PLACE NAMES IN THE CENTRAL COUNTIES
OF
MISSOURI

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AMERICAN NAMES

By Stephen Vincent Benet

I have fallen in love with American names,
The sharp, gaunt names that never get fat,
The snakeskin-titles of mining-claims,
The plumed war-bonnet of Medicine Hat,
Tucson and Deadwood and Lost Mule Flat.

Seine and Piave are silver spoons,
But the spoonbowl-metal is thin and worn,
There are English counties like hunting-tunes
Played on the keys of a postboy's horn,
But I will remember where I was born.

I will remember Carquinez Straits,
Little French Lick and Lundy's Lane,
The Yankee ships and the Yankee dates
And the bullet-towns of Calamity Jane.
I will remember Skunktown Plain.

I will fall in love with a Salem tree
And a rawhide quirt from Santa Cruz,
I will get me a bottle of Boston sea
And a blue-gum nigger to sing me blues.
I am tired of loving a foreign muse.

Rue des Martyrs and Bleeding-Heart-Yard,
Senlis, Pisa, and Blindman's Oast,
It is a magic ghost you guard
But I am sick for a newer ghost,
Harrisburg, Spartanburg, Painted Post.

Henry and John were never so
And Henry and John were always right?
Granted, but when it was time to go
And the tea and the laurels had stood all night,
Did they never watch for Nantucket Light?

I shall not rest quiet in Montparnasse.
I shall not lie easy at Winchelsea.
You may bury my body in Sussex grass,
You may bury my tongue at Champmedy.
I shall not be there, I shall rise and pass.
Bury my heart at Wounded Knee.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	i
MAP	ii
CHAPTER I	
1. Statement of the Problem	1
2. Importance of the Problem	2
3. Work Done on the Problem	4
4. Methods and Sources Used	5
5. Sources of Boone's Lick Names	8
6. Classification of Names (Outline)	10
7. Classification of Names	19
8. The Periods of Boone's Lick Names	40
9. The Nature of Boone's Lick Names	41
10. Changes in Boone's Lick Names	44
11. Suffixes and Prefixes of Boone's Lick Names	47
12. Folk Names	49
13. Phonetic Changes	51
CHAPTER II: THE ORIGIN OF BOONE'S LICK PLACE NAMES	54
APPENDIX: School Names in Central Missouri	194
Boone County (195.), Callaway County (196), Cole County (198), Cooper County (199), Howard County (201), Moniteau County (202), Saline County (203), Classification of Names	205
BIBLIOGRAPHY	213

INTRODUCTION

"None can care for literature in itself who do not take a special pleasure in the sound of names; and there is no part of the world where nomenclature is so rich, poetical, humorous, and picturesque, as the United States of America."¹ Although Robert Louis Stevenson made the above statement some years ago, it was not until recently that any attempt was made to collect data in this particular field of philology. During the past decade the philologist has come to consider geographical names as much a part of the language as any other group of words.

1. Stevenson, Robert Louis: "Across the Plains". N. Y. 1911 (Scribners, Ed.Vol.XV), p. 105.

Missouri

CHAPTER I

Statement of the Problem

This study is an attempt to determine, while the sources are yet available, the origin of the names of the towns, streams, country schools, and townships of the following central counties of Missouri: Boone, Callaway, Cole, Cooper, Howard, Moniteau, and Saline; to record the circumstances under which the names were given; and to note the subsequent history of the names.

These counties belong to the group that Dr. Raymond Weeks describes as those counties that "lie strung along the Missouri River like a string of sausages."² Although these counties are not the same topographically they were settled, for the most part, by the same kind of people and are therefore a homogeneous group. The counties of Howard, Cooper, Boone, and the southern half of Callaway comprise the original "Boone's Lick" country. However, the tendency, in the early days, was to think of the "Boone's Lick" country as containing the territory lying between the district of St. Charles, perhaps west of the Gasconade River, and Independence. The term was used in a very broad sense. In the present study the term "Boone's Lick" will include only the seven counties mentioned.

2. Weeks, Dr. Raymond, The Hound Tuner of Callaway, p.262.

Importance of the Problem

What is the importance of a place-name study? In discussing this question Mr. Allen Walker Read says: "In the first place, there is the very weakest of answers, the antiquarian interest. The delving into the past makes a very pleasant pursuit, although with merely that as an aim it is hardly worthy of scholarly research. Secondly, in the short time that has elapsed,.....there have been appreciable and noteworthy philological developments. It is the third reason which looms largest in my mind. As scholars studying contemporary movements in language, we have a distinct duty in preserving the information about place-names for future use. If we who now are near the source will record this knowledge, we shall establish, practically, laboratory conditions for linguistic research. It is precious folly on our part to disregard this field merely because it has yet to acquire the mists of age."^{3.}

Place-name study is of geographical, historical, and linguistic interest. Generally speaking names like Prairie Fork, (Howard) Prairie Home, (Cooper) Rocky Fork, (Boone) Rocheport, (Boone) and Hilldale, (Howard) are indicative of certain geographical features.

3. Read, Allen Walker, Place Names in Iowa, MS Thesis, University of Iowa, 1926.

The historian finds much to interest him in a study of place-names. Many interesting and valuable facts concerning English history have been discovered through the recent study of place-names in that country. Just as a study of word coinage of great authors affords an interesting and helpful understanding of the author, so does a study of Missouri place-names afford an interesting and helpful understanding of her early settlers.

In this study we are most interested in geographical names from the linguistic point of view. They have a distinct etymological value because they are subject to the same changes that we find in any group of words. The same philological laws apply to them.

It is true, of course, that some place-names have no value from either a historical or an etymological point of view. However, the majority of geographical names have a special significance; only a small percentage of them were chosen at random. The commercial world realizes the value of an attractive name. From names of candy bars to titles of books we notice evidences of thought and dexterity in selecting appealing names and titles. In many cases the founders of towns were no less anxious to find pleasing names.

Work Done on the Problem

Missouri has been slow in realizing the importance of a study of her geographic names. Thorough studies have been made of Pennsylvania, Nebraska, California, and Washington. David W. Eaton was the first to attempt a study of Missouri place-names. About ten years ago he had a series of articles entitled "How Missouri Counties, Towns, and Streams Were Named", in the Missouri Historical Review. These articles are very valuable, but they are by no means complete. "This attempt", he says, "has many deficiencies, the writer is well aware, and it would not be undertaken by him, but that an interest therein may lead others better prepared, to add valuable material thereto."⁴

Henry Gannett in his work "The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States" included a few Missouri names.

From time to time interesting articles on place-names have appeared in various newspapers. The Columbia Evening Missourian, The California Democrat, and The Boonville Advertiser have collected some valuable information on place-names in their respective counties. References

4. Eaton, David W., How Missouri Counties, Towns and Streams Were Named, p. 196.

to these papers will be found throughout this study.

Several term papers have been written on place-names of Boone County in the class of English Language, under the direction of Mr. Robert L. Ramsay. A very admirable piece of work was done by Miss Francis Early. I found her paper a great help, especially in locating source material.

The classes in freshman composition, under the direction of Mr. Allen Walker Read, have also written term papers on place-names. These have likewise been valuable in locating source material.

At last an artist has caught the spirit of the Boone's Lick country. Dr. Raymond Weeks in his book, The Hound Tuner of Callaway, has done for this section what Edgar Lee Masters did for the Spoon River Country.

Methods and Sources Used

The sources used by me in the compilation of this study may be found in the library of the State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri. Some of the material is taken from general histories and encyclopedias of Missouri. Old newspapers and county Atlases have been found valuable sources. Gazetters, Business Directories, and maps helped greatly in locating places. Some information was gained through letters from old residents. County histories were very valuable. David W. Eaton's How Missouri

Counties, Towns, and Streams Were Named and Henry Gannett's Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States were very helpful. One of the most valuable sources was that of interviews with old residents. The writer visited the county seat of each county and interviewed thirty-eight people, the majority of whom were life residents of their respective counties. In many cases the only data obtained were through interviews.

The writer regrets that it was impossible to give the dates of the organization of all townships and founding of towns. In many cases these dates were not available.

This study is as exhaustive as I could make it, yet it is not wholly complete. There are many names concerning which no accurate information was found. This shows how imperative it is that the study of Missouri place-names be finished immediately. Already much valuable information has been lost because the pioneers who settled this country have nearly all departed from the scene. Even though the origin of a name was not found it is included in this work (indicated by a star) with the hope that it will be of help to future work done in this field. I have refrained, except in a few cases where the origin seemed apparent, from guesswork concerning the origin of a name. A place-name study loses its value when it is conducted on any basis except the

gathering of source material. Mere random speculation in this field as well as others is usually futile.

It is scarcely possible that a work containing such a quantity of details could be free from errors. Infallibility is not claimed. However, care was taken to make the work as accurate as possible. Authoritative material is offered for practically every statement made. In some cases doubtless the so-called authorities have themselves been misinformed.

In so far as possible this study has been limited to what the name implies. An effort has been made to avoid history except what has to do with the origin of names. Often it was found necessary to give certain historical facts because they aided in the understanding of the name. Bois Brule (Cole) may be cited as an example. It was also necessary to give certain historical facts in the classification of names.

In order to simplify the footnotes in the main body of this study, the work referred to will be indicated by the author's name. The complete title will be found in the bibliography. An exception is made with the county histories, because they are often the work of several authors or, are compiled by a publishing company. The title of the book will be used in these cases.

Sources of Boone's Lick Names.		Number of Names
I. Borrowed names		
A. Other American places		17
B. Foreign places		2
Total		19
II. Names showing non-English influence		
A. Indian		6
B. French		7
C. Classical		4
Total		17
III. Names showing historical influence		6
IV. Names for people		
A. National figures	Total	32
B. State figures	Total	22
1. Political		12
2. Business		10
C. Local figures	Total	98
1. Early pioneers		24
2. Owner of land		56
3. Founded the town		6
4. Physicians		4
5. Local politicians		3
D. Relatives		5
Total		147

V. Names for local environment

A. Relative position	7
B. Natural features	43
C. Fauna	14
D. Flora	18

Total	82
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VI. Names of mental concepts

A. Biblical	6
B. Abstract	4

Total	10
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VII. Names of caprice

A. Coined	2
B. Fanciful	5

Total	7
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Classification of Names

I. Borrowed names.

A. Other American Places.

Ashland (Boone) Bourbon (Boone) Claysville
(Boone) Englewood (Boone) Lexington (Boone)
Millersburg (Callaway) Rock Bridge (Boone)
Monticello (Howard) Richmond (Howard)
Roanoke (Howard) Louisville (Howard) Brazito
(Cole) Mt. Vernon (Moniteau) Taos (Cole)
Missouri township (Boone) Cole Junction
(Cole) Callaway (Callaway)

B. Foreign Places.

Frankfort (Saline) Shamrock (Callaway)

II. Names showing non-English influence.

A. Indian

1. Stem

Moniteau (Cole) Monitou Creek (Moniteau)
Osage River (Cole)

2. Influence

Arrow Rock (Saline) Miami (Saline)
Petitsow Plains (Saline)

B. French

Auxvasse (Callaway) Cote sans Dessein
(Callaway) Petite Bonne Femme (Boone and

Howard) Lamine (Cooper) Pierre Fleshe
 (Saline) Moreau River (Moniteau) Osage River
 (Cole) Rock Perce (Boone)

C. Classical.

Eureka (Boone) Hibernia (Callaway) Fortuna
 (Moniteau) Lupus (Moniteau)

III. Names showing historical influence.

Marion (Cole) Bunker Hill (Howard) Brazito (Cole)
 Taos (Cole) Decatur (Cole) Malta Bend (Saline)

IV. Names for people.

A. National Figures.

Fulton (Callaway) Washington (Cooper)
 Fayette (Howard) Franklin (Howard) Jefferson
 City (Cole) Marshall (Saline) Old Jefferson
 (Saline) Johnson Branch (Boone) Boone
 County, Boonesborough (Boone and Howard)
 Clay township (Saline) Claysville (Boone)
 Cleveland township (Callaway) Elkins
 (Callaway) Folsom (Callaway) Hatton
 (Callaway) Jackson township (Callaway)
 Boonville (Cooper) Howard County, Marion
 (Cole) Decatur (Cole)

B. State Figures.

1. Political

Carrington (Callaway) Callaway County,
 Music (Callaway) Napton (Saline)

Norton (Saline) Rucker (Boone)
 Switzler (Boone) Young's Creek
 (Callaway) Bacon (Moniteau) Elston
 (Cole) Latham (Moniteau) Scott's
 Station (Cole) Smithton (Boone)

2. Business

Boughner (Callaway) Shackelford
 (Saline) Slater (Saline) Steedman
 (Callaway) Sturgeon (Boone) Tebbetts
 (Callaway) Wainwright (Callaway)
 Chouteau Springs (Cooper) Speed
 (Cooper)

C. Local Figures.

1. Early pioneers.

Ayres (Saline) Crows Fork Creek (Calla-
 way) Hinkson Creek (Boone) Silver's
 Fork Creek (Boone) Thrall's Prairie
 (Boone) Bell Air (Cooper) Callahan
 Creek (Boone) Clark's Fork Creek
 (Cooper) Ham's Prairie (Callaway) Han-
 cock's Prairie (Callaway) Heath Creek
 (Cooper) Scott's Ford (Cooper) Tate's
 Prairie (Callaway) Chariton (Howard)
 Coles Fort (Howard) Fort Hempstead
 (Howard) Fort Kincaid (Howard) Glasgow

(Howard) Myers (Howard) Clark township
 (Cole) Cole County, Gray's Creek (Cole)
 Haine's Creek (Cole) Walker township
 (Moniteau) Coat's Prairie (Callaway)

2. Owner of land.

Blackburn (Saline) Blosser (Saline)
 Brushwood (Boone) Bryans (Callaway)
 Butler (Boone) Caldwell township
 (Callaway) Easley (Boone) Fowler's
 Creek (Boone) Gilliam (Saline) Gwinn-
 town (Saline) Guthrie (Callaway) Holt
 (Callaway) Hartsburg (Boone) Huntsdale
 (Boone) Jamison Creek (Boone) McAllist-
 er (Saline) McBaine (Boone) Nelson
 (Saline) Nashville (Boone) Persinger
 (Boone) Russellville (Cole) Ramsey's
 Bluff (Boone) Smith's Landing (Calla-
 way) Shaw (Boone) Stonesport (Boone)
 Tusseyville (Saline) Van Bibber's Lick
 (Callaway) Byberry (Cooper) Chouteau
 Springs (Cooper) Chifton City (Cooper)
 Hirst (Cooper) Hutchinson's Branch
 (Cooper) Jolly's Bottom (Cooper) Kelley
 township (Cooper) May's Prairie
 (Callaway) Overton (Cooper) Roupe's

Branch (Cooper) Soleville (Cooper)
 Stephen's Branch (Cooper) Thomas Branch
 (Cooper) Wolf Creek (Cooper) Wooldridge
 (Cooper) Burton (Howard) Estil (Howard)
 Gregg's Branch (Howard) Kingsbury
 (Howard) Lloyds (Howard) Pearson's
 Spur (Howard) Russell (Howard) Stein-
 metz (Howard) Talbot (Howard) Bass
 (Moniteau) Berger Branch (Moniteau)
 Burris Fork Creek (Moniteau) Eugene
 (Cole) Henley (Cole) Honey Creek (Cole)
 Kleiver (Moniteau) Lander's Creek
 (Moniteau) Marshall Branch (Moniteau)
 McGirk (Moniteau) McKinney (Cole)
 Smith's Fork (Moniteau) Scruggs (Cole)
 Wardsville (Cole) Wier's Creek (Cole)
 Laynesville (Saline)

3. Founder of town.

McCredie (Callaway) Blackburn (Saline)
 Bunceton (Cooper) Byberry (Cooper)
 Petersburg (Boone) Germantown (Boone)

4. Local Business Men.

a. Storekeeper.

Easley (Boone) Herndon (Saline)
 Harg (Boone) Murry (Boone)

Oldham (Boone) Pottersville (Callaway) Prathersville (Boone) Riggs (Boone) Rileysburg (Boone) Stringfield (Callaway) Stephens Store (Boone) Wilhite (Boone) Youngers (Callaway) Dicks (Cooper) Elliott (Cooper) Lohman (Cole) Lupus (Moniteau) White's Store (Howard) Jamestown (Moniteau) Schuberts (Cole) Tipton (Moniteau)

b. Postmaster.

Boydsville (Callaway) Easley (Boone) Herndon (Saline) Hord (Callaway) Hallsville (Boone) Murry (Boone) Caldwell (Callaway) Readsville (Callaway) Williamsburg (Callaway) Clarksburg (Moniteau) Dixonville (Cole) Scrivner (Cole)

c. Miller.

Ammon (Boone) Brownsville (Saline) Garrett (Callaway) Gallup's Mill (Boone) Stapeltown (Boone) Conner's Mill (Cooper) Gooch's Mill (Cooper) Jackman Mills (Howard) Lewis Mill (Howard) Renfro's Mill (Moniteau) Wind Mill

(Moniteau)

d. Physicians.

Brown's Station (Boone) Petersburg
(Boone) Points (Boone) Harriston
(Cooper)

e. Local Politicians.

Hinton (Boone) Turner (Boone)
Wilton (Boone)

D. Relatives.

Dixie (Callaway) Earl (Callaway) Elizabeth
(Callaway) Rosalee (Saline) Minnie (Boone)

V. Names for local environment.

A. Relative position.

Centralia (Boone) Middletown (Boone) Midway
(Boone) North Jefferson (Callaway) String-
town (Cole) Centertown (Cole) Osage City
(Cole)

B. Natural features.

Portland (Callaway) Bluffport (Howard)
Millbrook (Cole) Osage Bend (Cole) Osage
Bluff (Cole) Sandyhook (Moniteau) Blackwater
(Saline) Blue Lick Springs (Saline) Cave
Creek (Boone and Cole) Clear Creek (Boone)
Dry Fork (Callaway and Moniteau) Dripping
Spring (Boone) Flat Branch (Boone) Grand

Pass township (Saline) Good Water Creek
 (Boone) Long Creek (Boone and Moniteau) Mud
 Creek (Boone) Nine Mile Prairie (Callaway)
 Ridge Prairie (Saline) Richland Creek (Calla-
 way) Round Prairie (Callaway) Rocheport
 (Boone) Rocky Fort (Boone) Rock Perchee
 (Boone) Saline County, Salt Springs (Saline)
 Salt Fork Creek (Saline) Salt Pond township
 (Saline) Sweet Springs (Saline) Grand Prairie
 (Callaway) Sandy Hook (Moniteau) Summit
 township (Callaway) Garden Prairie (Callaway)
 Old Round Hill (Cooper) Prairie Home (Cooper)
 Hilldale (Howard) Prairie township (Howard)
 Sulphur Creek (Howard) High Point (Moniteau)
 Hickory Hill (Cole) Clifty Springs (Cole)
 Arrow Rock (Saline) Lick Fork (Boone) Lick
 Branch (Cooper) Lick Fork (Moniteau)

C. Fauna

Bear Creek (Howard) Coon Branch (Boone) Deer
 Park (Boone) Turkey Creek (Boone) Goose
 Creek (Boone) Otter Creek (Cooper) Otterville
 (Cooper) Teal (Cole) Elk Grove (Howard) Bear
 Branch (Moniteau) Hereford (Callaway)

D. Flora

Cedar City (Callaway) Cedar township (Callaway)

Cedar Creek (Cole and Boone) Fairville
 (Saline) Grindstone Creek (Boone) Pierpont
 (Boone) Rock Creek (Cole) Sugar Creek (Boone)
 Woodlandville (Boone) Brush Branch (Cooper)
 Hickory Branch (Cooper) Lone Elm (Cooper)
 Pilot Grove (Cooper) Hardeman's Garden
 (Howard) Landmark (Howard) Sugar Tree Branch
 (Howard) Willow Creek (Moniteau)

VI. Names of Mental Concepts.

A. Biblical.

Lebanon (Boone and Cooper) Mt. Carmel (Cooper)
 Old Palestine (Cooper) Pisgah (Cooper) ^{Enon} Euon
 (Moniteau) St. Thomas (Cole)

B. Abstract.

Concord (Callaway) Liberty township (Saline
 and Cole) Providence (Boone) Reform (Callaway)

VII. Names of Caprice.

A. Coined

Calwood (Callaway) Mokane (Callaway)

B. Fanciful

Snackout (Boone) Corticelli (Moniteau) Hungry
 Mother Creek (Howard) Whoopup (Boone) Bachelor
 Creek (Callaway)

Classification of Names

Many place-names were given as a result of two or three influences; therefore we find the classification of these names overlapping to some extent. The place names of the Boone's Lick country may be grouped into eight general classes: (1) borrowed names; (2) names showing non-English influence; (3) names showing historical influence; (4) names for people; (5) names for local environment; (6) names for mental concepts; (7) names of caprice.

I. Borrowed names

The borrowed names are taken from two sources: other American places and foreign places. With three exceptions, Brazito and Taos (Cole), Englewood (Boone), the names transplanted from other American places are from the states of Kentucky and Virginia. This is what we would expect since the largest element of early settlers, in the Boone's Lick country, were from these two states. There was a mixed migration into this territory. The majority of the settlers who came here from Kentucky and Virginia were humble folk seeking a home in the new country because land was cheap.

It seems a natural reaction for the early pioneers to name their towns for their statesmen whom they so loved and revered. Hence we have: Ashland (Boone),

Claysville (Boone), Monticello (Howard), Roanoke (Howard), and Mount Vernon (Moniteau). These names perpetuate the memory of Henry Clay, Thomas Jefferson, John Randolph, and George Washington. No less anxious were these settlers to pay homage to the towns of their native states. As a result of this we find: Bourbon (Boone), Lexington (Boone), Millersburg (Callaway), Rock Bridge (Boone), Richmond (Howard), and Louisville (Howard).

Many place-names were given in honor of early pioneers. This class of personal names will be discussed more fully under the classification of names for people. The fact that a few early towns were named for pioneers who brought with them slaves and money might indicate a tendency among the aristocracy to perpetuate their own names through the names of their towns.

Two names, Brazito and Taos (Cole), were transplanted from New Mexico as a result of the Mexican war. This will be discussed more fully under names showing historical influence.

With Englewood (Boone) we find a variation from the above tendency. This name was not given through any desire to commemorate the name of a statesman or a "hometown". It was given because a school-teacher had enjoyed a visit at Englewood, Illinois.

Another group, although a very small one, shows a tendency to name a town for the county in which it is

located. Cole Junction and Callaway are examples of this tendency.

It is a curious fact that we do not find a single "Missouri City" or "Missouriville" in the Boone's Lick country. Missouri township (Boone) is the only instance we have of a name given for the state and river.

In this class of borrowed names we find one name transplanted from a foreign country. Frankfort (Saline) proves the existence of a German settlement in the Boone's Lick country. Shamrock (Callaway) reflects the patriotism of the Irish settlers of that county. However, actual foreign immigration to this country was small and as a result we find few names from foreign countries.

II. Names showing non-English influence.

In the second class of Boone's Lick place-names we find three distinct influences: the Indian, the French, and the classical.

The Indian place-names do not form a very large group. "In Missouri, the Indians, except for a few years in the War of 1812, were a negligible factor."⁵ The French explorers and perhaps the earliest settlers found a few Indians, but "within thirty years after the acqui-

5. Viles, Dr. Jonas, "Missouri In 1820". Missouri Historical Review, v. 18, p. 40.

tion of the Louisiana territory, the title of the ab-origines to the last foot of land held by them and their ancestors, from time immemorial, within the limits of Missouri was extinguished."⁶ The Indian names of this section fall into two classes: (1) those whose origin may be traced to words of the Indian language, and (2) those showing Indian influence. Moniteau County, Moniteau Creek (Moniteau and Howard), and Osage River (Cole) belong to the former class. Arrow Rock (Saline), Miami (Saline), and Petitsow Plains (Saline) are examples of the latter group. Indian names in Missouri, like the name of the state itself and of Illinois, are usually spelled after the French fashion rather than the English. Witness Miami (Saline), Petitsow Plains (Saline), and Osage River (Cole). To the early settler the word Indian was one of unpleasant connotation because of tradition more than actual unpleasant experience. We find few accounts of Indian attacks in the Boone's Lick country except for the War of 1812. (see Callaway and Cooper Counties). Then too the early settler would not be anxious to use aboriginal names which meant nothing to him. Names derived from personal associations were full of meaning and dear

6. Houck, Louis, A History of Missouri, v. I, p. 236.

to him.

The first to visit the Boone's Lick country were the French furtraders. We may trace their route through the names they have left: Auxvasse (Callaway), Petite Boone Femme (Boone and Howard), Lamine (Cooper), Pierre Fleshe (Saline), Moreau River (Moniteau), and Osage River (Cole). The tendency has been to anglicise these names.

In one instance a town was laid out at a French trading post and the name retained: Cote sans Dessein (Callaway).

The classical influence upon Boone's Lick nomenclature is shown in the names of Eureka (Boone), Hibernia (Callaway), Fortuna (Moniteau), and Lupus (Moniteau).

III. Names showing historical influence.

Particularly interesting are the names showing historical influence. Of the six names in this class all except one represent a war in which the United States has been a participant. The names of Marion (Cole) and Bunker Hill (Howard) are connected with the most outstanding event of the colonial period, our War of Independence. Marion was named for the "popular Revolutionary hero, General Francis Marion of South Carolina, appreciatively known as the "Swamp Fox" because of his shrewdness and the swiftness of his movements. Seventeen counties in the United States bear the name of this favorite Southern hero

of the Revolution."^{7.}

Decatur (Cole) received its name from the famous naval hero, Stephen Decatur, who became illustrious in the War of 1812, and in the war against the Barbary states.

Soldiers returning to Cole County after the Mexican war gave the names of Brazito and Taos.

I have spoken elsewhere of the importance of rivers to the pioneer. They became doubly important after the invention of the steamboat. The importance of this mode of transportation in the developing of the Boone's Lick country cannot be over estimated. Unfortunately one of the early steamboats struck a snag on one of her voyages up the river and sank. The disastrous circumstance has been perpetuated in the name of Malta Bend (Saline).

IV. Names for people.

The majority of place-names of the Boone's Lick country were given to perpetuate the name and memory of men prominent in national and local affairs. It has seemed necessary, in this classification, to have three sub-divisions: (A) national figures; (B) state figures;

7. Espenshade, A. Howry, Pennsylvania Place Names, p. 326.

and (C) local figures. These are in turn sub-divided. The personages honored in this manner range from presidents and statesmen to local landowners and storekeepers. The names are, with one exception, Fayette (Howard), of domestic origin.

Among the national figures, whom the Boone's Lick people have honored, Daniel Boone ranks first. Boone County, Boonesborough (Boone and Howard), Boonville (Cooper), and Boone township (Cooper) will perpetuate the memory of the intrepid old pioneer. Although there is no definite record of Daniel Boone having been in these counties it is not at all improbable that he hunted through this section. There is no question about his sons being here. Houck says: "The last settlement, in 1811, on the Missouri River was the Boonslick settlement. In 1807, Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, sons of Daniel Boone, in company with three others, first came to this neighborhood to manufacture salt, and the locality was thereafter called the "Booneslick" country or settlement. The Boones, and their associates, did not remain or settle there."⁸ The place-names were, however, given in honor of Daniel Boone, not the sons. It was natural that the people of the Boone's Lick section should want to per-

8. Houck, v.III, p.146.

petuate the name of one whose illustrious career was so closely connected with Missouri.

Second in prominence among national figures are the presidents of the United States. Foremost in this group is Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson City (Cole), the capital of Missouri, and Old Jefferson (Saline) were named in his honor. Cleveland township (Callaway) bears the name of Grover Cleveland. Jackson township (Callaway) was named in honor of Andrew Jackson.

The early settlers were ardent admirers of Henry Clay because he was the Kentucky statesman. He personified, to the Boone's Lick settlers, the traditions of their homeland. Claysville (Boone) and Clay township (Saline) were named in his honor.

Other names given for national figures are: Fulton (Callaway), Fayette (Howard), Franklin (Howard), Marshall (Saline), Elkins (Callaway), Howard County, Marion (Cole), and Decatur (Cole). Callaway County has the distinction of being the only county in the Boone's Lick territory with a town named for "the first lady of the land." Folsom was named for Francis Folsom Cleveland, the wife of Grover Cleveland.

The feeling which prompted the naming of Hatton (Callaway) was not exactly one of desire to honor a national figure. When the town was laid out the inhabi-

tants sent a petition to the post office department asking that a post office be established in the new town. The petition was not granted. Later the inhabitants returned the petition with a statement that the new town was to be named Hatton. A few days later post-master general,^{9.} Frank H. Hatton, granted the request.

Johnson Branch (Boone) was named for Alfred Johnson whom local tradition attributes as being the largest man in the world.

Among the state figures, whose names the Boone's Lick people have perpetuated, politicians rank first. Music (Callaway) was named for a Mr. Musick who was candidate for congress two years before the town was surveyed.

Judges of the Supreme Court of the state seem to be more popular in Boone's Lick nomenclature than congressmen. Witness: Carrington (Callaway), Napton (Saline), Norton (Saline), and Scott's Station (Cole).

Other towns named for state politicians are: Rucker (Boone), Switzler (Boone), Young's Creek (Callaway), Bacon (Moniteau), Elston (Cole), Latham (Moniteau), Callaway County and Smithton (Boone).

9. Bell, Ovid (Interview).

Smithton (Boone) has long been extinct. General Thomas A. Smith, for whom the town was named, was "the receiver of lands in this (Boone's Lick) district, a gentleman of distinction and so highly respected for his ability and energy that he bore throughout the West a distinguished title as "The Cincinnatus of Missouri."^{10.} General Smith took an active part in the political affairs of Howard County. He was a large landowner and one of the most prominent men of this section.

Most prominent among state business men were the railroad officials. There was a decided tendency to name the towns that were established by the railroads, for railroad officials. Examples are: Shackleford (Saline), Slater (Saline), Boughner (Callaway), Sturgeon (Boone), Tebbetts (Callaway), and Speed (Cooper). With the exception of Speed, who was a conductor, these officials held important positions.

Steedman (Callaway), Wainwright (Callaway), and Chouteau Springs (Cooper) were named in honor of three wealthy business men of St. Louis.

10. Stephens, E. W., "Boone County History". Columbia Daily Tribune, January 1, 1915.

A large percentage of the Boone's Lick towns and streams were named for local figures. I have divided this group into: (1) early pioneers, (2) owners of the land, (3) founders of the town, and (4) local business men. It is a noteworthy fact that the tendency of the early settler was to settle along the creeks. They were the chief highways of trade and travel. Frequently the pioneer followed a stream until he came to a desirable location. The following "bodies of water" received their names from the settlers who were domiciled on their banks: Crow's Fork Creek (Callaway), Hinkson (Boone), Silver's Fork Creek (Boone), Callaham (Boone), Clark's Fork Creek (Cooper), Heath Creek (Cooper), Scott's Ford (Cooper), Gray's Creek (Cole), and Haine's Creek (Cole). The surnames of early settlers have been given to towns and forts as well as creeks: Ayres (Saline), Thrall's Prairie (Boone), Bell Air (Cooper), Ham's Prairie (Callaway), Hancock's Prairie (Callaway), Tate's Prairie (Callaway), Chariton (Howard), Cole's Fort (Howard), Fort Hempstead (Howard), Fort Kincaid (Howard), Glasgow (Howard), Myers (Howard), Clark township (Cole), Cole County, and Walker township (Moniteau).

Farming was the main industry of the Boone's Lick country. The growth of old towns and the founding of new ones depended largely upon the success of the farmer

as well as the settling of the country. Successful land owners were as prominent in their circle as national celebrities were in theirs. In the naming of towns and streams the owner of the land ranks first. Sixty-eight place-names are found in this group. They are: Blackburn (Saline), Blosser (Saline), Brushwood (Boone), Bryans (Callaway), Butler (Boone), Caldwell township (Callaway), Easley (Boone), Fowler's Creek (Boone), Gilliam (Saline), Gwinntown (Saline), Guthrie (Callaway), Holt (Callaway), Hartsburg (Boone), Huntsdale (Boone), Jamison Creek (Boone), McAllister (Slater), McBaine (Boone), Nelson (Saline), Nashville (Boone), Persinger (Boone), Russellville (Cole), Ramsey's Bluff (Boone), Smith's Landing (Callaway), Shaw (Boone), Stonesport (Boone), Tusseyville (Saline), Van Bibber's Lick (Callaway), Byberry (Cooper), Chouteau Springs (Cooper), Clifton City (Cooper), Hirst (Cooper), Hutchinson's Branch (Cooper), Jolly's Bottom (Cooper), Kelley township (Cooper), May's Prairie (Callaway), Overton (Cooper), Roupe's Branch (Cooper), Soleville (Cooper), Stephen's Branch (Cooper), Thomas Branch (Cooper), Wolf Creek (Cooper), Wooldridge (Cooper), Burton (Howard), Estil (Howard), Gregg's Branch (Howard), Kingsbury (Howard), Lloyds (Howard), Pearson's Spur (Howard), Russell (Howard), Steinmetz (Howard), Talbot (Howard), Bass (Moniteau), Berger Branch (Moniteau),

Burris Fork Creek (Moniteau), Eugene (Cole), Henley (Cole), Honey Creek (Cole), Kleiver (Moniteau), Lander's Creek (Moniteau), Marshall Branch (Moniteau), McGirk (Moniteau), McKinney (Cole), Smith's Fork (Moniteau), Scruggs (Cole), Wardsville (Cole), Wier's Creek (Cole), Laynesville (Saline).

Often a prominent land owner, who was progressive and public-spirited, gave the land and had the town surveyed. In such cases he was considered the "founder of the town" and it was named in his honor. McCredie (Callaway), Blackburn (Saline), Bunceton (Cooper), Byberry (Cooper), Petersburg (Boone), and Germantown (Saline) are examples of this very commendable custom.

The store keeper was the outstanding local business man of the earlier days. Twenty-one towns in the Boone's Lick country owe their origin to this group of men. They are: Easley (Boone), Herndon (Saline), Harg (Boone), Murry (Boone), Oldham (Boone), Pottersville (Callaway), Prathersville (Boone), Riggs (Boone), Rilesburg (Boone), Stringfield (Callaway), Stephens Store (Boone), Wilhite (Boone), Youngers (Callaway), Dicks (Cooper), Elliott (Cooper), Lohman (Cole), Lupus (Moniteau), White's Store (Howard), Jamestown (Moniteau), Schuberts (Cole), Tipton (Moniteau). It is significant that of the names given for state political men only one, Smithton (Boone), has a

suffix. Of the twenty-one names for local business men five have suffixes: Oldham(Boone), Pottersville(Callaway), Prathersville (Boone), Rilesburg (Boone), and Jamestown (Moniteau).

The postmaster was next in importance among the men locally prominent. Sometimes he was also a store-keeper. Early postmasters have given us the following names: Boydsville (Callaway), Easley (Boone), Herndon (Saline), Hord (Callaway), Hallsville (Boone), Murry (Boone), Caldwell (Callaway), Readsville (Callaway), Williamsburg (Callaway), Clarksburg (Moniteau), Dixonville (Cole) and Scrivner (Cole).

"The migrations of the pioneers, like those of the Indians, tended always to follow watercourses and progress was marked by the erection of mills. Sawmills and mills for the grinding of grist were established. Not only was the operation of a mill a thriving business in that early day but the capital required for its establishment argued a man of substance. The miller was usually the wealthy man of his community; one of considerable influence."¹¹ Frequently a store and postoffice were added and the place assumed the rôle of a town. As the country developed

11. Chandler, Josephine Craven, "The Spoon River Country". Journal of Illinois State Historical Society, v. 14, p. 276.

the mills became extinct. However, to the old residents of the Boone's Lick country pleasant memories are recalled by the names: Ammon (Boone), Brownsville (Saline), Garrett (Callaway), Gallup's Mill (Boone), Stapeltown (Boone), Conner's Mill (Cooper), Gooch's Mill (Cooper), Jackman Mills (Howard), Lewis Mill (Howard), and Renfrow's Mill (Moniteau). Wind Mill (Moniteau) received its name from the fact that it was operated by wind.

Generally speaking living for the early settler was a comparatively simple problem. However, disease was prevalent and physicians were scarce. Boone's Lick nomenclature has only four place-names given in honor of physicians. Browns Station (Boone), Petersburg (Boone), Points (Boone), and Harriston (Cooper) were given to perpetuate the names of early physicians who won the love and admiration of the people.

Local politicians were not as prominent in the naming of towns as the state politicians were. This is perhaps due to the fact that the men who were, for a time, prominent in local politics soon became prominent in state politics. Only three towns, Hinton (Boone), Wilton (Boone) and Turner (Boone) are found in this class. It seems a coincidence that the three are all in Boone County and all named for judges of the county court.

Heretofore we have noticed a decided tendency toward surnames and with one exception, Folsom (Callaway), they have been surnames of men. We come now to an interesting variation of the foregoing. In the classification which I have termed "Relatives" the predominating tendency is to honor wives and daughters. To this group belong: Dixie (Callaway), Elizabeth (Callaway), Rosalee (Saline) and Minnie (Boone). Earl (Callaway) was given in honor of the son of the storekeeper.

Nicknames of relatives have sometimes been used as place-names. Bacon, a country store in Moniteau County, was so named because the owner's uncle, Mr. James English, a former representative of the county, was known among his friends as "Bacon Jim". (see Bacon, Moniteau).

V. Names for local environment.

Perhaps the truest, and beyond a doubt the most descriptive, names of the Boone's Lick country are those given because of local environment. One group of this classification includes names indicative of relative position. Witness: Centralia (Boone), Middletown (Boone), Midway (Boone), North Jefferson (Callaway), Stringtown (Cole), Centertown (Cole), and Osage City (Cole).

The second group of this class includes names indicative of natural features. Prominent in this group are compound names containing the word "lick". Thornton,

in his American Glossary, makes the following comment on the word, "We have Salt Licks, Blue Licks, Sulphur Licks, Big Bone Licks and Licks of all sorts and sizes. The word is uncouth enough, but very descriptive, and designates those spots which have been frequented by wild grazing animals for the purpose of licking the saline particles with which the earth is impregnated. Some of these places have been licked for centuries, until vast cavities have been formed."¹² The influence of these saline spots upon Boone's Lick nomenclature may be found in: Blue Lick Springs (Saline), Lick Fork (Boone), Lick Branch (Cooper), and Lick Fork (Moniteau).

The saline qualities of this section have given several compound names with the word "salt". "The salt creeks and springs with which the country was unusually well supplied more than satisfied the local demand and¹³ were the basis for an important incidental industry." As a result of this industry we have the following names: Salt Springs (Saline), Salt Fork Creek (Saline), and Salt Pond township (Saline).

12. Thornton, Richard H., An American Glossary, v.I, p. 538.

13. Viles, Dr. Jonas, "Missouri In 1820". Missouri Historical Review, v. 15, p. 40.

Probably a larger percentage of Callaway County is prairie land than that of any other county in the Boone's Lick country. However there is enough prairie in the other countries, except possibly Cole and Moniteau,^{14.} to make the root prairie rather insignificant. Generally speaking the word prairie has been used in names given to townships and communities rather than towns. This is perhaps due to the fact that the early settlers did not settle, to any great extent, on the prairies. To this group belong: Nine Mile Prairie (Callaway), Round Prairie (Callaway), Grand Prairie (Callaway), Garden Prairie (Callaway), May's Prairie (Callaway), Tate's Prairie (Callaway), Prairie Fork Creek (Howard), Thrall's Prairie (Boone), Two Mile Prairie (Boone), Ridge Prairie (Saline), Prairie Home (Cooper), and Prairie township (Cooper).

Many creeks of the Boone's Lick country have very descriptive names. Witness: Blackwater (Saline), Cave Creek (Boone and Cole), Clear Creek (Boone), Dry Fork (Callaway and Moniteau), Flat Branch (Boone), Good Water Creek (Boone), Long Creek (Boone and Moniteau), Mud Creek (Boone), Richland Creek (Callaway), Rocky Fork (Boone), Rock Perchee (Boone), and Sulphur Creek (Howard). Other names indicative of their localities are: Dripping Springs

14. Soil Map of Missouri, 1918.

(Boone), Grand Pass township (Saline), Rocheport (Boone), Saline County, Sweet Springs (Saline) Sandy Hook (Moniteau), Summit township (Callaway), Old Round Hill (Cooper), Hilldale (Howard), Sulphur Creek (Moniteau), High Point (Moniteau), Hickory Hill (Cole), Clifty Springs (Cole), Portland (Callaway), Arrow Rock (Saline), Bluffport (Howard), Millbrook (Cole), Osage Bend (Cole), and Osage Bluff (Cole).

An interesting division of names for local environment is that of local fauna. "Hunting in a country where the bear and the wolf had not been exterminated and where venison hams were articles of trade, and bee hunting when both beeswax and honey were staples combined recreation and profit."¹⁵ The animal kingdom is well represented in the following place-names: Bear Creek (Howard), Coon Branch (Boone), Deer Park (Boone), Turkey Creek (Boone), Goose Creek (Boone), Otter Creek (Cooper), Otterville (Cooper), Teal (Cole), Elk Grove (Howard), Bear Branch (Moniteau), and Hereford (Callaway).

Similar to the foregoing are those names given because of local flora. The indigenous quality which these names possess places them among the most attractive of Boone's Lick nomenclature. Examples of this group are:

15. Viles, Dr. Jonas, "Franklin A Frontier Town", Mississippi Historical Review, vol. 9, p. 279.

Cedar City (Callaway), Cedar township (Callaway), Cedar Creek (Cole and Boone), Fairville (Saline), Grindstone Creek (Boone), Pierpont (Boone), Rock Creek (Cole), Sugar Creek (Boone), Woodlandville (Boone), Brush Branch (Cooper), Hickory Branch (Cooper), Lone Elm (Cooper), Pilot Grove (Cooper), Hardeman's Garden (Howard), Land Mark (Howard), Sugar Tree Branch (Howard), and Willow Creek (Moniteau).

VI. Names for mental concepts.

Boone's Lick nomenclature has six place-names borrowed from the Bible. They are: Lebanon (Boone and Cooper), Mt. Carmel (Cooper), Old Palestine (Cooper), Pisgah (Cooper), Enon (Moniteau), and St. Thomas (Cole). While these are actual places the names were chosen because of their associations. It is significant that three of these names represent mountains: Lebanon, Mt. Carmel, and Pisgah; one a country of the Holy Land: Palestine; one a river: Enon; and one a saint: St. Thomas. Something of the religious feeling of the earlier settlers is illustrated by these names.

The abstract names seem to defy explanation except that they represent an ideal. In this class are: Concord (Callaway), Liberty township (Saline and Cole), Providence (Boone), and Reform (Callaway), Columbia (Boone).

VII. Names of Caprice.

Mere caprice has given both coined and fanciful names. Of the coined names Calwood (Callaway) had its origin in the given name of one man and the surname of another. Mokane was formed from the abbreviations of Missouri, Kansas and Eastern, the name of one of Missouri's earliest railroads.

Little can be said of the fanciful names. They seem to speak for themselves. One can imagine the nonchalant attitude of the persons who gave the names of Smackout (Boone), Corticelli (Moniteau), Whoopup (Boone), Bachelor Creek (Callaway), and Hungry Mother Creek (Howard).

Boone's Lick nomenclature has one name that seems to belong in the class of "ghost names" rather than in any of the foregoing classes. Mr. Isaac Taylor says of "ghost names": "They are those names which owe their existence to the blunders, conjectures, misconceptions, or perversities of scribes, map makers or explorers."^{16.} Ginlet (Boone) was originally named Gimlet because it was so small. The postoffice mistook the m for an n and thus the name became Ginlet.

16. Taylor, Isaac, Names and Their Histories, p. IV.

The Periods of Boone's Lick Place-names.

There are three periods in the naming of Boone's Lick towns and streams. From the first period we have (1) the French names given by the French explorers and (2) the relatively few Indian names. The second period is composed of the names given by the pioneer themselves. These are derived chiefly from surnames of pioneers, national figures, and local celebrities, with a generous sprinkling of borrowed names and historical names. The third period shows the influence of the railroads. During this period there was a decided tendency to name the towns, that were established by the railroads, for railroad officials. Sturgeon (Boone), Boughner (Callaway), Slater (Saline) are examples.

From the standpoint of cultural history it would be interesting to know the dates of these three periods. This would necessitate knowing the exact date each name was given and this is not known in every case.

Nature of Boone's Lick Place-names.

In discussing the nature of the place-names of the Boone's Lick country it is necessary to note not only the names which they used but also those which they avoided.

There are few high sounding names. Something of the temperament of the people is reflected in this fact. They were practical and for the most part they showed the same tendency toward practicality in the naming of their towns as in their other affairs.

However, there are exceptions to this. There were settlers whose imaginations took them beyond the confines of every day labour. Their sense of humor and their interest and knowledge of the classics have given us Snackout (Boone), Whoopup (Boone), Fortuna (Moniteau), Eureka (Boone), and Lupus (Moniteau).

A survey of the Boone's Lick place-names as a whole forces one to a realization of the commonplace mediocrity that is found here as well as in any group of place-names. This is in keeping with the character of the people. I have stated elsewhere in this study that the majority of early settlers were humble folk. However, the Boone's Lick settlers were not absolutely devoid of imagination. They were sensitive to the natural phenomena around them. This inference is obvious from

the names: Woodlandville (Boone), Blue Lick Springs (Saline), Clear Creek (Boone), Garden Prairie (Callaway), Hilldale (Howard), and Clifty Springs (Cole).

In some instances we find opposition to a name because of its connotation. The change of Volney (Callaway) to Fulton is significant. The nickname Whoopup (Boone) was changed to the more dignified name of Sapp.

Some names have been changed because of their similarity with a name in another county; or a similar name in another state. Examples are Lebanon (Cooper) changed to New Lebanon because of Lebanon in Laclede county, and Fortuna (Moniteau) was originally Datzen. Daniel (Boone) was changed from Webster because of another Webster in the state.

Other changes have occurred because a name was cumbersome. Wolf's Point (Moniteau) was changed to Lupus for this reason. McHarg was clipped to Harg. The post office department was, in a large measure, responsible for these changes.

There are instances in Boone's Lick nomenclature where the name was chosen because of its novelty. This is shown in Lakota (Cooper) and Corticelli (Moniteau).

In our study of Boone's Lick place-names we have noted that many pioneer towns have disappeared or have changed location. We have also noted a tendency, among

the early settlers, to settle along the river. Many of the towns founded on the banks of the rapacious Missouri River were destroyed by it. Witness: Burlington (Boone), Old Franklin (Cooper) and Stonesport (Boone).

The railroads were instrumental in the founding of new towns and in the destruction of old ones. When the railroad diverged from a town, thus leaving it isolated, as a rule it was only a matter of time until the town became extinct. For example Cambridge (Saline).

Many county stores became extinct after the coming of rural mail routes. It is interesting to note that the names of defunct towns still cling to the community in which they were located. This is especially noticeable with names of country stores. (see. Bacon, Moniteau).

Changes in Boone's Lick Place-Names

Many of the names showing non-English influence have been corrupted. It is impossible to assign any specific cause or reason for this corruption except mere ignorance. The French traders did not understand the language of the aborigines. The American settlers were likewise ignorant of French. Doubtless they were slow in understanding the pronunciation of French names and were also unacquainted with their etymologies. Corruption was the inevitable result. Examples are: Moniteau from Manito, Osage from Osnage, Auxvasse from Aux Vases.

A striking contrast to this is afforded by the names belonging to the second and third periods. A survey of these names reveals few changes in form or spelling. The following statement from Isaac Taylor's Words and Places is applicable: "In the case of local names the raw materials of language do not lend themselves with the same facility as other words to the process of decomposition and reconstruction, and many names have for thousands of years remained unchanged and sometimes linger around the now deserted sites of the places to which they refer."^{17.} A noteworthy example of this tendency is the keeping of

17. Taylor, Isaac, Words and Places, p. 256.

the apostrophe. Notice the following: Hutchinson's Branch (Cooper), Jolly's Bottom (Cooper), Moore's Switch (Boone), Pearson's Spur (Howard), Renfrow's Mill (Moniteau), Roupe's Branch (Cooper), Smith's Fork (Moniteau), Thrall's Prairie (Boone), Van Bibber's Lick (Callaway), White's Store (Boone), Wier's Creek (Cole), Younger's (Callaway), and Young's Creek (Callaway). Although many of these places are now extinct the names are still applied to the communities in which they were located and the apostrophes are retained.

Two factors have been instrumental in the preservation of these original forms. Boone's Lick nomenclature, during the second and third periods, was under the influence of people who were of the same nationality. They spoke the same language. The problems connected with pronunciation and etymologies did not exist. Each settler understood his neighbor and was in turn understood by his neighbor. We have noted that many of the place-names given by the early American settlers were transferred from the states of Virginia and Kentucky. Since the people were familiar with the pronunciation, spelling, and etymology of these names ludicrous mistakes were avoided and there was less probability of corruption.

The post office department has also aided in the preservation of original forms. As soon as a post office was established the name was recorded. The importance of

this influence cannot be over-emphasized.

On the other hand, there are instances where the original form of a name has been destroyed by the postal authorities. Take the name Ginlet (Boone). Gimlet was the original form but the postal clerk mistook the m for an n. McHarg (Boone) was shortened to Harg by the postal authorities. Likewise Lebanon (Cooper) was changed to New Lebanon, and Dantz (Moniteau) to Fortuna.

Newspapers, maps, and atlases have aided in the preservation of place-names of creeks and townships.

Suffixes and Prefixes of Boone's Lick Place-Names

A study of suffixes of Boone's Lick place-names shows that the ending ville is the most popular, with twenty-three examples. The ending town is second with seven examples. They continue in the following descending scale: burg six, ton five, port three, city three, and dale two.

Ten of the twenty-three ville endings have attracted the s. Wardsville and Pottersville are examples. The ending burg has added the s in each case. Port and dale have one example each. The syllable ton shows no attraction whatever for the s.

In some cases I have found the suffix of a name influenced by the form that was prevalent. An example is Petersburg. The ending burg was doubtless prompted by the town in Virginia. In the same way Jamestown (Moniteau), although named for S. L. and E. H. James, the ending town was probably given because of the famous Virginia Jamestown.

Although Boone's Lick nomenclature has many names with suffixes, names with prefixes are scarce. Byberry (Cooper) was named in honor of Mr. Wm. M. Berry, a prominent stockman. It is not known why the prefix was added. Many English place-names use by as a suffix.

Examples are: Netherby, Longrathby, Crosby, Flimsby, Walesby, Moresby, and Newby. Mawer, in his study of English place-names says of it: "Late Old English by from Old Norse byr, bær, Swedish, Danish by. The word in Icelandic denoted a 'farm' or 'landed estate', but in Norse, Swedish, and Danish it has come to be used of a town or village. The suffix is so common in place-names in Scandinavian England, and is applied to so many places that can never have been more than a farmstead or at most a hamlet, that it would be unsafe to render it always by 'town' or 'village'".^{18.} It can hardly be the same word here. By, as it is used in Byberry, is doubtless derived from Anglo Saxon be (bī, big, bȳ) meaning by, near, along, on.^{19.} Byberry then probably means 'by Mr. Berry's house.' It is similar to the wide-spread use of the prefix in English place-names of which Bytham, Byfield, Byrom, and Byrewath are examples.

A closer parallel is found in the French names. The prefix is not uncommon in French. The names Auxvasse (q.v.) and Ozark are examples. Ozark is derived from the aux arcs which means "the mountains at the bend of the river." (Gannett, p. 235)

18. Mawer, Allen, The Chief Elements Used in English Place-Names, p. 12.

19. Turk, Milton Haight, An Anglo Saxon Reader, p. 305.

Folk Names

Boone's Lick nomenclature is comparatively rich in folk-lore. The traditions and stories, perhaps often apocryphal, connected with the origin of certain place-names have an inherent quality that makes them particularly fascinating. The following names of creeks are perhaps the best examples of folk-names: Hungry Mother (Howard) was named Hunger's Mother by a company of explorers who spent one winter on the stream. Bachelor (Callaway) was so named because two "old bachelors" camped on this stream one winter. Goose Creek (Boone), according to the legend, shows the weakness of two women, who quarreled over some geese. Bear Creek, the only stream in Boone County named for a wild animal, perpetuates an unfortunate circumstance that occurred on its banks. There seems to be a tendency to cling to tradition for I have found that the local inhabitants take great delight in telling these folk stories. So earnest and so sincere are they, while relating one of these legends, that it is almost impossible to doubt the authenticity of the story.

Prominent natural features have often given folk-names. Landmark (Howard) was named for a very large tree that stood alone on a nearby hill. Pilot Grove

(Cooper) received its name from a grove of trees which stood prominently above all the rest and served as a pilot to people who were traveling across the prairie. The name Lone Elm (Cooper) came from a large elm tree that stood alone on the prairie.

Other examples of folk etymology, which do not fall in the above classes, are: California (Moniteau), Bacon (Moniteau), Whoopup (Boone), and Smackout (Boone).

Phonetic Changes

Some of the place-names cited in this study show interesting phonetic changes. The local pronunciation of Moniteau county is *man'atò* or *man'atò'*. A strong secondary stress is placed on the first syllable. In Howard county the name Moniteau, which is applied to a stream, is pronounced *man'atə* or *man'atɹ*. This pronunciation has led to a change in spelling. I found one instance of Monitor.^{17.} However, the county history, maps, and atlas adhere to the original spelling of Moniteau. This is an example of the way dialects grow. The correct French pronunciation of Auxvasse, *ovaz*, has been corrupted to *ovɔz*. Cote sans Dessein, *kot sādəsɛ̃*, is now *kot san'dəsən*.

In the name Perchetown (Boone) or "town of Persia", named for Perche creek, we have not only a phonetic corruption but also a change in mental imagery. The change is doubtless a result of the word Persia being more familiar to the early settlers than the word Perche.

McKnight in his English Words and Their Background says of French names: "Most of them are now mongrel words, retaining generally a French spelling but practically never retaining a purely French pronunciation. America

17. University Missourian, March 8, 1912, 3-2.

use has made some interesting transformation of French names. The somewhat grandiloquent Bellevue, probably of literary origin, which appears in thirteen states, is transformed into Bellvue, Colorado, Belvue, Kansas, and Belview, Minnesota. Snackover is an Arkansas name from^{18.} Chemin Couvert." The change from Bois Brulé' (Cole) to Bob Ruly has come about in the same way. This process is known as folk-etymology.

The names which show phonetic changes are those of non-English origin. Again it is impossible to assign any specific cause or reason for these changes except the healthy tendency to anglicize foreign words as soon as they come into our language. The American settlers doubtless found it difficult to pronounce the foreign names, and it was natural that they should pronounce these in accordance with the phonetic laws of their own language.

A similar situation occurred during the World War. The English-speaking troops had great difficulty in speaking the French language. "French words and phrases recast in English form produced strange effects. Vin blanc, bonjour, au revoir, très bien, toute de suite, camouflage,

18. McKnight, English Words and Their Background, pp. 373-374.

were converted into vinegar blink, barndoor, olive oil,
three beans, toot sweet, and camel flags."^{19.}

19. McKnight, English Words and Their Background, p. 180.

CHAPTER II

*ADAM'S FORK CREEK (HOWARD) This is doubtless a family name altho nothing definite was found concerning it.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on Higgin's Map of Missouri

*ALEXANDRIA (CALLAWAY) This place was located on the north bank of the Missouri River and was doubtless a boat landing. Nothing definite could be found concerning the history of it or the origin of the name. It has been extinct more than fifty years.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited in Beck's Gazetteer of Missouri and Illinois, p. 259.

*ALEXANDER'S BRANCH (COOPER) The origin of the name was not found. However, it was probably given in honor of an early settler.

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

*ALGOA (COLE) Algoa, a railroad switch, was, for a time called Ewing's Station in honor of Jilson Ewing, who owned the land. The name was changed by the Missouri

Pacific Railroad. The reason for the change is not known. It is possible that Algoa is from the Indian word Algoma meaning "Algonquin waters."

Moore, O. L. (Interview)

Burch, E. S. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Mo. 1910.

AMMON (BOONE) "A steam sawmill, operated by a Mr. Ammon, was the principal impetus to the growth of this hamlet, which was laid out Dec. 19, 1879 and contained some twelve or fifteen houses. Since the removal of the mill the place has ceased to be a point of interest and importance to the community in which it is situated."¹

1. Switzler, Wm. F., History of Boone County, p. 1076.

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

*ARMSTRONG (HOWARD) In 1878, Mr. Armstrong of Illinois, who had the contract for the building of the Chicago Alton Railroad through this country, laid out the town which bears his name.

History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 237.

Names File Number 9.

*ARROW ROCK (SALINE) Arrow Rock was established in 1829 and called Philadelphia. On February 8, 1833 the

State General Assembly changed the name to Arrow Rock.

The name is derived from the fact that the Indians used pieces of rock found here, for the purpose of making heads for their arrows.

Eaton, p. 63.

Gannett, p. 29.

2. Missouri Territorial Laws II, p. 370.

ARROW ROCK TOWNSHIP (SALINE) This township was organized February 25, 1822 and named for the principal town of Saline County at that time. (q.v.)

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

* ASHLAND (BOONE) Ashland was founded in 1877, and named by the admirers of Henry Clay for his home in Lexington, Kentucky. There may have been a grove of ash trees at or near the location of the town in the early days, but the people living there prefer the other source as the origin of the name.

Eaton, p. 211.

Switzler, W. F., History of Boone County, p. 633.

Gannett, p. 20.

Columbian Evening Missourian, July 18, 1921, 4-3.

* AUXVASSE CREEK (CALLAWAY) "At an early day Lilburn W. Boggs, afterward Governor of the state, was traveling with a company of Frenchmen, and on arriving at the stream attempted to cross. In doing so some of the train mired and were extricated with the greatest difficulty.³ Hence the party named it "Rivere Auxvasse".

The original form was Riviere aux Vases,⁴ meaning 'river with mud'. Vase literally means 'mud in the bottom of a river'. Vases is the plural form. Aux stands for the preposition a plus the definite article les and means with.⁵ People who did not know French might very easily have put the s's together in vases and have vasse. Spelling the two words, Aux Vases, together doubtless came about in the same way. The local pronunciation is ʌvʌz.

3. History of Callaway Co., p. 92.

4. Sectional Map of 1844.

5. Littré, p. 1250.

. AUXVASSE (CALLAWAY) J. A. Harrison settled here in 1871. October 22, 1873, a town was laid out and called Clinton City. Later it was changed to Auxvasse for the stream on which it is located. (q.v.)

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Conrad, I, p. 47.

Gannett, p. 63.

History of Callaway Co., p. 260.

AUXVASSE TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) Auxvasse township was organized February 12, 1821, and named for its principal town and stream. (q.v.)

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

AYRES (SALINE) About 1882 this country store was established, and named for Mr. B. F. Ayres, a pioneer, near whose farm it was located.

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Cited on Official Map of Missouri 1907.

BACHELOR CREEK (CALLAWAY) The name "originated in the fact that two old bachelors, whose names are unknown, camped on the stream through one winter or longer."^{6.} Their camp is believed to have been located about a mile or more northwest of the present village of Bachelor.

6. Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Cited on Map of 1860.

BACHELOR (CALLAWAY) This country store received its name from the nearby stream. (q.v.)

History of Callaway County, p. 260.

Bell, Ovid

BACON (MONITEAU) Bacon, a country store, received its name from Mr. James English, a former representative of the county. He was known among his friends as "Bacon Jim". It is not known why he was given this sobriquet. The owner of the store was a relative of "Bacon Jim's." The store was abandoned some years ago but the name still clings to the community.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commission Map of Mo. 1910.

*BARKERSVILLE (CALLAWAY) The origin of the name is unknown. The village was founded about 1867 but has long since been extinct.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

History of Callaway County, p. 139.

BASS (COLE) This country store was established by the farmers in the community and named in honor of Mr. Methdred Bass, a prominent farmer who owned the adjacent land. The store is now extinct.

Burch, E. L. (Interview)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commission Map of Mo. 1910.

BEAR BRANCH (MONITEAU) The early settlers hunted

bears along this creek. The surrounding woods was called Bear Rough. At present only the stream remains, the woods has been cleared away and the land is now farming land.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey Map, Boonville Sheet.

BEAR CREEK (BOONE) This is the only stream in Boone County named for a wild animal. It derived its name from the following apocryphal story: "In the time of the early settlers a woman was seated in a one room cabin with her baby in the cradle. A bear got on the cabin and fell down the chimney. The fire scorched him and the fall stunned him. The woman had the presence of mind to take the baby and leave the cabin. She remained outside until her husband returned and he opening the door of the cabin shot the bear. The cabin stood close to a stream, which afterward took the name Bear Creek."⁷

7. University Missourian, March 8, 1912, 3-2.

BELL AIR (COOPER) Bell Air, "a small post village, was first settled by T. P. Bell in 1848"⁸ and in his honor named. It is now extinct.

8. Missouri Gazetteer and Business Directory, p. 17.

Whitlock, R. W. (Interview)

*BELLEVILLE (COLE) Belleville was surveyed in November, 1870. The origin of the name is not known definitely. A prominent farmer, Mr. Bell, lived nearby and doubtless the town bears his name. It has long been extinct.

History of Cole, Morgan, etc., p. 304.

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

BERGER BRANCH (MONITEAU) This small stream was named in honor of Mr. Frank Berger through whose farm it flowed.

Gray, Dr. L. M. (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey Map, Boonville Sheet.

BIG BONNE FEMME CREEK (HOWARD) The early French explorers named this stream. The translation is "good woman" but the circumstances connected with the naming were not found.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on Map of Mo. 1910.

*BIG TAVERN AND LITTLE TAVERN CREEKS (CALLAWAY)
The origin of these names is unknown.

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Fulton Sheet.

*BILLINGSVILLE (COOPER) The origin of the name Billingsville could not be found. The town was plotted February 8, 1860.

Cited on Clark's Map of 1860.

BLACKBURN (SALINE) "Upon the completion of the Chicago and Alton Railroad to that point, Francis Blackburn, in whose honor the town is named, and Mr. P. H. Rea, of Marshall, laid out the city's boundaries, February 3, 1880."⁹

9. History of Saline County, 1881 edition, p. 514.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

BLACKWATER CREEK (SALINE, COOPER) The name is derived from the character of the water and banks.

Eaton, p. 280.

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP (SALINE) Blackwater township was organized May 2, 1825, and named for the stream that flows through it. (q.v. Blackwater Creek).

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP (COOPER) This township was settled in 1808, by William Christy and John G. Heath. It was named for the creek which forms its western boundary. (q.v. Blackwater Creek).

History of Cooper County, p. 226.

Atlas, p. 52.

* BLACKWATER (COOPER) Blackwater was plotted August 17, 1887 and named for the stream. (see. Blackwater Creek).

History of Cooper County, p. 226.

Eaton, p. 280.

BLOSSER (SALINE) This shipping station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was established in 1888, and named in honor of Mr. E. J. Blosser, on whose land it was built.

Eaton, p. 63.

Gray, S. T. (Interview)

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

BLUE LICK SPRINGS (SALINE) These springs received their name from the color of their water.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

BLUE LICK (SALINE) September 4, 1907 a country store was established at Blue Lick Springs. (q.v.) Recently it was moved to highway number 40 but retains its old name.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissions Map of Mo. 1910.

BLUFFPORT (HOWARD) In the early days Bluffport was a boat landing on the Missouri river. It received its name in allusion to the high banks on bluffs surrounding it.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Dickerson, J. B. (Interview)

Cited on Map of Missouri 1844.

• BOIS BRULE CREEK (COLE) In 1844 the "Indians burned Fort McKenzie, which was thereafter spoken of by the French as Fort Brulé and its site as Broulé Bottoms.^{10.} The Broulé Bottoms lie chiefly in Perry County." Later the name Bois Broulé, meaning burnt woods, was given to this territory. Still later we find the French naming a stream in Perry County Bois Brule.^{11.}

Following the New Madrid earthquake of 1811-12 many settlers from that district moved to the Booneslick

12. country. It is highly probable that the name Bois Brule was brought by them and given to the stream in Cole County. The spelling has undergone various changes.
 13. Bois Brulè, 14. Boise Broulé, 15. Bois Brule 16. and Babruly.
 The local pronunciation is Bob Ruley.

10. Thwaites (Ed. Notes.) v. 23, p. 87.

11. Conard, I, p. 313.

12. Houck, III, p. 179.

13. Thwaites (Ed. Notes.) v. 23, p. 87.

14. Ibid., p. 98.

15. Conard, I, p. 313.

16. U. S. Geological Survey, Jefferson City Sheet.

*BOONE COUNTY Boone County was organized from Howard County, Nov. 16, 1820, and named in honor of Daniel Boone, the pioneer and Indian fighter. It is not known who conceived the title of 'Boone', but it is probable that its selection was influenced by the event of Daniel Boone's death Sept. 26, 1820. The members of the legislature were wearing badges of mourning in respect to his memory. "Under such circumstances it is but a natural supposition that there should have been a prevalent sentiment to establish some lasting monument in honor of a man whose career had been so illustrious and whose name had been so closely linked with the early

17.
fortunes of Missouri."

17. History of Boone County, p. 152.

Beck, p. 227.

Barns, p. 179.

Conrad, v. I, p. 323.

Eaton, v. 10, p. 211.

*BOONESBOROUGH (BOONE) In 1813 a Mr. Woods laid off this town and named it in honor of Daniel Boone, the pioneer. It was in existence about twenty years.

Williams, History of Missouri, I, p. 235.

Stephens, E. W. (Interview)

BOONSBORO (HOWARD) Boonsboro was laid off in 1840 and named in honor of Daniel Boone, the pioneer, whose sons ran a salt works near the site of the town.

Eaton, p. 175.

Gannett, p. 52.

*BOONE'S LICK Boone's Lick was a section of the country in the Missouri valley now occupied by Howard, Boone, Cooper and Callaway counties. It had no definite boundaries. It received its name, "Boone's Lick", because the two sons of Daniel Boone, Nathan and Daniel, had come to the country in 1807 and made salt from the water of the salt springs they found in the region.

Johnson, p. 55.

Barnes, p. 178.

Houck, v.III, p. 148.

BOONE'S LICK TOWNSHIP (HOWARD) This township was organized in 1821 and named in honor of "Daniel Boone's connection with the township and the Boone's Lick country. He erected a cabin and camped one winter in the immediate vicinity of the township that now bears his name." ¹⁸

18. History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p. 156.

BOONVILLE (COOPER) The county seat of Cooper County was settled by the Cole family in 1810. The town was laid out August 1, 1817 and made the county seat the following year. It was named by Judge J. B. C. Lucas in honor of the celebrated Colonel Daniel Boone, the great pioneer and Indian fighter.

History of Cooper County, p. 218.

Barnes, p. 196.

Conard, p. 328.

Gannett, p. 52.

BOONVILLE TOWNSHIP (COOPER) Stephen and Hanna Cole settled in the township, which "evidently took its name from Boonville", ¹⁹ in 1810.

19. History of Cooper County, p. 218.

Atlas of Cooper County, p. 51.

BOONE FEMME TOWNSHIP (HOWARD) This township was organized in 1821 and named for its principal stream. (q.v.)
Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

BOUGHNER (CALLAWAY) Boughner, a railroad switch, was named for A. E. Boughner, who was superintendent of the St. Louis district of the Missouri Kansas Texas line.
Brossart, J. E. (Interview)
Bell, Ovid (Interview)
Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map 1910.

BOURBON (BOONE) Bourbon was established March 5, 1849 and named by some of the citizens who were from Bourbon County Kentucky. It was also called Buena Vista meaning beautiful or good view. The building of the Wabash railroad changed the site of Bourbon to Sturgeon. The original spelling was Bourbonton but was shortened to Bourbon.

History of Boone County, p. 543.

Columbia Daily Tribune, January 7, 1915.

BOURBON TOWNSHIP (BOONE) This township was organized June 19, 1854 and named for Bourbon, its chief

town. (q.v.)

History of Boone County, p. 543.

BOURBON TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) Bourbon township was organized February 21, 1825. The name was given by the early settlers for Bourbon County Kentucky.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

BOYDSVILLE (CALLAWAY) This country store and post office was established June 26, 1858 and named for John K. Boyd, the first postmaster. The post office was discontinued November 21, 1861, re-established in June 1864 and permanently discontinued in 1906 when rural mail routes came in.

History of Callaway County, p. 251.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

BRAZITO (COLE) Brazito was founded in 1850. Soldiers of Cole County, returning from the Mexican War, named it for Brazito, New Mexico.

Moore, O. L. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Mo. 1910.

BROWNS STATION (BOONE) Browns Station was

founded by the owners of a coal mine located nearby, and named to perpetuate the name of Dr. Leonidas B. Brown, the first physician of the village. No plot of the town was ever filed.

Eaton, p. 212.

Stephens, E. W. (Interview)

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

Columbia Evening Missourian, February 6, 1922, 4-5.

Cited on Map of Mo. 1910.

BROWNSVILLE (SALINE) Brownsville was laid out in 1838 by S. G. Wentworth and Wm. Brown, the miller. These men owned the land on which the town was built and it was named for Mr. Brown. Several years later the name was changed to Sweet Springs because of the exceptional medicinal springs located there.

History of Saline County (1881), p. 502.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

Gray, S. T. (Interview)

*BRUSH BRANCH (COOPER) Brush Branch was doubtless named for the character of its banks.

Cited on Boonville Sheet of U. S. Geological Survey.

BRUSHWOOD (BOONE) This railroad station near McBaine was so called because it is on Mr. Brushwood's land.

Brossart, J. F. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Centralia Fireside Guard, May 19, 1916, 1-5.

BRYANS (CALLAWAY) Bryans, a flag station for shippers, bears the name of a prominent family in the community.

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Mo. 1910.

*BUNCETON (COOPER) In 1868 Harvey Bunce laid out the town which bears his name.

History of Cooper County, p. 279.

Atlas of Cooper County, p. 21.

Gannett, p. 60.

BUNKER HILL (HOWARD) This country store was named for the famous Bunker Hill in Massachusetts. Some years ago the name was changed to Myer's. (see Myer's.)

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

*BURLINGTON (BOONE) Colonel Thad Hickman, of

Kentucky, founded the town of Burlington about 1870. Nothing could be learned concerning the name. The Missouri River destroyed the town many years ago.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Sappington, J. W. (Interview)

Cited in Atlas of Boone County, p. 5.

BURRIS FORK CREEK (MONITEAU) This stream received its name from a prominent family in the community.

Gray, Dr. L. M. (Interview)

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

BURRIS FORK TOWNSHIP (MONITEAU) The name is derived from a stream that flows through the township. (q.v.)

Gray, Dr. L. M. (Interview)

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

BURTON (HOWARD) Burton is a station on the Missouri Kansas Texas railroad. It was named in honor of Prior Burton, a prominent land-owner of the county.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on Higgins Map of Mo.

BURTON TOWNSHIP (HOWARD) Burton township was

organized in 1880 and named for the town of Burton. (q.v.)

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

BUTLER (BOONE) Butler was founded by, and named in honor of, John Butler, who came here from New York. The town grew rapidly for a while and Mr. Butler became wealthy. At the time of his death he owned 3700 acres of land. No plot of the town was filed.

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

Schwabe, A. M. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

BYBERRY (COOPER) Mr. William Berry, a prominent stockman and farmer, located the town of Byberry and it was named in his honor. It is not known why the prefix "By" was used. (see pages 47-48.)

Eaton, p. 280.

Whitlow, R. M. (Interview)

Cited on Higgins Map. of Mo.

CALDWELL TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) Caldwell township was organized June 5, 1883 and named for the Caldwell family, who were prominent in the township.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

* CALIFORNIA (MONITEAU) In 1835 Walter Garner built a blacksmith shop a short distance from the present town of California. "The first saloon there, and the first house except Garner's shanty and shop was built by Samuel Hand and J. Anderson. At the raising of the logs Mrs. Garner's brother, California Wilson, offered to treat with two gallons of whiskey if the boys would name the town after him. They agreed and all proclaimed the place California.^{20.} Upon the organization of the county in 1845 the commissioners, who were appointed to locate the county seat, accepted fifty acres of land near the old town of California. A town was laid out here and called Boonesborough in honor of Daniel Boone, the pioneer. "A year later the post office of the old town was removed to the new, and the name Boonesborough was discontinued, and that of California, the post office, adopted."^{21.} Doubtless the change from Boonesborough to California was also influenced by the agitation concerning the overland railroad to the Pacific coast. The new country, California, was attracting much attention at this time.

20. History of Cooper, Cole, Moniteau, p. 367.

21. Conard, I, p. 469.

CALLAHAM CREEK (BOONE) The earliest emigrant of Boone County found William Callaham domiciled near the creek which now bears his name. It is not known how long

he had been there. Of late years the spelling has changed to Callahan. This is doubtless a confusion of the Anglo-Saxon ham for home and the familiar family name Callahan.

Conard, I, p. 323.

History of Boone County, p. 1067.

• CALLAWAY COUNTY Callaway County was settled by Captain Samuel Boone, nephew of Daniel Boone, in 1818, and organized as a county November 25, 1820. It was named in honor of Captain James Callaway, grandson of Daniel Boone, and one of the leading men of his time in the state. Captain Callaway met his death March 8, 1815 in Montgomery County, where he had led an attack on the Sacs and Foxes who had stolen some horses from the settlers near Loutre Island.

History of Callaway County, p. 94.

Eaton, p. 267.

Campbell, p. 94.

CALLAWAY (CALLAWAY) This country post office was maintained from April 30, 1894 to April 14, 1906. It was named for the county.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Mo. 1910.

CALWOOD (CALLAWAY) Calwood was named for Cal James and Colonel Edward Wood. This name was given March 19, 1874. Previously it had been known as Jones Tan Yard because Mr. Jones operated a tan yard there. The town is now extinct.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

History of Callaway County, p. 254.

CALWOOD TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) Calwood township was organized February 23, 1876, and named for its principal town. (q.v.)

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

*CAMBRIDGE (SALINE) Cambridge, a small village and boat landing on the Missouri River, was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 1858. For a time it was a place of considerable importance but the building of the Chicago and Alton Railroad away from the town damaged it greatly and Cambridge is not extinct. Nothing could be found concerning the name.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map 1910.

CAMBRIDGE TOWNSHIP (SALINE) This township was organized June 7, 1871, and named for the old town of

Cambridge that is now extinct. (q.v.)

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

Atlas of Saline County, p. 22.

CARRINGTON (CALLAWAY) Judge William Carrington had the town surveyed June 5, 1872 and it was named in his honor. Judge Carrington, a very influential citizen, was judge of the county court one term. The town was almost demolished by the cyclone of 1927.

History of Callaway County, p. 250.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Eaton, p. 496.

CAVE CREEK (BOONE) "The entire country in the locality of Rockbridge is honeycombed with 'sink-holes' and the cave whose opening fronts last, is entered by going down into one of these sink-holes. Inside is a stream called Cave Creek, that flows wholly under ground from northeast to southwest."²²

22. History of Boone County, p. 616.

CAVE CREEK (COOPER) Cave Creek received its name from a large cave in one of the bluffs near by.

Mittlebach, Dr. Wm. (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

CEDAR CREEK (CALLAWAY, BOONE) The French named this creek because of the growth of Cedar trees near its mouth. "At this place, also, the north bank of the Missouri assumes a most interesting appearance; it consists of a range of rocks, nearly perpendicular, from 130 - 150 feet high. They are composed of very white limestone, and their summits are covered to the edge with cedar."^{23.}

23. Beck - Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri, p. 266.
Columbia Daily Tribune, December 14, 1914.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP (BOONE) This township received its name from the stream that forms its eastern boundary, Cedar Creek. (q.v.)

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

CEDAR TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) Cedar township, organized November 13, 1824, derived its name from Cedar Creek. (q.v.)

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

* CEDAR CITY (CALLAWAY) Cedar City was laid out by David Kenney in 1870 and named for the cedar trees on the bluffs near it.^{24.}

Eaton, p. 496.

24. History of Callaway County, p. 161.

CEDRON (MONITEAU) "The name Cedron is taken from the rivulet Cedron, near Jerusalem, Palestine."^{25.} At one time a country store was located here, but only a Catholic Church, St. Mary's Assumption, remains today.

25. Names File. Number 10.

CENTERTOWN (COLE) Sometime before 1860 William S. Freshour established a post office here and called it Lookout. Possibly the battle of Lookout Mountain influenced him in selecting a name for his post office. Another possible source for the name was a railroad sign, nearby, which read "Look out for the cars."^{26.} The exact origin of the name was not found. In 1867 a town was laid off on this site and called Centertown because it was practically the geographic center of the state.

26. Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Eaton, p. 274.

Cited in County History, p. 300.

CENTRALIA (BOONE) Centralia was laid out in 1857, but not incorporated until 1867. "It was named from its central position on the old North Missouri line of railway from St. Louis to Ottumwa, Iowa."^{27.} It is also the center of a vast prairie between Mexico and Huntsville and between Columbia and Paris, Missouri.

27. History of Boone County, p. 695.

Eaton, p. 212.

Columbia Missourian, October 22, 1923, 4-5.

William, I, p. 236.

CENTRALIA TOWNSHIP (BOONE) This township was organized June 20, 1874 and named for the town of Centralia. (q.v.)

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

CHARITON TOWNSHIP (HOWARD) This township, organized in 1821, takes its name from Grand Chariton river. "The river was named in honor of John Chariton, the leader of the French fur traders. The name has undergone many changes, like many other French names, having appeared as Charleton, Charlatan, Chariton, Charleton, Chareton and Charlotte; the form Chariton has now become fixed."²⁸

28. Eaton, p. 274.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

CHARITON (HOWARD) In 1817 General Duff Green laid out a town at the mouth of Chariton river. (q.v.) In 1829 Chariton was regarded as too unhealthy to live

in, and it was abandoned.

History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 205.

Dickerson, J. B. (Interview)

CHOUTEAU SPRINGS (COOPER) For a time Chouteau Springs, plotted May 25, 1886, was a popular health resort. It was named for Mr. Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, who owned the land on which the springs were located.

Whitlock, R. W. (Interview)

Cited on Higgins Map of Mo.

CHOUTEAU (COLE) "At the mouth of Little Tavern, on the Osage was a prospective city of the long ago. General Minor, one of the owners and one of the surveyors of the plot, was the first and only settler. A lot was donated to him by the owners but the mosquitoes drove him out."²⁹

A Mr. Chouteau, of St. Louis, carried on extensive fur trading on the Osage river when this country was being settled. "The prospective city" might have been named for him. However, nothing definite could be found concerning the name or the date of the town.

²⁹. History of Cole, Moniteau, etc., p. 304.

Rader, Perry S. (Interview)

CLARK TOWNSHIP (COLE) This township was named for Mr. James Clark, one of the first settlers. The date of his migration from West Virginia to this county is not known.

Moore, O. L. (Interview)

* CLARKSBURG (MONITEAU) Clarksburg received its name from Hiram Clark of Kentucky, who settled upon the site and was the first postmaster. The town was incorporated in 1882.

History of Cole, Moniteau Counties, p. 383.

Eaton, p. 331.

CLARK'S FORK CREEK (COOPER) "Very early in the history of the county there came here a man by the name of Clark, who lived on the fork which now bears his name. He became a noted hunter and trapper but resided only a short time in Clark's Fork township." ^{30.}

30. Atlas of Cooper County, p. 20.

CLARK'S FORK (COOPER) A nearby stream gave this country store its name. (q.v.)

Whitlock, R. W. (Interview)

Cited in Missouri Gazetteer (1876), p. 144.

CLARK'S FORK TOWNSHIP (COOPER) This township
 "derived its name from Clark's Fork Creek, which, with its
 tributaries, drains the township." ^{31.} (q.v.)

31. Atlas of Cooper County, p. 53.

History of Cooper County, p. 234.

CLAY TOWNSHIP (SALINE) This township was organized February 5, 1837 and named by the admirers of Henry Clay in his honor. The first settlements of the county were made in this township.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

CLAYSVILLE (BOONE) Claysville came into existence November 13, 1844 after the flood of that year, and was named by the admirers of Henry Clay in his honor. Clay was Whig candidate for the presidency in 1844 and as the majority of settlers were from the South, it was natural they should wish to honor one of their greatest statesmen.
 Eaton, p. 212.

History of Boone County, p. 622.

Columbia Evening Missourian, February 6, 1922, 4-5.

CLEAR CREEK (BOONE, COOPER) Clear Creek derives its name from the fact that its whole course is over a

rock bottom and its waters are unusually clear, being truly a clear creek.

Atlas of Cooper County, p. 21.

University Missourian, February 3, 1923, 6-4.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

CLEAR CREEK (COOPER) Many years ago Philip Meisenheimer established a store here and named it for the creek located nearby. (q.v.) The store is now extinct.

Whitlock, R. W. (Interview)

Cited in Missouri State Gazetteer, p. 145.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP (COOPER) The first settlements were made in this township about 1816. It derived its name from the creek which flows northwest through it. (q.v.)

Atlas of Cooper County, p. 52.

CLEVELAND TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) Cleveland township was named in honor of Grover Cleveland, who was president of the United States at the time of the organization.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

CLIFTON CITY (COOPER) In 1832 George Crammer

and James H. Glasgow established a mill here and called it Crammer's Mill. With the coming of the railroad the name was changed to Clifton City in honor of Clifton R. Woods, a prominent farmer in the community.

Eaton, p. 280.

Whitlock, R. W. (Interview)

Another source for the origin of this name is given as the cliffs or bluffs on the Lamine River about a mile from the site of the town. This seems less probable than the other origin.

Mittelbach, Dr. Wm. (Interview)

CLIFTY SPRINGS (MONITEAU) In 1836 Colonel Henry C. Hickox settled near this spring. It is thought that he named it for the surrounding country. The adjective clifty is not a common one. However, The Oxford Dictionary, vol.II, part I, p. 499, gives 1589 as the year in which the word first appeared. It was spelled cliftie. In 1639 it appeared with the present spelling clifty.

Names File Number 8.

COATS' PRAIRIE (CALLAWAY) "In 1817 Reverend William Coats removed (from South Carolina) to Callaway County Missouri, and settled on the prairie which has since borne his name."
32.

32. Bryan and Rose, p. 318.

Williams, I, p. 289.

*COLD NECK (COOPER) This name was found on Clark's sectional map of Mo. 1860. No information could be found concerning it.

• COLE COUNTY Cole County was organized November 16, 1820, and named in honor of Captail Stephen Cole, "an Indian fighter and pioneer settler, who built Cole's fort near Boonville."³³.

33. Eaton, p. 278.

Campbell, p. 165.

Parker, p. 233.

Gannett, p. 87.

COLES FORT (HOWARD) In 1810 several families, under the leadership of Stephen Cole, settled just below the present site of Booneville and named their settlement in honor of their leader. No traces of the fort remain today.

History of Missouri, p. 182.

Columbia Daily Tribune, October 16, 1914.

COLE CREEK (HOWARD) This creek received its name

from Cole's Fort. (q.v.)

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Glasgow Sheet.

COLE JUNCTION (COLE) Cole Junction is a railroad junction on the Missouri Pacific railroad where the main line and the river route meet. The name was given by the railroad company for the county.

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Burch, E. L. (Interview)

Cited on R. R. Com. Map of Mo. 1920.

• COLUMBIA (BOONE) The county seat of Boone County was laid out in 1821. It was named "Columbia" for patriotic reasons "for the queen of the world and the child of the skies."^{34.}

Eaton, D. W., p. 211.

Columbia Missourian, February 27, 1923, 4-7.

34. Williams, Walter, History of Northeast Mo., I, p. 232.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP (BOONE) This township was organized in May 1821 and named for the county seat town. (q.v.)

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

CONCORD (CALLAWAY) John Henderson laid out the town of Concord May 18, 1837. Prior to the Civil War this was a very prosperous town. At present it is practically extinct. The name is derived from the Concord Presbyterian Church, located nearby.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

History of Callaway County, p. 229.

CONNER'S MILL (COOPER) Before the Civil War James F. Conner established a mill at this place. Later a post office was added. About 1870 the mill and post office were discontinued.

Whitlock, R. W. (Interview)

Mittelbach, Dr. Wm. (Interview)

Cited in Missouri State Gazetteer, p. 153.

COON BRANCH (BOONE) This stream is so named because the early settlers found many racoons in the trees along its banks.

Columbia Evening Missourian, August 15, 1921, 1-6.

* COOPER COUNTY Cooper County was organized December 18, 1818, and "named for Sarshell Cooper, who was killed by an Indian in Cooper's fort opposite Arrow Rock.

One wall of Cooper's log cabin formed a part of the wall of the Fort. The Indian stealthily, in a rain or snow storm, removed a part of the chinking, and through the opening, shot Cooper while sitting by the fire with a child on his lap. The child was uninjured."^{35.}

35. Eaton, D.W., X, p. 280.

History of Missouri, p. 197.

Gannett, p. 91.

Barns, p. 196.

CORTICELLI (MONITEAU) Allen Short established a store and post office here in 1895. "The name Corticelli was taken from Corticelli Spool Silk".^{36.} Nothing remains of the place except the church.

36. Names File Number 8.

Cited in Mo. Gazetteer (1898), p. 298.

*COTE SANS DESSEIN (CALLAWAY) The first settlement in Callaway County was a trading post established by the French about 1803 or earlier. The name signifies a "hill without design" and was so called "from its location near an immense rock, which in remote ages, had been separated by some convulsion, from its kindred rock on the other side of the river, and left like a solitary sentinel in the alluvial bottom".^{37.} Sans Dessein as the French

use it refers to a mental state. The only interpretation of the two words, that seems applicable here, is: a hill that apparently has no reason for being. When the town was laid out it took the name of the old trading post. Through the encroachments of the river the town has entirely disappeared.

37. History of Callaway County, p. 91.

Campbell, p. 96.

Beck, p. 270.

COTE SANS DESSEIN TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) Altho the town of Cote Sans Dessein is now extinct "the name has been given to the township, in which the first settlement was located and in that way will be preserved." ^{38.} The township was organized February 12, 1821.

38. Williams, v. I, p. 285.

*COW CREEK (SALINE) This name was applied to a country post office. Nothing was found concerning it.

Cited in Missouri Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1860, p. 63.

CROW'S FORK CREEK (CALLAWAY) This creek perpetuates the name of Jonathan Crow, supposed to be one of the first American settlers in Callaway County.

Fulton Gazette, February 19, 1915, 1-2.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

DANIEL (BOONE) Daniel, a station of the Missouri Kansas Texas line, was first named Webster. There happened to be another Webster in the state so the name was changed to Daniel for Daniel Webster Hunt, who gave the land for the station.

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of 1910.

DECATUR (COLE) Decatur was named in honor of Captain Stephen Decatur, who achieved his greatest distinction, in 1815, by stopping the raids of the Barbary pirates on United States merchantmen in the Mediterranean. No plot of the town has been filed.

Conrath, J. H. (Interview)

Rader, Perry S. (Interview)

Cited on R. R. Com. Map of Mo. 1910.

DEER PARK (BOONE) "In the early days Judge Harris owned a farm, a part of which was devoted to a large park in which were kept a great number of deer. When a precinct was established there and a post office built on one corner of the farm, it was only natural that the name chosen for the precinct was Deer Park."

39. Columbia Evening Missourian, February 6, 1922, 4-5.

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

DICKS (COOPER) Dicks received its name from the owner of the store, Adolph Dick. When the post office was established it was known as Cotton. The origin of this name could not be found. The place has been abandoned many years but the names Dicks and Cotton are now applied to that community. The name Cotton appears on Rand McNally's map of Cooper County published in 1910.

Whitlow, R. M. (Interview)

Cited in Mo. Gazetteer, p. 320.

DIXONVILLE (COLE) This country post office was named in honor of Mr. Dixon in whose home the office was established.

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

Cited in Missouri Gazetteer and Business Directory, (1860), p. 71.

DIXIE (CALLAWAY) A pottery, operated by the Caldwell family, was the principal impetus to the growth of this town. A post office was established June 14, 1880 and N. G. Caldwell was the first postmaster. In 1892 the name was changed to Dixie in honor of the

daughter of the postmaster, S. H. Powell.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

History of Callaway County, p. 258.

*DOXIE'S BRANCH (HOWARD) The origin of the name was not found.

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Glasgow Sheet.

DRIPPING SPRING (BOONE) There is located near this country store a spring that drips from the rocks into a large branch. This is one of the most appropriate names in the county.

Eaton, p. 212.

History of Boone County, p. 1075.

Columbia Missourian, October 22, 1923, 4-5.

DRY FORK (CALLAWAY) This small stream received its name from the fact that it is dry most of the time.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Fulton Sheet.

DRY FORK (MONITEAU) Because this small stream is dry most of the time it has been given the appellation Dry Fork.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

EARL (CALLAWAY) A Mr. Sexton established this country store and named it for his son.

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Mo. 1910.

EASLEY (BOONE) This village was named in honor of W. G. Easley, who not only owned the land on which the town was built, but also was the postmaster and owner of the store. The station name of the town in Rutland in honor of a railroad official of the Missouri Kansas Texas line.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Nichols, Edwin (Interview)

Columbia Missourian, October 25, 1923, 6-2.

*EFFIE (CALLAWAY) The origin of the name of this defunct village could not be found. It was probably named for the wife or the daughter of some prominent family.

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Mo. 1910.

*ELIZABETH (CALLAWAY) The first county seat of Callaway County, was named in honor of the wife of Henry Brite, one of the pioneers of the county, at whose house the first court met. In 1826 the county seat was moved

to Fulton.

History of Callaway County, p. 113.

Conrad, I, p. 472.

Williams, I, p. 288.

*ELKGROVE (HOWARD) This name was applied to a country post office. Nothing definite was found concerning its origin. It is doubtless a hunter's name.

Cited on Clark's Sectional Map of 1860.

ELKINS (CALLAWAY) Elkins, a country post office, was named for the Honorable Steve B. Elkins, a prominent Republican senator of West Virginia. The post office was established about 1898, the time of Elkins' national popularity.

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Missouri Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1898, p. 338.

*ELLERSLIE (CALLAWAY) At one time Ellerslie was a station on the Chicago and Alton railroad. It has been extinct many years and nothing is known of the name.

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Callaway County History, p. 162.

ELLIOTT (COOPER) John S. Elliott established a store here. It has been abandoned and Elliott is now only a place to load stock on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Haun, A. L. (Interview)

Cited on Rand McNally's Map of Cooper Co. 1910.

*ELMWOOD (SALINE) This inland town laid out in 1867. Nothing definite could be found concerning the name. Perhaps there was a grove of elm trees nearby.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

Cited on Clark's Sectional Map of 1860.

ELMWOOD TOWNSHIP (SALINE) This township was organized May 30, 1870, and named for the town of Elmwood. (q.v.)

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

ELSTON (COLE) In 1867 this town was surveyed for Mr. A. M. Elston and in his honor named. He was a member of the legislature from Cole County in 1838.

Eaton, p. 279.

History of Cole, Moniteau, p. 302.

ENGLEWOOD (BOONE) Englewood was named by Miss Lizzie Smith, who taught school near there, for Englewood, Illinois. She had returned from a visit to Englewood shortly after her uncle established the store.

Nichols, Edwin (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Mo. 1910.

ENON (MONITEAU) "When the Bagnell branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad was being built through Enon it was a very dry year. Water was hauled from the four springs near the church for the men to use. This impressed the road builders to such an extent that they decided to call the town 'Enon' for the church and its springs.

According to tradition the church received its name from the Biblical passage found in John 3:23: 'And John also was baptizing in Aenon near Salim, because there was much water there: and they came, and were baptized.'⁴⁰"

40. California Democrat, September 15, 1927, 4-2.

* EUGENE (COLE) Eugene was incorporated August 3, 1904. The town was surveyed on land owned by Mr. Eugene Simpson and named in his honor.

Moore, O. L. (Interview)

Garman, Judge J. E. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of 1910.

*EUREKA (BOONE) Eureka, a boat landing on the Missouri River, has proved a difficult one to trace. The word is of Greek origin meaning "I have found it". It is probable that some one seeking a good boat landing gave that name to the place because of its meaning. The river claimed the town in 1865.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Cited in Mo. State Gazetteer and Business Directory, p. 79.

ESTILL (HOWARD) John R. Estill, a large land owner and stock raiser, gave the land for the railway station that bears his name.

History of Howard County, p. 174.

Williams, I, p. 348.

Eaton, p. 175.

*EVERETT (BOONE) Everett was laid out in 1860. Mr. Charles Sexton established a plow factory there and the town flourished for a while. It was called Sextons for a time. When or why the name was changed to Everett is not known.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Cited on R. R. Com. Map of Mo. 1910.

FAIRVILLE (SALINE) Fairville was laid off in 1856 by Colonel John Brown who established an academy and boarding house on its site. It derived its name from the fair view of its location. The place is now only a country store.

Atlas of Saline County, p. 22.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

* FAYETTE (HOWARD) On "November 14, 1822 a committee was appointed to select a place for a county seat near the center of the county. They located Fayette. This was in 1823 when the news reached the west that Lafayette was soon to visit America and the town was named^{41.} for Marquis de La Fayette."

41. Eaton, p. 175.

Williams, I, p. 355.

History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p. 178.

*FELIX (MONITEAU) Nothing was found concerning the origin of the name of this, now discontinued, post office.

Cited in Mo. State Gazetteer (1860), p. 83.

*FISK CREEK (SALINE) The origin of this name

could not be found.

Cited on Sectional Map of Mo. 1844.

FISK CREEK (SALINE) This country post office received its name from the creek near which it was located.
(q.v.)

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

Cited in Mo. Gazetteer (1876), p. 184.

*FINNEY CREEK (SALINE) This is doubtless a family name although nothing definite could be found concerning it.

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Marshall Sheet.

FLAT BRANCH (BOONE) This stream is well named. A short distance beyond its head it has no banks and overflows easily.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Schwabe, A. M. (Interview)

Cited on Map of Boone County Atlas, p. 5.

FOLSOM (CALLAWAY) A post office was maintained at Folsom from 1888-1905. It was named for the wife of Grover Cleveland, Francis Folsom Cleveland.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Mo. 1910.

FORT HEMPSTEAD OR MCLAIN (HOWARD) This fort "was erected after Cooper's Fort, about two miles east of where Old Franklin afterwards stood. It was named for Captain Stephen Hempstead, an old gentleman who lived there and was also called for David McLain, a Baptist minister and one of its residents."⁴²

42. Columbia Daily Tribune, December 21, 1914.

History of Missouri, p. 182.

FORT KINCAID (HOWARD) Fort Kincaid perpetuates the name of David Kincaid, who aided in establishing it.

History of Missouri, p. 182.

Stephens, E. W. (Interview)

FORTUNA (MONITEAU) About 1880 Godfrey Weber established a store, at what is now Fortuna, and named it Datzen for a friend of his. The following year P. J. Schmidt became the postmaster. Some months later the government complained to Schmidt that the name was so much like names of other towns in the state it was causing confusion with the mail. Schmidt had read many stories

regarding Greek gods and goddess and he decided to name his post office "Fortune" for the goddess of fortune. The "e" at the end of the word did not seem suitable for the name of a town so he changed it to "a" and sent "Fortuna" to the post office department. The name was accepted and was, for a time, the only one in the United States. Recently two or three other towns have been given the name.

California Democrat, August 11, 1927, 3-1.

FOWLER'S CREEK (BOONE) This creek was named for the Fowler family who lived on its banks.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Cited in Atlas of Boone County, p. 47.

• FRANKLIN (HOWARD) Franklin "was established in 1816 and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, philosopher and statesman. It was selected as the county seat of Howard County in 1817, and grew rapidly in population and importance until within a decade it bade fair to become the metropolis of the "Far West". In 1826-28 during unusual floods, the Missouri river claimed its right-of-way. The flood caused the banks to cave in and in a short time little was left. The county seat was transferred to Fayette in 1823. Some of the citizens crossed the river

to Booneville, some to Fayette, others to the Highlands about two miles north and established a new town which they named New Franklin to distinguish it from the other place."^{43.}

43. History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 85.

Thwaites, v. 14, p. 150.

Eaton, p. 175.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP (HOWARD) Franklin township, organized in 1821, was named for the town of Franklin. (q.v.)

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

FRANKFORT OR NEW FRANKFORT (SALINE) Frankfort was laid off in January 1858, by the Columbia City Building Association, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and settled by a German colony who named the town for Frankfort, Germany.

History of Saline County, 1881 edition, p. 457.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

FRISTOE CREEK (HOWARD) This commemorates the name of Tom P. Fristoe, an early Baptist preacher, who came to this country in 1820.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on Higgin's Map of Mo.

Atlas of Howard County, p. 10.

* FULTON (CALLAWAY) The county seat of Callaway County was originally called Volney after a French author and infidel. The name, however, was soon after changed to Fulton, in honor of Robert Fulton, who built the first steamboat. The town was laid out about 1822 and incorporated March 14, 1859.

Eaton, p. 267.

History of Callaway County, p. 184.

Conrad, I, p. 472.

FULTON TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) This township received its name from the county seat town. (q.v.)

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

GALLUP'S MILL (BOONE) Thomas J. Gallup operated a grist mill at this place for many years. It is now extinct.

Eaton, p. 287.

Columbia Evening Missourian, February 6, 1922, 4-5.

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

GARDEN PRAIRIE (CALLAWAY) Garden Prairie was settled in 1825 by Richard Berry and named by him because

of its "diminutive size and great fertility."^{44.}

44. History of Callaway County, p. 481.

GARRETT (CALLAWAY) Garrett was named for the Garrett family who owned a mill there. A post office was established June 17, 1898, and discontinued in August 1905. The village is now extinct.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited on R. R. Com. Map of Mo. 1910.

*GARTNERS BRANCH (COOPER) The origin of the name is unknown.

Cited on Boonville Sheet of U. S. Geological Survey.

GERMANTOWN (BOONE) Scultz and Fretter, two enterprising Germans, founded this town in 1858. "They erected a large, substantial store, which they filled from cellar to garret with all kinds of merchandise. The town was burned during the Civil War and never rebuilt."^{45.}

45. History of Boone County, p. 1077.

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

GILLIAM (SALINE) The thriving little town of Gilliam was laid out September 4, 1878, and named for a

farmer, who lived nearby.

Eaton, p. 63.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

GINLET(BOONE) "A very small store was started there and application was made for a post office. Since the place was so small its inhabitants suggested the name "Gimlet". The post office department mistook the "m" for an "n" and named the town "Ginlet". The place is still known by that name, although the post office has^{46.} been abolished."

46. Columbia Missourian, October 25, 1923, 6-2.

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Cited on R. R. Com. Map of Mo. 1910.

*GLASGOW (HOWARD) Glasgow was established in 1836, and named in honor of James Glasgow, an early settler.

Campbell, p. 253.

Williams, I, p. 355.

Eaton, p. 175.

GOOCH'S MILL (COOPER) About 1822 William D. Gooch established a mill here. It is now extinct.

Whitlow, R. M. (Interview)

Cited in Missouri State Gazetteer, p. 200.

GOOD WATER CREEK (BOONE) No doubt this creek received its name from the good, clear water it has.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

GOOSE CREEK (BOONE) The following, possibly apocryphal, story accounts for this name: "Two women had a quarrel on its banks. The cause of their contention was two geese. Several law-suits and a great deal of ill feeling resulted from the encounter."⁴⁷ This story appears to be local folk lore.

47. University Missourian, March 8, 1912, 3-2.

GRAND PASS TOWNSHIP (SALINE) Grand Pass township was organized in 1841, "received its name from the fact that the Osage Trail connecting farther west with the Santa Fe Trail here followed the narrow divide between Salt Fork and the Missouri Bottoms. This "pass" is about 1½ miles long and in one place so narrow that a stone can be thrown across."⁴⁸

48. Eaton, p. 63.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

GRAND PRAIRIE (CALLAWAY) Grand Prairie was settled in 1839, by W. R. Benson and so named because of the rich land it contained. The name is now used to designate a community.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

GRAY'S CREEK (COLE) Gray's Creek bears the name of a family who lived near it. The following, no doubt apocryphal story is also told concerning the origin of the name: "Gray's Creek was named by the pioneer, John Colgan, who lost an old gray mare there in the fall and found her the following spring in good condition."⁴⁹

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

49. History of Cole, Moniteau Counties, p. 244.

GREGG'S BRANCH (HOWARD) This stream was named for the owner of the farm through which it flows.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Glasgow Sheet.

GRINDSTONE CREEK (BOONE) The early settlers used rock from the bluffs near this creek for making grindstones.

University Missourian, March 8, 1912, 3-2.

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Cited in Atlas of Boone County, p. 419.

GUTHRIE (CALLAWAY) Guthrie was established September 26, 1872 by B. S. Bigbee and named in his honor. In 1874 the name was changed to Guthrie in honor of Samuel N. and John Guthrie, who were prominent in the community.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Eaton, p. 268.

History of Callaway County, p. 161.

GUTHRIE TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) Guthrie township was named for a prominent family.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

GWINTOWN (SALINE) "Three brothers, Bartholomew, William, and Almond Gwinn, from Cocke County Tennessee, and some settlers from Kentucky settled in Jefferson township. This settlement was for a time called Gwintown. The Gwinns and their relatives were so numerous that for a long time they controlled the politics and the political affairs of the county, and especially of Jefferson township. A candidate was sure of election if they all voted for him." ^{50.} The Gwinns have died and the community is no longer known as Gwintown.

50. History of Saline County, 1881 edition, pp.455-6.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

*HAINES CREEK (MONITEAU) Haines Creek was probably named for an early settler, altho nothing definite was found.

Cited in History of Cole, Moniteau Counties, p. 310.

*HALLSVILLE (BOONE) Hallsville was laid out in 1866 and named for Judge John W. Hall, a pioneer citizen and its first postmaster.

Eaton, p. 212.

History of Boone County, p. 1116.

Conrad, v. III, p. 162.

Williams, I, p. 237.

HAM'S PRAIRIE (CALLAWAY) In 1816 John Ham, one of the first settlers in Callaway County, cut his name on a tree near the edge of the prairie.

Fulton Gazette, February 19, 1915, 1-2.

Cited in Mo. Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1893-4, p. 386.

HAM'S PRAIRIE (CALLAWAY) This country post office was named for the prairie of that name. (q.v.)

History of Callaway County, p. 256.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

HANCOCK PRAIRIE (CALLAWAY) Hancock Prairie was settled in 1819, "and named for a Mr. Hancock who was
51.
killed there by the Indians."

51. History of Callaway County, p. 481.

HARDEMAN'S GARDEN (HOWARD) "This name was given to a beautiful ornamental spot of ten acres laid off and cultivated as a botanical garden by John Hardeman, about five miles above old Franklin. The proprietor was a native of North Carolina, a gentleman of wealth, leisure and taste, who came to Missouri to practice law, but abandoned the profession for the gentle pursuit of floriculture. The garden was the central attraction in a fine farm of several hundred acres which the proprietor owned and cultivated, and was famous for its shell walks, its exotic and indigenous plants, its vines and its ornamental shrubbery. But it was swallowed up in the rapacious Missouri river long ago, and the very name is
52.
forgotten."

52. Conrad, III, p. 170.

HARG (BOONE) The original name of this village

was McHarg. It was given in honor of Mr. John H. McHarg who had a store there. The name was shortened to Harg as an accommodation to the post office department.

Columbia Missourian, October 25, 1923, 6-2.

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

*HARRISON TOWNSHIP (MONITEAU) This township was organized February 28, 1845. The origin of the name was not found. It is doubtless in honor of an early settler.

HARRISTON (COOPER) In 1873, Dr. N. W. Harris located the town that bears his name.

Eaton, p. 280.

Whitlow, R. M. (Interview)

Cited on Higgin's Map of Mo.

*HARRISBURG (BOONE) Harrisburg, founded July 1871, was named for John W. Harris, owner of the model farm near Columbia, and a prominent citizen of the county.

Eaton, p. 212.

History of Boone County, p. 1073.

Williams, I, p. 237.

*HARTSBURG (BOONE) Hartsburg was founded

September 12, 1892, and was named in honor of Luther D. Hart. When the railroad wanted land for a station Mr. Hart gave it with provision that the station be named for him. It was first called Hart City but later was changed to Hartsburg.

Eaton, p. 212.

Williams, I, p. 237.

Columbia Missourian, Magazine Section, January 31, 1925, 2-1.

HATTON (CALLAWAY) Hatton was established in March 1882, and named for postmaster General Frank Hatton. A store and several residences still remain.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited on R. R. Com. Map of 1910.

HEAD'S FORT (HOWARD) In 1814 Captain William Head established the fort, which bears his name. It was located a few miles north of Rocheport.

Columbia Daily Tribune, December 28, 1914.

History of Missouri, p. 182.

Conard, p. 323.

HEATH CREEK (COOPER) "In 1808 William Christie

and John G. Heath came up from St. Louis and manufactured salt at what was known as "Heath's Salt Kick" in what is now Blackwater township. For many years Mr. Heath made salt at the same springs."⁵³

53. History of Missouri, p. 181.

Barns, p. 181.

Atlas of Cooper County, p. 21.

*HEMPSTEAD (CALLAWAY) A post office was maintained at Hempstead from December 1868 to September 1872. The origin of the name is unknown.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited on Sectional Map of Mo. 1844.

HENLEY (COLE) William Henley owned the land on which this town was surveyed in 1902.

Eaton, p. 274.

Moore, O. L. (Interview)

HEREFORD (CALLAWAY) Mr. Murry, postmaster at Hereford from 1898-1907, was a breeder of Hereford cattle and named the post office on account of his interest in Herefords. A store and a school are all that remain of the town today.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited on R. R. Com. Map of Mo. 1910.

HERNDON (SALINE) Herndon, an inland town, was laid off by T. C. Elliott, December 28, 1874, and commemorates Mr. Edward S. Herndon "who established the first store, the first dwelling house, and the post office."^{54.}

54. History of Saline County, 1881 edition, p. 490.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

HIBERNIA (CALLAWAY) A post office was established at this place March 12, 1825 with Patrick M. Dillon as postmaster. Hibernia is the ancient Latin name of Ireland. The name of the post office was changed to Cedar City in 1870. The name Hibernia is now applied to a station on the Missouri Kansas Texas with Holt Summit as the post office.

Gannett, p. 156.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Cited in county history, p. 147.

HICKORY BRANCH (COOPER) Hickory Branch received its name from the many hickory trees along its banks.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

Cited on Boonville Sheet of U. S. Geological Survey.

HICKORY HILL (COLE) Hickory Hill was plotted December 14, 1867. The land surrounding the town was very broken and covered with small hickory trees, hence the name Hickory Hill. The village is now extinct.

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

Cited in Campbell, p. 168.

HIGH POINT (MONITEAU) High Point "dates from 1831 when H. H. Simpson entered his lands in the neighborhood. The elevation is the highest in the country and hence the name."^{55.}

55. History of Cole, Moniteau Counties, p. 391.

Eaton, p. 331.

HILLDALE (HOWARD) Hilldale received its name in allusion to the "hills and dales surrounding it."

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on Higgin's Map of Mo.

HINKSON CREEK (BOONE) Hinkson derives its name from Henry Hinkson, one of the first settlers of Boone

County. He came here in 1816. The name is often misspelled 'Hinkston'.

History of Boone County, p. 735.

Columbia Daily Tribune, December 16, 1914.

HINTON (BOONE) This village commemorates the name of Judge John W. Hinton, who was, for many years, a steamboat captain and in 1872 was elected probate judge of Boone County.

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Columbia Missourian, October 25, 1923, 6-2.

*HIRDLER (MONITEAU) This country store is now extinct. The origin of the name was not found.

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Tuscumbia Sheet.

HIRST (COOPER) Hirst, a station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, received its name from Mr. A. A. Hirst who owned the adjacent land.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

Cited on Rand McNally's Map of Cooper Co. 1910.

HOLT SUMMIT (CALLAWAY) Holt Summit was laid out September 7, 1870, by Timothy Holt and named in his honor.

Eaton, p. 268.

History of Callaway County, p. 162.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

*HONEY CREEK (COOPER) Nothing was found concerning the name of this small stream.

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

HONEY CREEK (COLE) Honey Creek doubtless received its name from a family living near it. At present there are several families of that name living in the community.

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

Burch, E. L. (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

The following unauthentic story is also told: In the early days there were many bee trees on this creek. The settlers went there to get honey and often took swarms of bees home with them. Because of this they named the creek Honey Creek.

Faust, J. H. (Interview)

HONEY CREEK (COLE) This post office received its name from the creek near which it was located. (q.v.) It has been discontinued many years.

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Cited in Mo. Gazetteer and Business Directory (1898),
p. 448.

HORD (CALLAWAY) Hord was established in 1881 and
named for John W. Hoard, the first postmaster. In Janu-
ary 1895 the post office was moved to Tebbits.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

History of Callaway County, p. 169.

*HOWARD'S BLUFF (COLE) "The seat of justice of
Cole County, is situated on a high bluff of the Missouri
River." ^{55.} Nothing more was found concerning the place.

55. Beck, Gazetteer of Mo., p. 284.

• HOWARD COUNTY Howard County was organized
January 23, 1816, and named in honor of Benjamin Howard,
the governor of Upper Louisiana, which became Missouri
territory June 4, 1812. Because thirty-one counties were
later carved out of the original Howard County, she has
borne the name "Mother of Counties."

Parker, p. 286.

Gannett, p. 162.

Barns, p. 177.

• HUNTSDALE (BOONE) Huntsdale, laid out August 1, 1892, received its name from William Bunch Hunt, a nearby land owner.

Brossart, J. F. (Interview)

Williams, I, p. 237.

Columbia Missourian, October 22, 1923, 4-5.

HURRICANE CREEK (HOWARD) Hurricane Creek received its name from the course of a tornado that swept that part of the county. Many branchless trunks of trees still mark the track of the storm.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Glasgow Sheet.

HUNGRY MOTHER CREEK (HOWARD) A company of explorers spent the winter on this stream and named it Hunger's Mother. The form has been changed to Hungry Mother. The old settlers of Howard County believe this story and it has come to be a bit of folklore.

Dickerson, J. B. (Interview)

Smith, T. Berry, (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Glasgow Sheet.

HUTCHINSON'S BRANCH (COOPER) Mr. Hutchinson owns the land through which this stream flows.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

Cited on Rand McNally's Map of Cooper Co. 1910.

JACKMAN MILLS (HOWARD) Jackman Mills was never anything but a mill on the Moniteau Creek, bearing the name of Mark Jackman who established it.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited in Mo. Gazetteer, 1889, p. 467.

*JAMESTOWN (MONITEAU) In 1846 S. L. and E. H. James erected a mercantile house here. The town was named in their honor.

History of Cole, Moniteau Counties, p. 387.

Eaton, p. 331.

JAMISON CREEK (BOONE) This creek bears the name of a family who lived near it.

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Nichols, Edwin (Interview)

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

*JEFFERSON CITY (COLE) The county seat of Cole County and the capitol of Missouri, was founded in 1822 and named in honor of the great statesman, Thomas Jefferson, under whose administration the Louisiana Purchase was

made. The Missourian, published at St. Charles, January 17, 1822 gives the following: "The legislature have at length given the permanent seat of government of this state, a local habitation and a name. It is to be fixed at the mouth of Wier's Creek, on the south side of the Missouri, a few miles above the mouth of the Osage River, and is called the city of Jefferson, in honor of the late President Jefferson, whose treaty bound us to the Union."

The bill, locating the capitol of Missouri became a law December 31, 1821. It is not known when the name was changed to Jefferson City.

Eaton, p. 279.

History of Cole, Moniteau, etc., p. 277.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP (COLE) Jefferson township received its name from its principal town - Jefferson City. (q.v.)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

*JOE TOWN (COOPER) The origin of the name was not found.

Cited on Map of Cooper Co. Atlas, p. 7.

JOHNSON BRANCH (BOONE) This stream was named in honor of "Alfred Johnson, said to have been the largest

man in the world." ^{56.} Nothing further could be found concerning Mr. Johnson.

56. Evening Missourian, August 15, 1921, 1-6.

History of Boone Co., p. 550.

JOLLY'S BOTTOM (COOPER) "The very first settlers in Saline township, we may safely say, were Joseph Jolly and his sons. Joseph figured conspicuously in the war of 1812 and was in the fort at Stephen Cole's when the Indians made the attack in 1812. He use to make powder for the settlers. As a settler he was well known, and today "Jolly's Bottom", where he resided, is familiar to nearly all in the county." ^{57.}

57. Atlas of Cooper County, p. 28.

KELLEY CREEK (BOONE) Kelley Creek was named for the Kelley family tho no one member seemed so prominent as to give it his name.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

KELLEY TOWNSHIP (COOPER) Kelley township was "named in honor of John Kelley, one of its old and re-
^{58.} spected settlers" who came there about 1818.

58. Atlas of Cooper County, p. 53.

History of Cooper County, p. 228.

KINGSBURY (HOWARD) This flag station on the Missouri, Kansas, Texas road, received its name from R. T. Kingsbury, who owned the adjacent land.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Dickerson, J. B. (Interview)

Cited on Official Map of 1910.

KLEIVER (MONITEAU) Kleiver perpetuates the name of a Mr. Kleiver who owned the land on which the town was laid out.

Gray, Dr. L. M. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri, 1910.

KOPING (SALINE) "Charles Parker Williams came there in 1883, built a store, mill, and blacksmith shop, naming the place Koping meaning 'a place of business.' I think my father found the name in the old dictionary (Webster's, 1861) and used it."^{59.}

This name is very interesting from a philological point of view. We have the old stem from which it is derived: Old Frisian Kap, Old Saxon Kop, Dutch Koop (to purchase) Koopen. The original meaning was 'to bargain,^{60.} to buy, to exchange or barter."

From Koopen we find Middle English copen, which^{61.} has given cope, coped (Kopt), coping (Koping). The form

Koping is probably a result of the tendency to spell a word as it is pronounced. The name Koping is applied to a town in southern Sweden near Lake Wetter.

Closely akin to the Dutch word Koop is the word cheap from Anglo-Saxon ceap meaning 'bargain, sale, place of buying and selling', as in the place-names of Cheapside, and Eastcheap⁶² (obs.).

59. Names File Number 11 and 12.

60. New Oxford Dictionary, Vol.II, part I, p. 360.

61. Webster's New International Dictionary, p.496.

62. Ibid., p. 75.

LAKOTA (COOPER) Mr. R. D. Pealer had a country store and post office here from 1901 to 1904. When asked why he named his store Lakota Mr. Pealer replied, "Because I liked it and there were only a few post offices by that name."⁶³

63. Pealer, R. D. (Interview)

Cited on Rand McNally's Map of Cooper Co. 1910.

LAMINE RIVER (COOPER) The Lamine River "was named by Renandiere, "Riviere a la Mine," in 1723. In 1720 Philip Renault, Director General of Mines of the French colonies in America, sent prospecting parties into the territory west of the Mississippi to seek gold and

silver. This party under Renandriere discovered lead in 1723 and La Mine or Lamine is a contraction of the original French name".^{64.} The local pronunciation is lemi.

64. Eaton, p. 281.

Thwaites, Vol. 4, p.162 (Editors note).

LAMINE (COOPER) Lamine was plotted June 24, 1888 and named for the Lamine River. (q.v.)

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

Cited on Higgins Map of Missouri.

LAMINE TOWNSHIP (COOPER) The first settlement in this township was made in the fall of 1811. "The name is derived from the river on its southern boundary, which was originally named by the French".^{65.} (q.v.)

65. Atlas of Cooper County, p.53.

*LANCASTER (MONITEAU) Nothing was found concerning the name or the history of the place.

Cited on Clark's Map of Missouri 1860.

LANDERS CREEK (MONITEAU) This stream bears the name of Mr. Jim Landers who lived nearby.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

LANDMARK (HOWARD) This defunct village received its name from a very large tree that stood on a hill nearby. It was located on the old stage line road from Fayette to Columbia.

Smith, George W. (Interview)

Cited on Official Map of Missouri 1910.

LATHAM (MONITEAU) Latham was founded in 1880 by Judge Gardiner Latham, father of the late Dr. Latham, and in his honor named.

Gray, Dr. L. M. (Interview)

Latham, W. T. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

LAYNESVILLE (SALINE) Laynesville "was founded in 1870 by John W. Layne, a large stock dealer, shipper and commission merchant. Until 1875 the town grew rapidly and became one of the heaviest shipping points on the river".⁶⁶ It was destroyed by the flood of 1881.

66. History of Saline County, p.436.

Atlas of Saline County, p.22.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

LEBANON (BOONE) Lebanon was laid out about 1836 and was named for a nearby church. The town is now

extinct.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Cited in History of Boone County, p.118.

LEBANON (COOPER) Lebanon was named for a nearby church, which received its name "from the fact that a majority of its members came from Lebanon Church, in Logan County, Kentucky." ^{67.} The town was never organized. It is known as New Lebanon now, because of a town in Laclede County with the same name.

67. History of Cooper County, p. 270.

Atlas of Cooper County, p. 21.

LEBANON TOWNSHIP (COOPER) This township was organized about 1826, and received its name from Lebanon Church. (q.v.)

Atlas of Cooper County, p.53.

LEWIS MILL (HOWARD) Lewis Mill is a flag station on the Wabash Railroad. It received its name from Mr. Lewis who runs the elevator there.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on Official Map of Missouri 1910.

LEXINGTON (BOONE) "The first post office on

Thrall's Prairie, as the land which Mr. Thrall entered, was called, because of its topography, was named Lexington. But in a short time it was moved to the Missouri River bank and given the name of Rock Port which was later changed to Rocheport.^{68.} The name Lexington seems to have no justification outside of the fact that it is one of national importance and reputation since the days of the American Revolution.

68. Columbia Missourian, February 3, 1923, 6-4.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP (COLE) This is doubtless another abstract name reflecting the patriotism of those who applied it.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP (SALINE) This name, like other abstract names, doubtless represents an ideal in the mind of those who applied it. The township was organized May 2, 1871.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

LICK BRANCH (COOPER) Lick Branch received its name from the salt licks along its banks.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

LICK FORK (BOONE) This stream was so named on account of the number of deer licks along its banks.

Columbia Evening Missourian, August 15, 1921, 1-6.
History of Boone County, p.550.

LICK FORK (MONITEAU) The many salt licks along the banks of this creek are responsible for the name.

Gray, Dr. L. M. (Interview)

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

*LINN TOWNSHIP (MONITEAU) Linn township was organized February 28, 1845. The origin of the name is unknown.

*LISBON (HOWARD) The origin of this name was not found.

Cited in Missouri State Gazetteer (1876), p. 298.

LLOYDS (HOWARD) Mr. C. Q. Lloyd gave the land on which this station was built.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on Higgins Map of Missouri.

*LOGAN CREEK (CALLAWAY) Nothing definite could be found concerning the origin of this name. It is

doubtless a family name.

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Fulton Sheet.

LOHMAN (COLE) Lohman was originally one of the stores in the Stringtown community (q.v.). About 1884, Mr. C. W. Lohman, owner of the store, moved his merchandise to the railroad. A post office was established in the store and the place named in honor of the owner.

History of Cole, Moniteau, p. 304.

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

LONG CREEK (BOONE) This name is applied to a long creek which flows across the prairie .

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Cited in Atlas of Boone County, p. 73.

LONG BRANCH (MONITEAU) This stream was so named because of its length.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

LONE ELM (COOPER) Lone Elm received its name from a nearby large elm tree that stood alone on that prairie.

Whitlow, R. M. (Interview)

Mittlebach, Dr. William (Interview)

Cited in Missouri Gazetteer (1888), p.758.

LOUISVILLE (HOWARD) "In 1832, another town was started on a point projecting into the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Chariton River, which was called Thorn-tonsburg, in honor of Mr. Thornton who established the first ferry at Glasgow. This name, however, not suiting the citizens of the place, many of whom had emigrated from Kentucky, they determined to change it, and finally bestowed upon it the more euphonious, albeit longer appellation, Louisville-on-Missouri-River."⁶⁹ The town has been extinct many years.

69. History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p.206.

LUPUS (MONITEAU) Mr. John B. Wolf established a store at this place and named it Wolf's Point, but the name being cumbersome was changed by the railroad to Lupus, the Latin name for wolf. The village is now extinct.

Eaton, p. 331.

Gray, Dr. L. M. (Interview)

*MAGNOLIA (MONITEAU) This country post office has long been discontinued. The origin of the name is

unknown.

Cited in History of Cole and Moniteau Counties, p.392.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

• MALTA BEND (SALINE) "Many years ago the old steamboat Malta struck a snag, on one of her trips up the river, and sunk at the bend near what has since been called Malta Bend landing. The bend in the river assumed the name of the steamboat, and the landing the name of the bend, and the town, back on the bluffs, the name of the landing, Malta Bend.⁷⁰" The town was surveyed by Joseph R. Lunbeck in 1867.

70. History of Saline County (1881 ed.), p.434.

Eaton, p. 63.

Campbell, p.584.

• MARION (COLE) Marion was plotted in 1820, and named in honor of Francis Marion, a hero of the Revolutionary War, known as "The Swamp Fox." This appellation was given him because of his ability to elude British pursuers. Marion was born in South Carolina in 1732 and died there in 1795. I found no connection between the town and the man other than the name. Marion was the county seat of Cole County from 1821-1829.

Eaton, p. 279.

History of Cole County, p. 299.

MARION TOWNSHIP (COLE) Marion township was doubtless named for the town of Marion (q.v.). However, it might have been named in honor of Marion Elliott, an early settler.

Moore, O. L. (Interview)

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

MARSHALL (SALINE) The county seat of Saline County was settled in 1840, and named in honor of the chief justice of the United States, John Marshall, who died shortly before the town was incorporated.

Eaton, p. 63.

Parker, p. 378.

Campbell, p. 70.

MARSHALL TOWNSHIP (SALINE) Marshall township was organized in February 1841, and named for the county seat of the county. (q.v.)

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

MARSHALL BRANCH (MONITEAU) Marshall Branch bears the name of the owner of the farm through which it flows.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

*MARVEY BRANCH (MONITEAU) The origin of this name was not found.

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

MAY'S PRAIRIE (CALLAWAY) Harry May settled on this prairie in 1820.

History of Callaway County, p.481.

MC ALLISTER (SALINE) This inland town was so named because of its location near Mc Allister Springs. The springs were named for the owner of the land.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

Cited on Higgin's Map of Missouri.

*MC BAINE (BOONE) McBaine, founded August 1, 1899, was named in honor of Turner McBaine, who owned the land on which the town was built.

Williams, I, p. 237.

Columbia Missourian, October 22, 1923, 4-5.

MC CREDIE (CALLAWAY) Mc Credie was laid out September 20, 1871 by George P. McCredie and named in his honor.

History of Callaway County, p.259.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

MC CREDIE TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) This township derived its name from its leading family.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

, MC GIRK (MONITEAU) McGirk was named for a prominent family who owned the land on which the town was built. A post office was established there in 1880.

History of Cole, Moniteau, p. 392.

Eaton, p. 331.

Gray, Dr. L. M. (Interview)

MC KINNEY (COLE) This station on the river route of the Missouri Pacific Railroad bears the name of Mr. Tenney McKinney, who owns the land on which it is located.

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

, MIAMI (SALINE) Miami was surveyed in 1838 and called Greenville in honor of a prominent family in the community. In 1843 the name was changed to Miami for a tribe of Indians that inhabited this section of the country in the early days. "The meaning of the word Miami is uncertain."^{71.}

Atlas of Saline County, p.22.

History of Saline County (1881), p.445.

71. Gannett, p. 207.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP (SALINE) In 1817 the first settlement was made in this township. It was organized February 25, 1822, and named for the town of Miami. (q.v.)

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, F. L. (Interview)

History of Saline County (1881), p.437.

*MIDWAY (COOPER) "Midway, situated on the old stage road from Jefferson City to Boonville, was first settled by A. S. Tompkins in 1833."⁷² The founder perhaps thought this the midpoint between the two towns. However, it is not. Nothing definite concerning the origin of the name was found.

72. Missouri Gazetteer and Business Directory, p.187.

Cited on Sectional Map of Missouri, 1844.

MIDWAY (BOONE) Midway is the mid-point between Columbia and Rocheport. It is also practically the mid-point between Kansas City and St.Louis on Highway number forty.

Eaton, p. 212.

Williams, I, p. 237.

Columbia Missourian, October 25, 1923, 6-2.

*MIDDLETOWN (BOONE) Middletown was surveyed May 18, 1847. Nothing definite could be found concerning the name. It was perhaps midway between Germantown and Harrisburg or some local point. Nothing of the town remains today.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Cited in Parker, p. 193.

MILLBROOK (COLE) Many years ago Mr. John G. Sheperle had a flour mill on a small stream, hence the name mill-brook.

Moore, O. L. (Interview)

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

MILLERSBURG (CALLAWAY) Thomas Miller laid out this town October 15, 1829 and named it for Millersburg, Kentucky, his former home.

Eaton, p. 268.

History of Callaway County, p. 152.

Williams, I, p. 295.

Bryan and Rose, p. 358.

*MINERAL BRANCH (MONITEAU) Nothing was found concerning the origin of the name.

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

*MINNIE (BOONE) This country store was probably named for the wife or daughter of the owner. However, nothing definite was found.

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

MISSOURI TOWNSHIP (BOONE) This township was settled in 1816 and organized as a township February 18, 1822. It was named in honor of the state and river.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

*MOKANE (CALLAWAY) Mokane was first known as Smith's Landing in honor of a Mr. Smith who was a pioneer. A post office was established there in 1849 and called St. Anbert. When the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad was built it was changed to Mokane. The name is a portion of each of these names.

Eaton, p. 268.

Gannett, p. 271.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

• MONITEAU COUNTY was organized February 14, 1845. It was named for the creek which flows through it. (q.v.) "The present spelling dates from 1821 when the Cole County court established Moniteau township, the orthography being^{73.} their own for manito or manitou."

73. History of Cole, Moniteau, p. 310.

Campbell, p. 66.

Gannett, p. 212.

• MONITEAU CREEK (COOPER, MONITEAU) The name is a corruption of the Indian word manito. "The Indians often apply this term to uncommon or singular productions of nature, which they highly venerated. On or near these manitos, they chiefly deposit their offerings to the Great Spirit or Father of Life. On these rocks several rude figures have been drawn by the Indians with red paint."^{74.}
^{75.} The original name of the creek was Little Manitou. The word Moniteau was applied (1821) to a township (q.v. Moniteau County) and later was applied to the creek.

74. Thwaites, V,

75. Clark's Sectional Map of Missouri 1844.

MONITEAU TOWNSHIP (COOPER) This township was organized in 1827 and named for the Moniteau Creek which flows almost directly eastward through it. About 1895

the township was divided into North and South Moniteau, with the Moniteau Creek as the dividing line.

Atlas of Cooper County, p. 52.

History of Cooper County, p. 232.

• MONITEAU CREEK (BOONE AND HOWARD) "Moniteau is a French translation of "Manitou", an Indian name meaning Diety or Great Spririt". The local pronounciation in Boone is Man'atò, in Howard Man'atr.

Stephens, E. W. (Interview)

Cited on Sectional Map of Missouri.

MONITEAU TOWNSHIP (HOWARD) Moniteau township was organized in 1821, and named for the creek which traverses the entire length of the township. (q.v.)

History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p. 236.

MONTICELLO (HOWARD) Monticello was founded in 1821 and named for the home of Thomas Jefferson in Virginia.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited in History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p. 205.

MOORE'S SWITCH (BOONE) Colonel E. C. Moore owned the land on which this town was built. It has now become a part of Columbia.

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

MOREAU RIVER (MONITEAU, COLE) The term Moreau, signifying "extremely black",^{76.} was given to this river by the early French explorers probably because of the character of its water. The name has undergone various changes, River a Morou, Morrow Creek, Murrow Creek.

76. Heath, p. 366.

Thwaites (Ed. Notes), Vol. 14, p. 145.

MOREAU (mō-ro') TOWNSHIP (COLE) Moreau was organized April 3, 1821 and named for the Moreau Creek which flows through the township. (q.v.)

Moore, O. L. (Interview)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

MOREAU TOWNSHIP (MONITEAU) Moreau township was organized in 1845 and named for its principal river. (q.v.)

Gray, Dr. L. M. (Interview)

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

MOREAU (COLE) Moreau, a railroad station, re-

ceived its name from the creek near which it is located.
(q.v.)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

*MOUNT CARMEL (COOPER) The circumstances connected with the giving of this name were not found. However, it is of Biblical origin. Elijah and the prophets of Baal met on Mount Carmel to test the strength of Jehovah and of Baal. (First Kings, 18)

Cited on Clark's Sectional Map of 1844.

* MOUNT LEONARD (SALINE) "When the engineers were locating a line for the Chicago and Alton extension from Mexico to Kansas City, an error was made in their calculations so that the profiles sent in to the general offices at Chicago made the ridge on which Mount Leonard is located, appear as a real mountain ridge. The engineers, through the error, not being able to find a practical grade, were about to make a detour of eight miles to the south. T. B. Blackstone, President of the company, a civil engineer, not wishing to make such a detour, came out to view the "mountain". After seeing it, he knew a practical grade could be obtained. He got on a horse and started up the ridge, telling the engineers to follow.

The railroad was built on his "horseback line." When the town was laid out, in 1877, it was named "Mount" because of the error in the engineer's figures, and "Leonard" for Abiel Leonard on whose farm the town was located."

Names File Number 7.

History of Saline County (1881 ed.), p. 515.

MOUNT VERNON (MONITEAU) Mount Vernon "was laid out in the fall of 1836 or 1837 by H. Ray and John T. Thornton, who were the first general merchants. The site was used as a boat landing before there was a store."⁷⁷ It was named for George Washington's home in Virginia, because of their similarity in location. Mount Vernon, Missouri being located on a hill leading to the Missouri River and Mount Vernon, Virginia on a hill leading to the Potomac River. The little village is now extinct.

77. History of Cole, Moniteau, p. 393.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

MUD CREEK (CALLAWAY) Mud Creek derived its name from the character of its water.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Cited on Higgin's Map of Missouri.

MURRY (BOONE) Murry, a country store, is now extinct. At one time John F. Murry owned the store and was the postmaster.

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

Columbia Missourian, October 25, 1923, 6-2.

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri, 1910.

MUSICK (CALLAWAY) Musick, a country post office from 1890-1907, was named for Mr. Musick, who was elected to Congress, from that district, in 1888.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map 1910.

MYERS (HOWARD) Myers was originally called Bunker Hill for the famous Bunker Hill in Massachusetts. When the post office was established the name was changed in honor of Henry Myers an early settler of the county.

History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p. 241.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Atlas of Howard County, p. 9.

7 * NAPTON (SALINE) Napton was founded October 22, 1887 and called Jonesboro, for the Jones family who lived there. It was selected as the county seat and was a

a thriving town for a few years. "However, with the departure of the county seat to Arrow Rock departed the glory of Jonesboro."^{78.} When the Chicago and Alton railroad was built a station was established at Jonesboro and the name changed to Napton, in honor of William Barclay Napton, judge of the Supreme Court.

78. History of Saline County (1881 ed.), p.479.

Eaton, p. 63.

NASHVILLE (BOONE) Nashville "was laid out in 1819 just below the present site of Providence on a Spanish grant of land owned by Ira P. Nash, an eccentric genius, who lived in that vicinity for many years."^{79.} In 1820 the town was partly destroyed by the Missouri River and abandoned.

79. History of Boone County, p. 639.

Columbia Missourian, October 25, 1923, 6-2.

Williams, I, p. 234.

NELSON (SALINE) This station, on the Missouri Pacific, was established in May, 1889 and named for the Nelson family on whose land it was built.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

• NEW BLOOMFIELD (CALLAWAY) New Bloomfield has undergone various changes. May 30, 1827 a post office was established and called Round Prairie, the name being derived from the topography of the location. In 1836 Mr. Enoch Murry laid out a town at Round Prairie and called it Bloomfield. The origin of this name is unknown. June 6, 1841, after the building of the railroad, the site of the town was moved one-half mile farther south to the railroad and the prefix New was added.

Eaton, p. 268.

History of Callaway County, p. 162.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

• NEW FRANKLIN (HOWARD) After the town of Franklin was abandoned another town was laid out, in 1828, to take its place. It was named New Franklin "to distinguish it from the other place which was henceforth spoken of as Old Franklin." ^{80.} (q.v.)

80. Smith and Gehrig, p. 85.

NINE MILE PRAIRIE (CALLAWAY) The first settlement on this prairie was made in 1819 by Samuel Boone. As indicated by its name, the prairie is nine miles in length.

History of Callaway County, p. 480.

Bell, Ovid, (Interview)

NINE MILE PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) This township was named for the prairie it contains. (q.v.)

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

NORTH JEFFERSON (CALLAWAY) This station, on the Missouri Kansas Texas line, received its name from its location, north of Jefferson City.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

NORTON (SALINE) Norton was laid off August 1, 1878 by Jesse Van Winkle, who owned the land. Today it is only a shipping station on the Chicago and Alton. The railroad company named it in honor of Judge Norton, of the Supreme Court.

History of Saline County, (1881 ed.), p. 530.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

*OAK POINT (MONITEAU) A post office was established at this place in 1856. The origin of the name was not found.

Cited, Map of Missouri 1860.

OLDHAM (BOONE) Mr. Asa Old, the owner of this

country store, took great pride in boasting of his stock of old hams. As they are poor stock to have in a country store the place took the name of Oldham in honor of Mr. Old and his hams.

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Sappington, John Will (Interview)

OLD JEFFERSON (SALINE) For eleven years this village, now extinct, was the county seat of Saline County. It was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States at the time of the Louisiana Purchase.

History of Saline County (1881 ed.), p. 456.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

OLD PALESTINE (COOPER) "Doubtless Old Palestine derived its name from some religious congregation assembling at that place. It is the oldest town in the county and was at one time a noted place." ^{81.} It tried to secure the state capital and the county seat. With the coming of the railroad Old Palestine was abandoned for New Palestine on the railroad. (q.v.)

81. Atlas of Cooper County, p. 21.

OLD ROUND HILL (COOPER) Many years ago a mill, run by wind, was operated here. It received its name from its location on the top of a large round hill. It

is now extinct.

Whitlow, R. M. (Interview)

Cited on Clark's Sectional Map of Missouri 1844.

OREARVILLE (SALINE) Orearville not a regularly laid off town. It received its name "from the Orear family who moved to Missouri from Kentucky in 1852 and settled in Saline County. They brought with them considerable money and a large number of slaves." ^{82.} The town is now extinct.

82. Conrad, Vol. V, p. 20.

Atlas of Saline County, p. 20.

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

OSAGE RIVER (COLE) The Osage was named by the French traders and trappers from the Wasashi (French, Onasage) Indians. The spelling has been corrupted into Osage. The meaning of the word is unknown.

Gannett, p. 283.

Hodge in his Handbook of American Indians, vol.II, gives Wazhazhe as the name of the tribe from which the French took the name Osage.

OSAGE BEND (COLE) As indicated by its name, this village is located in the bend of the Osage River. It has recently acquired the nickname Tintown because the

store, church, and school are covered with galvanized iron. However, the post office is still Osage Bend.

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

OSAGE BLUFF (COLE) In 1885 a general store, saw mill, and wagon shop were located here. The name was derived from the bluffs along the Osage river. The town is now extinct.

Eaton, p. 279.

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

OSAGE TOWNSHIP (COLE) This township received its name from the Osage River. (q.v.)

Moore, O. L. (Interview)

• OSAGE CITY (COLE) Osage City, surveyed March 9, 1867, is situated at the mouth of the Osage River and named for the river. (q.v.)

Eaton, p. 279.

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

OTTER CREEK (COOPER) "When Samuel Cole was occupied in hunting, he, with several others, succeeded in

catching some otters at the mouth of a creek some distance south of Otterville. To this creek they gave the name "Otter Creek", which it bears to this day.^{83.}

83. Atlas of Cooper County, p. 21.

OTTERVILLE (COOPER) Otterville was laid out in 1837 and called Elkton^{84.} because of the many Elks found nearby. With the coming of the Missouri Kansas Texas Railroad the name was changed to Otterville for Otter Creek which flows near the town. (q.v.)

84. Cited on Clark's Sectional Map of Missouri 1844.
Eaton, p. 281.

OTTERVILLE TOWNSHIP (COOPER) Otterville township received its name from its principal town. (q.v.)

Atlas of Cooper County, p. 54.

OVERTON (COOPER) Overton was plotted November 30, 1901 and named for William B. Overton, who owned the land on which the town was built.

Eaton, p. 281.

Whitlow, R. M. (Interview)

Cited on Rand McNally's Map of Cooper County 1910.

PALESTINE TOWNSHIP (COOPER) Palestine township
received its name from its oldest town, Old Palestine.
(q.v.)

Atlas of Cooper County, p. 53.

PEARSON'S SPUR (HOWARD) Mr. Pearson established
a store here and named it Rosalee in honor of his
daughter. With the coming of the railroad the name was
changed to Pearson's Spur because Mr. Pearson gave the land
on which the station was built.

Smith, Geo. W. (Interview)

Cited on Higgin's Map of Missouri.

• PERCHETOWN (BOONE) "Perchetown, or "the town of
Persia", as it is spelled in the record of deeds, was laid
off April 2, 1821", ^{85.} and named for Perche Creek. (q.v.)
Both names, Persia and Perche, were evidently applied to
the town. The Missouri Intelligencer for April 1, 1820,
3-2 advertised lots for sale in "the town of Persia".
On the Higgin's Map of Missouri Perche is used. Persia
tried to secure the seat of Justice of Boone County but
failing to obtain it the town was abandoned.

85. History of Boone County, p. 1073.

Columbia Daily Tribune, January 25, 1915.

Herald Statesman, April 1895, p. 76.

PERCHE TOWNSHIP (BOONE) This township was organized in 1821 and named for the Rock Perche Creek which runs through the township from north to south. (see Rock Perche).

History of Boone County, p. 1069.

PERSINGER (BOONE) John Persinger owned the land on which this station was built and it was named in his honor.

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

PETERSBURG (BOONE) Petersburg founded in 1836 was named for Dr. Peters who lived there. All evidence of the town has long since passed away.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

Williams, I, p. 235.

PETERSBURG (COOPER) In 1818 Samuel Peters founded the town which was named in his honor. The suffix "burg" was added possible through influence of the Russian capital or more probably Petersburg, Virginia.

History of Cooper County, p. 233.

Whitlow, R. M. (Interview)

* PETITE BONNE FEMME (BOONE) The following, possibly apocryphal story, is told concerning the origin of this name. "A Frenchman was wounded in a conflict with the Indians and received care from an Indian woman in regard for whom he called the nearby stream "Bonne Femme" or 'Good Woman'".^{86.} Later "Petite" was added by the settlers to distinguish the creek "Big Bonne Femme" in Howard County.

86. Columbia Missourian, February 3, 1923, 6-4.
Campbell, p. 43.

PETITE SALINE CREEK (COOPER) Petite Saline, so named because of the many salt springs in it. The word Petite was given because the inhabitants looked upon it as a small river.

Mittlebach, Dr. William (Interview)

Gannett, p. 272.

Cited on Boonville Sheet of U.S. Geological Survey.

PETITSOW PLAINS (SALINE) Petitsow Plains is "a locality that derived its name from a small tribe of Indians, and which signifies in the Indian language 'little tribe'".^{87.}

87. Atlas of Saline County, p. 20.

History of Saline County, p. 432.

*PETRA (SALINE) The origin of the name of this defunct village could not be found.

Cited on Clark's Sectional Map of Missouri 1860.

PIERPONT (BOONE) This name was suggested to Mr. J. K. Fyber, owner of the store, by a professor in the University of Missouri. It means "stony-point" and is very fitting as the store is near Boone County's famous Rock Bridge.

Names File Number 2

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

PIERRE FLESHE (SALINE) This stream is located near Arrow Rock, where the Indians went for rocks to use with their arrows. Pierre is the French word for rock and fleche is French for arrow. The stream abounded in beaver, otter and other fur bearing animals and was much resorted to by the French hunters and trappers who named it. It is not known when or how the spelling was changed to Fleshe.

History of Saline County, p. 469.

• PILOT GROVE (COOPER) "When travelers were passing from Boonville to Independence, or in the neighborhood of this route, as it led thru the township, they were

enabled at once to determine their position by the small grove of trees which were plainly visible for miles around. Very little of the present timber was in existence except as low brush, so that the group of trees standing prominently above all the rest proved a pilot to the traveler in his journey across the extensive prairie. Hence the name Pilot Grove." ^{88.} The town was laid out in 1873.

88. History of Cooper County, p. 227.

Gannett, p. 246.

Eaton, p. 281.

PILOT GROVE TOWNSHIP (COOPER) This township
"derived its name the same way the town did." ^{89.} (q.v.)

89. History of Cooper County, p. 227.

Atlas of Cooper County, p. 20.

PILOT CREEK (MONITEAU) A large grove of trees near the source of this creek served as a guide to travellers and gave the creek its name.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Tuscumbia Sheet.

PILOT GROVE TOWNSHIP (MONITEAU) This township was organized June 19, 1854 and named for Pilot Creek,

that flows through its boundaries. (q.v.)

Gray, Dr. L. M. (Interview)

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

PISGAH (COOPER) The town of Pisgah was plotted June 30, 1830, and "named indirectly from the mountain in Palestine. The word is of Hebrew origin meaning peak."⁹⁰ It was on Mount Pisgah that Balak and Balaam offered seven sacrifices to the Lord. (Numbers 23: 1-5).

90. Gannett, p. 247.

Cited on Higgin's Map of Missouri.

• PLEASANT GREEN (COOPER) The town of Pleasant Green was plotted June 28, 1873, and named in honor of Presley Green Walker who owned a large tract of land there.

Whitlow, R. M. (Interview)

Cited on Rand McNally's Map of Cooper County 1910.

POINTS (BOONE) Points was named for Dr. J. A. Points, its leading physician. It is now extinct.

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Cited on Higgin's Map of Missouri.

*PORTLAND (CALLAWAY) Nothing definite could be found concerning the origin of the name. However, popular conjecture is that it was derived from the fact that the place was a prosperous shipping point and boat landing. It was settled in 1831.

Conard, V, p. 196.

History of Callaway County, p. 146.

POTTERSVILLE (CALLAWAY) Thomas Caldwell settled in Callaway County in 1826, and established the pottery works there, now known as Pottersville. When the post-office was established it was known as Caldwell.

History of Callaway County, p. 257.

Bryan and Rose, p. 320.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP (HOWARD) Unlike any other township in the county, this one included originally a prairie, which constituted about one-fourth of its area.

History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 236.

PRAIRIE FORK CREEK (HOWARD) The name is derived from the small prairie near the creek.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Glasgow Sheet.

PRAIRIE HOME (COOPER) On June 16, 1894, a town was laid out here and named for its "pleasant situation on a beautiful prairie."^{91.}

91. Eaton, p. 281.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

Cited on Higgin's Map of Missouri.

PRAIRIE HOME TOWNSHIP (COOPER) This township was organized about 1872 and named for the prairie it contains.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

*PRAIRIE LICK (COOPER) This station on the Missouri Kansas Texas was doubtless named for its location on the prairie.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

Cited on Rand McNally's Map of Cooper County 1910.

PRATHERVILLE (BOONE) Pratherville bears the name of William Prather, who built the store on his farm. It is still in existence and supplies the nearby miners.

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

*PRENTISS (CALLAWAY) A post office was maintained at this store from 1902-1904. The origin of the

name is unknown.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

PROVIDENCE (BOONE) "Nashville was washed away by the flood of 1844, and the people decided to establish a village up on the bluffs away from the river. This new village they called Providence. They felt it had been Providence who had driven them to seek a new location and they hoped Providence would keep their new home from being washed away."⁹²

92. Columbia Evening Missourian, February 6, 1922, 4-5.

Cited on Clark's Sectional Map 1860.

RAMSEY'S BLUFF (BOONE) Ramsey's Bluff, a boat landing on the Missouri River, was named for a family of Ramseys who lived there. The place remained a boat landing several years but was finally abandoned.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

Cited in Whitmore's Gazetteer of Missouri, p. 43.

READSVILLE (CALLAWAY) Readsville was settled in 1856 by John A. Read and named in his honor. He was also the first postmaster.

Eaton, p. 268.

History of Callaway County, p. 147.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

REFORM (CALLAWAY) Reform was never more than a country store, post office and church. The post office was established in 1853 and discontinued in 1907. The only community church in the county is located at Reform. this might have had something to do with the name, altho the inference is rather far-fetched.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited in History of Callaway County, p. 146.

RENFRO'S MILL (MONITEAU) About fifty years ago Mr. James P. Renfrow operated a mill at this place. It has been extinct for many years but the name is still applied to that vicinity.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

RICHLAND CREEK (CALLAWAY) This creek was so named because of the very fertile land that lies on either side of it.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Fulton Sheet.

RICHLAND CREEK (HOWARD) This creek received its name from the very fertile land through which it flows.

Smith, T. Berry, (Interview)

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Glasgow Sheet.

RICHMOND (HOWARD) The settlers from Virginia named this town for the capital of their native state. The village has been extinct many years.

Smith, T. Berry, (Interview)

Cited in History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p. 178.

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP (HOWARD) Richmond township was formed in 1821 and named for the town of Richmond. (q.v.) History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p. 178.

RIDGE PRAIRIE (SALINE) Ridge Prairie "received its name from the first post office, which was at 'Squire Hancock's', and by 'pony-purse' was brought weekly from Arrow Rock. The post office got its name from the Prairie which was over a mile wide and three miles long." 93. Recently the store was moved to the highway number 40 but retained its name of Ridge Prairie.

93. History of Saline County (1881 ed.), p.484.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

RIGGS (BOONE) This country store and post office bears the name of the keeper, Shelton Riggs. Recently the post office was abandoned but the store remains.

Stephens, E. W. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

RILEYSBURG (BOONE) Many years ago John Riley ran a store and "kept the post office".

Herald Statesman, April, 1895, p. 92.

Proctor, M. G. Sr. (Interview)

* ROANOKE (HOWARD) Roanoke was settled in 1834 by Virginians who were admirers of John Randolph, the great Virginia statesman. The town was named for his beautiful country home "Roanoke".

Eaton, p. 175.

Gannett, p. 264.

Williams, I, p. 357.

ROCK BRIDGE (BOONE) This peculiar formation of rock received its name from the bridge in Virginia because of the similarity between the two.

Columbia Missourian, February 3, 1923, 6-4.

ROCK CREEK (COLE) Rock Creek received its name from its course through a rough and rocky part of the county.

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Burch, E. L. (Interview)

Cited in Beck, p. 313.

ROCHE PERCEE (BOONE) This stream "received its name from a high craggy cliff on the Missouri River near its mouth, called by the French, Roche Percee, perforated or split rock".⁹⁴ Part of the name has been dropped and the spelling has been changed until the stream is now known as "the Percee".

94. Switzler, p. 1069.

Beck, p. 313.

Thwaites, Vol. 14, p. 147.

• ROCHEPORT (BOONE) "The name of the place was first intended to be Rock Port, but it was changed to Rocheport at the instance, it is said, of a French

missionary who was in the neighborhood. The name signifies a "rocky port" or "port of rocks." ^{95.} The town was surveyed in 1825.

95. Eaton, p. 213.

Columbia Missourian, October 22, 1923, 4-5.

Barns, p. 178.

History of Boone County, p. 999.

ROCKY FORK CREEK (BOONE) The significance of this creek is told in its name. At the point where it enters Percee there is a large bed of limestone cut into a fork by the two creeks, thus the origin of the name. The country on its banks is rugged and broken, and the surrounding hills are very rocky.

University Missourian, March 8, 1912, 3-2.

ROCKY FORK TOWNSHIP (BOONE) This township was organized in May 1821 and received its name from the stream known as Rocky Fork of the Perche. Rocky Fork Creek empties into the Perche in this township.

History of Boone County, p. 1105.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

ROUND PRAIRIE (CALLAWAY) Enoch Murry settled here in 1817 and named the prairie because of its

topography.

History of Callaway County, p. 481.

ROUPE'S BRANCH (COOPER) "The first settler in Boonville proper was Gilland Roupe, who established his home on the river at the mouth of what was then called and is still known, as "Roupe's Branch."^{96.}

96. Conard, Vol. I, p. 329.

RUCKER (BOONE) Rucker, a country store, was named in honor of Major John F. Rucker, an influential business man of Sturgeon, Missouri. Major Rucker was prominent in politics having held the office of Chairman of the Congressional Central Committee for several years. In 1875 he was elected to the convention to form a new State constitution.

Eaton, p. 213.

Columbia Missourian, October 22, 1923, 4-5.

History of Boone County, p. 607.

RUSSELL (HOWARD) Russell, a station on the Missouri Kansas Texas line, was named by the railroad, in honor of the man who owned the land.

Dickerson, J. B. (Interview)

Cited on Higgin's Map of Missouri.

* RUSSELLVILLE (COLE) Russellville was surveyed in 1838 and named for Joseph Russell who owned the land on which the town was laid out.

History of Cole, Moniteau, etc., p. 302.

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

SALINE CITY (SALINE) Saline City was founded in 1858 and named Saline City for the county, "though the point had been known by the Indians, and by them named 'Little Arrow Rock'. When the post office was established here it was found that there was already a post office in Missouri named Saline City, hence the post office department registered the office as 'Little Rock Missouri'. The town and its site were long called 'Little Arrow Rock'⁹⁷". One store is all that is left of the town.

97. History of Saline County, (1881), p. 468.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

SALINE TOWNSHIP (COOPER) The "name is of French origin doubtless, and it probably derived it from the creek which flows through it, bearing that name"⁹⁸. (q.v.) The first settlement was made about 1842.

98. Atlas of Cooper County, p. 54.

* SALINE COUNTY was organized November 25, 1820 and

named for the many salt springs it contained.

Conrad, p. 476.

Eaton, vol. 13, p. 63.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

SALT FORK TOWNSHIP (SALINE) This township was organized May 6, 1873, and named for the stream that flows through it. (q.v.)

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

SALT FORK CREEK (HOWARD) The many salt springs near this creek gave it its name.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Glasgow Sheet.

SALT POND TOWNSHIP (SALINE) Salt Pond was organized in May 1834, and named for the many salt springs within its boundaries.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

SALT SPRINGS (SALINE) Salt Springs is a flag station on the Chicago and Alton railroad. The name has reference to the two large Salt Springs one-fourth mile

from the station.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

History of Saline County (1881 ed.), p. 516.

SANDYHOOK (MONITEAU) In 1846 Mr. Frank Rollins opened a store on the banks of the Missouri River and named it Sandyhook because of its location in a curve of the river where there were many sand bars.

Crawford, Harlan (Interview)

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

SCOTT'S FORD (COOPER) Scott's Ford was named for Ezekiel Scott, one of the early settlers, who came here about 1816.

Atlas of Cooper County, p. 52.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

SCOTT'S STATION (COLE) Scott's Station received its name from a former judge of the supreme court who lived in that community.

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

SCHUBERTS (COLE) Mr. Martin Schubert operated a

store, post office and blacksmith shop on his farm. The post office was moved to Osage City and Schuberts is now extinct.

Burch, E. L. (Interview)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

SCRIVNER (COLE) Mr. J. E. Scrivner established the first store here and was also the postmaster.

Burch, E. L. (Interview)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri, 1910.

SCRUGGS (COLE) Scruggs was named in honor of John W. Scruggs, owner of the land on which the station was built in 1882.

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

SEBREE (HOWARD) Sebree was named in honor of a prominent family in the community. The town was laid out on "the project line of the Louisiana and Mississippi railroad. The road, however, never having been built, the town did not thrive."^{99.}

99. History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p. 240.

Dickerson, J. B. (Interview)

SHACKLEFORD (SALINE) Shackleford was plotted December 29, 1879, upon the completion of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. It was named for Mr. Thomas Shackleford, of Glasgow, Missouri, attorney for the Chicago and Alton road.

Eaton, p. 63.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

History of Saline County (1881 ed.), p. 53.

SHAMROCK (CALLAWAY) A post office was established here January 10, 1833 with John M. Crockett as postmaster. The office was discontinued December 2, 1861 and re-established June 4, 1863. The name is derived from the national emblem of the Irish. Many of the settlers in the community of Shamrock were of Irish descent.

Eaton, p. 268.

Harris, Judge David H. (Interview)

Another source, given by Mr. James P. Carrington, a veteran of northeast Callaway, "I have always heard that the post office was named for a big rock near the place where the first post office was located, about two and a half miles east of the present village of Shamrock."

Fulton Gazette, September 7, 1916.

SHAMROCK TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) Shamrock township was named for its principal village. (q.v.)

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

SHAW (BOONE) Shaw was named for Mr. S. M. Shaw, who owned a large farm nearby.

Columbia Missourian, October 25, 1923, 6-2.

Cited on Railroad Commission Map of Missouri 1910.

SILVER'S FORK (BOONE) Silver's Fork received its name from "Hugh Silvers who settled what is now known as the Stice Farm, near Dripping Springs Church. He gave his name to one of the most beautiful streams in Boone County." 100.

100. History of Boone County, p. 1070.

Columbia Daily Tribune, December 14, 1914.

University Missourian, March 8, 1912, 3-2.

*SKULL BRANCH (COOPER) The origin of the name is unknown.

Cited on Boonville Sheet of U.S. Geological Survey.

*SLATER (SALINE) Slater was plotted January 9, 1889 and named in honor of Colonel John F. Slater of

Chicago, a prominent director of the Chicago and Alton road.

Eaton, p. 63.

History of Saline County (1881 ed.), p. 464.

Conrad, p. 597.

SMACKOUT (BOONE) The following story is told concerning the origin of this name. "Very few articles were kept in stock. When a customer came to purchase something, nine times out of ten the article was out of stock and Mr. McKinsie, the proprietor, would exclaim, "I am just smackout of that." Thus the place became known as Smackout.^{101.} The store has been extinct many years.

^{101.} Quinn, P.S. (Interview)

Proctor, M.G. (Interview)

SMITH'S FORK (MONITEAU) In 1835 Mr. Ab. Smith settled on the banks of the stream that now bears his name.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Tuscumbia Sheet.

SMITH'S LANDING (CALLAWAY) "Hezekiah Smith settled in Callaway County in 1818, and established Smith's Landing on the Missouri River, now called

102. St. Anbert." Many years later the site was washed away. The corresponding post office is now Mokane.

102. History of Callaway County, p. 253.

SMITHTON (BOONE) From 1818 until 1821 Smithton was the county seat of Boone County. It was named in honor of General T. A. Smith, receiver of the land office at Franklin, and one of the proprietors of the town site. No trace of the town remains today.

History of Boone County, p. 197.

Campbell, p. 65.

Williams, I, p. 232.

SOLEVILLE (COOPER) Soleville bears the name of Mr. Sole who owned the land on which the post office was established. It was discontinued many years ago.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

Cited on Rand McNally's Map of Cooper County 1910.

SPEED (COOPER) Speed was plotted August 20, 1868 and called New Palestine, to distinguish it from the town of Old Palestine near which it was located. About 1903 the name was changed to Speed in honor of Austin Speed, a conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Until the name was changed much of the mail went to New Palestine,

Texas.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

Mittlebach, Dr. Wm. (Interview)

Cited on Rand McNally's Map of Cooper County 1910.

*SPICE CREEK (MONITEAU) This is another one of the numerous small streams of which nothing can be found concerning the name.

Cited in History of Cole, Moniteau, p. 310.

STAPLETOWN (BOONE) Stapletown was named for S. T. Stapletown, who had a flour mill there. The place was abandoned years ago.

Schwabe, A. M. (Interview)

STEEDMAN (CALLAWAY) Steedman "was named for Dr. I. G. W. Steedman, of St. Louis, who at one time owned what is known as "The Big Survey". He was the owner of the survey when the Missouri Kansas Texas railroad was built across the land and the station on the tract was named for him." 103.

103. Eaton, p. 196.

STEINMETZ (HOWARD) Steinmetz was laid out January 16, 1882, and named in honor of W. P. Steinmetz,

on whose land the village was located.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on Higgin's Map of Missouri.

STEPHENS BRANCH (COOPER) Mr. Stephens owns the land through which this small stream flows.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

STEPHENS STORE (CALLAWAY) Stephens Store was named for the proprietor. Dr. T. L. Stephens established the store at an early date. He was the inventor of Stephen's eye salve, which is sold the world over and which he first made in his store at Stephens.

Eaton, p. 268.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

STILLHOUSE BRANCH (MONITEAU) Many years ago a whiskey still was operated on the banks of this stream. Hence the name Stillhouse.

Gray, Dr. L. M. (Interview)

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey Map, Boonville Sheet.

STONESPORT (BOONE) Stonesport was laid out in

1836 by Asa Stone, an extensive land owner in that neighborhood, and named for him. This is another of the defunct villages that once aspired to be the capital of the state. After the flood of 1844 the town was abandoned and the inhabitants moved to higher ground, now Claysville.

Eaton, p. 212.

History of Boone County, p. 639.

Williams, I, p. 234.

*STRAIGHT FORK (MONITEAU) Nothing was found concerning the origin of the name.

Cited on U. S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

STRINGFIELD STORE (CALLAWAY) This country store was named in honor of Perry Stringfield, its owner. A post office was established there in 1856 and discontinued in 1861.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited in Beck's Gazetteer, p. 742.

STRINGTOWN (COLE) This name was applied to a community because two country stores were located a mile apart with several farm houses between them. Andrew Bohnenberger and Charles Lohman operated the stores.

When Lohman moved his store to the railroad Stringtown became extinct.

Garmen, J. E. (Interview)

Burch, E. L. (Interview)

Cited in Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri, p. 168.

*STURGEON (BOONE) Sturgeon bears the name of Isaac H. Sturgeon, then the Superintendent of the North Missouri Railroad. "When first laid out, 1856, the founders of Sturgeon had in view a great future for their town; not only was it intended to be a great railroad and shipping point, but it was intended, and so advertised, to be the county seat of the new county of Rollins. As 'Rollins County' was never formed, Sturgeon never became
104.
a county capital."

104. History of Boone County, p. 561.

Columbia Evening Missourian, July 18, 1921, 4-3.

Eaton, p. 213.

*ST. ANBERTS (CALLAWAY) Henry Holman surveyed St. Anberts November 17, 1848. The origin of the name is unknown. However, it was changed to Mokane with the coming of the Missouri Kansas Eastern Railroad.

Callaway County History, p. 255.

Harris, David H. (Interview)

ST. ANBERT TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) St. Ambert township received its name from its principal village. (q.v.)
Bell, Ovid (Interview)

ST. THOMAS (COLE) St. Thomas was first settled in 1855. It soon became a Catholic community and was named, by them, for St. Thomas the apostle.

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Rader, Perry S. (Interview)

Cited in Campbell, p. 168.

SUGAR CREEK (BOONE) Sugar Creek is so called from the sugar maples on its banks.

Campbell, p. 66.

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Jefferson City Sheet.

*SUGAR TREE BRANCH (HOWARD) This stream was probably named for a grove of sugar trees near it.

Dickerson, J. B. (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Glasgow Sheet.

SULPHUR CREEK (HOWARD) Sulphur Creek is so named because of the character of its water.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Glasgow Sheet.

*SUMMERVILLE (BOONE) "In January 1848, Ensibus Hubbard and David Jacob plotted a town on the east side of Range Line Road, half way between the present town of Deer Park and Englewood, which they called Summerville. But this was only a town on paper."^{105.} Nothing is known of the origin of the name.

105. Williams, I, p. 235.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP (CALLAWAY) This township was so named because of the nature of the land it contains.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

*SWEENEY (COOPER) This name is applied to a flag station on the Missouri Kansas Texas road. The origin of the name was not found.

Cited on Atlas of Cooper County, p. 7.

*SWEET SPRINGS (SALINE) Sweet Springs was laid out in 1838 and called Brownsville in honor of one of the founders. Later the name was changed to Sweet Springs because of the exceptional medical springs located nearby.

Eaton, p. 63.

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

SWITZLER (BOONE) This station, in the coal mining district of the county, was named for Colonel William F. Switzler, a historian of no little fame.

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

TALBOT (HOWARD) This flag station on the Missouri Kansas Texas line commemorates the name of John Talbot on whose land the station was built.

Smith, T. Berry (Interview)

Cited on Official Map of Missouri 1910.

TANYARD CREEK (MONITEAU) Many years ago a tanyard was located on this creek.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

TAOS (COLE) Taos was founded about 1849, shortly after the Mexican War. It was named by returning soldiers, of Cole County, for Taos, New Mexico.

Conrath, J. C. (Interview)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

Cited in Campbell, p. 168.

TATE'S PRAIRIE (CALLAWAY) James Tate settled on the prairie, that was named in his honor in 1823.

History of Callaway County, p. 481.

*TAVERN CREEK (COLE) The origin of the name is unknown.

Cited in History of Cole, Moniteau, p. 204.

Moore, O. L. (Interview)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

TEAL (COLE) A former resident of Teal says the name was given by Mr. George Turner, who operated a mill there, because of his fondness for hunting teal ducks. The village is now extinct.

Hoehler, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

TEBBETTS (CALLAWAY) Tebbetts, a railroad station, was named for an official of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

THOMAS BRANCH (COOPER) This stream bears the

name of a family who lived nearby.

Mittlebach, Dr. Wm. (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

THRALL'S PRAIRIE (BOONE) In 1816 Augusta Thrall, an emigrant from Tennessee settled on here. The first cabin in Boone County was erected in 1812 on Thrall's Prairie. In 1816 Thrall's Prairie became the first permanent settlement.

History of Boone County, p. 979.

Columbia Missourian, February 3, 1923, 6-4.

Conrad, I, p. 323.

*TIPTON (MONITEAU) Tipton bears the name of Mr. William Tipton Seeley who had the town surveyed in 1858 after the building of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. In 1860 he moved his store from Round Hill to the new town.

History of Cole and Moniteau Counties, p. 378.

Eaton, p. 331.

*TOLEDO (CALLAWAY) Nothing was found concerning the origin of the name.

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

TOWN CREEK (CALLAWAY) Town Creek received its

name from the fact that it circles almost half way around the town of Fulton. It is sometimes called Stinson but the origin of this name is unknown. However, the following unauthentic explanation has been given concerning the name Stinson: "An early day rhymster, whose verses have long been lost, is believed to have been the first to use the name Stinson, probably because it suited the meter of his doggerel better than Town Creek."

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Names File Number 5.

TURKEY CREEK (BOONE) Turkey Creek was so named because of the abundance of wild turkeys found in the neighborhood.

University Missourian, March 8, 1912, 3-2.

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

TURNER STATION (BOONE) Turner Station on the Missouri Kansas Texas commemorates the name of Judge Turner, who was once judge of the county court.

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

TUSSEYVILLE (SALINE) Tusseyville, located at the intersection of highways number 65 and number 40, consists of a store, garage and service station. Mr. R. A. Tussey

owned the land on which the buildings are located. The village was founded since the completion of the highways. It is also known as "The Intersection" because of its location.

Van Dyke, Jacob (Interview)

Ayres, Frank L. (Interview)

*TUTT BRANCH (COOPER) Nothing was found concerning the origin of the name.

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey, Boonville Sheet.

*TWIEST (COLE) Twiest was probably a country store. No record of it was found.

Cited on Clark's Sectional Map of Missouri 1860.

TWO MILE PRAIRIE (BOONE) As indicated by its name this prairie is two miles in length.

Quinn, P. S. (Interview)

VAN BIBBER'S LICK (CALLAWAY) "In April 1816, James Van Bibber, a Kentuckian, located on the Aux Vasse, 106. at what became known as Van Bibber's Lick." 106. Conrad, I, p. 471.

*VENICE (CALLAWAY) Venice, a country post office,

has been discontinued for many years. The origin of the name is unknown.

Cited in Missouri Gazetteer and Business Directory (1898), p. 1430.

*VERMONT (COOPER) Vermont is a station on the Missouri Pacific line. Nothing was found concerning the name.

Cited in Missouri Gazetteer (1876), p. 642.

WAINWRIGHT (CALLAWAY) This station on the Missouri Kansas Texas railroad bears the name of a prominent St. Louis business man.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

Harris, David H. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

WALKER TOWNSHIP (MONITEAU) Walker township was organized February 12, 1845. It bears the name of an early settler who came here about 1840. Before the township was organized that part of the county was known as Walker's Prairie.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

WARDSVILLE (COLE) Mr. Junius Ward owned the land

on which the town was laid out and it was named in his honor.

Burch, E. L. (Interview)

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commission Map of Missouri 1910.

*WASHINGTON (COOPER) "As early as 1818, a town was laid out in Saline township and called Washington. For a time it flourished" ^{107.} but the Missouri River claimed it many years ago. The origin of the name could not be found. It was probably named for George Washington, the first president of the United States.

107. Atlas of Cooper County, p. 28.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

WHITE'S STORE (HOWARD) This country store was named for its proprietor.

Dickerson, J. B. (Interview)

Cited in Missouri Gazetteer (1876), p. 659.

WHOOUPUP (BOONE) After the flood of 1844 a co-operative store was built near Dry Ridge Church and was called "the store at Dry Ridge". Two stories are told concerning the origin of the present name "Whoopup". The most probable one is as follows: "One day the proprietor

and his clerks were busy wrapping up goods and people who crowded the store were all clamoring to be waited on next. Some man came in and said, "What is the name of this town? This is like a town store and it ought to have a name."

Mr. Roddy, the proprietor, was tying up a large bundle and he said, "Whoopup, Whoopup, that's the name of this store, Whoopup." So it went by that name for a long time until

the post office was established there and they wanted a more dignified name. A young fellow by the name of Sapp was teaching school in the district, and as his name was not an ordinary one, was short and easy to say, they called the place Sapp, and it goes by that name today." ^{108.}

108. Eaton, p. 287.

People living in the community of "the store at Dry Ridge" were in the habit of playing marbles there all morning, going home for lunch, returning immediately and playing marbles all afternoon. Some one remarked, "They certainly are whooping it up over there playing marbles." Hence, the name. Cheavens, H.P. (Interview)

Regardless of the origin of "Whoopup" it is now used only as a "nickname."

WIER'S CREEK (COLE) Wier's Creek received its name from a family who lived nearby.

Garman, J. E. (Interview)

Cited in History of Cole, Moniteau, p. 203.

WILHITE (BOONE) Wilhite bears the name of John Wilhite, owner of the store.

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

WILLIAMSBURG (CALLAWAY) A post office was established at this place in 1824 and called Fruits in honor of Enoch Fruit, the first postmaster. Later, about 1836, the post office was moved to the home of Harvey Williams and called Williamsburg. It has grown to be a town of three hundred inhabitants.

Eaton, p. 268.

Williams, I. p. 295.

WILLOW CREEK (MONITEAU) Willow Creek received its name from the many Willow trees along its banks.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited on U.S. Geological Survey Map, Boonville Sheet.

WILLOW FORK TOWNSHIP (MONITEAU) This township was organized February 28, 1845 and named for its principal stream. (q.v.)

Gray, Dr. L. M. (Interview)

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

WILTON (BOONE) Wilton, founded October 1892, was first called Spencer for G. P. Spencer. About forty years ago it was changed to Wilton in honor of J. Dee. Wilton, who was for many years an attorney and at one time prosecuting attorney of Boone County.

Stephens, E. W. (Interview)

Williams, I, p. 237.

WIND MILL (MONITEAU) About sixty-five years ago, a Mr. Glass owned a mill that was run by wind. It was similar to the wind mills of Holland. With the coming of engines Wind Mill became extinct.

Fulks, J. W. (Interview)

Cited in Missouri Gazetteer and Business Directory (1860), p. 481.

WOLF CREEK (COOPER) Wolf Creek received its name from Mr. Wolf who owned the land through which it flows.

Mittlebach, Dr. Wm. (Interview)

Cited on Boonville Sheet of U.S. Geological Survey.

WOODLANDVILLE (BOONE) Woodlandville was so named because the land was covered with wood that had to be cleared away when the store was built.

Eaton, p. 213.

Columbia Missourian, October 22, 1923, 4-5.

Schwabe, J. C. (Interview)

WOOLDRIDGE (COOPER) Wooldridge was plotted December 26, 1901 and named for Dr. Wooldridge, on whose land it was built.

Eaton, p. 281.

Whitlow, R. W. (Interview)

YOUNGER'S (CALLAWAY) Younger's, a country store and post office was established by Anderson Younger and named in his honor. The old site was in Boone County but in recent years the store was moved across the county line to its present location.

Stephens, E. W. (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map 1910.

YOUNG'S CREEK (CALLAWAY) This creek was named in honor of Judge Ben Young, who lived nearby and who was a prominent man of his time in the county. He served repeatedly in the two houses of the General Assembly and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1840.

Bell, Ovid (Interview)

*YUCATAN (CALLAWAY) Yucatan received its name from the Yucatan Baptist Church, near which it was located. It is not known how the Church received its name.

Harris, David (Interview)

Cited on Railroad Commissioner's Map of Missouri 1910.

APPENDIX: School Names in Central Missouri

Since the revision, in 1909, of the section of school laws which deals with the re-numbering of schools in each county^{109.} it has become the general practice, of county officials, to refer to the country schools by their respective numbers rather than by name. Because of this tendency, the school names are given separately in this study. Although the people of the community still use the name in designating the schools, it will doubtless be only a matter of time until the numbers replace the names entirely.

The irregularity in the numbering of the schools is explained in the following way: "In some cases the school buildings, of the districts that lie near the county line, are in the adjoining county. For example, number 5 is in Boone County but because the building is in Callaway County number 5 is listed in Callaway County rather than in Boone County."^{110.}

109. Section 11197 Revised Statutes 1919.

110. Proctor, M. G. (Interview)

Schools of Boone County

1 Angell	39 Reed	74 Warren
2 Dinwiddie	41 Potts	75 McBaine
3 Turner	42 Judy	76 Cunningham
4 White	43 Gillaspie	77 Dry Ridge
6 Robinson	44 Keene	78 Cardell
7 Barnett	45 Brown	80 Smith
8 Woods	46 Providence	81 Ellis
9 Tucker	47 Lathrop	84 Pauley
10 Far West	49 Walnut Grove	85 Acton
11 Wallace	50 White Oak	86 Wm. Wren
12 Union	51 Linden	88 Burnett
13 Grassland	52 Hickory Grove	89 Oak Grove
14 Dunbar	53 Midway	90 Christian
17 Winn	54 Strawn	91 Joe Wren
18 Flint Hill	56 Zaring	92 Wilton
19 Oak Grove	57 Jacobs	93 Arnold
20 Powell	58 McGuire	94 Clardy
22 Bethlehem	61 Via	95 Claysville
23 Red Rock	62 Valley Spring	96 Crenshaw
24 Searcy	63 Huntsdale	97 Hartsburg
25 Middletown	64 Vawter	98 Colored
28 Waters	65 Johnston	Columbia
29 Faucett	66 Grindstone	Grant
32 Turner	67 Carlisle	Lee
33 Richland	68 Turner	Eugene Field
34 Everett	69 Robnett	Douglass
35 Wilhite	70 Barnes	Ridgeway
36 Hinton	71 Deer Park	Benton
37 Conley	72 Tandy	Cummings
38 O'Rear	73 Prospect	

Schools of Callaway County

1 Fair Oak	35 Millersburg	60 Garden Prairie
2 Haxel Dell	36 Red Brush	61 Red Star
5 Hickory Grove	37 Sunrise	62 Toledo
6 Boles	38 Miller	63 Science Hill
8 Boyd	39 Dorsey	64 Readsville
9 Concord	40 Craig	65 Floyd Gill
10 Fry	41 Hardin	66 Bush
11 Walnut Grove	42 Sheets	67 Cedar Hill
12 Wade	43 Grant	68 Reform
14 Stephens	44 Williamsburg	69 Ashland
16 Flynt	45 Weeks	70 Ham's Prairie
17 Atkinson	46 Viers	71 Muir
20 Harrison	47 Gregory	72 Oak Grove
21 Bachelor	48 Brooks	73 Filmore
22 Elm Spring	49 Pugh	74 Shady Grove
23 Shamrock	50 Lamar	75 Guthrie
25 High Point	51 St. Eunice	76 Duley
26 Harrison-Yates	52 Central	77 Dry Fork
27 Scott	53 Baker	78 Morning View
28 Calwood	54 Duncan	79 West Sheley
31 Vivion	55 Boydsville	83 Victor
32 McClellan	56 Carrington	84 Herring
33 Wallace	57 Middle River	85 Holman
34 Truitt	59 Brown	86 Cotton Rock

89 R. B. Boone	Hereford
90 Portland	Auxvasse (Con.)
91 Tavern Hill	New Bloomfield (Con.)
93 Acorn	Mokane
95 Thorn Hill	McCredie (Con.)
96 Liberty	Steedman (Con.)
97 Cedar Grove	Fulton
100 Hall	
101 Conner	
102 Gravel	
103 Holt Summit	
104 Pleasant Ridge	
105 Center	
106 Hord	
107 Moore	
109 Oak Grove	
110 Hickory Grove	
111 Lone Star	
112 Halifax	
113 Cedar City	
114 Moore	
115 Wainwright	
116 Barkersville	
108 Tebbetts	

Schools of Cole County

1 Liberty	17 Glendale	36 New Zion
2 Forest Hill	18 Pleasant Grove(s)	37 Valley Home
3 Osage Bend	19 Waterloo	40 Mud Creek
4 St. Stanislaus	20 Spring Valley	41 Rock Creek
5 Mt. Hope	22 Pleasant Hill	43 Cedar Grove
6 Moreau Bend	23 Enterprise	44 Shumate Chapel
7 White Oak	24 Mt. Carmel	45 Corinth
8 Oak Grove	25 Centennial	46 Union (e)
9 Central	26 Pleasant View	47 Teal
10 Pleasant Valley	27 Mt. Pleasant	48 Marion
11 Ambrose	28 Lohman	Centertown
12 Osage Bluff	29 Stringtown	Russellville
13 Grandview	30 Elston	Eugene
14 Harmony	31 Concord	St. Thomas
15 Zion	32 Union (w)	
16 Pleasant Grove(n)	33 King's Chapel	

Schools of Cooper County

1 Overton	25 Concord	56 Oakland
2 Woodland	26 Crab Orchard	57 Vollmer
3 Blufton	27 Hail Ridge	104 Lamine
4 Westwood	28 Pleasant Valley	59 Clifton City
5 Clear Creek	29 Fair View	62 Rockland
6 Locust Grove	30 Oak Grove	63 Oakhill
7 Pleasant Grove	31 Highland	64 Lebanon
8 Oakwood	32 Lowland	65 Mt. Zion
9 Oakwood no. 2	34 Wooldridge	66 West Fork
10 Willow Grove	35 Liberty	67 Bethlehem
11 Nelson	40 Ellis	68 Gilroy
12 Cotton Patch	42 Washington	69 Glendale
13 Shackelford	43 Jefferson	70 Franklin
14 Buffalo Prairie	44 Lone Grove	71 Davis
15 Franklin	45 Lone Elm	72 Baxter
16 Peninsula	46 Independence	73 Dix Mill
17 Becker	47 Palestine	74 Keener
18 Chouteau	48 Bell Air	75 Lee
19 Simmons	49 Mt. Nebo	76 Pisgah
20 Prairie View	50 Cotton Wood	77 Greenwood
21 Hickory Grove	51 Oakland	78 Whitlinger
22 Billingsville	53 Harrison	79 Felder
23 Mt. Sinia	54 Pleasant Green	80 Martin
24 Stony Point	55 Rinehardt	81 Mt. Pleasant

82 Gill

83 Cross Lane

84 Excelsior

85 Lone Elm

87 Byberry

Boonville

Bunceton

Pilot Grove

Blackwater

Schools of Howard County

1 Union	25 Pemberton	49 Cooper's Chapel
2 Arnett	26 Sharon	51 Boonsboro
3 Givens	27 Gray	53 Burton
5 St. Clair	28 New Franklin	54 Lisbon
7 Naylor	29 Cedar Grove	55 Rocksprings
9 Wilson	30 Cherry Grove	56 Richland
10 Possum College	31 White Hall	57 Linridge
11 Dodson	32 Mt. Zion	58 Pleasant Grove
12 Rawlins	33 Spanish Needle	59 Cross Roads
13 Turner	35 Fayette	60 Glasgow
14 Drake	36 Guthrie	61 Steinmetz
15 Walnut Shade	37 Lebanon	62 Rooker
16 Central Hill	38 Tickridge	63 Bawker
17 Jackson	39 Sugar Grove	c-2 Myers
18 Dudgeon	40 Washington	6-3 Ashland
19 Oakland	41 Gold Dust	c-4 Armstrong
20 Deatherage	46 Clark's Chapel	c-5 Roanoke
22 Liberty	47 Blankenbaker	
24 Swetname	48 Fairview	

Schools of Moniteau County

2 Bruce	31 Excelsior	60 West View
3 Lupus	32 Lone Elm	61 Green Grove
4 Splice Creek	33 Willow Fork	63 Lone Oak
5 Carlos	34 Clay	64 Norman
6 Hickory Flat	36 Donley	65 Pluck
7 Oakland	37 Prairie Home	66 Surprise
8 Bethel	38 Pleasant View	68 Vanpool
9 Sandy Hook	39 Independence	69 Harmony
10 Fairview	40 South Mt. Vernon	70 Red Brush
12 North Carolina	41 High Prairie	71 Pleasant Hill
13 Elliott	42 Oak Hill	72 Hazel Dell
15 Martin	44 Kraemer	73 Prairie Union
16 Oak Grove	45 Sunnyside	75 Hale
17 South Carolina	46 Harlan	76 High Point
18 Mulberry	47 Johnson	77 Prairie Grove
19 Pleasant Valley	48 McGirk	78 Sherman
20 Shiloh	49 Brick	80 Enon
22 Union	50 Rock Island	81 Lincoln
23 Eldorado	51 Mason	82 Grant
24 Pleasant Ridge	52 Sappington	83 Prairie Hill
25 Highland	53 Pilot Grove	84 Parkes
26 Walnut Grove	54 Oak Dale	86 Lone Star
28 North Mt. Vernon	55 Hickory Grove	
30 Cross Lane	56 Bueker	

Schools of Saline County

1 Star	25 Fairville	49 River View
2 Walnut Grove	26 Steele	50 Saline City
3 Bluff	27 Edwards	51 Clay Center
4 Pleasant	28 Colored	52 George
5 Davis	29 Mt. Horet	53 Chappell
6 Walker	30 Anaheim	54 Prairie Home
7 Hupp	31 Elm Grove	55 Central
8 Wheeler	32 Linn Grove	56 Major
9 Centennial	33 Robert Leigh	57 Salt Springs
10 New Frankfort	34 Grand Pass	58 Jester
11 High Hill	35 Eli	59 Forest Grove
12 Sharon	36 Baker	60 Neff
13 Reynolds	37 Herring	61 Elm Grove
14 Van Meter	38 Sulphur Springs	62 Shackelford
15 Good Hope	39 Pleasant Hill	63 Mt. Leonard
16 Cambridge	40 Pleasant Valley	64 Hardeman
17 Garnett	41 Saline Valley	65 Salt Branch
18 Ross	42 Orearville	66 Downs
19 Bates	43 Sunny South	67 Sunny Side
20 Little	44 Union	68 Fulkerson
21 White's Island	45 Webb	69 Prairie View
22 Good Luck	46 Glover	70 Hawley
23 Oak Grove	47 Maple Grove	71 Logsdon
24 Sunnyside	48 Potter	72 Elgin

73 Independence	96 Lost Branch
74 Napton	97 Armentrout
75 Thorp	98 Pleasant Valley
76 Stonewall	99 Woodson
77 South Grove	100 Oak Hill
78 Colored	101 Green Valley
79 Elmwood	102 Glenwood
80 Carmean	103 Liberty
81 Mt. Zion	104 Oak Grove
82 Green Mound	105 Colored
83 Gaines	106 Weber
84 Brownlee	107 Ray
85 Oakwood	108 Rose Valley
86 Murrill	109 Forest Grove
87 Kennedy	110 Prairie Lawn
88 Salt Pond	111 Ridge Prairie
89 Antioch	112 Fair Play
90 Bucksnot	113 McAllister
91 Blue Lick	
92 Shelby	
93 Thornlea	
94 Herndon	
95 Miller	

The Classification of Country Schools

A survey of the school names, in the Boone's Lick territory, reveals the following classes:

- I. Names for Towns
- II. Names for Churches
- III. Names for Location
- IV. Names for Creeks
- V. Names for Prominent Families
- VI. Names for Famous Men
- VII. Names of Unknown Origin

This classification shows the same general tendency as found in the naming of towns and streams. The closest similarity, in the two classifications, is found in the following sources: Names for Location, Names for Prominent Families, Names for Famous Men.

This study shows that names for prominent families is the most popular source, with 190 examples. Location is second with 158 examples. The sources continue in the following descending scale: Names for Towns 82, Names for Churches 38, Names for Famous Men 12, Names for Creeks 11.

I. Names for Towns

Boone County: Middletown, Browns, Providence, Deer Park, Nashville, Englewood, Wilton, Claysville, Midway, McBaine, Everett, Huntsdale.

Callaway County: Bachelor, Shamrock, Calwood, Millersburg, Williamsburg, Boydsville, Carrington, Toledo, Readsville, Reform, Guthrie, Portland, Holt Summit, Hord, Cedar City, Wainwright, Barkersville, Tebbetts, Hereford.

Cole County: Lohman, Stringtown, Elston, Concord, Teal, Marion.

Cooper County: Overton, Nelson, Chouteau, Billingsville, Wooldridge, Palestine, Bell Air, Harrison, Pleasant Green, Lamine, Clifton City, Lebanon, Dick's Mill, Pisgah, Lone Elm, Byberry.

Howard County: New Franklin, Fayette, Boonsboro, Burton, Lisbon, Glasgow, Steinmetz, Myers, Armstrong, Roanoke.

Moniteau County: Lupus, Sandy, Hook, McGirk, High Point, Enon, North Mt. Vernon, South Mt. Vernon.

Saline County: New Frankfort, Sharon, Cambridge, Fairville, Orearville, Saline City, Shackelford, Mount Leonard, Napton, Elmwood, Hernon.

II. Names for Churches

Boone County: Union, Bethel, Bethlehem.

Callaway County: Concord, St. Eunice.

Cole County: Mt. Hope, Harmony, Zion, Mt.

Carmel, Newton, West Union, King's Chapel, Shumate's Chapel, East Union, Corinth.

Cooper County: Peninsula, Mt. Sinia, Concord, Mt. Nebo, Mt. Zion, Bethlehem, Mt. Pleasant.

Howard County: Sharon, Mt. Zion, Lebanon, Washington, Clark's Chapel, Cooper's Chapel, Union.

Moniteau County: Bethel, Shiloh, Pilot Grove, Green Grove.

Saline County: Good Hope, Union, Mount Zion, Antioch, Mount Horeb.

III. Names for Location

Boone County: Far West, Grassland, Flint, Red Rock, Grand View, Richland, Valley Springs, Lakeview, Oak Grove, Walnut Grove, Linden, Hickory Grove, Oakland, Oak Grove, Sycamore, White Oak.

Callaway County: Fair Oak, Hazel Dell, Hickory Grove, Walnut Grove, Elm Spring, High Point, Red Brush, Central, Garden Prairie, Cedar Hill, Ashland, Ham's Prairie, Oak Grove, Shady Grove, Morning View, Tavern Hill, Thorn Hill, Cedar Grove, Gravel, Pleasant Ridge, Center, Oak Grove, Hickory

Grove.

Cole County: Forest Hill, Osage Bend, Moreau Bend, White Oak, Oak Grove, Central, Pleasant Valley, Osage Bluff, Grand View, Pleasant Hill, Glendale, Pleasant Grove, Spring Valley, Pleasant View, Mt. Pleasant, Valley Home, Cedar Grove.

Cooper County: Woodland, Blufton, Westwood, Locust Grove, Pleasant Grove, Oakwood, Oakwood (no. 2), Willow Grove, Buffalo Prairie, Prairie View, Hickory Grove, Stony Point, Crab Orchard, Pleasant Valley, Fair View, Oak Grove, Highland, Lowland, Lone Elm, Cotton Wood, Oakland, Oakland (no. 2), Rockland, Oakhill, Glendale, Greenwood, Cross Lane.

Howard County: Walnut Shade, Central Hill, Oakland, Cedar Grove, Cherry Grove, Sugar Grove, Fairview, Rocksprings, Linridge, Pleasant Green, Cross Roads, Ashland.

Moniteau County: Hickory Flat, Oakland, Fairview, Oak Grove, Pleasant Valley, Pleasant Ridge, Highland, Walnut Grove, Cross Lane, Lone Elm, Pleasant View, High Prairie, Oak Hill, Sunnyside, Rock Island, Oak Dale, Hickory Grove, West View, Lone Oak, Red Brush, Pleasant Hill, Prairie Union, Prairie Hill, North Mount Vernon, South Mt. Vernon, Hazel Dell.

Saline County: Walnut Grove, Bluff, Pleasant, High Hill, Oak Grove, Sunnyside, Elm Grove, Linn Grove, Saline Valley, Rose Valley, Forest Grove, Prairie Lawn, Ridge Prairie, Sulphur Springs, Pleasant Valley, Sunny South, Maple Grove, River View, Prairie Home, Central, Salt Springs, Forest Grove, Elm Grove, Salt Branch, Sunnyside (2), Prairie View, South Grove, Green Mound, Oakwood, Blue Lick, Lost Branch, Pleasant Valley, Oak Hill, Green Valley, Glenwood, Oak Grove, McAllister.

IV. Names for Creeks

Boone County: Callaham, Grindstone.

Callaway County: Middle River, Dry Fork.

Cole County: Mud Creek, Rock Creek.

Cooper County: Clear Creek.

Howard County: Richland.

Moniteau County: Splice Creek, Willow Fork.

Saline County: Salt Pond.

V. Names for Prominent Families

Boone County: Angell, Dinwiddie, Turner, White, Barnett, Woods, Tucker, Wallace, Dunbar, Winn, Searcy, Faucett, Turner, Wilhite, Wade, Conley, O'Rear, Murry, Potts, Judy, Gillaspy, Keen, Lathrope, Strawn, Zaring, Jacobs, McGuire, Carter,

Vawter, Carlisle, Turner, Robnett, Barnes, Warren, Cunningham, Ellis, Pauley, Acton, William Wren, Christian, Joe Wren, Arnold, Crenshaw, Martin, Hayden, Jones, Givens, Robinson, Powell, Arnett, Cardell, Burnett, Bush, Roberts, Barnes, Owen, Varnon, Via.

Callaway County: Boyles, Boyd, Fry, Wade, Stephens, Atkinson, Harrison, Harrison-Yates, Scott, McClellan, Wallace, Truitt, Miller, Dorsey, Craig, Hardin, Sheets, Grant, Weeks, Viers, Gregory, Brooks, Pugh, Lamar, Baker, Duncan, Brown, Floyd Sill, Bush, Muir, Filmore, Victor, Herring, Holman, R. D. Boone, Hall, Conner, Moore, Moore (no.2), Duley.

Cole County:

Cooper County: Shackelford, Becker, Simmons, Ellis, Rinehart, Vollmer, Gilroy, Davis, Baxter, Keener, Lee, Felder, Martin.

Howard County: Arnett, Givens, St. Clair, Naylor, Wilson, Dodson, Rawlins, Turner, Drake, Jackson, Dudgeon, Deatherage, Swetnam, Pemberton, Gray, Guthrie, Blankenbaker, Rooker, Bawker.

Moniteau County: Bruce, Carlos, Elliott, Martin, Clark, Donley, Kraemer, Harlan, Johnson,

Mason, Sappington, Bueker, Norman, Vanpool, Hale, Sherman, Lincoln, Parkes.

Saline County: Davis, Walker, Hupp, Wheeler, Reynolds, Van Meter, Garnett, Ross, Bates, Little, White's Island, Steele, Edwards, Robert Leigh, Baker, Herring, Webb, Glover, Potter, George, Chappell, Major, Jester, Neff, Hardeman, Downs, Fulkerson, Hawley, Logsdon, Elgin, Thorp, Carmean, Gaines, Brownlee, Murrill, Kennedy, Shelby, Miller, Armentrout, Woodson, Weber, Ray.

VI. Names for Famous Men

Boone County: Grant, Lee, Eugene Field, Douglass, Ridgeway, Benton, Cummings.

Cooper County: Washington, Jefferson, Franklin.

Moniteau County: Grant.

Saline County: Stonewall.

VII. Names of Unknown Origin

Boone County: Star, Prospect, Clardy.

Callaway County: Flynt (Family name?), Vivion, Sunrise, Red Star, Science Hill, West Sheley, Cotton Rock, Acorn (Oak trees ?), Liberty (for an ideal?), Lone Star, Halifax.

Cole County: Liberty (ideal?), St. Stanislaus,

Ambrose, Waterloo, Enterprise (for an ideal?), Centennial (time of founding?).

Cooper County: Cotton Patch, Hail Ridge, Liberty (for an ideal?), Independence (time of founding?), West Fork (location?), Whitlinger, Gill, Excelsior.

Howard County: Possum (near a good hunting locality?), Liberty (for an ideal?), White Hall (family name?), Tickridge, Gold Dust.

Moniteau County: North Carolina (state?), South Carolina (state?), Mulberry, Union (church?), Eldorado, Excelsior, Prairie Home (location?), Independence (time of founding?), Brick, Pluck, Surprise, Harmony (for an ideal?), Lone Star.

Saline County: Star, Centennial (time of founding?), Good Luck, Anaheim, Eli (family name?), Fair Play (for an ideal?), Clay Center, Independence (time of founding?), Bucksnot, Thornlea (location?).

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Barnhill, L.M., Marshall, Mo., County clerk. Life
resident of county.

Bell, Ovid, Fulton, Mo., Historian and Journalist.
Life resident of county.

Brossart, J.F., Columbia, Mo., Cashier of M.K. & T.

27 years in Boone County.

Burch, E.L., Jefferson City, Mo., President of Burch and Platt Abstract and Insurance Co. Life resident of county.

Cheavens, Rev. H.P., Ashland, Mo., Life resident of county.

Conrath, J.H., Jefferson City, Mo., Former post master. Life resident of county.

Crawford, Marvin H., California, Mo., Journalist. Life resident of county.

Dickerson, J.B., Fayette, Mo., Deputy sheriff. Life resident of county.

Diricks, C.A., Jefferson City, Mo., County clerk. Life resident of county.

Faust, J.H., Jefferson City, Mo., County treasurer. Life resident of county.

Forbis, Mrs. Amanda, Ashland, Mo. Life resident of county.

Fulks, W.J., California, Mo., Merchant. 55 years in county.

Garman, John E., Jefferson City, Mo., Probate judge. 60 years in county.

Gray, Dr. L.M., California, Mo., Life resident of county.

Gray, S. T., Marshall, Mo., Deputy county clerk.

34 years in county.

Harris, David Hickman, Fulton, Mo., Circuit judge.

40 years in Callaway county.

Haun, A. A., Boonville, Mo., Deputy circuit clerk.

Life resident of county.

Hoehler, J. W., Jefferson City, Mo., County assessor.

Life resident of county.

Kay, J. P., California, Mo., County superintendent
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March 8, 1912, 3-2

(A splendid article on the origin of names of
Boone County streams.)

November 1, 1922, 5-1.

(A history of Providence, Boone County.)

April 30, 1920, 2-2.

(A very valuable historical article containing
important dates and events in Boone County.)

Columbia Evening Missourian

February 6, 1922, 4-5.

(Gives the origin of several place-names in
Boone County.)

February 3, 1923, 6-4.

(An interesting article on historical places of
Boone County.)

Columbia Missouri Herald

April, 1895, Historical Edition, pp.76-84.

(An intelligent discussion of notable events in
Boone County.)

Columbia Daily Tribune

October 14, 1914 to June 21, 1915.

(A series of articles by E.W.Stephens on
"Boone County History". Very valuable for
early settlements.)

Columbia Missourian

October 22, 1923, 4-5.

(A brief history of Columbia and several other towns. Very good.)

October 25, 1923, 6-2.

(An interesting article on the names of towns of Boone County, written by Mr. J. N. Belcher.)

January 31, 1925, Magazine Section.

(A valuable article entitled, "Town Names Hark Back to Pioneers Who First Settled Boone County.")

June 30, 1924, 5-1.

(A detailed account of the founding of Ashland, Boone County. Origin of the name given.)

Columbia Evening Missourian

July 18, 1921, 4-3.

("Historical Significance of Names of Boone County". Very valuable.)

The Fulton Gazette

February 19, 1915, 1-2.

(A brief history of the first settlements in Callaway County.)

California Democrat

August 11, 1927, 3-1.

(An interesting account of the founding and

naming of Fortuna.)

September 15, 1927, 4-3.

(A complete history of Enon, including the
origin of the name.)

Missouri Intelligencer

April 1, 1820, 1-1.

(A very readable editorial on the geography of
the Boone's Lick territory and its scattered
settlements.)

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