltown
Millville
- Mill (20): Arnhold's Mill
Big Mill Creek
Boylers Mill
Boylers Mill Spring
Byler's Mill
Garrett's Mill
Hame's Mill
Humes' Mill
James Mill Spring
Kreisel's Mill
Mill Creek
Mill Creek (p.o.)
Mill Creek Township
Pin Hook Mill
Rankin's Mill
Rogers Mill
Saw Mill Hollow
Smith Mill
South Fork of Mill Creek
Wasson's Mill
- Mills (6): Alexander's Mills
Cave Mills
Garvis Mills
Gravois Mills Spring
Gravois Mills
Little Mills Spring
- Mine (28): See complete list of mines on pp. 247-8.
- mont (1): Fyrmont
- Mount (21): Mount Alfter
Mount Carmel Church
Mount Harrison Church
Mount Heerman School
Mount Home School
Mount Hope School
Mount Hulda

Mount Lasca School
Mount Nebo Church
Mount Olive Church
Mount Olive School
Mount Olivet Church
Mount Pleasant Church
Mount Sinai School
Mount Sterling Township
Mount Tabor School
Mount View (p.o.)
Mount View Church
Mount View School
Mount Zion Church
Rocky Mount

Mountain (2): Mountain View (p.o.)
Mountain View School

Mountains (1): Ozark Mountains

Neck (1): Cold Neck

New (8): New Bethel Methodist
New Granby Mine
New Haven
New Hickory Point Church
New Hope Church
New Pleasant Hill School
New Prospect Church
New Town

New- (3): Newland
Newport
Newstover

North (6): North Brushy Creek
North Dell School
North Fairfield School
North Indian Creek
North Pleasant Hill School
North Star School

Old (10): "Old Brick Church"
Old Harmony Mission Road
Old Hickory Point Church
Old Ionia (2)
Old Ionia School
Old Linn Creek
Old Road
Old Town
Old Zora

Park (2): Forest Park
Liberty Park

Plain (1): Plain View School

Pleasant (21): New Pleasant Hill School
North Pleasant Hill School
Pleasant Green School (2)
Pleasant Grove School (3)
Pleasant Hill
Pleasant Hill Church
Pleasant Hill School (2)
Pleasant Knoll School
Pleasant Ridge School
Pleasant Union Church
Pleasant Union School
Pleasant Valley School (2)
Pleasant View School
Point Pleasant Cemetery
Point Pleasant Church
South Pleasant Hill School

Point (16): Fraction Point School
Hickory Point Church
Hickory Point School
High Point Church (2)
High Point School (2)
Mining Point
Oak Point School
Old Hickory Point Church
Point Pleasant Cemetery
Point Pleasant Church
Rocky Point
Rocky Point School
Stony Point Church
Stony Point School

Port (1): Mining Port

-port (1): Newport

Post (2): Hogles Trading Post
Mining Post

Prairie (29): Balke Prairie School
East Prairie School
East Prairie Grove School
High Prairie School
Hogle Creek Prairie
Prairie Chapel Church
Prairie Creek
Prairie Dale School
Prairie Flower School

Prairie Grove Church
Prairie Grove School (3)
Prairie Hill School
Prairie Hollow
Prairie Hollow Creek
Prairie Hollow School
Prairie Ridge School
Prairie Township
Prairie Valley School (3)
Prairie View Church (2)
Prairie View School (2)
Twenty-five Mile Prairie
Washington Prairie
West Prairie Grove School

Railroads (16): See complete list on p. 248.

Ridge (15): Cable Ridge School
Cedar Ridge School
Cream Ridge School
Dry Ridge
Dry Ridge School
Elder Ridge School
Fox Ridge School
Green Ridge
Green Ridge Township
Hack Ridge School
Locust Ridge School
Pleasant Ridge School
Prairie Ridge School
Rocky Ridge School

River- (3): Riverview
Riverview Church
Riverview School

River (28): Big Niangua River
Big Pomme de Terre River (2)
Blackwater River
Cardinal River
Francis River
Grand River
Gravel River
Mahatonka River Cave
Mallico River
Lamine River (2)
Lamine River
Lemine River
Little Niangua River (2)
Little Pomme de Terre River
Nehengar River
Niangua River

Osage River
Pearl River
Pomme de Terre River (2)
Potato River
South Grand River
Thibault River
Youngar River
Yungar River

Rock (4): Big Rock Church
Flat Rock Creek
Rock Spring Church
Rock Springs School

Rocky (6): Rocky Creek
Rocky Dale School
Rocky Mount
Rocky Point School
Rocky Ridge School (2)

School (368): See complete list of schools on
pp. 243-7.

Short (1): Short School Hollow

-side (3): Sunnyside Church
Sunnyside Estate
Sunnyside School

Sink (1): Red Sink

Slope (1): Sunny Slope School

South (8): South Dell School
South Flat Creek
South Fork Baptist Church
South Fork Creek
South Fork of Mill Creek
South Grand River
South Pleasant Hill School
South Side School

Spring (25): Big Spring
Brown Spring
Coffin Spring Branch
Collins Spring
Colvin Spring
Crystal Spring
Graveis Mills Spring
Gunter's Big Spring
Heard's Spring
James Mill Spring
Lone Spring
Lower Big Spring

Niangua Big Spring
Rock Spring Church
Spring Branch
Spring Creek
Spring Fork
Spring Fork Creek
Spring Garden
Spring Grove Church
Spring Industrial Mill
Spring Valley
Walker Spring
White Sulphur Spring
Wyan Spring

Springs (10): Black Sulphur Springs
Brown Springs
Clark Sulphur Springs
Climax Springs
Crystal Springs School
Flint Springs School
"Free Nigger Springs"
Gunter's Springs
Rock Springs School
Spout Springs Baptist
Church

Station (1): Swindlers Station

-stone (1): Limestone School

Stony (2): Stony Point Church
Stony Point School

Store (4): Bishop's Store
Boeschen's Store
Dunkley's Store
Heimsath's Store

Straight (1): Straight Fork

-ton (10): Barnumton
Camdenton
Clifton
Clifton City
Elkton
Elkton School
Ewerton
Lexington Branch
Smithton
Smithton Township

-town (7): "Darkeytown"
Georgetown
Georgetown Church
Georgetown College
Georgetown School
Hermantown
Milltown

Town (5): Bristoe's Town
Fristoe Town
Log Town
New Town
Old Town

Township (51): Adair Township
Alexander Township
Auglaize Township
Blackwater Township
Bowling Green Township
Buffalo Township
Cedar Township
Center Township
Cole Township
Cross Timbers Township
Dresden Township
Elkfork Township
Flat Creek Township
Fristoe Township
Glaize Township
Greene Township
Green Ridge Township
Haw Creek Township
Heath's Creek Township
Hickory Township
Houstonia Township
Hughesville Township
Jackson Township
Jasper Township
Lake Creek Township
La Monte Township
Lick Township
Lindsey Township
Longwood Township
Mill Creek Township
Montgomery Township (2)
Moreau Township
Mount Sterling Township
Niangua Township
Osage Township (2)
Prairie Township

Richland Township
Russell Township
Sedalia Township
Smithton Township
Stark Township
Tom Township
Tyler Township
Union Township
Warren Township
Washington Township
Weaubleau Township
Wheatland Township
White Township

Upper (2): Upper Gravois Church
Upper Ferry

Valley (12): Eden Valley School
Hazel Valley School (2)
Osage Valley and Southern Kansas
R.R.
Osage Valley, Southwest and
Kansas R.R.
Pleasant Valley School (2)
Prairie Valley School (3)
Spring Valley
Walnut Valley School

View (10): Mountain View
Mountain View School
Mount View
Oak View School
Plain View School
Pleasant View School
Prairie View Church (2)
Prairie View School
West View School

-view (13): Centerview School (2)
Fairview
Fairview School (5)
Forthview
Lakeview Heights
Riverview
Riverview Church
Riverview School

-ville (23): Aikinsville
Akinsville
Barnetsville
Bentonville
Boeschenville
Boonville and Versailles R.R.

Brauersville
Cornersville
Decaturville
Dumpville
Hartville School
Hughesville
Hughesville Township
Lincolnville
Majorville
Millville
Priveville
Sedville
Tedierville
Tuckersville (2)
Whitakerville
Williamsville

West (3): West Prairie Grove School
West Proctor Creek
West View School

White (5): White Branch
White Hall
White School
White Sulphur Spring
White Township

B. Special Compounds and Combinations (10)

In the investigation of the composition of place-names the special compounds and combinations offer some of the most unusual names. They are nonce, whimsical, and unique combinations. They usually give definite information concerning the type of people, the kind of institution, and the time that the name was given. In this section are ten such names. Among the unique ones are such combinations as Evening Shade School, L. P. Union School, Reindeerhoof, and Soap Bond Creek.

Double Oak
Evening Shade School
Look Out School
L. P. Union School
M and P Church
Martin's Coal-Pit
Reindeerhoof
Skin Heel School
Soap Bend Creek
Twenty-five Mile Prairie

II. OTHER LINGUISTIC FEATURES (180)

The place-names of any region are greatly influenced by the community. This fact is clearly illustrated in this section by orthographical variants. This is shown in Grovois for Gravois. Most of the variants in spelling are merely errors in transcription, as in the case of Aikinsville for Akinsville and in the case of Linder's for Landers. In the case of Boyler's and Byler's, it was difficult to determine which was correct, as they both seemed to be used, one by the order of the post office department and the other by the natives. Some changes, such as La-
mine and Gravois are due to the difficulty of the original word.

A. Spelling and Punctuation (46)

1. Orthographical Variants (22)

Aikinsville for Akinsville
Barnett (Barnettsville)
Boyler's Mill for Byler's Mill
Bristoe's Town for Bledsoe's Town
Byler Branch for Boyler's Branch
Calmev for Galmey
Duroe for Duroc

Fauner City for Farmer's City
Fince for Finch
Gabrielle for Gabriel
Gravois Mills (Grovois)
Hallico River for Hogles Creek
Hame's Mill for Hume's Mill
Lamine River (Lemaine, La Mine, Le Mine)
Linder's Fork for Landers Fork
Lindsey Creek for Lindley Creek
Loan Oak (for Lone)
Loan Star (for Lone)
? Martens for Martin's
Mineing for Mining
Orator for Arator
Richey Church for Ritchie School

2. Omission of Apostrophe (15)

Banks Branch Creek (Bank's Branch Creek)
Boylers Mill Spring (Boyer's Mill)
Hogle Creek Prairie (Hogle's Creek Prairie)
Hogles Creek (Hogle's Creek)
Landers Fork (Linder's Fork)
Little Hogles Creek (Little Hogle's Creek)
Martens School (Martin's Coal-Pit)
Mills School (Mills' School)
Minnas Creek (for Minna's)
Moors Island (for Moor's Island)
Powers Ferry (Powers's Ferry)
Roberts Branch (for Robert's or Roberts')
St. Martin School (Saint Martin's)
Self Chapel School (Self's Chapel)
Swindlers Station (for Swindler's Station)

3. Consolidation of Detached Prefixes (9)

Brunerhollow (for Bruner Hollow)
Centerview, Fairview, Forthview, Riverview
vs. Center View, Fair View, Forth View,
River View
"Darkeytown." Georgetown, Hermantown, Mill-
town vs. Darkey Town, George Town, Herman
Town, Mill Town
Fairfield, Greenfield vs. Fair Field, Green
Field
La Mine, Le Mine, Lamine and La Maine
Milltown, Millville vs. Mill Creek
Newland, Richland, Stoutland, Wheatland,
Woodland (for New Land, Rich Land, Stout
Land, Wheat Land, Wood Land)
Newport, Newstover (for New Port, New Stover)
Sunnyside (for Sunny Side)

B. Phonetic Peculiarities (49)

Noteworthy among the phonetic peculiarities is the half-anglicization of foreign words in this lately settled lake region. The alteration has occurred by the substitution of a native sound for the unfamiliar one. A good example of this is found by the altered pronunciation of the French Auglaize. The native residents have also shortened the word from Auglaize to Glaize.

Instances of blends or folk etymology are also numerous in this region. Two interesting examples are seen in the spelling of Minnas for Minnow and in the pronunciation of Coffin Spring for Calvin Spring. In the same way Martin's School, named for a family, is now called Martens School, an association with the animal name.

1. Anglicized Pronunciation of Foreign Words (38)

a. Shifts of Accent (6)

Auglaize
Gravois
Niangua
Osage
Shawnee
Weaubleau

b. Anglicization, or Substitution of Native for Foreign Sounds (14)

Auglaize - ə'gʌɪz for French o'gʌɪz
Bebra - 'bɪbrə for German 'bɛbrə
Coelleda - kə'ʌɪdə for German 'kœʎɪdə
Garvis - 'gɑrvɪs
Gravel - 'grævəl for French grɑ'vwa
Gravois - 'grævɔɪz

Glensted - 'glɛn, stɛd	for German 'grɪn, stat or 'glɪk, stat
Lamine - lɑ 'maɪn	for French lɑ 'miɪn
? Lodema - 'lɔ, di ma	for Spanish ?lɔ 'de ma
Moreau - mɔ 'rɔ	for French mɔ 'rɔ
Orator - ə 'rɛ tɔ	for Latin 'a rɛ tɔ
Osage - 'o, seɪ dʒ	for French o 's a ʒ
Pomme de Terre - 'pɒm di, tɛɹ	for French 'pɒm dɛ 'tɛr
Sagrada - sɑ 'grɛɪ dɔ	for Spanish sɑ 'gra dɑ

c. Other Peculiarities of Pronunciations (18)

The ordinary Middle Western preference of ə for i
in unstressed syllables, e.g.

Akinsville - 'eɪ kənʒ, vɪl	for 'eɪ kɪns, vɪl
Banister - 'bænɪstɔ	for 'bænɪstɔ
Barnett - 'bæɪnɪt	for 'bæɪnɪt
Burris - 'bɜrɪs	for 'bɜrɪs
Colvin - 'kɔl vən	for 'kɔl vɪn
Diggins - 'dɪgənʒ	for 'dɪgɪnʒ
Edith - 'i, dɛθ	for 'i, dɪθ
Enid - ɪnɪd	for ɪnɪd
Hastain - 'heɪstən	for 'heɪstɪn
Hermitage - 'hɜmɪtɪdʒ	for 'hɜmɪtɪdʒ
McAllister - mɔ 'kælɪstɔ	for mɔ 'kælɪstɔ
Marlin - 'mæɪ lən	for 'mæɪ lɪn
Melvin - 'mɛl vən	for 'mɛl vɪn
Missouri - mɔ 'zʊrɪ	for mɪ 'zʊrɪ
Purvis - pɜvɪs	for pɜvɪs

Rankins - 'rænkɪŋz for 'rænkɪŋz

Trinity - 'trɪnɪti for 'trɪnɪti

2. Contaminations, Blends, Popular Etymologies, and Shortening (11)

Coffin Spring for Colvin Spring

Fearless (for Fairley's?)

Martens School (for Martin's?)--association with the animal name.

Minna's Creek for Minnow Creek

Kiangua for Keongwah or Nehengar (by fancied interpretation as "I won't go 'way")

Only (for Olney or Ownsbey)

Passover (? for Paschke)

Rain Water Hollow (for the Wrainwaters family)

Right Point (for the Wrights)

? Wyan for Ryan

Zebra (? for Ziebers or Siberer)

C. Dialect Words and Americanisms (85)

(for list and explanation see Appendix C: Americanism on pp. 266-90)

III. NON-ENGLISH WORDS (61)

Benton, Camden, Hickory, Morgan, and Pettis Counties are predominantly Anglo-Saxon in most of their characteristics, and it is not surprising to find that few words from foreign languages have found a place among the place-names of this section. There are sixty-one names of foreign derivation out of the 1239 names in the counties. This is 5 per cent, which is much less than the number of foreign words in Shakespeare and in the Bible. The twenty-one Indian and French names of the sixty-one are historical relics. In the origin and successive forms of the mountain region of which these counties form a part,

namely the Arkansas tribe of Indians, the abbreviated form "Aux Arcs" of the French, and the American spelling Ozarks, we have a résumé of the linguistic history of the counties, and the successive languages, Indian, French, and English, that have been spoken in the exploration and settlement of the section. The scarcity of names from the later German immigration indicates that it was never of great importance in the above named counties. The long list of Bible names are contributed by the churches or borrowed from them. These Bible names are for the greater part Hebrew in origin, like Mount Pisgah, or Greek like Corinth and Macedonia. Classical influence was not exclusively ecclesiastical, however, as is demonstrated by the Latin name of Arator, the classical motto name of Excelsior, and the two Greek names of Corcyra and Ionia.

A. Indian (6)

Big Niangua River
Ozark River
Ozark (both Indian and French)
Shawnee Bend
Weaubleau
Wigwam Branch

B. French (16)

Auglaize Creek
Gravois
La Belle Roche
Moreau
Ozark
Pomme de Terre River (Potato River)
Riviere a la Mine (Lamine, Lamine, Lemine)
Tobo Creek (Thibault Creek)
Versailles

C. Spanish (9)

Lodema
Manila
Mora
Passo
Palopinto
Rico
Sagrada
Santiago
Tahoma

D. Hebrew (18)

Bethany
Bethel (2)
Bethlehem (2)
Gilead
Mount Carmel
Mount Hermon (Mount Heerman)
Mount Nebo
Mount Olivet
Mount Sinai
Mount Tabor
Mount Zion
Salem (2)
Shiloh
Zion
? Zora (for Zóar?)

E. Latin (3)

Arator
Excelsior (2)

F. Greek (3)

Coreyra
Ionia (2)

G. German (5)

Bebra
? Coelleda
Dresden
Glensted (for Grünstadt or Glückstadt)
Zwanzig

H. Dutch (1)

Kinderhook

IV. CHANGES IN PLACE-NAMES (85)

The Americans in Missouri, as well as the inhabitants of all new countries, have been very prone to change their place-names. These changes constitute one of the greatest difficulties the student of place-names has to encounter. Sometimes the change has been made during the early history of a settlement, and the oldest residents cannot even verify it. In other cases it has been impossible to find a plausible reason for the change. The greatest difficulty in the change of names has to do with non-existent place-names, or those that have appeared due to a map-maker's or historian's error.

Most of the changes, however, can be easily explained. A change of location, especially of churches and schools, has usually meant a change of name. Names of mills and trading-posts were altered with a change of owners. When a post office was changed from the corner of a country store or from a farmer's home, it was usually given the name of the new postmaster.

Thirty-one names in these counties were changed for practical reasons. In nine instances the names were simply shortened by dropping a suffix or prefix. Nine changes were made in the names of streams to avoid confusion. Six changes were made to translate foreign words or phrases.

A. Material Reasons (21)

1. Change in Location, Surroundings, or Extent
(11)

Boomer to La Monte
Boonville and Versailles R.R. to Chicago,
Rock Island and Pacific R.R.
Chicago, Rock Island Route R.R. to Chicago,
Rock Island, and Pacific R.R.
Linn Creek to Old Linn Creek
Osage to New Town or Log Town
Osage Valley and Southern Kansas R.R. to
Boonville and Versailles R.R.
Pacific to Syracuse
Parkersburg to Green Ridge
Pleasant Hill School to New Pleasant Hill
School
St. Louis, K.C. and Colo. R.R. to Chicago,
Rock Island and Pacific R.R.
Wake Forest Church to Houstonia Baptist Church

2. Growth of a Community as Signalized by Incorporation or Establishment of a Post Office (5)

Coal Camp Creek to Cole Camp Creek
Helmsath's Store to Lake Creek
Judy's Gap to Quincy
Millville or Milltown to Gravois Mills
Peel Tree to Ionia City

3. Death of a Community and Later Reestablishment
(1)

Newstover back to Stover

4. Change of Ownership, Management, or Citizenry
(4)

Clark Sulphur Springs to White Sulphur Springs
Hegle's Trading Post to Bishop's Store
New Town or Log Town to Bledsoe's Landing
Walton Settlement to Millville or Milltown

B. Practical Reasons (31)

1. To Avoid Confusion (11)

Auglaize Creek to Dry and Wet Auglaize
Big Mill Creek to Little Mill Creek
Big Niangua River to Little Niangua River
Deer Creek to Big Deer Creek
Grand River to South Grand River

Gravois Creek to Big Gravois Creek
Ionia to Old Ionia
Oak Grove to Longwood
Pomme de Terre River to Big Pomme de Terre
River
Tobo Creek to Big Tobo Creek
Turkey Creek to Big Turkey Creek

2. To Shorten and Simplify (14)

Barnettsville to Barnett
Boeschon's Store to Boeschenville
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R. to Rock
Island System
Climax Springs to Climax
Dunkleysburg to Dunksburg
Dunkley's Store to Dunkleysburg
Ionia City to Ionia
Knobby to Nobby
Mining Point or Port to Mining
Pacific City to Pacific
Poplar Bluff School to Poplar School
Saint Helena to Helena
Soap Bond Creek to Soap Creek
Versailles and Sedalia Southern R.R. to Ver-
sailles and Sedalia R.R.

3. To Translate a Foreign Name (6)

Gravois to Gravel River (later abandoned)
Ne-hem-gar River to Big Niangua River
Pomme de Terre River to Potato River
Riviere a la Mine to Lamine River
Riviere Grande Glaize to Auglaize Creek
Thibault River to Tobo Creek

C. Personal Reasons (9)

1. Dislike or Unpopularity or Mere Forgetfulness
(6)

Dunksburg to Sigel
Gabriel Fork to Richland Creek
Kinderhook County to Camden County
Lake Benton and Lake McClurg to Lake of the
Ozarks
Saint Eyre to Lincolnville
Sigel to Dunksburg

2. To Show Honor (3)

Jonesboro to Williamsville
Oregon to Erie
Stone House to Barnettsville

D. Aesthetic Reasons (4)

1. To Advertise and Make More "High Sounding" (4)

Edith to Green Gables
Mount View to Mountain View
Pin Hook to St. Helena
Sedville to Sedalia

E. Various and Unknown Reasons (10)

Cape Galena to Coreyra
Chauncey to Hugo
Francis River to Vermillion, Coal Camp, or Cole Camp
Gunter to Ganter
Hansbrough's School to Bleak Mound School
Hickory Grove Church to Wake Forest Church
Hogles Creek to Noyles Creek
Roney to Childers
Williamsville to Florence
Willow Creek Township to Mill Creek Township

F. Two or More Names (10)

(One usually an official name, the other a local one)

Bleak Mound School or Carpenter School
East Proctor Creek or Little Tebo Creek
"First Church of Pettis" or "Old Brick Church"
Gravois Mills Spring or Collins Spring
Knobby Creek or Beaver Creek
Lincolnville or "Darkeytown"
Pearson's Branch or Pearson's Creek
Spring Creek or Spring Branch
Upper Gravois Church or Richey Church
Williams Creek or North Indian Creek

V. FOLKWAYS (625)

A tabulated account of the number of the local industries and institutions in a community shows a very candid picture of the region. Such an analysis reflected in the place-names of this south central section of Missouri reveals two facts. First, the section is both industrial

and agricultural; and second, the region is unusually scenic for there are twenty-one resorts and amusements listed. Some that are most frequented by tourist trade are: Forest Park, Mahatonka Castle, Jacob's Cave, Lakeside Estate, Lover's Leap, and Wind Cave.

The churches which are organized or have been organized in this section number one hundred sixteen. Of these the Baptist and Methodist predominate. The Christian churches rank third in number. Other religious groups that are represented are: Presbyterian, Disciple, Lutheran, Catholic, and Mennonite.

There are eighteen mills and twenty-eight mines listed. A number of these, especially the grist and saw mills, passed on with the pioneer era. However, the zinc mines are of importance today.

The meagerness of the railroads in this section can be noted by the short list of railroad towns, thirty. It is interesting to note that Camden County does not have a mile of track, and that Hickory County has but one railroad town, Weasubleau.

Local traditions and customs are reflected in a mere thirteen names. Six of these remain from the early life of the settlers with their neighbors, the Indians. Pioneer customs account for five names, and four of these are named for salt licks. A complete list appears below.

A. Local Institutions or Industries (612)

1. Churches (116)

Benton County

Antioch Primitive Baptist
Bethel Christian
Cedar Grove Baptist
Clear Creek Baptist
Fowler Chapel Methodist
Mount Olivet Baptist
Mount Pleasant Methodist
Moxley Chapel Methodist
Poplar Bluff Methodist
Shiloh Methodist
Spring Grove Baptist
Sunny Side Presbyterian
Wesley Methodist

Camden County

Beulah
Campground
Freedom Christian
Harper's Chapel
High Point
Hines Chapel Methodist
Kontrose
Mount View
Myetta
Riverview
Rockdale
Sunnyside
Union
Zion

Hickory County

Antioch Christian
Antioch Primitive Baptist
Durnell Chapel Baptist
Forrest Chapel Methodist
Liberty Methodist
"Little Niangua Baptist"
Macedonia Baptist
M and P Methodist
Olive Point School Baptist
Spout Springs Baptist

Morgan County

Bethlehem Baptist
Big Rock Baptist
Bond
Chaney Chapel Union
Freedom Baptist
Harmony
Haw Creek
Hinken Methodist
Hopewell Christian
Jones Chapel
Marvin Methodist
Mount Carmel Baptist
Mount Nebo Methodist
Mount Olive
Mount Zion Mennonite
New Hope Union
New Prospect Christian
Olive Branch
Pleasant Union
Prairie View Dunkard
Richey (Upper Gravois) Baptist
Rock Spring Methodist
Salem Baptist
Self's Chapel Methodist
Stony Point
Wesley Methodist

Pettis County

Antioch Baptist
Beaman Christian
Bethany Baptist
Bethel Union
Bethlehem Baptist
Blackwater Chapel Methodist
Christian Union
County Line Baptist
Eldorado Methodist
Eldorado Union
"First Church of Pettis" Presbyterian
Flat Creek Baptist
Georgetown Disciple
Gilead Christian
Greenwood Congregational
Heath's Creek Cumberland Presbyterian
Hickory Grove Baptist
Hickory Point Missionary Baptist
High Point
Hopewell Baptist
Kevstonia Baptist
Liberty Christian
McKee Chapel Methodist

Memorial Baptist
Miller's Chapel
Mount Harrison Union
Muddy Fork Baptist
New Bethel Methodist
New Hickory Point Baptist
"Old Brick Church"
Old Hickory Point Union
Olive Branch Baptist
Pleasant Hill Methodist
Plymouth Baptist
Point Pleasant Methodist
Prairie Chapel Presbyterian
Prairie Grove Baptist
Prairie View Methodist
Priest's Chapel Methodist
Providence Baptist
Sacred Heart Catholic
St. John's Catholic
St. Patrick's Catholic
St. Paul Lutheran
Salem Methodist
Salem Presbyterian
South Fork Baptist
Stony Point Cumberland Presbyterian
Union Disciple
Wake Forest Baptist
Walnut Baptist
West Liberty Union
Wharton Methodist

2. Schools (368)

Benton County

Allen	Evening Shade
Antioch	Fairfield
Avery	Fairview
Balke Prairie	Fargo
Baugh	Feaster
Big Buffalo	Fordney
Bird	Fraction Point
Bohrenburg	Fredonia
Box	Freedom
Centerview	Freund
Cherry Dale	Fristoe
Concord	Globe
Cooper	Golden
Corn Hill	Greenfield
Davis	Hastain
Dillon	Hink
Edmonson	Hogles Creek
Edwards	Hughes

Mutsler	Pleasant Green
Ionia	Pleasant Grove
Kreisel	Pleasant Hill
Lake Creek	Poplar Bluff
Liberty	Poplar
Limestone	Prairie Flower
Locust Ridge	Prairie View
Look Out	Racket
L. P. Union	Rock Springs
Lutjen	Rocky Dale
McFarland	Rocky Ridge (2)
McMurdo	Ross Creek
Mora	Santiago
Mossy	Shawnee Bend
Mount Heerman	Shiloh
Mount Home	South Dell
Mount Hope	South Pleasant Hill
Mount Lasca	Sunny Side
Mount View	Sweet Water
National	Union
North Dell	Walnut Grove
Oak Grove	Walnut Valley
North Fairfield	White
North Pleasant Hill	Wiseman
North Star	Yeager
Olive Branch	
Orr	
Peal Bend	
Pierce	
Plainview	

Camden County

Anderson Hollow	Hazel Valley
Banks Branch	Hickory Grove
Bannister	High Point
Brown	Hugo
Byler	Independence
Cable Ridge	Lick Creek
Chapel Bluff	Lone Star
Clark	Long Branch
Conway	Mills
Crocker	Mount Sinai
Dry Ridge	Mount Tabor
Eaton	New Pleasant Hill
Elm Grove	Nichol Hill
Fairview	Oak Hill
Freedom	Oak View
Garmon	O'Halloran
George	Osage Beach
Gibson	Parrack Grove
Hack Ridge	Passover
Hardscrabble	Pearson Branch

Pleasant Grove
Pleasant Hill
Pleasant Knoll
Prairie Hollow
Pritchett
Ragg
Roach
Skin Heel
Snyder
Sweatt

Union
Victory
Watson
White Hall
Wilson Bend

Hickory County

Browder
Concord
Cream Ridge
Dooly Bend
Elkton
Fairview
Flint Springs
Fox Ridge
Hartville
Hazel Valley
Independence
Mabarry
Miller
Morgan
Mulberry
Myers
Nemo
New Haven
Owsley

Pittsburg
Pleasant Ridge
Pleasant Valley
Prairie Grove
Prairie Valley
Quincy
Royal
Salem
Shady Grove
Star Hill
Sunny Slope
Tisco
Union
Weaubleau Institute

Morgan County

Akinsville Normal and
Commercial Institute
Akinsville
Baker
Ball
Berkstresser
Bethel
Bluhm
Bond
Brushy
Buck Creek
Burford
Carlisle
Centennial
East Prairie
Excelsior
Fairview
Glensted
Goodman

Harmony
Haw Creek
High Prairie
Hinken
Holst
Hopewell
Hubbard
Jenkins
Joe Taylor
Lemler
Lindloff
Loan Oak
Loan Star
Locust
Lone Jack
McKinley
Martens
Marvin
Minnow Branch

Mt. Olive	Rocky Point
Oak Grove	Routon
Oakland	Saint Martin's
Olive Branch	Salmon
Pleasant Grove	Self Chapel
Pleasant Union	Smiley
Post Oak	Snodgrass
Prairie Dale	Stony Point
Prairie Grove	Sunnyside
Prairie Valley	Syracuse
Proctor	Victory
Providence	Walnut Grove
Ritchie	Webb
Riverview	West View
Rock Island	

Pettis County

Allen	Georgetown
Anderson (2)	Georgetown College
Arator (3)	Glover
Arlington	Greenlawn Seminary
Barefoot	Guier
Bennett	Hansbrough's
Bethel	Hazel Hill
Black	Hickory Point
Black Mound	Higgins
Bothwell	High Point
Broadway Seminary	Hope Dale
Brookside	Hopewell
Brown	Horace Mann
Brushy	Jackson
Bryson	Jefferson
Buckeye	Kendrick
Bunker Hill	Knapp
Campbell College	Liberty
Camp Branch	Lincoln
Carpenter	Lone Elm
Cedar Ridge	Lone Star
Centerview	Lookout
Christian	Lovelace
Cottage	McCubbin
Crystal Springs	McVey
Dunksburg	Manila
East Prairie Grove	Maple Grove
Eden Valley	Maplewood
Elder Ridge	Mitchell
Elm Branch	Mosby
Eugene Field	Mountain View
Fairview	Newell
Forest Grove Seminary	No. 1
Franklin	Oak Grove (3)
Fristoe	Oak Point
George R. Smith College	

Old Ionia	Sedalia University
Olive Branch	Smelser
Orator	South Side
Pacific	Stokeley
Pin Oak	Striped College
Pleasant Green	Summit
Pleasant Valley	Sunny Dell
Pleasant View	Sunnymede
Postal	Sunnyside
Prairie Grove	Swisher
Prairie Hill	Tangle Nook
Prairie Valley	Telegraph Institute
Prairie View	Van Natta School
Prigmore	Wadleigh
Prospect	Walnut Grove
Quisenberry	Walnut
Ringen	Washington (2)
Robbins' Business	West Prairie Grove
College	White
Rodolia	Whittier
Sacred Heart	Woodland
Salem	
Science Hill	
Scott	
Section	

3. Mills (18)

Alexander's Mills	Kreisel's Mill
Big Mill Creek	Little Mills Creek
Blackman's Mills	Mill Creek
Boyer's Mill (2)	Pin Hook Mill
Cave Mills	Rankin's Mill
Garrett's Mill	Rogers Mill
Gravois Mills	Spring Industrial
Hume's Mill	Mill
James Mill	Wasson's Mill

4. Mining (28)

Anderson Hollow Mines
Bailey Mines
Bluff Spring Mines
Bond's Mines
Brush Creek Mines
Buffalo Mines
Cross Roads Mines
Ferry Mines
Gabrielle Mines
Harold Mills Mines

Hoan's Diggins
Hubbard and Moore Mines
Hunter Mines
Indian Creek Coal Mines
Jenkins Quarry
Johnson Quarry
McCrery Mines
McEnroe Quarry
Marriott Mines
Martin's Coal-Pit
Mary X Mines
Mining (Mining Point or Port)
New Granby Mine
Osage Iron Works
Ryder Brothers Quarry
Sharon Mines
Stover Coal Bank
Stucker Mines

5. Roads and Highway Town (2)

Old Harmony Mission Road
Old Road

6. River Traffic and River Towns (8)

Bledsoe's Landing
Bollinger's Ferry
Crain's Ferry
Lower Ferry
Mining Port
People's Ferry
Powers Ferry
Upper Ferry

7. Railroads (16)

Boonville and Versailles R.R.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R.
Chicago, Rock Island Route R.R.
Lexington Branch
Missouri, Kansas and Texas R.R.
Missouri Pacific R.R.
Osage Valley and Southern Kansas R.R.
Osage Valley Southwest and Kansas R.R.
Rock Island System
St. Louis, K.C. and Colo. R.R.
St. Louis-San Francisco R.R.
Sedalia-Warsaw R.R.
Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern R.R.
Versailles and Sedalia R.R.
Versailles and Sedalia Southern R.R.
Warsaw Branch R.R.

8. Railroad Towns (30)

Barnett	Mora
Beaman	Pacific
Brandon	Powell
Bryson	Reedsburg (a r.r. town that failed)
Camp	Schuyler
Cole Camp	Sedalia
Crest	Smithton
Dresden	Spring Fork
Georgetown	Stover
Green Ridge	Syracuse
Houstonia	Tahoma
Hughesville	Versailles
Ionia	Warsaw
La Monte	Weaubleau
Lincoln	
Marvin	

9. Resorts and Amusements (21)

Climax Springs	Lake of the Ozarks
Collins Lake	Lakeside Estate
Forest Park	Liberty Park
Green Bay Terrace	Lone Spring
Green Gables	Lover's Leap
Gunter's Springs	Ozark Mountains
Hahatonka Castle	Price's Cave
Hahatonka Natural	Purvis Cave
Bridge	Walker Spring
Hahatonka River Cave	Wind Cave
Jacob's Cave	Wolf Cave

10. Hospitals (2)

M. K. and T. Hospital
Missouri Pacific Hospital

11. Other Occupations (3)

a. Agriculture (1)

Grange Hall

b. Black Smithing (1)

Judy's Gap

c. Fishing (1)

Ozark Fisheries

B. Local Traditions and Customs (13)

1. Indian Mounds and Other Relics, Beliefs, and Customs (6)

Indian Camp Branch
Indian Creek (2)
Lover's Leap
Pymont
Wigwam Branch

2. Pioneer Customs (5)

Lick Branch
Lick Creek
Lick Creek School
Lick Township
Look Out School

3. Later Customs (2)

Ionia (2)(Masonic traditions)

APPENDIX A: A TABLE OF PERIODS

In addition to the previous historical classification, another classification according to periods has been made. The former dealt with the origin of the names while the present form lists the place-names according to the time of the naming. It is probably a fact that some places were known by the present name or by another one before the date assigned to them, but the date used in every case is the earliest date found recorded. The period demarcations were made to outline the changes in the life of the region in order to show more clearly how the place-names reflect the changes.

The first three periods, (1) the Native or Indian, (2) the French and Spanish, and (3) the Territorial Period, show only Indian, French, and pioneer names, mainly for streams, with one early road. The beginning of settlement in the region parallels the entrance of Missouri into the Union and eleven names were recorded in the next eleven years. The district was organized into counties beginning in 1833 and from that date until the opening of the Civil War one hundred and seven names were recorded. The Civil War brought an abrupt stop in the growth of the

region and the period of war and reconstruction lasted until 1870.

The expansion of the railroads and the promulgation of the mining and milling industries caused the period from 1870 to 1900 to be that of greatest settlement. There are one hundred and forty-three names represented in this period. A further expansion of railroads during the Twentieth Century caused a settlement of more towns. The development of the Lake of the Ozarks in 1931 caused new names to appear, representing an effort to make the region into a summer resort section.

1. Native or Indian period

Big Niangua River
Osage River
Shawnee
Weaubleau

2. French and Spanish Period (1755-1803)

Before 1723 - Lamine River
Before 1805 - Grand River; Gravois Creek; Moreau Creek
Before 1806 - Auglaize Creek; La Belle Roche

3. Territorial Period (1803-1821)

1806 - Turkey Creek
Before 1821 - Old Harmony Mission Road

4. Period of Settlement (1821-1833)

1830 - Barker's Creek; Ross Creek
1831 - Bledsoe's Landing; Heath's Creek Cumberland Church (2)
1832 - Bishop's Store; Hopewell Church; Toronto
1833 - Antioch Church; "Free Nigger Springs"

5. Organization into Counties (1833-1860)

1833 - Antioch Church; Blackwater Chapel; Blackwater Township; Bowling Green Township;

- Elk Fork Township; Flat Creek Township;
Haw Creek Township; Mill Creek Township;
Moresau Township; Morgan County; Mt.
Sterling Township; Osage Township; Pin
Hook; Pettis County; Quincy; Richland
Township
- 1834 - Deaman; St. Helena
- 1835 - Benton County; Cole Township; Lindsey
Township; Montgomery Township (2); Muddy
Fork Church (2); Old Road; Niangua Town-
ship (2); Williams Township
- 1837 - Fristoe town; Wet Glaize
- 1838 - Alexander Township; St. John's Church;
Warsaw; Washington School; White Town-
ship
- 1840 - Mack's Creek; Shavetail Creek; Union
Township
- Before 1841 - Grain's Ferry
- 1841 - Adair Township; Auglaize Township; Ionia;
Jackson Township; Jasper Township; Kinder-
hook County; Lick Township; Linn Creek;
Oregon; Osage Township; Russell Township;
Shiptonsburg; Warren Township
- 1842 - Bethel Church; Providence Church; Tom
Township
- 1843 - Camden County; Erie
- 1844 - County Line Church; Heath's Creek Town-
ship; Hickory Township; Washington Town-
ship
- 1845 - Center Township; Fristoe Township; Greene
Township; Heard's Spring; Hickory County;
Stark Township; Tyler Township
- 1846 - Flat Creek Church
- 1847 - Freedom Church; Hermitage
- 1850 - Hinken Church; Priceville
- 1851 - Bethlehem Church
- 1852 - Christian Church; Longwood
- 1853 - Byler's Mill; Cole Camp; Dry Glaize; Duroc;
Fairfield; Felix; Florence; Mountain View;
Warsaw Male and Female Academy
- 1854 - Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R.;
Mining; Versailles
- 1855 - South Fork Baptist Church
- 1857 - Preston; Sedville
- 1858 - Arator; "Little Niangua Baptist Church";
Reedsburg; Salem Church
- 1859 - Dunksburg; Farmer's City; Georgetown
Church; Smithton; Union Church; Dunkley's
Store
- 1860 - Dogwood Grove; Fairview; Glaize City;
Sedalia

6. War and Reconstruction (1860-1870)

- 1861 - Black Sulphur Springs; Missouri Pacific R.R.; White Sulphur Springs
- 1862 - Alexander's Mills
- 1863 - Dresden
- 1865 - Missouri, Kansas, and Texas R.R.
- 1866 - McKee Chapel
- 1867 - Asboth; Bledsoe; Cloverdale; Cornersville; Cross Timbers; Decaturville; Elkton; Gravois Mills; Greenwood Church; Hopewell Church; Leslie; Lone Grove; Minerva; Spring Garden; Syracuse
- 1868 - Almon; Barnumton; Cedar Grove Church; Fort Lyon; Lake Creek; Lincoln; Little Niangua; Tuckerville
- 1869 - Georgetown College; Mount Zion Church; Richland; St. Paul Church; Stoutland; Wheatland

7. Industrial Expansion (1870-1900)

- 1870 - Big Rock Church; Buncombe; Franklin School; Green Ridge; Haw Creek; Hume's Mill; La Monte; New Hope Church; Osage Valley and Southern Kansas R.R.; Rainey Creek
- 1871 - Hughesville
- 1872 - George R. Smith College; Lincolnville; Olive Branch Church
- 1873 - Cross Timbers Township; Dresden Township; Green Ridge Township; Houstonia Township; La Monte Township; Longwood Township; Marlin; Prairie Township; Sedalia Township; Smithton Township
- 1874 - Bond's Mines; Boyler's Mill; Garrett's Mill; Kreisel's Mill; Rock Spring Church; Tuckerville
- 1875 - Antioch Christian Church
- 1876 - Barnett; Boeschenville; Cape Galena; Dell Delight; Excelsior; Houstonia; Osage Iron Works; Palopinto; St. Louis-San Francisco R.R.; St. Martin's; Sigel, Stover
- 1877 - Cedar Township; Mount Olivet Church
- 1879 - Boonville and Versailles R.R.; Crittenden; Mora
- 1880 - Gabriel Fork; Macedonia Baptist Church; Salem Church (2); Swindlers Station
- 1881 - Weaubleau Township; Wheatland Township
- 1882 - Hansbrough's School; Mount Nebo Church (2); Moxley; Sacred Heart Church
- 1883 - Liberty Church; McAllister
- 1885 - Self's Chapel; New Prospect Church

- 1886 - Bahner; Beaman; Brauersville; Childers;
Climax; Damsel; Deepwater; Dumpville;
Edwards; Gailley; Glensted; Hastain;
Hockman; Knobby; Lone Spring; Lookout;
Montreal; Proctor; Pymont; Riverview;
Thornleigh; Todd; Weaubleau
- 1887 - Bethany Church; Chayman; Edmonson; For-
rest Chapel; Gladstone; Hines Chapel;
Pauline; People's Ferry; Roach; Search
- 1888 - Camp Branch; Coelleda; Galmey; Zebra
- Before 1889 - Big Cave
- 1889 - Gibson; Purvis; Tedieville
- 1891 - Avery; Bentonville; Fearless; Tackner
- 1892 - Blaine; Postal
- 1893 - Lutman; Newland; Whites
- 1894 - Rymer Brothers Quarry
- 1895 - Auglaize; Banister; Edith, Fargo; Finch;
Gehiken; Lodema; Nemo; Nonsuch; Rico;
Zwanzig
- 1896 - Bertha; Fredonia; Fristoe; Voorhees;
Yeager
- 1897 - Fuller; Mahatonka; Melvin; Poplar;
Schuyler
- 1898 - Bothwell Lodge
- 1899 - Cope; Enid; M and P Church; Manila; Racket;
Stafford; Wisdom

8. Twentieth Century (1900-1943)

- 1900 - Alvin; Branch; Corum; Demeter; Santiago;
Zaring
- 1901 - Carver; Corcyra; Lively; Myetta; Zinc
- 1902 - Carver; Raymond; Valda
- 1903 - Mount Hulda
- 1904 - Passover
- 1905 - Mahatonka
- 1906 - Versailles and Sedalia R.R.
- 1908 - Passo
- 1910 - Brandon; Ganter; Jordan; Marvin; Mosier;
Spring Fork; Wayham
- 1915 - Hugo; Only; Rockdale
- 1918 - Thornberry
- 1921 - Rocky Mount
- 1927 - Keongwah
- 1931 - Lake of the Ozarks
- 1933 - Lakeview Heights

APPENDIX B: LOCAL PRONUNCIATIONS

Benton County

Alexander T.-,æ ʔəg ˈzændə	Edmonson- ˈɛd mən sən
Avery- ˈeɪ vəri	Fairfield- ˈfæə, fild
Bohrenburg- ˈba rən, bɔg	Fargo- ˈfɑr, go
Balke Sch.- ˈba ʔk	Feaster- ˈfɪstə
Ballou's Br.- bə ˈʔuz	Fordney Sch.- ˈfɔdnɪ
Baugh- ˈbɔf	Fort Lyon-, ˈfɔt ˈʔaɪən
Benton Co.- bentən u bentn	Fredonia-, ˈfri ˈdɒnjə
Bentonville- ˈbentn, vɪ?	Freund- ˈfri und
Blaine- ˈbleɪn	Fristoe- ˈfrɪs, to
Bledsoe's Ld.- ˈbled, soz	Fuller- ˈfʌʔə
Boeschenville- ˈbɛʃən, vɪ?	Grand R.- grænd
Boyle's Mill- ˈboɪʔəz	Grange Hall- ˈgreɪndʒ
Brandon- ˈbrændən	Greenfield Sch.- ˈgrɪn, fild
Brauersville- ˈbruəz, vɪ?	Hastain- ˈheɪs tən
Cloverdale- ˈklovə, deɪʔ	Haw Cr.- hɔ
Cole Camp-, kɔʔ ˈkæmp	Heath's Bend- ˈhiθs
Cole T.- kɔʔ	Heimsath's Store- ˈhæɪm sə θs
Concord Sch.- ˈkən, kɔəd	Hockman- ˈhɔk mən
Dillon Sch.- ˈdɪʔən	Hogles Cr.- ˈhɔglz
Duren Cr.- dʌrən	Hutsler Sch.- ˈhʌtslə
Duroc-, də ˈrɔk	Ionia-, əɪ ˈɒniə

Knobby- 'nabɪ	Persimmon Cr.- ,pə'sɪmən
Kreisel's Mill- 'kraɪsəlz	Pomme de Terre R.- 'pɒm dɪ ,tæə
Lake of the Ozarks- lək əv ðə 'oʊzəks	Racket- 'rækət
Leslie- 'lesli	Raymond- reɪmænd
Lincoln- 'lɪn kən	Roseland- 'rɒz lænd
Lindsey T.- 'lɪn ,sɪ	Santiago- 'sæntɪ ,eɪɡə
Lively- 'laɪvli	Schuyler- 'skɔɪlə
Lutjen Sch.- lʊtʃən	Shawnee Sch.- 'ʃɔ ,ni
Majorville- 'meɪdʒəl ,vɪl	Shiloh- 'ʃaɪ ,lə
McFarland Sch.- mək fɑːlənd	Shiptonsburg- 'ʃɪptənzbɜːɡ
McMurdo Sch.- mək 'mɜːdo	Tackner- 'tæk nər
Meadland- 'miːdlænd	Tahoma- tə'həmə
Melvin- 'melvən	Tebo Cr.- 'ti ,bo
Montgomery T.- məntɪ 'ɡɒnməntɪ	Tom T.- tɑm
Mora- 'mɒrə	Turkey Cr.- 'tɜki
Mt. Herman- hɜmən	Union T.- 'juːnjən
Mt. Hulda- 'hʌldə	Warsaw- 'wɔː ,sɔ
Mt. Lasca- 'læskə	Wesley Ch.- wesli
Moxley Ch.- məksli	Whitakerville- 'hwɪtəkərɪ ,vɪl
Nay- neɪ	White T.- hwaɪt
Noyles- 'noɪlz	Williams T.- 'wɪl ,jəmz
Osage R.- 'o ,seɪdʒ	Wisdom- 'wɪzdəm
Palopinto- 'peɪlə ,pɪntə	Wiseman Sch.- 'waɪz mən
Passo- 'pæso	Yeager- jeɪ gər
Peal Bend- piːl ,bend	Zora- 'zɒrə

Camden County

Adair- 'eɪdə	Coons (Cr.)- kʊnz
Anderson- 'ændə'sən	Corum- 'kɒrəm
Arnhold- 'ɑrnəld	Crittenden- 'krɪtɪndən
Asboth- 'æz bəθ	Damsel- 'dæmzəl
Auglaize- ə'gleɪz ʌ, ə'gleɪz	Deberry- 'di, bɛəri
Ausburus- ,ʊz 'bʊəs	Decaturville- də 'keɪtə, vɪl
Bailey- 'beɪli	Demeter- ,də 'mi:tə
Baker- 'beɪkə	Dry Auglaize- draɪ ə'gleɪz ʌ draɪ ,ə'gleɪz
Banister- 'bænistə	Eaton (Sch.)- 'i:tən
Banks- bæŋkz	Edith- 'i,dəθ
Barnumton- 'bɑ:nəm'tən	Erie- 'ɛri
Beulah- 'bjulə	Ganter- 'gæntə
(Big) Niangua (R.)- ni'ɑŋ wə	Garmon (Sch.)- 'gɑ:mən
Blackman's Mills- 'blækmanz mɪlz	Glaize- gleɪz ʌ gleɪz
Bollinger's Ferry- 'bɒlɪŋgəz ʌ 'bɒlɪndʒəz	Grand Glaize- grænd gleɪz ʌ grænd gleɪz
Branch- bræntʃ	Green Cables- 'grɪn geɪbləz
Brashear- ,brə'ʃɛr	Gunter- 'gʌntə
Byler (Sch.)- 'baɪlə	Hahatonka- ,hə'hə'taŋkə
Cable Ridge- 'keɪbəl ,rɪdʒ	Hardscrabble (Sch.)- 'hɑ:d ,skræbəl
Camden (County)- 'kæm dən	Hines (Chapel)- 'haɪnz
Camdenton- 'kæm dən'tən	Hoon's Diggins- ,hʊŋ 'dɪgɪnz
Carver- 'kɑ:və	Hugo- 'hju, go
Climax Springs- klaɪmæks ,sprɪŋz	Jackson (T.)- 'dʒæk'sən
Coelleda- kə'li:də	Jasper (T.)- 'dʒæspə

Kinderhook (Co.)- 'kɪndə, hʊk	Pritchett (Sch.)- prɪtʃət
Kolb's Hollow- kɒlbz hɒlə	Purcell- pə'sel
Lake of the Ozarks- lək əv ðə 'oʊzəks	Purvis- 'pɜvəs
Linn (Cr.)- lɪn	Ragg- 'ræg
Lover's Leap- 'lʌvəz li:p	Rainey (Cr.)- 'reɪni
McCrery Mines- mə'krɛrɪ maɪnz	Rain Water Hollow- 'reɪn wɔtə hɒlə
Mack's (Cr.)- mækz	Reindeerhoof- 'reɪndiə, hɒf
Montreal- 'mɒntri, ʊ?	Richland- 'rɪtʃ lænd
Montrose (Ch.)- mɒnt'rɒz	Right Point- 'raɪt, pɔɪnt
Mosier- mɒʒə	Roach- 'rɒtʃ
Mt. Sinai (Sch.)- maunt saɪnaɪ	Rockdale- 'rɒk, deɪl
Mt. Taylor (Sch.)- maunt teɪlə	Russell (T.)- 'rʌsəl
Myetta- ,maɪ'etə	Sagrada- sə'grɛɪdə
Neongwah- nɪ'aŋwə	Skin Hell (Sch.)- 'skɪn hɪl
Nichol Hill- 'nɪkəl hɪl	Snyder (Sch.)- 'snaɪdə
Nonsuch- 'nɒn, sntʃ	Spencer (Cr.)- 'spensə
O'Halloran (Sch.)- o'hæləɾən	Stoutland- 'staut lænd
Olive City- 'ɒlɪv, sɪtɪ	Sunny Side (Ch.)- 'sʌni saɪd
Only- 'ɒnli	Sunrise Beach- 'sʌnráɪs, bɪtʃ
Oregon- 'ɒrəgən	Sweatt (Sch.)- swet
Osage (T.)- ,o'seɪdʒ	Thornberry- θɔːnbəri
Parrach (Sch.)- 'pærɪk	Toronto- tə'rɒnto
Passover- 'pæs, ovə	Tuckersville- 'tʌkəz, vɪl
Pearson's (Br.)- 'pɪə sɒnz	Victory (Sch.)- 'vɪktəri
Pearson (Sch.)- 'pɪə sən	Voorhees- 'vɔː, hɪz
Pin Oak Camp- 'pɪn ɒk, kæmp	Warren (T.)- 'wɔːən
Prairie (Hollow)- 'preəri hɒlə	Watson (Sch.)- 'wɒtsən

Wet Glaise- wet gleɪz u gleɪz	Zaring- 'zæɪɪŋ
White Hall (Sch.)- hwaɪt hɔl	Zebra- 'zɪbrə
Wilson Bend- 'wɪlsən, bend	Zion (Ch.)- 'gaɪən
Woolsey's (Cr.)- 'wʊlsɪz	

Hickory County

Almon- 'æl mən	Heard's (Spring)- hɜd z
Avery- 'e vəri	Hermitage- 'hɜ mətɪdʒ
Bledsoe- 'bled, so	Hickory (Co.)- 'hɪ kəri
Browder (Sch.)- 'braʊdər	Hogle's (Cr.)- 'hɔ gəl z
Center- 'sæn tər	Huffman's (Cr.)- 'hʌf mən z
Childers- tʃɪldəz	Independence (Sch.)- 'ɪndɪ, pɛnd ənz
Concord- 'kən, kɔrd	Jordan- dʒɔrdən u dʒɔrdən
Cornersville- 'kɔɹnəvɪl	Judy's (Gap)- 'dʒu dɪz
Crane- krein	Liberty (Ch.)- 'lɪ bər tɪ
Cream Ridge- krim rɪdʒ	Lindsey (Cr.)- 'lɪndzɪ
Cross Timbers- kras 'tɪmbərz	Nabarry (Sch.)- 'neɪ bəri
Dooley Bend (Sch.)- 'duli bend	Macedonia (Ch.)- 'mæsə, dounɪə
Elkton- ɛlk tən	Montgomery (T.)- mən t'gəməri
Fairview- 'fæər, vju	Morgan (Sch.)- 'mɔɹ gən
Flint Springs- flɪnt, sprɪŋz	Mulberry (Sch.)- 'mʌl, bəri
Forrest- 'fɔɹ əst	Nyers (Sch.)- maɪəz
Galmev- 'gæl mɪ	Nemo- 'ni, moʊ
Green (T.)- grɪn	New Haven- 'niʊ 'heɪvən
Hartville (Sch.)- 'hɑrt, vɪl	Olive Point- 'əlɪv, pɔɪnt
Hazel Valley- 'heɪzəl, vælɪ	Owsley (Sch.)- 'aʊz lɪ

Peckard- 'pækəd	Star Hill- 'stɑx hɪ?
Pittsburg- 'pɪtʒ, bɜg	Stark (T.)- stɑxk
Pleasant Hill- 'plezənt, hɪ?	Tisco (Sch.)- 'tɪs, kou
Prairie Grove- 'preəri, grɒv	Trinity (Br.)- 'trɪnəti
Preston- 'prestən	Turkey (Cr.)- tɜki
Quincy- 'kwɪnsɪ	Tyler (T.)- 'taɪlə
Rankin's (Mill)- 'ræŋ kənz	Union (Sch.)- 'juŋjən
Roney- 'rouni	Walker (Sp.)- 'wɔlkə
Royal (Sch.)- 'rɔɪəl	Wesubleau- 'wou, blou
Salem- 'seɪləm	Wheatland- 'hwɪt lænd
Shady Grove-, 'ʃeɪdɪ 'grɒv	Wild Cat Cave-, wɪld kæt 'keɪv
Spout Springs- 'spaut, sprɪŋz	Wilson (Sch.)- 'wɪl sən
Stafford- 'stæfəd	

Morgan County

Akinsville- 'eɪ kənz, vɪ?	Burris Fork- 'bɜrəs
Alvin- 'ælvən	Cape Galena- keɪp gə'li:nə
Barnett- 'bɑx nət	Carlisle (Sch.)- 'kɑx, laɪ
Bebra- 'bɪbrə	Centennial (Sch.)-, sɛn ʧɛniəl
Berkstresser (Sch.)- 'bɜk, strəsə	Chaney- 'tʃeɪni
Bluhm (Sch.)- blʌm	Coffee (Cr.)- 'kɔfi
Boyer's Mill- bɔɪlɪx	Colvin (Coffin) Sp.- 'kɔlvɪn
Brunerhollow- 'brʌnə, hɔlə	Conrad (Hollow)- 'kɔn, ræd
Brushy (Cr.)- 'brʌʃɪ	Corcyra- kə'saɪrə
Buffalo (T.)- 'bʌfə, lɔ	Crittenden- 'krɪtɪndən
Burford (Sch.)- 'bɜfəd	Dow- daʊ

- Enid- 'i nəd
- Excelsior- ek'seɪlɪər
- Florence- 'flærəns
- Gehlken- 'gɛl kən
- Gladstone- 'glæd, stən
- Glensted- 'glɛn, stɛd
- Gravois (Cr.)- 'grævəz
- Haw (Cr.)- hɔ
- Hinken- 'hɪŋkən
- Holst (Sch.)- hɒlst
- Howser Island- haʊzər
- Hubbard (Sch.)- 'hʌbəd
- Huff (Br.)- hʌf
- Indian (Cr.)- 'ɪndiən
- Jenkins (Br.)- 'dʒɛŋ kənz
- Lake of the Ozarks-
lək əv ðə 'o, zɑ:ks
- Lamine (R.)- lə 'maɪn
- Lander's Fork- lændəz
- Lemler (Sch.)- 'lɛmlər
- Lindloff (Sch.)- 'lɪnd, lɒf
- Locust (Cr.)- 'ləkəst
- Lodema- 'lə, dɪmə
- McKinley (Sch.)- mə 'kɪnli
- Martins (Sch.)- 'mɑ: tənz
- Martin- 'mɑ: tən
- Minnow (Br.)- 'mɪnə ə 'mɪnə
- Missouri Pacific R.R.-
mɪ'zʊəri
- Moore Island- mɔ:z 'aɪlənd
- Moreau (T.)- mɔ:ro
- Morgan County- 'mɔ:ɡən
- Mount Alfter- maʊnt 'blɪftər
- Mount Carmel (Ch.)- maʊnt
'kɑ:zməʔ
- Mount Nebo (Ch.)- maʊnt 'ni:bə
- Mount Olive (Ch.)- maʊnt 'əlɪv
- Newton Island- 'ni:ʊtən 'aɪlənd
- Osage R.- 'o, seɪdʒ 'rɪvər
- Proctor- prɒktər
- Purvis (Cave)- 'pɜ:vɪz
- Pymont- 'paɪr, mɒnt
- Richardson Island-
'rɪtʃədʒən 'aɪlənd
- Richey (Ch.)- 'rɪtʃɪ
- Richland (Cr.)- 'rɪtʃ lænd
- Rico- rɪkə
- Rock Island R.R.-
'rɒk 'aɪlənd 'reɪl, rɒd
- Routon (Sch.)- 'ru:tən
- Salem (Ch.)- 'seɪləm
- Salmon (Sch.)- 'sælmən
- Smiley (Sch.)- 'smaɪli
- Snodgrass (Sch.)- 'snɒd, græs
- Stony Point- 'stəʊni 'pɔɪnt
- Stover- 'stəʊvər
- Versailles- vər'seɪlɪz
- Wayham- 'weɪ, hæm
- Wigwam Branch-
'wɪɡ, wɒm bræntʃ

Wyan Spring- 'waian sprɪŋ

Zwanzig- 'zwaenzɪg

Pettis County

Allen (Sch.)- 'ælan

Bryson- braɪsɪn

Anderson (Sch.)- 'ændərsɪn

Buffalo (Cr.)- 'bʌfə, lə

Antioch (Ch.)- 'æntə, ak

Buncombe- 'bʌŋ kəm

Arator- ə'retə

Bunker Hill (Sch.)- 'bʌŋ kə hɪl

Arlington (Sch.)- 'ɑrlɪŋtən

Campbell (College)- 'kæmpəl

Bahner- 'banə

Camp Branch- 'kæmp brænts

Basin Fork- 'besɪn fɔrk

Carpenter (Sch.)- 'kɑpntə

Beaman- 'bi mən

Cedar (Bluff)- 'si də

Bear (Br.)- bæə

Centerview (Sch.)- 'sentə, vju

Bee (Br.)- bi

Clifton- 'klɪftən

Bennett (Sch.)- 'benət

Coon (Cr.)- ku:n

Bertha- 'bɜθə

Cottage (Sch.)- 'kətədʒ

Bethany (Ch.)- 'beθənɪ

Crystal (Sp.)- 'krɪstəl

Bethel (Ch.)- 'beθəl

Dorsey- 'dɔsɪ

Bethlehem (Ch.)- 'beθlə, həm

Dresden- 'drez dən

Black (Sch.)- blæk

Dumpville- 'dʌmp, vl

Blackwater (Cr.)- 'blæk, wɔtə

Dunksburg- 'dʌŋ ks, bɜg

Bleak Mound (Sch.)- 'blik maʊnd

Eden (Sch.)- 'idən

Bothwell (Lodge)- 'bəθ, wel

Elder Ridge (Sch.)- 'eldə rɪdʒ

Botts (Cemetery)- bɔtʒ

Eldorado (Ch.)- ,eldə'redə

Bowling Green (T.)- 'bɔlɪŋ, grɪn

Elkfork- 'ɛlk, fɔrk

Brookside (Sch.)- 'brʊk, saɪd

Elk Horn (Cr.)- 'ɛlk, hɔən

Brown (Sch.)- braʊn

Embree (Br.)- 'em, brɪ

Brushy (Cr.)- brʌʒɪ

Eugene Field (Sch.)- ,ju'dʒɪn

Ewerton- 'juətən	Lincolnvile- 'liŋ kən, vi?
Fairview- 'fæə, vju	Longwood- 'laŋ, wud
Farmers' City- fɑəməz 'siti	Lovelace (Sch.)- 'lʌv, les
Fauner- 'fɔnə	Lutman- 'lʌt mən
Finch- fɪntʃ	McAllister- mə'kæ ləstə
Fristoe (Sch.)- 'fris, to	McCubbin (Sch.)- mə'kʌbən
Galley- 'ge?i	McEnroe (Quarry)- mə'ken, ro
Georgetown- 'dʒɔədʒ, taun	McKee (Chapel)- mə'ki
Gilead (Ch.)- 'gi, liəd	McVey (Sch.)- mək 've
Glover- 'glʌvə	Manila- mə'ni:lə
Guier (Sch.)- 'gɔiə	Marlin- 'mɑ: lən
Hansbrough's (Sch.)- 'hænz, broz	Mora- 'mo rə
Heath's (Cr.)- hiθs	Mosby's (Br.)- 'moz biz
Helena- hə 'li:nə	Newland- 'nju lənd
Hermantown- 'hə mən, taun	Orator (Sch.)- 'ərətə
Higgins (Sch.)- hi gənz	Panther (Cr.)- pænθə
Houstonia- ,hju 'stɒniə	Pauline- ,pɔ 'li:n
Hughesville- 'hu:z, vi?	Pearson- piəsən
Ionia- ,ai 'ɒniə	Peel Tree- 'pi:l, tri
Jackson (Sch.)- dʒæk sən	Pettis- 'petis
Keightley- 'kai tli	Pinhook- 'pin, huk
Kemp- kemp	Postal- 'postəl
Kendrick (Sch.)- 'kendrik	Powell- paʊəl
Knapp (Sch.)- næp	Prairie (T.)- preəri
Kraft- kræft	Priceville- 'praɪs, vi?
Lamino (R.)- lə 'main	Prigmore- 'prɪg, moə
Lamb- læm	Quisenberry (Sch.)- kwizn, beəri
La Monte- lə 'mant	Ringen (Sch.)- riŋən

Rodelia- ,rə 'dɪljə

Rowletta- ,raʊ 'lɛtə

Rymer (Quarry)- 'raɪmər

St. Eyre- ,sɛnt 'æɪər

St. Helena- ,sɛnt 'hɛləna

Sedalia- sɛ 'dɛljə

Shaver (Cr.)- 'ʃeɪvər

Shavetail (Cr.)- ,ʃeɪv 'teɪl

Sigel- 'sɪɡəl

Smelser (Cr.)- 'smɛlɜzər

Stokley- 'stɒkli

Swisher (Sch.)- 'swɪʃər

Tedleville- 'tɪdlɪvɪl

Thornleigh- 'θɔːnli

Valda- vɛldə

Van Natta (Sch.)- vɔː'nætə

Wadleigh (Sch.)- 'wɒdli

Wasson's (Mill)- 'wɒsɒnz

APPENDIX C: DIALECT TERMS AND AMERICANISMS (85)

In the following glossary are listed all the terms, including words, compounds, and meanings of words, that are distinctly American or peculiar to Missouri. These words must have a definite American connection or must be applied specifically to American things. These words differ greatly in signification and content. Some of these terms reflect Missouri life and its special fields of interest. Others depict America's more general aspects, physical and geographical, environmental and social, political and historical. The list also includes both English (82) and French terms (3), but only such as can be considered regional, either on the authority of previous dictionaries or if previously unnoticed, one that there is good reason to consider local.

Many recent contributions have been made in the field of Americanisms and others are under way. Two contributions that were not available to past place-name thesis writers are: the Lewis and Clark Lexicon, published at the University of Missouri in 1940; and A Glossary of Mississippi Valley French 1673-1850, published at Washington University in 1941. The Lewis and Clark Lexicon has

been a great aid in distinguishing what is truly American in our language, but no more significant in this study than has been the Mark Twain Lexicon. The Glossary of Mississippi Valley French has also been a comprehensive aid in supplying the meanings of words of American-French culture which are obscure, difficult, and confusing.

The authorities consulted have been the four recent lexicons or glossaries that have most completely summarized previous dictionaries and dialect studies: The Dictionary of American English (so far as now in print), the Mark Twain Lexicon of Ramsay and Emberson, 1938, the Lexicon included in Criswell's Lewis and Clark: Linguistic Pioneers, 1940, and A Glossary of Mississippi Valley French, 1941, by Professor John Francis McDermott. Reference is also made to the six previous Place-Name theses that have included similar glossaries of Missouri dialect terms and Americanisms. The following abbreviations have been used:

DAE	-	<u>Historical Dictionary of American English</u>	
MTL	-	<u>Mark Twain Lexicon</u>	
L&CL	-	<u>Lewis and Clark Lexicon</u>	
McD	-	<u>McDermott's Glossary</u>	
A	-	Thesis by Miss Atchison	- 1937
E	-	Thesis by Miss Elliott	- 1938
H	-	Thesis by Miss Hamlett	- 1938
O	-	Thesis by Miss O'Brien	- 1939
Wr	-	Thesis by R. Weber	- 1938
Wy	-	Thesis by Miss Welty	- 1939

Reference is to be made to pp. 209-229 of the thesis for all suffixed elements. Prefixed elements and all other words listed will be found in their alphabetical place in the dictionary.

Academy (Warsaw Male and Female Academy. See also E, O, Wy.)

DAE: 1b. Grandiloquently: A school. 'The simple unassuming appellation of "school" was the universal name till about the year 1795; after that time "academies", "seminaries", "Lyceums", "institutions", etc., have been perpetually springing up in every quarter among us' (1830 Watson Philadelphia 248). 1807 Irving Salmagundi xiii 299 The academies with which every lane and alley of our cities abounds. . . . 1889 Farmer 4 A writer in Putnam's Magazine Sarcastically remarks that 'schools no longer exist in the towns and villages; academies and colleges supplant them.'

Bank (Stover Coal Bank. See also O, Wr.)

DAE (under Coal Bank): An exposed seam of coal. 1805 Collins Kentucky I. 408 A coal bank is within three hundred yards. There are also five valuable coal banks near the river. 1831 Peck Guide 193 Mr. Neilson has opened a very extensive coal bank about four miles above Brownsville. 1849 Chamberlain Ind. Gazetteer 197 The best coal bank that has been found in the State is near the mouth of this stream [= Coal Creek]. 1877 'E. Martin' Hist. Great Riots 144 The city was again thrown into a tumult of excitement by a report that almost one thousand miners from the coal banks of the Monogahela river had arrived. 1886 Harpers Mag. June 62/2 A gentleman who wanted a coal bank opened engaged for the work a man passing along the road. (Also in DAE under *Bank, n., 2: . . . 1881 Raymond Mining Glossary, Bank, an ore-deposit or coalbed worked by surface excavations or drifts above waterlevel. This sense not in MTL. L&CL: 1804 Clark "At 3 miles passed a coal-mine or Bank of stone coal . . ."

Basin (Basin Fork)

DAE: 4. The area drained by a river and its tributaries [1830-]. 1804 Brown tr. Volney's View 67 This was subsequent to the formation of the rivers . . . , because their basins, the vallies which supply them are of a greater elevation 1883 Smith Geol. Survey Ala. 214 The elevated rim, . . . called Sand Mountain, is the border of the Warrior Basin. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Bear (Bear Branch)

DAE (also bar, dialectal pron.): 1. The well-known quadruped of the genus Ursus. ?1607 Percy in Smith's Works (1884) I P. lxix, There are Beares, Foxes, Otters, . . . and wild beasts unknowne. 1818 Schoolcraft Journal 18 We discovered, in a ravine below, four bears upon trees. Not used in this sense in MTL. L&CL: 1805 Clark I ii 314 "a black bear seen from the Perogues today."

Beaver (Beaver Creek, Beaver Dam Creek)

DAE (also bever, beavor, beavour). 1. The well-known amphibious rodent, Castor fiber. c1608 Wingfield in Smith's Works (1884) I. p. lxxvi, The President likewise bought . . . dear of the Indjans, beavers, and other flesh. a1649 Winthrop Hist. I. 73 The beavers had shorn down divers great trees there, and made divers dams across the brook. Not used in this sense in MTL. L&CL: 1804 Ordway p. 101. "A number of beaver has been caught here."

Bend (Big Bend Acres, Dooly Bend School, Heath's Bend, Peal Bend School, Shawnee Bend, Shawnee Bend School, Wilson Bend School. See also A, E, H, O, Wr, Wy.)

DAE: 1. A turn in the course of a river. c1665 Lancaster Rec. 297 His entervail Lott . . . Followeth the River to an elbo or bend in the River. 1682 Oyster Bay Rec. I 186 He is to run a range upon a stroyght line south . . . to the first bend of the river. 1803 Ann. 8th Congress 2 Sess. 1500 The city [of New Orleans] . . . is situated on the east bank, on a bend, of the river. 1821 Nutall Trav. Arkansas xvi 288 To-day we passed seven bends, making about 28 miles. 1 b We again arrived at the lower end of the Eagle's-nest bend. 1906 F Lynde Quickening 71 There was a foot log just around the next bend above . . . and thither he led the way. MTL: The stream has bends in it, a sure indication that it has alluvial banks, and cuts them; yet these bends are only thirty and fifty feet long . . . This leviathan had been prowling down bends which were but a third as long as itself. "Cooper's Literary Offences" 5. Not in L&CL.

Black Jack (Black Jack School. See also A, O, Wy.)

DAE: A species of oak 1782 Jefferson Virginia (1778) 62 Black jack oak. quercus aquatica. 1792 Imlay Western Territory 216 The more broken and hilly country . . . [produces] black jack oak, fir &c. 1883 Smith Geol. Survey Ala. 358 The prevailing timber is the longleaf pine, with its associates, black-jack and post oaks. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Black Oak (Black Oak. See also E, O.)

DAE: 1. One or other species of oak tree, as the dyer's oak (Quercus tinctoria or velutina), black jack (Q. nigra), and red oak (Q. rubra), valued for their timber. 1634 Wood New Eng. Prospect I. v. 16 Of Oakes there be three kindes, the red Oake, white, and black. 1897 Sudworth Arborescent Flora 174 Black Jack . . . [is also called] Black Oak (Ark., Wis.) Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Bluff (Bluff Spring Mines, Cedar Bluff Chapel, Bluff School, Poplar Bluff Church, Poplar Bluff School.

See also A, E, O, Wr.)

DAE: 1. A steep bank or shore; the steep bank of a river or a sharp rise in the level of land; the top of such a rise. Rare before 1700 but in common use after that date, also in place-names as Bear Dachee, Edisto, Utaw, Walnut Bluff. All the earlier instances are from South Carolina and Georgia, and many of them relate to Savanna. 1687 in S.C. Hist & Gen. Mag. (July, 1929) 131 April 26 . . . we landed on a Bluffe where some shade were . . . At night with the Ebb we came to a Bluffe (etc.). I b. 132, 30. This morning . . . we came . . . to one old Indian plantation on a Bluffe. 1905 G. E. Cole Early Oregon iv. 54 (The Creek) was walled in by perpendicular bluffs on both sides. MTL: They landed near the Third Chickasaw Bluffs Life on the Mississippi. ii 36. From the tall bluffs above the bridge Rouen was become again a delight to the eyes 1896 Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc III xv 405. L&CL: 1804 Clark I i 48 "We passed a high land, & clay bluff on the S. S called the Snake Bluff." I i 83 "This Hill has slipped from the top which forms a Bluff above & 200 feet above the water, about 3/4 of a mile in length & about 200 feet in Depth, has slipped into the river."

Branch (A detached suffix applied to 65 small streams in this section. See also A, E, Wr.)

DAE: 1. A tributary of a creek or river, related to it as the branch of a tree to a trunk; one or other of the streams which flow into or unite to form a river. 1642. Md. Hist. Mag. V 171. A line drawn . . . unto a branch of St. George's Creek called Weston's branch. 2. A small stream, a brook. 1663 N. C. Col. Rec. I. 20 That Parcell of land lying and being on the same neck, Beginning at a small creek or Branch. 1913 M. W. Morley Carolina Mts. 177 'Branch' means any stream of water smaller than a river. MTL: He crossed a small "branch" two or three times, because of a prevailing juvenile superstition that to cross water baffled pursuit. Tom Sawyer viii 79. L&CL: 1805 Clark "Several small branches falls in on each Side" (of the Lemhi River).

Brush (Brush Creek, Brush Creek [p.o.] , Brush Creek Mines. See also A, E, O, Wr.)

Not in DAE. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1805 Lewis "The brush were so thick, the river crooked and bottoms intercepted in such manner by the beaver dams, that I found it useless to attempt to find them."

Brushy (Brushy Creek [3], Brushy School [2], South Brushy Creek. See A, E, O, Wr.)

DAE: 1. Overgrown or covered with brush or brushwood. 1658 Essex Inst. Coll. IX. 221 A swampy brushy meadow in the great swamps near Wenham. 1874 Coues Birds N. W. 145 The white-winged Snowbird . . . frequents brushy hill-tops and mountain sides. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1806 Clark "All around this great bend is high land thickly timbered brushy & almost impossible to penetrate."

Buck (B. Creek, B. Creek School. See also Wr, Wy.)

DAE: 1. a male deer. 1622 'Mourt' Relation 25 We saw three Bucks, but we had rather have had one of them. 1758 Essex Inst. Coll. XVIII. 180 We were alarm'd . . . by a number of Rangers firing at a Buck. 1885 Outing Oct. 68/1 He carefully examined the sign where a big buck had scraped the earth with his sharp hoofs. Not used in this sense in MTL. L&CL: 1804 Clark I i 45 "Cap. Lewis Killed a large Buck."

Buckeye (Buckeye School. See also A, H, O, Wy.)

DAE: (under Buckeye, Buck-eye): 1. One or other species of horse chestnut native to the United States, esp. the sweet buckeye (Aesculus flava) and the Ohio buckeye (Ae. glabra). 'The tree was so called on account of the resemblance which its dark brown nut bears to a buck's eye, when the shell first cracks and exposes it to sight' (Clapin). 1784 J. Tilson Kentucke 23 Here also is the buck-eye, an exceeding soft wood, bearing a remarkable black fruit. 1802 Ellicott Journal 286 Buck eye (aesculus pavia,) this (i.e. of the Mississippi) is sometimes confounded with the buck eye (aesculus flava,) of the Ohio; they are not the same. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1804-6 Clark "Buckeye is found as high up as the old Kansas village above Independence Creek."

Buffalo (Buffalo Creek 2, Big Buck Creek, Little Buck Creek. See also A, H, O, Wr.)

DAE: Also buffelo, bufelo, bafelo, bufalo, buffaloe, buffalow. 1. A North American bison, Bison Americanus. (a) Relat. Maryland 111. 23 In the upper parts of the country there are Bufeloes, Elkes, Lions, Beares, Woluves, and Deare there are in great store. (b) 1872 Newton Kansan 28 Nov. 3/2 The telegraph Tuesday announces several thousand buffalos in one herd. 1907 C. C. Andrews Recoll. 124 Buffaloes still feed on its western banks. MTL: Scurrying through the Great South Pass and the Wind River Mountains, among antelope and buffaloes, and painted Indians on the war path. Innocents Abroad 11 107 L&CL: 1804 Clark "Numerous herds of buffalow were seen feeding in various directions."

Buncombe (Buncombe. See also Wy.)

DAE: 1. In the phrase 'to talk to (or for) Buncombe,' or variants of this: (see quotation 1848) 1846 J. G. Saxe Progress (1847) 24 Here, would-be Tullys pompously parade Their timid tropes for simple 'Buncombe' made. 1848 Bartlett 55 The origin of the phrase, as I have read it, is somehow so: A tedious speaker in Congress being interrupted and told it was no use to go on, for all the members were leaving the house, replied, 'Never mind; I'm talking to Buncombe.' Buncombe, in North Carolina was the place he represented. 2. Used with reference to legislative action designed merely to satisfy or impose upon public opinion. 1857 Harper's Mag. Aug. 290/2 A simple, earnest people, who . . . did not understand legislating for Buncombe, that world-famous county not having been then established. 3. Nonsense; humbug. 1894 'Mark Twain' P. Wilson xvii, He said that he believed that the reward for the lost knife was humbug and buncombe. MTL: He said that the reward offered for the lost knife was humbug and buncombe. Pudd'nhead Wilson xvii 822. Not in L&CL.

-burg (Used 8 times as an attached suffix. See also A, E, H, O, Wr, Wy.)

DAE: Burg. [G. burg.] slang: A town, village or city. 1845 Sol. Smith Theatrical Apprent. 189 You will have the greatest congregation ever assembled in this burg. 1910 J. Hart Vigilante Girl 325 He looked around that squalid burg with an expression of distaste. It was a typical decaying mining camp. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Camp (Used 7 times in this section. See also A, E, H, O, Wy.)

DAE: 1 d. A group of buildings erected as living quarters for people engaged in lumbering, mining, etc.; freq. a town that has sprung up around or near a mine or group of mines. 1839 T. A. Kemble Journal 18 There are four settlements or villages (or, as the negroes call them, camps) on the island, consisting of from ten to twenty houses. 1856 Mich. Agric. Soc. Trans. VII. 828 The companies proceed to the pineries, . . . building their shanties and farming 'camps' in the immediate vicinity of the timber. MTL: We had six sons left for Sir Marhaus and me to take into camp. Connecticut Yankee xix 234. Not in L&CL.

Campground (Campground Church. See also A, E, H, O.)

DAE: 1. The site of a camp meeting. 1805 L. Dow Travels Wks. 1806 II. 94, I viewed the Campground, and preparations making for the meeting. 1820 Dewees Lett. from Texas 16 There were at the camp ground, three ministers and a considerable congregation. 1856 Stowe

Dred I. 279 A fatted coon (was) to serve as the basis of a savory stew on the camp-ground. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Cedar (Cedar Bluff, Cedar Grove Church, Cedar Ridge School, Cedar Township. See O, Wy.)

DAE. 1 a. One or other of various evergreen pinaceous trees of the genera Juniperus, Chamaecyparis, Libocedrus, and Thuja: a single tree of these kinds. 1837 Morton New Canaan I xviii, if he would endeavor to finde out any goodly Cedars, hee must . . . make his inquest for them in the vallies of the Salvages. 1884 Roe, Nature's Story 357 They all grouped themselves in the shade of a clump of cedars. 1905 N. Davis Northener 311 In the dark wail of the cedars a redbird flashed in and out. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1805 Lewis "A species of Cedar found on the Bluffs the trees of which are large some 6 feet in the Girth."

Centennial (Centennial School)

DAE: A celebration upon the one-hundredth anniversary of an event; spec. the exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876 in commemoration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. 1876 Howells in Atlantis No. July 92/1 The Centennial is what every one calls the great fair now open at Philadelphia. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Chapel (Used 13 times in this section as part of a name of a church. See also A, E, H, O, Wr, Wy.)

DAE: 1. A place of worship usually of small size, and belonging to a particular religious denomination. 1705 Beverley Virginia IV. 26 In these Chappels the Minister preaches alternately. 1905 E. W. Pringle Rice Planter 178 Our little chapel, Prince Frederick's Fee Dee, is beautifully wreathed with wild flowers and vines. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Christian (Christian Church, Christian School. See also A, E, H, O, Wr)

DAE: 3. = Campbellite, Disciple of Christ. 1849 Chamberlain Indiana Gazetteer 175 Presbyterians, Methodists, United Brethern, Christian, (or Campbellite), etc.). 1898 Nicholas Idyl of Wabash 7 The religious sect variously known as 'Disciples,' 'Christians' and Campbellites. MTL (under Campbellite): The celebrated founder of the new and widespread sect called Campbellites arrived in our village from Kentucky. Autobiography (1924) II 279. Not in L&CL.

Church (A common suffix element used 116 times in this section. See also H, O.)

DAE: 2. A building in which religious services are

regularly held; a meetinghouse. Church in the U. S. has been from early times applied to all places of worship despite some efforts to restrict it to those of the Episcopalians. 1640 Bay Psalm Book (title-page), The necessity of the heavenly Ordinance of singing Scripture Psalmes in the Churches of God. 1856 Goodrich Recoll. I 193 It is not till within the last ten years that the word church has been popularly applied to all places of worship. Not in MTL. Not in LACL.

City (A term which occurs as a detached suffix 9 times in this section. See also E, O, Wy.)

DAE: 1. In general, an inhabited place larger than a town; an incorporated municipality. 1654 Johnson Wonder-w Prov. 209 Our Maritan Towns began to increase roundly, especially Boston, the which of a poor country village, in twice seven years is become like unto a small city. 1675 Penna. Mag. VI. 87 There being also a place Chosen and set out For a Town or City to be Built. 2. A grandiose or anticipatory designation for a mere hamlet or village. 'It is strange that the name of a city should be given to an unfinished log-house but such is the case in Texas . . . This city mania is a very extraordinary disease in the United States' (1843 Harryat Travels M. Violet xxxii). 1867 Dixon New America I 38 In two or three more (hours) we were at Junction City; a city of six wooden shanties. Not in MTL. Not in LACL.

Coon (Coon Creek, Coons Creek. See also E, H, W.)

DAE: Also 'coon. [Aphetic form of Raccoon.] 1. The raccoon, Procyon lotor. 1742 Hempstead Diary 388 Josh . . . killed another Coon to Day. 1903 N.Y. Sun I Nov. 4 He was shot while in a tree attempting to dislodge a coon. MTL: I remember the 'coon and possum hunts. Autobiography (1924) I 114. Not in LACL.

Corn Hill (Corn Hill School. See also E.)

DAE: A portion of ground hilled up for planting one or more plants of Indian corn; a hillock or heap of earth raised about the roots of such plants. 1751 Virginia Gaz. 17 Oct., A new Tobacco-House being built, and about 35,000 Corn-Hills cleared. 1873 Newton Kansas I May 1/5 Rhode Island farmers will plant miniature torpedoes in their corn-hills as a substitute for scare-crows. Not in MTL. Not in LACL.

County (This detached suffix occurs 7 times in this section. See E, H, O, Wy.)

DAE: 1. A division of a colony or state for purposes of local government. 1635 Watertown Rec. 2 Agreed that

the charges of the new meeting house . . . shalbe levied as other generall Levies are for the County. 1705 Beverley Virginia IV. 8 The Method of bounding the Counties is at this time, with respect to the convenience of having each County limited to one single River, for its Trade and Shipping. 1907 Lillibridge Trail 115 They'd be on the county inside a year, with no one interested to look out for them. MTL: The county and township elections were carried on these issues alone, Sketches of the Sixties (1926) 160. L&CL: 1803 Lewis "Reached Wheeling . . . at 5 in the evening. This is a pretty considerable village contains about fifty houses and is the county town of Ohio (State of Virginia)."

Crawfish (Crawfish Hollow)

DAE (Alteration of earlier crafish, cravish, craves, craveys, variants of crafish, crevis.): 1. A fresh-water crustacean of the genera Astacus or Cambarus, resembling a small lobster. [1824 Smith Gen. Hist. Va. v. 175 Great craw-fishes . . . they have taken in great quantity.] 1889 Riley Pipes o' Pan 79 But the sun, hit blazed away, Till I jest clumb down in a craw-fish hole. MTL (v.): I crawfished as good as I could about ten yards 1884 Huckleberry Finn xii 105. L&CL: 1805 Lewis III 1 80 " . . a prairie wall which together with the ballance of our horse beef and some crawfish . . enabled us to make one more hearty meal (west of the divide)."

Creek (A common suffix element used 158 times in this section. See also A, E, H, O, Wr, Wy)

DAE: Also creake, creke. 2. A stream forming a tributary to a larger river; a small stream, a brook or rivulet. 'We certainly in legislative and other public proceedings, as well as in common language, mean by it a stream smaller than a river.' (Albany Inst. Trans. I. 28) (a) 1638 Mass. H. S. Coll. 3 Ser. VI. 42 They . . . are dispersed securely in their plantations sixty miles along the coast, and within the land also, along some small creeks and rivers. 1817 Paulding Lett. from South II. 39 It abounds in iron-ore, and is finely watered by the different branches of James river, which are called here creeks. MTL: Paddling up some obscure creek 1860 Innocents Abroad: or, The New Pilgrim's Progress I 19. A picture of Higgins wading out into the creek. Sketches New and Old (1875) 93. L&CL: 1804 Lewis "Nearly opposite . . a small Creek disimbogues called Couldwater."

Cross Roads (Cross Roads Mines)

DAE: 2. pl. The place where two roads cross. { 1812- } 1812 N. Y. Ev. Post. 28 Nov. 3/1, I was at an election yesterday, in the district called Hall's Cross Roads, or Havre de Grace. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Cross Timbers (Cross Timbers Township)

DAE: 1820 Dewees Lett. Texas 15, I joined a party of about thirty men, who were going up Red river to the Cross Timbers on a buffalo hunt. 1834 A. Pike Sketches 13 These Cross Timbers are a belt of timber, extending from the Canadian or a little further north, to an unknown distance south of Red River. The belt is in width from fifteen to fifty miles, composed of black-jack and post oak, with a thick undergrowth of small bushy oak and briars. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Darkey (Darkeytown)

DAE (Also darky, darkie. { 1789- } A Negro. colloq. 1775 in Moore Songs Amer. Revol. (1856) 100 The women ran, the darkeys too; And all the bells, they tolled. 1804 E. W. Pringle Rice Planter 87 Of course no work is ever done on the Fourth. It is a day of general jubilation among the darkies. MTL (darky): A stalwart darky once gave offence at a negro ball in New Orleans by putting on a good many airs 1875 Old Times on the Mississippi 722. Not in L&CL.

Diggin's (Hoon's Diggins. See also Wr.)

DAE (under Digging, Diggin n.): 1. A shallow pit or shaft made by searchers for minerals; a placer mine. Usually plural to denote an area or region where such pits or excavations abound. 1807 C. Schultz Travels II. 49 You pass the mines called the New Diggings. a 1881 Madison (Wes.) Journal (Th.), The miners were of two grades--those who stayed all the year round at the 'diggings', and those who come up from Illinois only to operate during the summer season. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Dogwood (Dogwood Grove. See also H.)

DAE { 1617- }: 1. Any one of various American species of trees or shrubs of the genera Cornus and Cynoxylon. 1671 S. C. Hist. Soc. Coll. V. 335 This land bears very good . . . Poplar, Beach, Elme, Laurell, Bay, Sassaphrage, dogwood, Black Walnutt. 1914 Bryan Memoirs 417 The red berries and bronze leaves of the Dogwood . . . lent their beauty to our path. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1806 Lewis IV ii 246 The dogwood . . differs from that of the United States in the appearance of it's bark which is much smoother, it also arrives here to much greater size: sometimes the stem is nearly two feet in diameter.

Duroc (Duroc)

DAE: A breed of red swine; the Duroc-Jersey. 1883 in Coburn Swine Husbandry (1903) 79 The true Duroc or Jersey Red should be long, quite deep-bodied. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Elder (Elder Ridge School)

DAE (also Elderne): A tree or shrub (Sambucus canadensis and allied species) common in North America. 1637 Morton New Cannan II. i, Elderne: there is plenty in that Country; of this The Salvages make their Arrows, and it hath no strong unsavory sent like our Eldern in England. 1850 New Eng. Farmer II. 274 The red-berried elder is poisonous. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1806 Lewis VI i 210 "the Elder . . & Honeysuckle are now putting forth their leaves."

Eldorado (Eldorado Church 2 .)

DAE (El Dorado Sp.): A place abounding in gold; esp. the West, or a place in the West, imagined to offer fortune to the adventurous immigrant. 1827 Cooper Prairie I, The rugged appearance and careless mien of the sturdy men . . . united to announce a band of emigrants seeking for the El Dorado of the West. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Elk (Elk Creek, Elk Fork Creek. See also O.)

DAE: 1. The moose, a large animal of the deer family (Alces americana), closely allied to the European elk. 1637 Morton New Cannan II. v. First, therefore I will speake of the Elke, which the Salvages call a Mose: it is a very large Deare. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1804 Clark I i 118 "2 Elk Swam the river . .".

Elkhorn (Elk Horn Creek. See also O.)

DAE: Also elk's horn 1. A branching antler of a wapiti or red deer; also, the substance of which it also is made, often used in the handles of implements. 1848 Parkman in Knickerb. XXXI. 191 He had a heavy whip, with a handle of soiled elk-horn. 1870 Keim Sheridan's Troopers 229 Bows made of elk-horn are curious and often met with. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Flag (the plant) (Flag Branch)

DAE: 1. Any one of various plants having coarse, swordlike leaves and found usually in moist places. 1634 Wood New Eng. Prospect (1865) 107 In Summer they gather flagges, of which they make Matts for houses. 1892 Torrey Foot-Path Way 71 Luxuriant cat-tail flags fringe its banks. Not in MTL. L&CL (blue flag, Iris missouriensis) 1806 Lewis V ii 192 "saw the common small blue flag . .".

Flat (of a river) (Used as a detached prefix to 5 names. See also Wr.)

DAE: 2c. A flat stretch or extent of land bearing a specified growth. 1806 Ordway in Journals of Lewis & O. 414 A number of Indians went across this compass flat on horseback to another prairie or flat to the north. MTL: "Was he a-ming on the flat, he done it with a zest." Sketches New and Old (1875) 74. A slick alkali flat which was surfaced like steel. "Double-Barrelled Detective Story" (1928) 320. Not in L&CL.

Fork (A detached or attached suffix used in 19 place-names in this section. See also A, E, O, Wr, Wy.)

DAE: 1. The point of juncture of two or more streams; also, the area surrounding such a point. Usually plural. 1645 Mass. H. S. Coll. 4 Ser. VI. 376, 2 of our Towne going downe the River . . . were cast away, eather a little before they came to the forks or at the first enterance. 1735 New Voyage to Georgia 55 He reached the Forks, as they call it, that same night, where the river divides into two very beautiful branches. MTL (under Forks): "He's come back to the Forks." Gilded Age 1 21. L&CL: 1804 Clark "To the chien a fork of Hogue . . passing the Sioux River near the chien."

Galena (Cape Galena)

DAE: 1. Native lead sulphide, the commercial lead ore { 1671-}. Also attrib. 1819 Schoolcraft Mo. Lead Mines 196 Galena is also found at Prairie Du Chien . . . where it is worked by savages. 1888 Harper's Mag. June 48/1 Along the line of Spring River, lead . . . galena, and zinc as blende or blackjack and amber-jack, are abundant. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Gap (Judy's Gap. See also Wr.)

DAE: 2. An opening in a range of hills or mountains; a pass or notch. 1750 T. Walker Explor. Kentucky 49 This Gap may be seen at a considerable distance. a 1817 Dwight Travels II. 366 The hills . . . separate suddenly, and form a gap of a width just sufficient to allow a passage for the road. MTL: The post route Indian Gulch to Shakespeare Gap changed partly to the Old Mormon Trail. Curious Dream (1872) 45. L&CL: 1806 Clark "Passing the dividing ridge between the waters of the Columbia from those of the Missouri at 1/4 of a mile, from this gap . . the road descends and continues down a creek."

Glaize (Glaize [p.o.], Glaize City, Glaize Creek, Glaize Township.)

Not in MTL.

Not in L&CL.

McD (glaise): Clay (for pottery); lick. "The soil around consisted of a white tenacious clay, probably fit for Potter's ware: hence the name 'Glaise' which the french hunters have bestowed upon most of the licks which are frequented by the beasts of the forest, altho' salt is not always to be found in such places so as to merit attention" (Dunbar, Life, Letters, and Papers [Washita River, 1804], 269). Dunbar wrote also of "licks, which are sometimes termed 'saline' sometimes 'glaise'" (ibid., 242).

Grange (Grange Hall. See also E, O, Wr.)

DAE: 1. A co-operative association of farmers known as 'Patrons of Husbandry,' organized primarily to bring producers and consumers into direct and friendly relations; a local unit or lodge in this association. 1868 In commons, etc. Doc. Hist. X. 79 Every Grange is in intimate relation with its neighboring Granges, and these with the State Grange, and the State Granges are in unity with the National Grange. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commw. III. V. xciv. 319 The farmers, organized in their granges or agricultural clubs, caused the legislature to pass statutes which bore hardly on the railroads. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Gravois (G. Creek, G. Mills, G. Mills Spring.)

Not in DAE. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL. McD: gravois, n.m. pl. Gravel.

Hardscrabble (Hardscrabble School. See also O, Wy.)

DAE (Hard-scrabble): 1. An imaginary place thought of as the acme of barrenness where a livelihood may be obtained only under great hardship and difficulty. Also attrib. 1804 Lewis & Clark Exped. VII. (1905) 38 Got on our way at hard Scrable Perarie. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1804 Whitehouse VII i 38 "Got on our way at hard Scrable Perarie."

Haw (Haw Creek, Haw Creek Church, Haw Creek Township)

DAE: The berry of the hawthorn or the shrub bearing these berries. 1630 Higginson New-England 9 Nurtle-berries & Hawes of Whitehorne [are] neere as good as our Cherries in England, they grow in plentie here. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1804 Lewis VII ii 296 "the general contour of this tree is very much that of the black haw."

Hazel (Hazel Hill School, Hazel Valley School (2). See also E, O.)

DAE [American hazel (nut).]: 1616 Smith New England 16 Plumtree, hazell, saxefrage, and many other sorts. 1871 Stowe Sam Lawson 118 He's cut a hazel-stick and hold it in his hand when folks was wantin' to know where to dig

wells. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1804 Clark I 1 46 "Those Praries . . abound with Hazel . .".

Hickory (Used 6 times as a detached suffix. See also A, E, H, O, Wr.)

DAE: attrib. and comb. 6. Designating an area or tract of land on which hickory is the native growth. Also in place names. 1772 in Travels Amer. Col. 507 This Morning the Messenger Returned from Emistisiguo desiring me to go to the Hickory Ground. 1912 Cobb Back Home 38 The fair grounds lay on a hickory flat a mile out of town. MTL (under hickory-tree): In a corner of the front yard were a dozen lofty hickory trees. Autobiography (1924) I 99. L&CL: 1804 Clark "The groves contain Hickory."

Hollow (The suffix element appears 37 times in this section. See also A, E, H, O, Wr, Wy.)

DAE: 2. Also hellow, dial. holler. 1. A valley, ravine, or gap. 2. A round and sloping depression in the earth's surface. (1) 1649 Portsmouth Rec. 347 The brow of the hill by the hollow in which the brooke runith. 1893 Harper's Mag. Feb. 474/1, I have not forgotten how chill the swampy hollows were that summer night. MTL: We used to go down the river three miles to the cave hollow. Autobiography (1924) II 215. As first published in 1907 Chapters From My Autobiography 165, there was added to above in parentheses: "Missourian for valley." L&CL: 1805 Clark "No snow in the hollers all the high knobs of the mountains covered."

Landing (Bledsee's Landing. See also A, H, Wr, Wy.)

DAE: 1. A place for discharging passengers or goods from a boat {1609-1793}. Often in place names. 1658 Md. Council Proc. 356, I doe charge him with . . . Lewd behaviour Committed on board of Covills ship Rideing in St. Georges River . . . to Mr. Edward Packers Landing & from that Landing . . . up the River to Mr. Thomas Matthews. 1884 'Mark Twain' H. Finn xiii, She was visiting there at Booth's Landing. MTL: We beached the boat at our own landing. Roughing It xxii 172. He understood from Colonel Sellers how the land lay at Stone's Landing. Gilded Age. xvi 152. Not in L&CL.

Lick (Lick Branch, Lick Creek, Lick Creek School, Lick Township. See also A, E, H, O, Wr.)

DAE: 1. A salt lick. 1750 T. Walker Journal. 51 At the mouth of a Creek . . . is a Lick, and I believe there was a hundred Buffaloes at it. b. In place names. 1838 Ellsworth Valley of Wabash 6 Near the French lick . . . freestons . . . may be readily

obtained. This usage not found in MTL. L&CL: 1806 Clark "Some Small licks on the SE of the . . River."

Limestone (Limestone School)

DAE: 1. A species of rock composed chiefly of carbonate of lime. 1630 Higginson New-England 7 Limestone, Free-stone, and Smooth-stone, . . . are in such store, that we have great Rockes of it. 1818 Schoolcraft Journal 47 The west bank of the river, at this place, consists of a rugged wall of lime-stone. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Linn (Linn Creek, Linn Creek p.o. . See also A, E, O, Wy.)

DAE (also lynn): The American linden, Tilia glabra, or a related species; also, the wood of such a tree. 1787 in Amer. Acad. Mem. 11. 1. 158 Lynn, of 3½ feet diameter, a light white wood very proper for finishing the inside of dwelling houses. 1883 Zeigler & Grosseup Alleghanies 49 We notices . . . thousands of sound lofty linns, ashes, buckeyes, oaks and sugar maples. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1804 Clark "The 2nd or high bottom . . of the groth of Cotton Walnut . . Lynn (linden) & Sycamore."

Locust (Locust Creek, Locust Ridge School. See also A, E, H, Wr, Wy.)

DAE: Any one of various North American species of trees of the genus Robinia, as the black locust, R. pseudacacia, also the honey locust, Gleditsia triacanthas. 1640 Parkinson Theater of Planta 1552 The second (of the trees) is called Locus(t) by our Nation resident in Virginia. 1709 Lawson Carolina 49 Our whole Company . . . set out from the Sapons-Indian Town, after having seen some of the Locust, . . . the same Sort that bears Honey. MTL (under locust-tree): It looked just like an American city: locust-trees bordering the sidewalk. Innocents Abroad xxxvi 388 The locust-trees were in bloom and the fragrance of the blossoms filled the air. Tom Sawyer ii 26. Not in L&CL.

Lone or Loan (This prefix element is used 8 times in this section.)

DAE: 1. The single star in the flag of the Texas Republic and the state seal; also in allusive contexts. 1843 Dewees Lett. from Texas 246 The lone star of Texas shall continue to wave proudly in the air as long as one brave Texan remains to defend it. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Lookout (Lookout, Lookout School)

DAE {1748-}: 1. A station as structure affording an extensive view {1791-}. 1700 S. C. Statutes at Large II (1837) 161 The Look-out formerly built on Sullivan's Island . . . is by a late storm overthrown to the ground. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

? Marten (the animal)(? Martens School)

DAE (also martern, martin): 1. Any one of various American long, slender-bodied animals of the genus Martes, of the weasel family, somewhat smaller than a house cat and valued for its fur. Also attrib. 1612 Smith Virginia 14 Martins, Powlecats, Weesels and Minkes we know they have. 1805 Lewis in Ann. 9th Congress 2 Sess. 1057 This country abounds more in the valuable fur animals, the beaver, otter, and marten, than any portion of Louisiana yet known. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1804-5 Lewis or Clark VI i 93 "furs . . otter red fox Mink Martains."

Mulberry (Mulberry School)

DAE: 1. Any tree of the genus Morus or its fruit. Native American species include the red mulberry (M. rubra) and the Mexican mulberry (M. microphylla). The former is sometimes called the black or Virginian mulberry. The white mulberry (M. alba) widely introduced into the United States, is perfectly naturalized in many localities. 1607 in Smith Works (1910) I. p. xlii, Now they had gotten mulberyes, little sweets nuttes like Acorn . . . , wheate, beanes and mulberyes sodd together and gave vs. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1804 Clark I i 57 "I observed great quantities of Bear signs, where they had passed thro the bottoms in Serch of Mulberries."

Neck (Cold Neck. See also A.)

DAE: 2. In place names. 1640 Md. Hist. Mag. V. 373 Robert Huett & Henry Bellamy pray to have confirmed to them the neck called Crany neck. This sense not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Nook (Tangle Nook School)

DAE: A triangular piece or corner of land; a point or neck. In full nook of land. 1638 Essex Inst. Coll. IX 80 Henry Boyly desires a little nooke of land next Mr. Conants howse at Catt Cove. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Oak (This detached and attached suffix element is used 11 times.)

DAE: 1. s. A tree or shrub, or a species of tree or shrub, of the genus Quercus. American species of the oak are numerous, for instance, Barrens, Black, Bur,

Gray, Live, Red, and White Oak. 1610 Estate of Va. 54 The country yeeldeth abundance of wood, as Oake, Wainscot, Walnut tres. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1804 Lewis VI ii 155 "The leaf of the oak which is common to the Prairies."

Panther (Panther Creek. See also A, E, H, O, Wr.)

DAE (also Painter, Panther): 1. a. The cougar. 1683 Penn Works (1782) IV. 304 The creatures . . . that are natural to these parts, are the wild cat, panther, otter, wolf [etc.]. MTL: A huge panther had been killed 1873 Gilded Age xxix 270 L&CL: 1805 Lewis II i 39 "in the early part of the day two of our men fired on a panther."

Peel (Tree)(Peel Tree)

DAE: 1. To strip (the bark) from a tree or twig; to strip (a tree) of its bark. 1660 Plymouth Rec. I. 43 Either English or Indian peeled the Kinds of Cedare trees. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Persimmon (Persimmon Creek. See also H.)

DAE (under Persimmon tree): An American tree (Diospyras virginiana) common throughout the South. 1737 Wesley Journal I. 402 In the moistest part of this land (in Ga.) some persimmon-trees grow (which bear a sort of yellow, clear, luscious plum). 1902 Bell Hope Loring 29 Hope . . . did not stop until she reached a tall persimmon-tree which overhung the roof of the side porch. MTL: The p'simmons wouldn't be ripe for two or three months yet. Huckleberry Finn xii 102. L&CL: 1805 Ordway "They bring us in pay corn and beans dried & persimblans & C."

Pin Oak (Pin Oak Camp, Pin Oak School. See also E, O, Wr.)

DAE: 1. The swamp Spanish oak, quercus palustris. 1813 Muhlenberg Cat. Plants 87 Swamp or Pin Oak. 1894 Coulter Bot. W. Texas III. 417 Swamp Spanish or Pin Oak . . . Low grounds. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Point (A detached suffix used 16 times in this section.

See also A, E, H, O, Wr, Wy.)

DAE: 1. The tapering end of a piece of land that runs into the sea, a river, etc.; a neck of land bordered on each side by a river or bay; a promontory. 1622 'Mourt' Relation 45 A sandie poynt . . . lay within lease then a furlough of the same. 1644 Conn. Rec. I. 208 To build a Fort uppon ye western point. MTL: The point at Cairo, which has not even been moistened by the river since 1813, is now entirely under water. 1859 Letter in "New Orleans Daily Crescent." The big raft was away out of sight around the point. Life on the Mississippi

111 61. L&CL: 1804 Clark "At 1(5) mile passed the lower point of an Island."

Pomme de Terre (Big Pomme de Terre River, Little Pomme de Terre River, Pomme de Terre River)

Not in DAE. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL. McD: The cowberry, ground-nut, or wild bean. "I observed in the broken banks of this island [Bonhomme, in the Missouri River above Saint Charles], a number of tuberous roots, which the Canadians called pommes de terre. They are eaten by them, and also by the Indians, and have much of the consistence of and taste of the Jerusalem artichoke: they are the roots of glycine apios."

Poplar (Poplar Bluff School, Poplar School. See also O.)

DAE (also pop(e)lar): 1. Any one of various species of tall, straight-bodied, soft-wooded trees of the genus Populus. 1671 S. C. Hist. Soc. Coll. V. 333 This Land bears very good . . . Ash, Hickory, Poplar, Beach [etc.]. Not in MTL. L&CL: 1803 Lewis p. 55 ". . the land appears not usually to be overflowed being covered with a considerable portion of poplar or white-oak timber . . (on the Miss. R. a few miles above the mouth of the Ohio)."

Post (Hogle's Trading Post, Mining Post)

DAE: n.³ Q. An establishment in a sparsely settled area for carrying on trade; a trading post. 1796 Hawkins Letters 15, I believe a small post might be kept to advantage. 1805 Cole Early Oregon 9 Near the site of the post of the Hudson Bay Company . . . was Elkton. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Post Oak (Post Oak School. See also Wr.)

DAE: 1. One of various species of oak, the wood of which is suitable for posts; a tree of any of these species, or its wood. [1764 Reuter Wachau 559 Post Oak.] 1775 Romans Nat. Hist. Fla. 18 The principal however are the following: . . . Virginia white oak. . . . Dwarf white oak, or post oak. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Potato (Potato River)

DAE: 1. 1. b. The Irish potato. [1565 Hawkins Voyages (1878) 27 Certaine Indians . . . brought downe to vs . . . Hennes, Potatoes and pines.] 1865 Santa Fe Wkly. New Mexican 20 Aug. 1/2 The potato . . . can not be grown successfully from land that is irrigated by the clear mountain streams. MTL: . . . Saratoga potatoes . . . 1860 A Tramp Abroad xlix 574-5. L&CL: 1804 Clark I i 73 "opposit on the L. S. is a butifull bottom Plain of about 2000 acres (3). covered with wild rye & Potatoes [ground apple pomme de terre] . . ."

Prairie (This name is used 29 times in this section. See also A, E, H, O, Wr, Wy.)

DAE: 1. A level or rolling area of land, destitute of trees and usually covered with grass. This word has been applied to areas of different types in different parts of the country, giving rise to the following specific senses: a. A meadow, esp. one alongside a river; a relatively small area of low-lying grassland. b. A grass-covered opening in a forest; a savanna . . . c. A level open area about a town, house, etc. d. A broad expanse of level or rolling land in the Indiana, Illinois and Mississippi Valley country, covered by coarse grass . . . e. An extensive plateau to the west of the Mississippi. . . . 1873 Beadle Undevel. West 353 (We) came out upon a rich prairie clothed with beautiful groves and bordered with fine timber, in the country of the Cherokees. MTL: The prairie, with its new grass and unending acres of brilliant flowers--chiefly the innumerable varieties of phlox--bore the look of years of cultivation, and the occasional open groves of white oaks gave it a parklike appearance. Gilded Age xvi 156. We marched to a shady piece of woods on the border of the far-reaching expanses of a flowery prairie. "Private Hist. of Campaign" 195. L&CL: 1804 Clark "Proceeded on to a clear open Prarie on the L. S. of a rise about 70 feet higher than the bottom which is also a Prarie . . between these two preraries and below the bluffs of the high Prarie we came to."

Pyrites (Pyrmont)

DAE: Any one of various sulphides and arsenides of iron, cobalt, nickel, etc., esp. fool's gold. a 1817 Dwight Travels IV. 484 Copperas was extracted in large quantities from Pyrites in Vermont, New-Jersey and Tennessee. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Railroad (This suffix term is used 16 times in this section. See also A, E, H, O, Wy.)

DAE: 2. A track consisting of parallel lines of iron or steel rails for the conveyance of cars drawn by a locomotive or, in early use, by horses; the transportation company and its services connected with such a track or tracks. 1825 Nile's Reg. XXIX. 35/I Railroads At the ensuing session, it is intended to make a railway of 1,000 yards in length, on Captol Hill, Harrisburg. 1925 Bryen Memoirs 217 The railroads were at once a curse and a blessing to the country. MTL: I came here from New York by way of the Camden and Amboy railroad. 1853 Letter in "Iowa Journal of Hist." (1929) 413. There was no Pacific railroad in those fine times. Roughing It 1 20. Not in L&CL.

Sarvis (Serviceberry)(Sarvis Branch)

OED: Service² 4. attrib., serviceberry, (a) the fruit of the Service (Pyrus domestica). 1807 P. Gass Jrnl. 136, I saw service-berry bushes hanging full of fruit. 1894 Outing July 306/1 The undergrowth was poplar, service-berry bushes and other shrubs. Not in MTL. L&CL (service, sarvis berry) 1805 Lewis II ii 238 "there are a great abundance of . . . service berries now ripe and in great perfection." 1805 Clark II ii 258 "emence quantities of Service buries." p. 236 "Sarvis buries."

Science (Science Hill School)

OED: 3. A particular branch of knowledge or study; a recognized department of learning. 1794 Godwin Caleb Williams I, I was taught the rudiments of no science, except reading writing, and arithmetic. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Section (of land)(Section School)

OED: 2. e. (b) U. S. An area of one square mile into which the undeveloped lands are divided. 1816 Pickering Vocab. U. S. 170 Section. Since the French Revolution this word has been much used here instead of part, quarter, &c. ex. 'In this section of the United States.' It is not thus used in England. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. i. iv. The Sixty Districts shall become Forty-eight Sections. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Sink (Red Sink. See also E, O, Wr, Wy.)

DAE: 1. A low-lying tract, area, or basin where water collects, forming ponds or marshes, or where it disappears by sinking or evaporation. [-1801] 1791 W. Bart-ram Travels 246 The ground . . . presented to view those funnels, sinks and wells in groups of rocks, amidst the groves. MTL (Somewhat similar usage under sink): They end in various lakes or sinks. Roughing It xx 151. L&CL: 1806 Lewis "The road passing through an extensive high prairie rendered very uneven by a vast number of little hillucks and sinkholes."

Skin Heel (Skin Heel School)

OED: v. II. b. To rub or scrape the skinn off; to bark. Also transf. 1891 C. Roberts Adrift Amer. 97 My feet were already skinned in several places. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Soap (for Soapstone)(Soap Bend Creek, Soap Creek)

OED: A massive variety of talc, of which various kinds are found in several countries, having a smooth greasy feel, and used for various economical or ornamental purposes (occas. as a soap); soap-rock, steatite; also loosely applied to certain soft clays, etc. 1681 Grew

Musaeum 111. I. vi 321 Soap-Stone, Steatites; . . seeming like hard Suet, greasie to the touch. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Spout (Spout Springs Baptist Church)

OED: 7. c. Agric. A spring of water forcing its way up through the soil. 1791 Statist. Acc. Scotl. I 442 The land abounds with boggs and springs, or what husbandmen call spouts. 1801 Farmer's Mag. Nov. 414 The benefit arising from draining, whether by carrying away surface-water, or freeing the land from spouts, occasioned by water bursting out from higher grounds. Sense not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Spur (Johnson Spur. See also O, Wr.)

OED: 11. A range, ridge, mountain, hill, or part of this, projecting for some distance from the main system or mass; an offshoot or offset. Freq. since 1850. 1652 Heylyn Cosmogr. 1.37. The Alpes, and the Apennine, of which the residue in a manner are but spurs and branches. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 183 From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. Sense not in MTL. Sense not in L&CL.

Station (Swindlers Station. See also E, O, Wy.)

OED: 20. (more explicitly railway station.) A place where railway trains regularly stop for taking up and setting down passengers or for receiving goods for transport. Also, and more frequently, a building or group of buildings erected at such a place for purposes connected with the transport of passengers and goods. 1891 Meredith One of our Cong. XXV, The farmer was requested to meet her at Penshurst station at noon. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Store (Bishop's Store, Boeschen's Store, Dunkley's Store, Heimsath's Store. See also A, E, H, O, Wr, Wy.)

OED: 12. A place where merchandise is kept for sale. a. Chiefly U. S. and colonial. In early use, a shop on a large scale, and dealing in a great variety of articles. Now, the usual U. S. and colonial equivalent for shop. 1880 Austral. Town & Country Jnl. 14 Feb. 314/4 This great city (of the future) is yet unbuilt, except one public-house and a store, blacksmith's shop, and very small telegraph and post office. 1907 J. H. Patterson Man-Eaters of Tsava i. II (Mombasa) has several excellent stores where almost anything, from a needle to an anchor, may readily be obtained. MTL: He "kept store" there several years. Autobiography (1924) I 6. L&CL: 1803 Lewis "About the year 1781 a party under the command of Genl George Rogers Clark

of Kentucky burnt the Store of this man--which stood at the mouth of a small creek."

Sugar (Sugar Camp Hollow. See also H, Wr, Wy.)

OED: 5. Special combs.: sugarcamp U. S., a place in a maple forest or plantation where the sap is collected and boiled for sugar. 1805 Pike Sources Mississ. (1810) 49 He informed me that . . the sugar camp near the stockade was where he made sugar. MTL (sugar-camp): Our first afternoon in the sugar-camp 1885 "Priv. Hist. of Campaign" 197. Not in L&CL.

Township (This suffix element is used 51 times in this section. See also A, E, H, O, Wr, Wy.)

OED: 5. U. S. and Canada. A division of a county having certain corporate powers of local administration; the same that in New England is called a town. In the newer states, in which the divisions were laid off by government survey, a township is a division six miles square, and is so called even when still unsettled. The name is similarly used in the western provinces of Canada, from Ontario to British Columbia, and in Eastern Quebec and Prince Edward Island. 1824 Syd. Smith Wks. (1859) II. 45/2. All the public lands . . are divided into townships of six miles square, by lines running with the cardinal points, and consequently crossing each other at right angles. MTL: The raiment of Marco resembled township maps, being made up of patches which had been added township by township. A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court xxxi 400. The same thing was done when I was a boy on the Mississippi River. There was a proposition in a township there to discontinue public schools. Speeches (1910) 146. Not in L&CL.

Turkey (Turkey Creek, Big Turkey Creek, Little Turkey Creek. See also E, H, O, Wr.)

OED: 2. In current use: a well-known large gallinaeous bird of the Linnaean genus Meleagris, the species of which are all American; esp. M. gallopavo, which was found domesticated in Mexico at the discovery of that country in 1518, and was soon after introduced into Europe, in all civilized lands. Two races of this, which have been variously regarded as sub-species or species, are found wild, of which one, the Northern wild turkey, which has been variously distinguished as americana, sylvestris, and fera, is a native of the eastern half of the continent, from parts of Canada and the Missouri region to Texas, where it is succeeded by M. mexicana, the Mexican wild turkey. As in the case of many long-domesticated animals, it is doubtful from which of these wild types the domestic turkey has arisen, but the fact that the latter was domesticated

in Mexico, and that the northern race shows less adaptability to domestication, favours the opinion that M. mexicana was the source. Some however hold that there may have been two domestic breeds, represented in England by the Norfolk and the Cambridge-shire breeds, or that at least mixture with americana has taken place. Another species, M. ocellata, which inhabits Guatemala, is smaller and much more beautiful; it has not been tamed. Ibid. 2 b. Wild Turkey, the wild original of the domestic fowl; commonly applied to the North American bird. 1613 Puchas Pilgrimage (1614) 762 They have Eagles, Hawkes, wilde Turkeys and other Fowle. MTL (wild turkey): I remember the squirrel-hunts, and the wild-turkey hunts. Autobiography I 114. L&CL: Clark "Deer and turkeys in great quantities . ."

View (This attached suffix is used 13 times in this section.)

OED: 8.b. A sight or prospect of some landscape or extended scene; an extent of area covered by the eye from one point. 1606 Bryskett Civ. Life 93 Having the prospect not onely of the citie, but also of the sea and hauen, . . and some commending the ayre, some the delightfulnessse of the view. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

Walnut (Used 8 times as a part of place-names in this section. See also A, E, O, Wr, Wy.)

OED: 2. The nut-bearing tree Juglans regia (N. O. Juglandaceae). Also applied to other species of Juglans and related genera. 1869 Tizer Highl. Turkey I. 266 There are but few trees, only a few poplars, and a walnut or two. MTL: In a corner of the front yard were a dozen lofty hickory trees and a dozen black walnuts. Autobiography I 99. I went to the little black-walnut bracket on the farther wall. "California's Tale" (1906) 107. L&CL (under black Walnut): 1803-4 Lewis The Black Walnut is found as high up as White Stone river and from thence down . . Ibid. (under white walnut): 1804 Ordway "The Soil is good the timber is . . hickory and white walnut & . c."

Wild Cat (Wildcat Cave, Wilcat Hollow. See also A, E, O, Wr.)

OED (under Wild cat): The European wild species of cat, Felis Catus . . .; also applied to other wild animals of the cat tribe, esp. in U. S. to species of lynx. 1904 Daily Chron. 31 Mar. 7/3 A terrible struggle between a man and a monstrous wildcat. MTL (wild cat): All things have their uses . . . in Nature's economy: the ducks eat the flies--the flies eat the worms--the Indians eat all three--the wildcats eat the Indians--

the white folks eat the wildcats--and thus all things are lovely. Roughing It xxxviii 268. Not in L&CL.

Wind Cave (Wind Cave)

OED (Wind): 1. Air in motion; a state of movement in the air; a current of air, of any degree of force perceptible to the senses, occurring naturally in the atmosphere, usually parallel to the surface of the ground. Not in MTL. Not in L&CL.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In the Bibliography are listed as primary sources the names of all persons who were interviewed or corresponded with. Documentary primary material includes all early travel books, abstractors' records, and plat books. In the secondary material are included atlases, gazetteers, directories, and maps. State and county histories, place-name studies, general and special dictionaries, encyclopedias, newspaper and magazine articles are listed as secondary sources. Personal informants are listed alphabetically; all published sources, within their respective subdivisions, are listed chronologically.

To aid in following the arrangement of the Bibliography the following outline is given.

PRIMARY SOURCES

I. Personal

- A. Interviews
- B. Correspondence

II. Documentary

- A. Early Travels
- B. Postal Guides
- C. Plats and Deeds

SECONDARY SOURCES

I. Histories

- A. General Histories of Missouri
- B. County and Local Histories
- C. Newspaper and Magazine Articles

II. Geographical References

- A. Gazetteers and Directories
- B. Maps and Atlases

III. General References

- A. Dictionaries and Encyclopedias
- B. Miscellaneous

IV. Previous Place-Name Studies

- A. General
- B. Missouri

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Sedalia, Pettis County
Banner, Jim, county collector, Camdenton, Camden
County
Bealert, Mrs. R. E., hotel manager, Hughesville,
Pettis County
Boring, James R., county school superintendent,
Warsaw, Benton County
Brady, F. M., prosecuting attorney, Warsaw, Benton
County
Eckles, J. D., groceryman, Houstonia, Pettis County
Ellis, Mrs. Josephine, manager of Hahatonka Castle,
Camdenton, Camden County
Heerman, E. J., county clerk, Warsaw, Benton County
Higgins, Mrs. Robert R., granddaughter of Colonel
Higgins, Houstonia, Pettis County
Huddleston, Charles F., county clerk, Camdenton,
Camden County
Menefee, John W., county resident for more than
sixty-one years, Sedalia, Pettis County
Meyer, Florence, county clerk, Versailles, Morgan
County
Miller, Elzie I., county school superintendent,
Hermitage, Hickory County
Neal, Mrs. Kate, county resident for more than
eighty years, Hughesville, Pettis County
Prenitt, E. H., county treasurer, Warsaw, Benton
County
Ray, Mrs. Clarence, farmer's wife, Houstonia,
Pettis County
Ream, L. L., hardware dealer, Pettis County
Reynolds, G. L., school bus driver and farmer,
La Monte, Pettis County
Schrimsher, Charles, County school superintendent,
Camdenton, Camden County
Scotten, C. F., county school superintendent,
Sedalia, Pettis County
Scruton, George H., editor of The Sedalia Democrat
since 1903, Sedalia, Pettis County

Sims, Lee T., county school superintendent, Versailles, Morgan County
Taylor, J. Olin, county clerk, Hermitage, Hickory County
Wilson, Mrs. Mae, publisher of The Index, Hermitage, Hickory County

B. Correspondence (3)

Dennis, John P., farmer and justice of the peace, Pittsburg, Hickory County
Lundquist, V. A., Warsaw, Benton County
Terry, Miss Inez, a county resident for more than eighty-four years, La Monte, Pettis County

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A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

References to authorities are usually made by the author's name and date; these may be easily located under their proper headings in the Bibliography, which is arranged chronologically. For personal informants see the alphabetical list on pp. 293-4. Abbreviations for dictionaries and works on Americanisms are listed at the head of Appendix C: Dialect Terms and Americanisms, p. 266. Other abbreviations used in the thesis are as follows:

Am.		American
Biog.		Biography
c.		central
cf.		compare
Co.		County
Dict.		Dictionary
e.		east
Gaz.		Gazetteer
Mo.		Missouri
M.H.R.		Missouri Historical Review
n.		north

P.G.		Postal Guide
P.O.		post office
Q.V.		which see
R.R.		Railroad
R.M.		Rand McNally
S.		south
sq. mi.		square mile
T.		Township
W.		west

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