THE PLACE NAMES OF FOUR RIVER COUNTIES IN EASTERN MISSOURI

by

Eugenia Lillian Harrison, B. S., A. B., B. S. in Ed.

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS

in the

GRADUATE SCHOOL

of the

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

1943

378.7M71

X H 246

cop. 1

v. 1

12-30-43 M

This study is dedicated to Dr. R. L. Ramsay in appreciation of his kindly guidance, his discerning scholarship, and his contagious enthusiasm during the preparation of this dissertation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAPS

INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER ONE: A DICTIONARY OF PLACE NAMES	12
CHAPTER TWO: CLASSES OF PLACE NAMES	380
I.: BORROWED NAMES	381a
II.: HISTORICAL NAMES	400
III.: PERSONAL NAMES	410
IV.: NAMES OF ENVIRONMENT	437
V.: SUBJECTIVE NAMES	450
CHAPTER THREE: SPECIAL FEATURES OF PLACE NAMES	460
I.: COMPOSITION OF PLACE NAMES	461
II.: OTHER LINGUISTIC FEATURES	498
III.: NON-ENGLISH PLACE NAMES	506
IV.: CHANGES IN PLACE NAMES	511
V.: FOLKWAYS AND FOLKLORE	522
APPENDIX A: A TABLE OF PERIODS	546
APPENDIX B: LOCAL PRONUNCIATIONS	554
APPENDIX C: A GLOSSARY OF DIALECT TERMS AND AMERICANISMS	567
APPENDIX D: UNSOLVED NAMES	626
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	628
A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:	665

Central
Counties
(Miss Pace)

North Central
Counties
(Miss Adams)

Northwest Counties
(Mrs. Ewing)

Southwest Counties
(Mr. Myers)

Southwest Border
Counties
(Miss Bell)

West Central Counties
(Miss Johnson)

East Central Counties
(Miss Leech)

West Central Counties
(Miss Atchison)

Southeast Counties
(Miss Hamlett)

Northeast Counties
(Miss Elliott)

South Central Counties
(Mr. Weber)

Central Southern Counties
(Miss O'Brien)

CRAM'S
8 1/2 x 11 Outline Map
MISSOURI
SCALE
0 5 10 20 30 40 MILES
COPYRIGHT
THE GEORGE F. CRAM COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS

St. Louis and
Jefferson County
(Miss Welty)

Four River Counties
(This Study)

Longitude West 92 of Greenwich

POPULATION GASCONADE 12,414
FRANKLIN 33,868

POPULATION 14,395

POPULATION 25,562

POPULATION MONTGOMERY 12,442

WARREN 7,734

INTRODUCTION

"Names are such enchanting things
Ever do they bring to me
Beauty--vision--lift of wings--
Song--and scent--and mystery,"

sings Catherine Parmenter. The euphony found in the names of places may well be added to her song. Place names crystallize the personalities, the lives, and the hopes of the men of the past. When we understand why they chose the names they did, we shall know the persons who gave them. Though most writers today agree about the fascination of place names, authors have not always appreciated them so much. In the first volume of verse published west of the Mississippi, Angus Umphraville writes disparagingly about our Missouri names in Missouri Lays and Other Western Ditties:

"The task of describing the course of the Missouri is rendered peculiarly disagreeable by the mean, low, absurd, inharmonious, and unappropriate names with which white traders and discoverers have conferred on its tributary streams, and most romantic beauties. Why were not the names of the most celebrated of the few philosophers and poets this country has produced, bestowed on these additions to geographical and commercial knowledge? What absolute necessity is there for borrowing antiquated European names for American things, as if we were too penurious in invention to find new appellations, or too envious to do honor to the merits of our compatriots? Why crowd the nomenclature and gazetters (sic) of America with barbarous names? What poet would not be deterred by the mere locality of their

(sic) residence, from celebrating 'The Beauty of the Cannonball,' or 'The Maid of Boon's Lick,' or 'The Nymph of the Yellow Stone,' or 'The Hero of the Conewange'?"¹

Fortunately, though, more modern writers do not always agree with Mr. Umphraville, who was possibly not so serious as he pretended. Dennis Murphy, a Missourian, in his "Towns," rallies to the defense of our own place names when he speaks thus of the charm in homely Ozark names:

Willow Springs, Lebanon,
Mountain View, Cedar Ridge--
Crooked creek and highway run
Side by side to the bridge.

Asters by an old board-walk;
Blacksmith shop; grocery store
Where men-folks tippie, women talk,
And lazy hounds loll at the door.

Horses stomping at gadflies;
Courthouse square, and over it
A droning clock timing lies
Of loafers who expertly spit.

Evening Shade, Buffalo,
Rocky Comfort, and Birch Tree--
It matters little where I go
Ozark towns keep haunting me."

Near the close of the Civil War, Isaac Taylor

1. Footnote to the poem, "The Queen of Rivers," St. Louis, 1821. See photostats in the Kansas City Public Library and the University of Kansas City Library and a note of the 3 copies surviving in the Missouri Historical Review XXXII, 209 f., "Red Letter Books Relating to Missouri." Taken from the paper "Some Early Missouri Literature" by Prof. Elijah L. Jacobs, read at the Columbia meeting of the Missouri Academy of Science, April, 1941.

initiated modern place name study with his Words and Places. The production in 1928 of Olson's Farms and Fanes of Ancient Norway: Discussed in their Bearings on Social and Religious History made the world cognizant of the great progress Scandinavia had achieved in the work. Germany, Italy, and France have also begun the study. The "English Place Name Society" began a momentous undertaking in 1925 with the production of an Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names by Mawer and Stenton. Each of the eighteen volumes completed so far deals with a separate shire in England.

In 1928 the study of Missouri place-names was started at the University of Missouri. Graduate English students interested in the history and linguistics of the names in their own state have chosen to write theses covering from ~~some~~ two to seven counties. Over a dozen of these studies have been completed. Soon dissertations dealing with the remainder of the place names in Missouri will be finished.

Inspired by the work Dr. Dorrance had done with the Missouri French in the Ste. Genevieve District, the research earlier students had accomplished with Missouri place names, and the book E. M. Violette had written about the History of Missouri, I knew before I entered the graduate school that I would write a place name thesis for my M. A.

dissertation. The study would neither be about my home counties in western Missouri, for Miss Bernice Johnson had already done them; nor would it deal with the prosaic counties just east of my home. Clear across Missouri around old St. Charles lies a region that has not only known the taste of Spanish, French, and American rule, but still possesses names flavored with the spice of French, German, and Spanish. There quaint German houses open directly on the street; there rambling French stairs climb to second-story front entrances. St. Charles, once descriptively called "Les Petites Cotes" by the early French voyageurs, still stands on rolling hills. In the same section are commons which were originally named for a foreign king. Down in the southeastern tip of Warren County is Daniel Boone's Missouri tomb. A few miles away in St. Charles County lives the tree under which he rendered his decisions as syndic. In Franklin County across the Missouri lies a prehistoric Indian Paint Mine, said to be the only one of its kind found in North America. Here, too, is the famed Tavern Rock mentioned by the earliest white travellers down the rivers. In Lincoln County the Sink Hole remains as a reminder of the illustrious Black Hawk.

Yes, this region is the place for one who always finds distant pastures greenest. Accordingly I spent

Thanksgiving and Christmas vacations in the Missouri Historical Library reading everything I could find about place names in St. Charles, Lincoln, Warren, and Franklin Counties. Imagine my delight at meeting E. M. Violette there.

In a second-hand Ford I finally set out on a three hundred mile journey to visit my section. Despite the fact that a streamlined train missed me by feet and that I rescued my car from a burning garage by seconds, I fared well on my trips. One sultry morning as I wound around the curves in the road south of Jonesburg, I met four rattlesnakes within the course of as many miles. However, our philosophy of life, "live and let live," was the same.

One day I made a trip of several miles to interview an eighty-year old descendant of Daniel Boone. I found her enthroned in a cherry tree picking cherries. When I told her my mission, she declared she was too busy to "fool with visitors." Undaunted, I smiled and admired her roses. She leaned out of the tree at a precarious angle to see the blossoms and admitted she hadn't known they were in bloom. Not missing a cherry, she proceeded to tell me what I wanted to know.

In southern Warren and St. Charles Counties the informants often lapsed into German when they were telling

me a humorous story supposed to explain the origin of some name.

Place name study is not all pure, unalloyed pleasure, however. First, there is the matter of cost. The study is more expensive than work that does not involve travel. Secondly, there is the element of time. It may be possible for one to complete a place name study in a few short weeks, but the work is seldom done so rapidly. Thirdly, as in many theses, the labor involved in classification is tedious. However, to compensate for all these is the pleasure one experiences when he discovers a new dialect term or Americanism no linguist has yet discovered, or when he finds the solution to an obscure place name. Furthermore, the personal contacts are worth the monetary expenditure involved. The travel is also educational and cultural. Lastly, the rare old records and books one finds in the course of his research are inspirational. I saw the original land plat that recorded the holdings of Nathan Boone, a son of Daniel Boone. I also turned the pages of the first court records in Lincoln County written more than a hundred years ago.

The history of the region covered by this study is interesting. At the close of the French and Indian War in 1762-3, France had ceded the region west of the Mississippi River and the Island of Orleans to Spain. The

Spanish did not take immediate possession of the territory and did not assume authority until about 1769. About that same year, Blanchette, a French Canadian, established a settlement at St. Charles. Previous to this colony, there were only two others in what is now Missouri. They were Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis. In 1784 the Spanish made St. Charles the seat of government for all their possessions north of the Missouri River. The houses straggled for about a mile along the river. Until the Louisiana Purchase, the population was almost entirely French Canadian and never numbered more than one hundred families. The villagers cultivated two common fields outside the town, but they were more interested in hunting and fur trading than in farming. For years St. Charles was the headquarters for fur trading along the Missouri River.

Portage des Sioux (now in St. Charles County) and La Charette (now in Warren County) were two other settlements in this district. The Spanish established the former village where the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers most closely approach each other before they unite a few miles farther down the streams. This settlement was made to try to counteract a colony which the Spanish thought the Americans planned to make near the mouth of the Missouri River on the Illinois side. The Spanish authorities requested Saucier to establish the Portage des Sioux

settlement, and urged him to try to bring the French people here from the Illinois country. Since he was well-known in Illinois, he succeeded in inducing many of his friends to come to his new village. Prior to the Louisiana Purchase, the Portage des Sioux colony contained few Americans. La Charette, near the present Marthasville, did not prosper much during the Spanish period. The few Americans who lived in this region at that time did not stay in villages but scattered on farms along the Cuivre River, and Dardenne and Perruque Creeks, which were tributaries of the Mississippi, and along Charette and Femme Osage Creeks, which flowed into the Missouri. The abundant mill power attracted many of them to the Dardenne. Near the Femme Osage and Dardenne lived the Boones.

Beginning with the end of the eighteenth and the opening of the nineteenth centuries, American settlers, led by such illustrious pioneers as the Boones, the Callaways, the Hancocks, the Darsts, and others, began to come into the region. The War of 1812 saw many families gathered in forts to withstand Indian attacks.

When St. Charles County was organized in 1812, it was the largest county ever in existence and extended from the Missouri River to Canada on the north, and to the Pacific Ocean on the west. It so remained until 1816. In 1818 it was reduced to its present size. At this time

Lincoln County was also formed.

The period of territorial expansion was followed by a German immigration from about 1830. Then came the Civil War and its destruction of property, railroads, and life. After the war, business was resumed. By the beginning of the twentieth century, a good railway system was built.

Today the region is noted for its farming and business operations. It is said that the only factory in the world which produces hand-made zithers is in Franklin County.

The first chapter of this study is devoted to a dictionary which tells the character of each place, its location, its history, and the reason for its name. Next the material is classified in order to show its relationship and emphasize its importance. The first classification deals with the origins of names and seeks to group them as borrowed, historical, personal, environmental, and subjective. Each main class has been divided into sub-classes to present the material in further detail. This work is to be found in Chapter II. Chapter III is concerned with the classification of place names according to their special features and includes a consideration of their composition, linguistic features, foreign origins, recorded changes, and obvious folklore.

Four appendices are given in the back of the study;

namely: A., A Table of Periods; B., Local Pronunciations; C., A Glossary of Dialect Terms and Americanisms; and D., A List of Unsolved Names. After the appendices is the Bibliography. Finally comes a Table of Abbreviations.

The names of my helpers are legion. Persons interviewed personally or by correspondence are listed in the bibliography along with other sources of authority.

Keeping the words of Carlyle in his Journal of May 18, 1832 in mind,

"Giving a name, indeed, is a poetic art; all poetry, if we go to that with it, is but a giving of names,"

let us proceed with our inspection of the place names of four river counties of eastern Missouri.

CHAPTER ONE
DICTIONARY OF PLACE NAMES

The following alphabetical list contains all the place names found in Franklin, Lincoln, St. Charles, and Warren Counties in Missouri. Each name has the name of the county following it in parentheses.

Under each name there have been recorded: (1) the nature of the place and its exact location; (2) its earliest known dates and pertinent facts about its origin and discovery or its earliest found usage; (3) the source or origin or reason assigned for the name; (4) subsequent changes of name with their explanations; and (5) a complete list in abbreviated form of authors used and persons consulted.

When a place has borne more than one name or when the name has had variant forms, all information secured about the various names or forms is consolidated under the latest name. Cross references for the older usages cite the latest name or form.

Names whose origins remain 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.

*Abattis (Warren)

A town and p.o. in the n.w. part of Bridgeport T. The p.o. was established in 1886 and discontinued between 1905 and 1910. The town still appears on the map in the Montgomery Atlas, but is not found on later maps and seems to have disappeared.

No record or explanation of the name has been found. The word abatis is defined in the Oxford Dictionary as "A military defense constructed by placing felled trees lengthwise one over the other with their branches towards the enemy's line, and piling them up until a shelter is obtained." Perhaps, since the town was in a wooded region, it was so named for a fancied resemblance to such a wooded breastwork. One other explanation that has been tentatively suggested locally is that the place may have been named in honor of the Italian fresco painter, Niccolo dell' Abbate (1512-1571), but no reason for such a transfer has been found. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1901; Montgomery Atlas 1918; OED; Webster's New Int.; A. W. Wehmeyer (letter)

Abe Duff School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Millwood T. Named for Abe Duff, on whose land the school was built. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; John G. Gibson)

Academy of the Sacred Heart (St. Charles)

This mission at 619 Second Street in St. Charles was the first foundation established by the order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in America. Madame Duchesne, who had long been zealous to devote her life to the salvation of the Indians, came with her co-laborers, Madame Eugenie Ande, Octavia Berthold, and two other helpers, Sisters Margaret and Catharine, and established a little mission in St. Charles in 1818 or in 1819. This building was a two-room log hut on the present site of the academy. Not far away were the homes of the Sioux. Poverty forced the missionaries to move first to St. Louis in September 1818 and later to St. Ferdinand, or Florissant. However, they took with them five pupils from St. Charles. The missionaries succeeded in St. Ferdinand; and in 1828 some of them returned to St. Charles, where they met with better success than formerly. The school is named for the Sacred Heart of Jesus, an object of special Catholic devotion. (Bryan & Rose, 437-438; Hist. St. Charles, 321; Telephone Directory, 31; Father W. B. Sommerhauser)

Acid (Franklin)

A switch on the Frisco R. R. in Meramec T. that goes to the Ripley Mines. It is so named for the amount of acid found in the iron mines. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 188; Miss Johnson: Charles Ripley; E. H. Hoff)

Adams School (Franklin)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Lyon T. It was named for a Mr. Adams, an early settler. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Africa (St. Charles)

A settlement in St. Charles which is so named because it is a negro residential section. (St. C. C-M, May 8, 1901; Earl C. Gray)

African Methodist Church (Lincoln)

A negro church at Elsberry. The first church services were held in Watt Schoolhouse, but a church was built later. Cf. above. (Mrs. W. F. Guinn; W. F. Guinn)

African School (St. Charles)

An elementary school in the extreme n.w. part of Callaway T., s. of Foristell, s. of Perruque Creek. Cf. above. (Schrowang Road Map; Earl C. Gray)

Albany (Franklin)

A town by this name is said to have been platted in 1855 about 1 mile w. of Newhaven (q.v.) in Boeuf T. It did not survive, the name being taken over in 1857 by the county seat of Gentry County, previously called Athena. Doubtless, as in the case of the Gentry Co. Albany, the name was borrowed from Albany, N. Y., the oldest of more than twenty American Albanys in as many states. The capital of New York, formerly the old Dutch settlement of Fort Osage, was renamed Albany in 1674 when the English took over the Dutch possessions, after the Duke of Albany, later James II. As a title of nobility, Albany is an ancient name for Scotland. (Lippincott's Gaz., 31; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 188; Miss Johnson: Mrs. Ewing's thesis; Kiel (letter)

Alexandria (Lincoln)

See Hines.

Allen's Prairie (St. Charles)

A prairie region in the s.e. part of Cuivre T., 6 miles w. of O'Fallon. The first land here was entered about 1822 by Col. Daniel (?) Keithley. It was

named for the family of Pines Allen, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who was born in Virginia in 1784, moved to Missouri in 1829, located on what has since been known as Allen's Prairie, and died in 1846. (Co. Atlas 1875, 14, 30; Bryan & Rose, 126; Benj. Emmons)

All Saints Catholic Church (St. Charles)

A Catholic institution located at St. Peters, 8 or 10 miles w. of St. Charles. It is also known as All Saint's Parish and is so named for the saints in general. The church grew out of an early Jesuit mission, known as St. Peter's Mission, for the Apostle, which was established here about 1819. (Campbell, 490; Co. Atlas 1875, 12, 14; Hist. St. Charles, 461, 462; Conard V, 472; Eaton, 58; St. C. C-M, Aug. 20, 1924; Father W. B. Sommerhauser)

All Saint's Parish (St. Charles)

See All Saints Catholic Church.

All Saint's Parish Hall (St. Charles)

A hall at All Saints Catholic Church at St. Peters. It is so named for the parish. (St. C. C-M, Aug., 20, 1924)

Alton Ferry Landing (St. Charles)

A ferry boat landing which was so named for its position in the n.e. part of Portage des Sioux T., on the Mississippi R., opposite Alton, Illinois. The first ferry of this name was on Captain La Motte's land, but a later ferry traversed McPike's Island. It is no longer in existence. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Alton Island (St. Charles)

See Lake Island.

Alton Slough (St. Charles)

A lake-like lowland near Alton, Illinois, for which it is so named. Formerly the House-Loomis Ice and Transportation Co. maintained 27 ice houses in this region and obtained its ice from the frozen slough. The coming of artificial ice brought ruin to this natural ice business. (Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

American Legion Hall (Warren)

A large wooden building in the c. part of Charrette T., near Charrette Creek and the former site of Kite's Bridge (q.v.). The hall was built about 1931 and named for the American Legion, an association of World War veterans. (Herman J. Muench; Forrest Hughes)

American Legion Park (Warren)

A wooded picnic ground in the c. part of Charrette T., near Charrette Creek. The park surrounds the American Legion Hall, for which it is named. (Herman J. Muench; Forrest Hughes)

Amity School (Lincoln)

A rural elementary school in the s. part of Monroe T.
An ideal name. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.)

Anaconda (Franklin)

See Morrellton.

Anaconda School (Franklin)

See Morrellton School.

Anderson's Fork (Lincoln)

A stream that flows s.e. through the n.e. part of Waverly T. and unites with a tributary of Sandy Fork.
A personal name. (Co. Atlas 1899, 15; Andy J. Brown)

Anderson's Hill (Lincoln)

Formerly the site of a church in Clark T. For name cf. above. (Co. Atlas 1878, 14)

Andrew Eisenmayer Hall (Warren)

A three-story men's dormitory at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton. The hall was built in 1900 at a cost of \$15,000 from funds supplied by the family of Andrew Eisenmayer, of Trenton, Illinois, for whom it was named. It is also known as Eisenmayer Hall. (Warrenton Banner, June 5, 1914, 2; Ibid., Dec. 18, 1914, 19)

The Annex (Warren)

An adjunct to the Ladies' Home at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton. The building was erected in 1910 at a cost of \$8,000. The name is descriptive. (Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 19)

Anson School (Lincoln)

See Pine Knott School.

Antioch Church (Warren)

A Baptist Church which once "met and held services in private homes near the present location of Warrenton." It was organized prior to 1828 and was disbanded about 1837 because a few members had allowed dancing and fiddling in their homes and had "countenanced

horse-racing." The name is Biblical in origin and was doubtless given for the city where the disciples were first called Christians (Acts 11:26). (Duncan, 205-206; Mo. Baptist Biog. IV, 9; Miss Anna R. Sharp; John Mason)

**

Apex (Lincoln)

A p. o. in the n. part of Burr Oak T., established by 1886 but discontinued during the spring of 1941. Formerly a station on the C. B. and Q. R. R., now abandoned. There is nothing at the place at the present time except a store. The station was previously known as Hurricane, for the nearby township. The name Apex was picked from a list of names sent from the P. O. Department in Washington. (P. G.; Hist. Lincoln, 415, 456; Andy J. Brown)

Apple Island (St. Charles)

An island in the Mississippi R., n. of Dardenne T. Dardenne Island laps over a fork of Apple Island. It is not far from Orchard Farm, formerly a great fruit producing section, and it is also near Calhoun Co., Illinois, a noted apple growing area. It is doubtless so named because it was a shipping point for apples in the early days. (Co. Atlas 1875, 25; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Appleton Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the s.e. part of Meramec T. It was named for Mr. Appleton, who owned the land where the mine was located. (Hist. Franklin, 209; Miss Johnson; Charles Ripley)

**Archer Cemetery (Warren)

In the e.c. part of Elkhorn T., n. of Truesdale. The origin of the name has not been ascertained. (Warrenton Banner, Oct. 16, 1908, 1, "Mrs. James Crismer")

Argentville (Lincoln)

A former p.o. in the n. part of Monroe T. It was established by 1886, discontinued by 1910, and named for Raleigh Argent, who came from Virginia to Kentucky and then to Lincoln Co. (P. G.; Hist. Lincoln, 456; Andy J. Brown; W. F. Guinn)

Argo (Franklin)

A small country community and p.o. now located in Crawford County, owing to the changing boundaries between Franklin and Crawford, but during most of its

existence in the s.w. part of Boone T. in Franklin. A p.o. was first established there Aug. 22, 1836, to be discontinued and then reopened no fewer than seven times; it was last discontinued Nov. 30, 1906. The mythological name, taken from the ship in which Jason and the Argonauts sailed for the golden fleece, was perhaps inspired by hopes of mineral wealth. There are eight other Argos in the U. S. (P. G.; Hist. Franklin, 341; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 197 & map; Miss Johnson: J. E. Hulsey)

Argo Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Franklin)

A church in the s.w. part of Boone T. The congregation was organized in 1861 at the home of James Braley and was named for the p.o. (Hist. Franklin, 358; Miss Johnson: J. E. Hulsey)

Argo School (Franklin)

A school in the s.w. part of Boone T. It was so named for the p.o. (Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Asbury Chapel (Lincoln)

A Methodist church in the e. part of Snow Hill T. It is an old church; probably named, like many other Methodist churches in America, for Bishop Francis Asbury (1745-1816), first bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. S. He was sent by Wesley as a missionary to the American colonies in 1771. (Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 403; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Rev. O. A. Gordon; W. F. Guinn)

Assumption Roman Catholic Church (St. Charles)

A Catholic institution at O'Fallon. It was built in 1857 and was so named for the Assumption, or taking up into heaven, of the Virgin Mary, celebrated by Catholics on August 15. (Hist. St. Charles, 461; Brewster, 368-9; Father W. B. Sommerhauser)

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (Franklin)

See St. Louis and San Francisco R. R.

Auburn (Lincoln)

A small village in the e. part of Union T. The town was laid out in April, 1838, on the lands of Daniel Draper, Sr., and Philander Draper. The early settlers borrowed the name of their former home, Auburn, N. Y. (Goodwin; Hist. Lincoln, 236, 406; Andy J. Brown)

Auburn School (Lincoln)

A rural elementary school in the e. part of Union T. Named for the village. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; John G. Gibson)

Audrain's Mill (St. Charles)

See Bull's Hell Mill.

Augusta (Franklin)

See Boles.

Augusta (St. Charles)

A postal town in the s. part of Femme Osage T., on the Missouri R. The early settlers were brought here by Louis Eversmann. It was platted in 1836 by Leonard Harrold, who named it for his wife, Augusta. Conard, Hist. St. Charles, and Benj. Emmons say the town was first called Mount Pleasant, a complimentary name for its situation; but this was superseded by Harrold's name at least by 1853, since which date it has been a p.o. Up until 1872 Augusta had a splendid landing under the hills that front the Missouri; but during that year, the river changed its course, filled up the main channel opposite the town, and opened a new one on the Franklin Co. side. The landing is now 12 miles down the river. (Hayward; Goodwin; P. G.; Co. Atlas 1875, 14, 72; Hist. St. Charles, 236-237; Conard II, 72; Eaton, 57; Benj. Emmons)

Augusta Ferry (Franklin)

On the Missouri R. in the n.w. part of Boles T. It took its name from Augusta across the river in St. Charles Co. (Co. Atlas 1878, 31)

Augusta Station (Franklin)

See Boles.

Bachelor Creek (Franklin)

A stream which runs n.w. through the s. part of Union T. and flows into the Bourbeuse R. It was so named for some bachelors who lived near the creek. Earlier it was known as Roth Creek for a man whose land adjoined the stream. (Co. Atlas 1878, 35; Miss Johnson: George Keller)

Bacon Ridge School (Franklin)

A rural elementary school in the w. part of Meramec T. It was so named for its location on a ridge and for John Bacon, who gave the land for its site. (83rd Report; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson: Benton Dill; Charles Ripley)

Bacon School (St. Charles)

A rural grade school in the n.e. part of Femme Osage T. It is a family name. (Road Map St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

* Bailey Branch (Warren)

A creek which rises in the n.w. part of Camp Branch T. and flows w. into Camp Branch, or Camp Creek, e. of Clear Branch. The name is probably personal in origin. (Benj. Frick; A. W. Wehmeyer (letter))

Baird Island (St. Charles)

An island in the Mississippi R., off the s.w. part of Portage des Sioux T. It is now probably attached to the main shore of Dardenne T. It was named for Willis J. Baird, who owned it. (Red Book 1913, 452b; Benj. Emmons)

Baker Island (Franklin)

See Labaddie Island.

Baldwin Farm (St. Charles)

A 2,900-acre farm which lies between the Mississippi River and Dardenne Creek. It is named in honor of W. R. Baldwin, an Illinois man. (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 591; Benj. Emmons)

Baldwin School (St. Charles)

A rural elementary school in the n. part of Dardenne T., near Perruque. It is so named for the Baldwin family, who owned some 2,000 acres of land here. It is also called Peruque School for the town. It was formerly known as Fish Slough School for an old slough in the vicinity. (Road Map, St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Ballau Creek (St. Charles)

See Belleau Creek.

Ballou Creek (St. Charles)

See Belleau Creek.

Ballow Creek (St. Charles)

See Belleau Creek

Ball School (Warren)

An elementary school once located in the w. part of Elkhorn T. It was named for Hampton Ball, on whose farm the school was located. He was born in Virginia in 1830 and died about 1926. He was a farmer and

millers and owned about 3,000 acres of land. (83rd Report; Hist. St. Charles, 724-725; J. G. Wessendorf; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Bals (Lincoln)

A village in the s.e. part of Monroe T. The p.o. was established by 1886 and discontinued by 1910. It was named for George Bals, proprietor of the country store in the village. Mr. Bals was born in Prussia, Aug. 23, 1842, came to America in 1860, and ran a store at Highland Prairie for 11 years before he moved 1 mi. to Bals. (P. G.; Hist. Lincoln, 456; Portrait & Biog. Rec., 498-9; Mo. Survey Map; Andy J. Brown)

Bals School (Lincoln)

A grade school in the s. part of Monroe T. Named for the town. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Baltimore (Franklin)

See Newhaven.

Baltimore School (Franklin)

An elementary school in the e. part of Boeuf T. It was named for Baltimore Settlement. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson; James McDonald)

Baltimore Settlement (Franklin)

See Newhaven.

Band Mill (St. Charles)

See Cog-Wheel Mill.

Barley Branch (Lincoln)

Rises in the s. part of Burr Oak T., near Foley, and flows s.w. into the slough in the s.w. corner of the township. A personal name. (Co. Atlas 1926, 33; Andy J. Brown)

Barnable School (Lincoln)

A rural elementary school in the c.s. part of Millwood T. Named for James Barnable, who owned land here in 1878 and also in 1899. (Co. Atlas 1878, 46; Co. Atlas 1899, 19; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; John G. Gibson)

Barney's Ford (Lincoln)

A crossing at Frenchman's Bluff in the s.w. part of

Snow Hill T. A personal name. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Barren Fork Creek (Franklin)

A stream which rises in the n.w. part of Lyon T. and flows a short distance s.e., where it enters Boeuf Creek in the w. part of the township. The name was probably given by the early settlers because the soil here was so poor that the settlers living near the creek often lacked sufficient food. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Miss Johnson: S. A. Hall)

* Barrett's Creek (Warren and St. Charles)
See Perruque Creek.

Barringhaus Branch (Warren)

A creek which rises in the s.w. part of Charrette T. and flows s. into the Drainage Ditch. It is so named for Joseph Barringhaus, former associate county judge, southern district. He lived near Concord Hill and died about 1936 or 1937. (Co. Map 1908; Walter Rottman; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; H. J. Muench; F. W. Kehr; J. G. Wessendorf)

* Barrock Creek (Warren)
See Perruque Creek.

Barton School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the n. part of Hurricane T. Named for an old resident, Abe Barton. The school district was organized in Feb., 1843. (Co. School Record, 1843, 4; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

* Bassora (Franklin)
See Washington.

Bat Cave (Franklin)

A small cave one-half mile n. of Meramec R. in Meramec T. It is so named for the many bats found there, especially in the winter. (Miss Johnson: Benton Dill)

Bates Island (Warren)
See Rush Island.

* Bauer Mine (Franklin)

This mine, which is mentioned in the Co. Atlas of 1878, has not been located. The name is probably personal in origin as there have been many Bauers in the county. (Co. Atlas 1878, 8; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 59)

Bavaria (Franklin)

A vanished town that was platted on Sept. 6, 1858, by Henry C. Cooper, near South Point in St. Johns T. The name was obviously taken from the great German province that sent so many settlers to Missouri. (Plat Bk. A, 17; Int. Encyc.; Miss Johnson)

Bay Branch (Franklin)

A tributary of Taney Creek, which rises in the s.w. part of Calvey T. It is so named for Robert Bay, a pioneer of Calvey T. (Co. Atlas 1878, 19; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Bay de Roy (Lincoln)

See King's Lake.

Baylass Island (St. Charles)

See Lake Island.

Baylis Island (St. Charles)

See Lake Island.

Bayou au Roi (Lincoln)

See King's Lake.

Bayou Roy (Lincoln)

See King's Lake.

Bear Cave (Franklin)

A cave $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles e. of Sullivan. It was so named for the bears found in the cave in early days. (Miss Johnson: Benton Dill)

Bear Creek (Warren)

See South Bear Creek.

Bear Creek (Warren)

See Perruque Creek.

Bear Creek (Warren & Lincoln)

This stream, sometimes called North Bear Creek to distinguish it from South Bear Creek (q.v.), rises in the n. part of Bridgeport T. and runs n. through Bear Creek T. in Montgomery Co., and then into Lincoln Co., where it empties into the West Fork of Cuivre R. There is still a third Bear Creek in Warren Co., a variant sometimes used for Perruque Creek (q.v.). For name, cf. above. Tradition gives Presley Anderson, an early settler in Montgomery Co., the honor of bestowing this

name after an adventure he had with some bears. (Co. Atlas 1899; Bryan & Rose, 236; Highway Map 1940; Miss Leech's thesis; George Luppold; Andy J. Brown)

* Beatties Branch (Warren)

A small stream which rises in the n.e. part of Hickory Grove T. and flows n. into Camp Branch. The name may be personal in origin. (Co. Atlas 1877,17)

Beaver Slide (Warren)

See Case.

Beauford (Franklin)

See Beaufort.

Beaufort (Franklin)

A village in the s.e. part of Lyon T. It was established in 1849, and has had a p.o. ever since. When the Rock Island R. R. came through shortly after 1887, the p.o. was moved s. to it, and the town followed, without changing its name. Dr. Pierce Nugent Butler, a resident and the second postmaster, probably suggested the name for his former home at Beaufort, S. C. The South Carolina town is the county seat of Beaufort Co., at the s. tip of the state. Its name was doubtless borrowed from one of several French towns called Beaufort, the "fair fortress." The name of the Missouri village is spelled "Beauford" in the county atlas. (Goodwin; P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 203; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 197-8; Miss Johnson: H. J. Linstromberg)

Beaufort School (Franklin)

A school in the c. part of Lyon T. It was named for the town. (83rd. Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: H. J. Linstromberg)

Becker (Franklin)

A p.o. in the n. part of Boles T. The town was established June 6, 1892; and on February 24, 1898, the name and probably the site were changed to Klondike, a p.o. and a station on the M. K. and T. Railroad, about 3 miles up the Missouri River. Becker was probably named for Judge Francis Becker (1807-1886), who was born in Germany, came to America in 1832, settled in Franklin Co. in 1836, was appointed justice of the peace and served until 1850. He was also a circuit judge and a judge of the county court. The locality a little w. of Becker is now the railroad station Oetters (q.v.) in

the vicinity of Reeds Landing. This was one of four post offices moved out of the county and was the only one which changed its name when it was moved. A new Becker p.o. was established, or reestablished at the old site in Franklin Co., in 1922 and still exists there. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 14, 56; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 198; Kiel Additions; Miss Johnson: H. J. Linstromberg; Charles Becker; John Pfeiffer)

Becker School (Franklin)

A school in the n.c. part of Boles T. It was named for the town. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: J. W. Reynolds)

Beckers Landing (Franklin)

A boat landing on the Missouri R. in the n.e. part of Boles T. Obviously named for the nearby town. (Co. Atlas 1878, 23)

Beck School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the n. part of Prairie T., named for Henry (?) Beck, the father of Henry and A. T. Beck, landowners here in 1898. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep; John G. Gibson)

Beck's Landing (Lincoln)

On the Mississippi in s. e. Monroe T., s. of Cap au Gris. Named by Coues as an insignificant point. Doubtless a personal name. (Pike, ed. Coues, 4)

Beck's Landing (St. Charles)

A boat landing off the n.w. part of Dardenne T., on the Mississippi River above Dardenne Creek. It was probably so named for a local family. (Schrowang Road Map; Earl C. Gray)

Bedford Township (Lincoln)

One of the four original townships in the s. part of the county. It is bounded on the n. by Millwood T. and Union T., on the w. by Hawk Point T., on the e. by Snow Hill and Monroe Ts., and on the s. by Clark T. The immediate source of the name is not known, but it is a stock American place-name, found in 20 other states. There is a town of Bedford in Livingston Co., Mo. All are ultimately derived from Bedford or Bedfordshire, England. (Hist. Lincoln, 239; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Beef Island (Warren & Franklin)

See Boeuf Island.

Beef River (Franklin)
See Boeuf Creek.

Beef Slough (Franklin)
See Boeuf Slough.

Beef Township (Franklin)
See Boeuf Township.

Beemont (Franklin)
A p.o. in the w. part of Lyon T. Beemont was established in 1878 and discontinued in 1915. A pioneer, William Herhold, and Henry Schmidt, Sr., ran a saw, grist and flour mill here in 1870. The name is a coinage based on the words "bee" and "mont," which were united by local humorists to exaggerate "the business and altitude of the place." (P. G.; Hist. Franklin, 342; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 198; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Beemont School (Franklin)
A school in the w. part of Lyon T., so named for the p.o. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Belew Mine (Franklin)

A mine in Prairie T. It was named for J. H. Belew, who owned the mine. (Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Belland Creek (St. Charles)
See Belleau Creek.

Belle Aire School (St. Charles)
A rural elementary school in District no. 36, situated near St. Charles. The name is interpreted locally as "pleasant air," for its desirable location. (B. H. Jolly)

Belleau Creek (St. Charles)
A stream in the n.w. part of Dardenne T., near O'Fallon. It was originally known as Belland Creek in honor of a land-owner, John Batiste Belland, maternal grandfather of Benj. Emmons. The Germans corrupted the name to Bellow, and the highway department and others have changed the name so that it appears as Belleau Creek, Ballau Creek, Ballow Creek, or Ballou Creek. (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 560; Highway Map, St. Charles 1940; Benj. Emmons)

Bellow Creek (St. Charles)
See Belleau Creek.

Bend School (Franklin)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Calvey T., so named for its location near a bend in the Meramec R. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke; G. B. Zumwaldt)

Benton School (St. Charles)

A school which is probably in St. Charles. It was named in honor of Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858), famous Missouri statesman, U. S. Senator from 1821 to 1851. (Earl C. Gray)

Beouf Creek (Franklin)

See Boeuf Creek.

Beouf Slough (Franklin)

See Boeuf Slough.

Berger (Franklin)

A town located in the n.w. part of Boeuf T., on the Mo. Pacific R. R. Eaton says it was laid out in 1870 by Charles Helemendach and named for Casper Berger, an old pioneer who founded a colony there. The town, however, was in existence much earlier. Kiel's Biog. Dir. says it was established in 1856, and Goodwin lists it as a p.o. under the name Berger Station, in 1867. Probably it took its name from Berger Creek, said to have been named for Joseph Berger, a French trapper and hunter. The present pronunciation indicates that the name-father, whom he was, was French rather than German. (Goodwin; P. G.; Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 341, 347; Eaton, 167; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 198; Miss Johnson: S. A. Hall)

Berger Bottom (Franklin)

A lowland in the n.w. part of Boeuf T., near Berger Creek, for which it is named. Also known, for its size, as Big Bottom. (Co. Atlas 1878, 16)

Berger Creek (Franklin)

Rises in Boeuf T., Gasconade Co., and flows e. into the adjoining Boeuf T., Franklin Co., emptying into the Missouri R. just w. of Newhaven.

This is one of the oldest French names in the county. It appears on the newly discovered Evans (or Mackay) Map of 1795 or 1796, as "R. Berger," with the English translation just below of "Shepherd's River." The Perrin du Lac Map of 1802 enters it

again as "R. Berger," and Pike's Map of about 1806 has it as "Shepherd R." When the Lewis and Clark Expedition passed its mouth on May 26, 1804, Clark called it in his journal (I. 29) "Shepperds Creek"; and he lists it again in his "Summary Statement of Rivers and Creeks" (VI. 56) as "Shepherds Creek," noting that it comes from the S. W. and enters the Missouri just 83 miles above its mouth. When Prince Maximilian passed the stream on May 25, 1834, he writes the name as "River à Berger." Berger Creek is the form subsequently used, although it is also known as Big Berger Creek, to distinguish it from a much smaller tributary called Little Berger Creek (q.v.).

The early use of the translated form Shepherd or Shepherd's Creek would seem to indicate that it was understood as the French common noun berger, shepherd. It is much more likely, however, to have been originally a personal name. Houck, in his Spanish Regime in Missouri (II. 196), conjectures that it was named either for the French hunter Joseph Berger or for Pierre Berger, who was a merchant of St. Louis and died there in 1787. In another place (II. 188), Houck prints the roster of St. Louis militia companies in 1780, in which Joseph Berger's name appears as "Joseph Bergé," 48 years old, born in Canada, a hunter. This conjecture, which is accepted by Kiel, seems altogether plausible.

Another view, however, is taken by the editor of Pike's Expedition, Elliott Coues. In a footnote to Pike's name Shepherd River (II. 365), Coues says: "I am told by R. J. Holcombe that the word is not the French berger but a personal name, probably of the old German pioneer Casper Burger, a founder of the colony there." Eaton follows Coues, only altering the spelling of the German "founder of a colony" to Casper Berger.

Holcombe's guess, for it can be nothing more, must surely be rejected. If there ever was a German pioneer named Casper Burger--and no trace of him has been discovered in any other authority--he could hardly have come to Missouri early enough to give his name to a stream already known as "R. Berger" by 1795. The way the name is used by Perrin du Lac, Evans, Clark, and Pike show that it was understood from the beginning as French, not German, long before there could have been much, if any, German immigration. Furthermore, the still prevailing pronunciation of the name with a soft g is rather convincing demonstration that it was originally of French, not German, derivation. (Evans, or Mackay, Map; Perrin du Lac; L&C, and

EWT, ed. Thwaites, and Pike, ed. Coues, pp. cited;
Co. Atlas 1878, 59; Hist. Franklin, 204-5; Houck,
Spanish Regime II 188, 196; Eaton, 167; Kiel's Biog.
Dir., 198; Miss Johnson: S. A. Hall; Mr. Weber's
thesis, under "Big Berger Creek")

Berger School (Franklin)

An educational institution in the n.w. part of Boeuf
T., at Berger, for which it is named. (83rd Report;
Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: S. A. Hall)

* Berger Settlement (Franklin)

An early colony along the Missouri River. It was
doubtless named for Berger Creek. (Hist. Franklin,
217)

Berger Station (Franklin)

See Berger.

Bernheimer (Warren)

A small postal village in the s. part of Pinckney T.,
on the n. bank of the Missouri River on the M. K. & T.
Railroad. The p.o. was established here about 1894,
discontinued by 1897, reestablished by 1899, and con-
tinued until the present. It was named for Joseph
Bernheimer, a prominent business man from St. Louis.
(P. G.; Hevenor, Warren Co.; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs.
George Luppold)

Berthold Mine (Franklin)

Once a well-known mine, mentioned by Barns, but not
exactly located. The name is doubtless personal in
origin as many Bertholds have been business men in the
county. (Barns, 561; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 60)

Besley (Warren)

See Pendleton.

Bethany Methodist Church (Lincoln)

In the extreme s. part of Burr Oak T. The congrega-
tion was organized in the early 1860's; services were
first held in the Cornick Schoolhouse; and the church
was built in 1878. Bethany is a Bible name for a vil-
lage near Jerusalem where Christ's friends Mary,
Martha, and Lazarus lived (John 11: 18-44). (Co.
Atlas 1926, 7; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 403; Rev. R. M.
Hardaway; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Bethel Baptist Church (Lincoln)

An early church in the s. part of Prairie T. It is

a Bible name which means house of God, a village 12 miles n. of Jerusalem. (Andy J. Brown)

Bethel Branch (Lincoln)
See Bethel Creek.

Bethel Church (Franklin)
A Baptist church in Prairie T. It was organized about 1888. Cf. above. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 188; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Bethel Church (Franklin)
A Methodist Church in the n.w. part of Boles T. It was established about 1850. Cf. above. (Miss Johnson: J. W. Reynolds)

Bethel Creek (Lincoln)
A small stream in the s. part of Prairie T. It was so named for an early Baptist Church. Also Bethel Branch. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 37; Andy J. Brown)

Bethel School (Franklin)
A rural elementary school in the n.w. part of Boles T. It was named for the church. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: J. W. Reynolds)

Bethlehem Baptist Church (Lincoln)
See Fairview Baptist Church.

Bethlehem Church (Franklin)
A Presbyterian church in the n. part of Detmold T., 5 miles n.e. of Union. It is a familiar Bible name meaning "house of bread." The church no longer exists. (Co. Atlas 1878, 58; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 183, 188; Miss Johnson: E. O. Griese)

Bethlehem Church (St. Charles)
A Methodist Church in the w.c. part of Cuivre T. between Flint Hill and Wentzville. The church was built in 1836-37. In this church about 1841 Enoch M. Marvin, later a famous Methodist Bishop, preached his first sermon. Cf. above. (Co. Atlas 1875, 11; Bryan & Rose, 420; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Rev. R. M. Hardaway)

Bethlehem Congregation (Franklin)
A church at Union. The congregation was organized Dec. 1, 1845, by Rev. Joseph Fenton, John Gibreath, and Elder David Bishop. Cf. above. (Hist. Franklin, 361; Miss Johnson)

Bethlehem School (Warren)

A rural elementary school in the s.c. part of Pinckney T., close to Smith Creek, near Bernheimer. Cf. above. (83rd Report; Smith's Bible Dict.; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Herman J. Muench; F. W. Kehr; Mrs. J. G. Wessendorf)

Bierbaum School (Warren)

A rural school in the w. part of Charrette T. It is named for Henry H. Bierbaum (April 30, 1843-Oct. 31, 1924), who owned the land where the school was built. The schoolhouse was constructed in 1876. It was formerly known as Schwartz's School (perhaps Schwarze's School) in honor of a Mr. Schwarze who once lived in that section. (83rd Report; Herman J. Muench; F. W. Kehr; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; A. W. Wehmeyer (letter))

Bierbaum's Custom Mill (Warren)

See Bierbaum's Steam Grist and Saw Mill.

Bierbaum's Steam and Grist Mill (Warren)

See Bierbaum's Steam Grist and Saw Mill.

Bierbaum's Steam Grist and Saw Mill (Warren)

An old mill in the c.e. part of Charrette T., on Emmaus Creek. It was earlier known as the Schaaf Mill in honor of C. H. Schaaf, who started the mill in 1841 or 1843 as the first horse mill in the county. In about 5 years, he changed to an ox mill, which he ran for nearly 20 years. In 1854 or 1855 this was replaced by the first steam mill in the county. He came to America from Germany in 1834, sold his steam mill to his son-in-law, Henry H. Bierbaum, in 1860, and later established another mill at Augusta in St. Charles Co. Henry H. Bierbaum's mill bore the descriptive names, Bierbaum's Steam and Grist Mill, Bierbaum's Steam Grist and Saw Mill, or Bierbaum's Custom Mill. It was closed in 1907. (Co. Atlas 1877, 13; Hist. St. Charles, 1033; Warrenton Banner, May 17, 1907, 1; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs. George Luppold)

Big Berger (Franklin)

A p.o. in the n.w. part of Boeuf T., which was established in 1874 and discontinued in 1876. Henry Rohlfink was its postmaster. It was named for its location near the stream. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 198; Miss Johnson)

Big Berger Creek (Franklin)

See Berger Creek.

Big Bottom (Franklin)
See Berger Bottom.

Big Branch (Franklin)
A tributary of Boeuf Creek which rises in the s.c. part of Boeuf T. It is so named because it is the largest tributary of Boeuf Creek in that section. (Map of Franklin Co. 1919; Miss Johnson: S. A. Hall)

Big Calvey Creek (Franklin)
Rises in Jefferson County, then enters Franklin and flows n.w. through Calvey T. till it unites with the Little Calvey to form Calvey Creek (q.v.). The two branches are named for their comparative size. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 204)

Big Creek (Franklin)
A northern tributary of Bourbeuse R., which rises in the n.c. part of Boone T. It is so named on account of its extensive size at flood time. (Hist. Franklin, 205; Miss Johnson: G. F. Duerr)

Big Creek (Warren & Lincoln)
A large stream which rises in the c. part of Elkhorn T. in Warren Co., flows n. and n.e. into the s.w. part of Clark T. in Lincoln Co., and then e. into the Cuivre T. Cf. above.
An earlier name was Eagle Fork, conferred by Adam Zumwalt, the first settler on its banks in Lincoln Co. Zumwalt is said to have complained that he could not raise hogs because the eagles caught them. (Walmsley, 464; Wetmore, 245; Hist. Lincoln, 204; Hist. St. Charles, 131, 964; Campbell, 626; Port. and Blog. Rec., 406; Hand-Book of Mo., 176; Hevenor, Lincoln Co; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Andy J. Brown; Earl C. Gray)

*Bigelow Creek (St. Charles)
A stream in the s.w. part of Femme Osage T., near Augusta. The name may be personal in origin. (Highway Map, St. Charles 1940)

Big Four School (Warren)
A rural elementary school which was built in 1921 in the n. part of Bridgeport T. It was so named because four influential farmers organized the district from parts of four other districts. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Big Indian Creek (Franklin)
A s.e. tributary of Meramec R., which flows n. and

n.e. through the s.w. part of Prairie T. and enters Meramec R. in the n.w. part of the township. It is named for the tribes of Indians that used to camp on its banks in early days. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 204; Miss Johnson: A. C. Beasley; Henry Hamilton; Charles Ripley)

Big Road (St. Charles & Warren)
See Boone's Lick Road.

Big Sandy Creek (Lincoln)
Rises in the s. part of Hurricane T. and flows s. into Snow Hill T. where it takes a s.e. direction through Burr Oak T., emptying into the Mississippi R. near Foley. A descriptive name. Also known as Bryant's Big Sandy Creek (q.v.). (Co. Atlas 1878, 5; Hist. Lincoln, 204; Andy J. Brown)

Big Spring (Lincoln)
A large spring in the s.e. part of Clark T., so named for its comparative size. Formerly known as Zumwalt's Spring, probably so named for Adam Zumwalt, an early settler. (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 395; Andy J. Brown; C. W. Meyer)

Big Spring Mills (Lincoln)
Near Flint Hill in the s.e. part of Clark T. It was formerly known as Zumwalt's Spring, probably for Adam Zumwalt. It was named Enon when a p.o. was established here after the building of the St. Louis and Hannibal Railroad in this section. The name Big Spring Mills was given for the spring of that name. The place no longer exists. No reason for the use of the Bible name Enon has been found. (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 395; Andy J. Brown; C. W. Meyer)

Big Tavern Creek (Franklin)
The present name of a stream formerly known as Tavern Creek, or Tavern Rock Creek. It rises in St. Louis County, near its w. border (see Miss Welty's thesis), and flows n.w. into Franklin County, passing through the n.e. corner of Boles T., and emptying into the Missouri River about 1 mi. above the famous Tavern Rock Cave (q.v.), from which it takes its name. Just at its mouth it is joined by the smaller stream called Little Tavern Creek (q.v.), from which it is distinguished by the present name.

A self-contradictory and certainly mistaken statement in Wetmore's Gazetteer of 1847 places Tavern

Creek on the n. or St. Charles side of the Missouri River. Wetmore says (p. 259): "Tavern Creek, a small stream of St. Charles county, falls into the Missouri three miles above the mouth of Femme Osage. A mile below this is a large cave on the right bank of the Missouri, at the foot of cliffs almost perpendicular. The cave is about 100 feet in length....." This cave is, of course, the well known Tavern Rock Cave (q.v.), and Wetmore places it correctly on the right, i.e. the south bank. It must have been a momentary lapse of memory that made him put Tavern Creek on the St. Charles or left side; for surely the creek must be located on the same side of the river as the cave.

Wetmore's mistake is followed by Stevens. Possibly it arose from a misreading of old maps; on the Evans (or Mackay?) Map of 1795, for example, the words "Taverne, a cave" appear written on the n. side of the river, about halfway between the names of the Femme Osage and the R. Charrette, but almost certainly the old map meant to locate the cave itself on the s. side; it was merely a matter of finding a convenient place to write the name.

The final proof that there has never been either a creek or a cave on the n. side is afforded by the topography, relatively unchanging, of the eight-mile stretch of the Missouri River from the mouth of the Femme Osage on the n. to Tavern Rock Cave on the south. This stretch of river is described by Coues as follows (in a note to his edition of the Pike Exp., p. 362): "the Femme Osage r. falls into the lower end of Dozier's bend. The Missouri is here $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m. broad, and mostly filled with Howell's isl., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, some small islands, and various sand-bars. Thence on the N. or rather N. W. is a bottom 8 m. long and a mile or more deep; while on the S. E. is a nearly unbroken line of bluffs which the river washes from Port Royal (in Franklin Co., just over the border of St. Louis Co.) to St. Albans. At one place in these rocks is the cave formerly, and perhaps still, known as the Tavern: see Lewis and Clark, and Pike's map, place lettered "Cave." The small stream which makes in on the S. E. at St. Albans is still called Tavern Creek." The contrast here depicted between the low northern bank forming a mile-wide and eight-mile-long bottom, and the precipitous southern bank, with bluffs three hundred feet high, must always have existed, and fixes the position of both Tavern Creek and Tavern Cave where all modern histories place them, on the

s. or Franklin Co. side. (Evans, or Mackay, Map; Pike Map, and note in Coues's ed. of the Pike Exp., 362; Wetmore, 259; Stevens II, 781; Co. Atlas 1878, 23; Hist. Franklin, 205; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 195; Miss Johnson: Charles Becker)

Big Wet Cave (Franklin)

A cave in the Meramec State Park. It was so named for a long, deep valley in the cave which contained so much water that miners were unable to remove the lead there. (Miss Johnson: Benton Dill)

Binsbacher Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the extreme n. part of Meramec T. The vein was discovered about 1888. The name may be personal in origin as that name is found there with the spelling Binsbacher. (Hist. Franklin, 210; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 60)

Birch Creek (Franklin)

A stream which rises in the n.e. part of Central T. and flows n.e. into the Bourbeuse R. It is named for the birch timber that grows along the banks of the creek. (Co. Atlas 1878, 27; Hist. Franklin, 205; Miss Johnson: Wes Breckenridge)

Birkhead Branch (Lincoln)

Rises in the s.w. part of Burr Oak T. and flows s.e. into Monroe T. and on in a s.e. direction until it enters Brushy Fork Creek. It was named for William Birkhead, who had a large family and came from Kentucky. The name is misspelled Burkhead in the Co. Atlas. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5; Andy J. Brown)

Birkhead School (Lincoln)

A rural elementary school in the n.w. part of Monroe T. It was named in honor of John Birkhead, who has been dead more than 50 years. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles Linahan)

Bismark (Franklin)

See Senate Grove.

Black Hawk Spring (Lincoln)

In the s. part of Monroe T., between Chain of Rocks on the Cuivre R. and Bob's Creek, near the site of old Fort Howard (q.v.). This was formerly known as The Sink Hole, and was the site of one of the most notable engagements with the Indians during the War of 1812.

The Sink Hole is a depression near the spring. The battle, which took place on May 24, 1815, was on the whole a victory for the Indians. A vivid account by one of the participants is given in Houck's History. He describes the place as follows: "This Sink-hole was about sixty feet in length, and about twelve to fifteen wide, and ten to twelve feet deep...From the crossing of Cuivre river to Fort Howard was a mile; from the fort to the Sink-hole one-half mile, and nearly one-fourth of a mile from the fort to Bob's creek."

The present name commemorates the famous Indian chieftain Black Hawk, who was in the battle. He was the chief of the Sac and Fox Indians, and during a long life (1767-1838) was the dreaded but chivalrous foe of the white men, and one of the most remarkable characters ever produced by the Indian race. (Houck's Hist. Mo. III, 130; Hist. Lincoln, 223; Co. Atlas 1878, 10; Andy J. Brown)

Black Jack School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the s. part of St. Charles T. The name is descriptive of the trees. (Road Map St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Black Walnut (St. Charles)

A town in the s. part of Portage des Sioux T. A p.o. was established here in 1875 through the efforts of Loman H. Haigler, but he was not postmaster until later. He built a store at the town and did much to promote its growth. The black walnut trees in the vicinity gave it its name. (Hist. St. Charles, 273; Com. Atlas, 229; Benj. Emmons)

Black Walnut Grove School (St. Charles)

A rural school in District No. 7. Cf. above. (B. H. Jolly)

Black Walnut School (St. Charles)

A rural elementary school 10 miles n.w. of St. Charles. Cf. above. (Port. and Biog. Rec., 124; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Blair (Lincoln)

A p.o. in the extreme s.w. part of Millwood T. It was established by 1899, and discontinued by 1904. The place is now extinct. It was named for Thomas Blair, who died about 1916. Its first name was Cuivre, for Cuivre River. Goodwin misspells the name Cuvier. It

was also formerly called Early in honor of a postmaster, John Early. The P. G. lists the office as Early by 1886, but does not mention it later than 1891. (Goodwin, 11; P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 5; Hist. Lincoln, 456; Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 35; Andy J. Brown)

Blanchette Creek (St. Charles)
See Factory Branch.

Blanchette Park (St. Charles)
A city park in the n.w. part of St. Charles at Randolph Street and the city limits. It was named in honor of the famous French-Canadian, Louis Blanchette, who came down the Mississippi River about 1765, was the first settler of St. Charles about 1769, and died about 1793. He was the first civil and military governor in this region. (Barns, 120; Hist. St. Charles, 88, 94, 95; Telephone Dir.; Miss Kathryn Linnemann)

Blanchette's Creek (St. Charles)
See Factory Branch.

Blanton Ford (Lincoln)
A stream crossing of undetermined location, so named for Ben Blanton. (John G. Gibson)

Blanton Slough (Lincoln)
A lowland in the s.e. part of Hurricane T. It was named for a Mr. Blanton, a steam boat man. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 24; Andy J. Brown)

Blattner School (Warren)
In the e. part of Hickory Grove T., s.e. of Wright City. Named for the Blattner family, which had many prominent members in this section. Andreas Blattner, who was born in Kuttigen, Canton Aargau, Switzerland, settled within the present limits of the school district with his family in 1843. He purchased 240 acres of land here and later gave each of his three children adjoining farms of 640 acres each. His sons were Frederick and Judge Henry Blattner. Andreas Blattner was accidentally killed during the Civil War when a faithful servant mistakenly shot him for a bushwhacker when he came to his own barn.
Judge Henry Blattner was born in Aargau, Switzerland, in 1831 and came to this country with his parents when he was 12. He served as a county judge for 8 years and as a public administrator for 4 years.
Frederick Blattner was born in Switzerland and ran

the Blattner Store in Hickory Grove T. He died in 1888. (Port. and Biog. Rec., 164-5; 83rd Report; Warrenton Banner, Jan. 6, 1904, 1; Mrs. Fred Lohman; Mrs. J. G. Wessendorf; F. W. Kehr)

Blattner Store (Warren)

A general store which was formerly located in the c. part of Hickory Grove T. It was named for the Swiss-born Frederick Blattner (see Blattner School), who was its proprietor for about 15 years, and who died in 1888. (Port. and Biog. Rec., 164; Forrest W. Hughes; Mrs. George Luppold; William Hollenbeck)

Blaze (St. Charles)

A shipping point and elevator in the s.w. part of Portage des Sioux T. It was named for a farmer who owned the land there. In 1831 it was the original home of Wallace Kirkpatrick, where Mr. Emmon's wife was later born. (Com. Atlas, 229; Earl C. Gray; Benj. Emmons)

Blesse Pond (Franklin)

A pool or stream, not exactly located, mentioned by Mr. Kiel. He says that about 85 years ago the stream was known as Blesse Pond or Pool Creek by the Germans because "an old bald faced horse with a blaze or white spot in the forehead was nicknamed 'Bless' and was actually found there running at large." "Blesse" or "Blasse" is a German noun, derived from the adjective "blass," pale, which signifies a "blaze," star, or white spot on a horse's forehead--commonly described by Americans as a "bald-faced" horse. (Drainage Supplement; Miss Johnson: Kiel (letter))

Blish's Mill (Franklin)

A flour mill in the n.e. part of Boeuf T. It was named for Joseph Blish, who operated the mill. (Hist. Franklin, 237; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 188, 198; Miss Johnson: S. A. Hall)

Blish's Mill or Mills (Franklin)

See Newhaven.

Block School (Warren)

A rural elementary school in the n.w. part of Elkhorn T. It was named for the Block family. George Block, Sr., was County Clerk of Warren Co., and died about 1891. His son, George Block, Jr., moved to California. (83rd Report; Co. Atlas 1901, 7; F. W. Kehr; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs. Anna Schaper; Mrs. J. G. Wessendorf)

Bluff Road (Lincoln)

Leads through Elsberry from n. to s. It was the first military road in the county. A descriptive name. (Co. Atlas 1899, 53; Andy J. Brown)

Bluff Spring School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Callaway T. The name is descriptive of its location. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Boar Creek (Warren)

See Frank's Branch.

Bobb's Creek (Lincoln)

See Bob's Creek.

Bob's Creek (Lincoln)

Rises in the c.s. part of Hurricane T., flows s. into Snow Hill T. and s. through the township, then into Monroe T., and next runs s. and s.e. to the e. part of the township where it unites with Brushy Fork and flows e. into the Mississippi River. The stream was named for Robert Bob, an early settler. It is also called Robert Bob's Creek and appears as Bord's Creek in the 1899 Co. Atlas, probably a typographical error. Also Bobb's Creek. (Wetmore, 108; Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 28-29; Hist. Lincoln, 204; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Boeuf Creek (Franklin)

A considerable stream which rises in Gasconade Co. and flows through n.w. Franklin Co., running through Lyon and Boeuf Ts. to a point near the border of St. Johns T., where it empties into the Missouri R. The stream was named by the early French settlers for the buffalo then found near it, the term "boeuf," cattle, being usually applied to buffalo by the French. The name was later Anglicized by American pioneers to Buffalo River (spelled Buffalow River by Lewis and Clark), or Buffaloe River; but the original French name prevailed and is the only form now used. However, it is more or less Americanized in pronunciation and sometimes erroneously spelled Beouf, Beouff, Boeuse, or Beef. It was called Beef River in Clark's journal when the Lewis and Clark Expedition passed its mouth on May 26, 1804.

McDermott says of the term "boeuf" in Mississippi Valley French: "A buffalo. The term buffle was in occasional use; precise travelers used the word bisen."

In the Mississippi Valley the common term was boeuf sauvage, generally simplified to boeuf. It is not to be translated 'wild cattle.'" (Thwaites, L&C I, 5, 29; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 205, 342; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 188; McDermott; Miss Johnson: Lewis Hoe-mann)

Boeuf Creek (Franklin)

A village on the stream called Boeuf Creek, from which it obviously derived its name, near the n. border of Lyon T. It is listed as a p.o. under that name as early as 1867, by Goodwin (who spells it Bouff Creek), and is continued in the postal guides till 1915, when the p.o. was discontinued.

An earlier name was Detmold, established, according to Kiel, in 1857. The Plat Book of Franklin Co. says the village was laid off on April 7, 1868, by Henry Stille and Henry Panhourst, and named Detmold for a place in Germany. Kiel says Detmold was a nickname for Boeuf Creek. Curiously enough, the German name seems to have prevailed in the end and is the name given for the place on the 1940 map of the Mo. State Highway Department.

Detmold in Germany is the capital of the principality of Lippe, sometimes called Lippe-Detmold. It is situated on the Werre about 47 mi. s.w. of Hanover. According to Taylot, the name signifies a place of popular assembly: "The first portion of the name is diet, people, which we have also in the name of Deutschland. The suffix is mal, a place of assembly, or a court of justice." (Goodwin; P. G.; Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 13-14; Hist. Franklin, 204; Eaton; Int. Encyc.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 199; Isaac Taylot, Words and Places, 278; Plat Bk. A., 8; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Boeuff Township (Franklin)

See Boeuf Township.

Boeuf Island (Warren and Franklin)

An island in the Missouri R., s. of Peers. According to the present boundaries, all the island is in Warren County, in the s. part of Charrette T., except the s.w. tip (about one-eighth), which belongs to Boeuf T. in Franklin County. The original French name appears on the newly discovered Evans, or Mackay, Map of 1795 or 1796 as "Isle au Boeuf," with the English form annexed of "Beef Island." When the Lewis and Clark explorers passed it on May 26, 1804, Clark writes (I. 29):

"passed Beef Island and River on Lbd Side," but a correction in another hand adds "a large island called Buffaloe Island separated from the land by a small channel into which Buffaloe Creek empties itself." Buffalo Island is, of course, a better rendering of the French name (see under Boeuf Creek). Later travelers, such as Brackenridge (EWT VI. 36) and Maximilian (EWT XXII. 239) revert to the French forms Isle au Boeuf, or Isle aux Boeufs (EWT V. 42); and today the compromise form Boeuf Island has prevailed, more or less anglicized in pronunciation. The original name was doubtless given for its position at the mouth of Boeuf Creek in Franklin Co.

Two other islands, Parke (or Park) and Red Top Island, are now merged with Boeuf Island. Parke Island was named for a Mr. Parke who lived s. of the river. Red Top Island may have been named for its covering of reddish wild grass (Agrostis vulgaris), also called "English grass" or "herd's Grass," which is highly valued for pasture. (L&C, ed. Thwaites, and EWT, pp. cited; Co. Map, 1908; BenJ. Frick; E. C. Kehr; F. W. Kehr; H. J. Muench; A. W. Wehmeyer (letter)

Boeuf Island School (Warren)

A rural elementary school in Charrette T. on what was formerly part of Boeuf I. It is named for the island. (Eli F. Mittler; F. W. Kehr; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; H. J. Muench)

Boeuf Presbyterian Church (Franklin)

Organized in 1859, by a committee appointed by the presbytery, in the w.c. part of Lyon T. It was named for its location near Boeuf Creek. (Hist. Franklin, 359; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

*Boeuf Settlement (Franklin)

An early colony along the Missouri River, presumably at the mouth of Boeuf Creek, for which it was probably named. (Hist. Franklin, 216-17)

Boeuf Slough (Franklin)

A lowland near Dundee, off the mouth of Boeuf Creek, for which it was named. Originally it was a slough that extended from Newhaven to a mile or two below Dundee. It is no longer in existence because the creek has changed its course. Kiel spells the name Beef Slough, and the Co. Atlas spells it Beouf Slough. (Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 47; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 201; Miss Johnson: Henry Steiner)

Boeuf Township (Franklin)

The n.w. township in Franklin Co. It is bounded by the Missouri R. on the n., St. Johns T. on the e., Lyon T. on the s., and Gasconade Co. on the w. The township seems to have been settled about 1805 by John and Charles Phillips. It was organized July 12, 1819 and named for the creek. The spellings Beef T. and Boeuff T. are also found. (Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 235, 273; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 232; Washington Library Rec.; Clark Brown, Tribune, Apr. 30, 1920)

Boeuse Creek (Franklin)

See Boeuf Creek.

Bohemian Church (Lincoln)

See St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Bohmer School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the c.n. part of Bedford T. A family name. Frank Bohmer owned land near the school in 1899. (Co. Atlas 1899, 33; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Bohnsack School (Franklin)

See Grant School.

Boles (Franklin)

A p.o. and station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in the n.w. part of Boles T. The p.o. was first established under the name of Boles in 1862; it was discontinued in 1863, but reestablished in 1864. Earlier it was known as Augusta Station, or Augusta, because it served as a station for the town of Augusta, which was n. of the river in St. Charles Co. When the M. K. and T. Railroad was completed along the n. bank, this was no longer the case, and the name was changed to avoid confusion. The new name was doubtless taken from Boles T. (q.v.), which had been organized 40 years earlier. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 13-14; Hist. Franklin, 14, 224; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 73; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 199; Miss Johnson: J. W. Reynolds; Charles Becker)

Boles Township (Franklin)

The n.e. township of Franklin Co., bordered on the n.w. by St. Johns T., the w. by Union T., the s.w. by Central T., the s. by Calvey T., the n. by the Missouri R., and and the e. by Jefferson and St. Louis Counties. Ambrose Boles (or Bowles), William Fullerton, and John

Ridenhour were among the first settlers of the township. Boles came by 1803, and the others soon followed. The township was organized Apr. 23, 1821, and was named for Mr. Boles. He settled on a Spanish grant which contained the present site of Labadie. (Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 12; Hist. Franklin, 236, 297; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 73; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 199, 232; Miss Johnson)

Bolter Island (St. Charles)
See Boulder Island.

Bon Homme Island (St. Charles)
A large island in the Missouri River, off the s.e. part of St. Charles T. It was formerly known as Isle au Bon Homme. It is near the mouth of Bonhomme Creek in St. Louis Co., for which it was obviously named. On the Evans, or Mackay, Map it appears in the English form of Good Man's Island, or I. au Bon Homme. (EWT XXII, 239; Highway Map, St. Charles 1940)

Boone (Franklin)
A village located in the s.w. part of Boone T., in the bend w. of the Little Bourbeuse R. Kiel says the p.o. was established Sept. 5, 1851 and discontinued in 1863, although it is listed by Goodwin in 1867. It was re-established May 26, 1898, and again discontinued in 1907. The later p.o. was not on the identical site of the earlier one, but it has always been in Boone T. In 1860 the place is said to have been probably the most important village in that part of Franklin Co. It was probably named, as the dates indicate, for Boone T., which in turn was named for Boone Creek, and it in course for Daniel Boone. (Goodwin; P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 199 & map; Miss Johnson: Mrs. Anna Cuneio)

Boone Copper Mine (Franklin)
A copper mine in the s.c. part of Boone T., so named for its location on Boone Creek. (Hist. Franklin, 207; Miss Johnson: F. L. Notting)

Boone Creek (Franklin)
A stream which flows n. through Boone T. till it is joined by Little Boone Creek, and then it continues n. until it enters Bourbeuse R. It was named in honor of Daniel Boone (1735-1820), the famous pioneer, who is said to have lived in the s.w. part of Franklin Co., near the stream that bears his name, prior to his going to Warren Co. The name also appears as Boone's

Creek. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13-14; Hist. Franklin, 205; 229; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 199, 233 & map; Miss Johnson)

Boone Lick Road (St. Charles & Warren)
See Boone's Lick Road.

Boone's Creek (Franklin)
See Boone Creek.

Boone's Fort (St. Charles)
See Daniel M. Boone's Fort.

Boone's Grave (Warren)
The original burial place of Col. Daniel Boone, the famous Indian fighter, in the Bryan Cemetery (q.v.), s.e. of Marthasville. It was named for Col. Boone, whose body was buried here in 1820 but was removed in 1845 and re-interred in Kentucky. He was born in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania in 1732, 1734, or thereabouts, came to Missouri and settled on Darst's Bottom in 1795, and was made commandant of the Femme Osage District in 1800. He served in this capacity until 1804 when the region was transferred to the U. S. (Co. Map 1908; Co. Atlas 1901, 18; Warren Centennial, 12-15; H. J. Muench; Walter Rottman; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Boone's Knoll (Warren)
One of the highest elevations in the county and probably located between Concord Hill and Hopewell in the c. part of Charrette T. Named for the famous pioneer and Indian fighter, Col. Daniel Boone (cf. Boone's Grave). (Hist. St. Charles, 229; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. William Dothage; A. W. Wehmeyer (letter))

Boone's Lick Road (St. Charles & Warren)
Originally an old Indian trail or trace which led from St. Louis via St. Charles westward into the wilderness to Boone's Lick. Daniel Boone and his sons, Nathan and Dan M., made trips over this road to the famous lick in Howard Co. In 1806 or in 1807, Nathan and Dan M. Boone moved out to Boone's Lick over the approximate line of the road, evaporated salt, sealed it in hollow logs, and floated it down the river to St. Louis. Mo. Cross-State Highway says that the road was the first state road to be surveyed and that Daniel Boone did the work in 1814, but the same authority also states that Col. Nathan Boone surveyed, marked and straightened the road. In

1815 the road ran 154 miles from St. Charles to Old Franklin in Howard Co. The first stage coach was established over the road in 1819. Daniel Boone led its blazing along this length. Other variants of the name are: Boone's Lick Trail, Boonslick Road, Boons' Lick Road, Boonslick Trace, Boon's Lick Road, Boonslick Trail, and Boone Lick Road. It was named for Daniel Boone (see above) or for Boone's Lick. The road was also called Big Road in ante-bellum days as a tribute to its importance. (Wetmore; Co. Atlas 1877, 9; Bryan & Rose, 48; Hist. St. Charles, 961; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 568; Port. and Biog. Rec., 498; Stevens II, 670; Cross-State, 1-2; Old Trails; The Old Trails; Show Me, 61; Warren Centennial, 12-15; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; W. G. Davis)

Boone's Lick Trail (St. Charles & Warren)
See Boone's Lick Road.

Boone Township (Franklin)

This township occupies the s.w. part of Franklin Co. It is bounded on the s. by Crawford Co., on the w. by Gasconade Co., on the n. by Lyon T., and on the e. by Union and Meramec Ts. It was organized on Feb. 7, 1832, out of the w. part of what had been Meramec T., and took its name from its principal stream Boone Creek, which had been named for Daniel Boone.

Ten years later, on Feb. 12, 1842, there was a demand by some citizens of Boone T. for a further subdivision because, they said, it was inconvenient to reach voting places and also because there were enough householders to justify a new township. It was accordingly organized on that date under the name of Linn T.; but on May 3 of the same year the action was rescinded and Linn was receded to Boone T.

The short-lived township took its name from the popular Senator Linn, whose name is also commemorated by Linn County, served in the Upper House from 1833 till his death, and was a conspicuous and popular member. (Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 12, 14; Hist. Franklin, 229; DAB; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 233 & map; Court Records, Bk. C., 18; Miss Johnson; Kiel (letter)

Boonslick Road (St. Charles & Warren)
See Boone's Lick Road.

Boon's Lick Road (St. Charles & Warren)
See Boone's Lick Road.

Boons' Lick Road (St. Charles & Warren)
See Boone's Lick Road

Boonslick Trace (St. Charles & Warren)
See Boone's Lick Road.

Boonslick Trail (St. Charles & Warren)
See Boone's Lick Road.

Boon's Mill (Lincoln)
A water mill six miles n. of Elsberry. The house to the old mill was about 113 years old in 1942. It was so named for its owner, William Boone. (John B. Gibson)

Booth Bank Mine (Franklin)
A red hematite mine in the s.w. part of Central T., 2½ mi. from Dry Branch. The mine was opened in 1882 and named for a Dr. Booth who owned it. (Hist. Franklin, 210; Miss Johnson: Henry Hamilton)

Bord's Creek (Lincoln)
See Bob's Creek.

Borgmann School (Warren)
See Maple Dale School.

Boschertown (St. Charles)
A town in the c. part of St. Charles T., n.w. of St. Charles. It is also frequently spelled Boscherttown. It was named in honor of John Boscher, an early settler. Prior to that it was a Royal Domain under the Spanish king. (Hist. St. Charles, 269; Com. Atlas, 229; Benj. Emmons)

Boschertown Road (St. Charles)
See King's Highway.

Boscherttown (St. Charles)
See Boschertown.

Boston (Warren)
A former town in the s. part of Charrette T. about 6 miles s.e. of Warrenton near the present town of Hopewell. Upon the formation of Warren Co., this town was suggested as the county seat, but in 1836, Warrenton was selected instead. In 1837 Wetmore lists Boston as a new town. Hist. St. Charles calls it New Boston. Old settlers think Boston was the earlier name although they remember the place as

Boston instead of New Boston. There has been no store there for about 30 years. Boston is a stock name for American towns, being found in at least twelve other states. All, of course, are ultimately borrowed from Boston, Mass., which in its turn was taken from Boston, England. It is much more likely that the place was first called New Boston, when it was new, then shortened to Boston, its present name. If it was first Boston, then New Boston, then changed back to Boston, we should have two changes. (Bryan & Rose, 205; Co. Atlas 1877, 8, 9; Wetmore, 225; Hist. St. Charles, 1030; H. J. Muench; Walter Rottman)

Bottom School (Franklin)
See Upper Bottom School.

Bouff Creek (Franklin)
See Boeuf Creek (village)

Boulder Island (St. Charles)
An old island in the Mississippi R. off the s.w. part of Portage des Sioux T. It was originally Bolter Island in honor of John Bolter, an early settler. The change to Boulder is obviously a folk-etymology. (Red Book 1913, 452b; Schrowang Road Map; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Bourbeuse River (Franklin)
Rises in Gasconade County and enters Franklin at the s.w. corner of Boone T., flowing n.e. through the township; thence it pursues a winding, generally easterly course, forming the boundaries between Union and Meramec, Union and Central, and Boles and Central Ts., till it enters the Meramec River. The name is a very early one, conferred by the French pioneers: bourbeux, -euse means muddy, miry, sloughy, sloshy, an adjective derived from the noun bourbe, mud. In Gasconade the name does not seem very appropriate, for there the Bourbeuse is a comparatively clear stream; but it fits better the lower part of the stream in Franklin County. Variants in spelling that occur are Bourbois, Bourboise, Burbois, Burbus, etc. (Davis & Durrie, 364; Hist. Franklin, 204, 232, 235; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 199 & map; Cassell's New Dict.; Washington Library Rec.; Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930, 20; Miss Johnson)

Bourbois (Franklin)
See Burbois.

Bourboise River (Franklin)
See Bourbeuse River.

Bourbois River (Franklin)
See Bourbeuse River.

*Bowlen Bank (Franklin)
A limonite deposit in the n. part of Prairie T. The name is probably personal in origin. (Geological Survey, 179)

Bradshaw Island (St. Charles)
An island off the s.e. part of Portage des Sioux T. It was named for Robert Bruce Bradshaw. It has been washed away, except for a part absorbed by Cora Island. (Red Book 1912-14, 452b; Highway Map, St. Charles 1940; Benj. Emmons)

Brandt School (Warren)
In the e. part of Elkhorn T., e. of Warrenton. It was named for Captain John Brandt, who was born June 3, 1838 in Warren Co. on the Upper Charrette, was appointed Captain of the Home Guards, Company H., Warren Co. Regiment, in October, 1862, and died November 5, 1910. He was one of the charter members of the Warren County Schuetzen Co. (cf. Schuetzen Co. Hall), which was organized in 1858. (83rd Report; Co. Atlas 1901, 7; Mrs. Anna Schaper; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs. Eugenia Hedemann; F. W. Kehr; Mrs. Eugenia Hedemann (letter))

Brandt's Rock Spring (Warren)
A spring in the s.w. part of Hickory Grove T., a few miles s. of the former town of Pitts. For name cf. Brandt School. (Parker, map 1; Co. Atlas 1877, 14; Mrs. Eugenia Hedemann (letter))

Breitenbach Store (Franklin)
See Rengel.

Breitenbach's Store (Franklin)
See Rengel.

Brevator (Lincoln)
A station in the s.e. part of Monroe T. on the St. Louis, Keokuk, and Northwestern Railroad. A town was surveyed and laid out here in 1880. The p.o. was established by 1886, discontinued by 1932, and named for John Brevator, who owned the land on which

the station was built. (Hist. Lincoln, 406-7; Com. Atlas, 229; Andy J. Brown)

Briar Ridge School (Lincoln)

A rural grade school in the n.e. part of Burr Oak T. It is so named for the blackberry vines which grow profusely along a ridge near the school. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. Jaunita Sanders)

* Brick House Slough (St. Charles)

A lowland which extends for some distance along the n.e. part of Portage des Sioux T., n. of Smelser Lake School. Probably named for a house. (Highway Map, St. Charles 1940; Earl C. Gray)

Bridgeport (Warren)

A very old town in the s. part of Bridgeport T., near Loutre Slough, and about a mile w. or n.w. of the present town of Case (q.v.). The name is recorded at least as early as 1804, and Bridgeport Landing, doubtless used for the landing on the slough nearby, must have been even earlier. In 1833, when the new county of Warren was organized into townships, Bridgeport was evidently the most important place in this part of the county, for Bridgeport Township was named after it. There was a p.o. there from 1876 to 1893. The old town apparently began to decline upon the establishment of Case, however, in 1894, perhaps because it was not on the R. R., and has now almost disappeared.

The name must have been borrowed from outside the state. Bridgeport is a stock name for American towns, being found in at least 20 other states. The most important of American Bridgeports is Bridgeport, Connecticut; but there is no record to show which of them gave its name to the little Missouri river-town.

Loutre Slough must have been a lively place in the days of steamboating. Two humorous nicknames, Gunboat and Slingtown, both alluding to habits of heavy drinking, may have been applied to old Bridgeport or Bridgeport Landing; but it seems more likely that one of them was used for the landing at Case and the other at Gore (q.v.).

Another early name recorded for Bridgeport was Kosse's Store, for its proprietor, Julius Kosse, who is said to have established a store there in 1850. (P. G.; Pike, ed. Coues, 368; Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Hist. St. Charles, 1062-4; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 1; E. C. Kehr; Mrs. George Luppold; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Bridgeport Cemetery (Warren)

A burial ground in the s. part of Bridgeport T. near Case. It was doubtless named for the old town of Bridgeport (q.v.), which was formerly here. (Hevenor, Warren Co.; Warrenton Banner, May 3, 1907, 1)

Bridgeport Landing (Warren)

See Bridgeport.

Bridgeport Township (Warren)

In the extreme w. part of the county. It is bounded on the n. and w. by Montgomery Co., on the s. by the Missouri R., on the s.e. by Pinckney T., and on the n.e. by Elkhorn T. It was created in 1833 when the county was organized, and named after Bridgeport, which was then evidently the most important place in this section of the country. (Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Pike, ed. Coues)

Brinkmann School (Warren)

See Brinkman School.

Brinkman School (Warren)

A rural elementary school in the s.c. part of Charrette T. It was named in honor of the Brinkman family that formerly lived here. Mr. Brinkman has been dead since about 1891. The name is also spelled Brinkmann. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; H. J. Muench)

Briscoe (Lincoln)

A town in the s.w. part of Union T., on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. R. The village was laid off in 1883 on the land of Samuel Briscoe, for whom it was named. (P. G.; Hist. Lincoln, 406; Eaton; Andy J. Brown)

Briscoe Methodist Church South (Lincoln)

Named for the town. (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 403)

Britt School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the c.w. part of Burr Oak T. It was named for William Britt, an early settler. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; John G. Gibson)

Brown Lake (Lincoln)

In the s.e. part of Monroe T. It has been drained and is no longer in existence. It is said to be named for a fisherman who had a cabin on its shore. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5; Andy J. Brown)

Brown's Branch (Franklin)

A tributary of Dubois Creek which empties into the

stream s. of South Point. It was named for an early settler. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 189; Miss Johnson; Charles Cole)

Brown School (Lincoln)

A district school in the e. part of Hawk Point T. It was named for William Harrison Brown, who formerly owned land in this section. (83rd Report; Co. Atlas 1938, 7; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; W. F. Guinn; Charles S. Huckstep; Mrs. Leland Brown)

Brown's Mill (Lincoln)

An old mill near Louisville in the n.w. part of Waverly T., on a road of some importance. Although it is no longer in operation, the building is still standing after more than a century. It was named in honor of James Brown, who rebuilt the mill in 1856. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; John G. Gibson; Andy J. Brown)

Brown's Station (Franklin)

A town projected about 1855 on the Frisco R. R., 2 miles e. of Newhaven. The projector was William Joseph Brown, a slave-owner, for whom the proposed town was to be named. The place seems never to have been realized. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 189; Miss Johnson; Henry Steiner)

Bruner Hollow (Warren)

A depressed area in the n. part of Bridgeport T. It was named for a Mr. Bruner. (Co. Map 1908; Mrs. Caroline McCarty)

Bruns' School House (St. Charles)

A school near Black Jack. It was so named for the numerous Brun families in this section. (Manual, St. Mo. '91-'92, 55; Earl C. Gray)

Brush Creek (Franklin)

A small stream which rises in the s. part of Boles T. and flows e. into the Meramec R. It was so named for a thick growth of hazel brush and blackberry tangle that grew along its banks. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 204; Miss Johnson; Julian Pickles)

Brush Creek (Warren & Lincoln)

Rises in Montgomery Co. near High Hill, and flows e. until it reaches Lincoln Co., where it empties into the Cuivre R. Cornelius Howard settled on the stream in 1816; in 1818 he moved and settled on South Bear

Creek, where he died many years later. Cf. above.
(Bryan & Rose, 213; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown;
William Van Studdiford)

Brush Creek (Franklin)

A second Brush Creek, also a tributary of the Meramec.
It runs through the s. part of Central T. Its name
was doubtless acquired in the same way as the one in
Boles T. (Hist. Franklin, 204)

Brush Creek Presbyterian Church (Warren)

A country church in Bridgeport T. near Brush Creek.
The original site was once a field which belonged to
Cornelius Howard, who lived here from 1816-1818. Mr.
Howard cleared a field here and raised two crops of
corn. Some years later a forest of vigorous young
oaks had taken possession of the former corn field.
The church was doubtless named for Brush Creek (q.v.).
The building was in existence as late as 1885.
(Bryan & Rose, 213; Hist. St. Charles, 1062; Warren-
ton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 1; William Van Studdiford)

Brush Creek School (Franklin)

A rural elementary school in the s.e. part of Central
T. It was named for its location near the creek.
(83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: A. C.
Beasley)

Brush Lake (Lincoln)

In s.e. Monroe T., about a mile n. of Old Monroe.
Doubtless named for the wooded topography. (Highway
Map, Lincoln 1940)

Brush Lick Creek (Franklin)

A stream that rises in the n.e. part of Lyon T. and
flows n. into Boeuf T., where it enters Boeuf Creek.
It was named by the pioneers who saw buck licking
salt there. The same stream, apparently, is called
Bucklick Creek in the 1898 Atlas, and Buck Lick
Creek on the map of 1940. (Co. Atlas 1878, 58; Co.
Atlas 1898, 7; Highway Map, Lincoln 1940; Miss
Johnson: Milford Hockemeyer)

Brushy Fork (Franklin)

A tributary of St. Johns Creek, which rises in the
e. part of Lyon T. It was named for the brush which
grew along the edge of the stream. (Hist. Franklin,
204; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Miss Johnson: F. W.
Schroeder)

Brush Fork Creek (Lincoln)

A small stream which rises in the s.e. part of Snow Hill T. and flows s.e. through the n.e. quarter of Monroe T. and unites with Bob's Creek. There was much conflict here during the Civil War. Cf. above. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Brushy Fork Creek (St. Charles)

One of the branches in the c. part of Femme Osage T. which unites with Clear Fork to form Femme Osage Creek. Cf. above. (Co. Atlas 1875, 33; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Brussels (Lincoln)

A postal town in the e.c. part of Snow Hill T. Its p.o. was established by 1886 and discontinued between 1904 and 1910. A borrowed name, used in Illinois and Wisconsin, and of course ultimately from the city of Brussels in Belgium. (P. G.; Hist. Lincoln, 456; Andy J. Brown)

Brussels School (Lincoln)

In the n.e. part of Snow Hill T. Named for the town. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; John G. Gibson)

Bryan Cemetery (^{Warren}Lincoln)

The original burial place of Col. Daniel Boone and his wife in the s.e. part of Charrette T. overlooking the Missouri R. The body of Mrs. Boone (née Rebecca Bryan, born 1737) was placed here in 1813 and that of Col. Boone (cf. Boone's Grave) in 1820. In 1845, after some controversy, the two graves were exhumed in Warren Co. and re-interred in Frankfort, Kentucky.

The choice of the Bryan Cemetery as the burial place for Col. and Mrs. Boone was a natural one as it was named for and originally owned by her nephew, David Bryan. Mr. Bryan came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1800 and settled near Marthasville. He reserved one-half acre of land near his house for the burial ground. (Bryan & Rose, 132-133; Warren Centennial, 8, 14, 15; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Bryant Creek (Warren)

See Lost Creek.

Bryant's Big Sandy Creek (Lincoln)

A tributary of the Mississippi R. Probably the same as Big Sandy Creek (q.v.). (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 394)

Bryant's Creek (Lincoln)

There are apparently two streams of this name; one rising in the n.e. corner of Union T. and running through the n.w. corner of Hurricane T. into Pike Co., where it unites with Guinn's Creek; the other rising about 5 or 6 miles farther s., on the w. border of Hurricane T., and flowing first n.e. to the border of Pike Co., then s. along the e. border of Hurricane T., to empty into King's Lake (q.v.) at the s. boundary of the township. The former is sometimes known as Bryant Creek or Bryant's Stream. Probably both were named for Rolla Bryant, who owned a great deal of land there. (Pike Co. Atlas 1875, 18; Hist. Lincoln, 204, 210; Co. Atlas 1899, 5, 7; Miss Leech's thesis; Andy J. Brown)

Bryant's Creek (Lincoln)

See above.

Bryant's Creek Baptist Church (Lincoln)

In the w.c. part of Hurricane T. This church received some former members of the Stout's Settlement Church in 1830 as these members had disagreed with the majority group in the Stout Church. Bryant's Creek Church was organized in June, 1830, and named for the stream. Duncan, 213-14, 219-20; Hist. Lincoln, 474; Rev. O. A. Gordon; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Bryant's Creek Church (Lincoln)

A Baptist institution in the n. part of Hurricane T., so named for its location near the creek. This church has had three different sites. (Duncan, 205; Andy J. Brown)

Bryant's Stream (Lincoln)

See Bryant's Creek.

Buchanan College (Lincoln)

A former college, now a high school in Troy. The college was organized about 1893 and discontinued about 1910. It was named for Alexander Buchanan, an early merchant, who contributed freely to the enterprise. (Williams, State of Mo., 427; Red Book 1913, 349; Andy J. Brown)

Buck Church (St. Charles)

See Fifth Street Methodist Church.

Buck Creek (Lincoln)

A small stream which rises in the n.e. part of

Nineveh T. and flows into the s. part of Waverly T., where it ultimately reaches the Cuivre R. The name is given for the deer or as an abbreviated form of "buck-eye" for the tree. (Co. Atlas 1878, 45; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Buck Creek School (Lincoln)
See Copper Spring School.

* Buckeye Spring (Lincoln)
A name mentioned but not otherwise identified by an old Road Record. However, the name is obviously descriptive of the brush around the spring. (Road Record, Nov. 1878)

Buckhorn (Franklin)
See Drain.

Bucklick Creek (Franklin)
See Brush Lick Creek.

Buck Lick Creek (Franklin)
See Brush Lick Creek.

Bucklick School (Franklin)
A rural elementary school in the n.e. part of Lyon T. It was built in 1896 and named for its location near the stream. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Milford Hockemeyer)

** Bud (Warren)
See Case.

Buffaloe Island (Warren & Franklin)
See Boeuf Island.

Buffaloe River (Franklin)
See Boeuf Creek.

Buffaloe River (Lincoln)
See Cuivre River.

Buffalo Island (Warren & Franklin)
See Boeuf Island.

Buffalo Ridge School (Franklin)
A rural elementary school in the w.c. part of Lyon T. The name was suggested by Halcomb Watkins, an old Virginia gentleman, who said that the barren hill site

had probably been denuded of trees by the buffalo in early days. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Buffalo River (Franklin)
See Boeuf Creek.

Bull Island (Franklin)
An island, originally waste land, in the Missouri R., near Labaddie. It is said to have been named for a bull fight Charles Laefler had while he was caring for John Warnebaladt's cattle in 1916. On Jan. 13, 1926, the Point Prairie Fishing Club took control of the island. (Plat Bk. C., 82; Miss Johnson: Charles Becker)

Bull's Hell Mill (St. Charles)
An early tread mill on Perruque Creek, n. of O'Fallon. It was formerly known as Audrain's Mill in honor of its builder, James H. Audrain, who was commissioned Captain of Volunteers in the War of 1812, was afterward appointed Colonel of the Militia, came to St. Charles Co. in 1816 and built the mill and a distillery in that year, was elected a member of the Legislature in 1830, and died at the home of Governor Clark in St. Louis, Nov. 10, 1831. His body was brought back to St. Charles Co. in the first hearse ever seen in the county. When Audrain County was organized in 1836, it was named in honor of Col. Audrain. Since he used young bulls as the motive power for the mill and often had as many as 20 of the animals at one time, a loquacious citizen dubbed it Bull's Hell Mill, by which name it was generally known. (Bryan & Rose, 128; Hist. St. Charles, 116, 448; Benj. Emmons)

**

Buncombe (Franklin)
A p.o. by this name is said by Mr. Kiel to have been established in the s. part of Meramec T. on Nov. 11, 1842, and discontinued on Mar. 23, 1844. Mr. Kiel further states that the first postmaster was named Uriah Burns, followed by William Hill. No other record of this shortlived postoffice seems to exist. Inasmuch as there are no postal guides between Wetmore's in 1837 and Hayward's in 1853, neither of which mention Buncombe, one may be excused for suspecting that Mr. Kiel is indulging in a bit of harmless "buncombe" in the later sense of the word. It is possible, of course, that the name was transferred

from Buncombe County, North Carolina, to Missouri, by some loyal N. C. settlers, or in a spirit of jest. The immortal speech in Congress by the member from North Carolina who insisted that "he was talking for Buncombe," thereby adding a new word to the dictionary, is said to have been made in 1820. But one would like to see more evidence for the Missouri Buncombe. The earliest dates for the name as listed by DAE are: 1846, J. G. Saxe, Progress; 1848, Bartlett; and 1849, L. J. Frazee, Medical Student. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 199; DAE; Washington Library Records; Miss Johnson)

Bungalow Tavern (Warren)

A road-house in the n.w. part of Elkhorn T. on Highway 40. It was built by Ray E. Litsch in 1933 and was so named on account of its architecture. (Mrs. Ray E. Litsch)

Burbois (Franklin)

A p. o. once existing near the w. border of Boone T. It was established on April 1, 1851, and took its name from the nearby Bourbeuse R., of which Burbois is one of the customary variant spellings. On June 6, 1870, the p.o. was moved across the border into Gasconade Co. to a site about 1 mile distant. For its subsequent history see Rosebud in Mr. Weber's thesis. The spelling was changed to the slightly more correct Bourbois in 1895 when Mrs. Emma Wortmann was postmaster, and in 1901 the name was changed to Rosebud. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 199, 200; Mr. Weber's thesis; Miss Johnson)

Burbois River (Franklin)

See Bourbeuse River.

Burbus River (Franklin)

See Bourbeuse River.

Burkhead Branch (Lincoln)

See Birkhead Branch.

Burlington Railroad (St. Charles & Lincoln)

See Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad.

Burr Oak (Lincoln)

A village in the c. part of Burr Oak T. The p.o. was established here by 1876 as Burr Oak Valley and was spelled Burroak or Burr Oak by 1896. It was

discontinued by 1910. The names are descriptive of the trees in the vicinity, an American oak whose acorns have large cups with burs on them. It was also called Robinson's Mill in honor of the George Robinson lumber mill there. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 12; Hist. Lincoln, 456; Manual, St. Mo. '91-'92, 48; Mo. Survey Map; Andy J. Brown)

Burroak (Lincoln)
See Burr Oak.

Burr Oak Mill (Lincoln)
Named for its location in Burr Oak Valley. Also called Robinson's Mill, for its owner, Ben Robinson. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; Mrs. L. W. Crank; John G. Gibson)

Burr Oak School (Lincoln)
In the c. part of Burr Oak T., at Burr Oak, for which it is named. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; John G. Gibson)

Burr Oak Township (Lincoln)
Bounded on the n. by Hurricane T., on the e. by the Mississippi R., on the s. by Monroe T., and on the w. by Snow Hill T. The township was made in 1875 upon the petition of David Allen, Charles L. Alloway, Henry H. Morris, Henry L. Luck and 135 other persons. The village elections were originally held in the town of Burr Oak (q.v.), which was established as a p.p. about the same time. Both names are descriptive. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 12; Hist. Lincoln, 283; Andy J. Brown)

Burr Oak Valley (Lincoln)
See Burr Oak.

Burr Oak Valley Mills (Lincoln)
A flour mill in Foley. It was brought here in 1880 by Messrs. Mildenstein and Anderson, who operated the mill until 1884, when the former sold his interest to a Mr. Broyles and the latter to a Mr. Trescott. In 1888 Columbus Broyles owned the mill. The name is descriptive. (Hist. Lincoln, 414)

Busch's Creek (Franklin)
See Dubois Creek.

** Bush Park (Franklin)
A park probably located in Washington. No explanation of the origin of the name has been found. (Washington

Library Records)

Buskett Mine (Franklin)

See Meramec Mine.

Butcher's Branch (Lincoln)

A short stream which flows n.e. in the e. part of Clark T. until it enters Crooked Creek. It is named for an early German settler who spelled his name Buecher, after the German fashion; Butcher is an Americanized form. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Butler Way (St. Charles)

A drive at Lindenwood College, St. Charles. It was doubtless named for Col. James Butler, business man, church leader, and military commander, who once served as a member of the Board of Directors of Lindenwood College. He was born in Michigan in 1840 and later served in the Union Army where he became a colonel, major, etc. (Templin, Reminiscences, 76, 131; Benj. Emmons)

Buzzard's Cave (Warren)

A natural cave on Charrette Creek near Spoon Hollow. The name is descriptive. (William Hollenbeck; A. W. Wehmeyer (letter))

Buzzard's Roost (Franklin)

The first tavern built at Franklin, now Pacific. The name is a good example of the quaint type of humor employed on the frontier. (MHR, Jan. 1921, 261)

Calaway's Post (Warren)

See Callaway's Post.

Callaway Creek (Warren & St. Charles)

A stream which rises in the s.w. part of Hickory Grove T., flows s. into the extreme n.e. part of Charrette T., thence e. into St. Charles Co. It was named for the family of Flanders Callaway, who came here with the Boones at the close of the 18th or the beginning of the 19th century and established Callaway's Post (q.v.) shortly before the War of 1812. (Bryan & Rose, 99-100; Co. Atlas 1877, 9; Hist. St. Charles, 958, 961, 974, 1029; Co. Map 1908; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 659; Bryan, Mo. Hist. Soc. Collections VI, 1-18; Warren Centennial, 8; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 1; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; E. C. Kehr; Mrs. George Luppold)

Callaway Fork Creek (St. Charles)

One of the tributaries of Femme Osage Creek in Femme Osage T. The name is also sometimes found as Callaway Fork, Callaway's Fork, or Fork Callaway, all of which are variants of the same name. It was doubtless named for the famous Callaways, probably Capt. James Callaway and Thomas Callaway, who lived within the limits of the township. (Co. Atlas 1875, 33; Hist. St. Charles, 116, 134, 284; Highway Map, St. Charles 1940; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Callaway Post (Warren)

See Callaway's Post.

Callaway's Fork (St. Charles)

See Callaway Fork Creek.

Callaway's Fort (Warren)

See Callaway's Post.

Callaway's Post (Warren)

A fort and settlement built in the s. part of Charrette T., several miles w. of the present Marthasville, before the War of 1812. This post was the first American colony to be established within the limits of the present Warren Co. The exact date of settlement is hard to ascertain as 1795, 1799, and 1801 are all recorded. However, the date that seems most definite is that of October, 1799. The settlement was made by Flanders Callaway (Dec. 9, 1752-Aug. 9, 1824), son-in-law of the renowned Col. Daniel Boone, who also came to Missouri at this time. The post was built on an 800-arpent grant given by the Spanish Government. In order to protect themselves from the dangers of the Indians, the colonists built a fort shortly after the place was settled. Here, again, the date is uncertain as two dates, that of 1798 and that of about 1801 are both offered.

It seems undoubtedly to have been named for Flanders Callaway as he was the one who established the post; but some authorities suggest it was named for his son, Capt. James Callaway, a well-known Indian fighter, who was born in 1783 and was only about 16 years old at the time of the building of the post. Capt. Callaway was killed in an Indian skirmish in 1815.

Its name-father, Flanders Callaway, seems to have been a gentlemanly but courageous type of frontiersman. He was handsome, dauntless, ambitious, and

religious. However, he was little interested in politics or formal military life. Rather, he liked hunting in the wilderness or skirmishing with the Indians but evaded serving in the army on account of its restrictions. In company with Daniel Morgan Boone, his brother-in-law, and William Lamme, his son-in-law, he trapped beaver as far west as Nebraska. The original pioneer church of this section, the Friendship Baptist Church, first held services in his home in 1819 or earlier.

This colony also appears as Calaway's Post, Callaway Post, and Callaway's Fort. (Bryan & Rose, 99-100; Co. Atlas 1877, 9; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 659; Warren Centennial, 8; Bryan, Mo. Hist. Soc. Collections VI, 1-18; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914; 1; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; E. C. Kehr)

Callaway Township (St. Charles)

A township which lies n. of Femme Osage T. and s. of Cuivre T. It was named either for Capt. James Callaway, a famous pioneer and Indian fighter, or for Capt. Callaway and Thomas Callaway, both of whom lived within the limits of the present township. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Davis & Durrie, 433; Hist. St. Charles, 284; Conard IV, 560; Benj. Emmons)

Calumus Spring School (St. Charles)

A rural grade school in District 65, probably near Defiance and Hamburg. The name is descriptive of its location near a spring which is surrounded by calumus (properly spelled "calamus") plants, or sweet-flags. (B. H. Jolly)

Calvary Church of Winfield (Lincoln)

A church of the Pentacostal denomination at Winfield. Calvary, which means "place of a skull," was the site of the Crucifixion (Lu. 23: 33). (W. F. Guinn)

Calvey (Franklin)

A small town in the s.w. part of Calvey T. The p.o. was established in 1854 and discontinued in 1894; reestablished in 1904 and discontinued in 1908. Locally the name is spelled Calvy, and some postal records also use this spelling. The town was proba-named for the township. Robertsville, a Frisco R. R. station 4 miles n. of Calvey, was also often known as Calvey or Calvey Station. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 200, 209; Eaton, 165, 167; Kiel's

Biog. Dir., 200, 209; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff;
Kiel (letter)

Calvey (Franklin)

See Robertsville and Calvey.

Calvey Creek (Franklin)

Rises in Jefferson County, then enters Franklin and traverses Calvey T. from s.e. to n.w., emptying into the Meramec River. Named for some member of the Calvé family, prominent in early St. Louis as settlers and fur-traders. Houck mentions Joseph Calvé employed by Joseph Datchurut and Louis Vivait in the fur trade; he came to St. Louis in 1765, and married Therese, daughter of Nicholas Marechal at Fort Chartres. In 1768, on account of an offense, he absconded from St. Louis and his house and lot were sold. Later he went to St. Ferdinand. Several other members of the family are mentioned in the St. Louis annals.

The name is also spelled Calvy. Both Calvy and Calvey are of course attempts to represent the French pronunciation of Calvé. Above its junction with Little Calvey Creek (q.v.), it is often known as Big Calvey (q.v.). (Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 3, 35, 40; Spanish Regime I, 90, 190; II, 384; Hist. Franklin, 164; Co. Atlas 1878, 16; Eaton, 167; Miss Johnson)

Calvey Station (Franklin)

See Calvey.

Calvey Station (Franklin)

See Calvey and Robertsville.

Calvey Township (Franklin)

In the e. part of Franklin Co., bounded on the n. by Boles T., on the w. by Central T., on the s. by Prairie T., and on the e. by Jefferson Co. The name doubtless came from the creek. The township was organized April 23, 1821. (Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 16; Hist. Franklin, 236; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 232 & map; Miss Johnson: G. B. Zumwaldt)

Calvy (Franklin)

See Calvey.

Calvy Creek (Franklin)

See Calvey Creek.

Cambellton (Franklin)

See Campbellton.

El Camino Real (St. Charles)
See King's Highway.

Campbellton (Franklin)

A town in the n.e. part of Lyon T. A p.o. was established there on Jan. 7, 1854, and named in honor of James Campbell of Pennsylvania, then postmaster General of the U. S. Campbell (1812-1893) was born in Southwark, Pa.; he became School Commissioner in 1840, was made judge in the Court of Common Pleas in 1842, and was appointed Postmaster General by President Franklin Pierce in 1852. It is said that the p.o. at Campbellton was established on the same day the one at Newport, now Dundee (q.v.) was discontinued, and took its place until the Newport p.o. was reestablished on Feb. 27, 1854. Goodwin in 1867 spells the name Cambellton. (Goodwin; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 342; DAB; Kiel's Biog Dir., 200; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Campbellton School (Franklin)

In the n.e. part of Lyon T. It was named for the town. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

** Camp Branch (Lincoln)

A small creek in the n. part of Burr Oak T. This is a different stream from the larger Camp Branch (q.v.) that comes from Warren County and empties into the Cuivre R. in Prairie T., and no reason for its origin has been found. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7)

Camp Branch (Warren & Lincoln)

A creek which enters Warren Co. from Montgomery Co. in the n.w. part of Elkhorn T. and runs n. and n.e. through Camp Branch T. into Lincoln Co., where it empties into Cuivre River. It is named for Joseph Camp, who was born in Virginia in 1787. He pioneered in Carolina, came to Missouri in 1832, and died in Montgomery Co. in 1866. The stream has also been known as Camp Creek; it is to be distinguished from Indian Camp Creek in Hickory Grove T., sometimes also known as Camp Creek or Camp Branch. (Campbell, 626; Hist. St. Charles, 962; Co. Atlas 1877, 5, 7; Hist. Lincoln, 453; Co. Atlas 1901, 7; Hevenor, Warren Co.; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Camp Branch (Warren)

A p.o. in 1867 in the c.w. part of Elkhorn T. near

Montgomery Co. on the Boone's Lick Road. Lemuel (or Samuel) Price, who came to Missouri from N. Carolina in 1814 and lived in a fort until 1815, was the first settler in this vicinity. Indians were troublesome here at that time. The p.o. was doubtless named for the creek (Camp Branch, not Indian Camp Creek). (Goodwin; Bryan & Rose, 222; Co. Atlas 1877, 9; Hist. St. Charles, 102; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 2; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; Frank Yocum)

Camp Branch (Warren)
See Indian Camp Creek.

Camp Branch Cemetery (Warren)
In the c.w. part of Elkhorn T., 4 miles e. of Jonesburg on Highway 40. It is named either for Camp Branch or for Camp Branch Church. (Mrs. A. W. Ebeling; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; Mrs. Belle Gerdemann)

Camp Branch Church (Warren)
A Northern Methodist church in the c.w. part of Elkhorn T. It was named for Camp Branch, the creek. It has been out of existence since about 1876. (Mrs. Belle Gerdemann; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert)

Camp Branch Township (Warren)
Bounded on the n. and e. by Lincoln Co., on the s. by Elkhorn T., and on the w. by Montgomery Co. It was one of the original townships when the county was organized in 1833. It is named for Camp Branch, the stream. (Hist. St. Charles, 1129; Frank Yocum)

Camp Creek (Warren)
See Indian Camp Creek.

Camp Creek (Warren)
See Camp Branch.

Camp Creek Baptist Church (Warren)
See Little Bethel Church.

Camp Creek Mill (Lincoln)
Probably in the s.e. part of Bedford T., near Troy. It is so named for the stream. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; C. W. Meyer)

* Camp Franklin (Franklin)

At Gray Summit. According to Kiel, this was an important rendezvous of Union soldiers in 1864. The name was probably given for the county. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 190, 202)

Camp Ground Church (Warren)

A Methodist institution, originally German Methodist, in the extreme s.e. part of Camp Branch T. The building was built about 1861, and was so named because there were big camp meetings there for many years. It is also called the Steinhagen Methodist Church, or Steinhagen Church, for its location near the former p.o. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7, 28; Miss Lula May Schulze; E. S. Aydelott; J. G. Wessendorf; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Oscar J. Luelf)

Camp Ground School (Warren)

A rural elementary school in the extreme s.e. part of Camp Branch T. Cf. above. (83rd Report; Co. Atlas 1901, 7, 28; F. W. Kehr; Mrs. Ed. Schulze; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; J. E. Harper; Miss Lula May Schulze; J. G. Wessendorf)

Camp Herron (Franklin)

An important Civil War military center at Pacific. A skirmish was fought here Oct. 1, 1864. The post was so named for its commander, Lieut. Col. Frank J. Herron, of the Ninth Iowa Regiment, who was a hero at the Battle of Wilson's Creek. (War of the Rebellion, 261, 267, 459; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 208)

Camp Krekel (St. Charles)

A camp near Cottleville, which was named for Judge Arnold Krekel. Judge Krekel was born at Bergheim, Germany, March 12, 1815, and came to America in 1829. He was a graduate of St. Charles College, a surveyor, a justice of the peace, a newspaper man, a lawyer, and an ardent abolitionist. Mr. Krekel was instrumental in establishing Lincoln Institute at Jefferson City. He became a lieutenant colonel who commanded forces in n.w. Missouri, was a Judge of the U. S. District Court, and gained a national reputation. (Hist. St. Charles, 107, 181; St. C. C-M, June 11, 1902; Earl C. Gray)

Camp Sandy Creek (Warren)

Rises in the e. part of Bridgeport T. and flows s.

into Masse's Creek. The name is probably descriptive. (Co. Map 1908; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; Mrs. George Luppold)

Canaan Road (Franklin)

A name given to the road running from Gasconade Co. into Newhaven, across the s. part of Lyon T. The road doubtless took its name from Canaan T. in Gasconade where it started. According to Mr. Weber's thesis, the familiar Bible name was chosen by some settlers from Tennessee in the '40s who considered Gasconade their "promised land." (Hist. Franklin, 203; Mr. Weber's thesis under "Canaan"; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Cannon School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the c.w. part of Hurricane T. It was named for the Cannon family Ephraim Cannon, a son of John and Jane (Knox) Cannon, came with his parents to Missouri about 1818, accumulated much land near the school, took an active part in the Baptist Church, and died about 1881 at the age of about 80. (Co. Atlas 1878, 26; Hist. Lincoln, 516; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Cannon School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the extreme n.w. part of Cuivre T. Also known as Maple Grove School and Grothe School. The former is a descriptive name, and Cannon and Grothe are personal names. (B. H. Jolly)

Cap au Gre (Lincoln)

See Cap au Gris.

Cap au Grey (Lincoln)

See Cap au Gris.

Cap au Gris (Lincoln)

A town located in the n.e. part of Monroe T., on the w. bank of the Mississippi River, about 10 miles above the mouth of Cuivre River. Although it had probably existed as a hamlet long before, the town was laid out in Nov., 1845, on the land of one David Bailey. (Cf. Fort Cap au Gris, below). In 1853 it is listed as a p.o. by Hayward. Parker in 1867 calls it "the principal shipping point of the county. In August, 1875, the town was incorporated under the name Wiota, an Indian name of unknown origin, found

as a town name in Iowa and Wisconsin. However, the people continued to call the place by the old name Cap au Gris. It last appears as a p.o. in the guide for 1876, after which it declined and no longer exists.

The name is found in various spellings: Cap or Cape, Gris, Gre, or Gray. Undoubtedly it was borrowed from across the Mississippi in Illinois, where it is attached to a notable cliff or promontory of fine grit or sandstone, called by Pike in 1805 a "beautiful cedar cliff." Coues, the editor of Pike's Exp., says the common form Cap au Gris is an error for Cap au Gres, made by mistaking French grés, a noun, meaning sandstone, for French gris, adjective meaning gray; so McDermott. (Pike, 4, 5; Hayward, 825; Parker's Mo. in 1867; 302; Hist. Lincoln, 407; McDermott, 83; Andy J. Brown)

Cap-au-Gris School (Lincoln)

In the extreme s.e. part of Burr Oak T. It is so named for the town. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; John G. Gibson)

Cape au Gre (Lincoln)

See Cap au Gris.

Cape au Grey (Lincoln)

See Cap au Gris.

Cape au Gris (Lincoln)

See Cap au Gris (Lincoln)

Cappeln (St. Charles)

A p.o. in the n.w. part of Femme Osage T., 2 mi. s.e. of Wentzville. A German settlement, said to have been named for a place in Germany, which may have been Kapellen, Luxemburg. Now extinct. (Campbell, 487; Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Benj. Emmons)

Cappeln Custom and Merchant Mills (St. Charles)

Mills at Cappeln in the n.w. corner of Femme Osage T. The establishment was built by Henry Karrenbrock and his brother Gerhard W. Karrenbrock in 1857. It included a flour mill, a corn mill, a saw mill, and wood-carving machinery. Gerhard W. Karrenbrock retired in 1884 and left Henry W. Karrenbrock to be sole proprietor. The latter was born in Germany, June 19, 1829 and came to St. Charles when he was a youth. The mills were named for the town. (Hist.

St. Charles, 251; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Earl C. Gray)

Carter Hall School (Lincoln)

A rural elementary school in the n.e. part of Bedford T., so named for two families, that of Sam Carter and Lewis Hall, who owned land here. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep; John G. Gibson)

Carter's Mill (Lincoln)

The location is undetermined. It was named for Sam Carter. (John G. Gibson; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Casco (Franklin)

A village in the s.e. part of Lyon T. A p.o. was established there on Aug. 9, 1871, in the store of J. C. and H. A. Klenke. The Klenkes had built their store in 1868. J. C. Klenke is said to have found the name Casco in a book he had. It came doubtless from Casco, Maine, on Casco Bay about 25 mi. n.w. of Portland. One authority thinks the name may have been suggested by Postmaster General Gale, in office at the time, who happened to be a Maine man. The Italian word from which Casco is derived is said to mean "resting place." On some maps it is spelled Casko. The p.o. was discontinued on May 31, 1908. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 342; Lippincott's Gaz.; Gannett; Miss Johnson: George Klenke; Kiel (letter)

Case (Warren)

A town and p.o. in the s. part of Bridgeport T., on Loutre Slough, about a mile e. of old Bridgeport. It is a railroad town, and was established about 1894, when the M. K. & T. Railroad was laid out by the county surveyor, Squire Morris. It was probably named for some stockholder in the R. R. who did not live here. The p.o. at Case was started in Oct. 1893, is first listed in 1895, and has since continued.

An earlier p.o. in approximately the same place, which disappears from the list just as Case begins to appear, was Bud (p.o. 1886 to 1893). The name Bud can be traced back as far as 1880, but its source is unknown.

The place was previously known as Luppold's Landing, for Matthias Luppold, who settled there in 1868. He

was a blacksmith and a native of Wittenberg, Germany, who came to America about 1854 and died in 1894.

A nickname applied to the place in early days was Slingtown, apparently alluding to habits of heavy drinking there. The Americanism "sling" or "gin-sling" was used for a drink made of spirits, especially gin, with water, sugar, and lemon, served either hot or cold, and very popular on the Western frontier, as is amply attested in the writings of Mark Twain. A similar humorous nickname that may have been used for Luppold's Landing is Gunboat, said to have been borrowed from the name of a saloon; but it seems more likely that Gunboat and Gunboat Landing were a little lower down the slough, at or near the present town of Gore (q.v.).

The site of Case was also formerly known as Beaver Slide, obviously a humorous descriptive name. (Pike, ed. Coues, 366; Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Hist. St. Charles, 1062-4; Benj. Frick; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; George Luppold; Mrs. George Luppold; F. W. Kehr; E. C. Kehr; A. W. Wehmeyer (letter)

Case School (Warren)

A rural elementary school in the s. part of Bridgeport T. It was formerly called Gotting School in honor of the Gotting family. About 1901 the school was renamed because it was then built on a new site that was nearer Case and the center of the district. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; F. W. Kehr)

Casewell Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the s.c. part of Prairie T. It was named for a man who owned and operated the mine. The name is spelled "Caswell" in the Atlas. (Co. Atlas 1878, 8; Hist. Franklin, 208; Miss Johnson; E. H. Hoff)

Casko (Franklin)

See Casco.

Casner Branch (Warren)

Rises in the c.e. part of Hickory Grove T. and flows n.e. into Perruque Creek. Named for Judge John C. Casner, who was born in Brook Co., West Virginia, March 8, 1828, and died March 17, 1905. He was the son of James and Elsie (Kerr) Casner. He came to Warren Co. in 1865 and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1874 or 1875 when he was elected

presiding Justice of the County Court, an office which he held eight years. He owned 320 acres of land in Hickory Grove T. and lived there for over 25 years until he moved to Warrenton in 1893. (Port. and Biog. Rec., 340; Co. Map 1908; Warrenton Banner, Mar. 24, 1905, 1; William Hollenbeck; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Forrest W. Hughes; Mrs. George Luppold; W. Schmidt)

Casselman Branch (Lincoln)

Rises in the w. part of Clark T. and flows e. until it enters Coon Creek. Probably so named for the Casselman family who lived there. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 19; Andy J. Brown; C. W. Meyer)

Castilo Island (St. Charles)

An island off the s. part of Dardenne T. in the Missouri R. It was named for a Mr. Castilo who owned it. (Emmons Plat; Earl C. Gray)

Castlio's Fort (St. Charles)

A wooden fort near Howell's Prairie which was built as a place where the pioneers could find safety in time of Indian attack. It was probably named for John Castilo, of Tennessee, who came to St. Charles Co. in 1806. One of his sons, John H. Castilo, married the widow of Capt. James Callaway, whose maiden name was Nancy Howell. John H. Castilo had a son named John C. Castilo. The correct spelling of the name is preserved in Castilo Island (q.v.). Bryan & Rose, 212; Hist. St. Charles, 152, 495; Benj. Emmons)

Caswell Mine (Franklin)

See Casewell Mine.

Catawissa (Franklin)

A village in the n.e. part of Calvey T., on the Frisco R. R. about 39 mi. w. of St. Louis. It was platted and named in 1858 by James H. Morley, and a p.o. established in 1860, taking the place of one just discontinued at Robertsville 3 mi. to the west. From 1859 to 1871 these two small communities had only one p.o. at a time, its possession alternating between them: It was at Robertsville from Dec. 27, 1859, to Mar. 27, 1860, from then to Apr. 17, 1861, at Catawissa, from then till June 27, 1862, at Robertsville, and from then till June 6, 1871, at Catawissa, after which the two places have enjoyed separate offices.

The name Catawissa is undoubtedly of Indian origin, and seems to have been borrowed from Catawissa, Pa., on Catawissa Creek in Columbia County. The popular etymology of the word, according to Kiel, is "growing fat." This supposed meaning may have influenced the choice of the name as descriptive of the fertile new country in Missouri. It has, however, no authoritative support. According to Hodge, the Conoy Indians in Pennsylvania had a wigwam on the Catawese, now Catawissa Creek, and the name is probably derived from Piscatawesa, a later name for the Conoy tribe. (Goodwin; P. G.; Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 237, 340; Hodge; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 200; Miss Johnson: G. B. Zumwaldt)

Catawissa School (Franklin)

In the n.e. part of Calvey T. It is named for the town. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: G. B. Zumwaldt)

Cave City (Lincoln)

See Silex.

Cave Creek (Warren)

A n. tributary of Charrette Creek, which rises in the e. part of Elkhorn T., flows s.e. into Hickory Grove T., then s.w. into Charrette T., where it enters Charrette Creek. It is so named on account of the numerous caves in this section. (Co. Map 1908; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs. George Luppold)

Cave School (Franklin)

A rural school in the eastern part of Central T., so named for its location near where the river has washed out a cave in the bank. (Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: A. C. Beasley)

Cave Spring (Lincoln)

In the s.e. part of Monroe T., near the site of the former Fort Howard. It is in the vicinity of Black Hawk Spring and may be another name for it. The name is obviously descriptive. (Hist. Lincoln, 219; C. W. Meyer)

Cave Spring (St. Charles)

A large, fresh-water spring in the c. part of St. Charles T. Cf. above. (Hist. St. Charles, 298; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Cave Spring Church (Franklin)

A Baptist organization in the c. part of Boone T.
Cf. above. (Miss Johnson: Mrs. Alice B. Lockhart)

Cave Spring School (Franklin)

A rural school in the c. part of Boone T. It is
named for the church. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records;
Miss Johnson: Mrs. Alice B. Lockhart)

Cedar Bluffs (Franklin)

A resort in the s.w. part of Boles T., on the Meramec
R. It was opened by the Suburban Realty Co., Dec.
2, 1925, and was named for its location on bluffs
among cedar trees. (Plat Bk. C, 81; Miss Johnson:
J. W. Reynolds)

Cedar Crest (Franklin)

A resort near St. Clair in Central T., on land given
by Mrs. C. T. Shewell. It was so named for its
location. (Plat Bk. C, 32; Miss Johnson: G. B.
Zumwaldt)

Cedar Fork (Franklin)

A p.o. located in the s.w. part of Lyon T. It was
established in 1858 but has been discontinued since
1907. It was named for the creek. Kiel and others
write the name Cedarfork. In late years it has
been nicknamed Jaeger because William F. Jaeger owned
a blacksmith shop at this place. (Goodwin; Hist.
Franklin, 342; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 191, 200; Miss
Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Cedarfork (Franklin)

See Cedar Fork.

Cedar Fork Creek (Franklin)

A stream which rises in the s.w. part of Lyon T. and
flows n. into Boeuf Creek near the n. edge of the
township. It is named for the many cedars near it
and for the fact that it is a fork or branch of
Boeuf Creek. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Kiel's Biog. Dir.,
200; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Cedar Grove Missionary Baptist Church (Franklin)

A church near Calvey, organized by the Rev. Thomas
Hudson in February, 1879. It is named for its
location in a cedar grove. (Hist. Franklin, 351; Miss
Johnson: G. B. Zumwaldt)

Cedar Grove School (Franklin)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Boles T. Cf. above. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: C. E. Burke)

Cedar Grove School (Franklin)

Another Cedar Grove School in the n.w. part of Lyon T. Cf. above. (83rd Report; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Cedar Grove School (Warren)

A rural grade school in the c. part of Charrette T. It was formerly named Kite School in honor of Martin Kite, the miller (see Kite's Mill). About 1891 or 1896, the name was changed on account of the cedar trees on the hills in that vicinity. (Bryan & Rose, 218; 83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Oscar J. Luelf; Walter Rottman; H. J. Muench; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Cedar Hill (Franklin)

The location of this hill has not been found. The name is probably descriptive. (Washington Library Rec.)

Cedar Pyramid (St. Charles)

A curious natural formation of friable sandstone which formerly stood in Darst's Bottom on a 200 ft. cliff along the Missouri R., in the s.e. part of Femme Osage T. The column of rock was about 160 ft. high and projected 12 or 15 ft. in front of the cliff. It was so named for a living cedar which stood 15 or 20 ft. high on the summit of the column. Apparently, at some anterior time the Missouri flowed past and washed the base of Cedar Pyramid. (Eaton, 57; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; MHR XXVII, 380-81; Benj. Emmons)

Cedar Valley School (Warren)

A rural school in the s.c. part of Charrette T. The name is descriptive of its location. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Oscar J. Luelf; Walter Rottman; H. J. Muench)

*Cemetery Slough (St. Charles)

A lowland along the Missouri R., n. of St. Charles at Werremeyer's place. The name may be descriptive. (St. C. C-M, June 10, 1903, 3)

Central (Franklin)

See Strain.

Central Grove Cemetery (Warren)

In the c. part of Camp Branch T. The first burial here was that of the Carico boys who were killed in the Civil War. There is no grove here although there is timber in this section. The name is probably descriptive of its wooded setting and its central location in the township. (J. E. Harper; John Mason; E. S. Aydelott; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; J. G. Wessendorf)

Central Grove Church (Warren)

A Methodist institution in the c. part of Camp Branch T. Services were first held in the Dutton School House. The church was built about the 1870's, and was named for Central Grove Cemetery, which is older than the church. (Dr. A. W. Ebeling; J. G. Wessendorf; E. S. Aydelott; John Mason)

Central School (Franklin)

An elementary school so named for its location in the c. part of Central T. The school was organized about 1900. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson; Bob Beasley)

Central School (Warren)

A rural grade school in the c. part of Bridgeport T. on Masse's Creek. It is so named because of its location near the center of the district. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Mrs. George Luppold; Mrs. A. W. Ebeling; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; J. G. Wessendorf)

Central Township (Franklin)

So named because it lies in the center of the county, between the Bourbeuse and Meramec Rivers, surrounded by Union, Boles, Calvey, Prairie, and Meramec Ts. It was organized Feb. 15, 1853, from a part of the earlier Galena Township.

Galena T. was organized Aug 9, 1839, from parts of the still earlier Calvey, Meramec, and St. Johns Ts. It was so named because galena, a lead ore or sulphide, was mined in this area in large quantities. When the name was changed to Central in 1853, the boundaries were altered considerably, and parts of the original Galena T. were transferred to Prairie, Meramec, and Calvey townships. (Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 14; Hist. Franklin, 226; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 232-33 & map; Court Records, Bk. B., 429; Sullivan News, Aug. 25, 1941; Miss Johnson: Joe Murphy; A. C. Beasley)

Central Wesleyan College (Warren)

A Methodist, originally German Methodist, school in Warrenton. The institution was opened in 1864 as a school and orphan asylum for children of dead soldiers. During the Civil War, students were required to do military duty to guard the town against the attacks of bushwhackers. In 1865 a charter was obtained from the Missouri General Assembly incorporating the institution under the name Western Orphan Asylum and Educational Institute. In March 1870, the charter was amended by the General Assembly, and the name was changed to Central Wesleyan College and Orphan Asylum. The course of study has been extended to include classical, scientific, normal, theological, bookkeeping, and musical departments. In 1878 the college boarding department was separated from the orphan asylum. The two institutions were given separate charters as Central Wesleyan College and as Wesleyan Orphan Asylum in 1884. Years ago the Warrenton Academy was a part of the college. The educational institute was also known as the Western Educational Institute.

Central Wesleyan College received the name "Central" probably because it was located in the central part of the U. S., the Middle West; and it was given the title "Wesleyan" in honor of John Wesley (1703-1791), the founder of Methodism. The variant names Western Educational Institute and Western Orphan Asylum were also descriptive of location. Warrenton Academy was named in honor of the town. (Hist. St. Charles, 1050, 1070-76; Webster's New Int.; Warrenton Banner, June 24, 1904, 1; Warren Centennial, 24; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs. Anna Schaper)

Central Wesleyan College and Orphan Asylum (Warren)
See Central Wesleyan College.

Chain of Rocks (Lincoln)

A village on the n. side of the Cuivre River, in the s. part of Monroe T., about 4 mi. above Old Monroe. The town was laid out about 1835 on a Spanish grant. The name was given it by Gen. Amos Burdyne (or Burdine) on account of a section of Archimedes limestone which was exposed in the banks of the Cuivre in front of the village. Gen. Burdyne, a very eccentric person, was a native of Kentucky, came to St. Charles Co. in 1811, and settled on Dog Prairie. The p.o. was established by 1876 and discontinued by 1910. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 14; Hist. St. Charles, 494-5; Hist. Lincoln, 408; Andy J. Brown)

Chain of Rocks Ferry (St. Charles)

A ferry on Cuivre R. along the n. side of Cuivre T. It is so named for its location near a series of partly exposed rocks in the river bed (cf. above). For a similar but better known "Chain of Rocks" in the Mississippi of St. Louis, see Miss Welty's thesis. (Co. Atlas 1875, 40; Earl C. Gray)

Champion City (Franklin)

A village in the c. part of Boone T. The p.o. was established Aug. 20, 1877, but has been discontinued since May 20, 1911. It was named for the Champion Flour Mill, operated there by Mr. Everhard Giebler, who suggested the name in 1872. Mr. Arthur Keller, in a letter, says that Mr. Giebler wanted to call the place Champion, but since there was already one Champion in Missouri added the word "City." If the story is true, the other place must since have changed its name, for there is no such place-name in the state at present. (Co. Atlas 1878, 16; Hist. Franklin, 342; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 200; Miss Johnson: Arthur Keller)

Champion City School (Franklin)

At Champion City, for which it is named. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: F. L. Notting)

Chantilla (Lincoln)

See Chantilly.

Chantilly (Lincoln)

A p.o. in the n.c. part of Monroe T., established by 1876 and discontinued by 1915. The town was platted July 2, 1852, on land of Robert McIntosh. The name was selected from a list of suggested names sent out by the Postal Department at Washington, D. C., and was doubtless taken from Chantilly, France, famous for its lace. The spelling Chantilla, found in the Atlas, reflects the customary Missouri pronunciation of such words as Missouri, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, or Miami, with a final -ə. (Hayward; Goodwin; P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 5; Hist. Lincoln, 408; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Chantilly School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the n. part of Monroe T., near the site of the former town, for which it is named. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Andy J. Brown)

Chapel Hill Church (Franklin)

A Baptist church in the s.e. corner of Meramec T. The original log building had no windows and stood on a hill. The gloomy character and bleak location of the church led the boys in the community to give it the ironic name, Chapel Hill. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 189; Miss Johnson: Benton Dill)

Charet Creek (Warren)

See Charrette Creek.

Charette (Warren)

See Charrette.

La Charette (Warren)

See Charrette.

Charette Creek (Warren)

See Charrette Creek.

Charette's Creek (Warren)

See Charrette Creek.

Charette's River (Warren)

See Charrette Creek.

Charette Township (Warren)

See Charrette Township.

Charrette (Warren)

The oldest white settlement in the county, near the present site of Marthasville. Although long since washed away by the Missouri River, it is known to have been located at or a little below the mouth of Charrette Creek (q.v.), from which it doubtless took its name. It is to be distinguished from the later Charrette (q.v.) s.e. of Hopewell, which was established in 1900. For the probable origin of the creek name from the French fur-trader Joseph Chorette, see under Charrette Creek.

The settlement was originally made by French traders and trappers as early as 1766, according to Thwaites (see EWT V. 42); the co. history says as early as 1763. When the Lewis and Clark Expedition passed it on May 25, 1804, it was described by Clark as "a Small french Village of 7 houses and as many families, settled at this place to be convt. to hunt, & trade with the Indians...The people at this Village is pore, houses Small, they sent us milk & eggs to eat." Clark's companions Sergeants Gass, Floyd, Whitehouse, and Ordway

add, in identical words, that "This is the last Settlement of white people on this River."

On July 21, 1806, the Pike Expedition stopped at "the village of La Charette" and remained there for three days (Coues ed., II. 364). Pike mentions staying in the house of Joseph Chartron, who was syndic of the settlement. When Brackenridge passed, on Apr. 8, 1811 (EWT VI. 36) the place had grown to "about thirty families, who hunt and raise a little corn. A very long island (the isle aux Boeufs) lies in the bend in which the village is situated." Bradbury stopped there in the same year (EWT V. 42); he describes meeting Daniel Boone there, and also mentions that the "river Charette falls into the Missouri about a mile above the village." Compare Washington Irving's account, in his Astoria (ed. 1861, p. 146), of how Boone was met here in Jan. 1811 by the overland party of "Astorians." When the War of 1812 began, however, many of the inhabitants left, and shortly after it was over the old settlement seems to have disappeared. The last recorded event was the death at La Charrette, on Sept. 26, 1820, of Daniel Boone, who was buried near by at Boone's Grave (q.v.).

The original French form of the name seems to have been La Charrette, which was soon shortened to Charrette or Charette, and later took on the Americanized form of Sharrett or Sharrett Village.

The curious circumstance that La Charrette was apparently known to Clark's companions, though not to Clark himself, as St. Johns raises the problem of whether the worthy sergeants had confused the place with St. Johns across the river, or whether in actual fact the Warren County settlement was so called at one time. For a full discussion of this difficult question, which is tied up with the exact location of the old Spanish fort known as "Fort San Juan del Misuri," see under Saint Johns in Franklin Co. (L&C, and Pike, ed. Coues; L&C, and EWT, ed. Thwaites, pp. cited above; Co. Atlas 1877, 9; Hist. St. Charles, 152, 956-7; Conard I, 564; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 91, 95; Violette, MHR XXX, 442; H. J. Muench; Mrs. George Luppold; Dr. A.W. Ebeling)

Charrette (Warren)

A p.o. in the s.e. part of Charrete T., s.e. of Hopewell. It was established in 1900 and discontinued in 1903 or 1904. It is to be distinguished from the early French settlement of the same name. The later Charrette was named for Charrette Creek, as was the earlier one which had a different location. (P. G.;

Co. Atlas 1901, 7; E. C. Kehr)

La Charrette (Warren)
See Charrette.

La Charrette (Warren)
See Charrette Creek.

Charrette Bend (Warren)
A turn in the Missouri River near the mouth of Charrette Creek, from which it takes its name. It is mentioned by Pike. (Pike, II, 365, ed. Coues)

Charrette Creek (Warren)
Rises in the s.w. part of Hickory Grove T., and flows through the c. part of Charrette T. into the Missouri River. The name is also spelled Charette, Charet, Cherrette, and Chorette or Choritte. It also appears as Cherette River. On the newly discovered Evans (or Mackay) Map of 1795 or 1796, it seems to be written "R. a Chorette," with the English rendering annexed "Charette's River," though one cannot be entirely sure of the old handwriting. The Perrin du Lac Map of 1802 has "R. Charrette." When the Lewis and Clark Expedition passed on May 25, 1804, Clark writes in his original diary: "Camped at the mouth of a Creek called River a Chouritte," which is corrected in another hand to "La Charrette." As Coues notes in his edition of the Pike Expedition (II. 361), the name is written "Charette's village and creek" in the "Summary Statement of Rivers and Creeks" prepared later by Lewis, which shows it to have been a personal name.

A reasonable conjecture may be advanced that this very early name is derived from Joseph Chorette, a French fur-trader of St. Louis, who is mentioned in Trudeau's Journal of 1795 as accompanying him on his expedition up the Missouri River, and as being drowned on July 10 of that year while swimming in the river. He was then 37 years old, and had for years been an active trader and trapper. His name as written in old documents has the variant forms Choret, Charet, and Charrette. (Evans, or Mackay, Map; Perrin du Lac; L&C, ed. Coues; L&C, ed. Thwaites; Pike, ed. Coues; Brown's Gaz.; 181; Wetmore; Campbell, 626; Co. Atlas 1877, 5, 14; Hist. St. Charles, 1029; Co. Atlas 1901, 7; Miss Atchinson's thesis under Rush Creek)

Charrette Township (Warren)
Bounded on the n.e. by Hickory Grove T., on the e. by

St. Charles Co., on the w. by Pinckney T., on the s. by the Missouri R., and on the n.w. by Elkhorn T. It was in this township that Flanders Callaway came to build his post, that Daniel Boone was buried, that the first church in this section of the country was established, and that the first permanent seat of justice was located. The early spelling of Charette has now given way to Charrette. It is named for Charrette Creek. (Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Hist. St. Charles, 1029-30; Co. Atlas 1901, 7; Co. Map 1908; F. W. Kehr; E. S. Aydelott; H. J. Muench)

Charlesworth Farm (St. Charles)

One of the most historic tracts in the co., in the Cul de Sac neighborhood. It was so named for the Charlesworth family, who owned the land for 90 years before it was sold to the late Capt. Henry B. Denker. It was originally known as Janis Park in honor of Antoine Janis, who purchased it July 10, 1796. Before Jefferson Barracks was built, the government tried to buy this land, but the price was too high. Later the barracks were built in St. Louis. (MHR XXVII, 300)

Le Chemin du Roi (St. Charles)

See King's Highway.

Chenal à Loutre (Warren)

See Loutre Slough.

Cherette River (Warren)

See Charrette Creek.

Cherrette Creek (Warren)

See Charrette Creek.

Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad (St. Charles, Lincoln, & Warren)

Crosses the extreme n. part of Warren Co., the s. half of Lincoln Co., and the n. edge of St. Charles Co. to West Alton in this section. This great system of roads extends from Chicago westerly, reaching St. Paul and Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Cheyenne, Black Hills, S. D., and Billings, Mont. The railroad was organized in 1849. In June 1864, it was consolidated and has since merged the Chicago, Burlington & Northern; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R.; the Hannibal & St. Joseph, Burlington & Missouri, etc. Construction of

the road, which was originally known as the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. commenced at Hannibal in the fall of 1851. It received 1½ million dollars worth of bonds in 1851 as a grant from the State Legislature. By the autumn of 1855, about 100 miles of road were in the process of construction. Although very little railroad building was done during the Civil War, the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. was completed; and except during 1862, it met its interest payments. In St. Charles and Lincoln Counties, the road forms a junction with the M. K. & T. Railroad, and runs n.w. up the Mississippi R. In 1904 the road was built from Old Monroe to Mexico, Mo. It forms a short line between St. Louis and Kansas City. It has been jointly used by the Burlington & Chicago & Alton R. R. for passenger service. The road was named for its terminal points. It is often called the Burlington R. R., and was formerly known as the St. Louis, Keokuk & North-Western R. R. All names the railroad has borne have been given for termini on the railroad. (Hist. St. Charles, 228; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 404; Red Book 1913-14; 349; Highway Maps, 1940; MHR Oct., 1920, 146-153; R. & I. Compendium, May 29, 1941, 54; Miss Welty's thesis; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; E. S. Aydelott; Andy J. Brown; Earl C. Gray)

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad (Franklin)
This system extends from Chicago, Ill., via Omaha, Nebr., to Denver and Colorado Springs, also to Kansas City, etc. It connects with the Southern Pacific for Pacific coast service. A great many railroads are included in the Rock Island lines. In Franklin Co. the road angles across the county in a s.w. direction from the n.e. part of Boles to the n.w. part of Boone T., where it goes into Gasconade Co. This road was built to Union in 1887 and to Kansas City in 1904. It was long known as the Colorado R. R., or as the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado R. R., but now it is usually called merely the Rock Island R. R. All names were given for the terminal points of the railroads. (Hist. Franklin, 207; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 194 & map; R. & I. Compendium, May 29, 1941, 65)

Chorette Creek (Warren)
See Charrette Creek

Choritte Creek (Warren)
See Charrette Creek.

Chouteau Island (St. Charles)
See Dresser Island.

Christ Church (Lincoln)
In the w. part of Waverly T. Named for Jesus, the Messiah or Christ (Mat. 1:21; Lu. 2:11; John 1:41, etc.).
(Co. Atlas 1878, 45; W. F. Guinn)

Christian Institute (Lincoln)
An institution of higher learning in Troy. The school was formerly called Lincoln Academy, probably for the county. Christian Institute, a later name, is descriptive. (Co. Atlas 1878, 14; Hist. Lincoln, 450; Andy J. Brown)

Church of the Holy Martyrs (Franklin)
See Church of the Holy Martyrs of Japan.

Church of the Holy Martyrs of Japan (Franklin)
A Catholic institution at Japan (q.v.). Though the Hist. Franklin says the church was organized in 1872 by Father A. Bauhaus, Rev. John H. Lakebrink declares that it has been in existence for more than a century. It was so named for 26 Catholic priests and lay brethren of Japanese, Spanish, and Portuguese nationality, who were crucified in Japan by Japanese fanatics, February 5, 1597. In the Catholic litany the holy martyrs stand next to the Apostles as objects of devotion. It is also known as the Church of the Holy Martyrs. (Hist. Franklin, 377; MHR, April, 1942; Miss Johnson)

Church of the Immaculate Conception (Lincoln)
A parsonage and schoolhouse in the s. part of Monroe T., midway between Chain of Rocks and Old Monroe. Religious services were held in the parsonage by 1860 by Father C. Tintrop of St. Paul, Mo. A church was built in 1867 and dedicated by Father P. Gerard. The corner-stone of the schoolhouse was laid in August, 1879, and the church was blessed in December of that year by Rev. Father Peter Richard Muchlsiejun. It was named for the Catholic doctrine. (Hist. Lincoln, 491; Co. Map 1939; Father W. B. Sommerhauser; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

City of St. Charles (St. Charles)
See St. Charles.

Clair Lake (Lincoln)
See Clear Lake.

Clark and Appleton Mine (Franklin)
See Thomas Mines.

Clark's Fort (Lincoln)

A historic fort in the n.e. part of Clark T., near Moscow Mills, built by Major Christopher Clark in 1812 to serve as a protection against the Indians who were expected to help the British. It was doubtless named for its builder, who by 1801 had made the first permanent settlement in Lincoln Co., near Troy. He was born in Lincoln Co., North Carolina. (Hist. Lincoln, 218; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 395; Andy J. Brown; C. W. Meyer)

Clarks Hollow (Warren)

In the n.e. part of Pinckney T. It was named for the Clark family. (Co. Map 1908; E. C. Kehr)

Clark Township (Lincoln)

The southernmost township in the county, bounded on the w. by Prairie T., on the n. by Bedford T., and on the e. by Monroe T. It was created in 1826 at the petition of Christopher Clark, Morgan Wright, Cary K. Duncan, Malcolm Henry, Jr., and 26 other persons. It was named for Major Christopher Clark, who was born in Lincoln Co., N. Carolina, and made the first permanent settlement in Lincoln Co., near Troy in 1801. (Co. Atlas 1878, 12; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown; C. W. Meyer)

Clates Creek (Franklin)

A stream which rises in the n.w. part of Boone T. and flows s. into the Bourbeuse R. in the w.c. part of the township. It was named for an old settler. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 205; Miss Johnson: John Biller)

Clear Branch (Warren)

Rises in the c.s. part of Pinckney T. and flows s. into the Missouri R. It is so named on account of the clear water which flows over a rock channel. (Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Co. Map 1908; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Clear Fork (St. Charles)

A small creek in the c. part of Femme Osage T. It unites with Brushy Fork Creek to form Femme Osage Creek. The name is descriptive. (Co. Atlas 1875, 33; Benj. Emmons)

Clear Lake (Lincoln)

In the e. part of Monroe T. The name is spelled Clair Lake in the Co. Atlas, which would suggest that an earlier French form of the name was in use. Cf. Dark Lake, just to the north. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 21; Andy J. Brown)

Cleve's Mill (Franklin)

A flour mill in the c. part of St. Johns T., where early county elections were held until 1876, when the voting center was moved to Ziegenmeyer School. The mill was named for its operator, Ben Cleve, who was born in the Dukedom of Brunswick, Germany, in 1826, came to America in 1849 and to Franklin Co. in 1865, and served as a county judge. (Co. Atlas 1878, 53; Hist. Franklin, 237; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 189; Miss Johnson: George Klenke)

Clover Bottom (Franklin)

A village in the extreme s.w. part of St. Johns T. The p.o. was established in 1869 and discontinued in 1908. John C. Althen, the first postmaster, also kept a general store there. It is named for its location. This level bottom was formerly used as a race track. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 200; Miss Johnson: George Klenke)

* Coe Mine (Franklin)
See Thomas Mines.

Coffey and Degarma's Mill (Lincoln)
See Coffey's Mill.

Coffey's Mill (Lincoln)

On W. Cuivre R. Also known as Coffey and Degarma's Mill, for the owners. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; C. W. Meyer)

Cog-Wheel Mill (St. Charles)

The second mill to be built n. of the Missouri R. and located in Howell's Prairie. It was first known as the Band Mill because it was run by a long band or belt. It was built by the well-known pioneer, Francis Howell (1761-1834), whose place was a noted resort in early times. Musters and drills were frequently held there, and Indian agents who were conducting Indians to and from St. Louis often stopped there for supplies. A later mill, the Cog-Wheel Mill, which was so named because it was operated by a large cog-wheel,

replaced the earlier mill. (Hist. St. Charles, 286; Bryan & Rose, 155)

* Coleman Cemetery (Warren)

In the w.c. part of Elkhorn T., near Pendleton. The name is probably given for an early settler. (Warrenton Banner, Dec. 11, 1908, 1)

Collard Creek (Lincoln)

See Null Creek.

Collard's Mill (Lincoln)

Probably near Troy in the s.e. part of Bedford T. Doubtless named for the owner. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; C. W. Meyer)

College Methodist Church (Warren)

A religious institution connected with the Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton. The former college church was Jubilee Chapel, or Jubilee Building, which was erected in 1886 at a cost of \$15,000, and was so named for the rejoicing which was occasioned by the unprecedented era of prosperity which followed the separation of the college and the orphan asylum 2 years earlier. The term is Biblical. Moses directed that each fiftieth year should be observed as a year of "Jubilee" or rejoicing (Leviticus, Chap. 25). By 1912 or 1913 the chapel was becoming inadequate to serve the needs of the students and worshippers, so plans were made for a new modern church with necessary rooms. The new building was dedicated in April, 1913, as College Methodist Episcopal Church, New Church, or College Methodist Church. The last term is always used since the union of Methodist Churches in 1939 although the name was often used before this date. The names are given to show the relation of the church to Central Wesleyan College. (Port. and Biog. Rec., 156; Warrenton Banner, June 5, 1914, 2-3; Ibid., June 24, 1904, 8; Ibid., Dec. 18, 1914, 19; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

College Methodist Episcopal Church (Warren)

See College Methodist Church.

Colorado Railroad (Franklin)

See Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad.

Comegris' Mill (St. Charles)

An early mill in the n.e. part of the co. in the region known as Dog Prairie. It was named for a Mr. Comegris who built it. (Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Bryan & Rose, 526)

Comegris' Prairie (St. Charles)
See Dog Prairie.

Common Fields (St. Charles)

Fields 1 arpent wide and 40 arpents long which contained about 34 acres and were located in the outlots of the St. Charles Common Fields. Every inhabitant was given one of these fields, which were so named because they were for the common use of the farmers who tilled them. George W. Redmon, who emigrated to St. Charles from Clark Co., Kentucky, in 1828, was one of the citizens who was associated with Nathan Boone in taking steps toward incorporating the town of St. Charles and laying out the commons, which were leased for a period of 999 years. Mr. Redmon died in 1833.

Common fields, which were areas designated for cultivation, should not be confused with commons, says McDermott, who defines a commons as "the area of land set apart and used in common by all of the inhabitants of the village for the gathering of firewood and the pasturage of animals." (Co. Atlas 1875, 10; McDermott; Benj. Emmons)

Common Fields of Portage des Sioux (St. Charles)

In the s. part of Portage des Sioux T., s. of Portage des Sioux, for which they were named. These fields, which are also known as the Common Lots of Portage des Sioux, are among the few of their kind left in the United States. The town still owns all of its 1400 acres except a small part condemned by the Burlington and Katy Railroad from which it receives a yearly rental under perpetual leases of 6%, on a valuation set by the county assessor. Since there is no tax and only state and county taxes are levied, the fees derived from the rental are used to pay for schools and street maintenance. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Township Plats I; MHR XXX; Benj. Emmons)

Common Lots of Portage des Sioux (St. Charles)

See Common Fields of Portage des Sioux.

Commons of Portage des Sioux (St. Charles)

In the s. part of Portage des Sioux T., s. of the Common Fields of Portage des Sioux. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Benj. Emmons)

Commons of St. Charles (St. Charles)

In the c. part of St. Charles T., w. of St. Charles, for which it is named. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Benj. Emmons)

* Concord Hill (Warren)

A village in the s.w. part of Charrette T. near Charrette Creek, about a mile n.w. of Peers. It is on a hill, and it has been conjectured that the "Concord" part of the name was given because Concord grapes are much grown in the vicinity. More probably, however, it was the ideal of concord that has made the name a general favorite in the U. S., which has over 40 Concords and Concordias in thirty different states, including one of each in Missouri.

The village was formerly called Eckelkamp, or Eckelkamp's Post Office, in honor of Joseph Eckelkamp, who was born in Germany in 1830 and came to America when he was thirteen years old. In 1854 he came to this neighborhood from St. Louis and became a merchant. The p.o. of Eckelkamp was established in 1892. Shortly afterwards, however, when the M. & T. Railroad was completed some distance away, the importance of Eckelkamp declined. The p.o. was discontinued in 1895, and the same year one was established at Peers, which was on the new railroad. Mr. Eckelkamp became the first postmaster at Peers, where he was also president of the Henneken Garden Plow Co. A few years before 1895, his son Louis Eckelkamp associated himself with his father's business, and the present proprietor, Mr. H. Eckelkamp, is a descendant of Joseph Eckelkamp. (P. G.; Port. and Biog. Rec., 283-4; Co. Map 1908; Com. Atlas 1936; Highway Map, Warren 1936; Warrenton Banner, Apr. 7, 1911, 1; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; H. Eckelkamp; H. J. Muench; F. W. Kehr; J. G. Wessendorf)

Concord Hill Church (Warren)

See St. Ignatius' Catholic Church.

Concord Hill School (Warren)

A village school at Concord Hill. It was organized before 1887 and named for the town. The building is rented to the Catholic Church. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; J. G. Wessendorf)

Conn (Franklin)

A p.o. established Dec. 15, 1832, and discontinued July 8, 1834. It was probably named for Samuel Conn, who was its only postmaster. Some records list the place as Conns.

Since Samuel Conn homesteaded on the north or left bank of the Meramec River, Conn was probably located in what is now the s.e. part of Central T. It must, however, have been close to Rundlettville (q.v.), which was apparently just south of the Meramec, and at which a p.o. was established a year later. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 201, 209, 210 & map; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Conns (Franklin)
See Conn.

Convent of the Sacred Heart (St. Charles)
A Catholic school in St. Charles. It is named for the Sacred Heart of Jesus, an object of special Catholic devotion. (Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Father W. B. Sommerhauser)

Cool Spring School (St. Charles)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Dardenne T. The name is doubtless descriptive. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Coon Creek (Lincoln)
Rises in the s.e. corner of Hawk Point T. and flows w. into Clark T., until it unites with Big Creek. There were many raccoons here in early days. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Coon Den Cave (Franklin)
A cave in the Meramec State Park. Cf. above. (Miss Johnson: Benton Dill)

Coon's Mill (St. Charles)
An early mill on the Dardenne, in the s.e. part of Dardenne T. Benj. Emmons says it was named for Nicholas Coonz (q.v. Coonz's Fort), a forefather of Admiral Coonz; but Dr. Kate Gregg infers in MHR that it was named for John Coonz, a brother of Nicholas Coonz. John Coonz had established two mills on the Dardenne prior to Dec. 12, 1803. On that day he traded his mills, which had been badly damaged by water, to Warren Cottle for the right to use them every fourth week, when Cottle should rebuild them on a ford between his house and the farm of Nicholas Coonz. With the Americanized spelling, which has many variants, cf. Coonz's Fort, below. (Hist. St. Charles, 116; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; MHR XXVII; Benj. Emmons)

Coonz's Fort (St. Charles)

An early fortification 10 miles w. of St. Charles in the e. part of Dardenne T., near Cottleville. It is named in honor of Nicholas Coonz, a forefather of the famous Admiral Robert Edward Coonz, who was born at Hannibal, Mo., in 1864, served with distinction in the Alaskan service, was governor of Guam, 1912-13, and was confired Chief of Naval Operations in 1919. Nicholas Coonz (or Coontz) was in the county by 1791 and possessed land here prior to Dec., 1803. On his land near a large natural pond, rangers built the fort about 1808 to serve as protection against the Indians. Here in later years when the tide of immigration began to come after the War of 1812, Mr. Coonz established a tavern-stand, the first stopping place w. of St. Charles on the Booneslick Road. There are numerous variant spellings of the name such as Kountz' Fort, Coontz's Fort, and probably Koontz' Fort. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Bryan & Rose, 94; Hist. St. Charles, 152; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 559; Township Plats I; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Who's Who 1922-23; Benj. Emmons)

Coontz's Fort (St. Charles)

See Coonz's Fort.

*Cooper's Bottoms (Franklin)

A lowland mentioned but not definitely located in the Hist. Franklin. An early settlement was made here in 1810. The name is probably given for an early settler. (Hist. Franklin, 63)

Copher School (Lincoln)

A rural school on a line between the s.e. part of Prairie T. and the n.w. part of Hawk Point T. It was named for George Copher, an early settler. (Co. Atlas 1878, 49; Co. Atlas 1899, 35; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; W. F. Nicklin; Charles S. Huckstep)

Copper River (Lincoln)

See Cuivre River.

*Copper Spring (Lincoln)

In the s. part of Waverly T., near Copper Spring School. The name may be descriptive. (Mrs. Jaunita Sanders; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Copper Spring School (Lincoln)

A rural elementary school in the s. part of Waverly

T. Although it was formerly known as Buck Creek School, a name which was given for its position near Buck Creek, it is now named for Copper Spring. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. Jaunita Sanders; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

* Cora Island (St. Charles)

An island off the e. part of Portage des Sioux T. It was probably named for a woman who lived near by. Cf. Bradshaw Island, above. (Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Corinth Christian Church (Lincoln)

In the c. part of Burr Oak T. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n. of Foley. It was organized in 1848, at the house of Frank Riffles. In 1871 a frame church was built. A Bible name: one of Paul's churches, to which he wrote two epistles. (Hist. Lincoln, 489; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Rev. O. A. Gordon; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; W. F. Guinn; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Corner Stone Baptist Church (Lincoln)

In the w. part of Union T. about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w. of Whiteside. The church was organized by the Revs. Marcellus S. Whiteside, William Bibbs, and Thomas Sanderson. The date of organization was 1874 according to Williams, but Mrs. Guinn says the time was 1872 according to the church records. The second Cuivre Association was organized here in Sept. 1891. The building remains, but the church has been defunct for about 15 years. Doubtless suggested by the verse in I Peter 2:6: "Behold, I lay in Sion a chief corner stone, elect, precious." (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 91, 402; Hist. Lincoln, 476; Rev. O. A. Gordon; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; W. F. Guinn; Mrs. L. W. Crank)

Cornick School (Lincoln)

A district school in the s. part of Burr Oak T., so named for Harley Cornick, an early settler. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; John G. Gibson)

* Corso (Lincoln)

A p.o. in the n.e. part of Nineveh T., established by 1876. The reason for the choice of this name is unknown. It is the name of one of the principal streets in the city of Rome, Italy. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 5; Hist. Lincoln, 456)

* Cotinay's Fork (Franklin)

A fork in the Meramec River on the boundary line

between Franklin and Washington Counties. The apostrophe indicates that the name is probably personal in origin. (Hist. Franklin, 272)

Cottle's Mill (St. Charles)

An early mill on Dardenne Creek. It was named for Dr. Warren Cottle, father of Capt. Lorenzo Cottle. Dr. Cottle came here from Vermont in 1799 or 1800, obtained land in the county, opened one of the first mills, and died near what is now Cottleville in 1821. (Bryan & Rose, 138-39; Hist. St. Charles, 116, 369; Benj. Emmons)

Cottle's Mill (Lincoln)

An early mill on Cuivre R. It was named for its owners, Ira and Almond Cottle, and was listed in 1821. (Co. Atlas 1878, 12)

Cottleville (St. Charles)

A p. o. town on the Boone's Lick Road, 10 miles w. of St. Charles, in the e. part of Dardenne T. Settlement was made in the neighborhood of the site in the fall and winter of 1799 or in the spring of 1800. Warren Cottle, Sr., Warren Cottle, Jr., and Ira Cottle had concessions on the land which they chose. They obtained these grants from the Spanish Government about 1803. The town was laid out in 1839 or in 1840 by Capt. Lorenzo Cottle, for whom it was named. Capt. Cottle, a son of Dr. and Mrs. Warren Cottle, pioneers who came from Vermont in 1799 or 1800, was born near the present site of Cottleville, Sept. 13, 1811, and saw military service. The p.o. was established by 1853. (Hayward; Goodwin; P. G.; Co. Atlas 1875, 12, 14; Bryan & Rose, 138-39; Hist. St. Charles, 236-7, 368-371, 452; Eaton, 58; MHR XXVII, 380-1)

Cottonwood Baptist Church (Lincoln)

See Hawk Point Baptist Church.

Cottonwood Spring (Lincoln)

In the n. part of Hawk Point T., near Mashek. It is named for the trees. (Co. Atlas 1899, 35; Andy J. Brown; Rev. O. A. Gordon; W. F. Guinn)

Cove Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the s.w. corner of Calvey T., along the Meramec R. It is so named for its location in a cove that the river has washed out. (Hist. Franklin, 208; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Cove School (Franklin)

A rural school in the e. part of Central T. Cf. above. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: A. C. Beasley)

Cow Town (Warren)

See Holstein.

Cox Ford (Lincoln)

A river crossing on N. Cuivre R., in the n.e. part of Bedford T. The name is given in honor of a pioneer. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Cox's Mill (Lincoln)

A horse mill where Louisville now stands. It was evidently named for its owner, Meredith Cox. It was listed in 1821. (Co. Atlas 1878, 12)

Crab Apple School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Clark T., s.w. of Moscow Mills. It is so named for the numerous crab apple trees in the vicinity. (Co. Atlas 1899, 43; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; John G. Gibson)

Craig Mine (Franklin)

A mine which was in the same general region as Enterprise Mine (q.v.). No explanation for the name has been found. (Co. Atlas 1878, 8)

Creech Ford (Lincoln)

A crossing on Big Creek in the s. part of Clark T. A personal name, given for an early settler. Cf. Creech School. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Creech School (Lincoln)

A rural elementary school in the w.c. part of Monroe T. It was named for George Creech, who came to Missouri from Tennessee in a covered wagon and died about 1876. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Dr. A. D. Wilkinson; Mrs. H. H. Wilson)

Cribbin's Grove (St. Charles)

See Kuhlmann's Grove.

Croghan Island (St. Charles)

An island in the s. part of Portage des Sioux T., so named for its owner. It has been absorbed by Cora Island (q.v.). (Highway Map, St. Charles 1940; Benj. Emmons)

Crooked Creek (Lincoln)

Rises in the n. part of Clark T. and flows e. into Cuivre R. A descriptive name. (Hist. Lincoln, 204; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Crow Branch (Warren)

A stream which rises in the n.e. part of Elkhorn T. and flows n.e. into the n. part of Hickory Grove T. and then e. into Indian Camp Creek. It was probably named because there are so many crows in the vicinity. (Co. Map 1908; Garrett Hollman)

Crows Creek (St. Charles)

A short creek which rises in the s. part of Femme Osage T., n.w. of Augusta, and flows s. into the Missouri R. There is some conflict as to the origin of the name. Mr. Emmons thinks it was named for the bird, and Mr. Gray suggests it was named for a Mr. Crow. The latter solution seems more plausible as John Crow had 382.81 arpents of land on survey 438 in T. 44 N., R. 1, E., which is in this region. The s on the end of the word denotes a personal name also, although the apostrophe is no longer used. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12, 14; Township Plats I; Earl C. Gray; Benj. Emmons)

Crume's Spring (Lincoln)

See Sitton Spring.

Cuivre (Lincoln)

See Blair.

Cuivre Baptist Church (Lincoln)

An early Primitive Baptist church, probably located on a line between Warren and Lincoln Cos., 6 or 7 miles n.w. of Troy. It was organized in 1815 or 1816 as the Upper Cuivre Creek Baptist Church and existed about 20 years. Some of its members may have gone to the Sand Run Baptist Church (q.v.) when the Cuivre Creek Church was dissolved. The name was later shortened to Cuivre Creek Baptist Church or Cuivre Baptist Church. Both forms of the name were given for the stream as was its earlier name. (Duncan, 205-6; Hist. Lincoln, 474, 476; Baptist Biog. IV, 92; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 402; Co. Map 1939; Rev. O. A. Gordon; Dr. John H. Dyer; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; W. G. Davis; Andy J. Brown; Anna R. Sharp; Forrest W. Hughes; John Mason; W. F. Guinn)

Cuivre Canal (Lincoln)

Cuts across a loop of Cuivre River w. of Cuivre Island. (Co. Atlas 1938, 21; Andy J. Brown)

Cuivre Creek Baptist Church (Lincoln)

See Cuivre Baptist Church.

Cuivre Heights (Lincoln)

A town on the e. bank of N. Cuivre R. in the n.e. part of Bedford T. Cf. above. (Co. Map 1939)

Cuivre Island (Lincoln & St. Charles)

An island in the Mississippi R., n.e. of Cuivre T. and just off the mouth of the Cuivre River. Cf. above. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Co. Atlas 1899, ; Andy J. Brown)

Cuivre River (Lincoln & St. Charles)

Formed by the junction of the West Cuivre and North Cuivre Rivers (or the West Fork and North Fork of Cuivre) in Bedford T., about 3 miles n.w. of Troy. It takes a s.e. and then an e. direction, forming the boundaries between Lincoln and St. Charles Counties, until it empties into the Mississippi by way of Cuivre Slough at the s.e. corner of the county.

The French name was Rivière au Cuivre. It was so named, no doubt, because the French had been led to believe by the Indians that there was copper in the vicinity. The fact that there is no copper there has caused some to conjecture that the original word was cuvre, meaning "fish-pool," but there is not the slightest foundation for this. Cuvre is a rare word in French, and the change to Cuivre would still have to be explained. The French were quite capable of basing false hopes of mineral wealth upon Indian reports, as in the case of Lead Creek (q.v.), Copper Spring, etc. There is, as a matter of fact, plenty of copper not far away, in the counties s. of the Missouri.

The word takes many different forms, among which are Queeever, La Quevr, and the phonetic Quiver River of Lewis and Clark, also Cuvier. According to Coues, it was often translated as Copper River. Pike, curiously enough, calls it Buffalo River or Rivière au Boeuf, or aux Boeufs, which Coues states was an alternative name with the French; but this is probably a confusion with the Beef or Buffalo River of Franklin Co., emptying into the Missouri. Also Quivre River. The name is misspelled River aux Cuivre in the Co. Atlas. (Pike, 2; Co. Atlas 1878, 12; Barns, 173; Conard VI, 442; Benj. Emmons, Miss Leech's thesis)

Cuivre Slough (Lincoln)

A narrow channel or passage in the Mississippi River, at the mouth of Cuivre River, which cuts off Cuivre

Island (q.v.). Coues says it is about 3 miles long, and also receives Bob's Creek at its upper end. (Pike, 4)

Cuivre Township (St. Charles)

Bounded on the n. by Cuivre R., on the s.e. by Dardenne T., and on the w. by Warren Co. It is the n.w. township in the county. It was doubtless organized in 1818 when the county reached its present limits. The name is spelled Cuvier by Davis & Durrie. Cf. above. (Co. Atlas 1875, 9, 12, 14; Davis & Durrie, 433; Benj. Emmons)

Cuivre Tract (Lincoln)

A division of land in the s.w. part of Monroe T., so named for the river. It was originally a 14,000 acre French grant to James Mackey, a wealthy Englishman of New Orleans and St. Louis, who is said to have married into the French nobility. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Cul de Sac Common Fields (St. Charles)

See Cul de Sac Field.

Cul de Sac Field (St. Charles)

A common field in the n.e.c. part of St. Charles T., which was so named for Cul de Sac Road (q.v.). An early settlement was made at this place, which was also known as the Cul de Sac Common Fields. (Township Plats I; MHR XVIII, 518; Earl C. Gray)

Cul de Sac Road (St. Charles)

A road which was probably near Cul de Sac Field in the n.e.c. part of St. Charles T. The name is a descriptive French term for a road open only at one end. (Earl C. Gray)

Cul de Sac School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the n.e. part of St. Charles T., which was so named for a pocket in the river. This pocket was more noticeable in the past than at the present. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Cullom Branch (Warren)

Rises in the s.e. part of Bridgeport T. and flows s.e. into the Missouri River near Gore. It was named for Gram (Granvel?) Cullom, an early settler. (Co. Map 1908; Mrs. George Luppold; E. C. Kehr; J. G. Wessendorf; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Custer School (Warren)
See Upper Charrette School.

Cuvier (Lincoln)
See Blair.

Cuvier River (Lincoln)
See Cuivre River.

Cuvier Township (St. Charles)
See Cuivre Township.

Dalhoff (St. Charles)
A p.o. in the w.c. part of Dardenne T., but it is not listed in the available P. Gs. It was so named for an elderly woman who had a store and tavern there. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12, 14; Benj. Emmons)

* Damariscotta Mills (Lincoln)
A p.o. listed by the 1876 P. G. but not located or otherwise identified. There is an old town by this name in Maine, from which doubtless the name of the vanished Missouri p.o. was for some reason borrowed. It is on the Damariscotta River, in Lincoln County, Me. Gannett says it is an Indian word meaning "alewife place" or "river of little fishes." (P. G.; Gannett)

Dameron (Lincoln)
A p.o. in the n.e. part of Hurrican T., so named for Noah or William Dameron, who kept the office. It was established by 1886 and discontinued between 1904 and 1910. (Hist. Lincoln, 456; Andy J. Brown)

Dan Branch (Franklin)
A tributary of the Bourbeuse R. It was named for Daniel Boone (1735?-1820), who lived in the s.w. corner of Franklin Co. prior to his removing to Warren Co., Mo. No stream with this name appears on available maps. Perhaps it was another name for Boone Creek (q.v.). (Miss Johnson: Henry Rewey)

Daniel Boone Homestead (St. Charles)
See Old Boone Home.

Daniel Boone's Spring (St. Charles)
In the s.w. part of Femme Osage T., near the Judgment Tree and the Old Boone Home (q.v.). This spring, which was instrumental in causing Daniel Boone to settle

here at the end of the 18th century, was named in his honor. The spring still flows. It formerly attracted many people because they thought it possessed medical value. (Warren Centennial, 16; St. C. C-M, Feb. 3, 1926; Earl C. Gray)

Daniel M. Boone's Fort (St. Charles)

The strongest wooden fort built as a refuge from Indian attacks in St. Charles Co., located in Darst's Bottom in the s.e. part of Femme Osage T. It was named in honor of Col. Daniel Boone's son, Daniel M. Boone, who built a house in Darst's Bottom, adjoining the 1,000-arpent tract granted to his father by the Spanish Government. The fortification was built either in 1800 or during the War of 1812. It was also known as Boone's Fort. (Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Bryan & Rose, 47, 94; Barns, 171; Hist. St. Charles, 151; Township Plats I; Earl C. Gray)

Darby Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the s.w. part of Central T. Also called Darby's Mine. Doubtless named for an owner. (Foster & Swallow, 7 & map; Co. Atlas 1878, 8, 13)

Darby's Mine (Franklin)

See Darby Mine.

Darden Creek (Warren & St. Charles)

See Dardenne Creek.

Dardene River (Warren & St. Charles)

See Dardenne Creek.

Dardenne (St. Charles)

A town in the c.n.w. part of Dardenne T., which was named for Dardenne Creek in the same neighborhood. The p.o. was organized by 1831, discontinued by 1853, reestablished by 1876, and again discontinued by 1915. (Green; Wetmore; P. G.; Eaton, 58; Red Book 1913, 452b; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Benj. Emmons)

Dardenne Bridge (St. Charles)

An early bridge probably in the n.e. part of Dardenne T. on Dardenne Creek, near where it empties into the Mississippi River. It was doubtless so named for its position on the stream. (Earl C. Gray)

Dardenne Bridge (St. Charles)

See Kampville.

Dardenne Creek (Warren & St. Charles)

Once a splendid mill stream which rises in the s.e. part of Hickory Grove T. and flows e. into St. Charles Co., where it runs in a n.e. direction until it enters the Mississippi R. in the n. part of the county.

In early documents the name appears as Dardonne Creek, Darden Creek, Dardenne River, or Dardonne River. In Houck's history of 1908, Dardene River is also found. Some authorities suggest that the name was derived from "Terre d' Inde," which they say means "Turkey Land." Since "Turkey Land" in French is "Terre des Dindons," the above explanation is not plausible. A better explanation is that the name was borrowed from the Dardenne family, early pioneers in the Mississippi Valley. "A Touissant Dardenne from Montreal, Canada, married Marie Francoise Lever, 'veuve de feu Michal Vieu,' at St. Anne de Fort Chartres, Novbr. 21st 1747. One of these Dardennes may have first camped and hunted on this creek and thus given it his name." One of the earliest settlers on the Dardenne was Jean Baptiste Blondeau, who was also found on the Perruque. (Wetmore; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 97; Co. Map 1908; Hevenor, St. Charles Co.; Mrs. George Luppold; Benj. Emmons)

Dardenne Island (St. Charles)

In the Mississippi R., off the s.w. part of Portage des Sioux T. It was named for the creek. (Red Book 1913, 453b; Benj. Emmons)

Dardenne Lake (St. Charles)

A lake on Dardenne Island for which it was named. The lake is probably filled now. (Benj. Emmons)

Dardenne Prairie (St. Charles)

A prairie region which begins at St. Peters and extends n. of Dardenne Creek, almost to Perruque Creek. It was so named for the stream. (Bryan & Rose, 94; Hist. St. Charles, 151; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Benj. Emmons)

Dardenne Presbyterian Church (St. Charles)

The first Presbyterian Church established w. of St. Louis and located in the c. part of Dardenne T. It was organized by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, at the home of Mr. John Naylor, on Dardenne Prairie, in 1818 or 1819. The first church was built in 1823. It was so named either for Dardenne Prairie or for Dardenne Creek, but probably for the former since it

was on the prairie. (Co. Atlas 1875, 9, 11-12; Bryan & Rose, 191; Hist. St. Charles, 465; Guy Motley; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Dardenne River (Warren & St. Charles)
See Dardenne Creek.

Dardenne School (St. Charles)
A rural school in the w. part of Dardenne T. It was named for the Dardenne family. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Dardenne Township (St. Charles)
Bordered on the e. by St. Charles T., on the s. by the Missouri River, on the s.w. by Femme Osage T., on the w. by Callaway T., on the n.w. by Cuivre T., and on the n. by the Mississippi R. It was doubtless organized in 1818 when the county reached its present size. It was named for the stream. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12, 14; Hist. St. Charles, 126-27; Eaton, 58; Hevenor, St. Charles Co.; Benj. Emmons)

Dardonne Creek (Warren & St. Charles)
See Dardenne Creek.

Dardonne River (Warren & St. Charles)
See Dardenne Creek.

Dark Lake (Lincoln)
In the e. part of Monroe T., so named for the deep heavy timber along its banks. Cf. Clear Lake, just to the south. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 20; Andy J. Brown)

Darst's Bottom (St. Charles)
A lowland along the Missouri River in the s.e. part of Femme Osage T. It was named for David Darst, who was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., December 17, 1757, and died in St. Charles Co., Mo., December 2, 1826. He moved from Virginia to Woodford Co., Ky., in 1784; and in 1798 he left Kentucky and settled in St. Charles Co. on what has since been known as Darst's Bottom. He was a very systematic man and recorded every birth and death and all important incidents in the community in a book, which was unfortunately burned. (Bryan & Rose, 185; Hist. St. Charles, 233; Eaton, 58; Township Plats I; Benj. Emmons)

Dartmound (St. Charles)
A town once platted along the Missouri R., in the s.

part of Femme Osage T., 1 mile w. of Augusta. Julius and Conrad Mallinckrodt, from Westphalia, Germany, platted and laid off the town in 1837 and named it for their native section in Germany. Wetmore gives the more correct and evidently earlier spelling Dortmund, that of an important German city in Westphalia. The later Americanized form is obviously the product of folk-etymology. Since the Missouri River changed its course and left the place without a water-front, the town never materialized. (Wetmore; Co. Atlas 1875, 41; Hist. St. Charles, 236-37; Benj. Emmons)

David McMillan's Mill (Lincoln)

An early mill of undetermined location, so named for David McMillan. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

* Davis (Lincoln)

A p.o. in the s.e. part of Millwood T., established by 1886. Probably a personal name. (P. G.; Hist. Lincoln, 456; Andy J. Brown)

Davis Baptist Church (Lincoln)

In the n.w. part of Bedford T. It was originally located 1 mile from the present site and known as Old Sulphur Lick Church or Sulphur Lick Baptist Church in honor of Sulphur Lick, where deer formerly licked minerals. The name "Davis" was given for the town. (Duncan, 233; Rev. O. A. Gordon; Andy J. Brown; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Davis' Mill (Lincoln)

A tread mill 2 mi. w. of New Hope, in the s.w. part of Hurricane T. Named for Ephraim Davis. (John G. Gibson)

Dawson Ford (Lincoln)

At Bryant's Creek on the New Hope and Paynesville Road. Named for James D. Dawson, a pioneer. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; John G. Gibson)

Dead Man's Ford (Franklin)

A crossing on the Meramec R., at the n.e. part of Boles T. and the n.w. part of Calvey T., between Catawissa and Pacific. Probably it was so named because a man named Donnelly and one or more unknown Catholic priests are said to have been drowned here. Some authorities leave out Donnelly's name, but always mention one and usually two priests. Kiel was unable to find the names of the priests. (Co.

Atlas 1878, 7; Washington Library Records)

Dean Hollow (Warren)

At the Gill Spinner Farm. It was so named because a Mr. Dean was murdered there by a negro, who was hanged for the crime about 1870 or 1875. (Buck Edwards)

Deavels Race Ground (Franklin)

See Devil's Race-Ground.

Defiance (St. Charles)

A village in the s.w. part of Femme Osage T. It has had a p.o. since 1895 and was so named by Robert Lee Fulkerson because the people there were angry with Harve Matson, who promoted the town of Matson (q.v.). (P. G.; Com. Atlas, 229; B. H. Jolly; Benj. Emmons)

Defiance School (St. Charles)

See Walnut Grove School.

** Denmark School (Franklin)

In the n.e. part of Central T. It is said to have been named by Adam Kowick, an early settler and a carpenter, who volunteered to do part of the work on the schoolhouse; when it was finished, the choice of a name was left to him. Kowick was also a soldier, a private in the 3rd Missouri Infantry Regiment in the War with Mexico. The reason he chose the name Denmark is not known. One friend who knew him personally said that he was not himself from Denmark. Mr. Kiel suggested that it was a widely used name; as a matter of fact, there are fourteen towns named Denmark in other states. (83rd Report; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 108; Miss Johnson: Charles Cole; Wes Breckenridge; Kiel (letter)

Denny's Mill (St. Charles)

An early water mill on Dardenne Creek near the present town of St. Peters. It was named for Charles Denny, who built the mill. He is said to have been a native of Germany, in spite of his English name, and to have settled within the limits of Missouri while the region still belonged to Spain. He was an herb doctor, a dentist, a miller, etc. When he became tired of milling, he erected a distillery; but as this did not pay well, he returned to milling. Finally, Mr. Denny sold his mill and moved to the Fever lead mines, where he was unfortunate and lost all his property. He then returned to the Dardenne; and with the assistance of his old neighbors, repurchased the mill. (Bryan & Rose, 146; Hist. St. Charles, 116, 452; Benj. Emmons)

Detmold (Franklin)
See Boeuf Creek.

Detmold School (Franklin)
In the n.w. part of Lyon T. It was named for the little hamlet. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Devil's Boot Cave (Warren)
A boot-shaped cave in the s. part of Charrette T., 2 miles n. of Marthasville. The top entrance to the "leg" of the "boot" is about 25 ft. across, and the "leg" itself is about 30 ft. deep. Tradition says that the Devil stepped into a hole and left the impression of his boot. Doubtless it was once an underground stream. The name is fanciful or humorous and is suggestive of the shape of the cave. (Co. Map 1908; Hist. St. Charles, 963; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; H. J. Muench; J. G. Wessendorf; Mrs. George Luppold)

Devil's Den Hollow (Warren)
A side canyon on Lost Creek in the n.e. part of Pinckney T. The name is humorously descriptive. (Hist. St. Charles, 963; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Benj. Frick; J. G. Wessendorf)

Devil's Race-Ground (Franklin)
A difficult rapid in the Missouri River along the s. or Franklin Co. side, above the mouth of Tavern Creek. The Lewis and Clark Expedition had a good deal of trouble here on May 24, 1804, described as follows by Captain Clark: "passed a verry bad part of the River Called the Deavels race ground, this is where the Current Sets against some projecting rocks for half a Mile on the Labd. Side, above this place is the Mouth of a Small Creek called queever." It is obviously a humorous descriptive name. (L&C I, 27, ed. Thwaites)

Devil's Wash Basins (Warren)
Three washed out places in the rock in the s. part of Charrette T. The formations are also called Wash Bowl Hollow. Both names are humorously descriptive. (Co. Map 1908; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Benj. Frick; F. W. Kehr; Mrs. George Luppold; Walter Rottman)

Dewey (Franklin)
A railroad siding or switch on the Mo. Pacific R. R., 58 miles from St. Louis, between Washington and Kent.

It was established about 1855 and named for a man who lived nearby. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 189; Miss Johnson; Dr. O. F. Muench)

Diamond School (Franklin)

A rural school in the e.c. part of Prairie T. The name is emblematic. (83rd Report; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson)

*

Dibbit's Mill (St. Charles)

Nothing can be ascertained about this mill. It may possibly be confused with Denny's Mill (q.v.). (Hist. St. Charles, 116)

Diggs' Mill (Lincoln)

Probably the first water mill in the county, in the n.w. part of Hurricane T., on Bryant's Creek. A water spout washed it away about 75 years ago. It was named for its owner, Thomas Diggs, who was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1808, came to Lincoln Co. with his parents, David M. and Susan Diggs, in 1817, and settled with them on Bryant's Creek. Thomas and his father built a saw and grist mill on the stream and operated it for many years. David Diggs died in 1863 when he was about 88 years old. Thomas Diggs died March 10, 1888. (Hist. Lincoln, 525-26; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; John G. Gibson)

Dina (Franklin)

A p.o. in the s.w. part of Boles T. The office was established in 1901 and discontinued in 1904. Herman H. Finder was its only postmaster. His mother and oldest daughter were named Bernadina, so the last part of this name was used for the p.o., after the name Agnes had been rejected because there was already a town of that name in Laclede Co., Mo. The Laclede Co. p.o. was established in 1897 and discontinued in 1832. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 201 & map; Miss O'Brien's thesis; Miss Johnson: J. W. Reynolds)

Dissen (Franklin)

A p.o. in the s.c. part of Boeuf T. It was established in 1899 and discontinued in 1909. It was named for Dissen, Germany, a town in Hanover about 13 miles s.e. of Osnabrück, by early settlers who came from there. (P. G.; Lippincott's Gaz.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 201 & map; Miss Johnson: A. H. Helling)

District of St. Charles (St. Charles)

See St. Charles County.

**

Doeblin School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Callaway T. No explanation for the name has yet been found. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Doer School (Franklin)

In the s. part of Union T. Named for Andy Door, or Doer, a large landowner in the district. Miss Johnson reports the name of the school as spelled Door, but it is obviously a German name and more correctly spelled Doer. (83rd Report; Miss Johnson: E. O. Griese)

Dog Prairie (St. Charles)

A prairie region in the n.e. part of St. Charles Co. It was early known as White's Prairie in honor of Capt. James White (q.v. White's Fort) of Ohio, who was the first white settler here; and during the Indian War, he built a fort which also bore his name. Some years after this, a Mr. Comegris built a mill on the prairie, and the name was subsequently changed to Comegris' Prairie. According to Bryan & Rose, it retained this name until 1830, when it received the name of Dog Prairie which it has since borne, from a celebrated dog fight, which took place at the mill. This explanation is obviously apocryphal, or at least the dog fight, however celebrated, must have taken place long before 1830; for the earliest name of all is the French Prairie du Chien, given in the Lewis and Clark Journals in 1804, and Dog Prairie is obviously an English translation of this. The French name probably referred to the prairie dog, called by the French "petit chien," or to the kit fox, known as "chien de prairie" (see McDermott). Cf. Prairie du Chien in Wisconsin. (Thwaites II, 7; Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Bryan & Rose, 526; Benj. Emmons)

Dolbow (St. Charles)

A station in the n. part of Cuivre T., near Horse Shoe Lake. It was probably named for a section boss on the railroad. (Com. Atlas, 229; Benj. Emmons)

Door School (Franklin)

See Doer School.

Dortmund (St. Charles)

See Dartmouth.

Dowell School (Lincoln)

A rural elementary school in the s. part of Union T.

A family name. J. R. Dowell owned land near here in 1899. (Co. Atlas 1899, 21; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Drain (Franklin)

A p.o. in the w. part of Lyon T. It was established in 1894 and discontinued in 1908. Its only postmaster was Gottlieb Schuerkamp, who was a local farmer and merchant. The earliest name of the place was Buckhorn, conferred because a large antler was nailed over the door. When the post office was established, the place was called Drain. Drain was suggested by the people because Mr. Schuerkamp had put out tiling to drain a wet tract of land near the p.o. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 201 & map; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

** Drake (Franklin)

Nothing could be obtained about this place although it is listed in the Washington Library Records. There is a Drake School, however, near Robertsville. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 189; Washington Library Records)

Drake School (Franklin)

A rural school in the s.c. part of Calvey T. It was named for Will Drake, whose land adjoined the school. (83rd Report; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson: G. B. Zumwaldt)

Drake's Ford (Lincoln)

On Cuivre R. A personal name given for an early settler. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Dresser Island (St. Charles)

An island in the Mississippi R., n. of Portage des Sioux T. It was so named for Thomas Dresser, who was a late owner of the island.

It has also formerly been known as Piasa or Piaso Island, Grand Island, and Chouteau Island. The name Piasa or Piaso was given because it is opposite Piasa Bluff, near the town of Piasa in Illinois. It has been called Grand Island as a name descriptive of its size. The name Chouteau Island was applied because it once belonged to August Chouteau. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Red Book 1913, 452b; Benj. Emmons)

Dreyer School (Warren)

A rural elementary school in the c. part of Charrette T., n.w. of Hopewell. It was named for an old settler. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; H. J. Muench; J. G. Wessendorf; Oscar J. Luelf)

Drunert Branch (Warren)
See Rock Branch.

Dry Branch (Franklin)
A tributary of the Meramec River, which rises near Morrellton, formerly called Dry Branch, in the s.c. part of Central T., and flows south. This is the stream from which Morrellton took its original name. So called because there is water in it only when it rains. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Miss Johnson: Julian Pickles)

Dry Branch (Franklin)
Another Dry Branch, a tributary of the Bourbeuse River, which rises in the w. part of Central T. and flows n.w. to join the Bourbeuse near the w. boundary of the township. This is apparently the same stream as the one named Hamilton Branch (q.v.) in the 1878 Atlas. Cf. above. (Co. Atlas 1878, cf. 13 and 35; Highway Map, Franklin 1940)

Dry Branch (Franklin)
A third Dry Branch, in the w. part of Meramec T., which n. and empties into Spring Creek. Named for the same reason as the other two. (Miss Johnson: Henry Hamilton)

Dry Branch (Franklin)
See Morrellton.

Dry Branch (Lincoln)
Rises in the s.e. part of Nineveh T. and flows s.e. across the s.w. corner of Millwood T. into the n.w. corner of Bedford T. and into West Cuivre R. Cf. above. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 35; Andy J. Brown)

Dry Branch (Warren)
A tributary of Big Creek in the n.e. part of Camp Branch T. Cf. above. (J. E. Harper)

Dry Branch School (Franklin)
See Old Morrellton School.

Dry Branch Station (Franklin)
See Morrellton.

Dryden (Lincoln)
See Drydensville.

Drydensville (Lincoln)

A former village in the e. part of Snow Hill T. It was originally known as Dryden, for a Mr. Dryden who kept a store there. It was the original voting place for the township. Since there was another Dryden in Ripley Co., the name was changed to Drydensville, a name is assumed sometime before 1884. (Co. Atlas 1878, 12; Hist. Lincoln, 284, 344; C. W. Meyer; Andy J. Brown)

Dry Fork (Warren)

Rises in Elkhorn T. and flows s. into Charrette Creek in Charrette T. It is also known as Dry Fork of Charrette Creek. Both names are descriptive. (Hist. St. Charles, 962, 1065; Co. Map 1908; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; H. J. Muench)

Dry Fork Creek (Franklin)

A tributary of Boeuf Creek. Cf. above. (Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Dry Fork of Charrette Creek (Warren)

See Dry Fork.

Dry Lake (St. Charles)

A former lake in the n.w. part of Dardenne T. The name was evidently descriptive, as there is only a low place here now. The former lake bed is traversed by a road. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Earl C. Gray)

Dubois Creek (Franklin)

Rises in the n.e. part of Union T., and flows n.e. through the e. part of St. Johns T. into the Missouri R. about a mile e. of Washington. It appears as "R. Dubois," with the English form "Dubois's River," on the newly discovered Evans, or Mackay, Map of 1795 or 1796, and as "R. du Bois" on the Perrin du Lac Map of 1802. The Lewis and Clark explorers, who passed its mouth on May 25, 1804, called it "Wood River": so Clark's journal (I. 28), Sergeant Floyd (VII. 5), and and Sergeant Gass (p. 15). It is not to be confused with the Wood River, also called River Dubois, in Illinois, which was the starting point of the great expedition. Also Du Bois Creek in Wetmore

The name was doubtless derived from an early French pioneer, said by Kiel to have been named Louis Dubois. An absurd popular story, reported by Mr. Amos Beinke, has it that it was originally called Wood River because some early Frenchman saw wood floating in it. Mr. Beinke also reports that in later days it was often

known as Busch's Creek, because John B. Busch had a brewery on its banks. The similarity in meaning between the French Dubois and the German Busch is doubtless mere coincidence. (Evans, or Mackay, Map; Perrin du Lac; L&C, ed. Thwaites, and Gass, pp. cited; Wetmore; Co. Atlas 1878, 30; Hist. Franklin, 205; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 190; Miss Johnson: Amos Beinke)

Du Bois Creek (Franklin)
See Dubois Creek.

Du Bois Settlement (Franklin)
A very early colony along the Missouri River, at the mouth of Dubois Creek (q.v.), from which it took its name. (Hist. Franklin, 205, 217; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 73)

Dubois's River (Franklin)
See Dubois Creek.

** Duckett Creek (St. Charles)
A creek in the s.e. part of St. Charles T. No explanation for the name has been found. (Highway Map, St. Charles 1940) Cf. Fort Duquette.

Duden's Hill (Warren)
A high elevation in the s.e. part of Charrette T. near Dutzow. This is the alleged spot where Gottfried Duden wrote his "Report", which appeared in Elberfeld in 1829 and was instrumental in inducing the first German settlers to come to this section. This "Report" was the first German account to somewhat accurately picture conditions in Missouri. Duden was born in Remscheid, Ducky of Berg, Rhine Province, Germany, in 1785. His father was a wealthy apothecary. Young Duden attended the Gymnasium at Dortmund and studied law in Dusseldorf, Heidelberg, and Goettingen from 1806-10. He was a soldier of the Napoleonic Wars and was then Justice of the Peace in Muehlheim until 1823. He came to what is now Warren Co. in 1824 and lived there until 1827, the date of his return to Germany. The hill was named in honor of Mr. Duden. (Warren Centennial, 16; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914; 2; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; H. J. Muench)

Duemler School (Franklin)
In the w.c. part of Prairie T. It was earlier known as Indian Creek School for its location near Indian

Creek. When the school house was moved and a new one was built, the school was named for August Duemler, because the new building was built on his land. (83rd Report; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Duff School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Bedford T. A family name. A. Duff owned land here in 1899. Cf. Abe Duff School in Millwood T. (Co. Atlas 1899, 19; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

**Dugdell School (St. Charles)

A rural school 6 miles n.e. of St. Charles. It is no longer in existence, at least under this name. The source of the name has not been discovered. (Port. and Biog. Rec., 124)

**Dug Knob (Warren)

Mentioned by Mr. Wehmeyer but not otherwise identified. (A. W. Wehmeyer (letter))

Duke Creek (Warren)

See Tuque Creek.

Duly School (Franklin)

A rural elementary school in the s.w. part of Central T. It was named for a man who lived near the school. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Duncan School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the s.c. part of Nineveh T. Probably named for J. L. Duncan, who owned land here in 1878. (Co. Atlas 1878, 55; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Duncan's Mill (Lincoln)

On Crooked Creek in the n.e. part of Clark T. A personal name. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Dundee (Franklin)

An old river port on the Missouri, located on high bluffs near the mouth of Boeuf Creek and one end of Boeuf Slough, in the n.w. corner of St. Johns T. Its original name was New Port, later written Newport. It was the first county seat of Franklin Co., and, according to Kiel, the first p.o. in the county,

established Jan. 4, 1820. It was discontinued Jan. 7, 1854, on the same day that a p.o. was established at Campbellton (q.v.), 5 mi. to the s.w., but was reestablished later the same year. The significance of the name is obvious; nearly thirty other places in the U. S. have borne this name, all derived ultimately from Newport, England.

On June 19, 1857, the name of the p.o. was changed to Dundee, at the time when the town was formally laid out. Abraham Bailey, a farmer, who laid it out, chose it for his father's native seaport in Scotland. Dundee also is a stock name in the U. S., being attached to eighteen other places. The p.o. at Dundee has been discontinued since July 31, 1908. (P. G.; Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 13, 16; Hist. Franklin, 204; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 201-2, 207 & map; Flat Bk. A, 1b; Miss Johnson: Kiel (letter)

Duque Creek (Warren)
See Tuque Creek.

Durgee Hollow (Lincoln)
In the s.e. corner of Hurricane T. Named for Roswell Durgee, a prominent man and ranger, who was killed by the Indians. He came to the county and settled at the mouth of Durgee Hollow about 1803. (Co. Atlas 1878, 9; Hist. Lincoln, 234; Andy J. Brown)

Dutch Hill Church (Franklin)
A Lutheran Church between Elmont and Champion City in Boone T. It was named for the many Germans who settled there and for the location of the church on a hill. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 190; Miss Johnson: Mrs. Alice B. Lockhart)

Dutch Mills (Lincoln)
Large saw and grist mills on Camp Creek, 3 mi. e. of Truxton. In 1888 they were owned by Koelling, Pettig, and Company. The name Dutch Mills is probably an allusion to the German owners. (Hist. Lincoln, 453; C. W. Meyer)

Dutton School House (Warren)
An early school located in the c. part of Camp Branch T., near Central Grove Church. The name is given for an early settler. (John Mason)

* Dutzow (Warren)
A town on the M. K. and T. Railroad in the s.e. part

of Charrette T. It was laid out in 1835 by William Bock and has had a p.o. at least since 1876. Father Dames suggests that the early settlement here was named Dutzow for Gottfried Duden's native town in Pomerania, Germany, and offers as his authority, a Mr. Kenkel, of St. Louis, who gave this information to him at Washington, Mo., in 1923. No such place appears on the German map, at least today. The name may have been personal in origin. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Hist. St. Charles, 1030; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 675; Souvenir St. Vincent de Paul Church; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 1; Miss Minnie Totsch; H. J. Muench; Rev. J. Dames (letter))

Dyer Branch (Warren)

A stream which rises in the n. part of Elkhorn T. and flows n.e. until it enters Camp Branch T., where it goes n. and e. until it enters Big Creek in the s. part of Camp Branch T. It was named for the Dyer families in the community. Dr. Coleman Dyer lived here. (Co. Map 1908; William Van Studdiford; E. S. Aydelott; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; J. E. Harper)

Dyer School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the n. part of Cuivre T. It was so named for the Dyer family. It is also known as the Star of the Prairie School, a euphonious name. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Eagle Fork (Warren & Lincoln)

See Big Creek.

Eagle Fork (St. Charles)

A fork of the Cuivre River. It was probably so named for the bird. (Hist. St. Charles, 142; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Eagle Fork Store (Lincoln)

A p.o. in Lincoln Co. before the Civil War. It was named for Eagle Fork. (C. W. Meyer)

Early (Lincoln)

See Blair.

East Fork of Camp Creek (Warren)

A stream which rises in the s.c. part of Elkhorn T. and flows n. into Camp Creek. It is so named for its location on the creek. (Co. Map 1908; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert)

Ebenezer Baptist Church (Lincoln)

In the n.c. part of Hurricane T., about 7 mi. n. of New Hope; organized about 1869 by Elder M. S. Whiteside. The members worshipped first in a Methodist Church and later in Smith's Schoolhouse for about three years before they obtained a church of their own. The building was completed in 1876, and is still standing, but is no longer in use. M. S. Whiteside was the minister from 1869-1873. A Biblical name which means "stone of help." (I. Sa. 4:1; 5:1; 7:12) (Co. Atlas 1926, ; Hist. Lincoln, 477; Rev. O. A. Gordon; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Ebenezer Baptist Church (Warren)

In the s.c. part of Hickory Grove T. on Tuque Prairie. It was organized in 1886 by Rev. R. E. McQuie and dedicated in 1887. It was sold for taxes about May, 1940, and burned about October of the same year. The congregation has been disorganized since about 1931. Cf. above. (W. G. Davis; Miss Anna R. Sharp; Mrs. Perkins Pringle; Mrs. Allean Hasenjaeger)

Ebenezer Evangelical Church (Franklin)

A Lutheran church in the w.c. part of Lyon T., not far from Drain. It was organized June 24, 1854. Cf. above. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 201; Washington Library Records; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Ebenezer Methodist Church (Warren)

Probably located in the s.c. part of Hickory Grove T. It was built by John Owings, a veteran of the War of 1812, who came to Warren Co. in 1816 in a cart drawn by 2 horses, one before the other. He kept the cart for many years and used it on his farm. He had 15 children and was a devout Methodist.

The church has been gone since about 1871. A Biblical name; cf. above. (Bryan & Rose, 221; Mrs. Carrie Gerdemann; A. H. Juergensmeyer)

Eckelkamp (Warren)

See Concord Hill.

Eckelkamp's Post Office (Warren)

See Concord Hill.

Eddy Cave (Franklin)

In the s. part of Meramec T. Named for a large pool of water which is an overflow from Meramec R. (Miss Johnson: Benton Dill)

Egypt Ford (Lincoln)

On King's Lake in the e. part of Hurricane T. Named about 150 years ago. The use of the name Egypt for this rich bottom land was probably imitated from, or arose for the same reasons as, its use in southern Illinois for the river country around Cairo, or in Clark County for the territory around Alexandria; cf. "Egypt" and the "Egyptian Levee" in Clark and Scotland Cos., and see discussions of their names in Miss Elliott's thesis. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

E. H. Winter Bridge (Warren)

A bridge which spans the Wabash R. R. tracks on Highway 47 in Warrenton. The structure is 126 ft. long and was built in 1928 at a cost of \$22,000. It was named in honor of E. H. Winter, Lieutenant Governor of Missouri and a former resident of Warrenton. (Warrenton Banner, Nov. 16, 1928, 1; Ibid., Nov. 23, 1928, 1)

Eisenmayer Hall (Warren)

See Andrew Eisenmayer Hall.

* Elkhorn Township (Warren)

One of the original townships which is bounded on the n. by Camp Branch T., the s. corner of Montgomery and the s.w. corner of Lincoln Counties, on the e. by Hickory Grove T., and on the s. and w. by Pinckney and Bridgeport Ts. It was established during the first session of court in August, 1822. 1833.

No record or memory of the origin of the name could be discovered. But Elkhorn is rather a stock name for American places, being found in a dozen other states. Moreover, there is an Elkhorn Creek in Montgomery Co. to the w. Evidently the Missouri name is borrowed from some other place of that name. No doubt its original signification referred to the finding of elk or deer horns in the neighborhood. (Bryan & Rose, 76; Montgomery Atlas 1878, 5; Hist. St. Charles, 1065-66; Hevenor, Warren Co.)

Ellett Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the n.w. part of Central T., 5 mi. w. of St. Clair. It was named for its operator, Sam Ellett, who came from England to the U. S. about 1840. (Hist. Franklin, 209; Miss Johnson: Henry Hamilton)

* Elliot Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine located in the w. part of Central T.

The name is probably personal in origin. (Foster & Swallow, 7 & map; Co. Atlas 1878, 13)

Elliott School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the w.c. part of Bedford T. A family name. Benj. T. Elliott owned land here in 1899. He was born in St. Charles Co. in 1834 and came to Lincoln Co. in 1868. (Hist. Lincoln, 533; Co. Atlas 1899, 33; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Ellis and Powell's Steam Mill (Lincoln)

See Tillotson's Mill.

****Ellis Island (St. Charles)**

A large island off the n.e. coast of Portage des Sioux T., in the Mississippi River. The source of the name has not been discovered. (Highway Map, St. Charles 1940)

Ellis School (Lincoln)

A consolidated school in the n.c. part of Hurricane T., near Elsberry. It is named for a Mr. Ellis. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Elm Grove Christian Church (Lincoln)

In the n.e. part of Millwood T., near Mackville. It was organized in 1860, under the ministry of Elder T. Ford. The church was dedicated in 1875 by Elder J. J. Errett and Elder J. H. Thomas. It has been gone since about 1900. (Hist. Lincoln, 489; Rev. O. A. Gordon)

Elmo (Franklin)

See Elmont.

Elmont (Franklin)

A village in the s.e. part of Boone T. The p.o. was established in a store owned by John D. Miller and C. E. Gehlauf. Mr. Gehlauf was interviewed and said he had picked the name out of a postal guide. His partner, Mr. Miller, wanted Bruno, but that name was rejected, probably because it was too much like Brunot in Wayne Co. Mr. Gehlauf, who is a blacksmith, said he had always taken great pride in making the letter E, and so was pleased when he found the name Elmont. There is an Elmont in New York, one in Texas, and one in California. The Missouri village is sometimes written Elmo, perhaps with the idea that -mo. is

short for -mount or -mont. There are seven Elmos in the U. S. (Hist. Franklin, 342; Lippincott's Gaz.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 201 & map; Miss Johnson: C. E. Gehlauf; Mrs. Frank Erman)

Elmore School (Lincoln)

In the s. part of Hawk Point T. Named for Thomas Elmore, an early settler. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln County.; Charles S. Huckstep; John G. Gibson)

Elm Point (St. Charles)

A village in the c. part of St. Charles T., 3 miles n.w. of St. Charles. There was a p.o. here in 1890 and 1891. It was so named for its elm trees. It appears in the Co. Atlas as Elm Points. (P. G.; Campbell, 488; Co. Atlas 1875, 9; Benj. Emmons)

Elm Points (St. Charles)

See Elm Point.

Elm Point School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the n.e. part of St. Charles T. The name is descriptive because elm trees form a point here. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Elmwood Baptist Church (Franklin)

In the s.e. part of Prairie T. It was named for the school. (Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Elmwood School (Franklin)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Prairie T. It was so named for its location in rough old elms. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Elsberry (Lincoln)

A town in the e.c. part of Hurricane T., on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern R. R. It was surveyed and platted in Aug., 1879, by Z. E. Freer, civil engineer, for Robert T. Elsberry, John C. Roberts, William McIntosh, and Henry S. Carroll, the original proprietors, and named in honor of Mr. Elsberry. See R. T. Elsberry's Mill. The town was laid off in 1871, and the p.o. was established by 1886. It was formerly known as Nelson or Nelson's Store, for a Mr. Nelson, the proprietor of the store. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 5; Hist. Lincoln, 409; Port. and Biog. Rec., 523; Eaton, 187; Andy J. Brown)

Elsberry Christian Church (Lincoln)

At Elsberry. It was originally in the n.e. part of

Hurricane T. Before it was moved to Elsberry. Mrs. Crank says the church was organized in 1883. It was formerly known as Mount Horeb Christian Church. Horeb is a Biblical name which means "mountain of God"; it was the scene of the burning bush and the giving of the Law (Ex. 3:1; 17:6; Deu. 1:6; 4:10, etc.) (Rev. O. A. Gordon; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. L. W. Crank)

Elsberry School (Lincoln)

At Elsberry, for which it is named. (83rd Report; Co. Atlas 1899, 9; Mrs. Jaunita Sanders)

Emanuel Evangelical Church (St. Charles)

A church at Weldon Springs in the n.e. part of Dardenne T. It was organized in 1866. The name is a Biblical name for Christ (Mat. 1:23). The spelling Immanuel is closer to the original Hebrew and Emmanu-el to the Greek; but Luther's translation uses Emanuel, with a single m, which is accordingly often preferred by German churches. (Hist. St. Charles, 465; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Miss Kathryn Linnemann)

Emmal's Sanitarium (Warren)

See Emmaus Institute.

Emmanuel's Lutheran School (St. Charles)

A school in St. Charles. Cf. above. (Hist. St. Charles, 405; Miss Kathryn Linnemann)

Emmans Asylum for Epileptics and Idiots (Warren)

See Emmaus Institute.

Emmaus Asylum (Warren)

See Emmaus Institute.

Emmaus Creek (Warren)

A stream which flows w. from the e. border of Charrette T. It was probably named for Emmaus Institute. (Co. Map 1908; Benj. Frick; Mrs. George Luppold; J. G. Wessendorf; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Emmaus Grove (St. Charles)

Near Evangelical Emmaus Home (q.v.), from which it obviously got its name. (St. C. C-M, Aug. 20, 1924)

Emmaus Home (St. Charles)

See Evangelical Emmaus Home.

Emmaus Home (Warren)

See Emmaus Institute.

Emmaus Institute (Warren)

An Evangelical institution for epileptics in the n.e. part of Charrette T., n.e. of Marthasville. In 1850 a seminary was founded here for the training of young men who wished to prepare for the ministry in the Evangelical Synod. This school was given the descriptive German name, Evangelisches Predigerseminar. By 1877 the school appears in the Co. Atlas under the Anglicized cognomens, Missouri Evangelical College and German Lutheran College, which were also descriptive names. In 1883 the institution was closed on account of the opening of a new seminary in St. Louis. Ten years later the Evangelical Church repaired some of the former college buildings and used them to house a sanitarium for epileptics, feeble-minded, and insane. The place was re-named Emmans Asylum for Epileptics and Idiots. Other variations of the name have been Emmal's Sanitarium, Emmaus Asylum, and Emmaus Institute. The sanitarium is now known as Emmaus Institute, Emmaus Home, or Emmaus Asylum, although it is now devoted to the treatment of epileptics alone. There is a branch of this home at St. Charles. Both institutions are governed by the same board, but they have separate superintendents. All the names applied since the place has become a sanitarium have been given in honor of the Biblical name, Emmaus, which means "hot springs," a village near Jerusalem (Lu. 24:13). (Co. Atlas 1877, 13; Port. and Biog. Rec., 354; Co. Atlas 1901, 7; Co. Map 1908; Highway Map 1936; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914; J. G. Wessendorf; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Rev. G. A. Roedder)

***Enloe Mine (Franklin)**
See Thomas Mines.

***Enloe Settlement (Franklin)**
An early colony in the s.w. part of the county. The Indians, who had formerly lived in Shawneetown and near Prairie Church, resided here for a time. These friendly, wandering Indians are now chiefly remembered for their love of the horse race. The settlement may have been named for Felix Enloe, Jessie Enloe, John Enloe, and William Enloe, who lived in Boone T. in 1840. (Hist. Franklin, 216; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 17)

Enoch Knob (Franklin)

A hill in the e. part of Boeuf T., near Dundee, the former Newport. Enoch Knob is believed to have been

named for Enoch Greenstreet, a pioneer, who arrived at Newport in 1818. (Co. Atlas 1878, 47; Miss Johnson: Kiel (letter)

Enon (Franklin)

A former p.o. in the s.e. part of Lyon T. It was established in 1846 and discontinued in 1851. It was probably named for Enon Church (q.v.), which was on the farm of John L. Brandt, one of the village postmasters. A variant spelling Enow is also found. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 201; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

* Enon (Lincoln)

See Big Spring Mills.

* Enon (St. Charles)

A place near Gilmore. A Bible name (cf. below), but the reason for its adoption has not been learned. (St. C. C-M, Sept. 12, 1900)

Enon Church (Franklin)

An old Methodist church in the s.e. part of Lyon T. Enon, or Aenon, one of the places where John the Baptist baptized, is a favorite name for churches, especially those in a well watered countryside: cf. John 3:23, "And John also was baptizing in Aenon near to Salim, because there was much water there."

Enon Church was also known as the Middle Fork Methodist Episcopal Church, from its location near Middle Fork. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 201; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Enow (Franklin)

See Enon.

Enterprise Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the w. part of Prairie T., near Indian Creek. It was earlier known as Skinner Mine, for the man who first opened it. The name Enterprise Mine replaced Skinner Mine and was adopted when the Enterprise Mining and Developing Co. bought the mine. It was so named for the company. (Co. Atlas 1878, 8, 26; Hist. Franklin, 209; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

* Ephraim Hollow (Lincoln)

A creek which rises in the c. part of Bedford T. and flows e. and n. into West Cuivre R. Probably a personal name. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 35)

Ethlyn (Lincoln)

A station and village in the s. part of Monroe T., on the Burlington R. R. It was named for the daughter of George Brown, Miss Ethlyn Brown. The p.o. was established by 1910. (Co. Map 1939; Andy J. Brown)

Etlah (Franklin)

A station on the Mo. Pacific R. R., in the n.w. part of Boeuf T., about 3 mi. n.e. of Keizer's Knob (q.v.).

The place began as a railroad switch known as McMullen's Switch, named for a man who owned much land in the neighborhood. When a p. o. was established on Mar. 17, 1864, a change of name was thought desirable to avoid confusion. Some German family, in whimsical spirit, suggested Etlah, interpreted as halte spelled backward: i.e., either the German noun Halte, a halt, rest, or stop in a march, or the imperative of the verb halten; doubtless they felt that they had at last reached a halting or resting place in the long march that began with the great 1840 exodus of liberty-loving Germans from tyranny and oppression. As a parallel to this reversal of the spelling to disguise the meaning may be cited the case of Rolyat, Texas, which is Taylor in reverse. The first postmaster of Etlah was Morris D. Rees. The town was platted in 1874. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 203, 341; Miss Johnson: S. A. Hall; Mrs. W. B. Bagby)

Etlah School (Franklin)

In the n.w. part of Boeuf T. It was named for the p.o. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: S. A. Hall)

Eureka Baptist Church (Franklin)

A rural church, which was organized June 5, 1871, in the e. part of Boone T. The name is a familiar motto. (Hist. Franklin, 349)

Evangelical Church (Warren)

See Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Evangelical Emmaus Home (St. Charles)

An institution for the treatment of epileptics at St. Charles. The original home was founded at Marthasville in 1892, but in 1901 it was divided and part of the institution was taken to St. Charles. It is also known as Emmaus Home. Emmaus was a village near Jerusalem where Christ appeared to two of his disciples after the Resurrection (Lu. 24:13). (St. C. C-M, Dec. 1, 1926; Emmaus Messenger, March, 1941)

Evangelical Friedens Church (Warren)

See Friedens Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Evangelical-Harmonie Church (Warren)

See Harmonie Church.

Evangelical-Harmony Church (Warren)

See Harmonie Church.

Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church (St. Charles)

A church at Sixth and Jefferson Streets, St. Charles. Originally the German Protestants worshipped together in a stone church 2 miles w. of St. Charles. Soon the Lutherans withdrew, united with other Lutherans below St. Charles, and laid the foundation for a Lutheran Church in 1848. For a time the congregation used the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoons, but in 1849 the group dedicated its own church. The name is Biblical; cf. Emanuel, above. (Hist. St. Charles, 349-50; Miss Kathryn Linnemann)

Evangelisches Predigerseminar (Warren)

See Emmaus Institute.

Evans Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the s.w. part of Calvey T. The mine was not in operation as late as 1888. It was named for its operator, a Mr. Evans. (Foster & Swallow, map; Co. Atlas 1878, 13, 27; Hist. Franklin, 208-9; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Evergreen Church (Franklin)

A church 5 mi. south of Beaufort in Boone T. It was named for its location amid evergreens. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 190; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Evergreen School (Franklin)

An elementary school in the w. part of Boone T., near Gerald. Cf. above. (83rd Report; Washington Library Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Excelsior School (Franklin)

A rural school in the s. part of Boeuf T. A familiar motto name. (83rd Report; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson)

Factory Branch (St. Charles)

A small stream in the e. part of St. Charles T., which flows through the upper part of the township.

Sometime about 1769 or 1770 a young, adventurous hunter named Louis Blanchette built a house and established a trading post along the stream now known as Factory Branch. "Factory" here preserves the earlier sense of trading post or depot, still found in the French factorie or factorerie. Blanchette was a French-Canadian, whom the Indians called Le Chasseur, the hunter. At that time the creek was known as Blanchette Creek or Blanchette's Creek in his honor. Next it was named Redmond (or Redmon) Branch for John W. Redmon, a wealthy business man. His father was George W. Redmon, who emigrated to St. Charles Co. from Clark Co., Ky., in 1828, and was one of the citizens who, in conjunction with Nathan Boone, took the first steps toward incorporating the town of St. Charles, and laying the commons, which were leased for a period of 999 years. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Barns, 170; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 553; Benj. Emmons)

Fairmount School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the s.w. part of St. Charles T. The name is descriptive of a knoll there. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Fairview (Franklin)

A resort near Sullivan, platted by W. L. Gillum, Aug. 20, 1925, and now owned by William Jackson. The name is a stock term of description, found in at least thirty other states. (Plat Bk. C, 79; Miss Johnson: Benton Dill)

Fairview (Lincoln)

A p.o. in the s.e. part of Nineveh T., established by 1886 and continuing with interruptions till 1904, when it was finally discontinued. Fairview was one of the names suggested for Millwood (q.v.) in 1843, but rejected by the P. O. Department in Washington on the ground that there was at that time another Fairview p.o. in the state. There have, as a matter of fact, been many attempts to use this extremely popular descriptive name in Missouri: a town in Newton Co., of uncertain date, one in Vernon Co., before the Civil War, one in Worth Co., founded in 1849 but changed to Denver in 1871, and one in Nodoway Co., established about 1875,--besides almost innumerable Fairview Churches and Fairview Schools. Mr. E. W. Howe chose it as his fictitious name for Bethany in Harrison Co., in his famous novel The Story of a Country Town, and he there tells ironically why the name was chosen: "On the highest and bleakest point

in the county, where the winds were plenty in winter because they were not needed, and scarce in summer for an opposite reason, the meeting-house was built, in a corner of my father's field. This was called Fairview, and so the neighborhood was known."

Apparently none of the Missouri Fairviews were permanent; but it has been equally popular elsewhere in the U. S., and is still in use in nearly 30 other states. It is small wonder that the P. O. Department has had to call a halt upon its employment. (P. G.; Hist. Lincoln, 456; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; theses by Mrs. Ewing and others; Andy J. Brown)

Fairview (Lincoln)
See Millwood.

Fairview Baptist Church (Lincoln)
In the s.e. part of Nineveh T. It was organized in 1845 as the Bethlehem Baptist Church, and so named for the Biblical town where Christ was born (Mat. 2:1). In 1875 Old Prairie and Bethlehem Churches united and formed Fairview Baptist Church, and in that year the present place of worship was erected 2 mi. s.e. of the old site and named for the town. (Hist. Lincoln, 476; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 402; Rev. O. A. Gordon; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Fairview M. E. South Church (Lincoln)
In the s.e. part of Nineveh T. No one there now seems to have heard of a Methodist church of this name. Cf. Fairview. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 49; Hist. Lincoln, 482)

Fairview School (Franklin)
A rural school in the c. part of Central T. Cf. above. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Henry Hamilton)

Fallen Timber Branch (Warren)
See Falling Timber Branch.

Falling Timber Branch (Warren)
Rises in the e.c. part of Charrette T. and flows s. into Charrette Creek, n.w. of Marthasville. It was probably so named because of the cottonwoods which fell along the creek at an early day. "Falling" here has the sense of "fallen," a dialectical usage which is found exactly expressed in the slightly variant name Fallen Timber Branch, a name which is also used for the stream. (Highway Map 1936; Warrenton Banner, Jan. 7, 1910, 1; H. J. Muench; E. C. Kehr)

Falmouth (Lincoln)

A landing on a side channel of the Mississippi R., in the e. part of Hurricane T., about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. e. of Elsberry. It was laid out as a town on Oct. 12, 1836, on lands of Charles Cox, James Finley, and John Galloway. The building of the railroad and the establishment of Elsberry were death knells to Falmouth because the newer town absorbed the business once given the latter. It was also earlier known as Westport, for its location on the w. bank of the Mississippi R. The name was changed to Falmouth because there was confusion in the mails with Westport, now Kansas City, which assumed its name as early as 1833 (Miss Atchison's thesis). Falmouth is something of a stock name, found in 8 other states; all, of course, go back originally to Falmouth, England. (Co. Atlas 1878, 14; Hist. Lincoln, 413; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown; John G. Gibson)

**Famous (Lincoln)

A p.o. in the n.e. quarter of Bedford T. The name was taken from a postal list sent out by the U. S. Postal Department. It was established by 1886 and discontinued by 1910. (P. G.; Hist. Lincoln, 456; Andy J. Brown)

Faulconer Hotel (Warren)

See Old Faulconer Hotel.

Femme Osage (St. Charles)

A postal village in the c. part of Femme Osage T., on a site settled by Germans in 1831. The p.o. was established by 1831, was not listed in 1837, was re-established by 1853, and was discontinued between 1904 and 1910. Oddly enough, the name was formerly often written Femme Osage, although the circumflex accent is quite without justification in French usage. It was named for Femme Osage Creek. (Green; Wetmore; Hayward; Goodwin; P. G.; Co. Atlas 1875, 44; Benj. Emmons)

Femme Osage (St. Charles)

See Femme Osage.

Femme Osage Baptist Church (St. Charles)

A church once located on Femme Osage Creek. It was founded previous to 1817 and was the first meeting place of the Missouri Association in 1818. It has long ceased to exist. Cf. above. (Duncan, 77, 84; Rev. C. C. Ellis)

****Femme Osage Creek (Warren & St. Charles)**

A creek that rises in s.e. Warren Co., near the headwaters of the Dardenne and Perruque, and flows e. through Femme Osage T. in St. Charles Co., to empty into the Missouri River near Hamburg.

This is one of the oldest and most puzzling French names in the state. It puzzled the explorers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, who passed its mouth on May 23, 1904, and they attempted to translate the French name in various ways, none of which seem to have survived them. Clark writes (I. 27): "... to the mouth of a Creek on the Stbd. Side called Osage Womans R, about 30 yds. Wide, opposite a large Island and a Settlement. on this Creek 30 or 40 famlys are Settled." Floyd calls it "the wife of Osage River"; and Ordway (Quaife's ed., p. 80) says "passed the wife or faim of the Hoozaw River." For Ordway's spelling "Hoozaw" for Osage, cf. Whosau Trace, below.

A fuller description of the stream is given by Lewis in his "Summary View of Rivers and Creeks" (VI. 30): "at the distance of 9 miles higher up" (i.e., above Bonhomme Creek), "we pass the mouth of the Osage Woman's river, which discharges itself on the N. side; it is 30 yards wide at it's entrance, heads with two small streams which discharge themselves into the Mississippi a small distance from the mouth of the Illinois River, is navigable for perogues some miles during the spring season, and waters a fertile well timbered country inhabited by about fifty American families. this part of the country is generally called Boon's settlement, having derived it's name from it's first inhabitant Colo. Daniel Boon, a gentleman well known in the early settlement of the state of Kentucky." Cf. the note by the editor Thwaites: (I. 27) "The American settlement referred to...was the Kentucky colony recently founded on Femme Osage River, about six miles above its mouth; among these settlers was Daniel Boone, who in 1798 had obtained a grant of land there from the Spanish authorities, whereon he resided until 1804. His death occurred at Femme Osage, on Sept. 26, 1820."

The original French name must, of course, have been much older than Lewis and Clark, although no earlier published example has been found. Its ultimate origin is, indeed, lost beyond recall. There have, of course, been imaginative attempts to supply an explanation, such as that the stream

was named from the finding in it of the body of a drowned Osage squaw, or else that the French so named it because they saw an Indian woman there when they first reached its banks. Similar stories have been invented to explain the similar and equally early French names Bon Homme Creek and Bonne Femme Creek, for nearby streams which also empty into the Missouri. Very probably all three names were French translations of the original Indian appellations. (L&C, ed. Thwaites; Ordway Journal, ed. Quaife; EWT. ed. Thwaites; Conard II, 422; Barns, 173; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 681; Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Miss Leech's thesis; Benj. Emmons)

Femme Osage District (St. Charles)

An early territorial region, so named for the stream within its boundaries. June 11, 1800, Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, appointed Col. Daniel Boone commandant, or syndic, of this district. Col. Boone satisfactorily performed both civil and military duties until the transfer of the region to the United States in 1804. (Hist. St. Charles, 96; Kirk Emmons)

Femme Osage Prairie (St. Charles)

A prairie region in the n.w. part of Femme Osage T. It was named for the creek. (Co. Atlas 1875, 27; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Femme Osage River (Warren & St. Charles)

See Femme Osage Creek.

Femme Osage Township (St. Charles)

The southernmost township in the county, bordered by the Missouri River on the s. and e., Warren Co. on the w., Callaway T. on the n., and Dardenne T. on the n.e. It was doubtless organized in 1818 when the county was reduced to its present size. It was named for the creek that runs through it. The name is misspelled Pomme Osage in Goodwin. (Goodwin; Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Davis & Durrie, 433; Hist. St. Charles, 126-7; Hevenor, St. Charles Co.; Benj. Emmons)

Ferrar's Hill (Franklin)

A high knob which commands a superb view of the Meramec R. in the s.w. part of Central T. It was named for H. Ferrar, who mined 6,000 or 7,000 pounds of galena here in 1859-60. (Swallow, Map IV, 28)

Ferry Road (St. Charles)

A road which branched from the Marthasville Road 17 miles s.w. of St. Charles, passed through Mechanicsville and New Melle and then s.w. to the county line, and thus traversed a distance of 13 miles. It was named for Howell's Ferry. (Hist. St. Charles, 143; Earl C. Gray)

Fiddle Creek (Franklin)

A stream in Boles T. between Labaddie and Reed's Landing. It is so named because there was not a man or woman living along the creek who could not play a fiddle. The people had many old time neighborhood dances. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 190; Miss Johnson: Charles Becker)

Fifth Street Methodist Church (St. Charles)

At Fifth Street in St. Charles. Named for its location. Originally it belonged to the Lutherans, who used to call it the Buck Church. This was perhaps the American pronunciation of Bock, for Bock beer, applied humorously because the Germans were fond of this well-known brand usually drunk in the springtime. (Rev. R. M. Hardaway)

Fink School (Lincoln)

A district school in the s.e. part of Hurricane T. Named for Philip Fink, a pioneer. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; John Watts)

Firma (St. Charles)

A station on the Burlington R. R., in the n. part of Cuivre T., s.e. of Dolbow. It is said to have been named for a railroad man. (Com. Atlas, 227; Benj. Emmons)

Firma School (St. Charles)

See Maple Lake School.

First Presbyterian Church (St. Charles)

A Southern Presbyterian Church on Madison St. in St. Charles. It was organized in 1818, and was the first Presbyterian church in St. Charles. When the denomination divided into the Southern and Northern branches, known respectively as U. S. and U. S. A., it went with the Southern branch, but kept its old name. The Northern sympathizers separated and formed the Jefferson Street Presbyterian Church (q.v.). (MHR XXX; Guy Motley; Earl C. Gray)

Fisher's Cave (Franklin)

A well-known cave in the Meramec State Park, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles s. and 1 mile e. of Stanton. The cave opens into a bluff of the Meramec R. It is named for George Fisher, who came here from Kentucky in 1831 and homesteaded the land around the cave. He died in Moselle. (Co. Atlas 1875, 13; Hist. Franklin, 212; Miss Johnson: Henry Fisher; Benton Dill)

Fish Lake (Lincoln)

In the e. part of Monroe T. There were a series of lake-like depressions here formerly, but all are gone now. A descriptive name. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 21; Andy J. Brown)

Fish Slough (St. Charles)

A tributary of Cuivre R., in the n.e. part of Cuivre T. Cf. above. (Co. Atlas 1875, 32; B. H. Jolly; Earl C. Gray)

Fish Slough School (St. Charles)

See Baldwin School.

Fitz School (Warren)

See Martin School.

Five Points (Franklin)

See Springbluff.

Flat Creek (Franklin)

Rises in the c. part of Union T. and flows s.e. into Bourbeuse R. It is named for the flat limestone rock in the bottom of the creek bed. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 205; Miss Johnson: E. O. Griesse)

Flat Knob (Franklin)

See Keizer's Knob.

Flint Hill (Franklin)

See Roedderville.

Flint Hill (St. Charles)

A town in the c. part of Cuivre T., established by Taliaferro P. Grantham in 1836 or 1838. He settled in the county about 1835 and not long afterward built a house in the new town and kept it as a store. When the war with Mexico began, he enlisted and was commissioned a Captain of volunteers. Mr. Grantham named the village for Flint Hill, Rappahannock Co.,

Virginia, which is not far from the famous Luray Cavern. A number of the early settlers were from Virginia and found here a flint hill that reminded them of their original home. (Goodwin; Bryan & Rose, 153; Hist. St. Charles, 499; Eaton; B. H. Jolly; Benj. Emmons)

Florence's Grist Mill (Lincoln)

An early mill in Union T., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles n.w. of Auburn. It was named for its owner, William Florence, who settled there in 1834. His three sons were murdered. (Hist. Lincoln, 362-3)

Foley (Lincoln)

A town in the s.e. part of Burr Oak T., on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern R. R. It was founded in 1879 and laid out by B. F. Robertson and John C. Downing. It was named either for Addison Foley, who was owner of the land where the town was built and who died about the time the village was established, or for Miss Addie Foley, who shared in his estate. The p.o. was established by 1886. (P. G.; Hist. Lincoln, 413-14; Eaton, 187; Andy J. Brown)

Foley School (Lincoln)

In the s.e. part of Burr Oak T. Named for the town. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; John G. Gibson)

* **Ford Mine (Franklin)**

See Northumberland Mine.

* **Ford's Mill (Lincoln)**

An early mill, probably in the n.w. part of the county. The name is doubtless personal. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; C. W. Meyer)

Forest Grove School (Warren)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Charrette T. It is so named because it is in the edge of an oak grove or forest which contains 300 or 400 acres of timber. (83rd Report; Mrs. Allean Hasenjaeger; Forrest W. Hughes; F. W. Kehr)

Foristell (St. Charles)

A town in the w. part of Cuivre T. A very early town called Mellville, or Millville, on a site $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. from the present Foristell, seems to have been the nucleus for the latter town. No reason as to

why Mellville, or Millville, was chosen had been found, although the Millville in Ray Co. (See Miss Atcheson's thesis) may account for the change to Foristell. Millville is a stock name for American towns, being found in at least fifteen other states. A third name, that of Snow Hill, must be considered in connection with this name. For many years, even long after Foristell was established as a town on its present site, the name Snow Hill was applied to the p.o., and was doubtless a name borrowed from some other place as it is a place-name found in five other states. Considerable confusion exists in the various authorities as to the time when Foristell was laid out as the dates 1836, 1856, and 1857 are all found. Since old settlers state that Foristell received its present name and location shortly before the Civil War and since some authorities list 1856 or 1857 as the date when the town was laid out by the owner, J. A. Davis, we may assume that it had its beginning as a town name about that time. However, the p.o. was still known as Snow Hill until 1876 or 1877, when it was changed on account of the confusion said to be caused by another p.o. of the same name. However, the old name of Mellville, or Millville, was still sometimes used for the town as late as 1875. Mr. Davis named the place in honor of Pierre Foristell, an honored citizen of the community, who was born in Ireland and died in 1893. (P. G.; Campbell, 488, 490; Co. Atlas 1875, 12, 14; 73; Hist. St. Charles, 504; Eaton, 58; Mrs. P. O. Foristell; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Fork Branch (Lincoln)

A tributary of the Cuivre R. Probably a descriptive name. (Hist. Lincoln, 204; Andy J. Brown)

Fork Callaway (St. Charles)

See Callaway Fork Creek.

Fort Branch (Lincoln)

A stream that flows s.w. through the s. part of Union T. until it reaches the N. Cuivre River. It was named for Stout's Fort (q.v.), which stood on its banks. (Co. Atlas 1899, 21; Andy J. Brown)

Fort Cape au Gris (Lincoln)

A fortification which was located in the extreme n.e. part of Monroe T., on the site of the village 10 mi. above the mouth of the Cuivre R. It obtained its name from Cap au Gris or Gres in Illinois, a prominent cape on the e. bank of the Mississippi (cf. Cap au

Gris, above). (Parker, Mo. in 1867, 300-1; Road Map of Lincoln Co.)

Fort Clemison (Warren)
See Fort Clemson.

Fort Clemson (Warren)

A military post on Loutre I., in the s.w. part of Bridgeport T. Capt. James Clemson (or Clemison) commanded a company of mounted U. S. soldiers who built the fort under his supervision probably in 1808, although one authority delays the building until 1812. The fort covered one-half acre. From about 1808 until 1816 there was quite a colony here. From it came the settlers for Boone's Lick in Howard Co. Thomas Massey came to the fort in 1809. Capt. Clemson maintained it until after the War of 1812-15. It was abandoned some time afterward because it was too remote from the main settlements. It was named for Capt. Clemson, who was also instrumental in the building of Fort Osage in Jackson Co. He was a second of Charles Lucas in a duel with Thomas H. Benton. The name also appears as Fort Clemison. (Pike II, 397, ed. Coues; Barns, 172; Bryan & Rose, 95; Stevens I, 154)

Fort Duquette (St. Charles)

A mysterious, round, stone building which formerly stood on a hill overlooking St. Charles. The original purpose of this structure is largely a matter of conjecture. Some persons assume that it was used for a mill, but others think that it was intended for a fort. According to one authority, the square on which it stood was private property until it was granted to Duquette in 1796; but according to Williams, Duquette had the building erected about 1785. The structure, which was 3 stories high, had a n. and a s. entrance, portholes around the entire building, and an opening 3 x 4 ft. on the third floor overlooking the Missouri River, must have required several years for its construction on account of its size and the weight of its stones. The place, which is now generally known as Fort Duquette, is so named for its builder, Francis Duquette, a French-Canadian, who fostered and sustained the Catholic Church in St. Charles. He was born in 1774 and died in 1816. The building was also formerly known as Round Fort, Old Round Tower, and Round Tower for its shape; as Old Stone Mill for its stone construction; and as Old Spanish Tower in honor of the Spanish regime. (Co.

Atlas 1875, 11; Bryan & Rose, 125, 435; Hist. St. Charles, 318-19; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 559; MHR, July, 1924, 152-3; St. C. C-M, Feb. 3, 1915; Benj. Emmons; Miss Kathryn Linnemann; Earl C. Gray)

Fort Howard (Lincoln)

A fort near Cave Spring in the s.e. part of Monroe T. Samuel Bailey constructed the building, which was named in honor of Benjamin Howard, who was a governor of the Territory, but who resigned Nov. 29, 1812 to participate in the war as brigadier general. At the time of his appointment as governor on Sept. 19, 1810, he was a congressman from Kentucky. He died at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1814. The Battle of the Sink Hole was fought near the fort. Gen. Howard said this was the finest and best located fort within his jurisdiction. (Wetmore; Co. Atlas 1878, 10; Hist. Lincoln, 214, 219; Andy J. Brown)

Fort San Juan del Misuri (Franklin or Warren?)
See Saint Johns.

Fort Spring (Lincoln)

Located s. of Auburn, near Stout's Fort (q.v.), for which it is named. (Hist. Lincoln, 238; Andy J. Brown)

Fountain Cave (Franklin)

A cave in the s. part of Meramec T., on Meramec R. Probably a descriptive name. (Co. Atlas 1878, 9)

Four Mile House (Franklin)

An edifice located in the s. part of St. Johns T., about 4 mi. s. of Washington. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13, 39; Washington Library Records)

Fox Creek (Franklin)

Rises in the c. part of Boles T. and flows e. into St. Louis Co., where it empties into the Meramec R. It is so named for the foxes found along the creek by early settlers. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Miss Johnson: E. O. Griese; Miss Welty's thesis)

Francis Howell Consolidated School (St. Charles)

A rural school which was formerly in the s. part of Dardenne T., but now is in the s.w. part of St. Charles T. This change in location was occasioned by the building of the T. N. T. Plant near Weldon Springs. It was named in honor of Francis Howell (see Howell Institute), an early settler and promoter of education. (83rd Report; Earl C. Gray)

Franklin (Franklin)
See Pacific.

Franklin County

A large county, bounded on the n. by the Missouri R., on the n.e. by St. Louis Co., on the s.e. by Jefferson Co., on the s. by Washington and Crawford Cos., and on the w. by Gasconade Co. It was organized Dec. 11, 1818, and thus separated from St. Louis Co., of which it had previously formed a part. The area of Franklin Co. at first included large regions on the w. and s. These areas are now outside the county. On Nov. 25, 1820, Gasconade Co., which then included much of Osage Co., was formed from Franklin Co. By subsequent changes including the formation of Crawford Co., Franklin Co. was reduced to its present area of 866 square miles. The earliest record of American settlement in the county is that of William Hughes, who located on Du Bois Creek, not far from the site of the present Washington, in 1794. This was the extreme frontier of the time. One of the first American settlers was Kincaid Caldwell, who came to Franklin Co. in 1803. The earliest entry of land in the co. was made by Samuel Cantley on July 13, 1818.

Franklin County was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), the Philadelphia printer, inventor, philosopher, diplomat, and statesman. Americans have always been delighted to honor him in their choice of place names: there are more than twenty Franklin Counties in other states, and over fifty other places named for him. (Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 8; Hist. Franklin, 222; Switzler, 543; Mo. Survey Map; Kiel's Biog Dir., 8; Schultz, 44-45, 52-54; Eaton; McClure, 5; Miss Johnson)

Franklin School (St. Charles)

A school at 716 N. Third Street, St. Charles. The building came into possession of the board of education in 1870. Doubtless named for Benjamin Franklin. (Hist. St. Charles, 226; Earl C. Gray)

Franklin Street Baptist Church (St. Charles)

A religious institution so named for its position on Franklin Street in St. Charles. It was organized Feb. 10, 1871, with 10 members. It is no longer in existence. (Hist. St. Charles, 347; Rev. C. C. Ellis)

* Frank's Bluff (Washington)

A cliff in the n.w. part of Boeuf T., e. of Hermann,

on the Missouri R. The name is a masculine Christian form, but no reason for its origin has been ascertained. (Washington Library Records)

* Frank's Branch (Warren)

A stream at Case, in the s. part of Bridgeport T. The name is evidently a personal one. The creek is sometimes called Boar Creek, a name which is apparently given for the animal. (Hist. St. Charles, 1064; Mrs. George Luppold)

Fray (Franklin)

A r.r. siding e. of Newhaven and w. of Kent on the Mo. Pacific R. R., established about 1895. It was so named for a man who lived there. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 190; Miss Johnson: Dr. W. B. Bagby)

Freedom Church (Warren)

An early Baptist Church which stood on Loutre I. The name is doubtless idealistic. (Duncan, 205, 573; Miss Anna R. Sharp)

Freedom School (St. Charles)

See Friedens School.

Frenchman's Bluff (Lincoln)

A high elevation in the extreme s.w. part of Snow Hill T., on the Cuivre R. It was probably named for French settlers. (Co. Map 1939; C. W. Meyer)

French Town (St. Charles)

See Frenchtown.

Frenchtown (St. Charles)

A section of St. Charles, in the n. part of the present town. It was so named because it was formerly inhabited by French residents. The architecture of the houses is distinctively French. The name is also found as French Town. (Miss Kathryn Linnemann)

French Trail (St. Charles & Warren)

An early road which led from St. Charles to old Charrette. It was so named because it was used by the early French settlers. (Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Earl C. Gray)

Frieden Gemeinde (St. Charles)

A German Evangelical Church in the s.w. part of St. Charles T., about 3 miles from St. Charles. It

was organized in 1836, and has ever since been known as "Frieden Gemeinde," which means "Congregation of Peace." The congregation formerly comprised many families who resided in the city; but in 1868 the city members organized a separate church which allied itself with the German Evangelical Synod of the West, to which the mother church also belonged. The new church was known as St. John's Church (q.v.). The church is also known as Friedens Church. (Hist. St. Charles, 347; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Miss Kathryn Linnemann)

Friedens Church (St. Charles)
See Frieden Gemeinde.

Friedens Evangelical and Reformed Church (Warren)
In Warrenton. The institution was organized in 1877 or 1888. Some of the original members were: John G. Schrantz, Mrs. John G. Schrantz, Fred Fahrmeier, Mrs. Fred Fahrmeier, Fritz Sievert, Mrs. Fritz Sievert, James Drewer, Mrs. James Drewer, and William Fahrmeier. The church was known as Evangelical Friedens Church until 1936 when the Evangelical synod united with the Reformed Church and the resultant church was named the Friedens Evangelical and Reformed Church, a name which shows the union of the two churches. "Friedens" is the genitive case of the German "Friede," peace, tranquillity,--an idealistic name. (Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 666; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Rev. G. A. Roedder)

Friedens School (St. Charles)
A rural school, probably in the s. part of St. Charles T. It is so named for Friedens Church. It seems to be "Freedom School" on the Road Map; and if the schools are the same, the latter term is an obvious example of folk etymology. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Friendship Church (Warren)
See Union Church.

Frisco Heights (Franklin)
See Meramec Hills.

Frisco Heights School (Franklin)
An elementary school in the w.c. part of Calvey T. It was so named for the switch. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff; G. B. Zumwaldt)

Frisco Railroad (Franklin)
See St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

Galena Township (Franklin)
See Central Township.

Gallagher Mills (Franklin)
See Gallahers Mills.

* Gallagher Mines (Franklin)
See Thomas Mines.

Gallahers Mills (Franklin)
A mill in the n.w. corner of Central T. It was established about 1835 by Michael Gallaher, who was the miller and also the postmaster. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 202; Miss Johnson: Charles Ripley)

Gallahers Mills (Franklin)
A former p.o. in the n.w. corner of Central T., on the w. bank of the Meramec R. The office was established in 1840 and discontinued in 1847. Named for the mills. Gallahers Mills is spelled "Gallagher Mills" in the Atlas of 1878. (Co. Atlas 1878, 9, 17; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 68, 202 & map; Miss Johnson: Charles Ripley)

**Gallatin (St. Charles)
Listed as a St. Charles County p.o. by Wetmore in 1837, doubtless by mistake. There is a town named Gallatin in Daviess County in n.w. Missouri, laid out in 1837 as the county seat and named for the famous financier, Albert Gallatin, who served in the cabinets of Jefferson and Madison. See Mrs. Ewing's thesis. (Wetmore; Benj. Emmons)

Galligher Furnace (Franklin)
A furnace in the s.w. part of Central T. The name is doubtless personal in origin. (Foster & Swallow, map; Co. Atlas 1878, 13)

Gammon Ford (Lincoln)
A crossing on the W. Cuivre R., between the n.w. part of Hawk Point T., and the s.e. part of Nineveh T. A personal name. (Mrs. W. J. Slodd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Garfield Park (Franklin)
A park in Washington, named and dedicated July 4, 1881, just two days after President James A. Garfield (1831-1881) was assassinated. Julius Wolf delivered the address. (Hist. Franklin, 266; Washington Library Records)

Garrett Cave (Franklin)
See Mushroom Cave.

Garrett Cemetery (Warren)

In the s.e. part of Camp Branch T. near Palmyra Church. This is evidently a personal name, for there are Garretts in Warren Co. (Warrenton Banner, Apr. 16, 1909, 1)

Gasburg (Franklin)

See Hemker.

Geiers Branch (Warren)

A stream which rises in the s.e. part of Bridgeport T. and flows s. into the Missouri R. It was named in honor of the Geiers family. (Co. Map 1908; Benj. Frick; William Van Studdiford)

Geiger's Mill (Lincoln)

See Martin's Mill.

Generelly's Mine (Franklin)

A mine in the extreme s. part of Central T. The name is evidently personal in origin, as it is found in the township, usually with the spelling Generally. (Swallow, Map V; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 68)

George (Franklin)

A former p.o. on Little Indian Creek, in the s.w. part of Prairie T. The office was established Sept. 18, 1894, and discontinued April 15, 1905. It was named for the postmaster, Stephen H. George, who also kept a blacksmith shop. He came from Washington Co. about 1887-1888. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 202 & map; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Gerald (Franklin)

A village and station on the Rock Island R. R., in the n.w. part of Boone T. The p.o. was established on May 15, 1901. It was named for the Fitzgerald family, prominent landowners and pioneers in the vicinity. Major Marvin, locating engineer for the Rock Island R. R., suggested the name, but when Dr. W. P. Fitzgerald (born 1861, still practising medicine at Gerald), modestly objected, consented to shorten the name to Gerald. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 83; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 14, 29, 202 & map; Miss Johnson: Dr. W. P. Fitzgerald)

Gerald School (Franklin)

Located at Gerald and named for the town. (Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Gerdemann School (Warren)

See Upper Charrette School.

Gerdemann's Store (Warren)

In the n.w. part of Elkhorn T., near Pendleton. The place has been under the management of the same family for about 90 years. The store was established between 1850 and 1853 by Herman Henry Gerdemann (or Gerdeman), who was born in Prussia on Jan. 6th, 1821. He came to America at the age of 17 and located in St. Charles Co. In 1850 he came to Warren Co. and settled on the Boone's Lick Road near Pendleton. Shortly afterward, he established the original Gerdemann Store on Camp Creek about 1 mile w. of the present store. In 1877 the business was moved to the new site. He operated the store until 1887. His son, Edward Gerdemann managed the place from 1887 until 1916; and his grandsons, Marion and Carl Gerdemann, supervised it from 1916 until the present. The grandfather died in 1904 and the son about 1921.

Although Williams spells the name "Gerdeman's Store," the Gerdemanns prefer the spelling "Gerdemann's Store." (Co. Map 1908; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 676; Warrenton Banner, Jan 6, 1904; Forrest W. Hughes; Mrs. Belle Gerdemann; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Gerdeman's Store (Warren)

See Gerdemann's Store.

Gerding School (Warren)

A rural school located in the s.c. part of Boeuf T. It was named for William Gerding, an old settler. Also written Gerdin School. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Gerdin School (Franklin)

See Gerding School.

German Church (Warren)

See Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church.

German Evangelical Church (Warren)

At Marthasville. It was organized in 1864 with Herman Branns, Fred. Budke, Herman Schulte, Henry Hilgedick, and others as members. A frame building was constructed in 1864. The name is apparently descriptive of the nationality of the congregation. (Hist. St. Charles, 1011-1012)

German Evangelical Congregation of Lippstadt (Warren)

At Lippstadt in Elkhorn T. Rev. John Will is said to have begun his missionary labors here shortly before

1850. The probable date of organization was 1848, a date supplied by the church records, although other authorities vary from Pentecost Monday, 1853, until soon after the Civil War. About 1856, the original building was moved about 2 miles s. of its first location and rededicated. The first bell was bought in 1863 and inscribed "Rev John Will: Einigkeit macht stark"--"Unity makes strong." The cornerstone for the present brick building was laid June 13, 1877. The institution is also known as the Lippstadt Church. Both names are descriptive. (Hist. St. Charles, 1012; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 667; Warrenton Banner, Oct. 12, 1928, 1; Rev. G. A. Roedder; William Hollenbeck)

German Evangelical Friedens Germeinde (Warren)
See Wright City Evangelical Church.

German Evangelical Lutheran Ebenezer Church (Franklin)
A church which is mentioned but not located by the Hist. Franklin. Rev. J. C. Roland organized the congregation in Sept., 1846. For the name cf. Ebenezer Evangelical Church, above. (Hist. Franklin, 353)

German Evangelical Protestant St. John's Church (Franklin)
In the e. part of Union T., 2½ miles n. of Union. The church was organized in 1843. Named for the Apostle. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 355)

German Evangelical Protestant St. Paul's Church (St. Charles)
A church between Fourth and Fifth Streets and Washington and Monroe Streets, in St. Charles. It is now a Methodist church since the building was sold to the Methodist congregation. It was named for St. Paul, the Apostle. (Co. Atlas 1875, 50; Miss Kathryn Linnemann)

German Lutheran College (Warren)
See Emmaus Institute.

German Methodist Church (Lincoln)
At Truxton, organized about 1850, and so named for the nationality of its original members. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 50; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 403; W. F. Guinn)—

German Methodist Church (Lincoln)
In the s.e. part of Clark T., near Schroeder's Mill. It was so named for the nationality of the original

congregation. The records were kept in German. It is also called the Zoar Methodist Church. Zoar is a Biblical name which means "little"; and it was the "little" city that escaped the destruction of Sodom (Gen. 19:17-22). (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 403; Rev. O. Gordon; W. F. Guinn)

German Methodist Church of St. Charles (St. Charles)

A church on Fourth Street, St. Charles. It was organized in 1847 by Rev. F. Horstman with a membership of 16. A church was built in 1849, and a parsonage was erected in 1850. In 1869 a larger church was constructed. The name is descriptive of the German sermons and German congregation, as above. (Hist. St. Charles, 347; Rev. R. M. Hardaway)

German St. Petrus Church (Franklin)

In Newhaven. It was organized in 1879. Named for the Apostle. Petrus is the form used for St. Peter's name in Luther's German Bible. (Hist. Franklin, 353)

Gibson's Branch (Franklin)

Rises in the w.c. part of Prairie T. and flows n.w. into the Meramec R. It is named for William Gibson, an early settler on its banks. (Co. Atlas 1878, 22; Hist. Franklin, 204; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Gibson School (Warren)

A rural grade school in the n. part of Hickory Grove T., ne of Wright City. It was named for a Gibson family, probably that of W. Gibson, who owned land here in 1877. It has also been known as the Schwier School for a Schwier family, doubtless that of Henry Schwier, who owned land here in 1901. Although local authorities seem to think that Schwier was the former name, the atlases prove otherwise. Perhaps both names are in current use. (Co. Atlas 1877, 17; Co. Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Gildehaus (Franklin)

See Gildehouse.

Gildehaus School (Franklin)

In the e. part of Union T. It is named for the p.o. It is also called St. Johns School, a name taken from St. Johns Church. (83rd Report; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson: Charles Cole; O. E. Burke)

Gildehouse (Franklin)

A p. o. in the n.e. part of Union T. The office was established in 1894 and discontinued in 1906. It was named for Henry Gildehaus; at first the correct German spelling of the name, Gildehaus, was preserved, but it is now commonly anglicized to Gildehouse. The 1940 Highway Map has Oldehouse, obviously a misprint. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 196, 202; Miss Johnson)

* Giles Ford Mine (Franklin)

A mine located on the same lode as the Virginia Mine. The name may have been given for its location. (Co. Atlas 1878, 8; Hist. Franklin, 209)

Giles Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the s.w. part of Prairie T. It was named for the man who operated the mine. (Hist. Franklin, 209; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Gilkey School (Warren)

See Godt Spring School.

Gillet's Bridge (St. Charles)

An early bridge, probably not far from Yarnell's Lane, so named for Benons Gillet, who often passed over it. (MHR, XXVIII, 13)

Gilmore (St. Charles)

A town in the s.e. part of Cuivre T. The p.o. was established here by 1886. It was named by John Ira Blair, of New Jersey, in honor of Thomas Gilmore (or Gillmore), a gunsmith who settled in Cuivre T. during the last half of the 18th or early part of the 19th centuries. Mr. Gilmore was one of a company who marched against the British at Rock Island, and he met death at the hands of the Indians. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Eaton, 58; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Benj. Emmons)

Girard Branch (Franklin)

See Girards Branch.

Girards Branch (Franklin)

A small creek which rises in the c.s. part of Prairie T. and flows n.w. into Big Indian Creek. Also written Girard Branch. It was named for a man who lived on its banks. (Co. Atlas 1878, 26; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

* Glencoe (Franklin)

An early milling center in the w. or n.w. part of

Central T., on Hamilton Creek. No reason for the origin of this name has been ascertained. It is a widespread name for American towns, found in eight other states. Originally, of course, the name comes from Glencoe, Scotland, scene of the famous "massacre of Glencoe" of 1692, (Hist. Franklin, 220)

Goat Ranch (Warren)

A farm in the c.n. part of Bridgeport T., in Lepp Hollow. It was so named because its 1500 or more acres of land were used for goat pasture. (George Elmore)

Goat Spring School (Warren)

See Godt Spring School.

Goddin Island (Warren)

See Rush Island.

Godt Springs (Warren)

In the n.w. part of Hickory Grove T., n.w. of Wright City, on Indian Camp Creek. It was named for the Godt families. (Benj. Frick; Mrs. Anna Schaper; William Van Studdiford; Garrett Hollman)

Godt Spring School (Warren)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Hickory Grove T. It was formerly known as Gilkey School in honor of a Mr. Gilkey who gave the land for the original site. The present school house was built in 1918 when the Gilkey School was moved $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Godt Springs, a location more nearly in the center of the district. Since that date the school has been known as Godt Spring School for the springs of that name. It is sometimes spelled Goat Spring School, an obvious folk-etymology. It has also been known as Pleasant Hill School, a descriptive and idealistic name. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Garrett Hollman)

** Gofeld (Warren)

A p.o. in the e. part of Pinckney T. which was established in 1900 but discontinued by 1904. Mrs. W. Schmidt says it was originally Hofelt and then Gofelt, but no other authority has listed these names. The source of the name could not be discovered. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1901, 7; F. W. Kehr; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs. W. Schmidt)

Gofelt (Warren)

See Gofeld.

Golconda Lead Mines (Franklin)

In the n.w. part of Union T. It was once mined to a depth of 150 feet, but was not in operation in 1888. Golconda is a synonym for mineral wealth of any sort; it was the old name of Hyderabad, India, famous for diamonds. (Co. Atlas 1878, 8, 13; Hist. Franklin, 209; Weekley's Etym. Dict.)

Golconda Mine (Franklin)

Another lead mine in Boles T. It had closed by 1888 or earlier. Cf. above. (Hist. Franklin, 209; Miss Johnson: J. W. Powers)

Goode Mill (Franklin)

A flour mill in Union T., on the Bourbeuse R. It was named for John Goode who built the mill. Mr. Goode, who was a native of Virginia, came to Franklin Co. in 1830. The mill no longer exists. The name was also written as Goode's Mill. (Hist. Franklin, 220; Kiel's Biog Dir., 191; Miss Johnson: Mrs. M. L. Wood)

Goode's Mill (Franklin)

See Goode Mill.

Good Hope School (Franklin)

An elementary school in the s.w. part of Boeuf T. The name is ideal. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson)

Good Hope School (Franklin)

Another school, in Dist. no. 60, in the n.w. part of Boone T. Earlier known as Senate Grove School, for the p.o. The change of name probably came when Senate Grove p.o. was discontinued in 1903. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: S. A. Hall)

Good Man's Island (St. Charles)

See Bon Homme Island.

Goose Island (St. Charles)

In the Missouri R., off the s. part of Portage des Sioux T. The island, which no longer exists, was probably so named for the wild geese that came there. (Red Book 1912-14, 452b; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Goosetown (Franklin)

See Washington.

- * Gopher Mine (Franklin)
See Thomas Mines.

- * Gore (Warren)
A village in the s.e. part of Bridgeport T., on Loutre Slough, about 2 miles downstream from Case (q.v.). It has had a p.o. since 1894.

The river landing there or nearby was known as Gunboat Landing, and Gunboat seems to have been an earlier name for Gore itself. It was a humorous nickname, said to have been taken from a nearby tavern. It is possible that the name Gore, for which no other source has been discovered, was a similar nickname for the "red" liquor which seems to have flowed freely in the old days all along Loutre Slough; such names as the "Bucket of Blood" or the like for a saloon were common on the frontier. Cf. the name Slingtown, probably for the neighboring river-town now known as Case (q.v.); see also under Bridgeport, above. (Co. Map 1908; Highway Map 1936; Brown's Manual for Mo., 903; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs. A. W. Ebeling; E. C. Kehr; George Luppold)

- Gore School (Warren)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Bridgeport T. It was probably named for the town. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr)

- Gotting School (Warren)
See Case School.

- Grabbville (Franklin)
See Grubville.

- Grabville (Franklin)
See Grubville.

- Grafton Landing (St. Charles)

A boat landing in the n. part of Portage des Sioux T., on the Mississippi R., n.e. of Marais Becket. It was so named for Grafton, Illinois, which is just across the river. (Co. Atlas 1875, 21; Benj. Emmons)

- Grand Canyon (Warren)

An unusual topographical formation in the c. part of Charrette T., on Charrette Creek, near American Legion Hall. It was so named for its fancied resemblance to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. (E. C. Kehr)

- Grand Island (St. Charles)
See Dresser Island.

Grand Vista (Franklin)

A resort on the left side of a bend in the Meramec R., about 2 miles n. of Robertsville. The name is descriptive of its magnificent view. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 191)

Grange Hall (Warren)

A building which once stood in the s. part of Camp Branch T., near Dyer Branch. It was so named on account of the grange meetings held there. (Co. Atlas 1877, 39; Co. Map 1908; Miss Lula May Schulze; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; E. S. Aydelott)

* Grange Store (Franklin)

A store in the w. part of Lyon T. The establishment may have been so named because its customers were members of the Grange, an organization of farmers. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13)

Grant School (Franklin)

An elementary school in the n.c. part of Boeuf T. It was probably named in honor of President Ulysses S. Grant. It was earlier known as Bohnsack School, named for Frederick Bohnsack (1817-1896), who lived nearby. Mr. Bohnsack was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and came to Missouri when he was a very young man. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Mrs. John Kindler)

Grant's Ford (Lincoln)

On Cuivre R., between the s.w. part of Monroe T. and the s.e. corner of Clark T. A personal name. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; C. W. Myer)

* Gravelly Mine (Franklin)

The location of this mine, which is listed by Barns, is uncertain. The name may be descriptive. (Barns, 561)

Gray's Gap (Franklin)

See Gray Summit.

Gray's Summit (Franklin)

See Gray Summit.

Gray Summit (Franklin)

A small village and station on the Mo. Pacific R. R., in the s.c. part of Boles T. It has been the site of a p.o. for nearly 120 years without interruption of

service, but during that time has been listed under four different names.

The earliest name was Point Labaddie (or Labadie), established June 19, 1824, with Henry Groff as its first postmaster. It was named for its location on a high point and its nearness to Labaddie Creek (q.v.). Possibly it was named directly for Sylvestre Labaddie, Jr., who once owned all the land in this part of the county, and who died in 1849 (not, as stated by Eaton and Kiel, for Sylvestre Labaddie, Sr., who died in 1794).

On Jan. 23, 1838, the name was changed to Port William, for William T. North, its first postmaster. Mr. North (1808-1865), a native of Charlotte Co., Virginia, came to Franklin Co. in 1832. Port William was one mile west of the present Gray Summit, across from the present Shaw's Garden.

On Sept. 24, 1858, a new town was platted, the land being given by E. P. Gray and others. The name of the p.o. was changed on Jan. 25, 1859 to Gray's Summit. The new name was chosen in honor of Daniel Gray, who settled here and began to keep a hotel in 1845; the term "summit" was added because this is the highest place on the Mo. Pacific R. R. between St. Louis and Jefferson City. James M. Ming was the first postmaster of Gray's Summit.

Finally in 1892, the name was shortened to Gray Summit, under the postmastership of Henry F. Rees. The Mo. Pacific R. R., however, has persistently retained the earlier form with the possessive.

Gray's Summit was the site of Camp Franklin (q.v.) during the Civil War. One authority (McClure, p. 20) refers to the place as Gray's Gap, and says that it was so called in the St. Louis Daily Mo. Democrat of Feb. 12, 1855. This was probably used tentatively before the name Gray's Summit was settled upon. (P. G.; Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 13-14; Hist. Franklin, 338; Eaton; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 202, 208-9; McClure, 6, 19, 20; Plat Bk. A, 12; Miss Johnson: J. W. Reynolds; Charles Becker; S. F. North; Miss Martha May Wood)

Gray Summitt School (Franklin)

A school in the c. part of Boles T. at Gray Summit, for which it is named. (Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Green Building (Warren)

See the Old Green Building.

Green Gables (Warren)

A filling station in the s. part of Charrette T., s. of Marthasville. It was built in 1936 and named for its green, gabled roof. The name may have been suggested by the title of the novel, Anne of Green Gables, by Lucy Maud Montgomery, published in 1908, which was extremely popular in the Middle West. (G. H. Mittler)

Greenhill School (Warren)

See Happy Hill School.

Green Island (St. Charles)

An island off the s.e. part of Portage des Sioux T., in the mouth of the Missouri R. It is so named for James Green, an early settler. Cf. Green's Bottom. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Benj. Emmons)

Green's Bottom (St. Charles)

A lowland, probably in the s.w. part of St. Charles T. It was doubtless so named in honor of James Green, who came here as its first settler in 1799 after he had received a Spanish grant for 800 arpents of land. He was a farmer and frequently ran for office, undisturbed by his consistent defeats. (Bryan & Rose, 151; Hist. St. Charles, 132, 453)

Griffeth's Flouring Mill (St. Charles)

The oldest flour mill in St. Charles. It was built in 1838 by George Collier, Daniel Griffeth, for whom it was named, was its last owner. (Hist. St. Charles, 334; Benj. Emmons)

Grimes (Lincoln)

See Oasis.

** Griminal Island (St. Charles)

A small island in the Mississippi R., s.e. of Perruque Island. The origin of the name could not be ascertained. (Co. Atlas 1875, 32)

Grimmett School (Lincoln)

An elementary school in the n.w. part of Nineveh T. It was probably named for S. S. Grimmett, or some member of his family. Mr. Grimmett (or Grimmet) owned land here in 1899. (Co. Atlas 1899, 17; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.)

Grimmett's Mill (Lincoln)

At the Louisville and Olney Ford over Cuivre R., in

Griswold (Franklin)
See Griswold City.

Griswold City (Franklin)

A former p.o. and early rival of Newhaven, on the Missouri R. in the n. part of Boeuf T. A town was platted Sept. 28, 1836, on land donated by Frederick Griswold, for whom the place was probably named. On Mar. 27, 1838, a p.o. was established under the name of Griswold City; its first postmaster was Milton W. Griswold, who afterwards became postmaster at Blish's Mill, the earlier name of Newhaven (q.v.). Blish's Mill, just east of Griswold City, apparently won out in the race, for the Griswold City p.o. was discontinued in 1846, just four years before the first p.o. at Blish's Mills was established. A decade later an effort to revive Griswold City, under the shorter name Griswold, was made, but the new plat that had been made and acknowledged was not recorded until Sept. 1858, just two months after Blish's Mills had been more regularly laid out and renamed Newhaven. Apparently that was the end for Griswold. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 202-3 & map; Plat Bk. A, 21; Washington Library Records; Miss Johnson: Henry Steiner)

Grothe School (St. Charles)
See Cannon School.

Groveland (Warren)
See Lake Farm.

Grube (Franklin)

An early voting place in Lyon T., later removed to Ritter, or Port Hudson (q.v.), and Jaeger. It was named for Frederick Grube, a German. Also known as Grube's Store. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 191; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Grube's Store (Franklin)
See Grube.

Grubville (Franklin)

A small community on the e. border of Prairie T., apparently extending across the county line into Big River T., Jefferson Co. (cf. Miss Welty's thesis). Since its establishment on Oct. 28, 1853, the p.o. has been listed at times in both counties. According to Kiel, the first postmaster, Edmund Franklin Frost, had his office in Jefferson County. When George B.

Green became postmaster, Mar. 16, 1857, he moved the office to Franklin Co., and it remained there for thirty years. On Nov. 21, 1887, David A. Perkins became postmaster and moved it back to Jefferson Co., where it has been ever since.

The name is a humorous epithet, said to have been suggested by Christopher Frost, brother of the first postmaster, in allusion to the condition of the land at that time. The ground was covered with small post-oaks, known locally as "grubs," and the necessary process of digging them out is called "grubbing." The name is spelled "Grabville" or "Grabbville" in Davis & Durrie. (P. G.; Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 203; Miss Johnson)

Guese School (Franklin)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Boone T. When the school was built in 1897, it was named for Fritz W. Guese (1862-1900), who gave the land for the institution. He was born in Newhaven, Mo., and came from that town to Boone T. in 1886. (83rd Report; Miss Johnson: Mrs. Sophia Guese)

Guinn's Creek (Lincoln)

Flows through the n.e. part of Union T. and the n.w. portion of Hurricane T., and then n. into Pike Co. Named for the Guinn family. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 26; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Gunboat (Warren)

See Gore.

Gunboat Landing (Warren)

See Gore.

* L'Habitation (St. Charles)

A place down the Missouri R., near St. Charles. It also appears in its English form, "the Habitation." No reason has been found for the giving of the name, but the term means a farm, including the farm house and other buildings. A "habitation" was a smaller grant of land than was a "concession." (Evans, or Mackay, Map; McDermott)

Hackberry Spring Ford (Lincoln)

On the W. Cuivre T., in the n.w. part of Hawk Point T. A descriptive name, taken from an American tree which grows abundantly in Lincoln Co. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; C. W. Meyer)

Haff's Mill (Lincoln)

A mill which once stood somewhere on the road from Troy to Bowling Green. It is thought to have been established in 1834. The name is personal. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Hall Ferry (St. Charles)

See Musick's Ferry.

* Halligan Mines (Franklin)

See Thomas Mines.

Hamburg (St. Charles)

A postal village in the s. part of Dardenne T., settled by Germans, who named it for Hamburg, Germany, the commercial center of n. Europe. The town, which is also spelled Hamburg, was plotted and laid out in 1841 by Henry Schneider. The p.o. was established by 1853. (Hayward; P. G.; Hist. St. Charles, 463; Eaton; Int. Encyc.; Benj. Emmons)

Hamburg (St. Charles)

See Hamburg.

Hamilton Branch (Franklin)

See Dry Branch and Hamilton Creek.

Hamilton Creek (Franklin)

A southern tributary of the Bourbeuse R., which rises in the c. part of Central T. near St. Clair and runs almost directly n. to empty into the Bourbeuse about 2 mi. s. of Union. This seems to have been confused with Dry Branch (q.v.), also a southern tributary of the Bourbeuse about 5 mi. further west, which is called Hamilton Branch at one place in the 1878 Atlas. There could hardly have been two streams named Hamilton so close together. There is also a difference of opinion about the origin of the name, one source stating that it was named for Jeremiah Hamilton, who came to Lyon T. in 1820, and another that it was named for P. B. Hamilton, 1833-1892, who was born in St. Louis Co., came to Franklin Co. in 1840, and became owner of the Hamilton Mine, now the Tamm Mine (q.v.). There is also a Ninian Hamilton who ran a mill on Hamilton Creek before 1840. Probably the little stream was named for the Hamilton family. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13, 35; Hist. Franklin, 205, 220, 226; Miss Johnson: Henry Hamilton; F. W. Schroeder)

Hamilton Mine (Franklin)
See Tamm Mine.

Hammell's Prairie (St. Charles)
A prairie region in the e.c. part of Dardenne T., about 16 miles w. of St. Charles. It was named in honor of its first settler, Francis Hammell, who came here in the spring of 1800. He was said to be the first and only settler at that time between St. Charles and Charrette in Warren Co. (Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Earl C. Gray)

Hammond School (Lincoln)
In the n.w. part of Clark T. Named for Thomas Hammond, a pioneer. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; John G. Gibson)

Hammond's Mill (Lincoln)
In the s.c. part of Waverly T., on the North Fork of the Cuivre R. A personal name. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Hancock's Bottom (Warren & St. Charles)
A lowland in the s. part of Charrette T., near Marthasville, and in the s.w. portion of Femme Osage T., near Augusta. It was settled by William and Benjamin Hancock and named for them.

William Hancock was a pioneer of both Kentucky and Missouri and came to what is now Warren Co. about 1798. He was a jovial man. He and Anthony Wyatt and David Darst are said to have made a trip to a Mississippi River town where they decided to earn a little extra money. They showed David Darst as a wild man of the forest and realized a tidy compensation for their efforts. Wyatt and Hancock were both candidates for the Legislature, but the election resulted in a tie. A second ballot was taken, but still the tie remained. Hancock withdrew, and Wyatt accepted the office. (Hist. St. Charles, 143, 235, 959, 1030; Co. Map 1908; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 660; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 1; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad (St. Charles, Lincoln, & Warren)
See Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Happy Glen School (St. Charles)
An elementary school in the c.s. part of Femme Osage

T. Although it is formally named Happy Glen School, a pleasing name for its location, it is also called Schlusersburg School for the town. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Happy Hill School (Warren)

In the extreme n.e. part of Camp Branch T., n.e. of Morsey. It was established about 1903 or 1904 when the Burlington R. R. was built and the Greenhill District was divided into New Truxton and Happy Hill. Happy Hill is an idealistic name of location. Greenhill School is also a descriptive name. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; E. S. Aydelott; F. W. Kehr)

Happy Hollow (Warren)

A low area in the extreme n. part of Bridgeport T., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile s. of Jonesburg. It was so named because this rugged region was formerly the scene of a thriving "moonshin" liquor business which caused its patrons to become "happy." (Buck Edwards)

*Hardesty Mines (Franklin)

See Peninsula Mine.

Harmonie Church (Warren)

A rural church in Hickory Grove T., s.e. of Pitts. The congregation was organized in the fall of 1843 as Evangelical-Harmony (Harmonie) Church. The original members were: George H. Wahlbrink, Dr. Brandt, E. Theermann, H. H. Kirkhof, F. Waltsmath, Henry Bockhorst, E. H. Subre, and others. It was also known as Harmony Church or Harmonie Church, idealistic terms. "Harmonie" follows the German spelling of the word.

The church is also known as Strack's Church in honor of the colorful Karl Strack, who came from Germany and preached very liberal sermons here for about 40 years. He is also said to have founded the church.

Formerly, the church was independent, but it now belongs to the Evangelical Synod. It also sometimes bears the name Strack's Evangelical Church in honor of its illustrious founder. (Hist. St. Charles, 1011; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 667; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 29, 1911, 1; Ibid., June 7, 1912, 1; Ibid., Dec. 18, 1914, 28; Rev. G. A. Roedder; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; William Van Studdiford; H. J. Muench)

Harmony Church (Warren)

See Harmonie Church.

Harmony Grove Baptist Church (Lincoln)

In the n.w. part of Snow Hill T., organized in 1880. It is defunct. An ideal name. (Hist. Lincoln, 477; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 402; Rev. O. A. Gordon; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Harmony Grove School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Snow Hill T. Named for Harmony Grove Church. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Harper School (Warren)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Camp Branch T., about 6 mi. n. of Warrenton on Highway 47. It was named for Allen Smith Harper (Dec. 30, 1835-Jan. 28, 1915), who helped organize the school about 1876. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; J. E. Harper; F. W. Kehr; J. G. Wessendorf; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

* Harrington Mine (Franklin)
See Thomas Mines.

Harvester (St. Charles)

A town in the s.w. part of St. Charles T. The p.o. was established by 1886 to take the place of Six Mile House, a p.o. which had been there since 1876 or earlier. Harvester was so named by Col. Benj. Emmons in 1881 because of the great wheat harvests in the section. It was formerly called Six Mile House because it was a favorite stopping place for travellers located 6 miles from St. Charles. (P. G.; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Harvey's Mill (Lincoln)

A steam mill in the n.e. part of Bedford T. A personal name. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Hawk Point (Lincoln)

A postal town in the s.w. part of Bedford T. It was so named because the location was formerly a place where hawks roosted. Many years ago there was a country store and p.o. at the place called Hawk Point. When the Burlington R. R. came in 1904, the name was still retained for the town. The p.o. was established by 1886. (Hist. Lincoln, 456; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown; W. F. Guinn; J. E. Harper)

Hawk Point Baptist Church (Lincoln)

At Hawk Point, for which it is named. Originally it

was Mt. Gilead Baptist Church in the s.w. part of Bedford T., but it was later moved to Hawk Point. Mt. Gilead was probably formed about 1886 and made up in part of the membership which originally comprised the Cottonwood Baptist Church in the n. part of Hawk Point T. Cottonwood Baptist Church was organized in 1852 and disbanded before 1886. It was named for Cottonwood Spring. Mt. Gilead is a Bible name, the scene of the covenant between Laban and Jacob (Gen. 31:48). (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 49; Duncan, 229; Hist. Lincoln, 476-7; Rev. O. A. Gordon; W. F. Guinn)

Hawk Point School (Lincoln)

In the s.w.c. part of Hawk Point T., at Hawk Point, for which it is named. The Hawk Point School District was organized in April, 1906, as a part of the Elmore, Brown, and Copher Districts. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Warrenton Banner, May 30, 1941, 2)

Hawk Point Township (Lincoln)

Bounded on the n.w. by Prairie T., on the n. by Millwood T., on the e. by Bedford T., on the s.e. by Clark T., and on the s. and s.w. by Warren Co. It was named for Hawk Point. (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 399; Andy J. Brown)

Hayden School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the n. part of Cuivre T. The name was given in honor of a family. It is also called Oak Grove School, a descriptive name. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

*

Hayes School (Lincoln)

One of the oldest schools in the county, in the c. part of Hurricane T. The district was established in Feb., 1845. It has been conjectured that the school was named for President Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1822-1893), who served from 1877 to 1881; but unless the name was conferred later, this is impossible. Probably it was named for some forgotten resident. (Co. School Records 1843, 64; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. Jaunita Sanders; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

*

Hay's Mill (St. Charles)

A water mill on Femme Osage Creek. It was probably so named for John B. Hays, who was born in St. Charles Co. in 1836 and was a farmer and miller, or for his

father, Daniel Hays, who was also a miller. In 1862 John B. Hays enlisted in Capt. Johnson's Company under Capt. Dorsey, a Confederate. (Hist. St. Charles, 116, 249; Benj. Emmons)

Hecht Branch (Franklin)

A southern tributary of the Bourbeuse R., in Boone T. about halfway between Strain and Spring Bluff. It was named for William Hecht (1854-1916). Mr. Hecht was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and came to this county with his parents when he was a small child. He settled near Strain in 1878. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 191; Miss Johnson: Leo Hecht)

Helmich Branch (Lincoln)

Rises in the s.e. part of Monroe T. and flows s.w. into a branch at the s.w. end of the township. Probably named for George Helmich. (Co. Atlas 1936, 33; Andy J. Brown)

Hemker (Franklin)

A former p.o. in the n.w. part of Prairie T., about 2½ mi. e. of Lonedell. The office was established in 1885 and has been discontinued since 1903. Kiel says it was named for Richard Hemaker, the first postmaster. Mr. E. H. Hoff told Miss Johnson that the postmaster's correct name was George Hemker or Hemmker; he was born in Franklin Co. in 1859, came to Hemker and started a blacksmith shop and also a store.

Hemker was also known, according to Mr. Hoff, by the humorous nickname of Gasburg, given because old men came to the store to talk and spin yarns. (P. G.; Hist. Franklin, 342; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 203 & map; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

* Henley's Hollow (Warren)

A valley in the w. part of Charrette T., along a tributary of the Dry Fork of Charrette Creek. No positive reason for its name has been found, but it was probably so named for an early settler. (Co. Map 1908)

Henrietta (Franklin)

See Krakow.

Henton School (Lincoln)

In the w.c. part of Waverly T. The district was established in 1844. Probably a personal name for an

early settler. (Co. School Records 1843, 38; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; C. W. Meyer)

Hickory Branch (Warren)

A tributary of Big Creek about 5 or 6 miles n.e. of Warrenton. The name is probably descriptive. (Hist. St. Charles, 964)

Hickory Flat School (Franklin)

A rural grade school in the n.e. part of Prairie T. It is so named for its location in a flat place surrounded by heavy hickory timber. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Hickory Grove (Warren)

A p.o. in the e. part of Hickory Grove T. The first p.o. in the county was established here in 1823 and was kept by Nathan Pringle. It was in existence as late as 1837, but was not listed by Hayward in 1853. Old settlers say it has been gone since about 1870 or earlier. It was so named for Hickory Grove Prairie or for the hickory groves in this region. (Wetmore; Co. Atlas 1877, 9; Perkins Pringle; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; William Hollenbeck; Benj. Frick)

Hickory Grove Branch (Warren)

A stream which rises in the c.e. part of Hickory Grove T. and flows n. into Perruque Creek. It was probably so named for Hickory Grove Prairie. (Co. Map 1908; William Hollenbeck; W. Schmidt; John Mason)

Hickory Grove Christian Church (St. Charles)

A church at Foristell, which was organized by Rev. Robert Milns in October, 1847. It was probably named for its location. (Hist. St. Charles, 505)

Hickory Grove Farm (Lincoln)

In the n.w. corner of Waverly T., e. of Louisville. A descriptive name. (Co. Atlas 1899, 15; Andy J. Brown)

Hickory Grove Prairie (Warren)

A level region in the e. part of Hickory Grove T. near Hickory Grove. Cf. above. (Hist. St. Charles, 1014; William Hollenbeck; Benj. Frick; Perkins Pringle; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Hickory Grove School (Lincoln)

See Hubbard School.

Hickory Grove Settlement (Warren)

An early colony in the e. part of Hickory Grove T., probably on the Boone's Lick Road. The settlement was made in 1819 when four families, those of Norman Pringle, Hiram Shaw, David Sherman, and Enoch Perkins came to this region. Pringle and Sherman reared large families. It was probably so named for the prairie. (Co. Atlas 1877, 9; Benj. Frick; Perkins Pringle)

Hickory Grove Township (Warren)

Bounded on the n. by Montgomery Co., on the e. by St. Charles Co., on the s. by Charrette T., and on the w. by Elkhorn and Charrette Ts. It was set off from Elkhorn T. in 1839, or 6 years after the county was organized. John Chambers, an Irishman, who first located in St. Louis Co. in 1798, was later an early settler in the township. His sons, Thomas and Alexander, were soldiers in the War of 1812. The township was named either for Hickory Grove, the p.o., or for Hickory Grove Prairie. (Hist. St. Charles, 1120; Co. Map 1908; Perkins Pringle; Mrs. George Luppold)

Hickory Hill School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Femme Osage T. The name is descriptive. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Hickory Lick Creek (Warren & Lincoln)

A stream which rises in the s. part of Elkhorn T. and flows n.e. and n. through the township until it enters Lincoln Co. The name is descriptive. (Co. Map 1908)

Hickory Ridge School (Lincoln)

An elementary school in the s. part of Hurricane T. A descriptive name, for the location. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. Jaunita Sanders)

High Hill (Franklin)

A hill in the s.w. part of Central T. The name is doubtless descriptive. (Swallow, Map IV)

Highland Baptist Church (Lincoln)

A union church in the s. part of Monroe T., near Chain of Rocks. Though the congregation is largely Baptist, the Christians and Methodists also worship here. It is also called Highland Prairie Christian

Church or Highland Prairie M. E. Church. All names are probably descriptive of the location. (Hist. Lincoln, 477, 489; Williams N. E. Mo. 1, 402-3; Rev. O. A. Gordon; W. F. Guinn)

Highland Mining Company Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the n.w. part of Central T., on the boundary line between Central and Union Townships, on the Bourbeuse R., n.w. of St. Clair. Named for the Highland Mining Co. of St. Louis, which operated it. (Co. Atlas 1878, 35; Hist. Franklin, 210; Miss Johnson: Henry Hamilton)

Highland Prairie (Lincoln)

Near Bals in the s.e. part of Monroe T. A descriptive name. (Port. and Biog. Rec., 499; Andy J. Brown)

Highland Prairie Christian Church (Lincoln)

See Highland Baptist Church.

Highland Prairie M. E. Church (Lincoln)

See Highland Baptist Church.

High Point (Franklin)

A high elevation in the n.w. part of Boles T. (Co. Atlas 1878, 23)

* Highsmith Ford (Lincoln)

A crossing on the Cuivre R., between the s.w. part of Monroe T. and the n.e. part of Clark T. It is said to have been named for High Smith. Apparently "High" was a Christian name in this case: perhaps it was merely a way of writing "Hi," the familiar abbreviation for Hiram. However, it seems more likely to have been named for a man whose surname was Highsmith, possibly Abijah M. Highsmith, who was a taxpayer in Monroe T. in 1821. (Hist. Lincoln, 239; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; John G. Gibson)

High View (Lincoln)

A p.o. in the s.e. part of Monroe T., established by 1895 and discontinued before 1910. Spelled Highview on P. G. notations. A descriptive name. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 46; Andy J. Brown)

Highview (Lincoln)

See High View.

Hillcrest Subdivision (Franklin)
See Moselle.

Hillsboro School (Franklin)
A rural school in the c. part of St. Johns T. It is so named for its location on a hill. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Dr. O. F. Muench)

Hill School (Lincoln)
An elementary school in the s.w. part of Snow Hill T. A descriptive name, for the location. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.)

Hines (Lincoln)
A p.o. in the extreme n.e. part of Bedford T., about 5 miles n. of Troy. It was established in 1886, and discontinued between 1904 and 1910. Named for old Mr. Israel Hines, who had lived near the site, by some of his relatives who had secured the establishment of the p.o. there. He was doubtless the same man as Israel R. Hinds, said in the Co. Hist. to have been born in Wayne Co., W. Va., in 1847, to have spent his early years in rafting on the Ohio River, and later to have farmed land in Lincoln Co.

On this same site was earlier located the old town of Alexandria, later called Old Alexandria. Alexandria was surveyed and laid out in 1822, and became the county seat in 1823. It was the second place to be chosen as county seat for Lincoln Co., the first having been Monroe (q.v.). After the St. Louis and Hannibal R. R. in 1822 had passed a few miles away from it, however, it rapidly declined. The last court session was held here in 1829, after which the county seat was moved to Troy.

Some thirty years later it was revived under the name of Old Alexandria, the change being made to avoid confusion with the rising town of Alexandria in Clark Co., which assumed that name in 1848 and had a p.o. since 1853. Old Alexandria is first listed as a p.o. in 1876. It was discontinued, however, by 1886, the same year that saw the establishment of Hines.

The old place was named for Alexandria, Virginia, on the s. side of the Potomac River opposite Washington. (P. G.; Hayward; Goodwin; Parker, Mo. in 1867, 301; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 399; Hist. Lincoln, 405-6, 554-5; Co. Atlas 1878, 14; Co. Map 1939; Miss Elliott's thesis; Andy J. Brown)

Hines Bank (Warren)
See Hine's Mine.

Hine's Mine (Warren)
A coal mine in the n.w. part of Elkhorn T., 5 or 6 miles n.e. of Warrenton on Big Creek. It was also called Hines Bank; and was named for a Mr. Hines, who was presumably the owner. (Hist. St. Charles, 964, 1065; Warren Centennial, 10; William Van Studdiford; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Hinson School (Franklin)
In the s. part of Prairie T. It was named for an old settler, Isaac Hinson, on whose land the school was built. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Hiram Wommack's Spring (Lincoln)
Probably in the w. part of Hurricane T., 6 or 7 mi. from Elsberry. The name is apparently given for an early settler. (Road Record, May, 1857, 5)

Hobart (Lincoln)
A former town in the n.e. part of Waverly T. A p.o. was established there by 1899 and discontinued by 1904. The place has long disappeared. It was named for Garrett Augustus Hobart, who was elected Vice-President of the U. S. in 1896, on the Republican ticket with William McKinley. Hobart died in office Nov. 21, 1899, and no doubt the Missouri town assumed its name that year in his memory. (P. G. Com. Atlas, 229; Co. Map 1939; Andy J. Brown)

Hoeberville (St. Charles)
A town in the n.w. part of Cuivre T., named in honor of Frank G. Hoeber, its first postmaster and merchant. The p.o. here was established by 1886 and discontinued by 1915. (P. G.; Eaton; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

**Hoelscher (Lincoln)
A p.o. which was established by 1895 and discontinued by 1906. Nothing could be found of its location or origin. (P. G.)

Hofelt (Warren)
See Gofeld.

Hoffman's Mill (St. Charles)
An early water mill on the Dardenne. It was probably

named for its owner. Several Hoffmans settled here in the first years of the 19th century,--George Hoffman, Sr., George Hoffman, Jr., and Peter Hoffman. (Hist. St. Charles, 116; MHR, July, 1933)

*Hog Island (St. Charles)

An island off the s. part of Portage des Sioux T., in the Missouri R. It was cut off by the river from St. Louis Co. The conjecture has been made that it was so called because a man named Keen (or Keene) "hogged" it,--i.e., appropriated it by "squatting" there. This seems, however, a speculative and doubtful explanation. More probably it was named for the animal, possibly applied originally in the sense of the French "cochon" or "cochon de bois," which according to McDermott was used for the opossum. Cf. "chien," dog, for the prairie dog, and "boeuf," beef, or cow, for the buffalo.. (Red Book 1913, 452b; Highway Map, St. Charles 1940; Benj. Emmons)

Hollman's Cave (Warren)

A natural formation in the s.e. part of Camp Branch T. It was named for a Mr. Hollman, probably William Hollman, who owned the land there. (Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs. A. W. Ebeling)

Hollman's Store (Warren)

A general store and p.o. in the s.e. part of Camp Branch T. The p.o. was established by 1876 and discontinued by 1891 when it was succeeded by another store and p.o. of the same name but different management. The first Hollman's Store was named for its owner, William Hollman, who sold his business in the late eighties or early nineties and went to California. The name was also sometimes spelled Holman's Store. (Campbell, 627; Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 17; Mrs. Ed. Schulze; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; J. E. Harper)

Hollman's Store (Warren)

A second p.o. and store named Hollman's Store and located in Steinhagen. It succeeded the p.o. and store of the same name operated by William Hollman (see Hollman's Store); but it was owned by Judge August Hollman, a brother of the former. Judge Hollman was born in Minden, Prussia, Germany, in 1841 and came to America at the age of 5. He enlisted in the Missouri Cavalry in the Civil War and served 2 terms as Judge of the County Court. He died in 1922.

The store was named for him. (Campbell, 627; Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Warrenton Banner, Mar. 3, 1922, 1.; Mrs. Ed. Schulze; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; J. E. Harper)

Holman's Store (Warren)
See Hollman's Store.

* Holstein (Warren)

A town in the s.w. part of Charrette T. It was formerly known as Lehmborg's Store. Ernest Lehmborg was the first merchant at the site, and established a store there in 1843. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, Oct. 18th, 1807. He married Miss Charlotta Tiamann on March 3, 1837, and came to what is now Warren County in that year. He was the first postmaster at the new community, and held the position for 30 years. He was also one of the 12 founders of the Holstein Evangelical Church.

Goodwin lists the p.o. as Holstein in 1867. It is said by some authorities to have been named for the province of Holstein, Germany, by early settlers who came from there. The important northern province of Holstein, which formerly belonged to Denmark, was annexed by Prussia in 1867. It is perhaps the most famous for its breed of large black and white dairy cattle known as Holsteins, and this may have had something to do with the name, for there are many cattle of that breed in the section. The local pronunciation of the name has been Americanized.

It is possible that the town was named, not for the German province, but for H. Holstein, who with his brother-in-law William Kunze built the mills at Holstein in 1871 and operated them for 10 years, according to the Biog. Record. Ernest Lehmborg, the founder, did not come from Holstein but from Westphalia. However, the dates would indicate that it was named Holstein before Mr. Holstein came. Another early settler, Frederick Kock (for who cf. Kock's Branch, below), was also a native of Germany, part unknown.

The nickname Cow Town is also applied to the place, evidently on account of the association of the name Holstein. (Goodwin; Eaton; Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Hist. St. Charles, 1030, 1042-3; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 675; Port. and Biog. Rec., 324, 972; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Benj. Frick)

Holstein High School (Warren)

A third-class high school at Holstein. It is named for the town. Holstein School, for the lower grades, is in the same building. (87th Report; F. W. Kehr)

Holstein School (Warren)
See Holstein High School.

Holy Family Church (Franklin)
A Catholic church in the c. part of Lyon T., near Port Hudson. It was organized in 1870 by Father M. Seisl and named for the family of Jesus. (Hist. Franklin, 347; Miss Johnson; Oscar Pelster)

Holy Rosary Church (Warren)
See Holy Rosary Parish.

Holy Rosary Parish (Warren)
A Catholic church at Truesdale. In the early 60s., a Jesuit father held services here. Among its early members were: Michael Kelly, Michael McShane, Patrick Ryan, and Thomas Ryan. The first church was erected in 1868. This building continued in service until 1882 when it was sold and another church was built at this time under the pastorate of Rev. Father Head, who was quite resourceful in filling his appointments. He is said to have owned an old-fashioned hand-car which he used to carry him down the railroad track from one church to another. In this manner he is reported to have been able to make 2 or 3 churches each day. The church was formerly known as St. Mary's Catholic Church and was so named for the Blessed Virgin. Later the name was changed to Holy Rosary Church or Holy Rosary Parish in honor of the Catholic sacred aid to prayer. This change was probably made to avoid confusion with the many other Catholic churches named for the Virgin. (Port. and Biog. Rec., 515; Warrenton Banner, May 14, 1920, 1; Father W. B. Sommerhauser; Father Michael A. Channing (letter))

Honey Creek (Lincoln)
See Null Creek.

Hoosier Creek (Franklin)
A stream which rises in the s.c. part of Central T. and flows s. into the Meramec R. It was probably so named for the people who settled there. "Hoosier" is a nickname for the people of Indiana. (Co. Atlas 1878, 34; Hist. Franklin, 204; Webster's New Int.; Miss Johnson: Mrs. Joe Murphy)

Hoozaw River (Warren & St. Charles)
See Femme Osage Creek.

Hopewell (Warren)

A village in the w.c. part of Charrette T. It was one of the first settled towns in the county, but the exact date of settlement is not known. It was established by 1876 as Hopewell Academy to distinguish it from Hopewell in Washington Co. The p.o. of this name was discontinued sometime between 1904 and 1910. Hopewell is a stock name for American towns and may have been borrowed from any one of the Hopewells in a dozen different states. The ultimate origin must have been idealistic. The choice of "Academy" may have been made because it is thought that an academy was proposed here about the time of the establishment of the p.o., but the school was never built. It is now usually known as Hopewell, although the longer form is sometimes still heard. This shortening is a natural one since there is no longer any p.o. to cause confusion. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1877, 27; Hist. St. Charles, 1030; Co. Atlas 1901, 7; Co. Map 1908; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 675; F. E. Buescher)

Hopewell Academy (Warren)

See Hopewell.

Hopewell Academy (Warren)

See Hopewell School.

Hopewell School (Warren)

An elementary school in the w.c. part of Charrette T., near the village of Hopewell, for which it is named. It is also known as Hopewell Academy, the earlier name for Hopewell. No academy was ever here. (Co. Atlas 1877, 5; 83rd Report; Walter Rottman; F. W. Kehr)

Horse Creek (Warren)

A stream which rises in the n.e. part of Charrette T. and flows s.e. into Charrette Creek. It is the present Anglicized form of the original name, Horst, which was given in honor of a Mr. Horst (or possibly Hearst). (Co. Map 1908; Benj. Frick; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Horseshoe Lake (St. Charles)

A large lake in the n.e. part of Cuivre T., named for its shape. The name also appears as Horse Shoe Lake. (Co. Atlas 1875, 32; Benj. Emmons)

Horse Shoe Lake (St. Charles)

See Horseshoe Lake.

Horse Shoe Lake (Lincoln)

A horse-shoe shaped lake in the s.e. part of Monroe T. Cf. above. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Horse Shoe Lake Station (St. Charles)

A railroad stop in the n.e. part of Cuivre T., n.e. of Horse Shoe Lake, for which it is named. (Schro-wang Road Map; Earl C. Gray)

Horst Creek (Warren)

See Horse Creek.

Howard Branch (Warren)

See West Fork of Dry Charrette.

Howell (St. Charles)

A town in the extreme s. part of Dardenne T., in the region now occupied by the T. N. T. Plant. It was named in honor of Francis Howell, a pioneer and founder of Howell Institute (q.v.). It was formerly known as Mechanicsville, a name which resembles such names as Farmersville in Ralls Co., and probably signified that the town was started by, or was especially proud of, its mechanical workmen. The p.o. named Mechanicsville appeared by 1876 and was changed to Howell in 1902 and discontinued between 1915 and 1918. (P. G.; Eaton; St. C. C-M, Jan. 13, 1915; Mrs. Pierre Foristell; Benj. Emmons)

Howell's Ferry (St. Charles)

A former ferry in the s. part of Dardenne T., named for a Howell, perhaps Thomas or John H. Howell, pioneer settlers. (Hist. St. Charles, 143; Emmons Plat; Benj. Emmons)

Howell's Ferry Road (St. Charles)

A road which ran from Flint Hill to Howell's Ferry; named for its southern terminus. (Hist. St. Charles, 143; Mrs. Pierre Foristell; Earl C. Gray)

Howell Institute (St. Charles)

A non-sectarian school at the former Mechanicsville. It was named for Francis Howell, who came to Missouri about 1797 and to St. Charles Co. about 1800, and later helped found the institute. When he died in 1843, he left a fund for the school (Hist. St. Charles 462; Williams N. E. Mo., 586-7; Earl C. Gray)

Howell Island (St. Charles)

An island off the s. part of Dardenne T., named for

Thomas or John H. Howell, early settlers. (Highway Map, St. Charles 1940; Benj. Emmons; Kirk Emmons)

Howell's Prairie (St. Charles)

A prairie region in the n.w. part of Dardenne T., 15 miles w. of St. Charles. It has been known as Howell's Prairie ever since Francis Howell settled here in 1797. Here he built the third mill in the county, a band mill, and later erected a cog mill. He died in 1843 at the age of 73. His home was the meeting place for militia drill and public functions. (Bryan & Rose, 154-5; Hist. St. Charles, 455; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 587; Eaton; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Mrs. P. O. Foristell)

Hubbard School (Lincoln)

In the s.e. part of Clark T. It is also called Hubbard School House in the Manual of the State of Missouri. It was probably named for Harrison and Barton Hubbard. Jim Anderson gave the land for the site. It was formerly known as Hickory Grove School, a descriptive name. (Manual, St. Mo., '91-'92, 49; Co. Atlas 1899, 437; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; C. W. Meyer)

Hubbard School House (Lincoln)

See Hubbard School.

Hudson Port (Franklin)

See Port Hudson.

Huff (Franklin)

A former p.o. in the s.c. part of Prairie T., 4 mi. s. of Mounthope. The office was established in 1900 and discontinued in 1909. George B. Hull was its only postmaster. Huff was named for the Huff family, probably for Andrew Huff, a local resident. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 203 & map; Miss Johnson)

Hughes School (Warren)

A rural school in the e. part of Hickory Grove T. It was named for Thomas Hughes on whose land the school was built. He died about 1893. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; J. G. Wessendorf; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Forrest W. Hughes)

Hulsey School (Franklin)

See Pea Ridge School.

Hurricane (Lincoln)
See Apex.

Hurricane Creek (Lincoln)
Rises in the n.w. part of Burr Oak T. and flows n.e. into King's Lake. Named because a tornado, then usually called a "hurricane" twice destroyed the house of a settler in the hollow along the stream. (Co. Atlas 1878, 10; Hist. Lincoln, 224; Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 25; Andy J. Brown)

Hurricane Township (Lincoln)
The n.e. township of Lincoln Co., bounded on the w. by Union T., on the s.e. by Burr Oak T., on the s.w. by Snow Hill T., on the e. by the Mississippi T., and on the n. by Pike Co. It was one of the original townships, the others being Monroe, Bedford, and Union, organized in 1819. Named for Hurricane Creek, which was at that time within its boundaries. (Davis & Durrie, 392; Hist. Lincoln, 233, 240; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Mo. Survey Map; Andy J. Brown)

Hutton's Mill (Lincoln)
Probably located about the c. of Bedford T. Named for its owner, John Hutton. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; John G. Gibson)

Hutt's Ford (Lincoln)
On Cuivre R. It was probably named for Thomas G. Hutt, who was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., May 21, 1817, and came to Lincoln Co. in 1837. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; John G. Gibson)

Illmo Mines (Franklin)
Barium sulphate and lead mines in the w. part of Central T., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles w. of St. Clair. They were formerly known as Shotwell Mines for William Shotwell, who opened them. Mr. Shotwell, who was born and reared in Manchester, St. Louis Co., came to Franklin Co. in 1834. The industry was later owned by a Chicago firm known as the Illmo Products Co. "Illmo" is doubtless a coined word. "Ill.-Mo.," which stands for Illinois and Missouri. (Co. Atlas 1878, 35; Hist. Franklin, 209; Washington Library Records)

Immaculate Conception Church (St. Charles)
A Catholic church in Cuivre T. It was organized in 1874 and named for the Catholic doctrine. (Hist. St. Charles, 506; Father W. B. Sommerhauser)

Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church (Warren)

A church at Holstein. The institution was organized about 1848 as a result of the efforts of Joseph Riegen. The congregation first worshipped in a log building which burned in 1855, but a new church was erected the same year. In 1884 this structure was torn down and replaced by a new brick building. During its early history, it was generally known as the Evangelical Church, a descriptive name. Since 1936 when the Evangelical and Reformed Churches united, it has been called the Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church. Immanuel is a Biblical name for Christ and means "God be with us" (cf. Mat. 1:23). It is also called the German Church for the nationality of most of its congregation. (Hist. St. Charles, 1011, 1046, 1047; Rev. G. A. Roedder; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Immanuel Lutheran Church (St. Charles)

A church at Wentzville. It was founded in 1874. For its name cf. above and Emanuel Evangelical Church. (St. C. C-M, Sept. 10, 1924)

Independence School (St. Charles)

A rural school in District no. 54. The name is idealistic. (B. H. Jolly)

Indian Camp Creek (Warren & St. Charles)

A stream which rises in the n.e. part of Warren Co. and flows into Big Creek in the n.w. part of St. Charles Co. It is named for a former Indian camp. (Hist. St. Charles, 131; Mrs. P. O. Foristell)

Indian Camp Creek (Warren, St. Charles, & Lincoln)

A large stream which rises in the e. part of Elkhorn T. and runs n. and e. into Hickory Grove T., e. into St. Charles, and then into Lincoln Co., emptying into the Cuivre R. During 1810 and for several years following, many settlers came to what is now Warren Co. At this time Nathan Clever and James Dickson settled on this creek about 5 miles n.e. of Wright City. The stream is also known as Indian Creek, Camp Creek, or Camp Branch. All names are given for the Indian camp which was once along the creek. (Campbell, 626; Co. Atlas 1877, 10; Hist. St. Charles, 959; Co. Atlas 1901, 7; Co. Map 1908; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 661; Hevenor, Lincoln Co.; John Mason; Forrest W. Hughes; W. Schmidt; William Hollenbeck)

Indian Cemetery (Lincoln)

In the s.e. part of Burr Oak T. Probably named for the Indians. (Co. Atlas 1878, 24)

Indian Cemetery (Warren)

In the s.e. part of Charrette T. It is doubtless so named for the Indians, who once had a settlement in this section. (Co. Map 1908; E. C. Kehr)

Indian Creek (Warren)

See Indian Camp Creek.

Indian Creek (Franklin)

A tributary of Meramec R., which rises in the n.w. part of Washington Co. The stream is so named for a tribe of Indians, probably the Osage, that camped on the banks of the stream. Two branches, Little Indian and Big Indian Creeks unite to form the main stream. The names are descriptive of their comparative sizes. (Co. Atlas 1878, 20; Miss Johnson: Charles Ripley)

Indian Creek School (Franklin)

See Duemler School.

Indian Nest Hollow (Lincoln)

A creek which rises in the s.e. part of Union T. and runs s.e. into Snow Hill T., where it enters Sugar Creek. For the name, cf. above. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 21; Andy J. Brown)

Indian Paint Mine (Franklin)

A prehistoric paint mine, near Leslie in the n.e. part of Boone T. This mine, which is said to be the only one ever found in the U. S., was discovered about 1903 by Dr. Walter S. Cox, of Cuba, Mo., who happened upon it while he was opening what he supposed was a new mine. He developed the first fire-clay pit at Owensville and later interested himself in iron mines along the Colorado River. Dr. Cox removed over 1200 primitive iron sledges and rock tools from the Indian Paint Mine. Evidently great numbers of Indian laborers had worked for many years to tunnel for long distances along the soft seams of red ungent intermingled with solid iron. Here the aborigines mined and mixed the glowing red mineral colors he used for so many purposes. Some of the ways he utilized the paint were: for personal adornment to discomfit his foe or to charm his

admirer, for decorations of his habitation and pottery; for painted pictographs on the walls of hills and caverns; for decorated altars; and for his protection from the sun and insects. The pigments were derived from many sources, but usually were of mineral origin, particularly the oxides of iron and carbonate of copper. These Indians were usually adept at mixing their colors, which were ground in small mortars or rubbed down on a flat stone, and in extracting the stains and dyes from vegetable substances. The colors were applied as dry paint with a piece of clay, chalk, or charcoal; or, when mixed with oil or water, with the hand or fingers, or a stick. Occasionally the colors were even sprayed with the mouth as was the case with the Pueblo mask painters. Several tribes prepared dry paints by mixing the pigments with sand, meal, or clay. Dry paints made in this manner were usually used to adorn ceremonial chambers or altars. (Hodge, "Painting"; MHR XXXI; Washington Library Records)

Indian Prairie (Franklin)

A prairie in the c. part of Central T. It was so named because tribes of Indians who were on reservations farther to the w. used to come across this prairie when they went to St. Louis to trade. If the Bourbeuse R. was up and they could not cross, the Indians camped on this prairie. (Miss Johnson: Henry Hamilton; A. C. Beasley)

Indian Prairie Baptist Church (Franklin)

In the n. part of Central T. It was organized in 1836 by William R. Robinson, William R. Ellette, and Vinson Cheatham. A church building was erected in 1836 or 1837. Named for the prairie. (Co. Atlas 1878, 27; Hist. Franklin, 349-50; Miss Johnson: Henry Hamilton)

Indian Prairie School (Franklin)

A rural school in the c. part of Central T. Cf. above. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: A. C. Beasley; Henry Hamilton)

Indian Rock (Franklin)

A well-known rock in the n.w. part of Boles T., on the Missouri R. It was doubtless so named for the Indians. (Co. Atlas 1878, 23)

Indian Village (Warren)

An Indian camp which was once in the c. part of

Charrette T. on Tuque Creek. Cf. above. (E. C. Kehr)

- * Inge and Generally Mine (Franklin)
See Northumberland Mine.

- * Iowa Island (St. Charles)
An island in the Mississippi R., off the w. part of Portage des Sioux T. No explanation for the name has been found in any record. Possibly it was connected with the Iowa tribe of Indians, who occasionally descended the river from their home farther north. Cf. Kickapoo Island. (Highway Map, St. Charles 1940)

Iron Hill (Franklin)
See Moselle.

- * Island No. 40 (St. Charles)
A very small island, n. of Perruque Island in the Mississippi R. It was probably so named as the fortieth island in the river above a certain point, but the point of reference used has not been ascertained. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Earl C. Gray)

Isle à Labadie (Franklin)
See Labaddie Island.

^
Isle à Loutre (Warren)
See Loutre Island.

Isle au Boeuf (Warren & Franklin)
See Boeuf Island.

Isle au Bon Homme (St. Charles)
See Bon Homme Island.

Isle aux Boeufs (Warren)
See Boeuf Island.

Jabius' Mill (Lincoln)
An early mill in the s.c. part of Clark T. The name is personal. This mill is probably the one formerly called Schroeder's Mill, for a German mill-owner. (Co. Atlas 1878, 33; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 403; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; John G. Gibson; C. W. Meyer; Andy J. Brown)

Jack Mine (Franklin)
A lead mine in the s.w. part of Union T. It is

doubtless so named for one of the implements or contrivances used in the mine. The term "jack" in mining is employed for a wooden wedge used to split rocks after blasting in order to bring down masses of ore; also for the tin case in which the safety-lamp is carried (see Standard and Century dictionaries). (Co. Atlas 1878, 43; Hist. Franklin, 210)

Jacob's Well (Franklin)

A strange, well-like curiosity, in the n.w. part of Lyon T. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles w. of Detmold. The mouth of the well is in a slight depression, and at the bottom of this depression is an opening about 14 inches wide and 4 feet long, down through the solid rock. After entering this rock, the well opens out to be 10 or 12 ft. square and descends about 80 ft. to the water.

The well was discovered and explored in 1863 by A. W. Maupin, John Maupin, and A. P. Foster. At that time the well was filled with snakes and other reptiles. Maupin and Foster, who though free thinkers, were familiar with the Bible, may have obtained the name from John IV, 5:30. The Biblical Jacob's Well was made famous by the meeting of Jesus with the woman of Samaria at that place. It is located near Shechem, otherwise known as Sychar, the modern Nablus. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 213-14; Bib. Encyc.; Miss Johnson: Kiel (letter)

Jaeger (Franklin)

See Cedar Fork.

Jakes Pond (Lincoln)

In the n.e. part of Burr Oak T. at Oasis Station. The place is a depression which has largely been drained. Named for Old Jacques, a fisherman. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 24; Andy J. Brown)

Janis Park (St. Charles)

See Charlesworth Farm (St. Charles)

Japan (Franklin)

A village of 10 inhabitants, in the s.w. part of Boone T., which has received considerable publicity since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, in December, 1941. Since it had been conceded locally that the place had been named by its first post master, Absolam R. Dyson, for the country of Japan, patriotic enthusiasts suggested that the village be

given a new name. Further investigation by Rev. John H. Lakebrink proved that such a procedure was unnecessary because the place had been named in honor of a church that has been here for more than a century, i.e., the Church of the Holy Martyrs of Japan, which was so named for 26 Catholic priests and lay brothers of Japanese, Spanish, and Portuguese blood, who were crucified in Japan by Japanese fanatics, Feb. 5, 1597. He maintains that the name is really patriotic because this heartless massacre only serves as a reminder of the cruelty of the Japanese. The p.o. was established here in 1860 and was discontinued about 1908. The name is sometimes found with the spelling Japan. (P. G.; Davis & Durrie, 203; Hist. Franklin, 237; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 203-4 & map; Roueches, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Dec. 25, 1941; MHR, April, 1942)

Japan School (Franklin)

An elementary school in the s.w. part of Boone T., at Japan, from which it takes its name. (83rd Report; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

*Jefferson Ford (Lincoln)

At Silex on the N. Cuivre R., in the w. part of Union T. Also called Masley Ford. Both are probably personal names. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Jefferson School (St. Charles)

A school at Jefferson and Fourth Streets, St. Charles. It was erected in 1866 and doubtless so named for the location. (Hist. St. Charles, 226; Earl C. Gray)

Jefferson Street Presbyterian Church (St. Charles)

A church on Jefferson Street, St. Charles, so named for its location. It was probably established about 1860. It was an offshoot from the First Presbyterian Church of St. Charles (q.v.) After the division in the Presbyterian Church at St. Charles during the Civil War, the First Presbyterian Church adhered to the Southern or U. S. Branch and kept the old name. The Jefferson Street Church separated and joined the Northern or U. S. A. branch. (Guy Motley; Earl C. Gray)

Jeffriesburg (Franklin)

A town in the w.c. part of Union T. The p.o. has been established since 1857. It was named for some

member of the Jeffries family. According to Eaton, it was Elisha Betts Jeffries (1827-1855), a wealthy Virginian who held many offices in Franklin Co. While serving as a member of the state legislature, he lost his life in the Gasconade Bridge disaster on Nov. 1, 1855, and the Legislature appropriated \$150 to mark his grave at Krakow (q.v.). Kiel declares, on the other hand, that the town is supposed to be named for Achilles Whitehead Jeffries, an early settler and a friend and neighbor of George Fink, the first postmaster. He came to Franklin Co. from Warren Co., N. C., in 1819, and was county sheriff in 1834. A number of other people named Jeffries lived in the neighborhood. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin 225, 227; Eaton; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 204; Washington Library Records; Miss Johnson: E. O. Griesse)

Jeffriesburg School (Franklin)

In the w. part of Union T., at Jeffriesburg, for which it is named. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Jeffries Hill (Franklin)

A very high knob overlooking the Meramec Valley, in the s.w. part of Central T. The name is probably personal in origin; Charles Richard Jeffries resided in the township in 1860. (Swallow, Map IV; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 33)

Jeffries Mine (Franklin)

See Mount Hope Mine.

Jepan (Franklin)

See Japan.

Jesse Cox's Mill (Lincoln)

On the Cuivre R., near Davis in the n. part of Bedford T. The name is evidently personal. (Road Record, May, 1857, 7; John G. Gibson)

J. Louis Kessler Hall (Warren)

A building at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton. It was so named in honor of J. Louis Kessler, teacher of theology and philosophy, who was fatally injured in his attempt to extinguish the fire which burned the old Ladies Home on the night of commencement in June, 1893. The shortened name, Kessler Hall, is also used. (Port. and Biog. Rec., 370; Warrenton Banner, June 24, 1904, 1, 8; Ibid., Dec. 18, 1914, 19; Mrs. Anna Schaper)

Johnson Creek (Franklin)

A tributary of Meramec R., in the s. part of Calvey T. Named for a family whose farm adjoined the creek. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 191; Miss Johnson: G. B. Zumwaldt)

Johnson School (Warren)

See Martin School.

Johnson's School House (Warren)

See Martin School.

La Jolla Park (Franklin)

A park located 2 mi. s.e. of Stanton in Meramec T. It was opened as an amusement resort by Lester Dill. The name is Spanish and means "The Jewel"; "jolla" is a Spanish-American, especially Mexican, variant in spelling of the standard Spanish word "joya," jewel or precious gem. In Spanish, the two forms are given practically the same pronunciation: la hoja; but locally the spelling-pronunciation la dzala is commonly used. The name may have been borrowed from California, where there is a small town on the Pacific coast a few miles n. of San Diego known as La Jolla. The book on California place-names of Spanish and Indian origin by Nellie Van de Grift Sanchez discusses the name at length, considering it of doubtful, possibly Indian origin, with the supposed meaning "a pool"; but it is well authenticated as a variant of the Spanish "joya." Cf. La Joya Peak in Los Angeles County, California. Doubtless it was bestowed as an appropriate name for any beautiful place. (Sanchez, Spanish and Indian Place-Names of California, 62, 239, 280; Miss Johnson: Benton Dill)

Jonathan Bryan's Mill (St. Charles)

The first water-mill w. of the Mississippi and the first mill in St. Charles Co., located on a small stream which empties into Femme Osage Creek, in the s. part of Femme Osage T., 1 mile from Nathan Boone's Home. For days before the mill was ready for use, the creek bottom was filled with hungry men who were patiently waiting for the mill to be completed so that they might return home with a supply of meal for the daily bread. This one-story frame mill was built in 1801 and had a daily capacity of 6 to 10 bushels. At first it would grind only corn which had to be sifted after it was ground as there were no

bolts or gearing. Bryan & Rose aptly tell us that "the stones were carried from Kentucky on horseback, a spring branch supplied the water power, and an old musket barrel formed the sluice or water race." The mill was named for its owner, Jonathan Bryan, who moved his family to Missouri in a keel-boat and landed at the mouth of the Femme Osage on Christmas day of that year. Although he first settled in Lincoln Co. near the present site of Cap-au-Gris, the unhealthy surroundings and danger of Indian attacks caused him to move to Femme Osage Creek shortly afterward. (Bryan & Rose, 133; Hist. St. Charles, 116, 124, 126; Township Plats I)

Jones (Warren)

A p.o. in the s. part of Charrette T. It was established in 1899 and discontinued between 1904 and 1910. It is probably a family name; cf. Jones School. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1901, 7)

Jones Branch (Warren)

A stream which rises in the extreme s.w. part of Pinckney T. and flows s.w. into the extreme s.e. corner of Bridgeport T., where it enters the Missouri R. It may have been named for an early settler, possibly James Jones, for whom Jonesburg just across the border in Montgomery Co. is named, for W. P. H. Jones, owner of Jones Landing in Montgomery Co., or for Dr. Giles Jones, an Englishman who settled in Warren Co. in 1817. Dr. Jones was married to Minerva Callaway, daughter of Flanders Callaway, and grand-daughter of Daniel Boone. He was a celebrated physician who took a prominent part in ferreting out the counterfeiters and horse thieves which infested the county from 1815 until 1844 when the "Slicker" organization stopped marauding. The fierce measures Dr. Jones used in dealing with the gang incurred their enmity. Jan. 22, 1842, he was shot and killed in his own yard by an assassin who was concealed in the woods near his home. The guilty person was never apprehended. The "Slickers" were so named because of their manner of inflicting punishment. They tied the culprit to a tree and then "slicked" or whipped him with hickory withes. (Co. Map 1908; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 1; Miss Leech's thesis)

Jones School (Warren)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Camp Branch T. It was probably built about 1865 or 1870 and named for

the Jones families who lived near the school. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; J. E. Harper; F. W. Kehr; Lula May Schulze)

Jonesville (Lincoln)

A negro settlement in the s.e. part of Bedford T., about 1 mi. from Troy. It was laid out in 1883 by Martin T. Jones and named for him, but it proved to be only a "paper" town. The place may have been intended as a suburb for Troy. Though larger formerly than at present, it now contains only a few negro cabins. (Hist. Lincoln, 415; Andy J. Brown)

Jordan Creek (Franklin)

Rises in the s.e. corner of Lyon T., and flows n. across the border of Union T. into St. Johns Creek. It is said to have received its Biblical name, for the Jordan River in Palestine, because of the camp meetings held on its banks. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13, 46; Miss Johnson: Benton Dill)

Josephsville (St. Charles)

See Josephville.

Josephville (St. Charles)

The p.o. was established in 1886 and discontinued by 1910. Eaton, who misspells the name as Josephsville, says it was named for Joseph Wilmer, its first postmaster; but Mr. Emmons and Mr. Gray remember his surname as Wilmes. (P. G.; Eaton; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Josephville School (St. Charles)

An elementary school in the c. part of Cuivre T. Named for the town. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Jubilee Building (Warren)

See College Methodist Church.

Jubilee Chapel (Warren)

See College Methodist Church,

*Judah Spring Mine (Franklin)

Mentioned in the co. hist., but probably a misprint for Judith Spring Mines (q.v.). (Hist. Franklin, 210)

Judgment Tree (St. Charles)

An ancient elm tree in the s.w. part of Femme Osage T.,

near a stone house which Nathan Boone built in the early part of the 19th century. Under this tree, Daniel Boone sat as the judge or syndic appointed by the Spanish governor to settle disputes among his neighbors. The tree still lives in a good state of preservation. (Show Me, 61; St. C. C-M, Jan. 6, 1926; Ibid., Feb. 3, 1926; Earl C. Gray)

Judith Spring (Franklin)

A spring near Stanton in Meramec T. It was named by Mr. Stanton for his daughter. There was an iron bank near the spring, known as the Judith Spring Mine or Mines, to which the Frisco R. R. once ran a spur. This mine was running in 1915. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 191; Washington Library Records; Miss Johnson: Charles Ripley; A. C. Beasley)

Judith Spring Mine (or Mines) (Franklin)

See Judith Spring.

Kampville (St. Charles)

A village in the n.e. part of Dardenne T., where the Dardenne empties into the Mississippi R. It was also the probable location of Dardenne, a p.o., listed by Green in 1831, and doubtless named for Dardenne Bridge. Kampville is named for the Kamp family. (Green; Earl C. Gray)

Kampville School (St. Charles)

An elementary school in the extreme n.w. part of St. Charles T., and named for the town. It was formerly known as Dardenne School for its location on the creek. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Katy Railroad (St. Charles & Warren)

See Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

Keelstone Branch (Lincoln)

A creek which rises in the s. part of Monroe T. and flows s. until it unites with Powers Branch. It is so named for the keel rock in the vicinity. "Keel" is a Scotch and American term for red chalk or ruddle (Century Dict.). Also mistakenly called Keystone Branch. It is also known as Yellowstone Branch, a descriptive name. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 31; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Keelstone School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the w. part of Monroe T. Cf. above.

(83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. H. H. Wilson; Andy J. Brown)

Keithley School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the w. part of Bedford T. It was named for John (or James) Keithley. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; C. W. Meyer; Charles S. Huckstep; Mrs. H. H. Wilson)

Keizer's Knob (Franklin)

The second highest point in the county, located in the w. part of Boeuf T., about 3 miles s.w. of Etlah. Keizer's Knob was named in honor of an early settler who lived nearby. The elevation is also known as "Flat Knob" because it is flat across the top. (Hist. Franklin, 203; Miss Johnson: James McDonald)

Kelley School (Lincoln)

An elementary school in the s.w. part of Hawk Point T. A family name, perhaps for Francis Kelley, who owned land near the school in 1899. (Co. Atlas 1899, 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Kelly's Island (Lincoln)

Named by Coues as an island in the Mississippi alongside of Westport Island, off the coast of Burr Oak T. Doubtless a personal name. (Pike, ed. Coues, 5)

Kelso (Franklin)

A siding on the Frisco R. R., 58.8 mi. from St. Louis. It was built to facilitate the handling of red gravel. The name was given in honor of Mr. Kelso, who owned the land where the switch was built. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 191; Miss Johnson: J. W. Reynolds)

Kemper (Franklin)

See Rengel.

Kemper and Breitenbach Store (Franklin)

See Rengel.

Kemper's Mill (Franklin)

A flour mill on Big Berger Creek in the n.c. part of Boeuf T. It was named for its operator, John Kemper, who was a native of Germany. (Miss Johnson: A. P. Roehlfing)

Kennedy's Fort (Warren)

A military post in the n.e. part of Hickory Grove T., 1½ miles s.e. of Wright City. It was named for Major Thomas Kennedy, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who settled in the township in 1808 or 1809 and built the fort in 1811 or 1812 to serve as protection against the Indians in the War of 1812. The fort was one of the most noted places of the period. Major Kennedy's experience as a leader made him a valuable man among the little group of settlers, and he planned well for their welfare and safety. He was a county judge and a member of the legislature. (Bryan & Rose, 205, 218; Co. Atlas 1877, 17; Hist. St. Charles, 152, 958, 1120-21; Co. Map 1908; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 137; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 672; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 1; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Kent (Franklin)

A siding on the Missouri Pacific R. R. between Fray and Dewey, w. of Washington. It was built in 1855 and named for a man who lived there. Also known as Kent Station. (Co. Atlas 1878, 47; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 191; Miss Johnson: Dr. O. F. Muench)

Kent Station (Franklin)

See Kent.

Kepp's Lane (St. Charles)

A road about 4 miles from St. Charles, presumably named for its owner. (St. C. C-M, Ap. 22, 1925)

Kerr Mines (Franklin)

Lead mines in the w. part of Central T. The name is probably personal in origin. David M. and William Kerr lived in the township in 1870. (Swallow, Map VII, 33; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 39)

Kessler Hall (Warren)

See J. Louis Kessler Hall.

Keystone Branch (Lincoln)

See Keelstone Branch.

Kickapoo Chute (Lincoln)

An arm of the Mississippi River where the water runs around Kickapoo Island (q.v.). Named for the Kickapoo Indians. (Co. Atlas 1926, 15; Andy J. Brown)

Kickapoo Island (Lincoln)

An island in the Mississippi R., off the e. shore of

Hurricane T., mentioned by Coues in a footnote to his edition of the Pike Expedition, p. 5. Cf. the remark of Clark in the L&C Expedition I (May 22, 1804): "Here (in St. Charles Co.) we met with a camp of the Kickapoo Indians who had left us at St. Charles with a promise of procuring us some provisions by the time we overtook them...This tribe reside on the banks of the Kaskaskia and Illinois rivers, on the other side of the Mississippi, but occasionally hunt on the Missouri." (Coues's ed., 7; Andy J. Brown)

Kiehl School (Franklin)
See Pin Oak School.

Kiel (Franklin)
A p.o. in the n.c. part of Lyon T. It was established in 1883 and discontinued in 1909. This region is nicknamed Schoeneberg (q.v.), from the hill near by. Kiel was named for Kiel, Germany, because many of the early settlers in the region came from there. (P. G.; Hist. Franklin, 342; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 204 & map; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Kiel School (Franklin)
See Pin Oak School.

* Kildurgen Creek (Lincoln)
A stream which rises in the n.w. part of Hurricane T. and flows n.e. into Pike Co. It was named for Mr. Kildurgen, an early settler. Mr. Nicklin thinks he was the same man as Roswell Durgee, for whom Durgee Hollow (q.v.) was named; but it is more likely that this was an accidental resemblance. (Co. Atlas 1899, 11; Andy J. Brown; W. F. Nicklin)

King's Commons (St. Charles)
In the n.c. part of St. Charles T., n. of St. Charles. This was a royal domain, so named for the King of Spain. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12, 14; Benj. Emmons)

King's Domain (St. Charles)
A tract of land n. of St. Charles. It was so named for the Spanish king. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

King's Highway (St. Charles)
A road or street which runs through St. Charles past Lindenwood College. It continues as King's Highway through St. Louis and all the way down to New Madrid.

The original Spanish name, El Camino Real, was conferred by Col. George Morgan in honor of Charles IV, the reigning King of Spain (1876-1808). It is translated by the French as Le Chemin du Roi, or Rue Royale, and by the Americans as King's Highway, or King's Trace. It is also known as the Royal Road of the King's Domain, and as the Boschertown Road. The latter name is given for its terminus. The name is sometimes written Kings Highway. (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 585; MHR, July, 1924; Mrs. P. O. Foristell; Kirk Emmons; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Kings Highway (St. Charles)
See King's Highway.

King's Highway Baptist Church (St. Charles)
A church which was established in 1860 and named for its position on King's Highway in St. Charles. (Rev. C. C. Ellis)

King's Lake (Lincoln)
A long narrow lake or slough which runs n. and s. through the e. borders of Hurricane and Burr Oak Townships. This is apparently a translated form of an early French name, Bayou au Roi. Coues speaks, in a note to his edition of the Pike Exp., of "a long slough in Lincoln Co., Mo., approximately parallel with the river. This is the discharge of Bryant's Creek (q.v.)...It is called Bayou au Roi on some maps, Bayou Roy on others." Wetmore wrongly makes this name, which he gives in the form Bay de Roy, a synonym for Bob's Creek, and explains it as given because that stream "ran through the grants of the Ray Brothers." Equally absurd is his explanation of King's Lake, or as he calls it King Lake, as derived from "an old man named King, who plied and rafted logs down the lake." It is rather to be compared with such French tributes to royalty as the Rue Royale, which has come down as King's Highway. (Pike, 5; Wetmore; Hist. Lincoln, 455; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

King's Lake (Lincoln)
A former station in the e. part of Burr Oak T. It was so named for King's Lake. (Com. Atlas, 229; Andy J. Brown)

King's Lake Hunting Club House (Lincoln)
In the e. part of Burr Oak T. Named for the lake.

Formerly St. Louis Hunting Club House, so named for its owners. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 24; Andy J. Brown)

King's Trace (St. Charles)
See King's Highway.

Kite's Bridge (Warren)
A former historic landmark in the c. part of Charrette T., near the present site of the American Legion Hall. It was named for Martin Kite, a Virginian, who came to Warren Co. in 1835 and built a mill that year (cf. Kite's Mill). (Bryan & Rose, 218; Co. Atlas 1877, 5, 9; Hist. St. Charles, 1031; Benj. Frick; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Kite School (Warren)
See Cedar Grove School.

Kite's Mill (Warren)
A mill that once stood in the s. part of Charrette T., on Charrette Creek. It was named in honor of Martin Kite, for whom cf. above. The lumber from which most of the flat-boats of that period were built was sawed at Kite's Mill. (Bryan & Rose, 218; Co. Atlas 1877, 5, 9; Hist. St. Charles, 1031; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 1; Benj. Frick)

Klinger's Mill (St. Charles)
A mill in the c. part of St. Charles T., in the Commons of St. Charles. It was named for its owner, George A. Klinger. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12, 62; Benj. Emmons)

Klondike (St. Charles)
See Klondike Station and Becker.

Klondike Station (St. Charles)
A town in the s. part of Femme Osage T. The p.o. was established by 1899. The Pittsburg Glass Co. mines great quantities of silica here for glass and sends deposits to Alton, Illinois. Mr. Emmons thinks the place was named for Klondike, Canada, because there is so much wealth in the silica mined here. His belief is strengthened by the fact that the great rush to the Klondike district in n.w. Canada occurred just about the time the p.o. was established. Klondike Station is also known as Klondike. (Encyc. Brit., 14th ed.; Com. Atlas, 229; Hevenor, St. Charles Co.; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Klusmeier's Landing (Warren)

A landing-place on the Missouri River in the c.s. part of Pinckney T. It was evidently named for a Mr. Klausmeir (or Klusmeier), probably H. Klausmeir, who owned the land in 1877. (Co. Atlas 1877, 5, 31; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Benj. Frick)

** Knuckles Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the c.w. part of Prairie T. Although the mine had been abandoned by 1888, it had reached a depth of 25 feet. The origin of the name has not been determined. (Hist. Franklin, 209)

Kock's Branch (Warren)

A stream which rises in the s.e. part of Pinckney T. and flows s. into the drainage ditch. The creek formerly entered Schlapper's Lake. It is named for the Kock family. (Co. Map 1908; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Benj. Frick)

Koelling School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the s. part of Clark T., near Wright City. A personal name. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep; Mrs. H. H. Wilson)

Kohl (Franklin)

A p.o. in the w. part of Boeuf T., established in 1892 and discontinued in 1903. John Henry von Behren was its only postmaster. The name was chosen in honor of the Kohlbusch family, shortened to Kohl. Herman and John Kohlbusch, both of whom died recently at the age of between 65 and 70 years, were honored citizens of the community. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 204 & map; Miss Johnson; S. A. Hall)

Koontz' Fort (St. Charles)

See Coonz's Fort.

Kosse's Store (Warren)

See Bridgeport.

Kountz' Fort (St. Charles)

See Coonz's Fort.

Krakow (Franklin)

A town located on the n. border of Union T. It is the successor of Henrietta, which was only a short distance to the n., on the s. border of St. Johns T.

Henrietta was named by Peter Haeeverle, the only postmaster, for his wife. The p.o. was established July 15, 1867, and discontinued Nov. 8, 1869.

Its place was taken by Krakow, where a p.o. was established Aug. 11, 1870. The office was discontinued in 1876, reestablished in 1883, and finally transferred in 1898 or thereabouts to the star mail route between Union and Washington. Krakow, which had many Polish settlers, was named for Krakow, chief city of Galicia, Poland, formerly a province of Austria-Hungary. Krakow is the correct Polish spelling of the city, which usually appears as Krakau in German and Cracow in English.

Both Krakow and Henrietta were and still are often called St. Gertrude, from St. Gertrude Catholic Church (q.v.) and Cemetery in the same neighborhood. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 342; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 203-5; Miss Johnson: Charles Cole; Miss Agnes Neider; Rev. R. B. Schuler; E. O. Griesse)

Krakow School (Franklin)

A school in the n. part of Union T. It is so named for the town. (83rd Report; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

** Kratz Spring (Franklin)

A spring mentioned by Schultz, but not otherwise located or identified. (Schultz, 15)

** Kraut Run (St. Charles)

A small stream near the n.e. part of Howell's Prairie. It was named sometime after May 1805, by Capt. James Callaway, eldest son of Flanders Callaway and Jemima Boone. Capt. Callaway was born in Lafayette Co., Ky., Sept. 13, 1783. He served as deputy sheriff of St. Charles Co. for several years under Capt. Murray, and in 1813 raised his first company of rangers for service against the Indians. He also organized other companies and was killed by the Indians at Prairie Fork on March 7, 1815. No reason for his selection of the name has been found. (Bryan & Rose, 95-100)

Krueger's Bluff (Warren)

A natural formation in the n.e. corner of Charrette T. It is named for its owner, Herman Krueger, of near Hopewell. (Mrs. Anna Schaper; Oscar J. Luelf)

Kruegerville (Warren)

A town located in the s. part of Pinckney T., on the

n. bank of the Missouri R. It stood on the former site of the old town of Pinckney, (also known as Pinkney, Pinckney, Pinckney Landing, or Pinckney's Landing, and Pinckneyville), which was the first seat of justice in what is now Warren County. Pinckney was the county seat of Montgomery County, which then included the present territory of Warren. The land upon which Pinckney was built was first deeded to John Meek by the Spanish government, but later reverted to the U. S. The town was laid off in 1819, and Pinckney was named for Miss Atossa Pinckney Sharp, daughter of Benjamin Sharp, the first clerk of the county and circuit courts of Montgomery County. She married Captain John Wyatt, a soldier of the War of 1812. The various forms of the name were descriptive of the various stages in the growth of the town. It remained the co. seat from 1818 to 1824. Not many years after 1824, Pinckney disappeared, most of the original site having fallen into the Missouri R.

Pinckney's successor, Kruegerville, was organized about 1885 or 1886, and occupied what was left of the old site. The new name was taken from the Krueger family, prominent residents. The p.o. there was established in 1885 and discontinued by 1910, the new town having gone the way of the old one. It has entirely disappeared since 1911.

To be distinguished is the other Pinckney (q.v.), about 4 miles from the original site, which borrowed the name of the former town. (Thwaite's, EWT XXII, 240; Pike, ed. Coues II, 365; Campbell, 628; P. G.; Bryan & Rose, 205, 228; Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Hist. St. Charles, 960, 1059; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 663-4; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Oscar J. Luelf; Benj. Frick; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert)

Kruegerville School (Warren)

An elementary school in the n.w. part of Pinckney T. It was named for the town. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr)

Kuhlmann's Grove (St. Charles)

A picnic ground 4 miles w. of St. Charles on the Boone's Lick Road. It was formerly known as Cribbin's Grove. Both names were probably given for its owners. (St. C. C-M, May 15, 1901)

* Kurlbaum's Landing (Franklin)

A boat landing in the n. part of Boles T., on the Missouri R., near the mouth of Ridenhour Creek. It is also known as Kurlsaum Landing. The name is probably

personal in origin, as Jacob D. Kurlbaum lived in the township in 1840. (Co. Atlas 1878, 23; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 25, 191)

Kurlsaum Landing (Franklin)
See Kurlbaum's Landing.

Labaddie (Franklin)

A town in the n.w. part of Boles T., near the mouth of Labaddie Creek (q.v.). It is on land formerly belonging to Sylvestre Labaddie, Jr., who died in 1849, and was named for him (not for Sylvestre Labaddie, Sr., who died in 1794, and had nothing to do with Franklin County, so far as is known). The town was laid out in 1855 by the Missouri Pacific R. R. The R. R. and its express company persist in spelling the name as Labadie, as is also done in the Missouri Manual for 1937 and 1938. Both spellings were used in the family history. (P. G.; Hist. Franklin, 340; Eaton; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 204; Brown's Manual for Mo.; Plat Bk. A, 33; Miss Johnson)

Labaddie Creek (Franklin)

Rises in the w.c. part of Boles T., and flows n. and n.e. into the Missouri R.

All authorities agree that it was named for Sylvestre Labaddie (or L'Abaddie), a prominent merchant of early French St. Louis. They have failed to notice, however, that there were two men of this name, father and son, and most of them ascribe the Franklin Co. names to the father, whereas they are much more likely to have been named for the son.

The known facts about the life of Sylvestre Labaddie Sr. are summarized in Billon's Annals of St. Louis in Its Early Days under the French and Spanish Dominations, 1886. He was born in Tarbes, Bearn, France. His name first appears in the archives of St. Louis in 1769. In 1773 he was associated in business with J. M. Papin. On July 27, 1776, he was married to Pelagie, second daughter of Mrs. Marie Therese Bourgeois Chouteau, of the well known Chouteau family. After a successful business career of some twenty years, he died on June 19, 1794, leaving five children, one boy and four girls.

Sylvester Labaddie, Jr., was an even more important and successful man than his father. His life, as gathered from many references in Billon's Annals and from the biographical sketch by W. B. Douglas in his edition of Thomas James's Three Years among the Indians, 1916, pp. 261-3, may be summarized as follows.

He was born in St. Louis on Feb. 19, 1779, and was fifteen years old when his father died. In the year 1800, he petitioned Governor de Lassus for a grant of land in what is now Franklin County. The grant was made, covering nearly fourteen thousand acres of land on the south shore of the Missouri River; and what is still more remarkable, his title was afterwards confirmed to him by the United States. The tradition is, that once when he was returning from a trading expedition, his further progress was prevented by ice forming on the river, and that he camped for the winter on the site of his subsequent grant. The present town of Labaddie (q.v.) is situated upon this land, as is also Point Labaddie, now Gray's Summit (q.v.). In the year 1809 he entered into partnership with General William Clark and Manuel Lisa to form the American Fur Company, later so famous in Western history. He died in his seventieth year, on July 25, 1849, at his home in St. Louis on Olive Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

For the apochryphal legend according to which one of the Labbadies lost his life in a struggle with a wounded bear in a Franklin County cave, see Labbadie's Cave, below. (Billon, Annals, 260, St. Louis in Its Territorial Days, 33, 179; Thomas James, Three Years among the Indians, ed. W. B. Douglas, 261-3; Hist. Franklin, 205; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Eaton)

Labaddie Island (Franklin)

An island in the Missouri R. near the mouth of Labaddie Creek, for which it was doubtless named. The original French name was "Isle à Labadie," preserved on the newly discovered Evans (or Mackay) Map of 1795 or 1796, which adds the English version "Labadie's Island." For Sylvestre Labadie or Labbadie, who may once have owned it, see under Labaddie Creek.

It was later known as Baker Island, for a subsequent owner. But the original name evidently never went entirely out of use; and when the river changed its course and the island was built in by the town of Labaddie (q.v.), it was resumed. (Evans, or Mackay, Map; Miss Johnson: J. W. Reynolds)

Labaddie's Cave (Franklin)

In the n.w. part of Boles T., on the main road leading from Union to the farm of C. S. Jeffries, not far from Labaddie on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. This is one of the most remarkable caves in Franklin County, and it has an equally remarkable legend attached to it. It is

said to have received its name as the scene of the death of Sylvester Labaddie, the well known French merchant of St. Louis for whom Labaddie Creek (q.v.) is named. According to one version, Labaddie and his son, a boy twelve years old, trailed a wounded bear into the cave and in the ensuing struggle both were killed; years later the skeletons of the two were found, together with that of the bear. Another version has it that Labaddie entered the cave alone to get the bear, being under the impression that it was already dead. He never came out alive again, and his son, after waiting outside for several hours became alarmed and returned to St. Louis to tell the story.

The apocryphal character of the story is evident from an examination of the early records, none of which mention this dramatic incident. As explained above, under Labaddie Creek (q.v.), there were two Sylvestre Labaddies, but neither one of them could possibly have died in this fashion. The elder Labaddie, who died on June 19, 1794, left his will on file, printed in Billon's Annals (p. 260), and this document is expressly stated to have been executed in St. Louis on the day before his death. The younger Labaddie is recorded to have died on July 25, 1849, at his St. Louis home on Olive Street. The bear story, if it ever happened at all, must have happened to somebody else. But it is accepted as gospel truth by all the old-timers, and it is certainly a good story. (Hist. Franklin, 211, 212; Co. Atlas 1878, 9; Miss Johnson: Charles Becker; J. W. Reynolds. See also refs. under Labaddie Creek)

Labaddie School (Franklin)

In the c. part of Boles T. It is named for the town. The name is misspelled Labadie in the 83rd Report. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Labaddie Settlement (Franklin)

An early settlement along the Missouri R., probably at the mouth of Labaddie Creek (q.v.), for which it was doubtless named. (Hist. Franklin, 217)

Labadie (Franklin)

See Labaddie.

Labadie School (Franklin)

See Labaddie School.

Labadie's Island (Franklin)
See Labaddie Island.

Ladies' Home (Warren)

A woman's dormitory at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton. It was erected in 1893 to replace the Old Ladies Home burned in June of that year. The new dormitory was remodeled in 1910. It contains rooms for 50 women and has a dining room with a capacity of 150. The name is descriptive. (Warrenton Banner, December 18, 1914, 19)

Ladies Home (Warren)

See Old Ladies Home.

Lagamann Branch (Warren)

A stream which rises in the s.e. part of Charrette T. and flows s., then s.e., into Tuque Creek s.e. of Marthasville. It is named for the numerous Lagamann families here. (Co. Map 1908; Benj. Frick)

Lake Creek (St. Charles & Warren)

A historic stream which flows into the s.e. part of Charrette T. from St. Charles Co. It is misspelled Lick Creek on the 1908 map, but it has long been known as Lake Creek as proved by a letter written by Gottfried Duden in 1825. It is so named because high water sometimes forms lakes in the low places. (Campbell, 627; Highway Map 1936; MHR XII, 258; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Lake Creek School (Warren)

A rural grade school in the s.e. part of Charrette T. It was named for Lake Creek (q.v.). (83rd Report; Walter Rottman; F. W. Kehr)

Lake Farm (Warren)

In the n.w. part of Elkhorn T. So named because it has a 20-acre pond or lake on it. This lake was formerly known as Tank Pond, now McNair's Lake (q.v.), because it was used until recently as a watering place for the Wabash R. R.

The farm was formerly called Tank Farm, from the pond. Since the R. R. has ceased to use it, about 5 years ago, it has acquired the somewhat more high-sounding name of Lake Farm.

Still earlier it was known as Groveland, a descriptive name conferred by its owner Dr. Thomas J. McNair. He acquired the property, then a farm of 1100 acres, in 1871, but left it and moved to California by 1890. (Hist. St. Charles, 1107; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert)

Lake Island (St. Charles)

A historic island in the Mississippi River, opposite Alton, Illinois. It was formerly a famous dueling ground on account of its seclusion and its accessibility from Illinois, which forbade dueling. At that time, the laws of Missouri took no cognizance of the dueling habit and considered it to be an excellent way to settle disputes. In 1841 Abraham Lincoln was dissatisfied with the stand that James A. Shields, State Auditor of Illinois, had taken when he and some other executives demanded that state taxes be paid in some form of currency other than the practically worthless banknotes circulating at that time. Lincoln maintained that this was a means whereby certain state officials would save themselves from the financial troubles of their countrymen. Soon after the statement of the auditor, a caustic newspaper article, reported to have been written by an indignant country widow, attacked Shields. Letters followed which even offered marriage to a man so well able to weather the financial crisis of the time. Although Lincoln had written only the first articles, he accepted all the responsibility for authorship to protect two mischievous young women for their part in writing the later contributions. Shields was so angry that he challenged Lincoln to a duel. All efforts to talk the auditor out of his plans were of no avail. Finally, the two antagonists, accompanied by their seconds, set out for the fated Baylis Island across the river in Missouri. Since Lincoln had the choice of weapon, he suggested "cannon at fifty paces." This absurd proposal provoked laughter from the seconds, who succeeded in convincing the auditor of the humor of the situation and the absurdity of a duel over a practical joke. Shields relented and became a personal friend of Lincoln. On the way back to Alton, the future president covered a log with some clothes and laid it in a conspicuous place in the bottom of the boat. When the curious citizens of the town came to see what had been the outcome of the duel, they were met with the sight of what appeared to be the body of a man. Just then Lincoln dramatically dumped the log into the river.

Originally known as Alton Island, for its former owner, Alton Easton, son of Rufus Easton, founder of Alton, Ill., and the first postmaster of St. Louis. When it came into the possession of Mrs. Baylis (or Baylass), it was then called Baylis (or Baylass) Island, the name it bore during its famous dueling days. It is now owned by the House Loomis Ice and

Transportation Co., and is named Lake Island for Alton Slough (q.v.) (Red Book, 1912-14, 452b; St. C. C-M, March 12, 1902; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Lake View Presbyterian Church (St. Charles)

A small congregation named for its location at Lake View School in the w.c. part of Portage des Sioux T. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Guy Motley; Earl C. Gray)

Lake View School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the w.c. part of Portage des Sioux T. The name is descriptive of its position overlooking a lake. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Lamotte Place (St. Charles)

A p.o. which existed from 1886 until at least 1894 in the n.e. part of Portage des Sioux T. It was named for Captain Lamotte, a steam boat captain who, according to Mr. Emmons, was "another Col. Mulberry Sellers." Capt. Lamotte owned land in this section. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1875, 12, 16; Benj. Emmons)

Lasouris (St. Charles)

An Indian village once located on the Mississippi River, in the s. part of Portage des Sioux T. It was so named for an Indian chief and is evidently a French nickname which means the "Mouse." The Hist. St. Charles spells the name Lassouris. (Co. Atlas 1875, 10; Hist. St. Charles, 262)

Lassouris (St. Charles)

See Lasouris.

Last Chance School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Hurricane T. There are various traditions regarding the choice of this name. One informant suggests that it was so named because the men who were building the school during a presidential election year said that if the Democratic candidate did not win, they had lost their last chance. Another worker maintained that if they did not finish the building on time, it would be their last chance for a school. Mr. Huckstep and Mrs. Sledd agree that the school was so named on account of the following story: Sam Singleton and R. T. Elsberry wanted a school and made efforts to obtain it. A county official sent Mr. Singleton word that the time

for accomplishing the necessary legal details was drawing to a close; and that if the latter expected to obtain a school, the last chance to get it had arrived. Last Chance is a familiar name for repair shops of various types, but why it was chosen for a school is hard to determine. Evidently the persons who bestowed the name felt that they had taken advantage of the last opportunity to obtain a school. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. Jaunita Sanders; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Charles S. Huckstep)

Latin Settlement (Warren)

An early community in the s.w. part of the county settled by highly educated men, "Akademikers," led by Frederick Muench, a pastor, and Paul Follenius, a lawyer. This society was influential in bringing many German settlers to the county in the 1830s. and perhaps later. It was doubtless so named because of their delight in Latin as a language of culture. (Culmer, 256-257; Herman J. Muench)

Lauer Island (St. Charles)

See Lewveke Island.

Lawrence Ford (Lincoln)

A crossing on Sulphur Fork in the n.w. part of Waverly T. It was probably named for Benton Lawrence, a pioneer. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; John G. Gibson)

Lawveke Island (St. Charles)

See Lewveke Island.

Lead Creek (Lincoln)

A stream which crosses the n.e. corner of Nineveh T. and flows s.e. through Millwood T. into Bedford T., where it unites with Cuivre R. Since the Indians had a tradition that they obtained lead here, the early settlers prospected considerably for the mineral; but their efforts were unsuccessful. However, there was a report circulated many years ago of a geologist from the Rolla School of Mines who stated that he found lead on the creek, but his report was not substantiated. (Hist. Lincoln, 204; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Lead Run (Franklin)

A tributary of the Bourbeuse R., in the n.w. part of Central T. It was so named for the mineral deposits in the stream. (Swallow, Map XI, 21, 40-41)

Lea Ridge School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Dardenne T. The name is descriptive of its location. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. F. Jolly)

Lehmberg's Store (Warren)

See Holstein.

Lepp Hollow (Warren)

A depressed area in the c.n. part of Bridgeport T. It was named for a Lepp family who formerly owned the land which now belongs to the T. W. Garland Association. (Warrenton Banner, Nov. 26, 1915, 1; George Elmore)

* Leslie (Franklin)

A village and station on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., in the n.e. part of Boone T. The p.o. has been established since 1901. According to one informant, the Christian name of Leslie Wood (1846-1893), Recorder of Deeds at Union from 1882 to 1896, was used to name the place. Another said it was the first name of one of the civil engineers on the Rock Island R. R. who helped to extend the line through the village. (P. G.; Biog. Dir., 204 & map; Miss Johnson; Dr. W. F. Fitzgerald; Charles Cole)

Leslie School (Franklin)

In the n.e. part of Boone T. Named for the town. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Lewveke Island (St. Charles)

An island in the Missouri R. off the s. part of Dardenne T., near Howell Island. The name is also spelled Lawveke Island and Lauer Island. Although the patent was granted in 1902 for 22.24 acres of land, the island is now very large. Its owners recently paid \$10,961.00 back taxes on the property. It was named for Anton Lewveke, of Clayton. (Emmons Plat; Schrowang Road Map; Earl C. Gray)

Liberty Grove School (Warren)

A rural school in the e.c. part of Charrette T. The name is idealistic. (83rd Report; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; F. W. Kehr; J. G. Wessendorf)

Liberty School (Franklin)

An elementary school in the e.c. part of Lyon T. Cf. above. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson)

Lichte School (Warren)

In the n.e. part of Pinckney T., on Pinckney Road. Named for Julius Lichte, who was born in Pinckney T. in 1855 and was the eldest son of Hermann and Caroline (Smeder) Lichte, who were natives of Germany. Julius Lichte gave the land for the school in 1883. Formerly known as Polston School in honor of James Polston, who came from Kentucky and resided in Warren Co. from 1860 until 1884. (Port. and Biog. Rec., 504; 83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Mrs. W. Schmidt; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; A. W. Wehmeyer (letter))

Lick Creek (Lincoln)

Rises in the s.w. part of Bedford T. and flows s.e. into Coon Creek. Named for Sulphur Lick (q.v.). (Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 35; Andy J. Brown)

Lick Creek (Warren)

See Lake Creek.

Lierman Cave (Warren)

A large cave on the top of a high hill in the w. part of Charrette T., 3 miles w. of Holstein. It was formerly a hiding place for bears, panthers, etc. Jno. Wyatt, one of the earliest settlers, is said to have tracked a bear to the entrance of this cave. It was named for Ernst Liermann who owned the cave in 1885. (Hist. St. Charles, 1025; Co. Map 1908; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Benj. Frick)

Liles Hall School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Hurricane T. It was named for two families, that of Robert Liles and the Halls. The district was established in Nov., 1843. (Co. School Record, 1843, 28; Co. Atlas 1899, 13; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Dr. A. D. Wilkinson; John G. Gibson)

Lily Dale (Warren)

See Pendleton.

Lime Kiln School (Warren)

A rural school in the n.c. part of Elkhorn T. The present building was built about 1876 and was so named for an old lime kiln in this district. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Mrs. Anna Schaper; J. G. Wessendorf; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Lincoln Academy (Lincoln)

See Christian Institute.

Lincoln County

Lincoln County is located in the e.c. part of Missouri, and has an area of 620 square miles. It is bounded on the n. by Pike County, on the w. by Montgomery County, on the s. by St. Charles and Warren Counties, and on the e. by the Mississippi R., which separates it from Calhoun County in Illinois. It was organized into a county on Dec. 14, 1818.

The first permanent American settler within the county, and the man responsible for its name, was Major Christopher Clark, for whom Clark's Fort (q.v.) and Clark Township (q.v.) are named. Major Clark was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, in 1766, and came out to Missouri in the first years of the 19th century. He was a genuine frontiersman, and when he became a member of the legislature in 1818 he made himself an earnest advocate of the establishment of the new county. He made a speech in which he said: "Mr. Speaker, I'm in favor of the new county. I was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina; I have lived a year or so in Lincoln County Kentucky; and I want to live and die in Lincoln County, Missouri." His speech was loudly applauded, and the county was organized and named as he desired.

The name may therefore be considered a borrowed one, an excellent example of what has been called "progressive pioneering." At the same time, it is likely that the members of the 1818 legislature had in mind the Revolutionary War hero for whom the North Carolina and Kentucky counties had originally been named, General Benjamin Lincoln, who had died only a few years before. General Lincoln (1733-1810) of Massachusetts served with great heroism throughout the Revolution; he commanded at the unsuccessful siege of Savannah in 1799, and surrendered Charleston to the British in 1780. He was a special friend of Washington, who deputed him to receive the sword of Cornwallis on his surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 17, 1781. During Washington's first administration he was Secretary of War from 1781 to 1784, and suppressed Shay's Rebellion in 1787. Of the 22 Lincoln Counties in as many different states, it is safe to say that all that came into existence before 1860 were probably named for General Benjamin Lincoln. (Eaton; Williams, State of Mo., 568-9; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 395-7; Hist. Lincoln, 203)

Lincoln School (St. Charles)

A school at 625 South Sixth Street in St. Charles.

It was probably named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the famous president. Although the Hist. St. Charles says the school is for negro children, it is said to be used for white pupils at present. The building was purchased shortly after 1870. (Hist. St. Charles, 226; Earl C. Gray)

Linden Wood (St. Charles)
See Lindenwood College.

Lindenwood College (St. Charles)

A girl's school situated on King's Highway in the w. part of St. Charles.

Sometime between 1827 and 1829, the college was established on 120 acres of land which Major George C. Sibley had received because he had paid a \$20,000 bond-debt for a friend. The school operated until 1843 and closed for a year, to be reopened again. By 1835 it was firmly established, but did not grow until 1853.

When Major Sibley and his wife, Mary Easton Sibley, were converted and joined the church, they decided to use the land for a Christian college for young women, and named the institution Linden Wood for its beautiful grove of linden trees. In 1853 Major Sibley called the school Lindenwood Female College, at which time he offered the property to the Presbytery of St. Louis. The property was accepted and was placed under the control of 15 directors appointed by the Presbytery.

Although never a seminary in the ecclesiastical sense, the school is often called Lindenwood Seminary,-- a term formerly of general application.

Major George C. Sibley was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, April 1, 1782 and was educated at Fayetteville, North Carolina. In 1805 he came to Missouri and served as a clerk in the new Indian store or factory which the U. S. Government had established at Fort Osage. In 1810 he was made Indian Agent and was placed in charge of the post at that place. In 1816 he was appointed Justice of the Peace for a large district in Missouri, then known as Howard Co. In 1820 he was appointed Postmaster at Fort Osage. He did much to cultivate friendship between the early settlers and the Indians. In 1844 he was defeated for the State Senate by 49 votes, and in 1851 he helped organize the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton. From 1851 until his death in 1863, he was a semi-invalid,

but took an active part in the affairs of college and state.

Major Sibley's wife was Mary Easton Sibley, a daughter of Rufus Easton of St. Louis, who was the first postmaster in that town and was one of the first United States Judges of the Territorial Court in Missouri. Mary Easton was born in 1800 and died in 1878. She attended Mrs. Tevis' Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Shelbyville, Kentucky; and at the age of 15, she married Major Sibley. She was vitally interested in the college and public affairs, and had the first piano west of the Mississippi.

The school is called Lindenwood College for Young Ladies in Hist. of St. Charles. All forms of the name were given for the linden trees.

One reference gives Major Sibley's name as George S. Sibley, but all college records consulted list it as George C. Sibley. (Co. Atlas 1875, 14- Hist. St. Charles, 71, 315; Williams N. E. Mo. I, 559; Templin, Reminiscences, 8, 49-50; The Sibleys, 3-15; Guy Motley)

Lindenwood College for Young Ladies (St. Charles)
See Lindenwood College.

Lindenwood Female College (St. Charles)
See Lindenwood College.

Lindenwood Seminary (St. Charles)
See Lindenwood College.

Lindsay School (Lincoln)
In the n.e. part of Monroe T. It was named for William Lindsay, an early settler. Spelled Lindsey in the 83rd Report of Missouri Schools. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep; John G. Gibson)

* Lindsey Lick (Lincoln)
Probably in the e. part of the county, on a site that has been owned by Joel Crenshaw and John Averall. It was here that Roswell Durgee was killed by Black Hawk's Indians. The name was probably personal in origin. (Hist. Lincoln, 220; C. W. Meyer)

Lindsey School (Lincoln)
See Lindsay School.

Line Creek (Franklin)
A small stream which empties into Berger Creek. The

creek is so named because it runs for a short distance on the dividing line between Franklin and Gasconade Counties. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 192; Miss Johnson: S. A. Hall)

Linn Knoll Christian Church (Lincoln)
See Lynn Knoll Christian Church.

Linn's Mill (Lincoln)
A horse tread mill in the n.w. part of Clark T., named for its owner, Isaac Linn. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Linn's Mill M. E. Church (Lincoln)
In the s.w. part of Clark T. It was so named for Linn's Mills, a former town. (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 403; Rev O. A. Gordon)

Linns Mills (Lincoln)
See Linn's Mills.

Linn's Mills (Lincoln)
A p.o. in the n.w. part of Clark T., established by 1876 and discontinued by 1910. It was called Linns mills in the 1899 Co. Atlas and Linns Mills in the 1895 P. G. It was also known as Linn's Mill, according to the Co. Atlas of 1878. Named for the mill. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 19; Hist. Lincoln, 456; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Williams State of Mo., 429; Andy J. Brown)

Linns mills (Lincoln)
See Linn's Mills.

Linn Township (Franklin)
See Boone Township.

Lippestadt (Warren)
See Lippstadt Community.

Lippstadt (Warren)
See Lippstadt Community.

Lippstadt Church (Warren)
See German Evangelical Congregation of Lippstadt.

Lippstadt Community (Warren)
A German settlement in the extreme s. part of Elkhorn T. It was so named because the early settlers came

from the Province of Lippe-Detmold in Germany. They spoke Low German and originally spelled the name Lippstadt. Lippe or Lippe-Detmold is a small German principality lying between Westphalia and Hanover. Lippstadt is a neighboring city in Westphalia on the Lippe R. Also known as Lippstadt. (Hist. St. Charles, 1034; Ency. Brit., 11th Ed.; Rev. G. A. Roedder; Benj. Frick; William Hollenbeck; Mrs. Anna Schaper; E. S. Aydelott; W. Schmidt; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Lippstadt School (Warren)

A grade school in the w.c. part of Elkhorn T. It is named for Lippstadt. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr)

Litchel's Lake (Warren)

An artificial fish-lake in the s.c. part of Hickory Grove T. It covers $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 acres and was named for a Mr. Litchel, a St. Louis merchant, who built the lake since the World War. (Forrest W. Hughes; George Davis)

Little Bear Creek (Warren)

A tributary of South Bear Creek (q.v.) in the s.w. part of Bridgeport T. It borrows its name from the larger stream which is usually called Bear Creek. This Bear Creek is to be distinguished from the one in Hickory Grove T., better known as Perruque Creek. (Co. Map 1908; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs. George Luppold)

Little Berger Creek (Franklin)

See Berger Creek.

Little Bethel Church (Warren)

An early Baptist Church in the n.w. part of Camp Branch T., near Lincoln Co. It was organized about 1843 as Camp Creek Baptist Church and was named for its position on the creek. It was later called Little Bethel Church in honor of the Biblical Bethel. The original Bethel meant "house of God" and was a little village 12 miles n. of Jerusalem (Gen. 28:19). The adjective "Little" may have been used to describe the congregation or to save confusion with Bethel Baptist Church in a nearby county. (Duncan, 205; William Van Studdiford; John Mason; Mrs. J. E. Harper; J. E. Harper)

Little Boeuf Creek (Franklin)

A small stream which rises in the n.w. part of St.

John's T. A tributary of Boeuf Creek, for which it is named. (Co. Atlas 1878, 47; Miss Johnson: Henry Steiner)

Little Boone Creek (Franklin)

A small stream which rises in the s.e. part of Boone T. and flows n.w. almost to the c. part of the township, where it combines with Boone Creek, for which it is named. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Miss Johnson: Benton Dill; Dan Spindler)

Little Bourbeuse River (Franklin)

Rises in the s.w. part of Boone T. and runs n. where it empties into the Bourbeuse R., for which it is named. Goodwin calls it Little Burlow's R., an obvious error. (Goodwin; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 205; Miss Johnson: Henry Rewey)

Little Burlow's River (Franklin)

See Little Bourbeuse River.

Little Calvey Church (Franklin)

See Mount Olive M. E. Church.

Little Calvey Creek (Franklin)

Rises in the s. part of Calvey T. and flows n.e. to the n.c. part of the township, where it enters Big Calvey Creek, for which it is named. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Miss Johnson: G. B. Zumwaldt)

Little Camp Creek (Warren)

A stream which rises in Montgomery Co. and flows into the s.w. part of Warren Co., then n. and n.e. until it enters Camp Creek in the n.w. part of the county. The name is descriptive. (Co. Map 1908; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; William Van Studdiford)

Little Charrette Creek (Warren)

A small stream which rises in the s.e. part of Elkhorn T. and runs s.e. until it enters Charrette Creek, for which it is named. (Co. Map 1908; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs. George Luppold)

Little Creek (Franklin)

A northern tributary of the Bourbeuse R. in Boone T. It is so named because it is a very small stream. (Hist. Franklin, 205; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 192; Miss Johnson: G. F. Duerr)

Little Creek School (Franklin)

A rural elementary school in the n.e. part of Boone T. It is named for its location near Little Creek. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson; O. E. Burke)

Little Dardenne Creek (St. Charles)

A stream in the c. part of Callaway T. The name is descriptive of its small size. (Co. Atlas 1875, 45; Benj. Emmons)

Little Dardenne Creek (Warren)

A branch of Dardenne Creek in Hickory Grove T. It is also sometimes known as Sweet Water Creek. Both names are descriptive. (Perkins Pringle)

Little Fox Creek (Franklin)

A tributary of the Meramec R., which rises n. of Pacific in Boles T. It is so named because it is a small stream along which many foxes were formerly found. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 192; Miss Johnson; J. W. Reynolds)

Little Hills (St. Charles)

See St. Charles.

Little Indian Creek (Franklin)

A small stream which flows n.w. through the s.w. part of Prairie T. and enters Big Indian Creek, for which it is named. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13)

Little Lake (St. Charles)

In the n. part of Dardenne T., so named for its small size. (Schrowang Road Map; Earl C. Gray)

Little Lead Creek (Lincoln)

Rises in the c. part of Nineveh T. and flows into the c. part of Millwood T., where it unites with Lead Creek. Named for its comparative size. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Little Loss Creek (Warren)

See Little Lost Creek.

Little Lost Creek (Warren)

A small stream which rises s. of Pendleton and flows s.w. into Loss or Lost Creek near the w. part of Pinckney T. It is so named because it is a branch of Loss or Lost Creek. Both names seem to be used.

(Campbell, 626; Walmsley, 424; Mrs. George Luppold;
Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Benj. Frick)

Little Maramec (Franklin)
See Little Marriack.

Little Marriack (Franklin)
A former p.o. in the n.e. part of Prairie T., near the present site of Lone Dell. It was established in 1871 and discontinued in 1873. Iley N. Oliver, a merchant, was its first and only postmaster. The name was probably a corruption of Little Meramec R., since the place was on this stream. It is probably the same place as Little Maramec, listed by Campbell in 1874 as 10 mi. s. of Robertsville. (Campbell, 204; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 205; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Little Meramec Creek (Franklin)
See Little Meramec River.

Little Meramec Missionary Baptist Church (Franklin)
Located in the n.e. part of Prairie T. The Rev. Simeon B. Lewis organized the church in 1849. It is named for its position near Little Meramec River. (Hist. Franklin, 351; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Little Meramec River (Franklin)
A s.e. tributary of Meramec R., which rises in the s.e. part of Prairie T. and flows northward into the s.w. part of Calvey T., where it enters the Meramec River. Also known as Little Meramec Creek. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 204; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 205; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Little Merameig (Franklin)
See Meramec River.

Little Rocky Branch (Warren)
A stream which rises in the c. part of Hickory Grove T. and flows n. into Perruque Creek. The name is descriptive. (Co. Map 1908; William Hollenbeck)

Little Sandy Creek (Lincoln)
A stream which runs e. through Burr Oak T. until it unites with Sandy Creek. It is so named for its comparative size. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Little's Island (St. Charles)
A former island off the s. part of Portage des Sioux

T., in the Missouri R., near Machens. Mr. Emmons says the island was named for its owner, a Mr. Little of St. Louis. Mr. Gray states that there are still Littles living near Machens. (Red. Book 1913, 452b; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Little Sugar Creek (Lincoln)

A small stream which rises in the n. part of Snow Hill T. and flows s.w. into Sugar Creek, for which it is named. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Little Tavern Creek (Franklin)

See Big Tavern Creek.

Little Village (Warren)

A settlement in Elkhorn T., about 4 miles e. of Warrenton on Highway 40. It is named for its small size. (Benj. Frick)

Little Zion M. E. Church South (Lincoln)

In the s.w. part of Millwood T. It has been gone since about 1900. A Biblical name: Zion is another name for Jerusalem. (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 403; Rev. O. A. Gordon; Rev. R. M. Hardaway)

Locust Grove School (Warren)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Hickory Grove T., w. of Wright City. It was probably so named for a grove which is thought to have formerly been here. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; J. G. Wessendorf; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Forrest W. Hughes)

Logan Branch (Franklin)

A tributary of the Bourbeuse R. It is named for an early settler who used to live on the banks of this stream. (Miss Johnson: Henry Rewey)

**Logan Court House (Warren)

A p.o. in 1837. Caleb Williams was postmaster at that time. The origin of the name is unknown, although a William Logan settled on Tuque Creek in 1810 or shortly thereafter and his brothers, Hugh and Alexander and Henry Logan, settled near Marthasville about the same time. (Wetmore; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 1)

**Lollar Branch (Franklin)

A creek which rises in the c. part of Meramec T. and flows n.n.w. into Spring Creek. The source of the name could not be ascertained. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13, 42)

Lonedell (Franklin)

A village in the n.e. part of Prairie T., on the Little Meramec R. A p.o. has been established there since 1879. Alvin Hoff named the place Lone Dell, because it was "in a somewhat solitary little valley." In 1881 the p.o. was moved several miles to a new location. Since 1895 the name has been written by the postal authorities as Lonedell. (Hist. Franklin, 342; P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 205; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Lone Dell (Franklin)

See Lonedell.

* Long Arm Prairie (Lincoln)

A prairie section in Monroe T. No reason has been found for the name unless it was given to describe its length. OED defines arm as "a narrower portion or part of anything projecting from the main body." (Port. and Biog. Rec., 505; OED; Andy J. Brown)

Long Lake (St. Charles)

A slough-like lake in the n. part of Portage des Sioux T., n.e. of Marais Becket. The name is descriptive of its $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile length. (Co. Atlas 1875, 21; Benj. Emmons)

Long Ridge School (Franklin)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Meramec T. It was so named for its location on a long ridge. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Longview (Franklin)

A resort near St. Clair. The land was given by James Booth July 27, 1925. It is so named because from it a long view may be had of the surrounding country. (Plat Bk. C, 76; Miss Johnson: Benton Dill)

Loss Creek (Warren)

See Lost Creek.

Lost Branch (Lincoln)

A small stream running e. through the c. part of Nineveh T. into Little Lead Creek. A tradition invented to account for the name tells how an old pioneer settler named John Hudson was hunting near its source, where the present town of Olney is located,

and was lost and forced to lie out over night. It is more likely that, as in the case of Lost Creek in Hurricane T., the stream was so named merely because it is not well defined. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5; Hist. Lincoln, 422; Andy J. Brown)

Lost Branch (Lincoln)

See Olney.

Lost Creek (Lincoln)

Rises in the s.c. part of Hurricane T. and flows n.e. until it unites with Bryant's Creek. It is probably so named because it originally spread over so much ground that it became lost in the flood waters of Bryant Creek (q.v.). Lost Creek is now confined. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 25; Andy J. Brown)

Lost Creek (Warren)

Rises in the s. part of Elkhorn T. and flows s.w. through Pinckney T. into Bridgeport T., emptying into the Missouri River.

Lost Creek is a descriptive name, probably given because the stream runs partially underground in places and is easily lost from view. The variant Loss Creek reflects a common phonetic loss in Missouri pronunciation, as in "eas'" for east, "wes'" for west, "ghos'" for ghost, etc.

Other earlier variant names for the stream were Bryant Creek, found as early as 1801, of unknown origin, probably personal (perhaps for some member of the Bryan family; see Bryan Cemetery); and Ramsey Creek, for Captain William Ramsey. Captain Ramsey was a Revolutionary soldier at the Battle of Yorktown, and commanded a company of rangers in the Indian fighting during the War of 1812. He made a settlement here in 1799, known as Ramsey's Lick, where he had a hunting camp. (Wetmore; Bryan & Rose, 207; Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Hist. St. Charles, 1062; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 94, 100; Co. Map 1908; Walmsley, 464; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. George Luppold)

*Lost Hill Mine (Franklin)

A mine which was in the general vicinity of the Virginia Mine, and it was developed on the same lode. No doubt the name was descriptive of its setting. (Co. Atlas 1878, 8)

Louisville (Lincoln)

A town in the n.w. part of Waverly T. It was platted

and laid out in 1832 by Hannibal Marshall, Enoch Emerson, and Dayton Crider. Parker in his Mo. in 1867 says the site was settled by M. Cox and others as early as 1819. The p.o. is listed in 1876, but it was discontinued after 1910. Since the early settlers came from the South, they probably named it for Louisville, Kentucky, which was founded in 1778. (P. G.; Parker, Mo. in 1867, 301; Hist. Lincoln, 237, 415; Williams, State of Mo., 429; Andy J. Brown)

Louisville Ford (Lincoln)

A crossing near Louisville on the North Cuivre R. It was named for the town. (Troy Free Press, Feb. 26, 1886, 1; Andy J. Brown)

Louisville School (Lincoln)

In the s.w. part of Waverly T., so named for the town. The district was established in Feb., 1844. (Co. School Records 1843, 28; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Loutre Cemetery (Warren)

A burial ground near Case. It was probably named for Loutre Island. (Warrenton Banner, Oct. 16, 1908, 1)

Loutre Island (Warren)

A well-known island in the Missouri R., at the mouth of Loutre R. Part of the island is in Montgomery Co., and part of it is in the s.w. part of Bridgeport T. in Warren. There were settlers here by 1807 (q.v. Loutre Island, the p.o. and settlement). The original French name was Isle a Loutre. It was named for Loutre R. (Pike II, 366-7, ed. Coues; Barns, 173; Co. Atlas 1877, 9; Conard IV, 123; Houck, Hist. Mo., 145, 154; Mrs. George Luppold)

Loutre Island (Warren)

A p.o. and settlement which was once located on the island in the s.w. part of Bridgeport T. Settlers came here as early as 1807 or 1810. The McLanes were among the first-comers. Jacob Coil settled here in 1817. He was born in Pendleton Co., Va., in 1770 and died in 1845. Col. Ben Cooper made a settlement here previous to 1818 and afterward made himself conspicuous in the settlement of Howard Co. He moved from Loutre Island in 1820. The family of Irvine Pittman and two families of Talbots remained at Loutre Island and formed the nucleus of what

afterward became a flourishing colony. Goodwin lists a p.o. here in 1867, and the P. G. places it in Montgomery Co. in 1876. The settlement here has been gone since about 1890. It was named for the island. (Goodwin; Bryan & Rose, 207; Barns, 173; Co. Atlas 1877, 9; Hist. Vernon Co. 1887, 25; Conard IV, 123; Houck, Hist. Mo. III, 144-45; George Luppold; Benj. Frick)

Loutre Island Brick Church (Warren)

A very old church in the s.w. part of Bridgeport T. at Case. It was originally Methodist but has belonged to a cemetery association which bought it about 1905. The church was organized in 1841. The original building, which was built on land given by a Mr. Talbot, still stands and is said to be the second oldest Methodist building w. of the Mississippi R. It was named for the island. (Mrs. George Luppold)

Loutre Island Road (Warren)

An early road which ran from the e. line of Montgomery Co. s. to the e. end of Loutre I., in the s.w. part of Bridgeport T. Cf. above. (George Elmore; Buck Edwards)

Loutre Island School (Warren)

A rural school in the extreme s.w. part of Bridgeport T. It was so named for its position on Loutre I. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; F. W. Kehr)

Loutre Slough (Warren)

A channel 7 or 8 miles long, running from the mouth of the Loutre R. in Montgomery Co. through the entire s. part of Bridgeport T. in Warren Co., and cutting off the s.w. corner of Bridgeport T. to form the large "island" known as Loutre I. It was formerly the main channel for river-boats, and has on its bank the old landings at the places now known as Bridgeport, Case, and Gore (q.v.); but it is now dry except in time of high water.

The original French name was Chenal à Loutre, of which Loutre Slough is a partial anglicization. The variant form Loutrie Slough is also found, and formerly the completely translated English form Otter Slough. It takes its name from the river in adjoining Montgomery Co., called by the French Riviere a Loutre, i.e., "River of the Otter"; so called because many otters were found there and in the slough. (L&C I, 29, ed. Thwaites; L&C I, 9 and Pike II, 366, eds.)

Coues; Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Hist. St. Charles, 1062;
Co. Atlas 1901; Co. Map 1908; Miss Leech's thesis;
Mrs. George Luppold)

Loutrie Slough (Warren)
Loutre Slough.

Lower Bottom School (Franklin)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Boeuf T. Named
for its location; cf. Upper Bottom School. (Hist.
Franklin, 504; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson: A. P.
Roehlfing; S. A. Hall)

Low Gap Hill (Warren)
See Low Gap Ridge.

Low Gap Ridge (Warren)
An elevated area in the w. half of Pinckney T. It
is also called Low Gap Hill. Both names are given for
a low gap in a ridge of hills. (Benj. Frick; William
Hollenbeck)

Low Gap Ridge Road (Warren)
A road which runs from Pendleton in the w.c. part of
Elkhorn T. and follows Low Gap Ridge to the Loss
Creek Road. It is named for the ridge. (Oscar J.
Luelf; Benj. Frick)

Luebbering (Franklin)
A town in the e. part of Prairie T. It was named for
John Frederick Luebbering, who was a merchant and
the first postmaster of the town. He came here from
St. Louis. The p.o. was established in 1888. The
place is listed as Luebbering and Co's. Store in the
Atlas of 1878. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 18; Eaton;
Kiel's Biog. Dir., 205; Miss Johnson; E. H. Hoff)

Luebbering and Co's. Store (Franklin)
See Luebbering.

Luppold's Landing (Warren)
See Case.

Luther (Franklin)
See Noser Mill.

Lynn Knoll (Lincoln)
An elevation in the n.c. part of Hurricane T. The
name is descriptive of the "linn," or linden trees

which grew there on a small hill or knoll. No reason could be discovered for the peculiar spelling. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Andy J. Brown; W. F. Guinn; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Lynn Knoll Christian Church (Lincoln)

In the n.c. part of Hurricane T., organized in July, 1885, by the elders Jephtha Jeans and D. M. Granfield, with 40 members. It was dedicated in May, 1886, by Elder D. M. Granfield, and named for Lynn Knoll. The name is spelled Linn Knoll on the Co. Map. (Hist. Lincoln, 499; Co. Map 1939; Troy Free Press, Apr. 9, 1886; Andy J. Brown; W. F. Guinn; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Lyon (Franklin)

A former p.o. in the e. part of Lyon T. It was established in 1879 and discontinued in 1913. It was probably named for the township. (P. G.; Hist. Franklin, 342; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 205 & map; Miss Johnson: F. W. Schroeder)

Lyon School (Franklin)

A rural school in the w. part of Boeuf T. Mr. Strautmann says the school was named for a farmer who came to the vicinity about the time of the Civil War and lived there only a short time. It seems more likely, in view of the date and the proximity to Lyon T., that the school, like Lyon T., (q.v.), was named for General Nathaniel Lyon. (83rd Report; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson: William F. Strautmann)

Lyon Township (Franklin)

On the w. border of the county, surrounded by Boeuf T. on the n., St. John's and Union Ts. on the e., Boone T. on the s., and Gasconade Co. on the w. Organized from Boeuf T. on June 28, 1866. Named for General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed Aug. 10, 1861, in the Battle of Wilson Creek at Springfield, Mo. Gen. Lyon was born at Ashford, Connecticut, July 14, 1818. He served in the Mexican War, and at the beginning of the Civil War rendered distinguished service to the Union cause as commander of the U. S. arsenal at St. Louis. In May, 1861, he seized Camp Jackson from the Southern sympathizers; in June, 1861, he was appointed Commander of the Union forces in the Department of Missouri; on June 17, he defeated the Confederates under General Marmaduke at Booneville, Mo.; but was defeated and killed at Wilson Creek by the

Confederates under General Sterling Price. (Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 14; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 205, 232; Miss Johnson)

Macedonia Church (Warren)

A Methodist, originally Southern Methodist, church in the n.c. part of Pinckney T., on Pinckney Ridge near the Lichte School. It is a Biblical name for the Greek province which was the first in Europe to receive Christianity by the missionary labors of St. Paul (Acts 16:9). (Mrs. W. Schmidt; William Hollenbeck)

Macedonia Neighborhood (Warren)

A community in the n.c. part of Pinckney T., near the Macedonia Church, for which it is evidently named. (Mrs. W. Schmidt; W. Schmidt)

Machens (St. Charles)

A postal town in the s.c. part of Portage des Sioux T. The p.o. was established in 1897. The town is probably named for Andrew Machens, Sr. (P. G.; Eaton; B. H. Jolly; Benj. Emmons)

Machens School (St. Charles)

An elementary school in the s. part of Portage des Sioux T. Mr. Jolly says it was named for a Machens family; however, there is a town in this section by the same name. It is also called Mertz School in honor of a Mertz family. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

McCallister Burying Grounds (Franklin)

A family cemetery in St. John's T., near Washington. The name is doubtless given for the McCallister family. Andrew K. McCallister and Samuel McCallister lived in the township in 1840. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 24; Washington Library Records)

McCoy's Creek (St. Charles)

A stream which traverses the n.w. part of Cuivre T. It is named for Daniel McCoy and John McCoy, two brothers who came to Missouri, or Upper Louisiana, in company with Henry Zumwaldt in 1797 and settled in this region. (Bryan & Rose, 174: Co. Map 1940; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

McCoy's Creek Church (St. Charles)

An early Baptist organization which was probably named for its location on McCoy's Creek. It no longer exists. (Duncan, 205; Rev. C. C. Ellis)

McCue's Branch (Lincoln)

See McHugh's Branch.

McGregor's Ford (Lincoln)

On Big Creek in the s.w. part of Clark T. Named for the grandfather of George McGregor at Troy.

(Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; C. W. Meyer)

McHugh's Branch (Lincoln)

A small stream which rises in the e.c. part of Hurricane T. and flows e. into Bryant's Creek. It was named for William McHugh, a pioneer of Scotch ancestry, who settled near Sandy Creek in 1803 and died a few years after the War of 1812. In 1804 three of his sons were killed by the Indians. The name is misspelled McCue's Branch in the Co. Atlas. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 9, 25; Andy J. Brown)

Mackie (Franklin)

See Meramec Hills.

McKinley School (St. Charles)

A school at 210 Howard Street in St. Charles. It was names for President William McKinley (1843-1901; president 1896-1901). (Earl C. Gray)

McLane's Creek (Lincoln)

See McLean's Creek.

McLeans Creek (Lincoln)

See McLean's Creek.

McLean's Creek (Lincoln)

A stream which rises in the c.e. part of Snow Hill T., flows s.e. through Burr Oak T., and s.e. across Monroe T. Coues says in his edition of the Pike Exp. that McLean's Creek is another name for Bob's Creek, and falls into the upper end of Cuivre Slough, n. of Cuivre Island. This seems an error: the two streams, though roughly parallel, are several miles apart. The creek is named for Alexander McLean (or McLane), who came from Kentucky in 1801 and settled 4 mi. from Cap au Gris. He used his negro slaves to dam McLane's (or McLean's) Creek and built a grist mill here. It was the first mill in the county. Also McLeans Creek. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 9; Pike, 4, ed. Coues; Hist. Lincoln, 220; Andy J. Brown)

McLean's Creek (Lincoln)

A p.o. in 1837. Doubtless named for the creek. (Wetmore; Hist. Lincoln, 204)

McMullen's Switch (Franklin)
See Etlah.

McNair's Lake (Warren)

A 20-acre lake in the n.w. part of Elkhorn T., n.w. of Pendleton. It was named for Dr. Thomas McNair, a physician who practiced in St. Louis from 1840 until 1871 when he returned to his 1100 acre farm named Groveland (now Lake Farm, q.v.). Another name in common usage until the last 5 or 6 years was Tank Farm, given because the lake supplied water for the Wabash R. R. tank. In 1845 Dr. McNair founded the St. Louis Magnet, a magazine devoted to electricity. He moved to California before 1890. (Co. Atlas 1877, 37; Hist. St. Charles, 1106, 1107; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; J. G. Wessendorf)

McPike's Island (St. Charles)

An island largely owned now by the government, lying n.w. of Portage des Sioux T. It was named for a Mr. McPike, presumably an early owner. (Schrowang Road Map; Earl C. Gray)

McSpaddin's Mill (St. Charles)

An early water mill on Callaway's Fork. The mill, which no longer exists, was probably named for a Mr. McSpaddin. (Hist. St. Charles, 116; Benj. Emmons)

Markville (Lincoln)

A p.o. in the s.e. part of Millwood T., established by 1886 and discontinued by 1904. It was named for a Dr. McElwel, who was familiarly known as "Mack." The place listed as Markville on the Co. Atlas of 1899 is probably a misspelling of Mackville. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 5; Hist. Lincoln, 456; Co. Atlas 1899, 61; Andy J. Brown)

Les Mamelles (St. Charles)

Two hills in the n.e. part of St. Charles T., e. of St. Charles, at the termination of the bluffs of the Missouri and the Mississippi. The early French settlers so named them for a fancied resemblance to "les mamelles," "the breasts." McDermott says that in Mississippi Valley French the term "mamelie" was frequently used for hills that possessed a particular grouping and shape. The mamelles in St. Charles Co. are from 80 to 100 ft. high. The phonetic spelling "Mau Melles" is given in Williams. (Wetmore; Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 553; McDermott)

Mannes Store (Franklin)
See Maune's Store.

Mansfield Branch (Lincoln)
A small creek which rises in the n.w. part of Mill-wood T. and flows n.e. into Waverly T., where it enters Sulphur Fork. It was named for Nicholas Mansfield, an early settler. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 46; Andy J. Brown)

Maple Dale School (Warren)
A rural school in the s.c. part of Charrette T. It was so named on account of the numerous sugar maples and many valleys in this region. Maple sugar was formerly made here. The school was discontinued about 1939. It was formerly known as the Borgmann School for a Borgmann family, but it was re-named about 1911 because the family was no longer here. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Walter Rottman)

Maple Grove School (Franklin)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Meramec T. It is so named for its location in a grove of maple trees. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Charles Ripley)

Maple Grove School (St. Charles)
See Cannon School.

Maple Island (Lincoln)
Named by Coues as abreast of Stag Island, a little above Sandy I., in the Mississippi off Burr Oak T. Doubtless a descriptive name. (Pike, ed. Coues, 5)

Maple Lake (St. Charles)
A lake in the e. part of Cuivre T. It is so named for the trees. (Co. Atlas 1875, 32; B. H. Jolly; Benj. Emmons)

Maple Lake School (St. Charles)
An elementary school in the n.e. part of Cuivre T. The name is borrowed from Maple Lake, although the school is also called Firma School, from a railroad station that was formerly in the vicinity. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Maple Lake Station (St. Charles)
A railroad station in the n.e. part of Cuivre T., n.e. of Maple Lake, for which it is named. (Schrowang

Road Map; Earl C. Gray)

Marais Becket (St. Charles)

A lake in the n.w. part of Portage des Sioux T. The name means "Becket Marsh," and was probably personal in origin. The French term "marais," meaning marsh, swamp, or slough, is often misspelled "Marias" or "Maries" in this and the following names,--obviously under the influence of folk-etymology. Cf. Maries Co., originally Marais County (see Mr. Weber's thesis). But the original French pronunciation ma're is usually pretty well preserved in St. Charles Co. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Marais Boisen Lake (St. Charles)

A lake in the n.w. part of Dardenne T., between Dry Lake and Marais Rondeau Lake. The name is probably personal in origin. The spelling "Marias" is found in the Co. Atlas (q.v. Marais Becket). Literally, the term "marais" means "swamp," but it is usually more properly rendered as "lake" or "pond." McDermott says, "In the central part of the Mississippi Valley marais was generally used for ox-bow lakes." (Co. Atlas 1875, 29; McDermott; Earl C. Gray)

Marais Croche (St. Charles)

A long crooked, marsh-like lake made of the former bed of two rivers, in the n. part of St. Charles T. Its descriptive name means "crooked lake" rather than "crooked swamp." Peter Conoier, a Frenchman, was one of the early settlers on the lake. The name is sometimes spelled Marias Croche (q.v. Marais Becket). (Wetmore; Parker, 385; Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Barns, 173; Hist. St. Charles, 305)

Marais Rondeau Lake (St. Charles)

A lake in the n.w. part of Dardenne T., so named for its round shape. The addition of "Lake" to the French name is superfluous, for the French word "Rondeau" is a noun, here evidently used in the sense of a more or less circular body of water. This meaning of the word must have developed in Missouri French, for it is not given even in Littré's Dictionary, nor is it mentioned by McDermott. (Co. Atlas 1875, 29, 32; Benj. Emmons)

Marais Temps Clair (St. Charles)

A former lake in the w. half of Portage des Sioux T. It takes its name from a Kickapoo chief whose name

was "Temps Clair," or in English, "Fair Weather," The Kickapoo Village where he lived here sometime in the eighteenth century, was almost depopulated by small-pox and was soon afterward abandoned by the survivors. The lake is given the superfluous name "Lake" in the Hist. of St. Charles (q.v. Marais Rondeau Lake). The spelling Marias Temps Clair or Claire is also found (q.v. Marais Becket). (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Barns, 173; Hist. St. Charles, 143; Earl C. Gray)

Marais Temps Clair Ditch (St. Charles)

A drainage ditch about 3 miles long, which drains the area which was once a part of Marais Temps Clair, in the n.e. part of St. Charles T. It was so named for the lake. (Co. Atlas 1875, 21; Earl C. Gray)

Marias Becket (St. Charles)

See Marais Becket.

Marias Boisen Lake (St. Charles)

See Marais Boisen Lake.

Marias Croche (St. Charles)

See Marais Croche.

Marias Temps Clair (St. Charles)

See Marais Temps Clair.

Marias Temps Claire Lake (St. Charles)

See Marais Temps Clair.

Market Street Methodist Church (Warren)

A religious institution, formerly a Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on Market Street in Warrenton. It was established in 1840. The name is descriptive of its location. (MHR, July, 1941, 125)

Markville (Lincoln)

See Mackville.

Marthasville (Warren)

A town in the s. part of Charrette T., near the Missouri R. It is close to the former site of Charette (q.v.), the oldest white settlement in the county. It is believed to have been settled about 1818. Dr. John Young, Benjamin Young, and Aaron Young are thought to have come here in 1818 or 1819. Benjamin Young is ascribed with having started the first store. There has been a p.o. there since 1824.

The town was named for a young woman whose identity is somewhat uncertain. Some say she was Martha Bryan, a grand-daughter of Daniel Boone. The Bryan family came from Kentucky, and Daniel Boone's wife was a Bryan (cf. Bryan Cemetery, above). But Miss Maggie Bryan, who is a relative of the Daniel Boone and Bryan families, denies this. The best explanation seems that the young lady in question was Martha Young (nee Martha Fuqua), the wife of Dr. John Young, who laid out the town. However, one informant thinks she may have been the daughter of Mr. Young; but the Warrenton Banner gives her maiden name to prove that she was the founder's wife, not his daughter. (Pike II, 364, ed. Coues; Campbell, 628; Co. Atlas 1877, 13; Hist. St. Charles, 152, 956-57, 1029; Conard I, 564; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 91, 95; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 675; Eaton; Violette, 42; MHR XXX, 442; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914; E. C. Kehr; F. W. Kehr; H. J. Muench; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Miss Maggie Bryan; Mrs. George Luppold)

Marthasville Road (St. Charles & Warren)

A road which branched from the Boone's Lick Road, about 8 miles w. of St. Charles, and ran thence southward and southwestward through Weldon Spring, Missouri, and Augusta to Marthasville, a distance of about 40 miles. It was so named for its terminus in Warren Co. (Hist. St. Charles, 142-3; Earl C. Gray)

Marthasville School (Warren)

At Marthasville, for which it was named. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr)

Martin School (Warren)

A rural school in the s. part of Pinckney T. It was known until 1910 or 1920 as the Fitz School in honor of the person on whose land it was built; but when oil was discovered on a creek near by, the school was moved and re-named for the Martin family, who owned about 1000 acres of land in this vicinity. The Martins have since moved to California. The school was also formerly known as Johnson's School House or Johnson School. These names were also probably given in honor of a former resident. (Manual, St. Mo., '91-'92 58; J. G. Wessendorf; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Oscar J. Luelf; F. W. Kehr)

Martin's Mill (Lincoln)

A water mill which is still in operation at Moscow in the w. part of Monroe T. It was formerly known as Geiger's Mill. Both names were personal. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; John G. Gibson)

Marvin Chapel (Warren)

A Methodist Church which once stood in Warrenton. The building was erected in 1855 and was named for Bishop Enoch Mather Marvin, who was born in Warren Co., June 12, 1823, joined the Southern Methodist Church in 1839; was ordained deacon in 1842, elder in 1845, and bishop in 1866. He died Nov. 26, 1877. (Bryan & Rose, 418; Hist. St. Charles, 1068; Centennial of Mo. Methodism, 10; Warren Centennial, 11; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

* Mary Knoll (Lincoln)

An elevation in the s. part of Monroe T., n.w. of Old Monroe, and n.e. of Chain of Rocks. The origin of the name is unknown. It is just possible that there is a connection with the famous Catholic institution known as Maryknoll, near Ossining, New York, where the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America was organized in 1911 by Father James A. Walsh. The first party of "Maryknollers" set out for China in 1918, and since then more missionaries have been trained and sent out from there than from any other Catholic institution in America. Whether or not the Missouri place name is borrowed from New York, there can be little doubt that both places were named for the Virgin Mary. (Co. Atlas 1938, 20; Powers, The Maryknoll Movement)

Mashek (Lincoln)

A Bohemian settlement in the w. c. part of Bedford T. The p.o. was established in 1889 and discontinued between 1904 and 1910. It was named for John Mashek, a Bohemian, who held services at the Catholic church and operated a blacksmith shop. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Masley Ford (Lincoln)

See Jefferson Ford.

Mason Island (St. Charles)

In the Mississippi R., off the n.w. part of Portage des Sioux T. The name is probably given for its owner. (Highway Map, St. Charles 1940)

Massas Creek (Warren)
See Masse's Creek.

Masse's Creek (Warren)

A stream which rises in the s.w. part of Elkhorn T. and flows s.w. into Bridgeport T., where it enters Loutre Slough, near Case. It was probably named for Peter Massie, a pioneer, who was killed by the Indians near Case. However, one informant, who is contradicted by the others, suggests it was named for a Massie (or Massey) who was a steam-boat captain on the Missouri R. The name is also spelled Massas Creek, Massey's Creek, Masses Creek, and Massie's Creek. (Wetmore; Bryan & Rose, 218; Co. Atlas 1877, 5, 10; Hist. St. Charles, 1052; Co. Map 1908; Mrs. Caroline McCarty; Buck Edwards; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; William Van Studdiford; George Luppold)

Masses Creek (Warren)
See Masse's Creek.

Masse's Creek Road (Warren)

A winding road which follows the general course of Masse's Creek between Jonesburg in Montgomery Co. and Case in the s.w. part of Bridgeport T. in Warren Co. It is named for the creek. (Oscar J. Luelf; William Van Studdiford; Benj. Frick)

** Massey Mine (Franklin)

A mine mentioned by Barns but not located or otherwise identified. (Barns, 56)

Massey's Creek (Warren)
See Masse's Creek.

Massey's Fork (Franklin)

A tributary of Dubois Creek, which rises in Washington T. Informants agree that it was named for an early pioneer, but are uncertain of his identity. Probably it was the same man as the one for whom Masse's Creek (q.v.) in Warren Co. was named. (Co. Atlas 1899, 31; Miss Johnson: Charles Cole)

Massie's Creek (Warren)
See Masse's Creek.

Matson (St. Charles)

A town in the s.e. part of Femme Osage T. The p.o. here was established about 1895. It was named for

an early settler, Abraham S. Matson, or some member of his family. He came to St. Charles Co. when he was a boy and married Miss Phoebe A. Coshow in 1839. Harve (probably Harvey) Matson, a son of Abraham Matson, was instrumental in promoting the town and incurred the hostility of some persons in the section who built another town about 2 miles n.e. of Matson and called it Defiance (q.v.) to show their anger. (P. G.; Eaton; B. H. Jolly; Benj. Emmons)

Mau Melles (St. Charles)
See Les Mamelles.

Maune's Store (Franklin)

A former p.o. in the n.w. part of Union T. It was established in 1870 and discontinued in 1903. Henry Maune was the only postmaster, and the office was probably named for his store there. Mr. Maune was born in France. The name is spelled Mannes Store on the Prospectus, Map I. (P. G.; Prospectus, Map I; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 203; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 205; Miss Johnson: C. B. Maune)

Maune's Store (Franklin)

Another store that served as a voting place in Boone T. about 1898 to 1902, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile s. of the present Japan. It was named for Bill Maune who operated the store. He came from Jeffriesburg in Union T. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 192; Miss Johnson: Dan Spindler)

Maupin (Franklin)

A village in the s.e. part of Prairie T., on Maupin Creek, for which it was obviously named. It has had a p.o. since 1896. The dates make it quite unlikely that the place was, as some authorities affirm, named directly for the old French settler who gave his name to Maupin Creek (q.v.). (P. G.; Hist. Franklin, 88, 223; Eaton; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 205 & map; Washington Library Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Maupin Creek (Franklin)

Rises in the s.e. part of Prairie T. in Franklin Co. and empties into Ditch Creek in Jefferson Co. It was named for an early settler whose identity is disputed. According to the county history, it was named for Mosias Maupin, who came to the co. in 1806 and died in 1816; but according to Kiel, it was named for William Maupin. (Hist. Franklin, 223, 786; Eaton;

Kiel's Biog. Dir., 205; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Maupin Lead Mines (Franklin)

In the w. part of Central T. They were probably named for Amos W. Maupin, whose occupation was lead mining from 1865 to 1878. He also discovered a valuable marble and granite mine in this county. (Co. Atlas 1878, 35; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 79; Washington Library Records)

Maupin School (Franklin)

A rural school in the n. part of Lyon T. It was named for John Maupin who owned the land on which the school was built. He was born in Madison Co., Kentucky, and came to Franklin Co. in 1806. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Co. Atlas 1878, 53; Miss Johnson)

Mechanicsville (St. Charles)

See Howell.

Mellville (St. Charles)

See Foristell.

Meramec Cavern (Franklin)

A cave in the s. part of Meramec T., near Meramec R. Earlier known as Saltpeter Cave. Gunpowder was made here during the Civil War from saltpetre found in this cave.

In 1933 Mr. Dill adopted the name Meramec Cavern because the cave was near the Meramec R. (Hist. Franklin, 212-13; Miss Johnson: Charles Ripley; Benton Dill; Stephen Sullivan)

Meramec Hills (Franklin)

A resort and former p.o. in the n.w. part of Calvey T. It was established as a p.o. during 1887 under the name Mackie and discontinued in 1896. It was probably named for James Mackie, a Scotchman, who was its only postmaster.

The place was also called Frisco Heights, as it was located on the Frisco R. R. between Robertsville and Moselle, s. of the Meramec R.

Morley was the earliest name of the switch on the Frisco R. R. at this place. Morley was named for a man in St. Louis who tried to build a town here.

The name Shewell replaced Frisco Heights when Mrs. C. F. Shewell bought the land on the hill after the p.o. had been discontinued. The new name was

given in her honor.

The name Meramec Hills replaced the name Shewell when Charles Halsworth bought the land from Mrs. Shewell and made the resort. Cf. above. It no longer exists. However, in 1925, Kiel says the switch was still called Shewell. (P. G.; Hist. Franklin, 342; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 194, 205 & map; Miss Johnson: Miss Martha May Wood; G. B. Zumwaldt)

Meramec Mine (Franklin)

A mine n. of Silver Lead Mine in Prairie T. The earliest name was Buskett Mine, for John Buskett, who operated it. The later name Meramec Mine, or the Meramec Mines, was given for its location on the Meramec R. According to the Washington Library Records, a disastrous fire occurred at the mines on July 1, 1901, causing a loss of about \$50,000. (Washington Library Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Meramec Mines (Franklin)

See Meramec Mine.

Meramec River (Franklin)

This "large, crooked, and beautiful stream," as it has been called, is the most important river in Franklin Co., and is also one of the oldest names in the region. It rises in the n.e. part of Crawford Co., enters Franklin near the c. of the s. border of Meramec T., and flows in a generally n.e. direction across the county, continuing as the boundary line between St. Louis and Jefferson Counties till it empties into the Mississippi R. The name is usually interpreted as an Indian word meaning "catfish," and this etymology is supported by Hodge and Gannett. Mr. Bert Lowenstein, however, writing in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for Sept. 10, 1938, disagrees, and gives by far the best and most detailed history of the name Meramec. He writes that Joliet and Marquette were probably the first Europeans to pass the mouth of the Meramec; for although they make no mention of the river in their account of the voyage down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas, Father Marquette notes the location of the "Maroa" tribe in the country of the Illinois. The Recollect missionary, Father Membre, who accompanied the La Salle and De Tonty expedition, writes of "the village of the Tamaroas on the e. bank, about six leagues below the River of the Osages." La Salle, De Tonty, Fathers Joutel, Marest, Pinet,

and other missionaries mention the "Tamaroas" or "Maroas" and their villages, which they locate "ten leagues below the River of Illinois," or six miles below the mouth of the "Pekitanoui," the river of the "Missouries." The first historical notice of the river is found in the account of a voyage by Father James Gravier in the year 1700. He wrote: "We discovered the river Mearamigoua where a rich lead mine is situated." Penicaut, a member of Le Seur's mineralogical expedition mentions it in 1700, "one finds a small stream called the Meramecsipy." In 1702 De Iberville applied to the French Government for the exclusive privilege to work the lead mines on the Riviere Maramecquisipi. The Sieur La Renaudiere explored the region in 1723 and wrote an "Account of the mines of M. de la Motte and M. de Maramet." In May, 1723, Dixon D'Artaguiette wrote, "About one o'clock M. Renault, director of the mines, arrived here from the Meramec Mines." On June 14, 1723, Pierre Duque de Boishbriant and Marc Antoine de La Laire des Ursin, Intendant, granted to Renault a league and a half of ground upon the "Little Mera-meig" and in the "river Merameig." The "Maroa," the Indian tribe whose villages were nearest to the river's mouth, seems to be the origin of the word according to Mr. Lowenstein. The second syllable "mec," "mac," "meg," or "meq" is a term common among the Algonquin tribes. It apparently signifies a branch river or small stream as opposed to "missi," "mitchi" meaning great. The name also appears as Merramec River. The many spellings would naturally result from the difficulty of settlers with the original name. (Wetmore; Gannett, 205; Houck, Hist. Mo. I, 281; Com. Atlas, 229; John E. Rothensteines, MHR XX, 200, "Earliest History of Mine La Motte"; Bert Lowenstein, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Sept. 10, 1938; Miss O'Brien's thesis; Miss Welty's thesis)

Meramecsipy (Franklin)

See Meramec River.

Meramec State Park (Franklin)

A famous area of great natural beauty in the s. part of Meramec T. In 1928 the state bought this 7,124-acre tract for the fish and game department, made it into a state park, and named it for the Meramec River, which flows through the park. There are more than 20 caverns in this park. A CCC camp is now located here. (Schultz, 14; Miss Johnson: Benton Dill; Stephen Sullivan)

Meramec Terrace (Franklin)

A resort 1 mi. w. of Robertsville. It was opened by G. B. Zumwaldt in 1915 on land owned by Mr. Hiram Lynch. It is so named for its location on a terraced hill overlooking the Meramec R. (Miss Johnson: G. B. Zumwaldt)

Meramec Township (Franklin)

In the s.c. part of Franklin Co., bounded on the n. by Union and Central Ts., on the e. by Prairie T., on the s. by Washington and Crawford Cos., and on the w. by Boone T. The township was organized July 12, 1819. At that time it was one of the 4 original townships in the county and included almost all the s. part of the county. Later parts of this township were placed in other townships. Jacob Clark, Bartlett Martin, Garrison P. Hardy and Malcolm Wheeler were early settlers and probably came as early as 1825. It is named for the river. (Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 16; Hist. Franklin, 204; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 232; Sullivan News, Aug. 25, 1921; Court Record, Bk. B, 428; Miss Johnson: Charles Ripley)

Merramec River (Franklin)

See Meramec River.

Meridian School (St. Charles & Warren)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Callaway T., in the extreme w. part of the county. The district extends into Warren Co. It is so named for its location on the 91st meridian of longitude, which, according to the U. S. Land Survey system is known as the Fifth Principal Meridian. (83rd Report; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; School Map of Warren Co.; B. H. Jolly; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; F. W. Kehr; W. G. Davis)

Mertz Lake (St. Charles)

In the n.w. part of Portage des Sioux T. The name is personal. (Highway Map, St. Charles 1940; B. H. Jolly)

Mertz School (St. Charles)

See Machens School.

Mexico Road (St. Charles)

One of the earliest roads in the state, which branched from the Salt River Road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles w. of St. Charles and ran w. to Howell's Ferry Road, about 20 miles from St. Charles. It was so named because it was the original road to the town of Mexico. (Hist. St. Charles, 142; Earl C. Gray)

*Meyer Grove (Warren)

A picnic ground e. of Marthasville. The name was probably given for its owner. (Warrenton Banner, June 26, 1914, 1)

Meyer School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the n.c. part of Burr Oak T. Named for Christopher Meyer, a German, who probably gave the land for the school. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Meyers' Store (Franklin)

See Senate Grove.

Meyer's Store (Franklin)

See Senate Grove.

Meyers Store (Franklin)

See Senate Grove.

Middle Fork (Franklin)

A tributary of Cedar Fork, which rises in the c. part of Lyon T. So named because it lies between Cedar Fork and Dry Fork Creeks. (Co. Atlas 1878, 55; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster)

Middle Fork Methodist Episcopal Church (Franklin)

See Enon Church.

Mill Creek (Lincoln)

A stream which rises s.e. of Mill Creek School in Waverly T., and flows n.w., then w. and s.w. into N. Cuivre R. It was so named for an old mill which was established on the creek in early days. (Hist. Lincoln, 263; Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 13; Andy J. Brown; Mrs. Jaunita Sanders)

Mill Creek Baptist Church (Lincoln)

In the e. part of Union T., about 3 mi. s.e. of Whiteside. The church was organized in 1851 by Elders Albert Mitchell and James Smith. Named for Mill Creek. (Duncan, 229, 232; Hist. Lincoln, 482; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 402; Rev. O. A. Gordon; Mrs. Jaunita Sanders; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Mill Creek School (Lincoln)

In the e. part of Union T. Named for an old water mill in the creek. Both the creek and the school were named directly for the mill. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. Jaunita Sanders)

Miller's Bend (Franklin)
See Newhaven (Franklin)

Millersburg (Franklin)
See Newhaven.

Miller School (Franklin)
In the s.c. part of Boone T. It was named in honor of John Miller, an early settler. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke; Mrs. Alice B. Lockhart)

*Miller's Island (Warren)
In the Missouri River, near Marthasville. On this island in 1918, Frank Heidler fatally shot Henry Eckelkamp during a quarrel over the division of a crop. The shooting was said to have been done in self-defense. The name is doubtless given for its owner. (Warrenton Banner, Apr. 25, 1919, 1)

Miller's Landing (Franklin)
See Newhaven.

Millers Station (Franklin)
See Newhaven.

Mill Race (Franklin)
Located between the two parts of the bend in the Meramec R., in the s.w. part of Calvey T. The name is doubtless descriptive. (Co. Atlas 1878, 27)

*Mill Spring Mills (Franklin)
In the n.w. part of Central T. on Meramec R. The name is probably descriptive. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13)

Millsup Ford (Lincoln)
In the n.w. part of Prairie T. Probably a personal name. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Millville (St. Charles)
See Foristell.

Millwood (Lincoln)
A town in the c. part of Millwood T., about 12 mi. w. of Troy. In 1843 an effort was made to establish a p.o. and Dr. Hilary P. Mudd, who later became the first postmaster, suggested Fairview as a name for the new office; but this name could not be adopted because at that time there was already a p.o. in the state of

the same name. He then sent the name Millward, for the Federal Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, William Millward, then a prominent Whig politician, to Washington. Mr. Millward was born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1822, engaged in the manufacture of leather, was elected as a Whig to the Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Sixth Congresses, was chosen U. S. Marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, 1861-65, was appointed Director of the U. S. Mint in Sept. 1866, but served only six months because the appointment was not confirmed, and died in Kirkwood, Delaware, Nov. 28, 1871. The postal department in Washington mistook the last syllable, "ward," for "wood," hence the name "Millwood." The founder of the town was Joseph S. (or James) Wells, a pioneer settler and early school teacher, who founded Olney and became a Baptist minister. The first house, which also served as a store, was built in 1851. The site was surveyed in 1853 and acknowledged before Francis Parker, county clerk. The name is spelled Milwood by Goodwin. (Goodwin; P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 14; Hist. Lincoln, 419-21; Williams, State of Mo., 429; Biog. Dir. of Congress; Troy Free Press, Jan. 1, 1889, 1; Andy J. Brown)

Millwood School (Lincoln)

In the c. part of Millwood T. Named for the town. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.)

Millwood Township (Lincoln)

Lies in the n.w. part of the county, bounded on the w. by Nineveh T., on the s. by Bedford T., on the e. by Snow Hill T., and on the n.e. by Union T. The township was made in 1856 on the petition of Henry T. Mudd, Hilary P. Mudd, Richard Wommack, Geo. I. Dyer, James S. Wilson, Horatio C. Claire, William C. Sands, and 84 other persons. It was so named for the town of Millwood, which was the voting place. (Co. Atlas 1878, 12; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Hist. Lincoln, 282; Andy J. Brown)

Milwood (Lincoln)

See Millwood.

** Mineral School (Franklin)

Mentioned in the c. history, but not otherwise identified. (Hist. Franklin, 26)

Mings School (Franklin)

In the n.e. part of St. John's T. It was named for

J. D. Ming (1824-?), county judge who lived near the school. Judge Ming was a native of Virginia and came to Franklin Co. when he was 13. (Co. Atlas 1878, 57; Hist. Franklin, 789; 83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: George Klenke; Amos Bienke)

* Mint Spring (Franklin)

In the n.e. part of Central T., n.w. of Moselle. The name is probably descriptive. (Co. Atlas 1878, 27)

Missionary Baptist Church (Warren)

An early church in Warrenton. It was organized in 1855 with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. William Harper, and others as members. A church was built in 1866 and used for church services. After several years, the building was sold to the Warrenton Board of Education for use as a school. The name is denominational, characterizing that variety of Baptists who believe in foreign missions, as opposed to the Anti-Mission, Old School, or Hard-Shell Baptists, who disbelieve in all active measures to convert others. (Hist. St. Charles, 1010)

Mississippi River (St. Charles & Lincoln)

This mightiest of American rivers, which forms the eastern boundary of the State, enjoyed a considerable variety of names that were at least proposed for it in the earliest period after it became known to white men, before common usage finally accepted the name it now bears.

Fernando de Soto, who discovered it in May, 1541, desired it to be called Rio Grande de Espiritu Santo, i.e., the Great River of the Holy Ghost.

When it was next visited by Europeans, however, De Soto's name had been forgotten. Father Jacques Marquette, who descended it with Louis Joliet (or Jolliet) in 1673, suggested the name Riviere de la Conception, in fulfillment of a vow he had made to the Virgin if he succeeded in his expedition. Joliet preferred the name Rivière Buade, and actually entered this name on his map of the rivers he discovered in 1673 and 1674. Joliet's name was designed to honor his patron Governor Frontenac, whose family name was Buade: Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac et Palluau (1620-1698), Governor of New France from 1672 to 1698. Frontenac was the son of Henri de Buade, colonel in the regiment of Navarre, although he is better known by the name he received when he was ennobled.

Still a different name was proposed by the first explorer to reach the mouth of the river, Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, in 1682. He christened it Rivière de Colbert, in honor of Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683), minister of finance under Louis XIV, who had financed his expedition.

Later French Jesuit explorers who moved up and down the stream referred to it frequently as the Riviere de St. Louis. This name, like that of the city of St. Louis founded and named by Auguste Chouteau and Pierre Liguist Laclede in 1764, was indirectly in honor of King Louis XV of France, but directly, after the Catholic fashion, in honor of the king's patron saint, St. Louis, or Louis IX, who had ruled France in the thirteenth century.

Perhaps if the French and Spanish explorers had been able to agree on a single name, or a single person to honor, their choice of a name for the great river might have prevailed. As it was, however, the final victory in the long rivalry of nomenclature went to one of the names used by the aborigines. The Indians also had a multiplicity of names for the stream: among them was the Pekitanoui River and the Mississippi. Into the lively controversy over the etymology and correct spelling of these Indian names the present writer is not competent to enter. Suffice it to say that it seems probable that the name finally accepted, the Mississippi, is of Algonquian origin, a compound of two stems meaning "great" and "river"; so that the name is exactly equivalent in its significance to that of another great American stream the Rio Grande. The present spelling, out of a large number of variant forms, was adopted about the time of the Louisiana Purchase. (MHR, Apr. 1908, 191; Buel, 240-; Steel Points, 8; DAB; Co. Map 1939; theses by Miss Hamlett and Miss Welty)

Missouri Bluff (St. Charles)

A bluff so named for its location along the Missouri River between St. Charles and Augusta. (Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Earl C. Gray)

Missouri Evangelical College (Warren)

See Emmaus Institute.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad (St. Charles & Warren)

This great transportation line has northern terminals at St. Louis, Kansas City, and Junction City, Kansas, and extends southward across the Oklahoma and Texas

cotton belt to tidewater at Galveston and to San Antonio, Texas. In St. Charles and Warren Cos., it runs westward from West Alton along the Missouri R. It was the outgrowth of a number of early lines and was originally chartered as the Union Pacific R. R., Southern Branch. Its earliest unit dated from incorporation in Kansas on Sept. 29, 1865. By 1870 it had reached Emporia and come under the control of the Missouri-Kansas and Texas R. R. It extended to St. Charles & Warren Cos. about 1894, and was so named for the states it served. It is more commonly known as the Katy, a word made by combining the initial letters of Kansas and Texas (K-T). (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; Conard VI, 379; DMH III, 427-28; Riegel, 102; Highway Maps, St. Charles & Warren 1940; R. & I. Compendium, May 29, 1941, 128; Miss Welty's thesis; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Missouri Pacific Railroad (Franklin)

This great railroad runs from St. Louis to Omaha, Nebraska, via Kansas City, and also to Texarkana, Arkansas, Lake Charles Louisiana, and Johnson City, Illinois. It enters Franklin Co. from St. Louis Co. at Pacific (q.v.) and there diverges from the St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. (q.v.) to follow the Missouri R. along the n. border of the county. This part of the Mo. Pacific is called the Washington Branch, for Washington, its largest station in the county. The railroad was originally chartered as the Pacific R. R. on Mar. 12, 1849, to construct a road from St. Louis to Jefferson City and then westward to Van Buren (now Cass) Co., Mo. It was so named because its promoters ambitiously hoped to reach the Pacific Ocean. Construction on the road commenced at St. Louis on July 4, 1850, and work went well for a time due largely, no doubt, to the fact that the State Legislature had granted 2 million dollars worth of bonds to the company in 1851. The railroad was opened to Franklin, now called Pacific, on July 19, 1853; to Washington on July 11, 1855; and to Hermann, just across the line in Gasconade Co., on Aug. 6, 1855. The first division of the railroad from St. Louis to Pacific cost about \$47,000 a mile, or approximately twice the estimated amount. By the autumn of 1855, the railroad was almost completed to Jefferson City. On Nov. 1, 1855 it experienced one of the greatest tragedies in the state when an excursion train bound for Jefferson City, loaded with several hundred of the most distinguished citizens of the

state, was thrown into the Gasconade R. Thirty-one of the passengers were killed, including the chief engineer, Thomas O'Sullivan. By 1861, the railroad was completed to Sedalia, but operations were suspended for two years, probably on account of the Civil War. By 1865 the road reached Kansas City. The Pacific R. R. from St. Louis to Kansas City was sold under the Act of Mar. 31, 1868 to the Pacific R. R. Co., and thus were evolved the main lines of the present St. Louis-San Francisco and the Mo. Pacific R.Rs. The Pacific R. R. was incorporated in 1876 as the Missouri Pacific and was so named for the state it traversed and its intended destination. It has now absorbed several lines, one of which runs s.w. through Franklin Co. and which was known as the Southwest Branch Railroad (q.v.) about the time of the Civil War. The Mo. Pacific R. R. owns about 6,598 miles of first line track. About June 1, 1917, it took over the properties of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 294; MHR, Oct. 1920, 145-153; Schultz, 109-11; R. & I. Compendium, May 29, 1941, 129; Washington Library Records; Miss Welty's thesis)

Missouri River (Warren, Franklin, & St. Charles)

This mighty stream forms the n. boundary of Franklin Co., the s. boundary of Warren Co., and the s. and s.e. boundary of St. Charles Co. Eminent authorities are convinced that had this river been discovered before the Mississippi, the latter would have been considered the tributary of the former, and consequently the name "Missouri" would have been applied to both streams. The erroneous popular conception that the name means "muddy water" arose from the fact that Marquette gave the Indian name "Pekitanoui" ("muddy") to the stream. Early white explorers first called the river Missouri after a tribe of Indians who lived on its banks. "Missouri," in the Indian language, means "people with the wooden canoes." These Indians who paddled up and down the Missouri in their canoes were the first of many who used the long river for their thoroughfare. Though this word has been pronounced in various ways, the pronunciations listed in the appendix are taken from Mr. Read's summary of the defensible pronunciations based upon Missouri usage. The Spanish form is Rio Missouri. Early names for the river were also River St. Philip and River St. Louis, given in honor of patron saints. (Co. Map 1908; Hevenor, St. Charles Co.; Show Me, 11-12; Chappell, Hist. of Mo. R., 6-7; Read, Pronun. of the Word Mo.,

22ff.; MHR XVII, 377-8; Ibid. XII, 81; Conard IV, 412, 432; Miss Welty's thesis)

Missouri River Slough (St. Charles)

A slough which separates Green Island from the s.e. part of Portage des Sioux T. and is so named because it is connected with the Missouri R. at either end. It is now filled with soil until it is merely a low land in which are merged several islands. (Co. Atlas 1875, 16; Earl C. Gray)

Missouriton (St. Charles)

A former historic village in the n.e. part of Femme Osage T., on the n.w. bank of the Missouri R. Col. Daniel Boone and his son, Daniel M. Boone, laid out the town and named it for the Territory of Missouri. For a time the place flourished, and at one time an effort was made to locate the capital of the territory there. However, this plan failed, and the town declined. The original site has washed away until no part of the early town remains, but a p.o. of the same name appeared later in the same vicinity. A p.o. of Missouriton is listed by Wetmore in 1837, by Hayward in 1853, by Goodwin in 1867, and in the P. G. of 1876; but the name does not appear later. (Wetmore; Hayward; Goodwin; P. G.; Campbell, 488; Bryan & Rose, 47; Benj. Emmons)

Mitler School (Franklin)

In the s. part of Boeuf T. It was named for March Mitler, on whose land the school was built. (Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Henry Steiner)

Mobile Island (St. Charles)

An island in the e. part of Portage des Sioux T., so named because it moved up stream one-half mile from St. Louis Co. (Red Book 1912-14, 452b; Benj. Emmons)

Moeslien Rock Quarry (Franklin)

Mentioned but located in the Washington Library Records. The name is probably personal in origin, but is usually spelled Moeslein in St. Clair. (Washington Library Records; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 81)

Musick's Grove (St. Charles)

A picnic grove at Wentzville. The name is probably a personal name given for its owner. (St. C. C-M, Sept. 10, 1924)

Molino (Franklin)
See Youngs Mills.

Mollitor's Mill (St. Charles)
An early mill on the Perruque. It was named for a Mr. Mollitor, perhaps Casper Mollitor. (Hist. St. Charles, 116; Benj. Emmons; Earl C. Gray)

Monday (Franklin)
A p.o. once located in the s.e. part of Meramec T. It was established in 1900 and discontinued in 1908. It was named, with a slight change of spelling, for C. M. Munday, the first postmaster. Munday was a negro and had once been a slave of Stephen Roussin. After he was freed he homesteaded a large tract of land and kept a store and p.o. till Postmaster Daniel C. Saunders succeeded him. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 206 & map; Miss Johnson; Stephen Sullivan; Charles Ripley)

Monroe (Lincoln)
See Old Monroe.

Monroe Chapel M. E. Church South (Lincoln)
In Troy in the s.e. part of Bedford T. The church was built in 1859. Monroe is a personal name. (Hist. Lincoln, 482; Rev. O. A. Gordon; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Monroe Township (Lincoln)
In the s.e. quarter of the county, surrounded by Burr Oak T. on the n., by Bedford T. and Clark T. on the w., by Cuivre R. on the s., and by the Mississippi R. on the e. It was one of the four original townships, organized in 1819. It was named for the town of Monroe (q.v.), at that time the county seat. (Hist. Lincoln, 234, 239; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Montgomery School (St. Charles)
A rural school in the c. part of Callaway T. It was named for a family. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Moore School (Lincoln)
In the s.w. part of Bedford T. A family name. Thomas H. Moore owned land about a mile from the school in 1899. (Co. Atlas 1899, 33; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Morley (Franklin)
See Meramec Hills.

Morrellton (Franklin)

A p.o. in the s.w. part of Central T. It was established in 1858 as Dry Branch and discontinued in 1860. Dry Branch was reestablished in 1862, discontinued in 1865, and established a third time in 1869. The place was called Dry Branch until 1892, and this name is still used in the making of deeds. It seems also to have been known as Dry Branch Station. Named for the nearby stream.

Dry Branch was changed to Anaconda in 1892 and to Morrellton in 1893. The Frisco R. R. has maintained the name Anaconda. A local news article of 1893 said that the government changed the name Anaconda to Morrellton, but that the people there did not desire the change.

Anaconda probably alluded to the copper mines in Anaconda, Montana, the richest in the world. The Montana mines, opened in 1884, produce 10% of the world's supply of Copper. About 1892 mines were opened at Dry Branch which it was hoped for a while would equal the famous strike in Montana. The Missouri Anaconda was probably changed because the mail was sometimes mixed with that of the Montana town, hence the name Morrellton.

Morrellton was named in honor of Mr. Morrell who was president of the St. Louis San Francisco R. R. (P. G. Co. Atlas 1878, 14-15; Hist. Franklin, 31, 342; Int. Encyc.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 197, 200, 206; Miss Johnson: Miss Martha May Wood; Julian Pickles; Henry Hamilton)

Morrellton School (Franklin)

A school at Morrellton (q.v.) in the s. part of Central T. It was formerly known as Anaconda School for the station. It changed its name with the place. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Julian Pickles)

Morris School (Franklin)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Union T. It was named for an old settler, Jacob Morris, who owned land here in 1899. (Co. Atlas 1899, 21; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep; John G. Gibson)

Morsey (Warren)

A former p.o., store, and blacksmith shop in the n. part of Camp Branch T. The p.o. was established in 1882 and discontinued between 1904 and 1910. The store

and blacksmith shop were abandoned about 1904. The village was named either for Frederick Morsey, or for his son, "Col." William Morsey. The former settled in the county in the 30s. and was an educated, gifted man who served first in the Union Army and later as civil engineer and surveyor. The latter was born on Smith's Creek, Nov. 21, 1849, and died in 1918. In 1873 he associated himself in the law business with his father. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Warren Co. in 1874 and held that position for 16 years. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Gen. Benjamin Harrison for President. He was deputy U. S. District Attorney and was U. S. Marshal 8 years. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1901, 7; Warrenton Banner, Aug. 19, 1904, 1; Ibid., Dec. 18, 1914, 4; Ibid., Mar. 28, 1918, 1; William Van Studdiford; John Mason; E. S. Aydelott; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Morsey School (Warren)

An elementary school in the n.e. part of Camp Branch T., so named for the town. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr)

Moscow (Lincoln)

Moscow Mills.

Moscow Mills (Lincoln)

A town in the n.e. part of Clark T., on the w. bank of the Cuivre R., 4 mi. s.e. of Troy. It was platted Mar. 17, 1821, by John Geiger, Morgan Wright, James Duncan, and Shapley Ross, the original proprietors. Jacob Voepel's addition to the town was surveyed and platted in June, 1882, by J. F. Wilson. It was known as Moscow until 1880 when the p.o. was established and the name was changed to Moscow Mills because there was already a p.o. in the state of that name. Moscow is a stock name for American towns, being used in at least 20 times in as many states. The other Missouri Moscow is in Clay County, not far from Kansas City. All, of course, go back ultimately to the great city of Russia. The name of Moscow Mills was given for the large mill there. The co. history calls the town Moscow on the Cuivre, a descriptive name for its location. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 7; Hist. Lincoln, 226, 295, 417, 419, 456; Andy J. Brown)

Moscow on the Cuivre (Lincoln)

See Moscow Mills.

Moscow School (Lincoln)

A school near Moscow Mills, for which it is named.
(83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. H. H. Wilson)

Moselle (Franklin)

A village in the e. part of Central T., on the Frisco R. R. It is a mining community, and has had several changes of name.

The original nucleus of the place was the Moselle Iron Furnace. The furnace was built in 1849, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. from the present Moselle station, by F. A. Evans and Geo. L. Huckles, for persons living in Kentucky. Iron ore was smelted in it and pig iron was made. In 1850 it started to use the cold blast process of making iron. It continued to operate, with several changes of ownership and management, as late as 1874.

A p.o. was established under the name of Moselle Furnace on Apr. 30, 1851, but was discontinued on Oct. 6 of the same year. George L. Nuckolls was the only postmaster. The name was doubtless borrowed from Moselle, France. The Moselle River region and Moselle Department in Lorraine have always been famous for iron mines, and the Franklin Co. community is chiefly French in origin.

On July 25, 1856, a p.o. was established at Iron Hill, which is about 1 mi. w. of Moselle. The new name was given of course, for the many iron mines in the neighborhood. Isaiah T. Murphy was the only postmaster, and the office was discontinued on July 24, 1860.

On the same day a new p.o. was established at Moselle, under which name it has continued, with a few interruptions, ever since. This was of course a shortened form from Moselle Iron Furnace, for which the town has always served as a shipping point.

On the old site of the furnace, disused since 1874, Mr. F. P. Weatherford on Aug. 15, 1925 decided to make a resort which he named Hillcrest Subdivision. The new name was suitable topographically, and was thought to have more allure for a resort than the old Moselle Furnace. (P. G.; Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 204, 210-11, 340; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 203, 206; Plat Bk. C, 77; Miss Johnson: J. A. Higginbotham; W. M. Cheatham)

Moselle Banks (Franklin)

Limonite banks near Moselle Furnace, for which they were doubtless named. (Geological Survey)

Moselle Furnace (Franklin)
See Moselle.

Moselle Iron Furnace (Franklin)
See Moselle.

Moselle School (Franklin)
A school in the e.c. part of Central T., at Moselle,
for which it is named. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records;
Miss Johnson)

Moss Ford (Lincoln)
On the N. Cuivre R. in the n.w. part of Waverly T.
Probably a personal name. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F.
Guinn)

Mt. Airy Baptist Church (Warren)
A church which was formerly in the c.w. part of Hickory
Grove T., 4 miles s. of Wright City. It originally be-
longed to the Quivre Association of Baptist Churches
and went out of existence before Ebenezer Baptist
Church was organized. It is said that the Mt. Airy
Baptist Church (see Miss Leech's thesis) in Monroe
Co. is an outgrowth of the Warren Co. Church of the
same name. It was built by James Welch, the pioneer
Baptist minister. The name is a very common place-
name as it has been used for towns in nine other states
(Ga., La., Md., Nev., N. J., N. C., O., Tenn., and
Va.), either spelled as above or Mountairy. The height
of the site may have been instrumental in causing the
choice of this name. (Warrenton Banner, Aug. 7, 1908,
1; W. G. Davis; Miss Anna R. Sharp; Mrs. Mary Wittna-
ben; Forrest W. Hughes)

Mt. Airy Cemetery (Warren)
An old cemetery in the c.w. part of Hickory Grove T.,
near the former site of Mt. Airy Baptist Church, from
which it was named. (Warrenton Banner, Aug. 7, 1908,
1; W. G. Davis; Miss Anna R. Sharp; Mrs. Mary Wittna-
ben; Forrest W. Hughes)

Mt. Gilead Baptist Church (Lincoln)
See Hawk Point Baptist Church.

Mount Halleck (Franklin)
See Rengel.

Mount Halleck Store (Franklin)
See Rengel.

Mount Helicon (Franklin)
See Sullivan.

Mounthope (Franklin)

A p.o. once located in the n.w. part of Prairie T. It was established in 1903, discontinued in 1909, and named for the Mount Hope Mine. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 207; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Mount Hope Baptist Church (St. Charles)

A missionary Baptist Church in the s.c. part of Cuivre T. It was organized about 1843 by Rev. Joseph Nicholas, who came from England to America and settled in Pennsylvania about 1830. In 1834 he came to Warren Co. where he resided until his death in 1872. He was also instrumental in the organization of a Baptist church in Warrenton. The church is no longer in existence. The name is idealistic. (Duncan, 228; B. H. Jolly; Rev. C. C. Ellis)

Mount Hope Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the n.w. part of Prairie T. It was also known as Jeffries Mine, for Edwin Jeffries who opened it. It is a part of the famous Virginia lode, which is about 18 miles long and 9 miles wide. (Co. Atlas 1878, 8; Hist. Franklin, 208, 209; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff; Omer Jeffries)

Mount Hope Mine (Franklin)

Another lead mine known as Mount Hope, in the e. part of Central T. and the n.w. part of Prairie T. This mine ran so far into the bluff that the ore was difficult to obtain. Consequently, miners often exhausted their resources in its operation and then went across to Poor Man Diggings. After they had thus obtained more money, they returned to the deeper Mount Hope Mine with the expectation of reaching more and richer ore. (Foster & Swallow, map; Co. Atlas 1878, 27; Hist. Franklin, 208; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Mt. Hope School (Franklin)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Prairie T. It was named for the mine. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Mount Hope School (St. Charles)

An old school in the s.e. part of Cuivre T., so named for Mount Hope Baptist Church. The school, which was the smallest school in the county in 1936, is over 100 years old. (MHR XXI; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Mount Olive Methodist Episcopal Church (Franklin)

Located in the s. part of Calvey T., on Little Calvey Creek, for which it was originally named. The present name is a variant of the familiar Biblical Mount of Olives, or Mount Olivet, the site of Christ's Ascension (Acts 1:12). (Hist. Franklin, 356; Miss Johnson)

Mount Pleasant (St. Charles)
See Augusta.

Mount Pleasant School (Franklin)

In the s.e. part of Calvey T. It was named for its location on a hill. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: G. B. Zumwaldt)

Mount Vernon Church (Lincoln)

In the n.e. part of Nineveh T., 2 or 3 mi. s.e. of Olney. Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, is a favorite name with American churches; it is evidently held to be almost as sacred as the mountains of Scripture. (Co. Atlas 1878, 55)

* Mount Vernon School (Lincoln)

Probably near and named for the church. (Hist. Lincoln, 487)

Mount Zion Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
(Lincoln)

In the s.w. part of Hurricane T., $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. n. of Okete. It is said to have been the first church of its kind w. of the Mississippi R. and was the earliest church of this denomination in Missouri. Mrs. W. F. Guinn says its organization was in 1834 according to the church records. Williams gives 1840 as the date of its organization. A branch of the same faith is in Elsberry now. The church is connected with the Synod of the South, and is named in honor of the Biblical Zion, another name for Jerusalem. Also Zion Church, Mt. Zion Church, and Reformed Presbyterian Church. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 28; Hist. Lincoln, 488; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 403; Co. Map 1939; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Mt. Zion Baptist Church (St. Charles)

A negro church at Fifth and Clay Streets in St. Charles. The name is a Biblical term for the hill at Jerusalem. (Rev. C. C. Ellis)

Mt. Zion Church (Lincoln)

See Mount Zion Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Mud Lick (Warren)
See Port Hudson.

Murder Hollow (Warren)

In the n. part of Bridgeport T. Through it runs a tributary of South Bear Creek.

So named because it was the site of a sensational murder. There have been no fewer than three atrocious murders in this general vicinity, according to old settlers, which have served to fasten the name upon the place. One of them is probably too recent to have originated the name. A second happened 45 or 50 years ago: Hawkins, a mulatto, murdered a farm woman out of revenge for something she had told about him years before; he was tried and acquitted. The earliest of the three, and the one thought by the oldest citizens to have suggested the name, happened a hundred or more years ago: the murderer killed two men and buried them, but so shallowly that their bodies were discovered; he was tried and convicted. (Co. Map 1908; George Elmore; Benj. Frick; Mrs. Caroline McCarty; Mrs. Belle Gerdemann)

Mushroom Cave (Franklin)

A large cave in the s.w. part of Meramec T., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles e. of Sullivan. It was originally named Garrett Cave for George Garrett, who discovered it when he tracked a bear into it. It was renamed Mushroom Cave in 1922 when it was commercialized for the growing of mushrooms. The cave, which was very beautiful until it was defaced by vandals, is now a part of the Meramec State Park (q.v.). (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 213; Miss Johnson: Benton Dill; Stephen Sullivan)

Music Field (Warren)

A large pasture in the w.c. part of Camp Branch T. It is noted as a fertile bottom field, and stock have been grazed here from all over the country. It is now owned by Mr. Harry Howell. It was originally settled, more than a hundred years ago, by the celebrated Captain David Musick of Cap au Gris, who distinguished himself at the Battle of the Sinkhole (q.v.) on May 24, 1815. Captain Musick resided near Florissant, where he lived to a good old age. (Houck, Hist. Mo. III, 131, 135; E. S. Aydelott; John Mason)

Musick's Ferry (St. Charles)

A ferry at Black Walnut. It was established many years

ago by a Mr. Hall, for whom it is also known as Hall's Ferry. A few years later a Mr. Musick started the ferry again, and it was named for him. (St. C. C-M, Aug. 27, 1924)

Natural Bridge (Franklin)

A sandstone formation over a branch, in the n.w. part of Central T. The name is descriptive. (Swallow, Map XI, 40)

Natural Bridge (Lincoln)

A natural archway, which is 125 ft. long, in the e. part of Waverly T. (Hist. Lincoln, 209; Andy J. Brown)

Neier (Franklin)

A p.o. in the s.w. part of Union T. It was established in 1884; discontinued in 1909. It was probably named, according to Kiel, for Peter Neier, its first postmaster. Eaton says, however, that the office was named for Franz Nier, once a civil engineer on the railroad from St. Louis to Union, now a part of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. One point against Eaton's candidate is the spelling of his name as Nier; for the citizens of the place declare Neier is the only spelling they have ever known. Neier as a name replaced Pevelingsville March 4, 1884. Pevelingsville was established in 1848 and was named for Henry Peveling, who gave 40 acres of land as a site in 1848 for the establishing of St. Joseph's Catholic Church (q.v.). (P. G.; Eaton; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 193 & map; Miss Johnson)

Neier School (Franklin)

Located in Neier, for which it is named. Also called St. Joseph School, a name taken from the church. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Nelson (Lincoln)

See Elsberry.

* Nelson School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Monroe T. A family name, possibly given for Joseph Nelson. (Co. Atlas 1899, 28; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep; John G. Gibson)

Nelson's Store (Lincoln)

See Elsberry.

New Boston (Warren)
See Boston.

- * New Church (Lincoln)
A Methodist church about 4 mi. e. of Troy, probably in the n.w. part of Monroe T. Rev. O. A. Gordon thinks it may be Sugar Creek Methodist Church now. No one else offers any explanation. For the name, cf. below. (Hist. Lincoln, 482; Rev. O. A. Gordon)

New College Church (Warren)
See College Methodist Church.

New Court House (St. Charles)
The present court house at St. Charles, at Second and Third Streets and Jefferson and Washington Streets. The first court house was completed at Main and Madison Streets in 1832 and served until 1849, when a second court house was erected. The New Court House, which is so named for its age, was completed in 1903. (St. C. C-M, Sept. 17, 1902)

- ** Newell Mine (Franklin)
A mine n. of the Thomas Mines on the same ridge as the latter. No explanation of the name has been found. (Co. Atlas 1878, 8)

New Galilee Christian Church (Lincoln)
In the n.w. part of Monroe T. In 1898 the congregation met at the old log Wilson Schoolhouse and organized the church. The building was erected in 1900. Galilee, one of the three provinces of Palestine, was the scene of a considerable part of the ministry of Jesus. (Williams N. E. Mo. I, 403; Co. Atlas 1926, 7; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

New Germany (Franklin)
A former p.o. in the n.w. part of Union T. It was established in 1854 and discontinued in 1855. William P. Springgate and Thomas H. Baker were its only postmasters. The place was probably named in honor of the great number of German settlers who had recently come to the community. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13, 46; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 207)

Newhaven (Franklin)
A town on the Missouri R., in the n.e. part of Boeuf T. Its earliest name was Blish's Mill or Mills, under which name a p.o. was established on

April 9, 1850. This name was taken from Blish's Mill (q.v.), a flour mill about 3 mi. from what is now the business section of Newhaven, named for its owner, Joseph Blish. The Blish's Mill p.o. was discontinued on Sept. 5, 1855.

A boat landing on the river had been established by Philip Miller, a wealthy planter and early settler, on what is now the n. edge of Newhaven, and it became the center of the community. On Sept. 18, 1855, a town was laid off there by S. C. Miller and E. B. Hammond and named Miller's Landing. Other names applied to the place were Miller's Bend, Miller's Station, and Millersburg, all in honor of Philip Miller.

When the town was more regularly laid out, in 1858, the name New Haven was suggested by William O. Ming, possibly because it was a new town and a port of haven for boats on the Missouri River. The name is widely used, being found in at least 12 other states. It was adopted in place of Miller's Landing for both p.o. and railroad station, although the old name was used unofficially for more than a quarter of a century. In the earlier postal guides, from 1867 to 1893, it appears as New Haven, later usually as Newhaven.

The west part of Newhaven is often known as Baltimore, possibly for its proximity to the negro community 1 mi. away known as Baltimore Settlement. Mr. Kiel writes that he under the impression that this name was conferred by a Maryland slave-owner who had come out to Franklin Co. (Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 14, 16; Hist. Franklin, 229, 331; Lippincott's Gaz.; Eaton; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 206-7 & map; McClure, 26; Court Record, Bk. C., 29; Washington Library Records; Miss Johnson: Dr. W. F. Eimbeck; James McDonald; Kiel (letter)

New Haven (Franklin)

See Newhaven.

New Haven School (Franklin)

A school at Newhaven, for which it is named. (Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Henry Steiner)

New Haven Township (Franklin)

The site of the town of Newhaven in the n.w. part of the county. Organized as a separate township, out of Boeuf T., on Aug. 7, 1873. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13, 16; Hist. Franklin, 237; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 232; Miss Johnson: Dr. W. F. Eimbeck)

Newhope (Lincoln)
See New Hope.

New Hope (Lincoln)

A small village in the s.c. part of Hurricane T. It was surveyed Jan. 16, 1837, on land of Charles Cox. Andrew Cochran, who operated a store there in the thirties, was its first postmaster. The name is written New Hope in Hayward, but Newhope in the Red Book. An ideal name, used in 12 other states. (Hayward; Goodwin, 29; P. G.; Hist. Lincoln, 421; Red Book 1913-14, 349; Andy J. Brown)

New Hope Baptist Church (Lincoln)

In the extreme n. edge of New Hope, in the s.c. part of Hurricane T. The church was organized June 16, 1821, by Elders Bethuel Riggs and Jesse Sitton. In February, 1830, the members of the church formed two factions as a result of the contention caused by a young sister's marriage to a married man. The minority withdrew from the church in June, 1830, and organized the Bryant's Creek Baptist Church in the same community. New Hope Baptist Church was known as Stout's Settlement Baptist Church until Aug., 1831, when it was changed to Union Baptist Church. The meeting house was built about 1836. In 1852 another dissension arose about missions. The minority withdrew and most of it united with the Bryant's Creek Church, 3 mi. w. of New Hope because this church was anti-mission. The church soon rescinded her resolutions and acts against missions. In 1857 the place of worship was moved to New Hope and the name Union Baptist Church was changed to New Hope Baptist Church.

Union was an ideal name, and New Hope was given for the town of New Hope. Stout's Settlement was given for the colony of that name. (Duncan, 205, 213-14, 219-20; Hist. Lincoln, 474-75; Co. Atlas 1926, 7; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

New Hope Missionary Baptist Church (Franklin)

In the w.c. part of Lyon T. Elder Peter Williams organized the church in June, 1858. The organization was made of a part of Big Creek Church, and and was first called Providence, with its place of worship in a school house on St. Johns Creek. Afterward they moved to Liberty Schoolhouse, it being a more central point. New Hope Church was a branch of Providence Church, and took its present name upon its becoming a separate organization. A log church was

built in 1860. Both Providence and New Hope are ideal names. (Hist. Franklin, 350-51)

New Hope School (Lincoln)

In the s.e. part of Hurricane T. Named for the town. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Dr. A. D. Wilkinson)

New Lake (St. Charles)

A lake n.w. of Pallardy Lake. The name may be descriptive as the lake is thought to be newly created by the building of a levee. (Schrowang Road Map; Earl C. Gray)

New Liberty (Lincoln)

A town in the n.e. part of Nineveh T., so named for the church. (Co. Map 1939; John G. Gibson)

New Liberty M. E. Church (Lincoln)

In the extreme n.w. part of Nineveh T. Organized in 1818 in some private house (probably that of the father of Judge S. T. Ingram), near Corso, in the n.w. part of the co. It is believed that it was organized by Rev. John Scrips in 1818. No church building was constructed until 1848, when a log chapel was erected. An ideal name. (Hist. Lincoln, 481; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 402; Rev. O. A. Gordon; W. F. Guinn)

New Melle (St. Charles)

A postal town in the s. part of Callaway T. Most authorities agree that the place was laid out in 1850, but the Hist. of St. Charles, gives the date as 1848. Authorities disagree again as to the person who laid out the town as the names Franz Henry Porter and Franz Henry Kemper (or Kamper) are found. It was so named by the early German settlers for their native town of Melle, in Hanover, Germany. (Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Hist. St. Charles, 288; Eaton; Benj. Emmons)

New Melle German Methodist Church (St. Charles)

A church which is so named for its location at New Melle. Henry William Karrenbrock, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, June 19, 1829, and died in Wentzville, Mo., Nov. 13, 1908, was one of the organizers of the church. Jobst Henry Sudbrock, who was born in Buer, Germany, Feb. 21, 1830, and settled in St. Charles Co. in 1852, and died Dec. 1, 1908, was

another founder. (Warrenton Banner, Nov. 20, 1908;
Ibid., Dec. 11, 1908)

New Port (Franklin)
See Dundee.

Newport (Franklin)
See Dundee.

Newport School (Franklin)
In the n.w. part of St. John's T. It was named for
the town. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson:
O. E. Burke)

Newport Settlement (Franklin)
An early colony along the Missouri R., probably near
the former New Port (Newport), which later became
Dundee (q.v.). It is doubtless so named for the early
town. (Hist. Franklin, 217)

New Salem (Lincoln)
A small hamlet in the n. part of Monroe T. It was so
named for the New Salem Baptist Church nearby. (Co.
Atlas 1878, 5; Hist. Lincoln, 421; Andy J. Brown)

New Salem Baptist Church (Lincoln)
In the s.w. part of Burr Oak T. The church was or-
ganized in 1843, and the building erected in 1848.
Salem is a Biblical name which means "peace," and is
supposed to be the original name of Jerusalem (Gen.
14:18; Heb. 7: 1,2). (Duncan, 228, 232; Co. Map
1939; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Rev. O. A. Gordon;
W. F. Guinn)

New Salem School (Lincoln)
In the s.w. part of Burr Oak T. Named for the church.
(83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S.
Huckstep)

New Truxton (Warren)
A postal village in the extreme n. part of Camp
Branch T. It was laid out by the Burlington R. R.
in 1904 and has been a shipping point ever since.
The p.o. was established between 1904 and 1910 and
is still in existence. The town was so named to dis-
tinguish it from Truxton (q.v.) in Lincoln Co.
(Eaton; Com. Atlas, 229; Highway Map 1936; Warrenton
Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 6; J. E. Harper; Oscar J.
Luelf; E. S. Aydelott)

New Truxton School (Warren)

An elementary school in the extreme n. part of Camp Branch T. It is so named for the town. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; F. W. Kehr)

New Wabash Bridge (St. Charles)

A railway bridge which spans the Missouri R. at St. Charles. The original bridge, built from 1868-1871, was the first railway bridge erected across the Missouri R. This bridge, which was originally known as the St. Charles Bridge in honor of the town or as the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Bridge for the former name of the railroad, and which was later designated as the Old Bridge for its age, was the scene of three great disasters. In 1870 while it was in the process of construction, a mass of metal which weighed over 4 tons fell and killed 19 men; in 1879 a span gave way and threw a train of 18 cars into the river, killing 5 men; and in 1881 another train went down and killed the engineer and injured 2 men. The present bridge, which was dedicated Oct. 29, 1936, is known as the New Wabash Bridge for the railroad it serves. (Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Wabash Souvenir, 18, 22-23, 25-26, 31; MHR XXXI; Earl C. Gray)

New Washington (Franklin)

See Washington.

Niedringhaus Memorial Building (Warren)

A gymnasium and science hall erected in 1909 at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton. It was named in honor of William F. Niedringhaus, who contributed \$10,000 of the \$17,000 of the cost price of the building. (Warrenton Banner, June 5, 1914, 2)

Nier (Franklin)

See Neier.

Nimrod Darnell Farm (Warren)

A pioneer farm which was probably in Hickory Grove T. It was named for its owner, Nimrod Darnell, who was an early settler of the county and who was one of the men who favored Warrenton as the county seat in the early eighteen-thirties. (Co. Atlas 1877, 9; E. S. Aydelott)

Nineveh (Lincoln)

See Olney.

Nineveh Township (Lincoln)

The w. township of the county. It is bounded by Waverly T. on the e., Prairie T. on the s. and s.e., Montgomery Co. on the w., and Pike Co. on the n.w. A Biblical name, probably taken from the town of Nineveh (now Olney) selected as the first voting place. The township was organized Aug. 12, 1872 upon the petition of William S. Shaw, Owen C. Robinson, Joseph L. Duncan, James C. Ellmore, John C. Wells, and more than forty other persons. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 12; Hist. Lincoln, 237; Andy J. Brown)

*Nona (St. Charles)

A shipping point for grain in the n.w. part of Femme Osage T. The name is a feminine Christian name, but why it was used here is unknown. Cf. Augusta, Marthasville, etc. (Com. Atlas, 229; Earl C. Gray)

North Bear Creek (Warren & Lincoln)

See Bear Creek.

North Bend School (Franklin)

In the n. part of Central T., so named for its location in the n. bend of the Bourbeuse R. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: A. C. Beasley)

North Cuivre River (Lincoln)

Enters from Pike Co., and flows in a general s.e. direction through Waverly, Millwood, and Bedford Ts. till it unites with West Cuivre R. to form the Cuivre. Known also as the North Fork of the Cuivre R. (Hand-Book of Mo., 176; Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 7, 10; Andy J. Brown)

Northern Watershed (Warren)

The n. side of a ridge which runs through the co. from e. to w., from the 91st meridian on the e. to Jonesburg in Montgomery Co. It discharges the water toward the Mississippi R. through Camp Branch, Big Creek, Indian Camp Creek, and Perruque Creek. It is so named on account of the direction of its water-flow. (Co. Atlas 1877, 10; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

North Fork of Cuivre River (Lincoln)

See North Cuivre River.

North Missouri Railroad (St. Charles & Warren)

See Wabash Railroad.

North Sulphur Creek (Lincoln)

A stream in the n. part of Waverly T., which runs into North Cuivre R. It was so named for its location and for Sulphur Spring. (Red Book 1913-'14, 349; Andy J. Brown)

Northumberland Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the s.e. part of Central T., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w. of St. Clair. It ranked second to the Virginia Mine and reached a depth of at least 100 ft. It was formerly known as the Ford Mine and also as the Inge and Generally Mines. Although no positive identification of these names has been made, they were probably personal. The name Northumberland Mine was doubtless borrowed from the rich mining section of Northumberland, England. This choice was evidently made when J. B. Champion, an Englishman with many years mining experience in his own and foreign lands, became Captain of the Northumberland Mine. (Prospectus, 4, 5, 9, & map; Co. Atlas 1878, 8; Hist. Franklin, 208; Int. Encyc.)

North Virginia Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the s.e. part of Central T., in a s.e. bend of the Meramec R. It was so named for its location n. of the Virginia Mines (q.v.). (Co. Atlas 1878, 26; Hist. Franklin, 209; Miss Johnson; Joe Murphy)

North Washington Landing (Warren)

A boat landing in the s.e. part of Charrette T., on the n. bank of the Missouri R. It is so named for its position opposite Washington in Franklin Co. (Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Noser Mill (Franklin)

Located in the n.w. part of Meramec T., on the Bourbeuse R. Dietrich Voss built the first mill here, near Beaufort, and it was known as Voss Mill. It was later replaced by Noser Mill, operated by John J. Noser. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 195, 207; Miss Johnson; Charles Ripley)

Noser Mill (Franklin)

A village in the n.w. part of Meramec T., on the Bourbeuse R. The p.o. was first established as Luther, just n. of the river, in the s.w. part of Union T., in 1872 and discontinued in 1878. The only postmaster during that time was Martin Luther

Green Crowe, and Luther was named for one of his given names. Luther Crowe, as he was generally called, was born in 1818 in Boles T. He was elected justice of the peace in 1848, and county clerk from 1860 to 1870.

In 1896 the p.o., still named Luther, was re-established s. of the river at the site of Noser Mill (q.v.), and in 1901 or 1902 was renamed for the mill, a name which it still bears. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 7, 56; Hist. Franklin, 225; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 205, 207 & map; Miss Johnson)

Notre Dame Sisters School (St. Charles)

A Catholic school at 217 Clay Street, St. Charles. It was named in honor of Our Lady, the Blessed Virgin. (Father W. B. Sommerhauser)

Null Creek (Lincoln)

Rises in the n.w. part of Millwood T. and flows s.e. through the township until it enters N. Cuivre R. Also Null's or Nulls Creek. It was formerly known as Honey Creek, doubtless for the large supply of wild honey in the trees along its banks. It was later named Nulls Creek, Null's Creek, or Null Creek in honor of Jacob Null, originally of Cocke Co., Tenn., who came to the country in 1808 or 1809 and spent much time hunting swarms of bees on Honey Creek and Cuivre R. It was also formerly called Collard Creek, probably a personal name; cf. Collard's Mill. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 10, 46; Hist. Lincoln, 204, 235; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Nulls Creek (Lincoln)

See Null Creek.

Null's Creek (Lincoln)

See Null Creek.

Oakdale School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the w.c. part of Callaway T. The name is descriptive. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Oakdale School (Warren)

See Oak Dale School.

Oak Dale School (Warren)

A rural school in the e. part of Hickory Grove T. It was formerly known as Quincy School in honor of

a Mr. Quincy, doubtless H. G. Quincy, whose house was in the path of the tornado of 1883 which also damaged the school. It has also been known as the Old Oakdale School-House or the Oakdale Schoolhouse and, more recently, as Oakdale School or Oak Dale School. The names are descriptive of the heavy oak timber which grew there until recently. (Hist. St. Charles, 1014; 83rd Report; Forrest W. Hughes; J. G. Wessendorf; Oscar J. Luelf; F. W. Kehr)

Oakdale Schoolhouse (Warren)
See Oak Dale School.

Oakfield (Franklin)

A village in the n.w. part of Boles T., 4 mi. n. of Pacific. It was so named for the great number of oak trees on the site. Frederick Steines, who built the first house here in 1842, later served as its first postmaster. The p.o. was established in 1847 and discontinued in 1895. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 341; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 207-8; Miss Johnson; J. W. Reynolds)

Oakfield School (Franklin)

At Oakfield, for which it is named. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson; J. W. Reynolds)

Oak Grove Cemetery (St. Charles)

A burial ground, presumably in St. Charles. The name is probably descriptive. (St. C. C-M, Nov. 19, 1924)

Oak Grove Church (Warren)

A Methodist church in the n. part of Bridgeport T. It was so named for the numerous oaks in the vicinity. (J. G. Wessendorf; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; John Mason)

Oak Grove Methodist Church (Lincoln)

In the n.c. part of Waverly T. Cf. above. (Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Oak Grove Missionary Baptist Church (Franklin)

In the c. part of Prairie T. It was organized by the Rev. Marion Pierce in 1885. The church was built about 1887. Cf. above. (Hist. Franklin, 351; Miss Johnson; E. H. Hoff)

Oak Grove School (Franklin)

In the n.e. part of Meramec T. Cf. above. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson; Charles Ripley)

Oak Grove School (Franklin)

Another Oak Grove School in the n. part of Union T.
Cf. above. (83rd Report; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson:
O. E. Burke)

Oak Grove School (Franklin)

A third Oak Grove School, in the s. part of Boone T.
Cf. above. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss John-
son: O. E. Burke)

Oak Grove School (Lincoln)

In the n. part of Waverly T. The district was es-
tablished in Feb., 1844. Mrs. Sanders thinks it was
named for a grove of oak trees, but Mrs. Sledd says
it was named for Oak Grove Church in the same vicinity.
(Co. School Record 1843, 34; 83rd Report; Road Map of
Lincoln Co.; Mrs Jaunita Sanders; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Oak Grove School (St. Charles)

See Hayden School.

Oak Grove School (Warren)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Bridgeport T. The
name is descriptive of the oaks in the region. (Co.
Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Dr. A. W.
Ebeling)

Oakland Methodist Episcopal Church, South (St. Charles)

A church, probably in Dardenne T. It was organized
in 1870 by the Rev. Tarwater. The name is evidently
descriptive of the site. (Hist. St. Charles, 365;
Rev. R. M. Hardaway)

* Oakland School (St. Charles)

An elementary school, probably near Oakland Church,
for which it may be named. (B. H. Jolly)

Oaklawn Camp (Warren)

A tourist camp in the n.e. c. part of Elkhorn T.,
w. of Warrenton. The name is descriptive of the
setting. (Warren Centennial, 24; J. G. Wessendorf)

Oak Ridge (Lincoln)

In the e.c. part of Hurricane T. Cf. above. (Mrs.
L. W. Crank)

Oak Ridge Baptist Church (Lincoln)

In the e.c. part of Hurricane T. It was organized
in 1875 at the Edwards School House. The church was

built and dedicated in 1880. It was so named for Oak Ridge. (Hist. Lincoln, 477; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 402; Co. Map 1939; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Oak Ridge School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the e.c. part of Hurricane T., so named for the Oak Ridge Church. It is now consolidated with the Elsberry School. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Oak Ridge School (St. Charles)

In the e. part of Cuivre T. The name is descriptive of its site. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

* Oakwood (St. Charles)

A p.o. which is listed by Goodwin in 1867 but is not found elsewhere. No one can be found who has heard of it. If it ever existed, the name is obviously topographical. (Goodwin)

Oasis (Lincoln)

A town in the e.c. part of Burr Oak T. on King's Lake (q.v.). A fanciful name for a restful retreat. It was formerly called Grimes, in honor of Capt. A. C. Grimes, who built a club house on King's Lake near the Burlington R. R. The place no longer exists. Formerly known as Oasis Station. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 24; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Com. Atlas, 229; Andy J. Brown)

Oasis Station (Lincoln)

See Oasis.

Oeters (Franklin)

A station on the Rock Island Railroad, 42 miles from St. Louis. It was probably so named for Henry Oeters, who owned large deposits of white silica there. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 193)

Oeters Station (Franklin)

This is a "boosting station" on the pipe line that carries oil and gasoline from the Panhandle in Texas to St. Louis. It was established in 1926 and named for Henry Oeters (or Oeters), who owned the land where the station was built. In the pipe line industry a "boosting station" is a post or camp along the pipe line where the flow of oil is reinforced by additional pumping machinery. This Franklin Co. camp is quite a large and important one. (Miss Johnson: Charles Becker)

Oetting's Grove (Warren)

A picnic ground at Gore. The name is probably given in honor of its owner. (Warrenton Banner, Aug. 18, 1911, 1)

O'Fallon (St. Charles)

A postal town in the n.w. part of Dardenne T. According to the Hist. of St. Charles, the village was surveyed in 1857 under the direction of Nicholas Krekel, a brother of Judge Arnold Krekel, and was named for Col. John O'Fallon, a capitalist of St. Louis, and a director in the North Missouri R. R. Col. O'Fallon was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1791. His mother was the youngest sister of Generals George Rogers and William Clark; his father was an Irish-born gentleman who served under Washington as a surveyor in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. John O'Fallon was always a loyal supporter of General W. H. Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, and was a liberal giver. He died in 1865. Campbell states that the town was laid out by John C. Edwards, W. C. Williams, Appleton Bradley and Fred Mathews and that Arnold Krekel made an addition to it. The place is listed as a p.o. as early as 1867, and Bryan & Rose call it O'Fallon Station. (Goodwin; P. G.; Campbell; Bryan & Rose, 195; Hist. St. Charles, 461; Devoy, 243-44; Conard V, 7; Eaton)

O'Fallon Station (St. Charles)

See O'Fallon.

Oil Spring (Warren)

A spring in the w. part of Pinckney T. It is so named because a Mr. Bolton employed a Mr. Guntrie to drill here for oil about half a century ago, but the attempt was unsuccessful because the driller broke his drill. (Buck Edwards)

Oil Spring Hollow (Warren)

A valley in the w.c. part of Pinckney T. A stream flows through it w. and s. until it enters Lost Creek in the s.w. part of Pinckney T. Oil Spring, for which it is named, is discussed above. (Co. Map 1908; Buck Edwards)

**Okete (Lincoln)

A p.o. near the boundary line between Hurricane T. and Snow Hill T., but which appears to be in the former.

The name was picked from a list of post offices submitted by the U. S. Postal Department. The office was established in 1889 and discontinued by 1904. (P.G.; Hist. Lincoln, 456; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

*Oklahoma School (Franklin)

In the n.e. part of Meramec T. When this district was divided from that of Salem School, the name Oklahoma was selected for the new school. Mr. Roussin thinks it was chosen because just at that time Oklahoma became a state (i.e., in 1907) and hence was in the "news." Mr. Thurman and Mr. Tilley, on the other hand, declare it was named for a man who owned land nearby and who was nicknamed "Oklahoma Bill," because he had recently come from that state. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: S. E. Roussin; Irving Tilley; Gus Thurman)

Old Alexandria (Lincoln)

See Hines.

Old Alexandria Christian Church (Lincoln)

In the n.e. corner of Bedford T. Named for the town. (Hist. Lincoln, 489; W. F. Guinn; Rev. O. A. Gordon)

Old Alexandria M. E. South Church (Lincoln)

In the n.e. corner of Bedford T. Cf. above. (Hist. Lincoln, 482; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; W. F. Guinn)

Old Argo School (Franklin)

An elementary school in District no. 107. Probably so called to distinguish it from Argo School (q.v.). (83rd Report)

Old Baptist Church (Warren)

An early church in Warrenton. This is probably the same as the old Missionary Baptist Church known to have been established here in 1855. (Bryan & Rose, 222; Hist. St. Charles, 1010)

Old Beauford School (Franklin)

In the s.c. part of Lyon T. It is so named to distinguish it from the present Beauford School, built at Beauford when the town moved to the r.r. site. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: H. J. Linstromberg)

Old Blue (St. Charles)

See Old Blue Church.

Old Blue Church (St. Charles)

A Southern Presbyterian church at the corner of Madison and Third Streets in St. Charles. The church was built in 1833 by George Sibley, and it joined the Southern or U. S. branch of the Presbyterians in 1866. The name, which also appears as Old Blue, was given for its blue windows. (Co. Atlas 1875, 10-11; Templin, Reminiscences, 46; Benj. Emmons)

Old Boone Home (St. Charles)

A historic stone house in the s.w. part of Femme Osage T. It is so named in honor of Col. Daniel Boone and his son, Nathan, who built the house sometime between 1800-1810. It is located on a hill, which was a part of the 1000-arpent grant of land made to Col. Boone by the Spanish Government in 1799. The timbers in the house were put together with wooden pegs; the mortar, which is still in good condition, was ripened in the ground during the winter; the woodwork is of hand-carved walnut; and the walls are 3 ft. blue limestone. It was at one time the largest and finest house west of St. Genevieve and St. Louis. The home contained living quarters for both Col. Boone and his son, Nathan Boone. It is also known as the Old Daniel Boone Place and the Daniel Boone Homestead in honor of its famous builder. (Hist. St. Charles, 254; Port. and Biog. Rec., 121; St. C. C-M, Jan. 6, 1926; Ibid., Feb. 3, 1926; J. G. Wessendorf; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Earl C. Gray)

Old Bridge (St. Charles)

See New Wabash Bridge.

Old Capitol Building (St. Charles)

The first capitol of Missouri, located at 206-12 South Main Street, St. Charles. It was erected and furnished by the citizens of St. Charles when Missouri was admitted to the union in 1821 and was used as a capitol until 1826, when the seat of state government was moved to Jefferson City. The first Legislature met here. The executive office of Governor McNair was also located here. After this two-story building was abandoned as a state house, it was occupied by stores and tenants. A music store was housed in it until the Kohl-Jeck Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, bought it for a museum. The name is descriptive of its original purpose. (MHR, XXVIII, 250)

Old City Cemetery (St. Charles)

A former burial ground located between Pike and

Tomkin's Streets in St. Charles. The graves were moved about 1920, and a shoe factory took their location. It was so named for its age. (Co. Atlas 1875, 50; Earl C. Gray)

Old City Cemetery (Warren)

An early burial ground at Warrenton. It was formally abandoned by the City Board of Aldermen in 1920. Cf. above. (Warrenton Banner, June 11, 1920, 1)

Old Daniel Boone Place (St. Charles)

See Old Boone Home.

Old Depot (St. Charles)

A railway station between Clark and Adams Streets, on the Missouri R., in St. Charles. Cf. above. (Co. Atlas 1875, 50; Earl C. Gray)

Oldehouse (Franklin)

See Gildehouse.

Old Faulconer Hotel (Warren)

A well-known hostelry which once stood on Main Street in Warrenton. It was a regular stage stop and was visited by Stephen A. Douglass and many other important persons.

The inn was opened about 1850 by Frank Skinner and was known at that time as Skinner's Hotel or Skinner Hotel in honor of its owner.

The establishment was then put under the management of Thomas Williams, a school teacher.

About the time of the close of the Civil War, Judge John H. Faulconer bought the building. Before he took possession, soldiers occupied a part of the hotel and had their commissary in the w. room. Judge Faulconer formally named the establishment "Olive Hotel by John H. Faulconer" and placed his sign on a pole about 15 ft. high. It has not been ascertained just why he called the inn Olive Hotel, but in the course of years, it became known as the Faulconer Hotel, and finally, when the building began to deteriorate, as the Old Faulconer Hotel, in honor of its former owner.

Co. William Morsey bought the building and had it razed in 1931. With its going went the oldest landmark in Warrenton. (Warrenton Banner, Nov. 29, 1929, 1; Ibid., May 29, 1931, 1; Miss Lula May Schulze; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Old Green Building (Warren)

A large hall which was once a part of Central Wesleyan

College, Warrenton. This old wooden building was torn down shortly after 1900. It was also known as the Green Building. The term "old " was descriptive of its age, but no positive explanation can be found for the name "Green." Perhaps it was given in honor of some person of that name. (Warrenton Banner, June 5, 1914, 2; Ibid., Dec. 18, 1914, 19)

Old Ladies Home (Warren)

A woman's dormitory in Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton. It was built at a cost of \$12,000 in 1884 and burned in June 1893 (cf. J. Louis Kessler Hall). The name is descriptive of its purpose and age. Earlier known as Ladies Home. (Warrenton Banner, June 5, 1914, 2)

Old Meramec Baptist Church (Franklin)

A rural church in Prairie T., about 2 mi. s. of Lonedell. It was organized as early as 1850. Named for its location near the Little Meramec R. (Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Old Mill (Lincoln)

Located on a fork of Mill Creek in the c. part of Union T. A descriptive name. (Co. Atlas 1899, 13; Andy J. Brown)

Old Monroe (Lincoln)

A town in the s.e. part of Monroe T. It was the first county seat from 1818 until the latter part of 1822 when Alexandria (q.v.), which was more centrally located, took its place. Later the seat of government was again moved from Alexandria to Troy, which had a site inaccessible to water. Old Monroe was laid out by 1818 by Ira and Almond Cottle and Nathaniel Simonds. It was originally called Monroe, for President James Monroe (1758-1831), who served from 1817-1825. Meanwhile Monroe County was named for him in the year of his death; and its co. seat, Monroe City, was laid out in 1857. To distinguish the Lincoln Co. town from these, when it was established as a p.o. its name was changed to Old Monroe. (P. G.; Parker, Mo. in 1867, 301; Hist. Lincoln, 266, 269, 272, 416; Miss Leech's thesis; Andy J. Brown)

Old Monroe Ferry Landing (St. Charles)

A boat landing on the Cuivre R., n. of Cuivre T. It was so named for the town of Old Monroe on the opposite bank of the river in Lincoln Co. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Earl C. Gray)

Old Monroe Mounds (Lincoln)

In Old Monroe, from which they derived their name. The main mound was removed in 1880 when the St. Louis, Keokuk, and Northwestern R. R. was built. These interesting elevations are clearly discernible from natural formations and are thought to have been made by the Mound Builders. Two types of bones, apparently those of the early Mound Builders and those of the later red Indians, are found. (Hist. Lincoln, 212-13; Andy J. Brown)

Old Monroe School (Lincoln)

In the s.e. part of Monroe T., n.w. of Old Monroe, for which it is named. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Old Morrellton School (Franklin)

In the w. part of Meramec T. It was originally called Dry Branch School for the town; but when the name of that village was changed to Morrellton, the name of the school was changed to Old Morrellton to distinguish it from the present Morrellton School, which is in the town. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson; Julian Pickles)

Old Oakdale School-House (Warren)

See Oak Dale School

* Old Parrent Diggings (Franklin)

An old mine n. of Mineral Hill. The name is probably personal in origin. (Swallow, 42)

Old Red Building (Warrenton)

A former gymnasium at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton. It was moved from Truesdale to the campus and was destroyed by fire in 1908. The name is probably descriptive as was its earlier name, the Red Building. (Warrenton Banner, June 5, 1914, 2; Ibid., Dec. 18, 1914, 1, 19)

Old Rock Church (Warren)

See St. Paul's Evangelical Church.

Old Round Tower (St. Charles)

See Fort Duquette.

Old Sandrun Baptist Church (Lincoln)

See Sand Run Baptist Church.

Old Spanish Tower (St. Charles)
See Fort Duquette.

Old Stone Mill (St. Charles)
See Fort Duquette.

Old Sulphur Lick Church (Lincoln)
See Davis Baptist Church.

Old Union Church (Warren)
An early church in the n. part of Camp Branch T., about 9 miles n. of Gerdemann's Store. Joseph Camp, who came to the county in 1832, organized the church by 1833. It has been out of existence about seventy-seven years. It was so named because it was interdenominational. (Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; Mrs. Belle Gerdemann; John Mason)

Old Western House (Warren)
Formerly a hotel in Truesdale. It is still standing, but is now a producer's exchange. It was so named because the Wabash R. R. once maintained a western terminus and turntable there. (Miss Lula May Schulze; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Old Windmill (St. Charles)
An old building on a little stream at the s. edge of St. Charles. It was built by Pierre Chouteau in 1789. The name is descriptive. (Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 559; Earl C. Gray)

* Old Wyattom Cemetery (Warren)
A very old burial ground in the n.w. part of Charrette T., n.w. of Hopewell. It is thought to be the cemetery used by the family of Captain John Wyatt, one of the earliest settlers. Capt. Wyatt was a veteran of the War of 1812 and married Atossa Sharp. He is said to be buried on his farm under an apple tree which he carried from Kentucky in his saddle pockets and successfully transplanted. He died in 1855 at the age of 96. His place of burial is thought to be not more than 40 ft. from where the first regular court of Warren Co. was held. His wife and three daughters are also buried here. The grave yard is also known as the Wyattom Cemetery. If the identification is correct, it is named in honor of Capt. Wyatt and his family. The peculiar form "Wyattom" remains unexplained. It may possibly have arisen as a phonetic misinterpretation of "Wyatt Home Cemetery." (Co. Atlas 1877, 26; Bryan & Rose, 290; Hist. St. Charles, 1053; F. W. Kehr (letter)

Olive Branch Baptist Church (Lincoln)

In the e. part of Clark T., 8 miles s.e. of Troy. An emblematic name. The olive branch has always been a favorite symbol for the church, suggested by the famous passage in Romans 11:16-24 about the olive branch that was "grafted in." (Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 402; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Rev. O. A. Gordon)

Olive Branch School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Clark T. Mrs. Sanders maintains that the pioneers set out an olive tree which lived for a time, and that the school was named for this tree. Mr. Gibson and the Rev. Mr. Gordon think perhaps it was named in honor of the Olive Branch Baptist Church nearby. This seems much more probable. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. Jaunita Sanders; Rev. O. A. Gordon; John W. Gibson)

**Olive Hotel (Warren)

See Old Faulconer Hotel.

Olivet Presbyterian Church (St. Charles)

A church in Dardenne T., 2 miles from Flint Hill. It was organized in 1835 or 1836 by John S. Ball. The church, which is now out of existence, was given a Bible name for the Mount of Olives near Jerusalem. (Co. Atlas 1875, 11; Hist. St. Charles, 465-6; Guy Motley; Earl C. Gray)

*Olney (Lincoln)

A town in the s.w. part of Nineveh T., about 16 miles n.w. of Troy. The town was founded and laid off in 1855 by Joseph S. Wells, who in that year built the first house, but never recorded the plat and gave no name to the place. For years the town was known as Nineveh; and it must have still borne that name in 1872, when Nineveh Township (q.v.) was organized and named for it. Nineveh is a Bible name, the scene of the effective preaching of the prophet Jonah.

When, however, a p.o. was first established there, it was named Lost Branch, for the nearby creek. In 1875, however, on the 17th of May, it was resurveyed and platted by Surveyor John C. Downey for John C. Wells and the other proprietors, and was then renamed Olney. The p.o. of Lost Branch was discontinued in 1876 and Olney established in its place.

The reasons for selecting the name Olney are unknown.

There are 7 other Olneys in the U. S., the largest and nearest being Olney, Illinois. All of them go back originally to Olney, England, a place especially dear to the hearts of Methodists as being the home of the poet Cowper and of the well known Methodist collection known as the "Olney Hymns," written by Cowper and John Newton, and published in 1779. As the earlier name Nineveh suggests, the people of Olney, Missouri, must have been religiously inclined, and the name Olney would naturally appeal to them for that reason. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 12-14; Hist. Lincoln, 237, 422; Andy J. Brown)

Olney Institute (Lincoln)

A school in the n. part of Olney. It had four departments: preparatory, high school, music, and art. The petition for the college was made in the fall of 1885. Although the building is still there, the Institute no longer exists. (Hist. Lincoln, 423, 425; Troy Free Press, July 2, 1886; Andy J. Brown)

Olney School (Lincoln)

In the s.w. part of Nineveh T. Named for the town. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Omohundro Creek (Franklin)

A tributary of Labaddie Cr. in Boles T. It was named for John Omohundro (1848-1932) whose land was near the creek. He was a native of Franklin Co. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 193; Miss Johnson: J. W. Reynolds)

Onyx Cave (Franklin)

Located in Meramec State Park. Benton Dill discovered it in 1913 and named it for the onyx he found there. (Miss Johnson: Benton Dill)

Onyx Mines (Franklin)

Marble mines in the s. part of the county, 7 miles from Dry Branch. Onyx, or onyx marble, was mined in considerable quantities in the region between Moselle and Stanton about 1889 to 1892. A Mr. Daris of Cuba, Mo., looked after his interests in the mines in 1889. (Washington Library Records)

Orchard Farm (St. Charles)

A town in the s. part of Portage des Sioux T. The p.o. was established in 1899. It was so named for the immense orchards which were once in this vicinity. (P. G.; Com. Atlas, 227; B. H. Jolly; Benj. Emmons)

** Osage Woman's River (Warren & St. Charles)
See Femme Osage Creek.

Oscar E. Setz Memorial Building (Warren)
A building at Emmaus Home near Marthasville. It was dedicated Oct. 2, 1927, and named in honor of the Setz family of St. Louis. (Warrenton Banner, Sept. 23, 1927, 1)

Otten Mine (Franklin)
A lead mine in the s.w. bend of the Bourbeuse R. in Boles T. It was a new mine in 1888. It was named for George Otten on whose land it was located. (Hist. Franklin, 209; Miss Johnson: G. H. Merten)

Otter Slough (Warren)
See Loutre Slough.

Owen (Lincoln)
A village in the e. part of Clark T., 4 miles s.e. of Moscow. It was laid out and platted in January, 1884, on lands owned by James W. Owen, and S. P. Hill, and named in honor of the former, who kept a store there. Mr. Owen was born in North Carolina in 1843, as the son of William H. and Lucy (Jones) Owen. The family came to Lincoln Co. in 1847. The place was also formerly known as Owen's Station, or Owen Station. The p.o. was established by 1886 and discontinued by 1910. (P. G.; Hist. Lincoln, 426-7; 594-95; Andy J. Brown; Mrs. H. H. Wilson)

Owen Davis School (Lincoln)
A rural school near the line between the s.e. part of Millwood T., and the n.w. part of Bedford T. It was named for James (?) Owen at Davis. It is called Owen Davis School probably to distinguish it from Owen Stations School (q.v.), but merely Owen School in the 83rd Report. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. H. H. Wilson; John G. Gibson)

Owen School (Lincoln)
See Owen Davis School.

Owen's Station (Lincoln)
See Owen.

Owen Station (Lincoln)
See Owen.

Owen Stations School (Lincoln)

In the s.w. part of Clark T. Named for Owen Station.
(83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. H. H.
Wilson; Charles S. Huckstep)

Owensville (Franklin)

See Washington.

Owl Creek (Warren)

A stream that rises in the n. part of Charrette T.,
and flows s.e. until it enters Charrette Creek. The
name is thought to be descriptive. (Co. Map 1908;
E. C. Kehr)

Pacific (Franklin)

A town and station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., on
the e. border of Boles T. and extending partly into
St. Louis Co. When it was first laid off, in Nov.,
1852, by William C. Inks for the Atlantic and Pacific
(now Mo. Pacific) R. R., the town was called Franklin,
for Franklin Co. The story goes that when the railroad
was begun at St. Louis in 1851 and given its ambitious
title, the hope was that it would soon reach the Pa-
cific Ocean. But progress was slow, and it was 1853
before 37 miles of track were completed and a train
ran all the way across St. Louis Co. to the border
of Franklin Co. For two more years it stopped there,
for the people of Franklin Co. were unwilling to grant
a right of way or to buy stock. Hence the people of
St. Louis began to refer to the station at the end of
the line as Franklin. When application for a p.o. was
made, however, it was found that there was already a
town of Franklin in Howard Co., Mo., founded in 1816
(now New Franklin), and another name had to be selected.
The name Pacific City was thought of, but a town of
that name (now called Syracuse) had already been
platted in Morgan Co. Finally the name Pacific was
chosen, in honor of the hoped for terminus of the
new railroad. A p.o. by that name was established
July 15, 1854, with William C. Inks as first post-
master. The new name was confirmed by a resolution
passed by the Franklin town board on Jan. 29, 1859.
Slightly different dates are given by the 1878 Atlas:
1856 for the year when Franklin was laid off by Wil-
liam C. Inks and Augustus A. Blumenthal, and 1858
for the change to Pacific. (Plat Bk. A, 14; Eaton;
Davis & Durrie, 364; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 208; Hist.
Franklin, 307; Co. Atlas 1878, 13-14; McClure, 20;
Washington Library Records; theses by Miss Adams and
Miss Welty; Miss Johnson: Raymond McGuire; J. W. Powers)

Pacific City (Franklin)
See Pacific.

Pacific Railroad (Franklin)
See Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Pacific School (Franklin)
Located at Pacific and named for the town. (Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Paine's Mines (Franklin)
A mine in the n.w. part of Central T. The name is evidently personal in origin. (Swallow, Map XI)

Painter's Store (Warren)
See Tuque.

Pallardy Lake (St. Charles)
A lake in the e. part of Cuivre T. It was named for the Pallardy family. A Pallardie (or Pallardy) lived on Perruque Creek by 1800 and died about 1851. His son, Pierre Pallardie, was born in St. Charles in 1800. (Co. Atlas 1875, 32; Bryan & Rose, 181; Benj. Emmons)

Palmer School (Lincoln)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Hawk Point T. It was probably named for H. Palmer, who owned land here in 1878. (Co. Atlas 1878, 49; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. H. H. Wilson)

*Palmyra Baptist Church (Warren)
A Missionary Baptist Church in the s.e. part of Camp Branch T. It was organized by the Rev. Samuel L. Palmer about 1900. He was born in the 1870s and died about 1939. Services were first held in the school house, and later a church was built under Palmer's leadership. The building has now been wrecked and the church disbanded.

Palmyra, the ancient city of Syria, the Tadmor of Scripture, is an appropriate church name and a favorite in Missouri, probably because it is a symbol of wealth and fertility. According to II Chronicles 8:4, it was founded or enlarged by King Solomon in the wilderness, in the 10th century B. C.: "And he built Tadmor in the wilderness, and all the store cities, which he built in Hamath." The old Palmyra stood in the midst of a palm grove, and the site was chosen for its springs. It was for this reason that

the name was selected for the Marion Co. city of Palmyra, which like the ancient capital stood in the midst of the fertile Two Rivers Country (see Miss Elliott's thesis). For much the same reasons it may have seemed appropriate for the Warren County church in the rich farming land between the two greater rivers Missouri and Mississippi.

Several of the surviving church members, some of whom helped to build the church, declare that it was named for their beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Palmer. Possibly there was an association of sound, a sort of "contamination," which suggested the name and led to its selection; but it is more likely the association came to their minds later. (Warrenton Banner, Jan. 13, 1905, 1; Ibid., Dec. 18, 1914, 28; Miss Lula May Schulze; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs. Ed. Schulze; John Mason; Hyder Wilson)

Paris Branch (Lincoln)

A small stream which rises in the s.e.c. part of Millwood T. and flows s.e. into Cuivre R. Named for Paris, France: a very early name. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Parke Island (Warren)

See Boeuf Island.

Parker's Landing (Lincoln)

A boat landing opposite Camp Sandy Creek Ditch near King's Lake. The name was doubtless given for an early settler. (Co. Atlas 1938, 15)

Park Island (Warren)

See Boeuf Island.

Park Mine (Franklin & Washington)

A copper mine located partly in Washington Co. and in the s. part of Prairie T. in Franklin Co. It was named for Andrew Park, who lived in St. Louis and opened the mine. It is no longer operated. (Hist. Franklin, 207; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Parson's Mill (Lincoln)

Location unknown. A personal name. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Patterson School (Lincoln)

In the n.w. part of Nineveh T. Probably named for S. A. Patterson or some of his family, as he owned

land here in 1878 and also in 1899. (Co. Atlas 1878, 55; Co. Atlas 1899, 17; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.)

Pattersonville (Lincoln)

A town which was platted but apparently never developed on Guinn's Creek, on the Pike Co. line, near Watt's Mill. It was so named for the many Patterson families in that section. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Patton Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the s. part of Union T. about 3 miles w. of St. Clair, in the bend of the Bourbeuse R. It was named for the man upon whose land it was located. (Hist. Franklin, 209; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Patton's Landing (Warren)

A boat landing on the n. shore of the Missouri R., in the extreme s.e. part of Charrette T. It is also called Patton's Point. It was probably named for a Patton family who settled at the mouth of Ioutre about 1812. Later Dr. Lock owned the place. (Pike II, 365, ed. Coues; F. W. Kehr (letter))

Patton's Point (Warren)

See Patton's Landing.

Paud's Fort (St. Charles)

See Pond's Fort.

Pauldingville (St. Charles)

A former well known town in the extreme w. part of the county, w. of Wentzville. It is said to have had a p.o., but none is listed in the available Postal Guides. The name is probably personal in origin. (Hist. St. Charles, 142; W. G. Davis)

Pauldingville Church (St. Charles)

An old church located at the former town of Pauldingville, for which it was named. The organization was first Congregational and later Baptist. The members of the latter congregation sold the church and gave the proceeds to the Wright City Baptist Church. The church has not been used since about 1915. (W. G. Davis)

Peace and Harmony Congregation (Warren)

See Wright City Evangelical Church.

Pea Ridge School (Franklin)

A rural school in District no. 64, in the s. part of Meramec T., and also extending s. into Washington Co. Its earliest name was Hulsey School, for Bill Hulsey on whose land it was built. Later the school was moved s. of the border to a ridge and renamed Pea Ridge School. The name was a satirical one, suggested by Mr. Charley Collins because, as he said, the soil was so poor it would not grow cow peas. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Charley Collins; Benton Dill; E. H. Hoff)

Pea Ridge School (Lincoln)

An elementary school in the n. e. part of Waverly T., so named, it is said, because the soil was so poor that nothing grew well on the ridge except pea vines. The district was established in Feb., 1844. (Co. School Record 1843, 39; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; John G. Gibson)

Peers (Warren)

A village in the s. part of Charrette T., in the s. part of the co. It was laid out after the completion of the M. K. & T. Railroad in 1892. Henry Massman was the first citizen to locate here. The p.o. was started about 1894 or 1895. Named for Judge Charles E. Peers, who was born in Troy, Mo., May 2, 1844 and was the son of Major Edward J. and Cytha (Stone) Peers. He came to Warrenton in 1865 and became editor of the Warrenton Banner. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and elected to the state legislature in 1872. He was attorney for the Wabash R. R. and for the M. K. & T. Railroad. (Port. and Biog. Rec., 285, 486-88; Highway Map 1936; William Chiles; George Glosemeyer; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Pekitanoui River (St. Charles & Lincoln)

See Mississippi River.

Pendleton (Warren)

A town in the w.c. part of Elkhorn T., 6 miles w. of Warrenton. An old town called Pendleton's, doubtless the same as the present Pendleton, existed as early as 1837, when it is listed as a p.o. by Wetmore. It was evidently named for the postmaster, J. W. Pendleton. The present Pendleton is recorded to have been laid out by the Wabash R. R. authorities in 1858. This was no doubt a refounding of the old town with a simplification of the name. Goodwin lists

Pendleton as a p.o. in 1867, and it has remained on the lists of the postal guides ever since. Curiously enough, the postmaster when Pendleton was laid out in 1858 was also named Pendleton (George). He is said to have given land for the town, and was perhaps a relative of the former postmaster. Other settlers in the new town were Job Price, Captain J. W. McFadden, George Wright, and A. S. Wood.

About 70 years ago, the town was briefly known as Besley, for George Besley, postmaster and station agent at the time. It was also loosely and briefly known years ago as Lily Dale, for a tavern of that name that stood opposite the site of the present tool house in the town. (Wetmore; Goodwin; Co. Atlas 1877, 5; Hist. St. Charles, 1083; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 676; Miss Martha Chiles; Miss Anna Chiles; William Chiles; Mrs. Belle Gerdemann)

Pendleton's (Warren)
See Pendleton.

Pendleton School (Warren)
A grade school in the w. part of Elkhorn T. It was named for the town. (83rd Report; F. W. Kehr; Mrs. Anna Schaper)

Peninsula Mine (Franklin)
Lead mines in the peninsula-like bend of the Meramec R., in the s.w. part of Union T. The dates as to when they were opened vary from 1824 or 1825 until about 1848. Great amounts of lead were removed by private enterprise. Alexander Chambers, who successfully operated the mines for a time, erected a furnace and other necessary works. The Peninsula Lead Mining Co. later bought the property. Although the company paid high prices for mineral lands, it did little mining. The financial difficulties which ensued caused the company to suspend operations. The mines were known as the Hardesty Mines in 1826. The name was probably personal in origin. The name Peninsula Mine doubtless came from the company which in turn evidently took its name from the peninsula like location of the mines. (Foster & Swallow, map; Swallow, 42; Co. Atlas 1878, 8, 13; Co. Hist., 209)

Las Pequeñas Cuestas (St. Charles)
See St. Charles.

Perkins School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Bedford T. Probably named for Walter Perkins, a pioneer. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; John G. Gibson)

Perruque (St. Charles)

See Peruque.

La Perruque (St. Charles)

See Peruque.

* Perruque Creek (Warren & St. Charles)

A stream which rises in the c. part of Hickory Grove T., Warren Co., and flows e. into St. Charles Co., where it forms the boundary between Cuivre, Callaway, and Dardenne Ts., finally emptying into the Mississippi R. Settlement on the creek was made in St. Charles Co. in 1796 by French Canadians. Louis Marchant, Andrew and Jean Baptiste Blondeau dit Duzey (or Drezy), made a settlement at a place they called La Perruque. In 1811 Hugh Liles and Joshua James settled on the stream above Kennedy's Fort in Warren Co. Barns conjectures that it was named because the wig (perruque) of an early French settler became entangled while he was crossing the stream. This is obviously an imaginative invention: it is much more likely to have been a French personal name or "dit" name, although no such French-man has been actually discovered. The name is often spelled, less correctly, Peruque. The variant name Barrock Creek is also found, possibly a folk-etymology or contamination form used by American speakers. Another variant may be Barrett's Cr., listed by Bryan & Rose as in about the same location, which has not been otherwise identified. Locally it is also known as Bear Creek, a still more drastic attempt at folk-eytmology. It also appears as Perruque River. (Campbell, 626; Barns, 173; Bryan & Rose, 417; Co. Atlas 1877, 5, 17; Hist. St. Charles, 959; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 96; Eaton; W. Schmidt; Perkins Pringle)

Perry Park's Spring (Lincoln)

Near Philip Sitton's Spring. Probably a personal name. (Hist. Lincoln, 388)

Persimmon Gap (Franklin)

A gap in Meramec T., about 3 mi. directly s. of Stanton. It is named for a large number of persimmon trees there at a break in the hills. (Swallow, 44; Hist. Franklin, 213; Miss Johnson: Stephen Sullivan)

Persimmon Gap Cave (Franklin)

At Persimmon Gap ('q.v.) and named for it. (Swallow, Map III; Hist. Franklin, 213; Kiel's Biog. Dir., map)

Peruque (St. Charles)

A town in the s. part of Cuivre T., so named for Peruque Creek. The original settlement was made by French Canadians in 1796, and called La Perruque, or Perruque. It has also been known as Peruque Station. A p.o. was established here in 1889. For the change in spelling cf. Perruque Creek. (Goodwin; P. G.; Co. Atlas 1875, 37; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 96; Eaton; Benj. Emmons)

Peruque Bridge (St. Charles)

Doubtless a bridge on Perruque Creek, from which it took its name. (Port. and Biog. Rec., 444)

Peruque Creek (St. Charles & Warren)

See Perruque Creek.

Peruque Fort (St. Charles)

A historic fort between the s.e. part of Cuivre T. and the n.w. part of Dardenne T., a few miles w. of O'Fallon. The Union Army built this log fort during the Civil War to guard the railroad trestle from Marmaduke's Confederate troops. It is so named for its position on Perruque Creek. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; Hist. St. Charles, 464; Benj. Emmons)

Peruque Island (St. Charles)

A large island n.e. of Cuivre T., in the Mississippi R., at the mouth of the creek for which it is named. (Co. Atlas, 12; Benj. Emmons)

Peruque School (St. Charles)

See Baldwin School.

Peruque Station (St. Charles)

See Peruque.

Peter's Grove (Warren)

A picnic grove in the s.e. part of Charrette T., near the Warren Co. boat landing. The name is probably given for its owner. (Warrenton Banner, Aug. 19, 1932, 1)

Petit Cotes (St. Charles)

See St. Charles)

Les Petites Cotes (St. Charles)
See St. Charles.

Petit Marais Rondeau (St. Charles)
A lake in the e. part of Dardenne T. The name is descriptive of its size and shape. Cf. Marais Rondeau Lake, above. (Co. Atlas 1875, 25; Benj. Emmons)

Pevelingsville (Franklin)
See Neier.

Phelps School (St. Charles)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Portage des Sioux T., 3 miles n. of St. Charles. It is also called Phelps' School House in the Manual, State of Mo. The names were given for a family. (Manual, St. Mo. '91-'92, 55; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Phelps' School House (St. Charles)
See Phelps School.

Philip Sitton's Spring (Lincoln)
Near the w. boundary of Union T. and the n.e. part of Millwood T., 1 mile w. of Silex. It was named for Philip Sitton, a prominent citizen, who was born in Carolina about 1772, came with his father and brothers to Lincoln Co. in 1818, and died there in 1862 or 1863. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Lincoln, 388; Andy J. Brown)

**Phillips Mine (Franklin)
A mine in the same locality as the Enterprise Mine. No explanation has been found for the origin of the name. (Co. Atlas 1878, 8)

Piasa Island (St. Charles)
See Dresser Island.

Piaso Island (St. Charles)
See Dresser Island.

Pigeon Cave (Lincoln)
In the s.e. part of Burr Oak T. It was named for John Pigeon, a prominent man, who owned the land where the cave was located. (Co. Atlas 1878, 23; Andy J. Brown)

Pikes Peak School (Franklin)

In the n.e. part of Union T. It was so named because it was erected on the highest point in this section. Pike's Peak, Colorado, over 14,000 ft. high, is a synonym for altitude in the American mind. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Charles Cole; O. E. Burke)

Pinckney (Warren)

See Kruegerville.

Pinckney (Warren)

A town and former p.o. in the s.e. part of Pinckney T., about 4 miles n. of the site of the original Pinckney. The p.o. was established by 1867, discontinued in 1895, reestablished in 1896, and again discontinued by 1910. It was named for the early Pinckney. (Goodwin; P. G.; Hist. St. Charles, 960, 1059; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 663, 664; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Benj. Frick)

Pinckney Bottom (Warren)

See Pinckney Bottoms.

Pinckney Bottoms (Warren)

A lowland near Pinckney in the s.w. part of Pinckney T., about 2 miles from the Missouri R. Its first settler, a German named John Tice, who was an uncle of the celebrated Prof. Tice of St. Louis, came here about 1809. It is also known as Pinckney Bottom. Both names are descriptive. (Bryan & Rose, 223; Hist. St. Charles, 1000, 1059; William Van Studdiford)

Pinckney Cemetery (Warren)

A burial ground at Pinckney from which it probably takes its name. (Warrenton Banner, Apr. 10, 1908, 1)

Pinckney Community (Warren)

A rural community in the s.e. part of Pinckney T., n. of the site of the second Pinckney. It is named for the town. (Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 4)

Pinckney Landing (Warren)

See Kruegerville.

Pinckney Point (Warren)

This was doubtless the point of land extending into the river near the town from which it took its name. (Pike, II, 365, ed. Coues)

Pinckney Ridge (Warren)

A natural elevation which extends from the s.w. part of Elkhorn T. into the c. part of Pinckney T. It is probably so named for the town. (Benj. Frick; Mrs. Anna Schaper; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert)

Pinckney Ridge Road (Warren)

A road which runs from Warrenton to Kruegerville, which was formerly known as Pinckney or Pinckney Landing. The name is descriptive. (Benj. Frick; Oscar J. Luelf; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert)

Pinckney's Landing (Warren)

See Kruegerville.

Pinckney Township (Warren)

One of the original townships; bounded on the n. by Montgomery Co., on the e. by Elkhorn T. and Charrette T., on the s. by the Missouri R., and on the w., by Montgomery Co. It was created by order of the county court at its first session in 1833 held following the organization of the county. It is named for Pinckney (q.v.). (EWT XXII, 24, ed. Thwaites; Hist. St. Charles, 1062; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert)

Pinckneyville (Warren)

See Kruegerville.

Pine Knott School (Franklin)

In the s. part of Prairie T., 1 mile e. of Truxton. The name was doubtless a humorous nickname. It was also called Anson School, for some member of the Anson family, perhaps Louisa Anson, who owned land here in 1898. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7; C. W. Meyer; W. F. Nicklin)

Piney Bluff School (Franklin)

In the s.e. part of Central T. It is so named for its location on a pine-covered bluff. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: A. C. Beasley; Henry Hamilton)

Piney Bluff Park (Franklin)

A pleasure resort of considerable beauty on the Meramec R., near St. Clair in Central T. The name is descriptive and is often spelled "Piny." (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 193; Plat Bk. C, 64; Miss Johnson: Benton Dill)

Piney Mine (Franklin)

A lead mine in the s.e. part of Central T., s. of the Northumberland Mine. It was once mined to a depth of 40 feet, but was out of operation by 1888. The name is doubtless descriptive of its setting, which is in the same locality as Piney Bluff School (q.v.) (Hist. Franklin, 209)

Pinkney (Warren)

See Kruegerville.

Pin Oak (Warren)

An early p.o. in the c. part of Camp Branch T., 13 miles n. of Warrenton. It is listed as a p.o. by Goodwin in 1867, but it does not appear in the P. G. of 1876 or later. Although John Mason says the p.o. was organized before 1853, Hayward does not list it. Bellville in Montgomery Co. took its place. The name is descriptive of the trees in the vicinity. (Goodwin; Hayward; P. G.; Campbell, 628; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; John Mason)

Pin Oak Church (Warren)

A Methodist institution in the w.c. part of Camp Branch T. It was built between 1862 and 1867 and is still in existence. It was named for the p.o. (J. E. Harper; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; John Mason; E. S. Aydelott)

Pin Oak Cemetery (Warren)

An old burial ground in the w.c. part of Camp Branch T., near Pin Oak Church at the site of the former Pin Oak. The cemetery was instituted after the organization of the Pin Oak Church (q.v.) in the sixties. It was named for the church. (J. E. Harper; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; John Mason; E. S. Aydelott)

Pin Oak Community (Warren)

A rural vicinity in the w.c. part of Camp Branch T. It was named either for the town or for the church. (E. S. Aydelott; John Mason)

Pin Oak Creek (Franklin)

Rises near Gerald in the n.w. part of Boone T. and flows n. into Lyon T., emptying into Boeuf Creek. Named for the pin oak timber found along the edge of the stream. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 205; Miss Johnson: Dr. W. P. Fitzgerald)

Pin Oak School (Franklin)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Lyon T. It was earlier known as Kiel (or Kiehl) School. Mr. Kiel thinks it was named for Henry John Kiel, a resident there, or for a county school commissioner named Kiel or Kiehl. Both spellings of the name are found.

The name was later changed to Pin Oak School, for its location near Pin Oak Creek (q.v.) (83rd Report; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 191; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Oscar Pelster; O. E. Burke)

Pin Oak School (Warren)

An elementary school in the n.w. part of Camp Branch T. It was probably named for the church, which it is likely was established before the school. There are many pin oaks in this region. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; 83rd Report; Oscar J. Luelf)

Piny Bluff Park (Franklin)

See Piney Bluff Park.

Pitman's Bridge (St. Charles)

An early bridge on Dardenne Creek. It was doubtless named for John Pitman, the first county representative. He came here in 1804 and was a clear-thinking, hard-working farmer whose judgment was respected. In 1812 he was commissioned as a colonel in the state militia. (Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 566, 587; MHR, XXVIII, 9)

Pitts (Warren)

A village once located in the c.w. part of Hickory Grove T., 4 miles e. of Warrenton. A p.o. was located here in the early 1860s and was listed by Goodwin in 1867. It was discontinued in 1903 or 1904 when the rural mail route was established. About that time the village was also abandoned except as a farm residence section. It is said to have been named for a Dr. Pitts. (Goodwin; P. G.; Campbell, 628; Hist. St. Charles, 1011, 1122; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 676; John Mason; George Luppold; Henry Pitts; William Hollenbeck)

Pitt's Landing (Warren)

A boat landing which was probably at Gore. The name may have been personal. (George Luppold)

Pitts School (Warren)

In the c.w. part of Hickory Grove T. Named for the former town. (83rd Report; Oscar J. Luelf; Henry Pitts; F. W. Kehr)

Pitzer's Landing (Warren)

A boat landing on the n. bank of the Missouri R., in the s. part of Bridgeport T., near the present town of Case. The name was probably given in honor of James Pitzer, the first surveyor of Warren Co., who settled in Bridgeport T., e. of Loutre Creek and became one of the prominent men of the times. (Hand-Book of Mo., Map I; Hist. St. Charles, 968, 1062)

Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (Lincoln)

In the w.c. part of Bedford T. It has been gone for about 15 years. A descriptive name. (Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 402; Rev. O. A. Gordon; C. W. Meyer)

Pleasant Hill Church (St. Charles)

A Methodist Episcopal church in Darst's Bottom, in the s.e. part of Femme Osage T. It was organized in 1856 with D. H. Darst, W. W. Parson, P. Ashy, Emily Schoat, Phoebe Parsons, and John Frazier as constituent members. The name is descriptive of its location. (Hist. St. Charles, 239; Rev. R. M. Hardaway; Benj. Emmons)

Pleasant Hill School (Franklin)

In the c. part of Lyon T. Cf. above. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Pleasant Hill School (Warren)

See Godt Spring School.

Pleasant Union School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the w. part of Portage des Sioux T. The name is ideal. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Pleasant Valley School (Franklin)

In the e.c. part of Calvey T. A descriptive name. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: G. B. Zumwaldt)

* Plum Ford (Franklin)

A crossing on the Meramec River, s. of Morrellton. It is probably so named for the trees. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 193; Washington Library Records)

Point Labaddie (Franklin)

See Gray Summit.

Point Labadie (Franklin)

See Gray Summit.

Point Lavvadie Island (St. Charles)

An island in the Missouri River, s. of Augusta. It is opposite Point Labaddie (q.v.) in Franklin Co., and it is obviously a variant spelling of that name. (Co. Atlas 1875, 41)

Point Look Off (Franklin)

An elevation in the s. part of Boles T. Obviously descriptive. (Co. Atlas 1878, 23)

Point Prairie (St. Charles)

See Point Prairie Lands.

Point Prairie Lands (St. Charles)

Rich bottoms which extend across Portage des Sioux T., from n. to w., between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The name also appears as Point Prairie. The term "Point" here has the sense of the French "pointe," defined by McDermott as "a wooded point of land" on a river. (Davis & Durrie, 433; Hist. St. Charles, 131; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 556; Earl C. Gray; McDermott)

Point Prairie Presbyterian Church (St. Charles)

A church in the c.w. part of Portage des Sioux T. It was organized July 13, 1873 with Thomas H. Barwisa and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barwisa, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Barwisa, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Barwisa, and others as original members. The church no longer exists. It was named for Point Prairie. (Hist. St. Charles, 265; Road Map of St. Charles Co.; Earl C. Gray)

Point Prairie School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the s. part of Portage des Sioux T., near Orchard Farm. It was named for its location on Point Prairie. (B. H. Jolly; Earl C. Gray)

*Point Prairie School (St. Charles)

A second Point Prairie School in the s.w. part of Cuivre T., near Wentzville. The name is probably descriptive, although no particular reason for it has been found. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Pollard's Ford (Lincoln)

On Big Creek in the s.e. part of Clark T. A personal name. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn)

Pollard's Ford (St. Charles)

A crossing on Eagle Fork of Cuivre River, in the n.w. part of Cuivre T. It was evidently named for B. Pollard, as there was a ford on his land in this section. (Co. Atlas 1875, 12; 40-41; Benj. Emmons)

Polster Addition (Warren)

A suburban section in Warrenton. The lots were offered for sale about 1929 and were named in honor of their owner, Edward J. Polster. (Warrenton Banner, Oct. 4, 1929, 1)

Polston School (Warren)

See Lichte School.

Pomme Osage Township (St. Charles)

See Femme Osage Township.

* Pond Bottom (Franklin)

A lowland near the Meramec River, probably near Pond Ford (q.v.). The name may have been borrowed from the ford. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 193; Washington Library Records)

* Pond Ford (Franklin)

A crossing on the Meramec River between the n.w. part of Prairie T. and the s.w. part of Union T. The name may be descriptive. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 193)

Pond Fort (St. Charles)

See Pond's Fort.

Pond Fort School (St. Charles)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Callaway T. It was so named for Pond's or Pond Fort. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Pond's Fort (St. Charles)

A wooden fort once used as a refuge in time of Indian attack, in the n.e. part of Callaway T., a short distance s.e. of the present town of Wentzville, in the area known as Dardenne Prairie. Robert Balbridge (or Baldrige), a native of Ireland and one of the first settlers in the county, obtained the Spanish grant upon which the fort was built. The place was called Pond Fort because there were a number of large ponds near it. Williams gives the name as Pond's Fort, perhaps under a misapprehension that it was connected with an individual named Pond. In the Co. Atlas, it

is misspelled Paud's Fort. (Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Bryan & Rose, 94, 134; Hist. St. Charles, 151-52, 450; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 559; Road Map of St. Charles Co.)

Pool Creek (Franklin)
See Blesse Pond.

Poor Man Diggings (Franklin)
A shallow mine in the n.w. part of Prairie T., on the s. end of the lead float. It was so named because it did not require much money to mine here. Cf. Mount Hope Mine, above. (Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Poppelmeyer Branch (Warren)
See West Fork of Dry Charrette.

Portage des Sioux (St. Charles)
See Portage des Sioux.

Portage des Sioux (St. Charles)
A very old town along the Mississippi River, in the n.c. part of Portage des Sioux T. The name was given to the place by the Indians, and this name was adopted by the French settlers. At Portage des Sioux the distance between the Missouri and the Mississippi Rivers is only about 2 miles. Indians used to carry their canoes from one river to the other and save a distance of 25 miles by river. It seems likely that an incident was of help in establishing the name, especially among the Sioux. The story relates that the Sioux, who were being pursued down the Missouri River by the Osages, withdrew from the water and carried their canoes across the narrow neck of land to the Mississippi where Portage des Sioux now stands, and embarked on the latter river. The place where they set out was thus called Portage des Sioux, "the portage of the Sioux," or "the passage of the Sioux."

Thwaites spells the name Portage des Scioux.

In 1799 Francis Lesieur, of St. Louis, visited the site and induced people mainly from St. Charles and St. Louis to settle at Portage des Sioux. The p.o. appears here by 1837. (Wetmore; Co. Atlas 1875, 10; Hist. St. Charles, 263-264; L&C I, 7, ed. Thwaites; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 556; Eaton)

Portage des Sioux Township (St. Charles)
The northernmost township in the county, bordered on the s. by St. Charles T., on the s.e. by the

Missouri River, and on the n. and w., by the Mississippi River. It is not known who the first settlers in the township were, but it is thought that they were French. Samuel Griffeth was the first American who settled outside the town, for which the township was named. It was probably organized in 1818. (Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Hist. St. Charles, 126-27; Com. Atlas, 229; Earl C. Gray)

Porter's Ford (Franklin)

A crossing on the Bourbeuse R., south of Union. John Porter and his son John J. Porter, a deputy, lived in the county in the early days, and the former owned a farm near Porter's Ford. (Hist. Franklin, 230)

Port Hudson (Franklin)

A village and former p.o. in the s.c. part of Lyon T. There was a voting place here from 1853 to 1858 known by the homely name of Mud Lick, doubtless a specimen of pioneer humor. In 1859 a p. o. was established at a farm house near the Catholic Church, and given the more high flown name of Port Hudson. Kiel thinks the name was suggested by Dr. Pierce Nugent Butler, who took it from Port Hudson, Louisiana, a well known river port on the Mississippi 91 miles n.w. of New Orleans, just as he named the nearby Beaufort (q.v.) and also perhaps Casco (q.v.), one from his old home at Beaufort, S. C., the other from Casco, Me. What basis he has for this conjecture Kiel does not state. The Port Hudson p.o. was discontinued in 1909.

The voting place at Port Hudson does not seem to have used the name of the p.o. In 1884 and 1886 it was called Ritter, or Ritter's Store, named for John Ritter, who had a store there. Ritter was born in Germany in 1839 and came to Franklin Co. in 1875.

In the 1878 Co. Atlas, the name appears as Hudson Port. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 13, 55; Hist. Franklin, 237, 807; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 194, 208; Miss Johnson: F. W. Schroeder; Oscar Pelster; Kiel (letter)

Port Royal (Franklin)

A former p.o. in the extreme n.e. part of Boles T., established in 1889 and discontinued in 1900. Kiel thinks it was named for one of the eastern Port

Royals; the name occurs in Va., S. C., Pa., Ky., & Tenn. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 208; Miss Johnson: Kiel (letter)

Port Royal Landing (Franklin)

At Port Royal (q.v.) on the Missouri R. (Co. Atlas 1878, 23)

Port Royal School (Franklin)

Located in District no. 1. Named for the town. (83rd Report)

Port William (Franklin)

See Gray Summit.

Possum Creek (Franklin)

Rises in the n.c. part of Boone T. and empties into Big Creek. So named by early settlers because it was good 'possum hunting country. (Miss Johnson: G. F. Duerr)

Powers Branch (Lincoln)

A tiny stream in the s. part of Monroe T. It unites with Keystone or Keelstone Branch. Named for John Powers, an early settler. (Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

*Prairie Church (Franklin)

An early church which is mentioned in Hist. Franklin but not definitely located. The friendly Indians, formerly established at Shawneetown, later settled here temporarily. The name is probably descriptive in origin. (Hist. Franklin, 216)

Prairie du Chien (St. Charles)

See Dog Prairie.

Prairie Flower School (Lincoln)

In the w. part of Union T. A fanciful name, for a flower emblematic of the Western country. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Dr. A. D. Wilkinson)

Prairie Haute (St. Charles)

See Prairie Haute Common Fields.

Prairie Haute Common Fields (St. Charles)

In the c. part of St. Charles T., n.w. of St. Charles. The name, which also appears as Prairie Haute, is descriptive of the elevation and purpose of the land.

(Co. Atlas 1875, 14; Manual, St. Mo., '91-'92, 55; Benj. Emmons)

Prairie Haute Tract (Lincoln)

A division of land in the s. part of Monroe T. It was a part of the Cuivre Tract and of James Mackey's farm. The name is a French descriptive term which means "high prairie." (Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Prairie School (Franklin)

A rural school in the c. part of Prairie T., w. of Luebbering. It is so named for its location on Ruckers Prairie. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Prairie Slough (Lincoln)

A lowland along the Mississippi River, in the e. part of Hurricane T. The name is descriptive of the topography. (Co. Atlas 1878, 5, 24, 25; Co. Atlas 1899, 7; Andy J. Brown)

Prairie Township (Franklin)

This township in the s.e. corner of Franklin Co. is surrounded by Meramec and Central townships on the w., Calvey T. on the n., Jefferson Co. on the e., and Washington Co. on the s. A level prairie region, it takes its name from Rucker's Prairie (q.v.). Settlers came as early as 1820, among them being Thomas Boyd, John King, William and Jesse Woodcock, and others; but at that time it was merely a part of Meramec T. It was organized as a separate township on Apr. 4, 1853. (Davis & Durrie, 365; Co. Atlas 1878, 14; Hist. Franklin, 204, 206; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 232; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Prairie Township (Lincoln)

The s.w. township in the county, which joins Nineveh T. on the n. and Bedford T. and Clark T. on the e. The organization was effected on Aug. 17, 1848. The name is descriptive of the topography. (Co. Atlas 1878, 12; Hist. Lincoln, 282; Co. Atlas 1899, 7, 12; Andy J. Brown)

Prairieview (Warren)

A former postal village in the c. part of Camp Branch T. The p.o. was established in 1901 and discontinued in 1903 or 1904. Felix Carrico gave ten acres of land to Dr. C. O. Foreman to induce the latter to

practice medicine there. A Mr. Brockman once had a store in the village. The name, which is also written Prairie View, is probably descriptive. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1901, 7; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914, 17; John Mason; E. S. Aydelott; Benj. Frick; William Van Studdiford; Mrs. Wardie Jones Ebert; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

Prairie View (Warren)
See Prairieview.

Price's Branch (Warren)
See Price's Spring Branch.

Price's Spring (Warren)
A spring which was probably located in the s.w. part of Elkhorn T. It seems to have been named for its early owner, Sam Price, a Kentuckian, who has been dead since about 1861. He is said to have settled originally on Camp Creek, but moved to a location near the spring because he was bothered with travellers who were passing through the country. Miss Gallop says it was named because General Sterling Price, the Confederate leader, camped here. Although Gen. Price was in Warren Co. on his last famous raid of 1864, the former explanation seems more reasonable. (William Van Studdiford; John Mason; Benj. Frick; Miss Pauline Gallop)

Price's Spring Branch (Warren)
A stream which rises in the s.w. part of Elkhorn T. and flows s.w. until it enters Little Lost Creek. It is also called Price's Branch and Prices Spring Branch without the apostrophe. It was doubtless named for Price's Spring (q.v.). (Co. Map 1908; William Van Studdiford; John Mason; Benj. Frick; Miss Pauline Gallop; Wardie Jones Ebert)

Prices Spring Branch (Warren)
See Price's Spring Branch.

Prieur's Landing (St. Charles)
A boat landing on the Mississippi River. It was named for its owner for many years, Noel Antoine Prieur, son of the first teacher of a school in St. Charles. The school was in operation in 1800 as a French school. (St. C.C-M, Feb. 3, 1915)

Progressive School (Warren)
A rural school which was organized about 1911 in the

n. part of Bridgeport T. The name is idealistic.
(83rd Report; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; F. W. Kehr)

Progress School (Franklin)

A rural school in the e.c. part of Boone T. An ideal name. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson)

Prospect Church (Franklin)

A church in Meramec T., near St. Clair. Probably a descriptive name, for there are fine views or prospects of the surrounding countryside. Mr. Dill, however, thought the name referred to the "prospects" of mineral wealth in the many lead mines in the neighborhood. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 193; Miss Johnson; Benton Dill)

Providence Church (Franklin)

See New Hope Missionary Baptist Church.

Pryor's Branch (Franklin)

A small stream in the n.w. corner of Boeuf T., which runs into Berger Creek near Berger. It was named for a pioneer who settled on its banks in an early day. It has been suggested that this man was Sergeant Nathaniel Pryor, a prominent member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-1806. The account of Sergeant Pryor's life, however, in the Dictionary of American Biography makes it improbable that he ever lived in this part of Franklin Co. After the return of the great expedition, he entered the regular army in Feb., 1807; resigned Apr. 1, 1810, to keep a trading post near Galena, Illinois, till 1812; reenlisted Aug. 30, 1813, as 1st Lieut., became a captain Oct. 1, 1814, and served with distinction in the Battle of New Orleans; was honorably discharged Oct. 15, 1815, and started another trading post at Arkansas Post, Arkansas; moved upstream to Verdigris in 1819, married an Osage woman, and lived with the tribe until his death on May 7, 1831. There seems no room here for a settlement on Pryor's Creek. Another Nathaniel Pryor, possibly a nephew of the famous sergeant, and sometimes confused with him, was a member of Jacob Fowler's expedition of 1821-22. But we have no means of identifying the Franklin Co. settler with either of them. It seems more probable that the stream was named for William Pryor, who filed for a homestead here Sept. 19, 1818. (DAB, under Nathaniel Pryor; Journal of Jacob

Fowler, ed. Coues, 4-5; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 193, 15;
Miss Johnson: S. A. Hall)

Pump Spring (Warren)

A spring in the c.n. part of Bridgeport T. It was opened by Charles Harper over 100 years ago. It received its name because there was a pump at the spring. (George Elmore; Buck Edwards)

* Quackenbrueck (Franklin)

Mentioned by McClure as the site of an old covered bridge, but not exactly located. The name was doubtless borrowed from Quackenbrück, a little town of 4200 inhabitants on the Hase, in N. W. Germany. (Badeker, N. Germany, "General Map of N. Germany," 94; McClure, 26)

Queever River (Lincoln)

See Cuivre River.

La Quevr (Lincoln)

See Cuivre River.

Quincy School (Warren)

See Oak Dale School.

Quiver River (Lincoln)

See Cuivre River.

Quivre River (Lincoln & St. Charles)

See Cuivre River.

Ramrod Eddy (St. Charles)

A whirlpool in the Missouri River, about 5 miles above St. Charles. In the account of Maximilian's journey of 1832-1834, we note the following: "After stopping a few hours, we continued our voyage till a storm of wind filled the air with sand, from the sand banks, and compelled us to stop after twelve o'clock, above the whirlpool, called Remoux à Baguette; towards dark, however, we reached Isle au Bon Homme, in the vicinity of which we passed the ni(g)ht." The present name, doubtless descriptive, is the American translation of the older form. See remous, remoux, Missouri French for whirlpool or eddy in McDermott. The name was doubtless conferred by the French for the shape of this straight narrow passage in the river. (EWT XXII, 239)

Ramsey Creek (Warren)
See Lost Creek.

Ramsey's Creek (St. Charles)
A small stream in St. Charles Co. It was so named for Capt. William Ramsey, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He was in the Battle of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis. He came to Missouri in 1800 and settled on the creek. Later he moved to Warren Co. and established his residence near the present Marthasville. During the Indian War in Missouri, he commanded a company of rangers. He died in Boone Co., Mo., May 22, 1845, at the age of 104. (Bryan & Rose)

Ramsey's Lick (Warren)
A settlement on Ramsey Creek (now Lost Creek) in Pinckney T. Captain William Ramsey had a hunting camp here about the beginning of the nineteenth century. (Bryan & Rose, 207; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 94, 100)

* Read Hill Mine (Franklin)
See Thomas Mines.

* Red Bridge (Franklin)
A bridge over the Bourbeuse R., near Union, destroyed by a tornado. A ferry was used later. The span of the Red Bridge destroyed by the storm was 200 ft. long. Contracts were let to have a new bridge completed by Aug. 1, 1920. The name was probably descriptive. (Tribune, Apr. 30, 1920; Ibid., May 14, 1920; Washington Library Records)

Red Building (Warren)
See Old Red Building.

Reddish School (Lincoln)
A rural school in the extreme w. part of Millwood T. It was named for W. H. Reddish, who owned land here in 1878. (Co. Atlas 1878, 47; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; W. F. Guinn)

Red Hill Bridge (Warren)
An early railroad crossing on the North Mo. R. R. w. of Warrenton. The bridge was burned in 1861 by guerrillas to keep Union troops from being sent over it to St. Louis. This act, coupled with a

similar burning of every other bridge and culvert in 100 miles of the railroad, was instrumental in arousing the patriotism and subsequent enlistment in the Union Army of many Northern sympathizers. The bridge was so named on account of its location near a hill of red clay. (Hist. St. Charles, 990; Warren Centennial, 24; Dr. A. W. Ebeling)

The Red Houses of the Point (St. Charles)

Two red cedar houses once located on Point Prairie, probably in the extreme e. part of St. Charles T., near Point Prairie School. The houses were so named because they were built of red cedar logs which had been cut in the Alleghany Mountains and rafted down the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers and brought from Cairo on boats. Major Nelson (or Wilson) Overall, a state representative, built one of the houses. (Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 585; Earl C. Gray)

Redmon Branch (St. Charles)

See Factory Branch.

Redmond Branch (St. Charles)

See Factory Branch.

Red Oak Creek (Franklin)

Rises in the n.w. part of Boone T. and flows s.e. into the Bourbeuse R. It is so named for the red oak trees that grow along the edge of the stream. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 205; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 193; Miss Johnson: G. F. Duerr)

Red School (St. Charles)

A rural grade school in the extreme e. part of Portage des Sioux T. It is so named for the color of the building. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Red Top Island (Warren)

See Boeuf Island.

* Reed Mine (Franklin)

See Thomas Mines.

Reeds Defeat School (Franklin)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Boone T. This district was created in 1874 out of the old Boone Creek District that also included what are now Oak Grove and Seminary Districts (q.v.), as well as

Bailey District in Crawford Co. The school was built in 1874, and its first teacher was named Reed. The big boys made life so hard for him that his work was a failure. The directors discharged him. The people of the district called the school Reed's Defeat, and it has borne that name ever since. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: T. E. Dotter; Jim Dotter; John Elderidge)

* Reed's Landing (Franklin)

A boat landing in the n. part of Boles T. along the Missouri R., not far from the mouth of Ridenhour Creek. The name is doubtless personal as it is found in the county as early as 1820. (Co. Atlas 1878, 23; Hist. Franklin, 207; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 15, 193)

Reedville (Franklin)

See Stanton.

Reedville Church (Franklin)

A Presbyterian church at Reedville, for which it is named. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 193; Miss Johnson: Charles Ripley)

Reedville School (Franklin)

In the s.c. part of Meramec T. Named for the old town of Reedville, or for its founder, Dr. Silas Reed. (83rd Report; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 209; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: Charles Ripley)

Reformed Presbyterian Church (Lincoln)

See Mount Zion Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Reid and Alexander's Mill (Lincoln)

A steam and saw mill in the s.w. part of Hurricane T., near Okete Presbyterian Church and Reid School. It was named for its owners, David C. Reid and James Alexander. There was a store at the mill. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; John G. Gibson)

Reid School (Lincoln)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Hurricane T. It was named for Hon. Alexander Reid, who was born in Shelby Co., Ky., in 1897, and died in Jan., 1851, while he was serving as a member of the State Legislature. His only son was Judge W. W. Reid. (Hist. Lincoln, 608; 83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Charles S. Huckstep)

Rekate's Store (Warren)

A country store in the s.e. part of Pinckney T., on the Holstein Road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile e. of Smith Creek. It was so named for its proprietor, Anton Rekate. Although it was in existence under this name by 1877, it had formerly been owned by a Mr. Ridder. (Hist. St. Charles, 1059; Co. Atlas 1877, 31; Warrenton Banner, Dec. 18, 1914; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Mrs. Anna Schaper; Walter Rottman; Oscar J. Luelf; F. W. Kehr (letter))

Reliance Diggings (Franklin)

An old mine in the s.w. part of Central T. It is so named because a Mr. Usher obtained considerable lead here with little work. (Swallow, Map IV, 30)

Reliance Hill (Franklin)

A hill in the s.w. part of Central T., near Reliance Diggings, from which it doubtless takes its name. (Swallow, Map IV)

*Remou (St. Charles)

A village which is listed by the Co. Atlas but is apparently unknown to the people in this section at the present time. Possibly it was named for Remoux à Baguette, or Ramrod Eddy (q.v.). (Co. Atlas 1875, 10)

Remoux à Baguette (St. Charles)

See Ramrod Eddy.

Rengel (Franklin)

A former p.o. in the e.c. part of Union T., on an elevation near the State road between Gildehaus and Villa Ridge.

Its earliest name was Mount Halleck, or Mount Halleck Store, given for a man who was a soldier and a surveyor. The p.o. under these names was established May 30, 1862, and discontinued March 17, 1863.

Later it was known as Breitenbach (or Breitenbach's) Store, for John Breitenbach, who had been its only post-master. Then for a while it became the Kemper and Breitenbach Store.

A new p.o. was established on the same site on April 2, 1884, under the name of Rengel, for John Rengel, its first postmaster. This was discontinued Dec. 16, 1895, when Mr. Rengel removed to St. Louis. (Miss Johnson: Kiel's Biog. Dir., 206; P. G.; Miss Hattie Stierberger; Charles Cole)

Renick School (Franklin)
See Sneed School.

Renick Store (Franklin)
See Renickville.

Renickville (Franklin)
A settlement in the w.c. part of Boone T. The name was bestowed for Jake and Jim Renick, storekeepers there, and for Frank, George, and Charley Renick. When the p.o. was established at Japan, the Renick Store was abandoned. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 193; Miss Johnson: Mrs. Alice B. Lockhart; Dan Spindler)

Richardson's Mill (Lincoln)
See Grimmer's Mill.

Richardson's Mill (Lincoln)
An old mill on the West Cuivre R., in Hawk Point T., 8 mi. n.w. of Troy. It was named for an early settler. (Manual, St. Mo. '91-'92, 49; Andy J. Brown)

Richardson's Mill (Lincoln)
A saw and grist mill in the n.w. part of Hurricane T., near the Smith School. A personal name. It has been gone since about 1895. Apparently there have been three Richardson's Mills, in different parts of the co. (Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; John G. Gibson)

* Richmond School (St. Charles)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Femme Osage T. The name is probably borrowed from Richmond, Va., or elsewhere. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

Ridenhour Creek (Franklin)
Rises in the e.c. part of Boles T. and flows n.w. into the Missouri R. It was so named for John Ridenhour, who came to Franklin Co. about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was killed by the Indians on April 3, 1803, on the bluffs of the Missouri near the mouth of Ridenhour Creek, in a skirmish over some stolen horses. (Co. Atlas 1878, 13; Hist. Franklin, 205, 222; Houck, Hist. Mo. II, 73; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 194; Washington Library Records; Miss Johnson)

The Ridge (Franklin)
See St. Clair.

Riggs Ferry (Lincoln)
See Riggs Ford.

Riggs' Ford (Lincoln)
See Riggs Ford.

Rigg's Ford (Lincoln)
See Riggs Ford.

Riggs Ford (Lincoln)
On the Cuivre R. near Troy, in Bedford T. Sometimes spelled, less correctly, Rigg's Ford. It is named for General Jonathan Riggs, who as Lieutenant Riggs during the Indian War was one of the ablest of white leaders, and fought several engagements in this territory. He was the son of the Rev. Bethuel Riggs, the first Baptist preacher in the county, who came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1812 and organized the Sulphur Springs Baptist Church. Jonathan was born in Campbell Co., Kentucky, came to Lincoln Co. with his father, and as a result of his honorable record in the war was later made brigadier-general of militia. After the war he settled n. of the Cuivre on the Troy and Auburn road, where he died in 1834. The name also appears as Riggs Ferry and Riggs' Ford. The ferry was licensed in January, 1822. (Troy Free Press, Feb. 26, 1886; Hist. Lincoln, 227, 276; Bryan & Rose, 110; Co. Atlas 1878, 10, 13; Rev. O. A. Gordon; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Rio Grande de Espiritu Santo (St. Charles & Lincoln)
See Mississippi River.

Rio Missouri (Warren, Franklin, & St. Charles)
See Missouri River.

Ripley Iron Mines (Franklin)
Located in the e. part of Meramec T., near Sullivan. The mines were discovered by Charles Ripley for whom they were named. (Miss Johnson: Charles Ripley; E. H. Hoff)

Ritter (Franklin)
See Port Hudson.

Ritter's Store (Franklin)
See Port Hudson.

River aux Cuivre (Lincoln)
See Cuivre River.

River Berger (Franklin)
See Berger Creek.

River Charrette (Warren)
See Charrette Creek.

River du Bois (Franklin)
See Dubois Creek.

River Dubois (Franklin)
See Dubois Creek.

River Merameig (Franklin)
See Meramec River.

River St. John (Franklin)
See St. Johns Creek.

River St. Louis (St. Charles & Lincoln)
See Mississippi River.

River St. Louis (Warren, Franklin, & St. Charles)
See Missouri River.

River St. Philip (Warren, Franklin, & St. Charles)
See Missouri River.

Riverview (Franklin)
A resort on the Rock Island R. R., 5 mi. e. of Union, in Union T. It was opened in 1922 by F. E. Hall and so named for its view overlooking the Meramec River. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 194; Miss Johnson: F. E. Hall)

Riverview School (St. Charles)
An elementary school in the s.e. part of Portage des Sioux T., so named for its location overlooking the Missouri River. The name also appears as River View School. (Road Map of St. Charles Co.; B. H. Jolly)

River View School (St. Charles)
See Riverview School.

Riverview Tavern (Warren)
At Dutzow. Doubtless so named for its position near the Missouri River. (Warren Centennial, 24)

Rivière à Berger (Franklin)
See Berger Creek.

Rivière à Chorette (Warren)
See Charrette Creek.

Rivière à Chouritte (Warren)
See Charrette Creek.

Rivière au Boeuf (Lincoln & St. Charles)
See Cuivre River.

Rivière au Cuivre (Lincoln & St. Charles)
See Cuivre River.

Rivière aux Boeufs (Lincoln & St. Charles)
See Cuivre River.

Rivière Buade (St. Charles & Lincoln)
See Mississippi River.

Rivière de Colbert (St. Charles & Lincoln)
See Mississippi River.

Rivière de la Conception (St. Charles & Lincoln)
See Mississippi River.

Rivière de St. Louis (St. Charles & Lincoln)
See Mississippi River.

Rivière Duque (Warren)
See Tuque Creek.

Rivière Maramécquisipi (Franklin)
See Meramec River.

Rivière St. Jean (Franklin)
See St. Johns Creek.

Rivière Tuque (Warren)
See Tuque Creek.

Roaring Springs (Franklin)
Located in the s. part of Central T. near the Meramec R., s. of Morrellton. It is so named for the noise the water makes where it issues from a cave. (Kiel's Biog. Dir., 194; Miss Johnson: Henry Hamilton; Julian Pickles)

Robert Bob's Creek (Lincoln)
See Bob's Creek.

Robertsville (Franklin)

A village and station on the Frisco R. R., in the n.w. part of Calvey T. A p.o. was established there on Dec. 27, 1859. For the twelve years rivalry between Robertsville and Catawissa, 3 mi. to the east, over the possession of the p.o., each village enjoying it alternately, see under Catawissa above. Since June 6, 1871, Robertsville has had its own p.o. without interruption.

The town was named for its founder, Edward James Roberts. Eaton gives his name incorrectly as W. J. Roberts, but the other was his right name, as is confirmed by the 1878 Atlas and also by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Eliza Roberts. Mr. E. J. Roberts (1817-1899) was a native of Virginia, and came to Franklin Co. in 1831, when he was fourteen. He became a merchant and postmaster in Robertsville, and for a long time was the largest taxpayer in Franklin Co.

Robertsville is sometimes referred to as Calvey or Calvey Station, names that properly apply to the small neighboring community named for its location on Calvey Creek a mile to the east. The name of another close neighbor, Warrenville (q.v.), or Warrensville, has also been used for Robertsville, probably because for a time they were served by the same p.o. (P. G.; Davis & Durrie, 165; Co. Atlas 1878, 13, 16; Hist. Franklin, 340, 807-8; Eaton; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 94, 195, 209; Lands & Homes, 5; Plat Bk. A, 46; Miss Johnson: Mrs. Eliza Roberts; Kiel (letter))

Robertsville School (Franklin)

A school at Robertsville, for which it is named. (83rd Report; Supt's Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Robinson School (Lincoln)

In the s.w. part of Waverly T. Named for Charles (?) Robinson. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

Robinson's Mill (Lincoln)

See Burr Oak.

Robinson's Mill (Lincoln)

See Burr Oak Mill.

Robinson's Mill (Lincoln)

See Robinson's Saw and Grist Mill.

Robinson's Saw and Grist Mill (Lincoln)

An early mill in the c.s. part of Burr Oak T. It was evidently a descriptive name given in honor of its owner, Benj. F. Robinson. Also known as Robinson's Mill. (Co. Atlas 1878, 24; John G. Gibson)

Rock Branch (Warren)

A stream which rises in the n.e. part of Camp Branch T., and flows n. into Camp Branch near the Lincoln Co. boundary. This name is descriptive. It is also sometimes called Drunert Branch, a personal name, although the identity of the person is somewhat obscure. A local authority says it was named for a Dr. Drunert, a geologist; but no record of such a person has been found in this section. However, a Dr. Drunert, who was an anthropologist, once lived in the southern part of Lincoln Co. It is probable that the stream received its name in honor of Frederick C. Drunert, who owned land along the stream for many years. He was born in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, September 2, 1838, came to America in 1852, served in the State Militia in 1862, and died about 1918. (Highway Map 1936; Co. Atlas 1877, 39; Warrenton Banner, June 14, 1918, 1; Benj. Frick)

Rock Creek (Franklin)

A tributary of Cedar Fork Creek, which rises in the s.c. part of Lyon T. It is so named for the large rocks found in the creek bed. (Miss Johnson: F. W. Schroeder)

*Rock Ford (Lincoln)

A p.o. established by 1876, in the n.w. part of Hurricane T. The name is obviously topographical, but the river crossing referred to has not been identified. The name also appears as Rockford. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 5)

*Rockford (Lincoln)

See Rock Ford.

Rockford School (Franklin)

In the w.c. part of Prairie T. It is so named for its location near a rocky ford on Big Indian Creek. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Rockhill School (Franklin)

A rural school in the w.c. part of St. John's T. It is so named for its location on a rocky hill. The name

is sometimes written Rock Hill School. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: George Klenke)

Rock Hill School (Franklin)
See Rockhill School.

Rock Island Railroad (Franklin)
See Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

Rock Ridge School (Franklin)
In the s. part of Lyon T. It is so named for its location on a rocky ridge. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: O. E. Burke)

Rock Spring (Lincoln)
In the s.e. part of Clark T., 6 miles s. of Troy. Cf. above. (Mrs. Jaunita Sanders; Andy J. Brown)

Rock Spring School (Lincoln)
An elementary school in the s.e. part of Clark T. Named for its location near Rock Spring. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. Jaunita Sanders; Andy J. Brown)

Rocky Knoll School (Lincoln)
In the s.e. part of Nineveh T., near Silex. A descriptive name, very aptly chosen as the knoll is so rocky and high that it is almost inaccessible. (83rd Report; Road Map of Lincoln Co.; Mrs. Jaunita Sanders)

Rocky Ridge (Warren)
An elevation in the n.c. part of Charrette T. The name is descriptive. (Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Benj. Frick)

Rocky Ridge School (Warren)
In the n.c. part of Charrette T. The school was formerly on Rocky Ridge, but it has been moved. It keeps the name given it for its original location. (83rd Report; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Oscar J. Luelf; F. W. Kehr)

Roedderville (Franklin)
A settlement between Beaufort and Leslie in Lyon T. Named for Fritz Roedder (1858-?), a native of Franklin Co. The firm of Roedder and Femme, who called themselves "wheelwrights of distinction," has been located there since 1865.
The place was formerly known as Flint Hill, so named for the flint rocks in that vicinity. (Hist. Franklin,

204, 810; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 190; Miss Johnson;
Oscar Pelster; F. W. Schroeder)

Rose Hill (Warren)

The home of John Welch in the s.c. part of Hickory Grove T., where Salem Baptist Church (q.v.) was organized. Mr. Welch was a brother of James Welch, a pioneer Baptist preacher. The name was probably descriptive. (Miss Anna R. Sharp)

Ross' Mill (Lincoln)

A saw and grist mill in Moscow. It was named for its owner, Shapley Ross, who was the largest owner of slaves in the county in 1821. (Co. Atlas 1898, 12)

Roth Creek (Franklin)

See Bachelor Creek.

Round Fort (St. Charles)

See Fort Duquette.

Round Hill (Franklin)

A hill in the s.w. part of Central T. It is doubtless so named for its shape. (Swallow, Map IV)

Round Tower (St. Charles)

See Fort Duquette.

Royal Road of the King's Domain (St. Charles)

See King's Highway.

R. T. Elsberry's Mill (Lincoln)

A steam mill at Elsberry in the e.c. part of Hurricane T. It was named for Robert T. Elsberry, the son of William N. and Lydia P. (Owen) Elsberry. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812. R. T. Elsberry was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1818, lived in Elsberry after 1859, was one of a company who built the flour mill there, and became a partial owner of it in 1883. The town was built on his land. (Hist. Lincoln, 535-6; Mrs. W. J. Sledd; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; John G. Gibson)

Ruckers Prairie (Franklin)

An extensive prairie region in the s.e. part of the county, which gave its name to Prairie T. Named for Ambrose L. Rucker and his family, early settlers. (Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Ruckers Prairie (Franklin)

A former p.o. in the e. part of Prairie T., established in 1853 and discontinued in 1861. It was named for its first postmaster, Ambrose L. Rucker, who lived in a prairie region. Goodwin in 1867 writes it Rucker's Prairie, but the apostrophe is usually omitted. (Goodwin; Co. Atlas 1878, 12; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 209 & map; Washington Library Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Rucker's Prairie (Franklin)

See Ruckers Prairie.

Rue Royale (St. Charles)

See King's Highway.

Rundlettville (Franklin)

See Rundlettville.

Rundlettville (Franklin)

A p.o. established Nov. 27, 1835, and discontinued Oct. 14, 1836. It was probably named for William Rundlett, who was its only postmaster. Rundlett came from St. Louis. Some records list the place as Rundlettville.

Since Rundlett homesteaded on the south or right bank of the Meramec River, Rundlettville was probably located in what is now the n.w. part of Prairie T. It is said to have been one mile south of Virginia Mine (q.v.), and must have been close to Conn (q.v.) just north of the river, at which the p.o. was discontinued the year before. (P. G.; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 201, 209, 210 & map; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Rush Island (Warren)

An island along the n. bank of the Missouri R., in the s. part of Bridgeport T. It was so named because its supply of bullrushes was so abundant in early days that cattle and other stock fed on them. The southern end of old Goddin I. merged with Rush I. after the former was washed away. Goddin I. was so named for B. H. Goddin who owned it and lived s.w. of Case. Rush I. is sometimes named Bates I. on government maps. This name is probably personal in origin. (Co. Atlas 1901, 7; Co. Map 1908; Houck, Hist. Mo. III, 147; Walter Rottman; F. W. Kehr; George Luppold; Dr. A. W. Ebeling; Benj. Frick)

Rush Island School (Warren)

A rural school in the s. part of Bridgeport T. It is

named for its location on the island. (83rd Report; Oscar J. Luelf; Walter Rottman; F. W. Kehr)

Rutger's Mill (St. Charles)

An early mill on the Dardenne. It was named for Arend Rutger, who owned 7, 000 arpents of land which he had received as a grant in 1801 on condition he would build a saw and grist mill and open a store on Dardenne Creek, not far from where Cottleville now stands. He built several mills at great expense before he could obtain one that would stand. Mr. Rutger was one of the first grand jurors of the co. (Bryan & Rose, 183; Hist. St. Charles, 116, 126; Township Plats I; Benj. Emmons)

Rye Creek (Franklin)

Rises in the c. part of Prairie T. and flows n.w. into Meramec R. It is so named for the wild rye that grows along its banks. (Co. Atlas 1878, 26; Hist. Franklin, 204; Miss Johnson: Charles Ripley)

Rye Creek School (Franklin)

A rural school in the c. part of Prairie T. It is so named for its location near Rye Creek. (83rd Report; Supt's. Records; Miss Johnson: E. H. Hoff)

Sacred Heart Convent (St. Charles)

A Catholic institution in St. Charles. It was established in 1818 as a residence for nuns. It is so named for the Sacred Heart of Jesus. (Co. Atlas 1875, 50; Williams, N. E. Mo. I, 559; Father W. B. Sommerhauser)

Saint Albans (Franklin)

A former town on the Missouri R., in the n.e. part of Boles T. It was laid off in 1837 (Kiel says 1836) by Dr. Peter Kincaid, Sr., a Scotch physician who had served under Napoleon Bonaparte. He settled on the Missouri R. in 1818. The town was washed away by the flood of 1844; but 55 years later, 1899, a p.o. by the same name was established near its former site. The p.o. was discontinued in 1907.

Saint Albans is said to have been named after the ancient town of St. Albans in England, a municipal borough in Hertfordshire, 20 mi. n.e. of London. The English city grew up about the early abbey of St. Albans, founded in 793 by King Offa of Mercia in memory of St. Alban, the protomartyr of Britain, a Roman soldier who underwent martyrdom for his faith at

the end of the third or beginning of the fourth century. The Missouri village may have taken its name directly from St. Albans in Franklin Co. Vermont. There is also a St. Albans in Maine, and one in West Virginia. (P. G.; Co. Atlas 1878, 14; Hist. Franklin, 225; Kiel's Biog. Dir., 210 & map; Int. Encyc.; Plat Bk. A, 24; Miss Johnson: Charles Becker)

St. Alfonso's Church (Lincoln)

At Millwood. The first log church was built sometime in the forties. This meeting house was replaced by a brick church which was destroyed by a tornado in 1876. That year another church was erected. This is the largest Catholic church in the county. Also spelled St. Alphonsus' Church. St. Alfonso, or Alphonsus, Liguori (1696-1787) was an Italian theologian and missionary. (Troy Free Press, Jan. 1, 1886, 1; Mrs. W. F. Guinn; Mrs. W. J. Sledd)

St. Alphonsus' Church (Lincoln)

See St. Alfonso's Church.

St. Andrew (St. Charles)

See St. Charles.

St. Andrew's School (Franklin)

At Clover Bottom in the s.w. part of St. John's T. Doubtless named, directly or indirectly, for the Apostle. (Hist. Franklin, 343; Kiel's Biog. Dir., map)

St. Anthony's Catholic Church (Franklin)

Located in Meramec T. It was established in 1861 by Father Marrs; the first church building was built in 1862. Named for Saint Anthony (251-356?), one of the famous founders of monastic life. He was born in Egypt; his day is Jan. 17. (Brewster, 70-71; Hist. Franklin, 344; Miss Johnson)

St. Anthony's Catholic Church (Warren)

In the s.c. part of Bridgeport T., 1 mile e. of Case. Cf. above. (Brewster, 70-71; Mrs. George Luppold)

St. Bridget's Catholic Church (Franklin)

In the e. part of Boles T., 2 miles n. of Pacific. Organized in 1841 by Archbishop Kendrick of St. Louis. Named for Saint Bridget (453-523), patroness of Ireland. Her day is February 1. (Hist. Franklin, 343; Miss Johnson)

010-100734984

378.7M71

XH246

cop.1

v.1

475277

University Libraries
University of Missouri

Digitization Information Page

Local identifier Harrison1943

Source information

Format	Book
Content type	Text
Source ID	Vol 1:010-100734984; Vol 2:010-100734993
Notes	

Capture information

Date captured	December 2020
Scanner manufacturer	Plustek OpticBook
Scanner model	A300 Plus
Scanning system software	Book Pavilion
Optical resolution	600 dpi
Color settings	8 bit grayscale
File types	tiff
Notes	Pages 379 and 509 re scanned on Mark 2 scanner; See second specsheets

Derivatives - Access copy

Compression	Tiff: LZW compression
Editing software	Adobe Photoshop CC
Resolution	600 dpi
Color	grayscale
File types	tiff
Notes	Images cropped, straightened, brightened

University Libraries
University of Missouri

Digitization Information Page

Local identifier Harrison1943

Source information

Format	Book
Content type	Text
Source ID	010-100734993
Notes	Only pages 379 and 509

Capture information

Date captured	February 2021
Scanner manufacturer	BookDrive
Scanner model	Mark 2
Scanning system software	BookDrive Capture
Color settings	24 bit color
File types	Raw
Notes	

Derivatives - Access copy

Compression	Tiff: LZW compression
Editing software	Adobe Photoshop CC
Resolution	600 dpi
Color	grayscale
File types	tiff
Notes	Images cropped, straightened, brightened