

PLACE-NAMES OF FIVE WEST CENTRAL COUNTIES
OF MISSOURI

by

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PREFACE

This is a record of the origins of the place-names of five counties of Missouri,--Platte, Clay, Ray, Jackson, and Lafayette,--as revealed by documentary and personal investigation; and a classification of these origins under what seems to be the most logical and illuminating divisions.

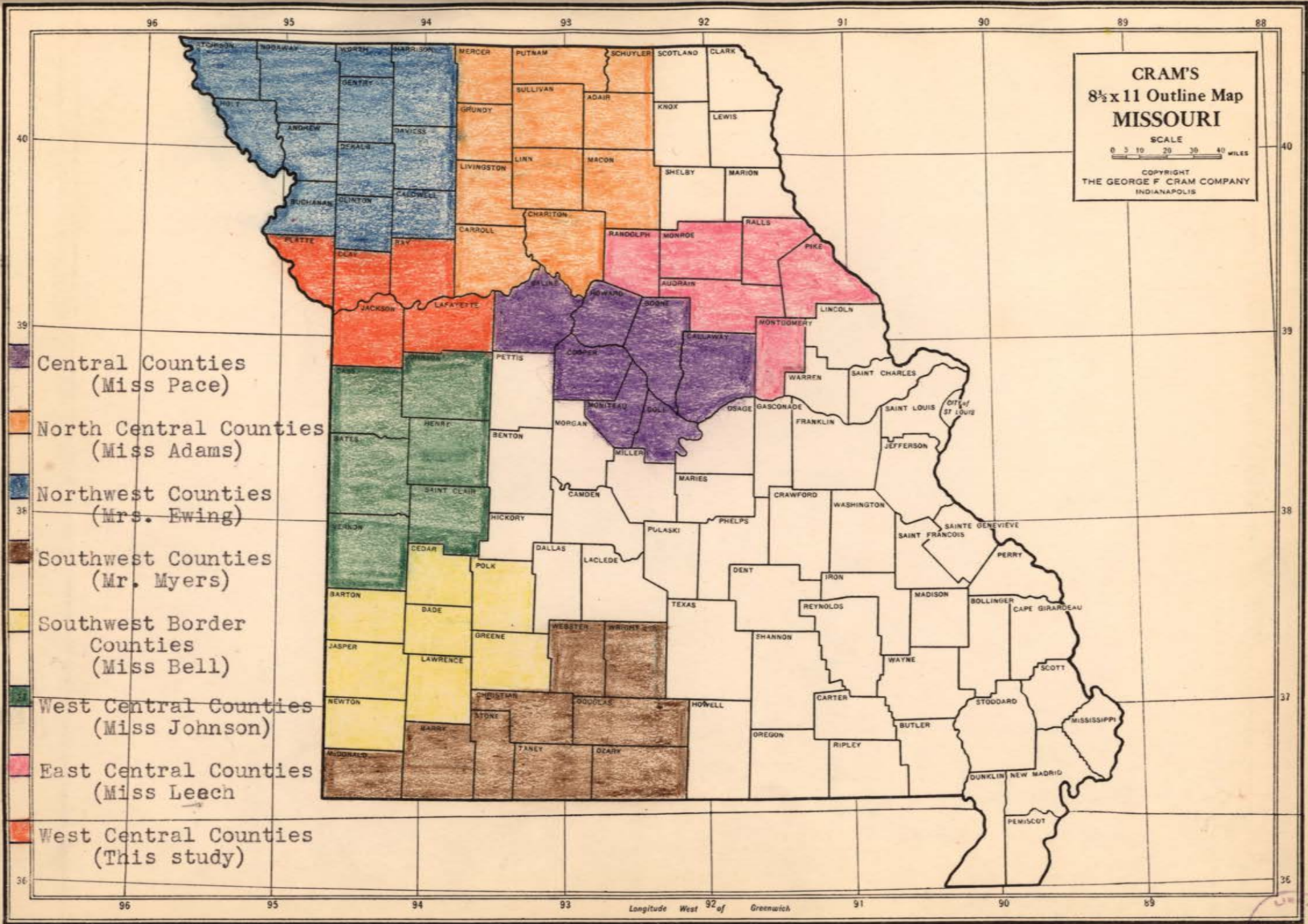
The study was suggested to me by my adviser, Dr. Robert Lee Ramsay, as the eighth in a series of sectional studies of Missouri which are being supervised by him. It would be difficult indeed to estimate Dr. Ramsay's entire contribution: he has helped in the arrangement of the form, and has added materially to the content. I am especially grateful to him for his explanation of the origin of the name Sniabar, and for the discovery of the name of the French fur-trader for whom the Charretins Écartés Rivers may have been named.

I am indebted, too, to many others for help in the working out of this study: to the writers of the preceding theses in this series; to the staffs of the University Library and the State Historical Library; and to county residents who have delved into memories, searched old papers, written letters of inquiries, and in many ways contributed to this work.

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

- Central Counties
(Miss Pace)
- North Central Counties
(Miss Adams)
- Northwest Counties
(Mrs. Ewing)
- Southwest Counties
(Mr. Myers)
- Southwest Border
Counties
(Miss Bell)
- West Central Counties
(Miss Johnson)
- East Central Counties
(Miss Leach)
- West Central Counties
(This study)

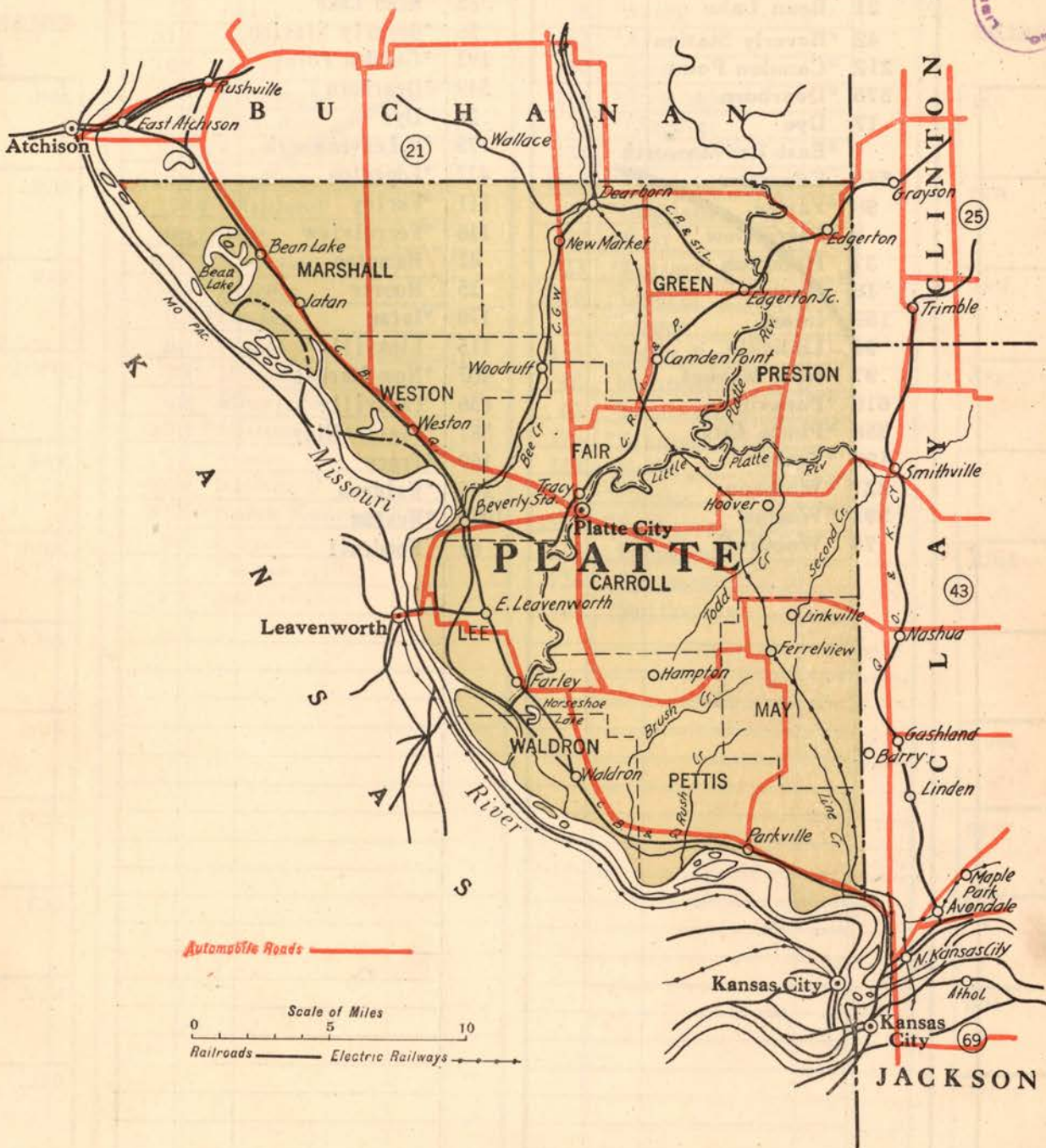
Longitude West 92 of Greenwich



PLATTE COUNTY, MO.

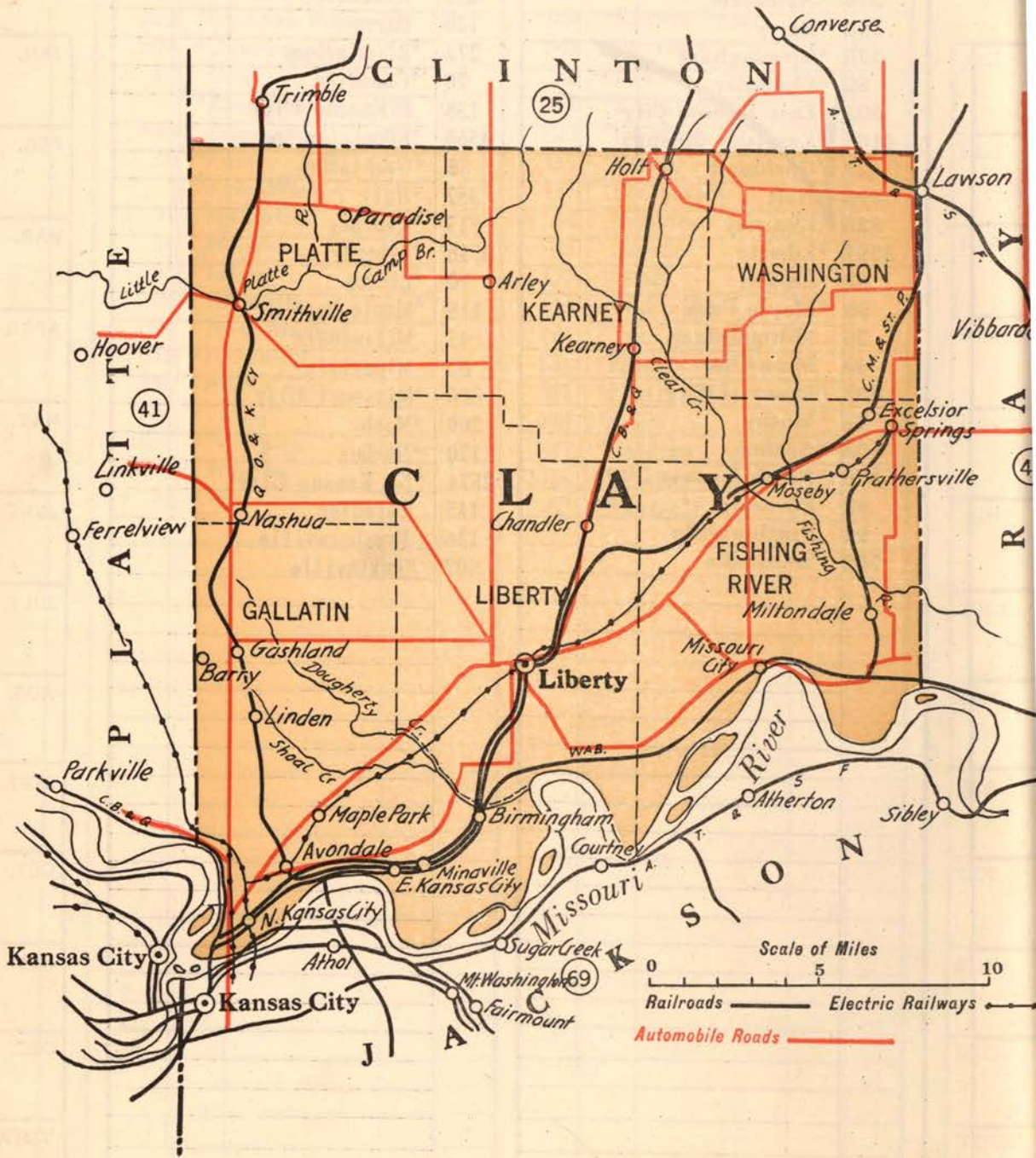
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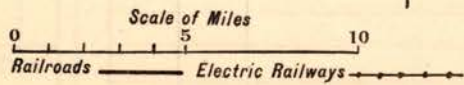
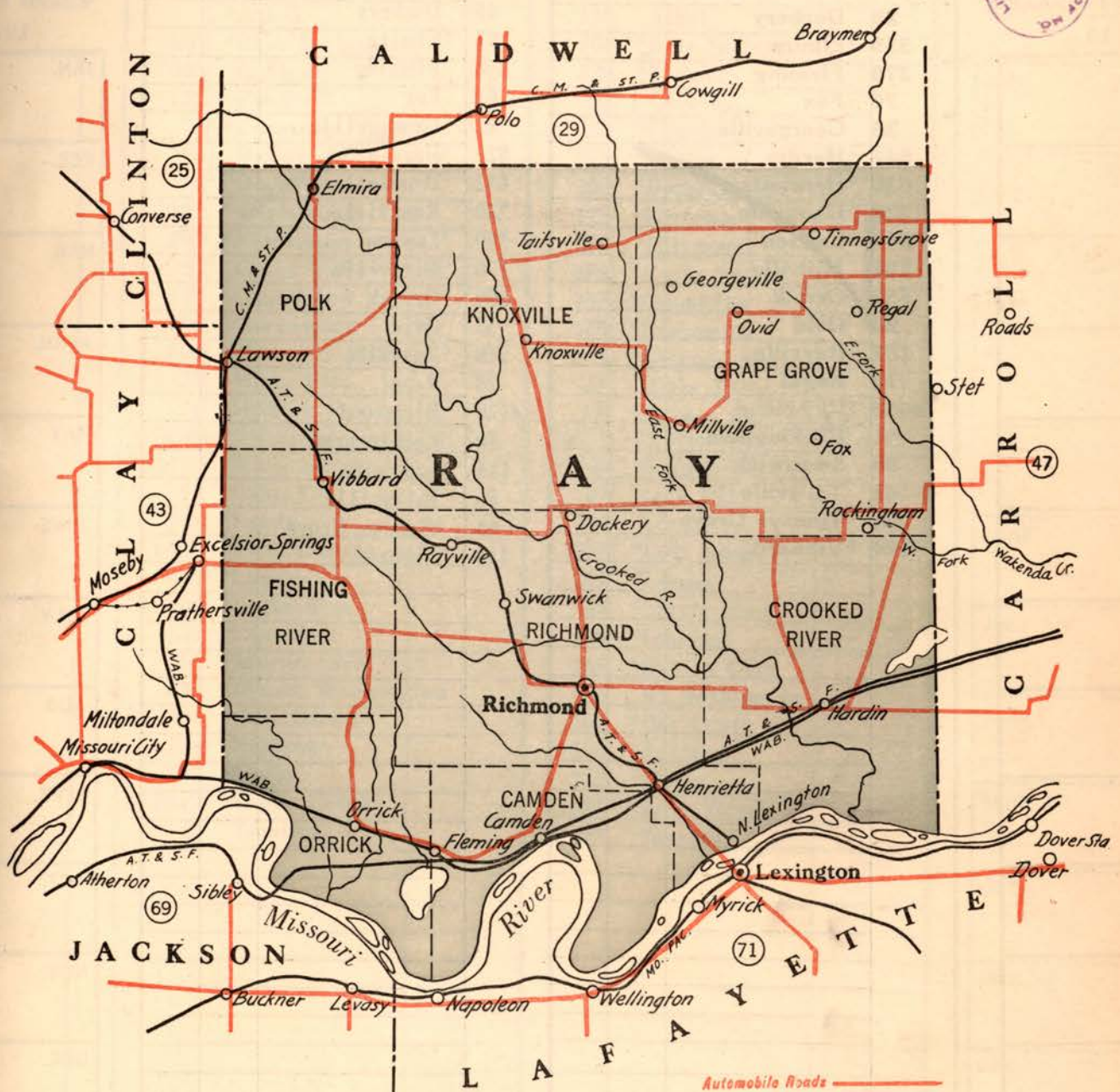
CLAY COUNTY, MO.

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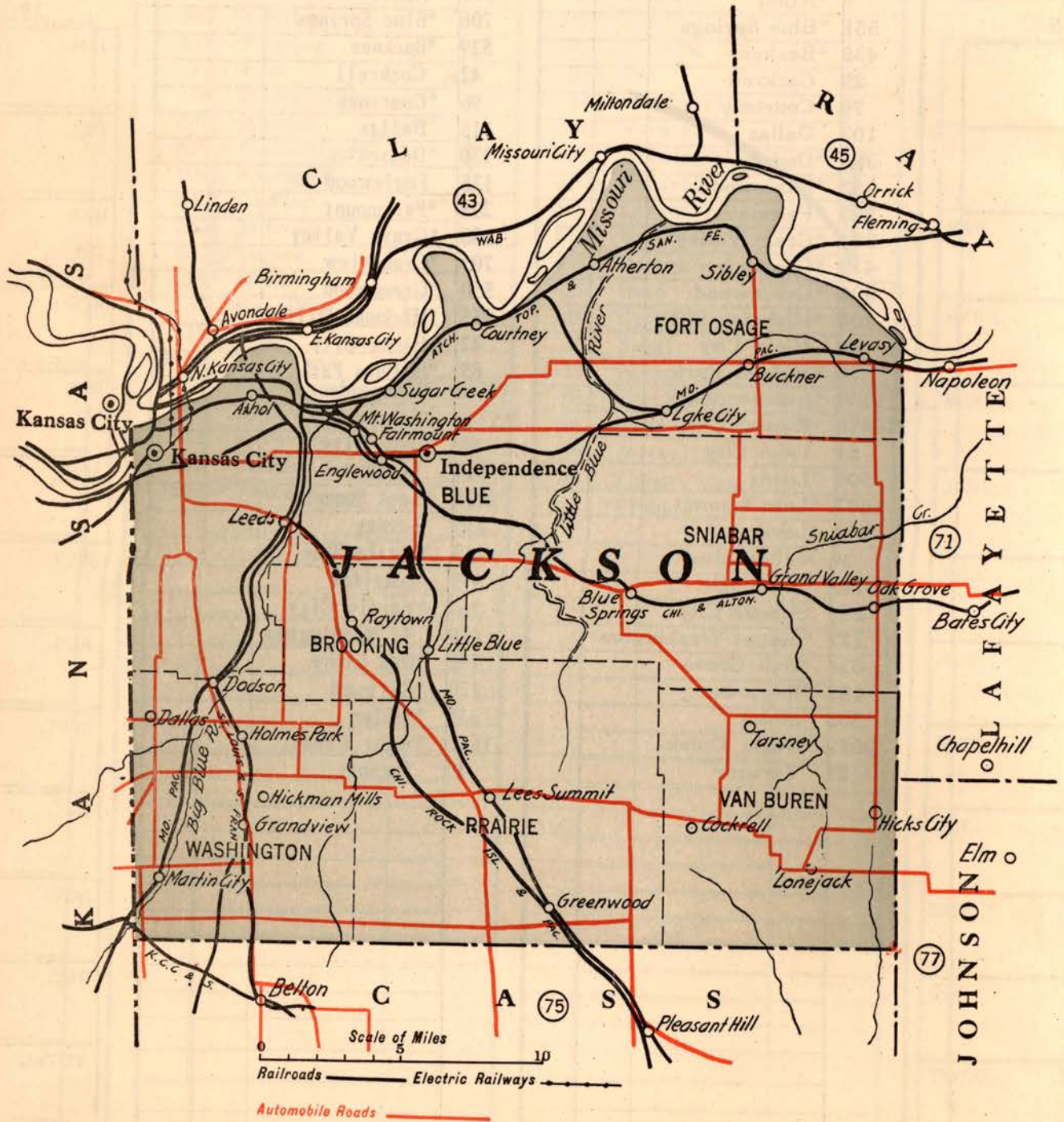
RAY COUNTY, MO.

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JACKSON COUNTY, MO.

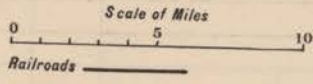
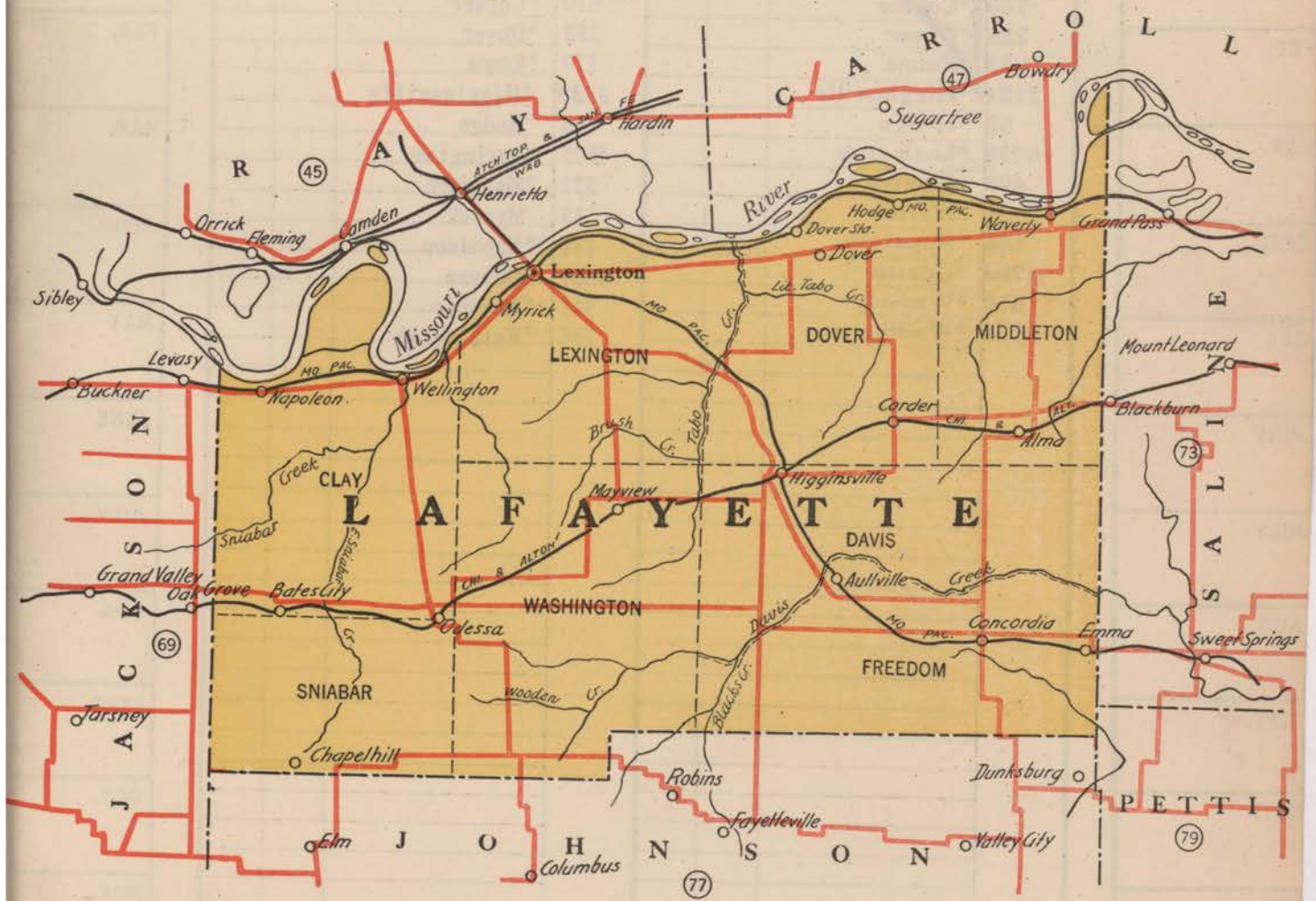
POPULATION



LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MO.



POPULATION 2



Automobile Roads

INTRODUCTION

"The twentieth century is now trying to make up for the neglect of earlier periods and to put at last on a scientific basis the study of place-names so long left the subject for fanciful conjecture and romantic theory,"¹ declares George H. McKnight in his English Words and Their Background. He points out that this study is an integral part of language study. Allen Walker Read in an article on place-name study develops this same thought. Place name study, he says, may be approached from two angles: "The basic and foremost, of course, is the historical, to preserve the records of the past. A second approach is the linguistic. Geographic names are just as much a part of our vocabulary as the words in the main body of the dictionary; a gazetteer has an integral place in any complete dictionary. Names are affected by the same philological laws."²

As this study of the origin of place-names is more concerned in the linguistic side, the most minute classifications have been made in that phase of the showing. Mr. Read comments, "the difficulty with linguistic name-study in America is that there has not been sufficient

1. McKnight, English Words and Their Background, p. 359
2. Read (1928), Mo. Hist. Rev., vol. 22, p. 239

time for development of forms."¹ It is very true that a study of place-names in this country will reveal no such changes or complex developments as those in older countries; but it shows also that the same tendencies which brought about changes of form in the old world are bringing about changes in this newer one. It is, therefore, with a look forward rather than with a complete backward turning that this study has been made and presented.

It is natural that a scientific study of place-names should have developed first in European countries where the names are complex. England is generally recognized as a pioneer in the field. H. L. Mencken gives an excellent summary of the work being done there: "In England the English Place-Name Society has been carrying on an elaborate and well coordinated survey of English place names since 1922. It has the cooperation of linguists, historians, paleographers, archaeologists, topographers, and other experts, and under the editorship of Dr. Allen Mawer, provost of University College, London, and Professor F. M. Stenton of Reading University, it has already published a dozen valuable volumes."²

Mr. Mawer in his writings designates, besides his compatriots Henry Bradley and W. W. Skeat, Forstemann in

1. Ibid., vol. 22, p. 239.

2. Mencken (1936), The American Language, p. 527

Germany, Rygh in Norway, Noreen in Sweden, and Longnon in France as perhaps the best known pioneers in the work. He acknowledges indebtedness to the Scandinavian countries where the work is state-supported and handled by competent scholars.

The United States early showed that it was living in the "Twentieth" century. In 1902 Henry Gannett offered through the United States Survey of the Department of the Interior an important contribution to place-name study. This survey, which is still the widest in scope, includes names from all parts of the country. Valuable sectional studies have been made of names of Indian and French origins. State studies of value have been made in Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Washington, Arkansas, Minnesota, and Oregon. Place names of other states have been considered in articles of varying length and value. So far, however, no state has been exhaustively studied.

In the Missouri Historical Review of 1916, David W. Eaton published a series of short studies of the origin of certain place-names of Missouri. The studies were not exhaustive, and Mr. Eaton states that he wrote with the hopes that more valuable material might be added by those better prepared.

In 1928 the same magazine that published Mr. Eaton's series of studies presented an article by Mr. Allen Walker Read, who was at that time with the department of

English at the University of Missouri. Mr. Read outlined plans that were being formed at the University for the making of a comprehensive investigation of the entire state section by section.

This outlined investigation is the one being carried out under the direction of Dr. Ramsay. The eight studies now completed include sixty-four counties, or well over half of the entire state. Recognition of Dr. Ramsay's work has come from the pen of Professor Walther Fischer, a distinguished German scholar who is at the head of the department of English Philology at the University of Giessen. Professor Fischer is especially well known for his lifelong interest in the development of the English language in America and in his chapter "The Investigation of American English" which he has contributed to a memorial volume issued in honor of the great philologist Herman Hirt, he estimates Dr. Ramsay's work as one of the recent valuable contributions to language study.

Though the scientific study of place-names has come within recent years, interest has long been manifested in the subject. Mr. Mawer states that, "Ancient historians often speculated upon the meaning of place-names, inventing persons who are presumed to have left their mark on its nomenclature."¹ Mr. Mencken traces briefly interest manifested in the United States. Washington Irving was

1. "Place-Names", Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th ed.

writing of the loveliness of American names as early as 1839, and in 1844 Henry R. Schoolcraft printed an appreciative treatise upon Indian names in New York state. Between the end of the Civil War and the twentieth century there were about thirty published studies.

Contradictory indeed have been the statements of the relative interest of place-names within the United States. Isaac Taylor speaks of them as "unmeaning names,"¹ while Robert Louis Stevenson writes with enthusiasm of our "poetical, humorous, and picturesque" names.² Henry James, on the other hand, declares that our borrowed names show "lack of imagination" or are "faked labels." H. L. Mencken lays aside his often caustic pen and writes: "The map of the country is besprinkled with place-names from at least half a hundred languages, living and dead, and among them one finds examples of the most daring and charming fancy. There are Spanish, French, and Indian names as melodious and charming as running water; there are names out of the histories and mythologies of all the great races of man, there are names grotesque and names almost sublime."³ Mr. McKnight after considering contradictory statements writes: "...in any case, one who will take the time may find much that is diverting as well as

1. Taylor, Names and Their Histories, p. 24

2. Stevenson, Across the Plains, p. 15

3. Mencken (1936), The American Language, p. 526

much that is solidly instructive in an examination of a list of the place-names in the United States."¹

As for Missouri, Mr. Read makes an unqualified statement: "Missouri is a richer field for the study of geographic names than any other state."² He says there are two conditions which make for this supremacy:

Missouri names have been influenced by many successive nationalities, and historic names have gathered about the important rivers of which the state has an unusual mileage. Such a sweeping statement may be challenged; but the author of this study has no desire to contradict it. Truly the section studied for this report has much to offer a place-name student, much of historic interest and many interesting forms of linguistic developments.

Now is the time to complete this series of Missouri studies. "All the old people are dead" was the rather startling statement made by an elderly woman who was helping to collect data for this work. While her statement is not literally true, it is fast becoming true from the standpoint of finding first hand information in regard to place-names.

The method for this thesis has been similar to that used by former students. Research work was begun in Columbia in the State Historical Library. All material,--

1. McKnight, English Words and Their Background, p. 66
2. Read (1928), Mo. Hist. Rev., vol. 22, p. 237

government postal guides, maps, atlases, gazetteers, business directories, general and local histories,-- that would yield any names or origins of names in the five counties being studied, was consulted. The investigation was continued in the counties. In every part of each county men and women who had lived for a long time in the section were interviewed. Persons, too, were interviewed or corresponded with, who on account of professional, political, or social position, might have information of value. The classification and final work was completed in Columbia, where there was access to encyclopedias, biographical, general and dialectal dictionaries.

The first chapter, which presents an alphabetical lexicon of all the names of the five counties, with their exact location and all the relevant information that has been discovered about their origin, is followed by two chapters of classification. The nature of the subject precludes entire certainty and completeness, for much desirable information has been found irrecoverable; but care has been taken to interpret the findings as minutely and scientifically as the subject allows.

It will be left to the chapters to tell their own stories of these five interesting counties of Missouri, of Platte, Clay, and Ray, of Jackson and Lafayette. It is hoped that they show that these counties offer their

share in supporting Mr. Read's broad claim, and that they reveal that a place-name study is of value to the topographer, the geographer, the naturalist, the geologist and others, as well as to the historian and the linguist.

CHAPTER ONE

DICTIONARY OF PLACE-NAMES

Included in this chapter are all the names studied, and, with the exception of a few names, all forms of the name. In the case of such names as Sniabar--which has borne at least as many as twelve forms--only one or two of the earliest and most distinctive forms have been included. Practically all named places of the counties have been studied. Churches and schools which take their names from a town or postoffice still in existence have not been considered as distinctive ones. Excluded for the same reason are such general names as Kansas City Dental College, The Masonic College, and Kansas City Beauty Culture School.

Under each name has been entered its exact location, its pronunciation, where in any respect doubtful or significant, given in the standard alphabet of the International Phonetic Association, the earliest known dates and the relevant facts about the origin or discovery of the place and its name, and a complete list of the authorities used and persons consulted.

One asterisk marks unsolved names which were probably mistakes of a mapmaker or historian, or were arbitrarily assigned; two asterisks mark names which are unsolved for lack of information.

Academy School (Jackson)

A country school in n. w. Fort Osage Township. Named from the Six-Mile Academy (q.v.). (Blackburn)

Acme (Clay) ækmi

A springs, and a p. o. from 1887-1901 in n. e. Gallatin T. An unsuccessful attempt was made to promote a town. The name was derived from the high quality of the water. (P. G. 1887-1901; Withers)

Ada (Ray)

See Albany

Adair Park (Jackson) edær'orædær'

A county park 1 m. e. and 2 m. s. of Independence. Named for Joseph Adair, the first white child born in Jackson Co. (Blackburn)

Adams School (Kansas City)

At 2343 Mercier. Named in honor of John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), the sixth president of the United States. (Direc. of Schools 1936-37; Annual Report 1905)

Adams Station (Jackson)

See Ripley

**Adrian (Clay) e'dræn

A former station on the C. M. and St. P. R. R. in n. Fishing River T. Nothing was learned regarding the origin of the name. (R. Mc. pocket map 1891)

**Afek (Lafayette)

See Atfek

Air Line Junction (Jackson)

A station on the Kansas City Southern in the e. part of Kansas City. The name is derived from the fact that the branch of the railroad from Kansas City to Independence is very straight,--direct as an air line. (Prickett)

Albany (Ray)

A once prosperous town 3/4 m. n. e. of present Orrick. It was founded in 1854 by Eli Carter. Albany in Gentry Co. necessitated another name for the p. o. Ada, the name of Mr. Carter's wife, was the name chosen. Today there is a coal-mine and a few houses at the place. The origin of the name Albany was not found; but doubtless it was borrowed, directly or indirectly, from Albany, N. Y., like the twenty other Albanys found in as many states. (Parker 1865; Hist.

Ray 1881, 454; Rich. Mo. Oct. 10, 1936, 6)

Alfred (Ray)
See Floyd

All Souls Unitarian Church (Kansas City)

At 3427 Baltimore. It was organized in 1868 and first located at the s. e. corner of present Baltimore and Tenth Street. Rev. L. M. Birkhead, the pastor of the church, writes that the name "...evolved from the idea of All Souls day. In this name is included the idea that all souls are welcome, irrespective of beliefs or lack of beliefs." Since sometime in the eleventh century the Catholic Church has observed Nov. 2 as All Souls Day, a day dedicated to the memory of the dead who had died as believers (D. A. R., 223; Rev. Birkhead)

Alma (Lafayette) ~~alma~~

A town in s. Middleton T. It was platted on the C. and A. R. R. in 1879-80 by Captain Erwin Zeysing of Waverly and John M. Woodson, a St. Louis lawyer, and named for the latter's daughter. (P. G. 1886 ff; Dr. Fischer)

Allen's Brick Mill (Ray)

A mill constructed sometime prior to 1850 and operated by James Allen, a native of Virginia. It was located $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. e. of Richmond. (Rich. Mo. Apr. 16, 1931, 6; Buchanan)

Allen School (Kansas City)

At 706 West 42nd St. This school, which was formerly in the Westport school district, was named for Judge A. M. Allen, who was a board member in that district for nineteen years. (Direc. of Schools 1936-37; Annual Report 1905)

Allen's Landing (Clay)

See Liberty Landing

Allen's Mill (Ray)

See Lisbonville

Alton-Baltimore and Ohio (Jackson, Lafayette)

Originally the road in this section was known as the Chicago and Alton. It was completed to Kansas City in 1878. The names were given for the original termini, Chicago and Alton, Ill. The road combined with the eastern road, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the name it bears at present was given. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 191; Case 1888, 152; Cox)

**Amory (Clay) em'ri

A railroad stop on the Q. O. and K. C. R. R. s. of Smithville. Mr. Irving Gilmer said he had understood it was named for an eastern town, but no such town is listed in Rand McNally. (R. Mc. 1935; Gilmer)

Antioch Baptist Church (Jackson)

The old Bone Hill Church (q.v.), which was organized in 1856, was reported in 1866 as the Antioch Baptist Church. It was named for the city where the Disciples were first called Christians (Acts II: 26). (D. A. R., 64)

Antioch Church (Clay)

In s. Gallatin T. 2 mile n. of Avondale, organized by the disciples of Christ in 1853. It is now a Community Church. The organization of 1853 grew out of an earlier church. In 1826 a Presbyterian minister organized a congregation at the home of the Rev. Henry Weeden. A log meeting house was built and known as Weeden's campground (cf. above). (Williams Vol. I, 298; Rev. Barr)

Argonne (Lafayette) ar'gon'

A station on the Mo. Pac. in n. e. Lexington T. When the station was built it was called Hall's Station for the landowner. After the victorious engagement of the Americans in the World War at the forest of Argonne, Sept. 26-Oct. 10, 1918, the present name was given. (H. C. Chiles)

Arley (Clay) ar'li

A town in w. c. Kearney T. The families of the community sent a list of their children's names to the postoffice department at Washington from which the name of Arley Webber, a son of a local farmer, was selected for the town name. (P. G. 1895-1904; Milton Hessel)

Arnold's Station (Clay)

See East Kansas City

Artesian (Platte)

See Tiffany Springs

Artesian Springs (Platte)

See Tiffany Springs

Arthurton (Clay)

See Liberty Landing

*Ashton (Ray)

The history of Ray Co. states that Ashton was a former name of Albany. This statement is probably erroneous: no old settler in or near Albany ever heard of Ashton, and the Missouri Historical Review II, 169 states that Ashton was a former name of Albany, Gentry Co. (Hist. Ray, 454)

Askew School (Kansas City) æskju

At 2630 Topping. Named in honor of Gen. Frank Askew, an officer in the Civil War and father of Frank Askew, jr., member of the school board. (Miss Berger)

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin (Kansas City)

A Catholic Church at Benton Blvd. and Lexington Ave. The name commemorates the ascent of the Virgin Mary into Heaven. (Rev. Harris)

Atchison (Clay) ætʃisən

See Missouri City

Atchison Junction (Platte)

See Edgerton Junction

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. (Ray, Clay, Platte, Jackson)

When the name was given to this railroad Atchison and Topeka, Kansas, were the termini. The name Santa Fe was added because the ambition of the officials was to build to Santa Fe, N. M. Today the road serves a territory from Chicago to California. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 192; Gilliland)

**Atfek (Lafayette)

This name was listed as a p. o. in Lafayette by Parker in 1865 and by Goodwin in 1867. An Atlas of 1877 shows an Afek on the n. bank of Davis Creek in Davis T. No one interviewed had heard either name. (Parker 1865; Goodwin 1867; Atlas Laf. 1877)

Atherton (Jackson) æθɜtən

A town in n. e. Blue T. on the Santa Fe R. R.. A p. o. was established there in 1889. The name was given in honor of a railroad official. (P. G. 1889 ff; Charles Jones; H. P. Chiles)

Athol (Kansas City)

A sub-division in the eastern part of the City. The investment company which platted the addition selected the name from a list of foreign place-names. The name chosen is that of a hilly district in northern Perth-

shire, Scotland; but it was selected because it was short and could be used effectively for advertising purposes. Probably for the same reasons it has become a stock American place-name, being found in at least nine other states. (P. G. 1922-1928; Morrow)

Attucks School (Kansas City) ætəks

A negro school at 1818 E. 19th St. Named for Crispus Attucks, a man of mixed blood, probably Indian and negro, who was the leader of the mob which precipitated the so-called Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770, one of the incidents that prepared the way for the Revolutionary War. (Annual Report 1905; Miss Berger)

Aull, Elizabeth, Female Seminary (Lafayette)

A school for young women established in Lexington in 1860. Miss Elizabeth Aull (1790-1858), a member of a prominent Lexington family, left her estate for the founding of the school. (Atlas Laf. 1877, 64; Young 1910 Vol. I, 219, 221; Hist. Laf. 1881, 252)

Aullville (Lafayette)

A town in n. w. Freedom T. It was named for an early pioneer family. John and Robert Aull settled in the co. as early as 1822. (P. G. 1876; Eaton; Little)

Avon (Clay) ə'vɔn

See Avondale

Avondale (Clay) ə'vɔndel

A town 1 m. n. e. of North Kansas City. Originally called Avon because the valley where the town was situated was thought to be like the valley through which the English Avon flows. The suffix dale was added when the K. C., C. C., & St. J. electric line came through the town. (P. G. 1819-1934; Mrs. Withers; Macken)

Baber School (Ray) Be'br

In s. c. Richmond T.. Named for Benjamin Franklin Baber, who donated the land for school purposes. (Miss Baber)

Bad Rock Creek (Clay)

See Rush Creek

"Baffin's Bay and Patagonia Road" (Platte, Clay, Ray, Jackson)

A name given in derision to the proposed and seemingly impossible Lake Superior, Kansas City, and Gulf Rail-

way. Baffin's Bay is in the Arctic regions, and Patagonia is the most southern section of Argentine, South America. (K. C. 1816-77, 7)

*Bagdad (Lafayette)

This name was listed by Hayward as a p. o. in 1853. It was never an officially platted town, nor has it been noted on any map. No one interviewed has heard of the place. (Hayward 1853)

Bailey School (Platte)

See Enterprise School

Baird School (Jackson) ~~Bard~~

In s. w. Sniabar T. Named for Jeremiah F. Baird, landowner. (Blackburn)

Baldwin School (Clay)

See Woodland School

Bales School (Kansas City)

A private school taught sometime during the second quarter of the nineteenth century by Walter Bales at his farm. The home site was the same as the present 14th and Askew Ave., Kansas City. (Annals of K. C., 174)

Baltimore Bar (Lafayette)

A sand bar in the Mo. R. n. of Hodge. It was named for the old landing called Baltimore. (Atlas Laf. 1927, 5; Redd)

Baltimore Landing (Lafayette)

An old landing on the Mo. R. near the present Hodge. The origin of the name was not obtained. Doubtless it came, directly or indirectly, from Baltimore, Md., which in its turn was borrowed from Baltimore, Ireland. (Redd)

Bancroft School (Kansas City)

At 4300 Tracy. Named for George Bancroft (1800-1891), American historian, statesman, and diplomat. (Annual Report 1905; Miss Berger)

Barker School (Lafayette)

In e. c. Sniabar T. Named for a pioneer family. (Barker)

Barnes Addition (Clay)

A platted residential district 5 m. n. e. of N. Kansas City. Never extensively developed. Platted by three brothers by the name of Barnes (R. Mc. 1935; Barnes)

Barry (Clay and Platte) Bæri

A town on the Clay-Platte county line. Having been established as an Indian trading post about 1830, it is one of the oldest towns in this section of the country. It was named for W. T. Barry (1785-1835), who became Postmaster-General in 1829. (map 1842; Woodson 1920, 190; Paxton, 12)

Barstow School (Kansas City) Bar'sto

A private school for young women at 50th and Cherry. It was founded in 1884 by Miss Mary L. C. Barstow and Miss Ada Brann, Wellesley graduates, and named for the former. (Miss Mossman)

Basin Knob Church (Jackson)

The Lone Jack Baptist Church was organized as early as 1832 and was known as the Basin Knob Church, obviously a name of location. In 1849 the church was given the name Lone Jack. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 329)

Bates City (Lafayette)

A town in s. w. Clay Co.. It was platted in 1878 and named for the founder Theodore Bates. It absorbed the old Sny p. o., a postoffice with a name abbreviated from the creek name, Sniabar (q.v.). (P. G. 188 ff; Hist. Laf. 1881, 305, 404; Little)

Baxter's Landing (Clay)

See Liberty Landing

Bean Lake (Platte)

A resort lake in w. Marshall T. Named for Benjamin Bean, an early settler near the lake. Formerly written **Bean's Lake**. (Paxton, 140; Layton)

Bean Lake Station (Platte)

In w. Marshall T.. Named from Bean Lake (q.v.). (Atlas Platte 1907, 7; M. Johnson)

Bean's Lake (Platte)

See Bean Lake

Bear Branch (Lafayette)

A short stream flowing s. e. in w. Davis T., which empties into Davis Creek. Doubtless named for John Bear. See Bear's Grove. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 219; Atlas Laf. 1897, 3)

Bear Creek (Platte)

Rises in n. Marshall T., flows s. w., and empties into Mo. R. In an early day a Mr. Henson killed a black

bear near the creek. (Judge Layton)

Bear Creek Church (Platte)
See Salem Church

Bear's Grove (Lafayette)

A grove in e. c. Davis T. Young's history states that Joseph Collins located about 1825 or 1830 near section 13, township 49, range 26, at a place later called Bear's Grove. Probably the place was named for John Bear, a farmer from Virginia, who settled there in 1844. (Young 1910 Vol. I, 344, 637)

Beatie School (Lafayette) *Be'ti*

In n. w. Davis T. Named for Capt. William Beatie, land owner. Young in his history writes: "The first school held in Davis T. was at the Beatty school house built in 1838." (Young 1910 Vol. I, 345; H. C. Chiles; Campbell)

Bee Creek (Platte) *↙*

Rises in s. Buchanan Co., flows s. w., and empties into Mo. R. Named from the swarms of bees which were found along the stream. (map 1855; Judge Layton)

Beery School (Platte) *Be'ri*

In n. e. Preston T. Named for R. W. Beery, a landowner of the district. (Max Jones; Gustin)

Belleview (Clay)
See Glenaire

Bell School (Clay)

In n. e. Gallatin T. Organized in 1836 and named for W. E. Bell, landowner. (Clay Co. Souv., 152; Mrs. Yancey)

Belt Junction (Jackson)

A junction in Kansas City of the St. Louis-San Francisco and the K. C. Belt Rwy. (Werner)

Belvidere (Jackson) *Bel'vedir*

A station on the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway in s. w. Washington T., 3 m. s. of Grandview. Named by a railroad official. An Italian compound, meaning "fairview". Belvidere has become a stock name in the U. S., found in more than ten states. (R. Mc. 1935; Kemper)

Bement (Clay)

A former shipping point on the C. M., St. P., and Pac. R. R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. w. of Liberty. The origin of the name has not been ascertained. It is probably to be considered a stock name, being found also in N. Y., Ohio, and Illinois. (map 1890)

Benito Creek (Jackson)

See Mill Creek

Bennet's Creek (Jackson)

See Mill Creek

Bennett School (Ray)

In e. c. Knoxville T. Named for a pioneer family. (Judge McGill)

Benoit's Creek (Jackson)

See Mill Creek

Benson School (Clay)

4 m. e. of Smithville. Named for John Benson, who donated the land for school purposes. (Benson)

Benton School (Kansas City)

At 3004 Benton. Named for Thomas H. Benton (1782-1858), who represented Missouri in the U. S. Senate from 1821-1851. (Annual Report 1905)

Benton School (Ray)

In n. w. Polk T. The origin of the name could not be ascertained. It was probably named for Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858), a Missouri Senator for thirty years. (83R.)

Berlin (Lafayette) Berlin (sic)

An early day town and boat landing on the Mo. R. 3 m. w. of the present Dover. Doubtless named for Berlin, Germany, for among the early settlers were Germans, and a Mr. William Wernwag, a prominent business man, a hemp shipper, came from Germany. (Parker 1865; Goodwin 1867; Little; Zeysing)

Besonia Church (Jackson) Besonia

A Baptist Church 4 m. e. of Holmes Park. It was organized in 1872 and the name was formed from the name of the minister, Rev. I. R. M. Beeson. The name was formed on the analogy of the numerous place-names in onia, such as Macedonia, Caledonia, Fredonia, etc. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 369; Armstrong; H. P. Chiles)

Bethany (Clay)

A place on a map of 1855. It seems to be near the Bethel Church of s. w. Washington T., which was organized in 1842. Possibly a mistake in the printing. (map 1855)

Bethel Christian Church (Platte)

An early day Christian church n. w. of New Market. When the building decayed most of the members went into the organization at New Market. Named for Bethel, Palestine, the scene of Jacob's vision. The name means the house of God. (Gen. 28; 11-19) (Haley, 366)

Bethel Church (Clay)

A Presbyterian Church in s. w. Washington T. Organized in 1842. Cf. above. (Clay Co. Souv., 123; Laffoon)

Bethel Church (Jackson)

A church formed in 1843 or 1844 from the old Pleasant Garden Church. It was dissolved in a few years, and its congregation united with other churches. Cf. above. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 329)

Bethel Church (Lafayette)

A defunct church located about 4 m. s. of Corder. It was organized in 1871. Cf. above. (Young 1910 Vol. I, 183; Campbell)

Bethel German M. E. Church (Clay)

In Arley. Now known as the Arley Church. It was organized as a country church, in 1845. Cf. above. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 450; Laffoon)

Bethel School (Clay)

In s. w. Washington T. Named from Bethel Church, Clay Co. (q.v.) (Laffoon)

Bethlehem Church (Jackson)

The present Christian Church of Hickman Mills was organized in 1845 as the Bethlehem Church. It was named for Bethlehem, the birthplace of Jesus, one of the oldest towns of Palestine. (D. A. R., 129)

Bethlehem Church (Ray)

A defunct Christian Church in n. w. Knoxville T., organized in 1868. Cf. above. (Hist. Ray 1881, 337)

Betty Winn's Corner (Clay)

See Kansas City Suburban Acreage

Beverly Lake (Platte) *Bev'ri*

A resort lake in n. w. Lee T. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. e. of Beverly Station, the town from which it derived its name. (Atlas Platte 1907, 7; Hull)

Beverly Station (Platte)

A small town in s. w. Fair T. Named for a Burlington R. R. official (P. G. 187 ff; Max Jones; Dr. Redmond)

Big Blue (Jackson)

A name listed on a map of Jackson Co. for the year 1855, and on the Jackson Co. Atlas of 1877. It is s. of Westport near a tributary of Big Blue River. Obviously named for the stream. (map 1855; Atlas Jack. 1877, 13)

Big Blue Baptist Church (Jackson)

The original name of the Westport Baptist Church was Big Blue. The congregation was organized in 1840. Obviously the name was taken from the stream name, Big Blue River (q.v.). (Hist. Jack. 1881, 355)

Big Blue Junction (Jackson)

A station on the Santa Fe R. R. in n. w. part of Blue T. about 3 m. n. w. of Independence. Named from the stream which is near, Big Blue River (q.v.). (map 1930; Kemper)

Big Blue River (Jackson)

This is the largest stream in the county. It rises in n. w. Cass Co., flows n. and empties into the Mo. R. The term Big is used to compare it with another Blue Water River. In the early part of the nineteenth century it was called Blue Water River. In the Maximilian Journal of 1832 is the entry: "We next reached the mouth of the Blue Water River, the clear blue waters of which formed a great contrast to those of the Missouri." (map 1832; map 1842; E. W. T. Vol. 22 250)

Big Branch (Platte)

Rises in s. w. Carroll T., flows n. w. and empties into Prairie Creek. It is the largest stream in the vicinity. (Atlas Platte 1907, 7; M. Johnson)

Big Cave Spring (Kansas City)

See Cave Spring

Big Cedar (Jackson)

A p. o. in the s. c. part of the co. in 1853. Evidently named from a big cedar tree. (map 1855; Hayward 1853, 825)

Big Cedar Creek (Jackson)

Rises about 5 m. s. w. of Lee's Summit, flows n. and empties into Little Blue R. Named from the cedar trees along the banks. The stream is large compared to another creek which flows through trees of cedar, Little Cedar Creek (q.v.). (Kemper)

Big Creek (Jackson)

Rises a little s. of c. Prairie T., flows in a general s. e. direction, and empties into Osage River in Benton Co. Compared to streams near it, it is a big creek. (Atlas Jack. 1877, 33; Kemper)

Big Creek (Ray)

See Crooked River

Big Shoal Baptist Church (Clay)

In Gallatin T. near Big Shoal Creek (q.v.) from which it takes its name. It was organized in 1823 by William Thorp and is one of the oldest churches of the county. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 509; Rev. Barr)

Big Shoal Creek (Clay)

Rises in s. Platte T., flows in general s. e. direction and empties into the Mo. R. Named from the various shoals, or shallow places, in the stream. It is the principal drainage stream of Gallatin T. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 507; Mrs. Withers)

Big Shoal School (Clay)

In c. Gallatin T. near Big Shoal Church (q.v.). Named from the church. (Rev. Barr)

Big Sniabar Creek (Lafayette, Jackson) Sna'abar

Rises in s. e. Jackson Co., flows in a general n. e. direction, and empties into the Mo. R. Many explanations have been offered for the origin of this foreign looking word. The most feasible one is that it was derived from the French word chenail, or its dialect pronunciation "chenail," which means channel, plus the personal name Hubert. The change from Chenail Hubert to Sniabar is a phonetic one. An island near the mouth of the stream forms a channel from which part of the word is derived, and Antoine Hubert was a French merchant of St. Louis known to have been in the vicinity of Sniabar. The name has been spelled in various ways: Euebert 1803; Chenal on Barre 1819-20; Chenal Ebert 1823; C. aux Hebert 1826; Hebert Creek 1832; Slue Abar 1834; Shnee-a-bar 1834; Shne-bar 1834; Schuyte Aber 1837; Snybar 1855; Snyabar 1859; Sniabar 1869. For full discussion of the name see the quar-

terly, The University of Missouri Studies Jan. 1, 1934, p. 32 published at the Univ. of Missouri. (Th's L. and C. Vol. 1, 54; E. W. T., Vol. 14, 165; Beck 1823, 315; map 1855; map 1859; map 1869; Hist. Laf. 1881, 210; The Univ. of Mo. Studies Jan. 1, 1934, 32)

Big Sugar Lake (Platte)

A lake in the n. w. part of Marshall T. It was named from the many big sugar maple trees in the vicinity. (Atlas Platte 1907, 7; Bless)

Birmingham (Clay) Birmingham

A town in s. e. Gallatin T. The promoters hoped to make it a great manufacturing center and when two railroads came thru the town named it for Birmingham, England. It was formerly called Lindenman for Henry P. Lindenman and wife, who platted the town in 1887. (Plot Bk.No. 2, 14, 15; Dr. Van Dyke; Withers; Minter)

Bisbee School (Ray) Bisbee

In n. c. Polk T. Named for David Bisbee, who donated the land for school purposes. (Lebold)

Blackjack Creek (Lafayette)

Rises in s. Freedom T., flows n., and empties into Davis Creek. It was named from the blackjack trees which grew along the stream. The blackjack tree is a species of oak (Quercas Mailandica). (Hist. Laf. 1881, 219; Little)

Black's Creek (Lafayette)

Rises in n. Johnson Co., flows n. e., and empties into Davis Creek. The name is an abbreviated form of the name of a large landowner who owned land on both sides of the creek, Eli Blackston. (Allworth)

Blair Line (Jackson)

See St. Louis-San Francisco Rwy.

Blanche (Lafayette)

See Elk Grove

Blessed Sacrament Church (Kansas City)

A Catholic Church at 39th and Bellefontaine Ave. The name is self explanatory. (Rev. Harris)

Block School (Platte)

In w. Marshall T. was organized in 1869 and named for Dave Block, who operated a sawmill near the school. (Platte City, supplement of The Landmark Nov. 15, 1929; Judge Layton)

Blue (Jackson)

A former p. o. in s. Booking T. on Little Blue R. from which it obviously takes its name. (Atlas Jack. 1881; Hist. Jack. 1881, map)

Blue Bottom Methodist Church (Jackson)

The Atherton Methodist Church at Atherton (q.v.) was organized in 1849 as the Blue Bottom Church. Obviously the name was derived from the fact that the church was in low land near the Little Blue River. (D. A. R., 195)

"Blue Country" (Jackson)

An early name for what is now Jackson Co. Charles P. Deatherage in his history of Kansas City states that before the formal organization of Jackson Co. in 1826 the territory was called "Blue Country" and was attached for civil and military purposes to Lafayette Co. The 1881 history of Jackson Co. says that Blue County was an early name for Jackson Co. No doubt there was no formal organization of the county, even though the name County was used. Obviously the name Blue came from the name of the principal river. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 103; Deatherage 1927 Vol. I, 212)

Blue County (Jackson)

See Blue country

**Blue Eagle (Clay)

See East Kansas City

Blue Mill (Jackson)

An early day mill near the mouth of the Little Blue River. (Woodson 1920; Withers; H. P. Chiles)

Blue Mills (Jackson)

See Twyman

Blue Mills Ferry (Clay, Jackson)

A ferry across the Mo. R. which landed on the Jackson side near the Blue Mills (q.v.). (H. P. Chiles)

Blue Ridge Church (Jackson)

The present Grandview Baptist Church was organized as a country church. It was named from its location on the high ridge from which water flows to the Big Blue River. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 358; Kemper)

Blue Springs (Jackson)

A town in w. Sniabar T. See Old Blue Springs for the origin of the name. It was plotted in 1879 on the new C. and A. R. R. The government postal guides of 1895-

1910 write the name, Bluesprings. (P. G. 1895-1910; Wickes)

Blue Summit School (Kansas City)

At the e. edge of the city located on a high hill overlooking the Big Blue River. This school was organized in 1823 and is one of the oldest schools in the county. (Blackburn; K. C. Star, Apr. 29, 1936, 8)

Blue Township (Jackson)

The n. c. T. It was the middle one of the three original Ts. which were organized in 1827. Named from the Big Blue River. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 103)

Blue Valley School (Jackson)

In n. e. Blue T. The school derives its name from its location in the valley of the Little Blue River. (Blackburn)

Blue Water River (Jackson)

See Big Blue River

Bluff School (Jackson)

See Parkview School

Bluffton (Ray)

An old town that was located on the bluffs just n. of the present Camden. It was the seat of justice for Ray Co. as early as 1821. The name was descriptive of its location. (Beck 1823; Hist. Ray 1881, 219; Galle)

Bodoc School (Clay) B'odak

In n. w. Kearney T. called Bodoc on account of the bodoc hedge fences in the neighborhood and around the school grounds. (Hartel)

Bogart Creek (Ray)

Rises in e. c. Fishing River T., flows s. w. and empties into Fishing River. Named for Alexander Bogart, a landowner in the district. (Mrs. Bogart)

Boone School (Jackson)

In n. w. Washington T. Named for the landowner of the site, John Boone, a grandson of Daniel Boone. (Blackburn)

Boone Township (Jackson)

A township formed in 1830 out of a part of Fort Osage T. In July 1836 the part of Boone T. that remained in Jackson Co. after the organization of Van Buren--now Cass Co.--was attached to Shnee-bar T., the present

Sniabar T. Named for the Boone family, early settlers and descendants of Daniel Boone. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 129, 130; Kemper)

Bone Hill (Jackson)

1 m. s. of Levasy. This hill was thought to be an old Indian burial ground. (Blackburn)

Bone Hill Church (Jackson)

An old church, now defunct, organized 1852 on Bone Hill (q.v.). It derived its name from its location. (D. A. R., 64)

Bone Hill School (Jackson)

In n. e. Sniabar T. It was named from the hill on which it is located, Bone Hill (q.v.). (Blackburn)

Borland (Lafayette) Borlnd

A p. o. in w. Freedom T. from 1895-1900. Named for John Borland, hotel owner at Higginsville. A list of names was sent to Washington and the name Borland was selected. (Mrs. Borland)

Bowler Hill (Jackson) Bolr

A hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. w. of Lee's Summit. It was used as a U. S. government geological survey location, and was named for the owner, J. O. F. Bowler. (Ernest Cooper)

Boydston School (Platte) Boidstn

In c. May T. Named for Ben Boydston, who owned the school site. (Max Jones; Dean)

Brasfield (Clay)

A former station on the abandoned K. C., C. C., & St. J. Interurban located on the farm of William Brasfield. (Yancey)

Brenner Ridge School (Platte) Brenr

In e. Pettis T. is located on a ridge. John W. Brenner donated the land for school purposes. (M. Johnson; Platte City supplement of The Landmark Nov. 15, 1929)

Briarcliff Hills (Clay) Braur'klif

A restricted residential district in the hills across the Missouri River n. from Kansas City. The name was selected from a list of names used about New York City. Briarcliff was pretty and had not been used near Kansas City. Rand McNally Atlas 1936 lists Briarcliff Manor, New York, Briar Cliff, N. J. (R. Mc. 1936; Perkins)

Brick Church (Lafayette)

A discontinued Presbyterian Church which was organized in 1845 and situated 4 m. s. of Lexington. Named for the material used in its construction. (Young 1910 Vol. I, 170; Miss Graddy)

Brick Monroe School (Clay)

2 m. w. of Liberty. Named from the material with which it was built, and for a pioneer family. (Gilmer)

Brink School (Platte)

In e. Pettis T. Named for Elijah W. Brink who donated the land for school purposes. (Platte City supplement of The Landmark Nov. 15, 1929; M. Johnson)

Bristol (Jackson)

A settlement between Kansas City and Independence. Named for Bristol, one of the olders cities in England, as have been twenty other American towns. (P. G. 1889-1891; H. P. Chiles; Wm. Peacock)

Broadland (Lafayette)

A country p. o. in s. w. Washington T. As it was situated on a prairie the first postmaster, J. W. Renick, who had the privilege of naming it, thought the name Broadland a fitting descriptive one. (P. G. 1893-1899; Renick)

Brockman School (Lafayette)

In n. e. Freedom T. Named for Henry Brockman, landowner. (Dr. Fischer)

Brooking Township (Jackson)

The c. T. It was organized in 1872. The 1881 history of the Co. states that it was named in respect to the memory of Alvin Brooking, "who in his long and faithful public life was true...to every great interest of Jackson Co." Mr. Brooking was State Senator from 1850 to 1854. (Atlas Jack. 1877, 15; Hist. Jack. 1881, 358, 367)

Brownsburgh (Ray)

The Richmond Missourian of Jan. 30, 1930 writes that this was a town with a brief career in n. e. Grape Grove T. It was laid out in 1874 by John and Matilda Brown. (Plot Bk. Ray; Rich. Mo. Jan. 30, 1930, 6)

Brown School (Lafayette)

In n. e. Dover T. Named for Dr. S. W. Brown, landowner. (Dr. Harwood; S. L. Brown)

Brown School (Platte)

5 m. e. of Platte City. Named for a pioneer family.
(M. Johnson)

Brown's Lake (Clay)

In s. Gallatin T. Named for Miletus Brown, who owned
land surrounding the lake. (Atlas Clay 1877; Sandusky)

Brown Station (Platte)

4 m. e. of Platte City. A former station on the K. C.
C. C. and St. J. Interurban. Named for the Brown
School (q.v.). (M. Johnson)

*Brucam (Jackson)

A former stop on the Mo. Pac. R. R. located 2 m. w. of
Lake City. The railroad named it for reasons unknown.
(Postmaster, Buckner)

Bruce School (Jackson)

A negro school at 1329 Jackson, Kansas City. Named for
B. K. Bruce (1794-1878), a Mississippi negro, who
became register of the Treasury under Pres. Garfield.
(Annual Report 1905)

Brush Creek (Jackson)

Rises in Johnson Co. Kan., flows e. through Kansas City
and empties into Big Blue River. The name was descrip-
tive of the banks at an early day, although at present
the stream is bordered by houses and a boulevard.
(Hist. Jack. 1881, 71; Kemper; H. P. Chiles)

Brush Creek (Lafayette)

An e. flowing tributary of Tabo Creek in s. e. Lexing-
ton T. The name is a descriptive one. (Atlas Laf.
1927, 37; H. C. Chiles)

Brush Creek (Platte)

Rises in n. May T., flows s. w. and empties into Mo.R.
There is much brush along the river. (Paxton, 526; M.
Johnson)

Brush Creek Church (Platte)

A church of the Disciples of Christ in N. Pettis T.,
located on the Creek from which it takes its name.
(Haley, 373; M. Johnson)

Brushy Fork (Clay)

Rises in e. Platte T. flows e. and empties into Fish-
ing R. Named from the thick brush which grew along the
stream. (Atlas Clay 1877; Adams)

Bryan's Creek (Jackson)

Campbell's Gazetteer of 1874, and the 1881 history of Jackson mention Bryan's Creek as a tributary of Little Blue River. It was probably named for a landowner. (Campbell 1874, 267; Hist. Jack. 1881, 71)

Bryant School (Ray)

In s. e. Knoxville T. Named for Peter Bryant, landowner. (Judge McGill)

Bryant, William Cullen School (Kansas City)

At 319 Westover Road. Named for the noted American poet and journalist, William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878). (Annual Report 1905)

Buchanan, J., School (Kansas City)

In 1845 or 46 a private school taught by J. C. Buchanan was located on present Missouri Ave. between Walnut and Grand. (Annals of K. C., 175)

Buckeye Creek (Clay)

Rises in c. Gallatin T., flows s., and empties into Searcy Branch. Named from the buckeye shrubs which grow along the stream. (Atlas Clay 1877; Davidson)

Buck Knob (Lafayette)

In Sniabar T. The 1881 history of Lafayette Co. accounts for the name in the following way: "A good many of the local names of things in Sniabar township were given by an old pioneer hunter named Thomas Hopper. He killed an extra big buck elk on top of a high knob, and called it Buck Knob, which name it bears to this day." (map 1855; map 1859)

Buckner (Jackson) Bакner

A town in c. Fort Osage T. When the town was laid out the site was owned by Thomas W. Buckner, whose land extended up and over a high hill immediately south and adjoining the site. The hill had long been known as Buckner Hill and the town was given that name. Later by a town ordinance the Hill was dropped. (Judge Hostetter)

Buckner Hill (Jackson)

See Buckner

Buck Snort (Ray)

See Millville

Buena Vista (Platte) Bju'na Vista

An early day town in Green T. a short distance n. of

the present Camden Point. Col. James N. Burnes founded the town in 1841, and named it for Buena Vista Mexico. The town prospered 8 or 10 yrs., and then the business moved to Camden Point. (map 1855; Hist. C. and P. 1885; Dr. Redmond)

Buffalo (Ray)

The first settlement in the county. It was in s. e. crooked R. T. not far from the present town of Hardin. The Rev. William Turnage was preaching there as early as 1816. The History of Ray Co. of 1881 says the name was given probably because the place was frequented by the buffalo. (Hist. Ray 1881, 206, 325)

Buncombe (Ray)

See Knoxville

Burne's Lake (Platte)

In s. Lee T. James N. Burne, representative in congress 1882-1884, was influential in getting congress to buy the land for a public lake. The name is sometimes misspelled Burn's Lake. (Bless)

Burns School (Lafayette)

In e. c. Lexington T. Named for a pioneer family. (Miss Graddy; Dr. Harwood)

Burr Oak Branch (Jackson)

A short tributary of Little Blue Creek. It rises 1 m. n. of Blue Springs and flows n. w. There are burr oaks along the stream today, as evidently there were a hundred years ago. In 1836 Nathan Russell settled on "what was called Burr Oak Branch" near the "Little Blue." (Hist. Jack. 1881, 317; Kemper)

Burrus School (Platte) ΒΑΡΕΣ

In e. Marshall T. Named for Phillip Burrus, a primitive Baptist preacher, and owner of the school site. (Pepper; Layton)

Butler School (Ray)

This is an old school in w. c. Polk T. No one interviewed knew the origin of the name. It is not a local name. Since that section of the country is democratic it may have been named for William Orlando Butler (1791-1880) of Kentucky, a man popular with southern democrats and a democratic candidate for vice-president in 1848. (Dr. Ramsay)

Bywaters (Platte)

A former station on the K. C., C. G. & St. J. Inter-

urban in s. c. Green T. Named for the family who owned the land where the station was located.
(M. Johnson)

Cabbage Neck School (Lafayette)

The school building is in s. w. Lexington T. Part of the land of the district is in Clay and Washington Ts. Named because of a large cabbage garden in that vicinity. (Guenther)

Calvary Baptist Church (Kansas City)

A former Baptist Church at 9th and Harrison St. It was built in 1889. In 1921 the congregation moved to 39th St. and Baltimore. It was named for the mount of cruxifixion. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 593; Whitney Vol. I, 424)

Camden (Ray) *Kæmɪdn*

A town in s. Camden T. The first mention of this place was found in Colton's The Western Tourist of the year 1845. Doubtless named for a local family. Pret Camden was in business at that place at least as early as 1849. (Colton 1845; Goodwin 1867; Hamilton)

Camden Junction (Ray)

A Santa Fe junction $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. of Camden. (R. Mc. 1935; Thomas Cooper)

Camden Point (Platte)

A town in s. e. Green T. Paxton states that the nucleus of the town was a p. o. established in the home of a Scottish school-master on a high point near the present town. He wanted the office called Camden; but the word Point was added to distinguish it from another Camden in the state. The name has been used at least since 1846. The origin of the name was not found in at least 20 states. The American Camdens are all doubtless ultimately derived from ~~B~~ Camden or Campden in Oxfordshire, England. (Goodwin 1867; Paxton, 76)

Camden Township (Ray)

The s. c. Township. It was formed in 1841 and named for its most important town, Camden (q.v.). (R. Mc. 1935; Eaton)

Cameron School (Clay) *Kæm'ərən*

In n. w. Fishing River T. Named for C. S. Cameron who purchased land near the school. In an early day it was called Chrisman school for a pioneer family of that name. (McKinney)

Campbellton (Clay)

A station on the Q. O. K. C. R. R. in s. w. Gallatin T. Named for William Campbell, owner of the land. (Davidson)

Camp Branch (Clay)

Rises in Clinton Co., flows in a general s. w. direction across Kearney and Platte Ts., and empties into Smith's Fork. In the days of the California gold rush many people camped on this branch. (Moreland; Boggess)

Camp Creek (Jackson)

Rises 1 m. w. of Adair Park, flows e, and empties into Little Blue River. It was named from an old cemetery near its source called Camp Cemetery. In an early day many people were buried there who had been travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. (Kemper)

Capelle School (Jackson) Kæpel'

A former school in c. Sniabar T. Named for the landowner, Britton M. Capelle. (Blackburn)

Carbon (Lafayette)

Rand McNally 1935 lists this name. It is a coal mine in Dover. (R. Mc. 1935; Little)

Carlisle School (Jackson) Karlail'

At Fairmount Station. Named in honor of Charles D. Carlisle, a prominent member of the district. (Direc. of Schools 1936-37; Miss Seglecke)

Carpenter's Mill (Ray)

A map of 1855 shows this mill on East Fork of Crooked River, a little e. of the c. part of the county. Obviously named for the owner. (map 1855)

Carroll (Jackson)

A station on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. in c. Brooking T. It was named for the Misses Carroll who served as the first telegraphers at the station. (Jennings)

Carrol Creek (Clay) Kæral

Rises in n. e. Washington T., flows s. w., and empties into Clear Creek. Named for an early day settler who owned land along the stream. (Atlas Clay 1877; McKinney)

Carroll School (Clay)

In w. Fishing River T. The school was established before the Civil War and was known as the Sweatman

School for a pioneer family. Later it was given the name Carroll for another family of the district. (Clay Co. Souv., 130; Gilmer)

Carroll Township (Platte)

The e. c. T. is one of the six original townships set apart in 1839. The origin of the name was not ascertained. Carroll was not found as a local name before 1839. Possibly the name was given in honor of Charles Carroll (1737-1932), a Revolutionary leader, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. (Paxton, 30, 31)

Cato (Ray) Ke'to

A little town 3 m. n. of Fox. Named for Rev. E. W. Cato, a minister of the church of the Latter Day Saints (P. G. 1893; Frazier; Coffman)

Catron School (Lafayette)

In e. c. Middleton T. Named for a prominent family of the district. (Mrs. Bandon)

Cave Spring (Kansas City)

A spring near Charlotte St. and Gilham Road. In an early day it issued from a deep cave, and was a stopping place for Indians and travelers on the old Santa Fe Trail. Some historians speak of it as Big Cave Spring. (Annals of K. C., 176; Kemper)

Cave Spring Branch (Jackson)

A short w. flowing tributary of Big Blue R. in n. w. Blue T. It is fed by Cave Spring (q.v.). (Kemper)

Cave Spring Lake (Jackson)

An artificial lake on golf grounds $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. e. of Raytown. It is fed by waters from Cave Spring (q.v.). (Results of Co. Plan., 87; Kemper)

Cave Spring School (Kansas City)

An early day school in existence about 1848. It was situated near the Cave Spring (q.v.) from which it derived its name. (Annals of K. C., 176)

Cave Hill School (Jackson)

In w. c. Prairie T., 2 m. s. w. of Lee's Summit. A name descriptive of the land site. (Blackburn)

Cement City (Jackson) ~~Sement~~ Siti

A town 12 m. n. e. of Kansas City. It was built up around the Missouri Portland Cement Co. (Jack. Co. 1926, 243)

Centennial School (Ray)

In s. c. Orrick T. The school was opened in 1876 and was named to commemorate the Declaration of Independence of 1776. (W. C. Williams)

Center School (Jackson)

In n. Washington T. Named from the location of the school in the district. (Blackburn)

Center Annex School (Jackson)

In n. Washington T. 1 m. n. e. of Center. When the enrollment of the Center School became too large for the building, a new school was established. (Blackburn)

Center Point School (Jackson)

In w. c. Van Buren T. The name was derived from the position of the school, which was a high point near the center of the three towns, Tarsney, Lone Jack, and Lee's Summit. (Ernest Cooper; Blackburn)

Centerview School 2 (Lafayette)

In n. e. Middleton T. The building is situated near the center of the district on ground high enough to afford a view of most of the district. (Webb)

Centerview School 58 (Lafayette)

In w. c. Washington T. The building is near the center of the district. (T. K. Jones)

Centerville (Clay)

See Kearney

Central (Kansas City)

After the new city p. o. was completed in 1935 at Broadway and Pershing the old p. o. at 9th and Grand Ave. was used as a sub-station and called Central. It is central for the downtown district. (R. Mc. 1935; Richmond)

Central College for Women (Lafayette)

A former girls boarding school in Lexington. The Methodist Church opened a school in 1869 which was known as the Marvin Female Institute. The name Marvin was given in honor of Bishop Enoch Mather Marvin (1823-1877), a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The name was later changed to Central Female College, and then to Central College for Women. This name is probably one of location. The school was closed in 1925. (Young 1910, Vol. I, 214; H. C. Chiles)

Central Female College (Lafayette)
See Central College

Central School (Ray)

In s. e. Grape Grove T. Named because it was at the center of the community served by Rockingham. (Frazier)

Centropolis (Kansas City) *Σεντραπόλις*

A district in the e. part of the City. Originally it was a separate town promoted by Willard E. Winner and named by him. Centropolis is a hybrid coinage from the Latin centro- and the Greek polis, on a pattern widely used in America; cf. Indianapolis, Minneapolis, etc. It may have been chosen because the town was about halfway between Independence and Kansas City; or Mr. Winner may have had in mind the desire of an early citizen of Kansas City to call the city Centropolis, doubtless because of its central situation in the country as a whole. (P. G. 1889-1902; 1903 ff., Traber Deatherage 1927 Vol. I, 379)

Chabonea Creek (Jackson)

An early name of a creek between Big Blue River and Little Blue River. In the Lewis and Clark Journal, date June 25, 1804, is this entry: "--passed a coal-mine or bank of stone coal on the South Side....a small creek mouths below this bank called after the bank Chabonea (Charbon) Creek." Charbon is the French word for "coal." The Lewis and Clark spelling, perhaps however, was for the French Charbonnier, a coal-man or charcoal-burner. (Th's L. and C. Vol 1, Part 1,58)

Chace School (Kansas City)

A former school at 14th and Paseo. The school was opened in 1881 and closed in 1913. It was named for C. A. Chace, a member of the school board. (Whitney Vol. I, 325; Miss Berger)

Chandler (Clay) *Τσανδλρ*

A little village in n. e. Liberty T. Named by Gov. W. A. Dockery for his friend John N. Chandler, Major in the Confederate army. Robertson Station was the early name of the place. It was a station of the old Hannibal, St. Joe R. R., located on the farm of Andrew Robertson, native Kentuckian and soldier of the War of 1812. (Clay Co. Souv. 19; Sandusky; Denny)

Chapel Hill (Lafayette)

A town in s. Sniabar T. which dates back at least as early as 1865. Named for Chapel Hill College. In the

gov. postal guides 1893-1904 the name was written Chapelhill. (Parker 1865; Atlas Laf. 1877, 66; Young 1910 Vol. I, 376)

Chapel Hill Academy (Lafayette)
See Chapel Hill College

Chapel Hill College (Lafayette)
Chapel Hill Academy was established in 1840 in Sniabar T. 3 m. e. of the Jackson Co. line by Archibald Wellington Ridings, and named by him for his Alma Mater the state university of North Carolina, which is located at Chapel Hill, N. C. In 1847 when the school was turned over to the Missouri Synod the name Academy was changed to College. The buildings were burned during the Civil War and never rebuilt. (Young 1910 Vol. I, 202; Encyc. Hist. Mo. Vol. I, 563)

Charretins Écartés Creek (Clay)
See Rush Creek

Charriton Creek (Clay)
See Rush Creek

Chenal Hubert (Lafayette)
See Big Sniabar Creek

Chicago and Alton R. R. (Jackson)
See Alton-Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy R. R. (Platte, Clay, Ray, Jackson)
The railroad originally extended from Chicago to Quincy Illinois. Later it extended n. to Burlington, Iowa. This road bought the Kansas City and Cameron R. R., a railroad named for two Missouri towns. It was a branch of the first Missouri railroad of any extent, the Hannibal and St. Joseph, a road completed in 1859. The Kansas City and Cameron bore the pretentious name of Lake Superior, Kansas City and Gulf (q.v.). (Hist. Jack. 1881, 464, 486; Yocum)

Chicago, Great Western R. R. (Jackson-Platte)
Chicago is the eastern terminus of this road, which serves the Middle West. The term Great Western applies thus to the Central West rather than to the Far West. The main tracks form a shape like a maple leaf, and the road is sometimes called the Maple Leaf.
(McGinnitey)

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific R. R. (Jackson, Clay, Ray)

This railway system is composed of almost numberless smaller systems which were originally independent. The name is derived from its termini. Kansas City is its terminus. (J. R. Cox)

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. (Platte, Clay, Ray Jackson)

Chicago and Rock Island, Ill. are the e. termini of the railroad. It was intended to extend the road to the Pacific; but at the present the w. termini reaches Denver, Colo. and Santa Rosa, New Mexico. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 192; J. R. Cox)

**Chickenbristle (Ray) Ṭṣikṣbrist!
See Lisbonville

Chick, J. S. School (Kansas City)

At 5316 Jackson, named for J. S. Chick, a prominent member of the school board. (Annual Report 1905; Miss Berger)

Chick's Lake (Clay)

See Lake Maurer

Chihuahua School (Lafayette) ṣṭwa'wa or ṣṭw'wa

In s. e. Washington T. It is thought to have been named by returned soldiers from the Mexican War for Chihuahua, Mexico. Men from Lafayette Co. were with Col. Alexander Doniphan at the capture of Chihuahua. (Gladdish)

Chouteau's Church (Kansas City) ṣṭo' or ṣo'to

The first Catholic Church in what is now Kansas City. It was built in 1834 on the site of present Broadway between 11th and 12th streets. It was named for the pioneer French family who were instrumental in establishing the church. (D. A. R., 89)

Chouteau's Island (Jackson)

An island in the Mo. R. s. of Francois P. Chouteau's Trading Post. Trading was carried on from the island as well as from the Trading Post until 1826 when everything was swept away by a flood. (Deatherage 1927 Vol. I, 204)

Chouteau Trading Post (Jackson)

A trading post established by Francois Chouteau in 1821 on the Mo. R. 3 m. below the present site of Kansas City. Francois Chouteau was a noted French fur-trader

of St. Louis. Ellis in his Civic History of Kansas City says that Chouteau by virtue of the establishment of this post should be accorded the title of Founder of Kansas City. (Ellis 1930, 2)

Chrisman School (Clay)

See Cameron

Christ Church (Lafayette)

An Episcopal church in Lexington, organized in 1845. The name is self-explanatory. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 443; Little)

Church of the Holy Cross (Jackson)

A defunct Catholic church of Independence. Original records of the church show that it was in existence from 1848 to 1859. The name is self-explanatory. (D. A. R., 105)

Church of the Immaculate Conception (Kansas City)

A Catholic church at 11th and Broadway. Named for a doctrine held by the church. This church, which dates back to the second or third decade of the nineteenth century, once bore the name of a Jesuit saint, St. Francis Regis (1748-1820; Hist. Jack. 1881, 581; Whitney 1908 Vol. I, 404, 407)

City Point (Platte)

See East Leavenworth

Clarksboro (Clay) Klarks'bir

A former station on the abandoned K. C., C. C., & St. J. Interurban $\frac{1}{2}$ m. e. of Field Station (q.v.). It was located on the farm of William Clark. (R. Mc. 1935; Rev. Barr; Weimer)

Clark School (Clay)

A school established in 1837 in the s. e. part of the co. A history of 1885 states it was named for Jesse Clark. Nothing further could be learned about the name. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 271)

Claycomo (Clay) Kle'kòrno"

A little town on highway 70 between N. Kansas City and Liberty. An artificial name: Clay Co. Mo. (Withers; Judge Sandusky)

Clay County

This county was formed from Ray Co., Jan. 2, 1822. At that time it had its present s., e., and w. boundaries, but on the n. it extended to the Iowa line. In Jan.

1833 it was reduced to its present size, when all the territory north of its present n. boundary was organized under the name of Clinton Co.

Today the n. boundary is Clinton. Clinton was reduced to its present size in 1845. The e. boundary of Clay is Ray, the s. Jackson, from which it is separated by the Mo. R., and the w. Platte. The name was given in honor of Henry Clay (1777-1852) the "brilliant and coming statesman of Kentucky." (Laws of Mo. 1822, 60; Atlas Clay 1877, 9; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 98)

Clay, Henry, School (Kansas City)

At 716 Ewing. Named for Henry Clay (1771-1852), an American statesman and a three times presidential candidate. (Annual Report 1905)

Clay School (Clay)

An old school established in 1836 n. e. of Liberty. It was probably named for Henry Clay. (Clay Co. Souv., 152; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 271)

Clay School (Ray)

In n. e. Polk T. An old school whose name dates back earlier than the memories of the oldest citizens in that section of the county. It is not a local family name. Probably named for Henry Clay (1777-1852), who was popular for his part in bringing about compromise measures in regard to slavery. (83R.)

Claysville (Clay)

Once a thriving little village in s. w. Washington T. Now defunct. Named for Henry Clay. (Atlas Clay 1877; Woodson 1920, 209; Judge Rowell)

Clayton (Clay)

See Greenville

Claytonville (Clay)

See Greenville

Clay Township (Lafayette)

Is the n. w. T. of the co. It was organized in 1825 and named in honor of Henry Clay (1777-1852) of Kentucky. (Young 1910 Vol. I, 325; Atlas Laf. 1877)

Clear Branch (Platte)

Rises in Carroll T., flows n. w., and empties into Platte R. The stream fed by springs is very clear. (Flannery)

Clear Creek (Clay)

Rises in s. Clinton Co., flows in a general s. e. direction, through Kearney T. and empties into Fishing River. A sandy bed keeps the water clear. (McKinney)

Clear Creek Baptist Church (Clay)

In Kearney T. was organized in 1840. Named from the stream Clear Creek (q.v.). (Hist. C. & P. 1885, 450; Rev. Barr)

Clevenger (Clay) Klevndʒr

In s. e. Fishing River T. There are many families of that name in the district. (Mrs. Smith)

Clevenger Mill (Ray)

An old grist mill located about 1 m. s. e. of the present town of Vibbard. It was operated by the owner John Clevenger. (Mrs. Clevenger)

Clevenger School (Ray)

In n. e. Fishing R. T. Named for John Clevenger, land-owner and pioneer from Tennessee. (Mrs. Clevenger)

Cobbler (Jackson) Kablr

A switch on the Mo. Pac. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. w. of Atherton. It is located in a potato growing section and is named for the Irish cobbler potato. Webster's Standard Dictionary states, under Potato 2a, : "Important varieties cultivated in the United States include Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio, etc." (R. Mc. 1935; H. P. Chiles)

Coburg (Kansas City) Kɔbrʒ

A railroad switching yards built in 1887 at 63rd and St. John, and named for the Coburg Land Co., a real estate company which sold property in that vicinity. (Hall)

Cockerill Lake (Platte) Kakrəl

6 m. e. of Platte City, located on a farm owned by Thomas Cockerill. (Dawson)

Cockrell (Jackson) Kakrəl

A store and filling station in w. Van Buren T. There was a p. o. at the place from 1887-1902. Named for Marion Francis Cockrell (1834-1916), U. S. Senator from Missouri from 1875-1905. (P. G. 1887-1902; Morrow; Blackburn)

Cogswell Landing (Jackson)

See Mathews Landing

Cogswell School (Jackson)

In n. e. Fort Osage T. Named for William Cogswell, landowner. (Cogswell)

Colesville School (Kansas City)

A school founded in 1832 by the Mormon prophet Joseph Smith, and named after the parent Mormon church at Colesville, New York. It was situated in what is now Troost Park near the Troost Park Lake. (Annals of K.C. 173)

Collins School (Platte) Kalinz

In s. e. Preston T. Named for the landowner, Perry Collins. (Wilson)

Combs School (Jackson) Kombz

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. of Buckner. Named for James Combs, who served as one of the first directors when the school was built (1868). (Mrs. Denton; Blackburn)

Concord Church (Lafayette)

An early day church in present Sniabar T. It was founded in 1842 and was built to be used by all denominations. An ideal name (Hist. Laf. 1881, 475)

Concordia (Lafayette)

A town in e. Freedom T. It was plotted in 1868. Rev. J. F. Biltz, a Lutheran minister, suggested the name because of its use in Schiller's "Das Lied von der Glocke."

"Gesellen alle, schlierzt den Reihen
Dasz wir die Glocke tausend weihen,
Concordia sall ihr Name sehn,
Zur Eintracht, zu herzinnigen Vereine
Versammle sie die liebende Gemeine."

Edgar A. Bowring's translation is:

"Now let us gather round the frame!
The ring let ev'ry workman swell,
That we may consecrate the Bell!
Concordia be henceforth its name,
Assembling all the loving throng
In harmony and union strong."

(Young 1910 Vol. I, 353; Bredehoeft; Schiller Vol. XI, 318; Bowring, 227)

Conger School (Kansas City)

An early day private school taught by a Mr. Conger near the present site of 7th and Walnut Street. (Annals of K. C., 177)

Congo (Jackson) Kan'go

A railroad tower at the junction of the Mo. Pac. R. R. and the A. T. and S. Fe R. R. in n. e. Blue T. The origin of the name could not be ascertained. It is thought the name was given by the A. T. and S. Fe. R.R. (R. Mc. 1935; Adkins)

Congregation Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol (Kansas City) Beṯ Hamedrosh

A synagogue at Linwood and Highland. The English translation of the Hebrew name is "House of Instruction in the Divine Law." (Rabbi Mayer)

Congregation Beth Jacob (Kansas City) Beṯ Dzékab

A synagogue at 2704, Linwood. The name means House of Jacob. (Rabbi Mayer)

Congregation B'Nai Jehudah (Kansas City) Bane Dzahu'da

A synagogue at Linwood and Flora. The name means Sons of Judah. (Rabbi Mayer)

Congregation Ohev Sholom (Kansas City) Ohev Sholom

A synagogue at 7th and Sandusky. An ideal name: Lover of Peace. (Rabbi Mayer)

Congregation Tifereth Sforad (Kansas City) Tifereth Sforad

A synagogue at 4238 Prospect. The name, Glory of the West is an ideal name which refers to religion as the glory of the Western Hemisphere. (Rabbi Mayer)

Cook, Hale H., School (Kansas City)

At 7302 Penn. Named for a member of the school board. (Miss Segeleke)

Cook School (Platte)

In c. Marshall T. Named for W. B. Cook, a prominent man and landowner of the district. (Max Jones; Judge Layton)

Cook's Store (Lafayette)

An early day country store and p. o. 2 m. w. of Concordia. The store was owned by Mr. Fritz Cook. (Parker 1865; Goodwin 1867; Cook)

Cooley's Lake (Clay) Kul'iz Lek

In s. e. Fishing River T. It is a large lake and was originally a bend in the Missouri R. The land was owned by the Cooley family. (Atlas Clay 1877; Rev. Barr)

Cool Spring (Lafayette)

On a map of 1855 this name was found where the present

Chapel Hill is located. There is still a large spring at that place. (map 1855; Prock)

Cooper County (Lafayette Co.)
See Lafayette Co.

Cooper's Lake (Clay) Kuprz Lek
One and an half m. s. of Excelsior Springs. The lake was on the land of John C. Cooper, county judge. (R. Mc. 1935; Cooper)

Corder (Lafayette)
A town on the C. and A. R. R. in Dover T. It was incorporated as a village in 1881 and named for a large landowner, Nathan Corder. (P. G. 1886 ff; Young 1910 Vol. I, 340; Hist. Laf. 1881, 417; Little; Mrs. Humphrey)

Cottonwood Academy (Lafayette)
This early day school in Lexington has been called the beginning of the high school system of that town. It was erected in 1838. The name was derived from the material in the building, cottonwood logs. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 247; Little)

Cottonwood Creek (Lafayette)
In Dover T. It flows n. w., and empties into Little Tabo Creek. Named from the cottonwood trees along the stream. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 219; Dr. Harwood)

Cottonwood Creek (Ray)
A n. e. flowing stream which drains the n. part of Grape Grove T. Named from the cottonwood trees which grow along its banks. (Cates)

Country Club (Kansas City)
A p. o. sub-station at 108 w. 63rd Street. It is located near the grounds of the Kansas City Country Club. (R. Mc. 1935; H. P. Chiles)

Courtney (Jackson) Kortni
A town in n. c. Blue T. Named for the founder, C. C. Courtney of Liberty, Mo. (P. G. 1889 ff; Ballou, 244; Plot Bk. Jack. 1904, 2)

Cowherd Branch (Jackson) Kaurd.
Rises in n. e. Prairie T., flows n. w. and empties into East Fork of Little Blue. It forms part of the south boundary between Sniabar and Blue Ts. Named for Charles J. Cowherd, landowner near the stream. Mr. Cowherd was the father of William S. Cowherd, one time

mayor of Kansas City, and representative four times to U. S. Congress. (Kemper)

Cox School (Lafayette)

In n. e. Sniabar T. Named for the landowner, A. J. Cox. (Guenther; Mrs. Campbell)

Cox School (Platte)

In e. c. Marshall T. Named for Allen Cox, a landowner near the school. (Pepper)

Crab Apple Creek (Ray)

A short tributary of Wakenda Creek in Grape Grove T. Named from the crab apple trees which grow along its banks. (Frazier)

Crab Orchard (Ray)

See Elkhorn

Cracker Neck (Jackson) Kɾækɾ Nek

A rough timbered district 6 m. s. e. of Independence was, during the middle of 19th cen., known as Cracker Neck because the first settlers of the district were poor white people from Georgia, where they were known as Crackers. (K. C. Star. Jan. 10, 1937, Sec. C., 1)

Craig Branch (Lafayette) Kɾeg

A short s. e. flowing stream in Middleton T. Named for Dr. Robert Craig, a landowner. (Atlas Laf. 1877; Hist. Laf. 1881, 219; S. L. Brown)

Crawford Creek (Jackson) Kɾɔfɾd

Rises near Hicks City in Van Buren T., flows s. and empties into Prairie Creek in Cass Co. It was named for a pioneer family. (Litchford)

Creek School (Clay) Kɾik

The present school of Arley was once known as Creek School because of its location near a big creek. (Marvin Hessel)

Crenshaw School (Ray) Kɾen'ʃɔ

In w. c. Knoxville T. Named for H. R. Crenshaw, landowner. (Judge McGill)

Crescent Lake (Clay)

A former station on the abandoned K. C., C. C. & St. J. Interurban. It was originally named Ruby for the family who owned the land. A Mr. Moore bought the land and asked that the name be changed to Crescent Lake. On his land was a lake in the shape of a cres-

cent. (Weimer)

Crockett's Creek (Clay)

Rises in e. Liberty T., flows n. e., empties into Crooked R., a tributary of Fishing R. Named for a landowner on the stream, David Crockett, a cousin on David Crockett of Alamo fame. (Atlas Clay 1877, 23; Mrs. Moberly)

Crooked River (Ray)

Rises in s. part of Clinton Co., flows s. e., and empties into Mo. R. This is the largest stream of the county. It has a descriptive name. On maps before 1855 it bears the name of Tiger. The Lewis and Clark Journal has this entry for June 19, 1804: "--passed a large Creek at the head of an Island called Tiger River. 25yds on the S. S. the Island below this Is'd is large and called the Isle of Pant(h)ers, formed on S. S. by a narrow channel." The origin of the name Tiger was not ascertained. It was probably named from the wildcat, or panther, which was often called a tiger by the pioneers. It is sometimes spoken of as Big Creek, or Little River. (Th's L. & C. Vol. I, 52; map 1826; map 1855; Eaton; Cates)

Crooked River Township (Ray)

In the s. w. part of the county. It was formed in 1823 and named from Crooked River (q.v.). (Hist. Ray 1881, 239; Eaton)

Crow's Creek (Clay)

Rises in s. w. part of Platte T., flows n., and empties into Smith's Fork. Named for the Crow family, early settlers in the vicinity. (Stapp)

Cuba (Lafayette) Kju'ba

A negro settlement 1 m. e. of Hodge. The white people called the settlement Cuba because the negroes are similar in complexion to the native of the island of Cuba. (Dr. Harwood)

Cyclone School (Jackson) Sa'klori

In n. e. Prairie T. The school was originally named Hutchings for the landowner, John Hutchings. In 1879 the building was destroyed by a tornado and when it was replaced the school was called Cyclone, the common American name for tornado. (Alexander; Blackburn)

Dade School (Lafayette) Ded

In n. c. Sniabar T. Named for James Dade, one of the

first directors of the school. (H. N. Brown)

Dagley Branch (Clay) *Dægli*

A short stream in Fishing River T. which flows s. w. and empties into Fishing R. Named for James Dagley, an early settler who owned a farm on the stream. (Atlas Clay 1877; McKinney)

Dale School (Ray)

In w. Richmond T. Named for Moses G. Dale, who donated the land for school purposes. (Dale)

Dallas (Jackson)

An old mill was established as early as 1830 where the present town of Dallas is located. In 1850 it was bought and operated by Stubbin Watts and was known as Watt's Mill. A town grew up about the mills, and in approximately 1900 the place began to be called Dallas for the p. o. name. The Dallas p. o. had been in existence since 1876 as a p. o. a short distance n. of the mill. The origin of the name was not ascertained. It is thought to have been a reestablished p. o. in 1876. If that be true the name may have been given in honor of George Mifflin Dallas (1792-1864), Vice-President under James K. Polk 1844-1848. (P. G. 1876-1904; Ballou, 245; Watts)

Dana (Jackson)

See MacGregor

Dangerous Branch (Ray)

A short stream which rises in e. c. Richmond T., flows s. e. and empties into Crooked R. Because the stream is unprotected by trees it rises suddenly and is treacherous. (Happy)

Dan's Fork

See Davis Creek

Darby (Clay)

1 m. n. of North Kansas City. A former station on the abandoned K. C., C. C. & St. J. Interurban. Named for Miss Annie Darby on whose land the station was located. (Davidson; Weimer)

Davis Chapel (Platte)

A Methodist Episcopal church organized in 1860 near Weston, and named for the first pastor. (Williams 1913, Vol. I, 603; Gustin)

Davis Creek (Lafayette)

Rises in s. w. Washington T., and flows e., forming the boundary line between Davis and Middleton Ts. It is the principal stream draining the s. and s. w. part of the co. There were pioneer settlers near the stream by the name of Davis, and the name was given in their honor. On maps of 1842 and 1855 the stream is called Dan's Fork. It is possible the stream was named for a Daniel A. Greenwood, who owned land near the head of the stream as early as 1840. (Deeds G., 400 Lexington; map 1842; map 1855; Young Vol. I, 218; Cheatham)

Davis School (Lafayette)

In n. c. Freedom T. Named from Davis Creek which is not far from the school. (Dr. Fischer)

Davis Township (Lafayette)

This e. c. township was formed in 1830. The origin of the name was not ascertained; probably it took its name from Davis Creek (q.v.) (Hist. Laf. 1881, 405)

Dawson School (Clay)

Some of the land of the district is in n. w. Kearney T. The school building is across the line in Clinton County, and is listed in that co. as Prairie Point. George Dawson gave the land for school purposes. (Moreland)

Dearborn (Platte) Dirbyn

A town in n. c. Green T. Named for Gen. Henry Dearborn (1751-1829), a revolutionary soldier, and Sec. of War under Pres. Thomas Jefferson. (Atlas Platte 1907; Eaton)

Deister (Clay) Daistr

A former station on the abandoned K. C., C. C. & St. J. Interurban. Named for the landowner, Peter Deister. (Macken; Weimer)

DeKalb School (Jackson) DaKæb' (sic)

In e. c. Blue T., 1 m. s. of East Independence. Named in honor of Baron Johann DeKalb (1721-1780), a German-American soldier who won distinction in the Revolutionary War. (Mrs. Davis)

De Lano R. J. School (Kansas City)

A school for crippled children at 2404 Prospect. It was named for the man who was influential in getting the school established. (Annual Report 1905)

Delavan (Jackson)

A voting precinct in s. w. Prairie T. Before the railroad was built through the near-by town of Greenwood there was a store and p. o. at the place. The ground was owned by a Mr. Delavan. (Miss Lyman)

Delta School (Jackson)

In s. Blue T. The school was originally called the Jones School for Martin O. Jones, landowner, and county surveyor. The name was changed to Delta in 1871, when the new building was erected. The building was located on a triangular piece of ground formed by two small streams. The form of the land suggested a delta. (Mrs. Noland; R. H. Jones)

De Motte (Lafayette)

The Lafayette history of 1881 states that a p. o. called De Motte was established that year, 1881. It is not listed in any government postal guide. The name was probably a local one. The Lafayette atlas of 1877 gives the name of Mark L. De Motte as the editor of the Register of Lexington. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 305; Atlas Laf. 1877, 81)

Depie Creek (Jackson)

See Little Blue River

Devil's Backbone (Jackson)

A humorous name given to a ridge in the Cracker Neck district. (K. C. Star, Aug. 6, 1916, 1 B)

Diamond (Jackson) Daimand

A station in s. e. Kansas City on the Mo. Pac. Named for the Diamond Brick Yard Co. which is near the station. (map 1930; Kemper)

Diamond Island (Platte)

The Lewis and Clark Journal mentions this island and Long's Journal of 1819-1820 locates it 5 m. above Platte River. The Journal states: "...which from its rhomic (rhombic) form has received the name of Diamond Island." (Th's L. and C. Vol. I, Part I, 63; E. W.T. Vol. 14, 174)

Dick (Lafayette)

A p. o. in s. Middleton T. in the home of a Mr. Dickey. The first syllable of Mr. Dickey's name was used for the name. When the town of Alma which was about 1 m. w. of Dick grew up the p. o. was abolished. (Atlas Laf. 1877, 8; Hist. Laf. 1881, 304; Fletcher)

Dickinson Lake (Jackson)

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. of Independence. A resort lake for campers and fishermen owned by W. B. Dickinson. (Blackburn)

Discharge (Ray)

See Willow Creek

Dockery (Ray)

A village in n. Richmond T. 6 m. n. of Richmond. Named for Alexander M. Dockery, who was running for his first term in Congress. Mr. Dockery was congressman of the 3rd district from 1882-1898 and Gov. of Missouri from 1901-1905. (P. G. 1889-1904; Mayfield; Judge Magill)

Dodson (Jackson)

A town at the s. edge of Kansas City. Named for Billy Dodson, a landowner. (P. G. 1889 ff; Ballou, 247; Kemper)

Doty School (Lafayette) Dot

In s. w. Sniabar T. Named for a landowner and oldest resident in the district, D. G. Doty, a native of Indiana. (Schrimsher)

Dougherty's Branch (Clay) Davitz

Rises in s. Platte T., flows s. e., and empties into Big Shoal Creek. Named for a pioneer family. (Atlas Clay 1877; Rev. Barr)

Douglass School (Kansas City) Douglas

A negro school at 1018 W. 27th St. Named for Frederick Douglas (1817-1895), an agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society. (Annual Report 1915)

Douthitt School (Lafayette) Douthitt

In e. c. Washington T. Named for a pioneer family. (Mrs. Rabius; Cheatham)

Dover (Lafayette)

A town in n. Dover T., 3 m. s. of the Mo. R. It was laid out in 1839, and doubtless was named for the Dover Christian Church (q.v.). (map 1842; Goodwin, 12; Chiles 1928)

Dover Christian Church (Lafayette)

In n. Dover T. T. P. Haley states that this is the oldest Christian church in Missouri. The name is of interest because it is found many times as a church name for both Baptist and Christian denominations. It may date from the Virginia Dover Association of 1832

when Alexander Campbell and his followers separated from the Baptists. To each denomination it may signalize a victory; a purification, in one case, a birth in the other. For full discussion of the name see the quarterly, The University of Missouri Studies Jan. 1, 1934, 30, published at Columbia, Mo. (Haley, 56, 57; Univ. of Mo. Studies Jan. 1, 1934, 30)

Dover Township (Lafayette)

One of the n. Ts. It was formed in 1836, and probably named from the Dover Christian Church. (Atlas Laf. 1877; Young 1910, Vol. I, 336)

Downing School (Clay) Daunin

In n. w. Kearney T. Named for Ellis Downing, who owned the land where the school was built. (Downing)

Drakemore (Kansas City) Drek'mor

A section around 60th and Troost. It was named before the district was incorporated in Kansas City. The nucleus was a store and p. o. It is thought to be an artificial name with the first part derived from the first justice of the peace, a Mr. Drake. (P. G. 1899-1904; Kemper; McDonald)

Drennon Station (Platte) Drenn

In e. Pettis T. Named for William Drennon, who owned the site of the station. (M. Johnson; Wren)

Drumm, Andrew, Institute (Jackson)

A home for orphan boys 2½ m. e. of Independence. This school was made possible by the gifts of Andrew Drumm of the Drumm Commission Co., Kansas City. (K. C. Times Feb. 7, 1931, 9)

Drydale (Platte)

See Kirmeyer

DryLake (Platte)

In n. Waldron T. More than half the time the lake is dry. (Babcock)

Dunbar School (Kansas City)

A negro school at 5515 E. 36th St. Named for the negro poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar (1872-1906). (Annual Report 1905)

Duncan Station (Platte) Daykn

A former station of the K. C. C. C. and St. J. Inter-urban in Green T. Named for Lee Duncan, landowner. (J. S. Williams, Jr.; Wren)

Dye (Platte)

A store and voting precinct in c. Marshall T. In 1887 J. A. Gillinger moved his store to the place from Iatan. The name was derived from the landowner James Dye. (P. G. 1888-1902; Paxton, 862; Bless)

Dykes Branch (Jackson)

A short tributary of Indian Creek in n. w. Washington T. Named for a family that owned land along the stream. (Atlas Jack. 1877, 52; Kemper)

East Big Creek (Jackson)

In s. Prairie T. A short e. tributary of Big Creek (q. v.). (Plat Bk. 1904, 2; Kemper)

East Branch of Little Platte River (Clay)

See Smith's Fork

East Fork of Crooked River (Ray)

Rises in the n. part of the county, flows s. e., and empties into Crooked River. Its name signifies its location. (map 1855)

East Fork of Little Blue Creek (Jackson)

Rises in c. Prairie T., flows in a gen. n. direction, and empties into Little Blue River. A name of direction. (Plot Bk. 1904, 2; H. P. Chiles)

East Independence (Jackson)

A platted town 3 m. e. of Independence. It was never developed to any extent. A name of direction. (R. Mc. 1935; H. P. Chiles)

East Kansas City (Clay)

A town on the Mo. R. near s. c. Gallatin T. The name is one of direction. Locally the town is still called by the name of Randolph, a name that has been attached to the place since 1850, or much earlier. In an early day it was called also Randolph Bluffs or Randolph's Bluffs. The present town lies mostly on low land near the river, but not far away are bluffs that may account for the last part of the name. The origin of Randolph has not been ascertained, nor has the name Blue Eagle which was the p. o. name until 1921 when the town and p. o. both were given the name East Kansas City, during boom days. Arnold's Station was the name of an addition laid out by M. S. Arnold at the time of the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joe R. R. and was for a while the name applied to the whole town. (Clay Co. Souv., May 1, 1937, D; Judge Sandusky)

East Leavenworth (Platte)

A town in Lee T., across the Missouri River from the city of Leavenworth, Kansas. A name of direction. In an early day it was called City Point, a name of location. The government postal guides of 1870 and 1876 so name it. Leavenworth, Kansas was first known as Fort Leavenworth. A United States military post was established there in 1827 by Col. Henry Leavenworth U. S. A. as an outpost to protect the Santa Fe Trail against Indians. Col. Leavenworth was later promoted to a Brigadier-General. (P. G. 1870, 1876; P. G. 1886-1890, 1915 ff; Encyc. Brit; M. Johnson)

East Mine (Lafayette)

See Midway

Eastwood (Jackson)

A wooded residential district 1 m. e. and s. of Kansas City. (R. Mc. 1935; H. P. Chiles)

Eastwood School (Lafayette)

In n. c. Freedom T. Named for Rev. W. T. Eastwood of Dover. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 559)

Ebenezer Christian Church (Clay) *Ēbeniz̄r*

At Minaville. The congregation was organized, and the church built, in 1865. Services are no longer held. The name means "stone of help." After a signal defeat of the Philistines, Samuel set up a stone signifying the stone of help from God. (Sam. 7: 12) (Hist. of C. & P. 1885, 509; Rev. Barr)

Ebenezer School (Lafayette)

In s. c. Freedom T. It was given a Bible name because it was situated near a church. The church, however, did not bear the name of Ebenezer. It was the Mount Hope Church (q.v.). (Steiman)

Ectonville (Clay)

A store and filling station in e. Platte T., built in 1932 by Dillie Ecton. (J. C. Williams)

Eden View Church (Lafayette)

An ideal name, and Biblical, borne by the Presbyterian Church of Lexington since 1880 when it was selected by the congregation. The church organization dates back to a very early day, probably 1821. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 437)

Edgecomb (Kansas City) *Ēdz'kōm*

A station in the city on the St. Louis-San Francisco.

Named for the General Agent for the San Francisco line,
E. F. Edgecomb. (R. Mc. 1935; Lang)

Edgerton (Platte) $\epsilon d_{3} r t_{n}$

A town in n. Preston T. It was named for an official
of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.
(P. G. 1876 ff; Gustin; Mrs. Bland)

Edgerton Junction (Platte)

A junction of two branches of the Chicago, Rock Island
and Pacific Railway $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. of Edgerton (q.v.). The
western terminus of one branch is Atchison, Kansas,
and the place was first known as Atchison Junction.
(P. G. 1886-1899; 1900-1915; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 1013;
Gustin)

Edison, Thos. A., School (Kansas City)

At 5000 E. 17th St. Named for the American scientist,
Thomas A. Edison (1847-1931). (Annual Report 1905)

Edward's Mills (Lafayette)

See Hodge

Egypt (Ray) $i d_{3} \epsilon p t$ (frequently $i d_{3} \epsilon p$)

A rich fertile section of land in s. w. Orrick T. which
was once the bed of the Mo. R. The excellent corn
grown there reminded the settlers of the Biblical
narration of the sons of Jacob going to Egypt to buy
corn. Compare the use of Egypt as a name for s.
Illinois, around Cairo, another territory which, like
Egypt, is fertilized by a great river. (Thomas Cooper)

Egypt Christian Union Church (Ray)

A church of the Christian Union denomination in s. w.
Orrick T. Named for the neighborhood, Egypt (q.v.)
(Dr. Sheetz)

Egypt School (Ray)

In s. w. Orrick T. Named for the neighborhood. See
Egypt. (Thomas Cooper)

Elderton (Ray)

A town platted, but never developed, in n. e. Crooked
River T. It was named for the promotor, James Elder.
(Rich. Mo. Jan. 30, 1930, 6)

Eldorado School (Platte) $\epsilon l' d \grave{a} r e' d \grave{a}$

In n. e. Lee T. The name was formerly Tribble, having
been given in honor of a family of the district. A
woman of the community asked that the name be changed
to the more romantic name of Eldorado, the fabulous

"City of Gold" sought by the Spaniards. The name is today applied to any locality where wealth can be acquired rapidly. (Mrs. Renz)

Elk Grove (Lafayette)

A p. o. listed by Hayward in 1853, and Goodwin in 1867. Probably located in the grove where the present Elk Grove School stands, and named for the same reason. Goodwin writes that the p. o. was formerly called Blance. That is possibly the p. o. listed by Hayward as Blanche. (Hayward 1853; Goodwin 1867)

Elk Grove School (Lafayette)

In s. c. Middleton T. The school, which was situated in a grove, was opened in 1869, and the official name originated because of an elk lick being near it. Unofficially the school is often called Ellmaker for landowners near the school. (Mrs. Edwards)

Elkhorn (Ray) ɛl'k'hɔrn

A town in s. e. Fishing River T. It was laid out in 1837 and was probably named from the fact that an extra large elk horn was found near the place. An early day saloon had a pair of elk horns over the door. Wetmore (1837) spells the name Elk Horn. On a map of 1859 the name is spelled Elkheart.

The post office name is Crab Orchard. It was the name given after Crab Orchard, Kentucky, the home town of a pioneer of the place, Thomas Hamilton. (Wetmore 1837; Plot Bk. Ray; Cravens; Hamilton)

Elko (Jackson) ɛl'kò

A former switch on the Mo. Pac. 6 m. n. e. of Independence. Named for Elko, Nevada. The name is found in four other states. (R. Mc. 1935; Jacobs)

Ellmaker School (Lafayette)

See Elk Grove School

Elm Branch (Lafayette)

A short s. flowing stream in Davis T. which empties into Davis Creek. Doubtless named for elm trees. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 219)

Elm Branch (Lafayette)

Rises in s. e. Middleton T., flows n. e., and empties into Salt Creek. Named for the elm trees which grow along the stream. (Atlas Laf. 1877, 8; Dr. Fischer)

Elmdale (Kansas City)

A former stop and sidetracks of the K. C. S. R. R. in

the east bottoms of the city. Named for Elmwood Ave.
(Prickett)

Elm Grove (Clay)

An early day p. o. established in Platte T., 6 m. s. e. of Smithville sometime prior to 1835. For many years it was the only p. o. accessible to settlers in the Platte Purchase. There is nothing there today to mark the spot. Obviously a descriptive name. (map 1842; Clay Co. Souv., 18; John Williams)

Elm Grove Church (Platte)

1 m. w. of Hampton. A Christian church organized in 1846. Named from its location in an elm grove. (Wren)

Elm Grove School 18 (Jackson)

2½ m. n. of East Independence. It is located in a grove of extra large elm trees. (Blackburn)

Elm Grove School No. 47 (Jackson)

In Sniabar T. 1½ m. n. w. of Oak Grove. The school is in an elm grove. (Blackburn)

Elm Grove School 53 (Lafayette)

In n. e. Washington T. The school was located in an elm grove. (Miss Hord)

Elm Grove School 92 (Lafayette)

In s. w. Freedom T. The building is situated near Elm Branch, and elm trees are numerous along the stream. (Dr. Fischer)

Elmira (Ray) *Elmira*

A coal mining town in n. c. Polk T. It was laid out in 1887 by the Milwaukee Land Co. The origin of the name was not found. It is a stock name, found in seven other states, most of them doubtless deriving directly or indirectly from Elmira, N. Y. (P. G. 1888 ff; Eaton)

Elm Park (Jackson)

A town in s. c. Blue T. on the Mo. Pac. R. R. Because of the elm trees in the vicinity the site was park-like. (map 1930; Blackburn)

Elm Park School (Lafayette)

In s. w. Lexington T. It is located in an elm grove. The location was park-like, but there was never a real park. (Mattox)

Elmwood School (Lafayette)

In e. c. Clay T. A name descriptive of the location.

Originally it was known as Thorpe, for the landowner.
(Emison)

Emerson School (Kansas City)

A former school at Tracy and Pacific. It was named in 1888 for Ralph Waldo Emerson, the American poet and essayist. In 1929 it was closed for lack of pupils.
(Miss Berger)

Emma (Lafayette)

A town 4 m. e. of Concordia. Named for the daughter of H. C. Bemetrío, a minister of the Lutheran Church at Concordia. (P. G. 1895 ff; Bredehoeft)

Englewood (Jackson)

A wooded residential district 2 m. w. of Independence. A stock name in the U. S., found in seven states.
(P. G. 1992+1928; H. P. Chiles)

Englewood School (Clay) Englewood

In s. w. Gallatin T. on highway 169. It is situated in a corner of a woodland. Englewood is a stock name found in seven other states. The most important of the American towns of this name is Englewood, N. J., from which the Missouri name may have been borrowed.
(Farmer; Davidson)

English's Landing (Platte)

See Parkville

Enon Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Clay) Enon

4 m. s. of Excelsior Springs. It was established in 1877 and given the Bible name of the place where John the Baptist baptized. The name is misprinted Erin in the History of Clay and Platte 1885. (Hist C. and P. 1885, 377; Rev. Froman)

Enterprise School (Platte)

In n. w. Marshall T. The school was originally called Bailey for the landowner of the site of the building. When a new building was erected and placed nearer the center of the district the Co. Supt. J. T. Sexton suggested the ideal name, Enterprise. (Woolston)

Ernestville (Lafayette)

A small town 7 m. s. w. of Concordia. The nucleus of the town was the St. Matthews Church, and a store built by Ernest Worm. The suffix ville added to Mr. Worms's given name formed the town name. (Young 1910 Vol. I, 154; Stratman)

Esrey School (Ray) *Esri*

A former school in c. Crooked River T. It is now a part of the consolidated district of Hardin. Named for Niles Esrey, a large landowner of the district. (Happy)

Estes Mill (Clay)

An early day mill on Fishing R. owned by William and Joel Estes. (Woodson 1920, 82; Withers)

Estes School (Clay) *Estis*

In w. Fishing R. R. Named for Elisha Estes, a native of W. Va., who donated the land about 1844 for school purposes. (Mrs. Shelton)

Estill's Mill (Platte) *Estalz Mill*

See Union Mills

Etna School (Jackson)

In Blue T. 1 m. s. of Ripley. The two carpenters who built the school named it Etna for Mount Etna of the island of Sicily. Twelve other Etnas are found in the U. S. (Rogers)

*Eton (Jackson) *itn*

A railroad tower built in 1901 in n. Blue T. on the A. T. and S. Fe R. R. The origin of the name was not ascertained. It was given by the A. T. and S. Fe R. R. (R. Mc. 1935; H. P. Chiles)

Eureka School (Jackson) *Jurika*

In n. w. Sniabar T. A motto name. (Blackburn)

Eureka School 2 (Lafayette)

A former school in s. Middleton T. It is now a part of the Alma consolidated district. A motto name. (Dr. Fischer)

Excelsior Springs (Clay)

A town in n. e. Fishing River T. The name Excelsior, meaning ever upward, was selected for the town from H. W. Longfellow's poem "Excelsior." A town by the same name in Morgan County made necessary a change of name; so Springs was added. It is a town of many mineral springs, of more than twenty at the present time. The p. c. which was established March 1881 was called Viginti for about two years. It is probable that the Latin word viginti, which means twenty, was chosen here because of the then known springs. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 385; Flack; Dr. McKinney)

Excelsior Springs Junction (Clay)

A junction in s. e. Fishing River T. of the Excelsior Springs branch of the Wabash R. R. and the main line. (R. Mc. 1935; Dr. McKinney)

Exchange Mine (Lafayette)

A coal mine situated between Wellington and Waterloo. It was operated by a Labor Exchange Organization. (R. Mc. 1935; Roger)

Fairground (Jackson)

A town in Blue T. s. of Independence. The site of the beginning of the town was originally a fairground for Independence. (Campbell 1873, 24; Hizer)

Fairmount Park (Jackson)

A station on the Mo. Pac. R. R. between Kansas City and Independence. Its name may have been borrowed from the famous Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, or from any one of the eighteen other Fairmounts in the U. S. (R. Mc. 1935; H. P. Chiles)

Fairmount Station (Jackson)

A station of the A. T. and Santa Fe, and the K. C. Southern between Independence and Kansas City. Named for the near-by Fairmount Park (q.v.). A p. o. was established in 1924. (P. G. 1924 ff; Kemper)

Fairplay School (Ray)

In n. w. Knoxville T. A dispute in regard to the naming of the school was settled by this compromise ideal name. (Judge McGill)

Fair Township (Platte)

In March 1876 the county court divided Lee T., and the n. part was called Fair, the name being given because in that section was held the county fair, which was established in 1863. This fair has been held annually from the opening year to the present time. (Paxton, 617; Hull)

Fairview School (Clay)

In Gashland. The original school was located $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. e. of the present one on a knoll from which the view was pleasing, especially north and east. (Frank Williams)

Fairview School 35 (Jackson)

In e. c. Blue T. The school is located on high ground and a fair view can be had of Kansas City. (Blackburn)

Fairview School 51 (Jackson)

In s. Blue T. The school is located on a ridge. The name is descriptive. (Blackburn)

Fairview School (Lafayette)

In c. Clay T. An old school built about 1846. The site was chosen because it offered a good view. (Beckmann)

Fairview School (Platte)

In n. c. Marshall T. An appropriate descriptive name, for the school is situated on the divide between Sugar Creek and Bear Creek. (Judge Layton)

Fancy Bottom (Platte)

Bottom land along the Missouri R. in n. w. Weston T. Named from the luxuriant growth produced by the rich bottom land. (Paxton, 10; Dr. Redmond; Judge Layton)

Fancy Bottom School (Platte)

In n. w. Weston T. Named for the community, Fancy Bottom (q.v.). (Max Jones; Judge Layton)

Farley (Platte) Farli

A town in s. e. Lee T. Named for Joseph Farley, an early day landowner of the site of the town. (P. C. 1870 ff; Hist. C. and P., 561; Atlas Platte 1907, 7)

Farmer School (Platte)

3 m. e. of Platte City. It was organized in 1845 and named for Axion Farmer, a landowner near the school. (Platte City supplement to The Landmark. Nov. 15, 1929; Wren)

Farmville (Ray)

An old town no longer in existence that was located a little s. e. of Henrietta. It was named by James Richardson Allen for the county seat of Prince Edward Co., Virginia the place of his birth. (Rich. Mo. Jan. 24, 1934, 6; Hamilton)

Faubion Chapel, M. E. South (Clay) Fobian

In c. Gallatin T. Organized in 1837 and named for the pioneer family on whose farm the building was located. (Faubion; Mrs. Hill)

Faubion School (Clay)

In Gallatin T. 3 m. e. of Gashland. Named from Faubion Chapel (q.v.). (Mrs. Hill)

Faxon School (Kansas City) Fæksn
At 3710 Paseo. Named for Frank A. Faxon, a member of
the school board. (Annual Report 1905)

Ferrelview (Platte) Fer'lvju
A town in n. c. May T. Named for Mrs. Mollie Ferrel
Heady, who owned the town site. (Ferrel; M. Johnson)

Ferril School (Clay)
In s. e. Kearney T. Named for David Ferril, who donated
the land for school purposes. (Ferril)

Field (Clay)
In e. c. Liberty T. A former station on the abandoned
K. C., C. C. & St. J. Interurban. Named for the land
owner, Dan Field. (Field)

Fine's Landing (Lafayette)
A landing on the Mo. R. as early as 1837 fifteen m.
below Lexington. Evidently the name of a local man.
(Young 1910 Vol. I, 48)

Fire Creek (Ray)
Rises in n. Knoxville T. flows s., and empties into
Crooked River. The origin of the name was not ascer-
tained. Evidently an Anglicized form of the French
Riviere du Feu, found on the 1802 map of Perrin du Lac,
which seems to be applied to Crooked River. This may
be a transferred name from Prairie du Feu or Fire
Prairie in Lafayette County, which lies across the
Missouri River just opposite its mouth. (map 1930)

Fire Prairie (Jackson)
A prairie section in n. Sniabar T. and s. w. Fort
Osage T. An Anglicized form of the old French name
Prairie du Feu, found as early as the Perrin du Lac
Map of 1802. The origin of the name is explained in
the 1819 account of the Long Expedition as follows:
"So called from the circumstance of three or four
Indians having been burned to death by the sudden
conflagration of the dry grass." (E. W. T. Vol. 14,
167, 8)

Fire Prairie (Jackson)
An early day p. o. near Fire Prairie Lake. (P. G.
1870, 1876; Campbell 1874; 268; Mo. Gazetteer 1876, 185)

Fire Prairie Creek (Jackson, Lafayette)
Rises in Sniabar T., Jackson Co., flows in a gen. n.e.
direction, crosses n. w. Lafayette Co., and empties
into Mo. R. through Fire Prairie, from which it

obviously borrows its name. Clark mentions the name in his journal of June 21, 1804: "We came too on the l. side opposit the mouth of a large creek called the River of the Fire Prairie." Today it is called Prairie Creek. (Th's L. and C. Vol. I, 55; E. W. T. Vol. 14, 167, 168)

Fire Prairie Lake (Jackson)

A lake located in the prairie called Fire Prairie (q.v.) (Atlas Jack. 1877, 15)

Fishing River (Clay, Ray)

Source branches of this stream rise in n. Clay T. and w. Liberty T. of Clay Co. It flows in a gen. s. e. direction, crosses s. w. Ray Co., and empties into the Mo. R. Obviously named from the fact that there was a great deal of fishing in the river. It is still well stocked with fish. (map 1826; map 1837; Hamilton)

Fishing River Baptist Church (Clay)

Prathersville, organized 1868. Named from Fishing River (q.v.) near which the church was located. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 389; Clay Co. Souv., 123)

Fishing River Island (Jackson, Ray)

An island in the Mo. R. s. of the mouth of Fishing River, the stream from which it derives its name. Sometimes written Fish Island. (Kemper; Plot Bk. Jack. 1904, 2)

Fishing River Township (Clay)

In the s. e. part of the county. One of the two original townships of the county. It was formed about 1821 or 1822 and named from Fishing River (q.v.). (Goodwin 1867; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 375)

Fish Island (Jackson, Ray)

See Fishing River Island

Fitch School (Ray)

In s. c. Richmond T. Named for the landowner, William H. Fitch. (Fitch)

Fleming (Ray)

A coal-mining town in e. Camden T. Named for Alfred Walton Fleming of St. Louis, who bought the land and operated the coal mines. (Conard Vol. 2, 472; P. G. 1889-1904; Hamilton; R. K. Green)

Flintlock Church (Platte)

A country church established in 1840 5 m. n. w. of

Platte City. At first it was known as Unity because it was used by several denominations. Later when it became the sole property of the Hardshell Baptists it was nicknamed Flintlock. At present, meetings are held once a year. (Mrs. Hull)

Flournoy School (Lafayette) *F'lnoy*
In n. e. Clay T. Named for Gideon Flournoy, landowner. (Guenther; Mann)

Floyd (Ray)
A community center consisting of the A. T. & S. Fe Station, a store and a few houses in Orrick T. 1 mi. s. of Orrick. The place was laid out as a town by the Santa Fe Land Company in 1888 and named Alfred. It was probably named for Alfred Fleming, who was interested in coal mines in this section of the county. See Fleming. Later the name was changed to Floyd for a Mr. Floyd, a lawyer for the Santa Fe R. R. (map 1930; Thomas Cooper; Hamilton)

Foote Station (Ray)
A flag station on the A. T. and S. Fe R. R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. of Rayville. Named for John David Foote, a railroad official. (Atlas Ray 1877; R. K. Green)

Fort Clark (Jackson)
See Sibley

Fort Orleans (Lafayette)
See Mount Vernon

Fort Osage (Jackson)
See Sibley

Fort Osage Township (Jackson) *O'sedz*
The n. e. T. Organized in 1827, it was one of the three original Ts, and at that time extended the full length of the e. part of the co. Named from Fort Osage (q.v.). (Hist. Jack. 1881, 103)

Fort Point (Jackson)
See Sibley

Fort Sibley (Lafayette)
See Sibley

Fortyville (Lafayette)
A town 6 m. e. of Odessa. Named from the highway on which it is located, Federal Highway 40. (Renick)

Foster College (Lafayette)

A country public school in c. Clay T. College was merely an ambitious title. The school was located near a farm owned by a Mr. Foster, a man active for school improvement. (Cheatham)

*Fox (Ray)

See Russellville

Francis School (Clay)

In n. w. Liberty T. Named for William and Granville Francis, who owned the land where the school was located. (Price Boggess)

Franklin School (Clay)

An early day school in the s. e. part of the co., formed in 1836. Probably named for the American philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790). (Clay Co. Souv., 152; Woodson 1920, 271)

Franklin School (Kansas City)

At 1325 Washington St. Named for Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790). (Annual Report 1905)

Franklin School (Platte)

In s. Preston T. This is an old school. The origin of the name could not be definitely ascertained. It was probably named for Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790). (Herndon)

Fredericksburg (Ray)

An old town platted in 1835 in n. w. Fishing River T. Mr. Estes who plotted the town was a native of Kentucky. His daughter thinks his ancestors came from Virginia and that possibly he named the town for Fredericksburg, Va. (Ray Co. Plot Bk 1835; Rich. Mo., Nov. 23, 1933, 6; Mrs. Campbell)

Fredonia (Ray) Fridónja

A town laid out in 1869 by Emilius Wood on the Richmond to Lexington road n. of the present Henrietta. It was planned as a negro town but it was never developed. In the last years of the eighteenth century, Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell (1764-1831), a prominent citizen of New York City, proposed this name as one appropriate to the whole U. S. Of the short form Fredon he states "the etymology of this is obvious and agreeable: it may mean a free gift; or any thing done freely; or the land of the free privileges and doings." From Fredon he formed the word Fredonia as "one which sounds and pronounces to great advantage."

His proposal received considerable attention. The name is a popular one: it is found in sixteen states.

The promoters of this town doubtless thought it an appropriate name for a place which was to be a gift to the freed negroes. (Hamilton; Amer. Sp. Vol. 9, 12; Vol. II, 187)

Freedom (Lafayette)

A community settlement in Freedom T. which consists of a church, a blacksmith shop and a few other buildings. There was a p. o. at this place as early as 1853. In 1860 a town was platted. It promised to be a thriving one until the railroad at Aullville drew the trade away. It was probably named from the township. (Hayward 1853; map 1855; Young 1910 Vol. I, 352)

Freedom Township (Lafayette)

The s. e. T. of the Co. laid out in 1832. Evidently an ideal name. (Atlas 1877; Young 1910 Vol. I, 351)

French Bottom (Kansas City)

An early day name for land along the Mo. R. in Kansas City from the foot of Gillis Street to the mouth of the Kaw R. In the second quarter of the nineteenth century French trappers, traders, and hunters were settled there. (K. C. 1876-1877, 3 ; Deatherage 1927, Vol. I, 206)

French Institute of Notre Dame de Zion ^{Notre Dame de Zion} (Kansas City)

At 3823 Locust St. A Catholic school conducted by the order of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Zion. The order which was founded in Paris in 1842, has schools all over the world. Mount Zion the holy city of Jerusalem, is an emblem of the virgin Mary, and hence the name Our Lady of Zion. (Sister Marie)

Friendship Church (Ray)

A Disciples of Christ church 4 m. s. w. of Richmond. It was founded as a Union church and was therefore a church of friendship. (Joseph A. Brown; Mrs. Jennie Mason)

Frog Eye (Ray)

See Mineral City

Froman (Clay)

A former station of the abandoned K. C., C. C. & St. J. Interurban between Liberty and Excelsior Springs on the farm of Kent Froman. (Mrs. Kent Froman)

Fruitridge Station (Platte)

A former station on the K. C., C. C., & St. J. Interurban located on a ridge of land in an apple orchard region. (M. Johnson)

Frye School (Clay)

In n. w. Platte T. Named for John Frye, who donated the land for school purposes. The school building is in Clinton Co. (Lott)

Fry School (Platte)

In s. e. Preston T. Named for Frank Fry, landowner. (Mrs. Fry)

*Fulton (Ray)

Walter B. Stevens' statement in Missouri: The Centre State: "Fulton was the first county seat of Ray Co., but at a very early date Richmond was chosen," is very probably a mistake. Other writers say Bluffton was the first county seat. No other authority mentions a Fulton in Ray Co., and no resident interviewed ever heard of the place. (Stevens 1915 Vol. II, 771)

Gallatin (Clay) *Galatan*

Woodson in his history of the county mentions a road which was to be laid out in 1825 from Liberty to the town of Gallatin. Doubtless the town was located in Gallatin T., and derived its name from the township. (Woodson 1920, 92)

Gallatin Township (Clay)

In the s. w. part of the county. One of the two original townships of the county, having been formed about 1821 or 1822, and at that time comprising the western half of the county. Named for Albert Gallatin (1761-1849), U. S. Sec. of the Treasury from 1801-1814. (Atlas Clay 1877; Hist C. and P. 1885, 507; Mrs. Wither)

Garfield School (Kansas City) *Garfield*

At 421 Wabash. Named for James A. Garfield (1831-1881) the twentieth President of the U. S. (Report 1905)

Garrison Fork (Lafayette) *Garrast*

Rises in w. Lexington T., flows e., and empties into Tabo Creek. Named for a pioneer family. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 219; Atlas Laf. 1897, 3; Prickett)

Garrison School (Kansas City)

A negro school at 553 Tracy. Named for William Lloyd Garrison (1805-1879), the New England abolitionist. (Annual Report 1905)

Gashland (Clay) *Gash'land*

A town in n. w. Gallatin T. on highway 169. Named for Joseph D. Gash, who originally owned the land where the town now stands. (P. G. 1900 ff; Mrs. Hill)

Gentry School (Clay) *Dzen'tri*

In n. e. Platte T. Named for Pleasant Gentry, who donated the land for school purposes. (Lott)

George School (Jackson)

A defunct school in e. c. Sniabar T. It was called George because there were several families of that name in the district. (Blackburn)

Georgeville (Ray)

An old town in n. w. Grape Grove T. Named for pioneer settlers in that part of the township. (P. G. 1876-1904; Shirkey)

Gibson Branch (Platte)

Rises in w. Carroll T., flows s. w. and empties into Platte R. A name of landowners on the stream. (M. Johnson)

Gilliam's Mill (Clay) *Gil'm*

As early as 1823 a man by the name of Gilliam operated a mill near the site of the present electric depot in Liberty. (Woodson 1920, 81; Gilmer)

Glenaire (Clay)

A town 2 m. w. of Liberty. Urban Lake (q.v.) was built and promoted as a resort. A station was established and called Urban Heights. The term Heights was a misnomer as the town was located in a valley. The R. R. changed the name to Belleview. Because of confusion with another Belleview, Mo. the name was changed to Glenaire, a descriptive name. (Mrs. Withers; Rev. Barr; Mrs. Kirkland)

Glen Arbor (Clay)

A station on the C. B. and Q. R. R.s of Liberty, located on the farm of a Mr. Glen. Arbor is simply a fancy name. (Dr. Van Dyke)

Glendale (Jackson)

See Selsa

Glenside School (Jackson)

In n. e. Sniabar T. A descriptive name. (Blackburn)

Golf Hill (Ray)

A residential section of Excelsior Springs built on the hill where the golf course of the country club is located. The Ray-Clay county line divides the hill from the main part of the town. (W. A. Cravens)

Gooseneck Creek (Kansas City) *Gus'nek*

A name of an early crooked stream which ran through what is now e. Kansas City. (Annals of K. C., 174)

Goose Neck Neighborhood (Platte)

A short distance n. e. of Platte City, the Platte R. bends in such a way as to suggest the form of a goose neck. The section embraced in that bend is known as the Goose Neck Neighborhood. A county history of 1885 mentions that soldiers gathered in 1862 at Goose Neck, the principal creek of the Platte R. above Platte City. It is, however, the main stream that embraces the territory called Goose Neck, and doubtless the neighborhood was the rallying point for the soldiers. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 703; Hull; M. Johnson)

Gooseneck School (Kansas City)

An early day private school located on the farm of Judge Daniel B. Stone near what is now 12th and Jackson Ave. It was named from the Gooseneck Creek which wound about its site. (Annals of K. C. Vol. I, 174)

Gordon School (Clay)

In s. e. Platte T. Named for Tom Gordon, who donated the land for school purposes. (Adams)

Gosneyville (Clay) *Goz'nevil*

See Paradise

Grace Church (Kansas City)

At 10th and Central. The church was organized in 1870 as St. Luke's. In 1873 the name was changed to Grace Church. Hastings writes that in the New Testament the word grace has reference to the mind of God as manifested towards sinners. "...His redemptive mercy, whereby He grants pardon to offences and bids those who have gone astray return and accept His gift of salvation and everlasting life." (Hist. Jack. 1881, 591; Hastings, Dict. Bible Vol. 2, 254)

Graddy Mine (Lafayette) *Græ'de*

A former mine $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. of Lexington owned by J. W. Graddy. At the time it was operated there was a mining camp there and a stop on the Mo. Pac. R. R.

(R. Mc. 1935; Miss Graddy)

Graden School (Platte) *Graden*

In s. Pettis T. Named for Sam Graden, a landowner in the district. (Dawson)

Graham Branch (Lafayette)

A stream in Lexington which empties into the Mo. R. at Lexington. This stream was first known as Rupe's Creek, for Gilead Rupe, a native of Virginia and the first settler of the county. The first steamboat landing in the co. was at the mouth of this stream and was known as Rupe's Landing. Sometime after 1830 the stream was named for Gen. J. H. Graham. Gen. Graham was given the title of brigadier-general in 1837 when he commanded a brigade in the expulsion of the Mormons from the state. (Atlas Laf., 1877, 65; H. C. Chiles)

Graham School (Ray)

In e. c. Polk T. Named for a pioneer family. (Mrs. Holman)

Grain Valley (Jackson)

A town in c. Sniabar T. The name is descriptive of its location in a fertile grain-growing valley. (P. G. 1886 ff; Hist. Jack. 1881, 320, 322; Eaton)

Grandview (Jackson)

A town in c. Washington T. A descriptive name: the town is located on a high point in a picturesque part of the county. The gov. postal guides of 1890 and 1891 write the name Grand View. (P. G. 1890-1891; 1891 ff; Results of Co. Plan, 101)

Grandview Junction (Jackson)

A station 1 m. n. of Grandviww of the A. T. and S. Fe R. R. (R. Mc. 1935; map 1930)

Grange Store (Ray)

See Mineral City

Grape Grove (Ray)

A map of 1850 shows this name as a place in c. Grape Grove T. Obviously named for the township. There is no town or settlement of that name today. (Hamilton)

Grape Grove Township (Ray)

Is the s. e. T. It was formed in 1838, and received its name from the many groves of wild grapes. (Eaton)

Great Bear Rough (Platte) *Great Bear Rf*
Paxton records that John S. Brasfield wrote, that in 1838 they settled in the Great Bear Rough on Todd's Creek and there "caught four cubs." See Todd's Creek. (Paxton, 29)

Green's Ferry (Platte)
As early as 1855 a Mr. Green operated a ferry on the Platte River a few miles n. e. of the present town of Farley. (map 1855; Wren)

Greenton (Lafayette) *GrinTn*
An old town in s. e. Clay T., which dates from 1835. It was named for the founder Joseph Green. A p. o. was established at least as early as 1867. (map 1848; Goodwin 1867; Hist. Laf. 1881, 399)

Green Township (Platte)
The n. c. T. and one of the original Ts. to be set apart in 1839. Probably it was named for a local family. A family by the name of Green settled in that township as early as 1838. (Paxton, 31, 746)

Green Valley School (Jackson)
In s. w. Washington T. A descriptive name. (Blackburn)

Greenville (Clay)
An early day town which no longer exists. It was located in s. Washington T. and named for a pioneer by the name of Green. As there was another Greenville in the state, the p. o. was called Clayton. Evidently for Walker Clayton who owned land in that vicinity. Between 1873 and 1877 the p. o. became Claytonville. (Parker 1865; map 1873; Atlas Clay 1877; Deed Records, Book A, 85; Ed. Brining)

Greenwood (Jackson)
A town on the Mo. Pac. R. R. in s. Prairie T. It was platted in 1867. A sister of Frank Brooks; one of the founders of the place, named it for the location. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 105, 348; P. G. 1870 ff; Miss Lyman)

Greenwood School (Clay)
In e. c. Fishing River T. Named on account of its location at the s. w. corner of the Howdeshell Forest (q.v). (Dr. McKinney)

Greenwood School (Kansas City)
At 3711 E. 27th. Named for Prof. J. M. Greenwood, who was Superintendent of Kansas City Schools from 1874 to 1913. (Annual Report 1905)

Greenwood School (Ray)

In n. e. Knoxville T. A name descriptive of the location. (Judge McGill)

Guardian Angel Church (Kansas City)

A Catholic church at 43rd and Mercier. The name honors the doctrine held by the church that each person has a guardian angel. (Rev. Harris)

Guthrie, O. P., School (Kansas City) ^{Q^uthri}

A school taught in 1848 by Oliver P. Guthrie near present Central and Westport Ave. (Annals of K. C., 176)

Hackberry Church (Platte)

An early day Christian church in the Hackberry neighborhood (q.v.). During the Civil War the house was burned and the congregation disbanded. (Haley, 365; J. L. Miller)

Hackberry Neighborhood (Platte)

An early day designation of a part of the co. approximately 3 m. w. of Platte City. The name is still appropriate as there are hackberry trees in that section today. (Paxton, 129; J. L. Miller; M. Johnson)

Hackberry School (Platte)

In s. Fair T. The name originated from the many hackberry trees which grew near the school (M. Johnson; J. L. Miller)

Half-way House (Platte)

An early day house located at a toll gate half way between Weston and Platte City. (M. Johnson)

*Hallard (Ray)

See Rayville

Haller (Ray) ^{Hælr}

See Rayville

Hall School (Ray)

In n. w. Orrick T. Named for the landowner. (Dr. Sheetz)

Hall's Station (Lafayette)

See Argonne

Hallsville (Ray)

A former community centre 3 m. w. of Orrick which con-

sisted of a store and a few other buildings. It was named for the store-keeper. There were evidences of oil at the place and it was sometimes called Oil City. (Richmond Mo. Jan. 16, 1930, 6; Dr. Sheetz)

Hamilton Heights (Ray)

A town platted in 1912 in s. e. Richmond T., $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. n. of Lexington Junction. It was never developed to any extent. Named for the rolling ground upon which it was plotted and for the founder, A. P. Hamilton. (Hamilton)

Hamilton Opportunity School (Kansas City)

At 1514 Campbell. Named for Alexander H. Hamilton (1757-1804). (Annual Report 1905)

Hamilton's Ferry (Platte)

An early day ferry on Platte River about 2 m. s. w. of Edgerton. It bore the name of the owner. (map 1855; Gustin)

Hampton (Platte) *Hæmptn*

A town in n. Pettis T. A p. o. was established as early as 1867. The place was named for Hampton Kimsey, a landowner near the site of the town. (Goodwin 1867; E. R. Clarke)

Handly School (Lafayette) *Hærl*

In s. w. Freedom T. Named for the landowner, Jack Handly. (Plooger)

Hannah School (Ray)

In s. e. Fishing River T. Named for a pioneer family in Virginia. (Thomas Cooper)

Happy Hollow School (Lafayette)

In s. w. Clay T. This is one of the old schools of the county. Mr. George W. Gillispie who is past eighty years of age and has lived in the neighborhood all his life says that he never heard why it was named Happy Hollow, but thought it probable that it was an ideal name. The ground is low and the surroundings pleasant. It is a widespread name, used for towns in Ky. and Ill. and frequently in local use as a district or section name. The humorous alliteration has made it a favorite throughout the state. (Gillispie; Guenther; cf. Miss Bell's thesis)

Hardin (Ray) *Hardn*

A town in c. Crooked River T. It was laid out in 1868 and named for a prominent Missouri democrat of Mexico,

Mo., Charles H. Hardin (1820-1892). In 1874 he was elected Gov. of Missouri. (Conrad 1901 Vol. III, 171; Eaton)

Harding (Kansas City)

A p. o. sub-station at 26th E. 31st St. It was established during the administration of President Warren G. Harding (1865-1923). (R. Mc. 1935; Richmond)

Harlem (Clay)

A town in s. w. Gallatin T. across the Mo. R. from Kansas City. It is one of the oldest towns of the co. Probably named for Harlem, N. Y., which name was derived from Haarlem, Holland. (Parker 1865, map; P. G. 1876-1910)

Harris (Clay)

A station 5 m. s. e. of Excelsior Springs on the Wabash R. R. Named for John Harris on whose land the station was located. (Yancey)

Harrisburg (Lafayette)

A map of Missouri of 1855 lists the name Harrisburg. Doubtless the place was named for a family of land-owners. An atlas of 1877 shows land at that place was owned by Agnes Harris. (map 1855; Atlas Laf. 1877, 22)

Harrison, Benjamin, School (Kansas City)

At 414 Wallace. Named for Benjamin Harrison (1833-1901), the twenty third president of the United States. (Annual Report 1905)

Harris School (Lafayette)

In n. Clay T. Named for the landowner, Randolph D. Harris. (Norris)

Hart Grove (Jackson)

A forest grove near the present site of Hickman Mills. It was owned by a pioneer family named Hart. (Miss Cooper)

Hart Grove Creek (Jackson)

Rises near Hickman Mills flows n. w., empties into Big Blue R. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. e. of Dodson. Near the source of the stream was a large grove of timber known as Hart Grove (q.v.) from which the creek was named. (Kemper)

Hart Grove School (Jackson)

In an early day a school, named for the stream, Hart Grove Creek, was located on a part of the site of the present town of Hickman Mills. (Greene)

Hartman School (Jackson)

In n. w. Washington T. Named for a Presbyterian minister who preached in a nearby church. (Blackburn)

Hay Cabbin Creek (Jackson)

See Little Blue River

Hazel Dell School (Lafayette)

In s. w. Davis T. The school is located in a low place where hazel brush grows. (Gladdish)

Hazel Dell School (Jackson)

In s. w. Van Buren T. A descriptive name. (Blackburn)

Hazel Grove (Jackson)

In n. w. Prairie T. Located where there are many hazelnut bushes. The school originally bore the name of the landowner, Moore. (Blackburn)

Hazel Hill Immanuel Church (Lafayette)

This Lutheran church was organized in 1897 and is located $\frac{1}{2}$ m. e. of the Hazel Hill School, from which the first name is derived. Immanuel, meaning God with us, is a title applied by Matthew to Jesus (Matthew I: 23). The school and the church are both located on the old Santa Fe Trail. (Young 1910, Vol. I, 154; Rev. Schmidt)

Hazel Hill School (Lafayette)

In n. w. Middleton T. The name is appropriate for the school is located on a ridge and hazel brush grows in profusion. (S. Brown; Rev. Schmidt)

Hazelwood School (Platte)

In e. Weston T. A private school from 1860-1871, now a public school. The name is still descriptive of its location. (J. L. Miller; Wren)

Hedgewood School (Lafayette)

In e. c. Dover T. Named for the bodoc hedge which grows in that section. (Dr. Harwood)

Heisinger Lake (Ray) Heisinger

A lake in the n. e. Crooked River T. Named for the owner. (Atlas Ray 1877; Happy)

Hell Town (Platte)

An early day town about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the present town of Ridgeley. The name signified the lawless character of the place. (Max Jones; Hist. C. and P., 894)

Helm Lake (Lafayette)

A former lake in n. Clay T. named for Lina Helm, who erected a water mill on the s. bank of the lake. (Young 1910, Vol. I, 327)

Hempland (Lafayette)

A postoffice established in Davis T. in 1846, and continued at least until 1867. There was much hemp grown in this section of the county in an early day. (Young 1910 Vol. I, 345; Parker 1865; Goodwin 1867; Little)

Henrietta (Ray)

A town and railread junction of the A. T. and Santa Fe R. R. in s. Richmond T. between Richmond and Lexington. This is a little town that has had many names. It was laid off in 1868 by Charles A. Watkins and named for his wife, Henrietta. The government at Washington abbreviated Henrietta to Henry for the p. o. name, and the name of Lexington Junction was given to the station. The railroad also listed the place as R. and L. Junction. (Richmond, Lexington) Since about 1900 all names have been absorbed into Henrietta. (P. G. 1876-1904; Goodrich; Buchanan)

Henry (Ray)

See Henrietta

Heth's Hills (Lafayette) Heths Hillz

See Mayview

Heth's Knobs (Lafayette)

See Mayview

Hicklin School (Lafayette)

In n. Lexington T. This is an old school and was named for a landowner James Hicklin, who came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1818. (Mrs. Hicklin)

Hickman Mills (Jackson)

A town in c. Washington T. which grew up around an early day mill owned by a Mr. Hickman. The 1881 History of Jackson Co. writes the name of the town Hickman's Mills. (P. G. 1870 ff; Hist. Jack. 1881,105; Kemper)

Hickory Grove Christian Church (Platte)

In s. Carroll T. A descriptive name of the location. (Haley,373; M. Johnson)

Hickory Grove Church (Ray)

In Crooked River T. A union church built in 1876 and named from its location in a hickory grove. (Thomas Cooper)

Hickory Grove School (Lafayette)

In e. Davis T. The school was located in a hickory grove. It formerly bore the name Macbride in honor of John Macbride, landowner. (Dr. Fischer)

Hicks City (Jackson)

A town in n. e. Van Buren T. Judge Russell Hicks, a lawyer and landowner, laid out the city on the Lexington, Lake Superior, and Gulf R. R. (P. G. 1876-1904; Hist. Jack. 1881, 333)

Higginsville (Lafayette)

A town in n. w. Davis T. It was platted in 1869, and named for Harvey J. Higgins, who originally owned the land upon which the town was built. (P. G. 1870 ff.; Eaton; Campbell)

High Blue (Jackson)

An early day p. o. opened sometime before 1856, situated on a high point near Big Blue River s. w. of the present Hickman Mills. It was discontinued during the war and opened again in 1867. It is not listed in the postal guides after 1870. (Hayward 1853; Hist. Jack. 1881, 361; Kemper)

"High Blue" Townships (Jackson)

The two townships, 49 and 50, in range 30 were not opened for purchase for about fifteen years after the organization of the co. The surveyor reported to the government that he was unable to survey the land on account of the pressure of some powerful magnet and as they were mostly "prairie," he thought they would not pay the expense of bringing them into the market. The story is told that the surveyor, while drunk, lost his notes, and reported as he did because he did not want to resurvey the land. The townships were referred to as "Lost Townships" and also as "High Blue" Townships. The territory is rolling land e. of Little Blue R. (Atlas Jack. 1877, 14; Early Hist. of Greater K. C. Vol. I, 215)

High Grove Presbyterian Church (Jackson)

In s. Jackson County. The records that are left of this old church show that it was organized in 1856. It was burned in 1861. Obviously the name is a descriptive one. (D. A. R., 199)

Highland (Jackson) *Highnd*

A p. o. in the county early as 1853. As it was located near the Highland Academy it is reasonable to suppose the origin of the name was derived from the school. (Hayward 1853, 825; map 1855; Kemper)

Highland Academy (Jackson)

In 1846, a Mr. Jefferson H. Johnson, opened a private school just n. of the s. line of what is now Brooking T. That section of the country is high and the name was obviously a descriptive one. The building was burned during the Civil War, and the school never reopened. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 235; Kemper)

"High Line" (Jackson)

See St. Louis-San Francisco Rwy.

High Mound School (Jackson)

In s. w. Prairie T. The building is located on a high mound. (Blackburn)

High Point School (Jackson)

An abandoned country school in s. c. Van Buren T. A descriptive name. (Blackburn)

Hiler (Jackson) *Hailr*

A former store and p. o. in s. Fort Osage T. Dr. Gray who promoted the place named it in honor of his wife, who was a Miss Hiler before their marriage. (P. G. 1895-1902; Dr. Perry)

Hill School (Ray)

In e. c. Richmond T. Named for James S. Hill, a native of Tennessee who owned the land site. (Mrs. Hunt)

Hillside School (Jackson)

In Sniabar T. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. w. of Oak Grove. A name descriptive of the location. (Blackburn)

Hill's Point (Platte)

A map of 1855 shows this name as a place near Platte R. a few miles n. w. of Ridgeley. Obviously a local personal name combined with a topographical word. (map 1855)

Hitt School (Lafayette)

In n. e. Dover T. Named for the landowner, Jessie Hitt. (Walter; Dr. Harwood)

Hixon's Mill (Clay)

As early as 1826 a pioneer by the name of Hixon oper-

ated a mill within the limits of the present town of Liberty. (Woodson 1920, 81; Gilmer)

*Hodge (Lafayette)

A town on the Mo. Pac. R. R. John Edward owned a grist mills at the place and the town was first known as Edward's Mill. The railroad named the station Hodge for unknown reasons, and in time the town was called by the same name. (P. G. 1889 ff; Young 1910 Vol. I, 338; Marvin; Dr. Harwood)

Holland Branch (Platte)

Rises in n. Green T., flows s. e., and empties into Platte R. Named for John Holland, whose land it crosses. (Dean)

Holmes (Jackson)

See Holmes Park

Holmes Creek (Clay)

Rises in n. Liberty T., flows e., and empties into Fishing R. Named for a pioneer family from Tennessee. (Mrs. Shelton)

Holmes Park (Jackson)

A town on the St. Louis-San Francisco in n. Washington. It was platted about 1885 and the first name given in honor of Robert J. Holmes a large landowner of the vicinity. There was never a park to account for the last part of the name. The station has been known as Holmes since a few years ago when the St. L.-San Francisco R. R. abolished double names for stations. (Greene)

Holt (Clay)

A town in n. Kearney T. laid out in 1867 upon the completion of the Cameron branch of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. Named for Jerry Holt, a North Carolinian, owner of the land. (P. G. 1870 ff.; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 453; Mrs. Holt)

Holtzclaw Creek (Clay) Hols'kls

Rises in s. e. Platte T., flows n. and empties into camp Branch. Named for the Holtzclaw family, early settlers along the creek. (Atlas Clay 1877; Thorp; Benson)

Holy Cross Church (Kansas City)

A Catholic Church at Quincy and St. John Ave. Named to commemorate the sacrificial death of Jesus. (Rev. Harris)

Holy Cross Church (Lafayette)

A Lutheran church in Emma organized in 1864. Cf. above (Rev. Schmidt)

Holy Family Church (Kansas City)

A Catholic Church at 39th St. and Fremont. The name is self-explanatory. (Rev. Harris)

Holy Name Church (Kansas City)

A Catholic Church at 23rd and Benton Blvd. It was founded in 1886 and at first located at 23rd and College Ave. The name is self-explanatory. (Whitney Vol. 1, 409; Rev. Harris)

Holy Rosary Church (Kansas City)

A Catholic Church at Missouri Ave. and Campbell St. It was founded in 1895 and given the name in recognition of the doctrine of the value of a certain form of set prayer. (Whitney Vol. I, 409; Rev. Harris)

Holy Trinity Church (Platte)

At Weston. This is one of the oldest Catholic churches in n. w. Mo. The name is self-explanatory. (Williams 1913 Vol. I, 276)

Holy Trinity Church (Kansas City)

A Catholic Church at 10th and Norton Ave. It was established in 1888. The name is self-explanatory. (Whitney Vol. I, 409; Rev. Harris)

Home Place (Ray)

A district 1 m. n. of Richmond. It was platted by James Ferris and given an ideal name. (Hamilton; Ferris)

Honey Creek (Lafayette)

Rises in Sniabar T., flows s. e., and in Cass Co. empties into Blackwater R. In an early day the trees were so thick with bees that great quantities of honey was carried from the creek. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 219; Cheatham)

Hoover (Platte) Howr

A town in n. e. Carroll T. Named for James Hoover, the first store-keeper. (Max Jones; Mrs. George)

Hope-Well Church (Lafayette)

A country church which was organized in 1850 in Sniabar at the site which later became Mt. Hope. About 1880 the building was moved to Odessa and became the Odessa Presbyterian Church. Doubtless an ideal name. (Atlas

Laf. 1877, 66; Young 1910 Vol. I, 169; Cheatham)

Horn School (Platte)

In e. Preston T. Named for a pioneer family. (Hull)

Horseshoe Creek (Lafayette, Jackson) *Horsu*

Rises in Sniabar T., Lafayette flows n. w., empties into Big Sniabar in Jackson Co. A name descriptive of its crooked shape. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 219; Cheatham)

Horseshoe Lake (Jackson)

A natural lake in the e. c. part of the county. A name descriptive of the shape. (Wm. Peacock)

Horse Shoe Lake (Platte)

In n. w. Waldron T. The name is descriptive of its shape. (Atlas Platte 1907; M. Johnson)

House of Prayer (Ray)

A defunct church of the Disciples of Christ which was organized in 1875 in w. c. Knoxville T. An ideal name. (Hist. Ray 1881, 337; Rev. Miller)

Howdeshell Forest (Clay) *Haudisell*

In s. e. Fishing River T. It is a forest of 600 acres in practically native state. Named for a pioneer family. (Marvin Hessel; McKinney)

Hudspeth Settlement (Jackson)

See Twyman

Hughes Landing (Ray)

An early day landing on the Mo. R. in Crooked River T. Dr. Berry Hughes owned a warehouse at the place. On a map of 1865 the name is written Hughes L. (Parker 1865, map; McGinnis)

Hughes School (Lafayette)

In s. e. Clay T. Named for 2 landowners in the district who were spoken of as the Hughes brothers. (McHatton)

Hull's Point (Ray)

An atlas of 1877 designates this place as a town "about 5 m. west n. w. of Orrick." By 1930 there was no longer a town there. It was named for J. E. Hull a railroad contractor and merchant. (Atlas Ray 1877, 10; Rich. Mo. Jan. 9, 1930, 8)

Humboldt School (Kansas City) *Hambolt*

At 714 E. 11th St. This school was built in 1868. It

is one of the oldest schools in the city, and the oldest one under the original name. It was named for William Von Humboldt (1767-1835), a German educator who was Minister of Public Instruction of Prussia and a man active in the founding the University of Berlin. (K. C. Star Aug. 19, 1923, 8. a; Miss Berger)

Hunt School (Clay)

In s. e. Fishing River T. One of the earliest schools of the county. Named for William Henry Hunt, land owner of the district. (Hunt)

Hunt School (Ray)

In w. c. Knoxville T. Named for the landowner, John Hunt. (Klemel)

Hutchings School (Jackson)

See Cyclone

Hutson School (Platte) *HATSON*

In w. Marshall T. Named for the landowner, P. Hutson. (Herndon; Judge Layton)

Hymer (Clay) *HAUMR*

A former station on the disbanded K. C., C. C. & St. J. Interurban. Named for James Hymer, owner of the land. (Rev. Barr; Judge Sandusky)

Hy Tex (Kansas City) *HAITEKS*

The Rand McNally Atlas, 1935, lists "Hy Tex, mail at Kansas City." It is a trade name used by the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co. at 56th and Lister, Kansas City. (Richmond)

Iatan (Platte) *AITAN*

A town in s. e. Marshall T. It was plotted in 1842 and named for an Indian chief. (Platte City supplement The Landmark, Nov. 15, 1929)

Iatan Lake (Platte)

A lake in s. w. Marshall T. Named from the town Iatan (q.v.). (Atlas Platte 1907, 7; Judge Layton)

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church (Lafayette)

In Lexington. This church was organized in 1875 and named for one of the distinctive doctrines of the Catholic Church. (Father Carney)

Immanuel Lutheran Church (Lafayette)

At Higginville. It was organized in 1891. The name means "God with us" and was applied by Matthew to Jesus.

(Matt. I: 23) (Rev. Schmidt)

Independence (Jackson) *Indapen'dans*

The county seat of the county. It is located in the n. c. part and was founded in 1827. This historic town was the scene of much activity in its early days and gave promise of becoming a great city. In its earliest days it was the out-fitting center for trappers and hunters of the mountains and western plains. Later it was an important center for trade with Mexico. Mrs. Whitney in her history of Kansas City quotes from Francis Parkman, the historian, who visited the town in 1846: "The town was crowded. A multitude of shops had sprung up to furnish the emigrants and Santa Fe traders with necessaries for their journey; and there was an incessant hammering and banging from a dozen blacksmiths' sheds, where the heavy wagons were being repaired, and the horses and oxen shod. The streets were thronged with men, horses and mules." Eaton says the name was given in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence, and in this origin of the name citizens interviewed for this thesis concurred. The name is a popular one. Gannett states that it is borne by 27 places in the U. S. (map 1855; Whitney Vol. I, 47; Eaton; Gannett)

Independence and Wayne City R. R. (Jackson)

A short early day railroad between Independence and Wayne City in operation from 1848-1852. (Deatherage 1927 Vol. I, 243)

Independence Landing (Jackson)

See Wayne City

Indian Creek (Jackson)

A n. e. flowing tributary of Big Blue River in n. w. Washington T. The name goes back to the time when there were Indians in that vicinity. (Atlas Jack. 1877, 52; Kemper)

Interurban Lake (Clay)

See Urban Lake

Irving School (Kansas City)

At 2404 Prospect. Named for Washington Irving (1783-1859). (Annual Report 1905)

Ish School (Lafayette) *I}*

In n. w. Clay T. Named for William Ish, the landowner of the school site. (Lauderdale)

Isle of Panthers (Lafayette)

The Lewis and Clark Journal of June 19, 1804 mentions passing an island at the mouth of Tiger River, now Crooked River, and then states: "the Island below this Isd. is large and called the Isle of Pant(h)ers, formed on the S. S. by a narrow Channel." Obviously named for the animal. The name was often pronounced panthers, or painters. (Th's L. and C. Vol. I, Part I, 52)

Jacks' Ferry (Ray; Lafayette)

A ferry run by a William Jacks on the Mo. R. near the present town of Lexington. It was established some-time prior to 1827. (Hist. Ray 1881, 384)

Jackson County Dzaksn

This county was organized in 1826 and named for Andrew Jackson (1767-1845). Conard states that most of the land in the western part was acquired directly from Indian tribes by a treaty signed June 2, 1825. The e. part had been a part of Lillard County, the present Lafayette Co. From 1827 to 1835 the territory of Jackson included that of Cass and Bates counties. Miss Johnson states in her thesis that Bates was organized and named in 1833, although for civil and military purposes it was attached to Jackson Co. until 1841. Cass Co. was separated from Jackson in 1835. Today the county is bounded on the n. by Clay Co. and a part of Ray Co., from which two counties it is separated by the Mo. R. Lafayette Co. and a part of Johnson Co. bound it on the e., Cass Co. on the s., and Johnson and Wyandotte counties of Kansas, on the w. (Laws of Mo. 1826; Hist. Jack. 1881, 66; Eaton; Conard Vol. 3, 403, 404; Thesis, 1833, 115, 131)

Jackson Opportunity School (Kansas City)

At 6806 Dauphin. Named in honor of Andrew Jackson. (Annual Report 1905; Miss Berger)

Jackson School (Ray)

In n. w. Fishing River T. Named for the first school teacher. (R. K. Green)

Jacksonville (Platte)

See New Market

**Jacksonville School (Lafayette)

About 1890 the Lutheran denomination located a school in Freedom T. just south of Davis Creek. It was first known as the South Davis School from its location. Later a group of the boys of the school changed the

name to the Jacksonville School. Why they chose the name was not ascertained. (Young 1910 Vol. I, 146; Stratman)

James Creek (Lafayette)

Rises in s. w. Washington T., flows s. out of the county. Named for a pioneer family. (Atlas Laf. 1877, 19; Hist. Laf. 1881, 219; Delay)

James School (Kansas City)

At 5810 Scarritt. Named for John Crawford James who was a member of the K. C. Board of Education for twenty eight years, and president of the Board for four years. (K. C. Times, March 22, 1912, 3; Miss Berger)

Jasper Christian Union Church (Clay)

1 m. s. e. of Excelsior Springs. An early day church which has been abandoned. Named from the precious stone which is frequently mentioned in the Bible (Rev. 21: 19). (Hyder; McKinney)

Jefferson Highland (Clay)

An addition to Gashland. The first part of the name was taken from Jefferson highway, a paved road through the town which was planned to reach from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; and the second part was given on account of location. (Bigham)

Jefferson Highland M. E. Church South (Clay)

In Gashland. It was named from the addition in which it is located. See Jefferson Highland. (Bigham)

Jefferson School (Clay)

A school formed in 1836 in the s. e. part of the co. Probably named for Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826). (Clay Co. Souv., 152; Woodson 1920, 271)

Jefferson School (Kansas City)

At 1310 Wabash. Named for Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) the third president of the U. S. (Annual Report 1905)

Jeffreys (Jackson)

A station on the St. L.- San Fran. Rwy. in c. Washington T. Named for the landowner of the site of the station. (R. Mc. 1935; Ernest Cooper)

Jenkins School (Clay)

In s. w. Fishing River T. Named for William Mason Jenkins, landowner of the district. (Mrs. Webb)

Jennings School (Lafayette)

In s. w. Davis T. Named for the landowner, Dick Jennings. (Campbell)

Jewell (Clay) ^{Dzua}

A town 1 m. s. of Liberty platted but never developed. Named for Dr. Jewell, a donor of William Jewell College (q.v.). (R. Mc. 1935; Mrs. Withers)

Jimtown (Clay)

See Minaville

Johnson's Creek (Lafayette)

Rises in s. Dover T., flows s., and empties into Davis Creek. Very probably named for pioneer families named Johnson. See Johnson's Grove Settlement. (Atlas Laf. 1877; Young 1910, Vol. I, 337)

Johnson's Grove Settlement (Lafayette)

Young in his history of Lafayette mentions this place as a settlement in Dover T., and adds that it was named for two William Johnsons, cousins, who located there as early as 1827 and 1828. (Young 1910 Vol. I, 337)

Jonathan (Lafayette)

Rand McNally Atlas 1935 lists this name as a place receiving mail from Hodge. No one interviewed ever heard of a place called Jonathan. The country around the town is an apple section and many Jonathan apples are grown. (R. Mc. 1935; Dr. Harwood; Walter)

Jones School (Jackson)

See Delta School

Jordan Baptist Church (Platte)

An early day church located in n. e. Marshall T. It was named for the Jordan River of Palestine, the river in which Jesus was baptized. (Judge Layton)

Jordan Branch (Platte)

Rises in n. e. Marshall T., flows s. e., and empties into Bee Creek. Named from the Jordan Baptist Church, an extinct early day church, which was situated on the stream. (Atlas Platte 1907; Judge Layton)

**Jowler Creek (Platte) ^{Dzoly}

Rises in c. Green T., flows s., and empties into Platte River. Mrs. C. V. Hull of Dearborn says that during her childhood she was told that the name came from the fact that hog jowls were thrown into the

stream during hog-killing time. This explanation sounds like an afterthought; the name is more probably a personal one. (Paxton, 256; Mrs. Hull)

Kansas City (Jackson) Kæ'nzæsit

The largest city of this section and the second largest city in Missouri located in the n. w. section of the county. The present city may be said to date from a sale of lots in 1838. It bore first the name Town of Kansas. In 1853 the name was changed to City of Kansas and in 1889 changed to Kansas City. All three names were derived from the Kansas (Kaw) River (q.v.). In 1853 Hayward lists the p. o. as Kansas, and a map of 1855 gives the same name. (map 1855; Hayward, 825; Deatherage 1927; Vol I, 350; Hodge Vol.I, 653; Eaton)

Kansas City and Cameron R. R. (Ray, Clay, Platte)
See Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy R. R.

Kansas City and Eastern R. R. (Jackson, Lafayette)
See Missouri Pacific R. R.

Kansas City and St. Joseph R. R.
See Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway

Kansas City Belt Junction (Jackson)
A station in the s. e. part of Kansas City on the Kansas City Belt Rwy (q.v.). (Prickett)

Kansas City Belt Railway (Jackson)
A railroad built around Kansas City to be used for railroad switching. (Werner)

Kansas City, Clay County, and Saint Joseph Interurban R.R.
This road was open in 1913 between Kansas City and St. Joseph, and Kansas City and Liberty, Clay County. It was abandoned in 1933. The name was derived from the two cities, Kansas City and St. Joseph, and the county of its n. e. terminus. (Weimer)

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf R. R.
See St. Louis-San Francisco Rwy.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. R.
See St. Louis-San Francisco Rwy.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R.
See Kansas City Southern R. R.

Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R.
See Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R. R.

Kansas City Southern R. R. (Jackson)

This railroad serves a territory from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico. About 1900 it was changed from its original name, Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf R. R. The middle name was taken from Pittsburg, Kansas. (Prickett)

Kansas City Suburban Acreage (Clay)

A small new town $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. w. of North K. C. at the Junction of highways 69-10. The lots were sold by acres or half-acres. A Mrs. Elizabeth Winn originally owned the land and the place was first known as Betty Winn's Corner. Rand McNally Atlas lists the place as Suburban Junction. (Weimer)

Kansas River (Jackson)

See Kaw River

Kansas (Jackson)

See Kansas City

Karnes School (Kansas City) Karnz

At 550 Charlotte. Named in honor of a member of the Board of Education, J. V. C. Karnes. (Annual Report 1905)

Kaw River (Jackson)

Source streams of this river rise in w. Colorado. The stream flows in a gen. e. direction, and empties into the Mo. R. at the n. w. edge of Kansas City. It touches Kansas City for a short distance on its w. border. The name originated from the Kansa Indians, who lived on the stream. The Lewis and Clark Journal of June 28, 1804 states "This river (Kansas) receives its name from a nation which dwells at this time on its banks..." The word Kaw is obviously a French form of the word Kansa or Kansas. In the Maximilian Journal of 1832-1834 is the entry: "...we reached the mouth of the river Kanza, or Kansas, called by the French, Riviere des Cans..." The French were in the habit of abbreviating the long Indian tribal names, usually preserving only the first syllable; thus the Arkansas tribe became "les Arcs", whence comes Ozarks (for "aux Arcs"), the Osage became "les Os", the Kaskaskias "les Kas", whence the name Okaw; the Nadessieux the Sioux, etc. Thus the Kansas Indians became "les Kans". When this was given the customary

French "nasal" pronunciation, it sounded to the American ear like Kaw. Hodge in his exhaustive treatment of this tribe shows the various spellings of the name by explorers; and among them are Cansa, 1705, Canses, 1766, Caugh, 1804; Caw 1843; Kaws, 1844. (Th's L. and C. Vol. I, 60; Hodge Vol. I, 653; E. W. T. Vol. 22, 251)

Kaw Township (Jackson)

The n. w. T. of the co. It was one of the three original townships set aside in 1827, and at that time extended the full length of the western side of the co. from n. to s. The name was derived from the Kaw River (q.v.). (Atlas Jack. 1877, 15; Hist. Jack. 1881, 103)

Kawsmouth (Kansas City)

By early and unofficial geographers this name was given to a settlement of French traders located at the mouth of the Kaw River (q.v.) in what is now known as the West Bottoms in Kansas City. The settlement was destroyed by a flood in 1844. (Atlas Jack. 1877, 15; Stevens 1921 Vol. I, 888)

Kearney (Clay) *Karnu*

A town in e. c. Kearney T. It was platted in 1856 at the center of four sections of land and was known as Centerville. Upon the completion of the Kansas City and Cameron R. R. the name was changed to Kearney. Two histories of the county state that the name was given in honor of Gen. Stephen W. Kearney of Mexican War fame; but Col. D. C. Allen of Liberty, makes what is doubtless an authentic correction. The Missouri Historical Review quotes from a letter written by Col. Allen to the Liberty Advance under date of August 25, 1916. In this letter is this statement concerning Kearney: "Kearney was not named in honor of Gen. Stephen W. Kearney, but for Hon. Charles E. Kearney, then, and for years later, a distinguished citizen of Kansas City, Mo. He was president of the Kansas City and Cameron R. R. Co., when Kearney was named." (map 1869; P. G. 1870-1934; Hist. C. & P. 1885, 451; Woodson 1920, 204; Mo. Hist. Rev. Vol. II, 199)

Kearney Township (Clay)

The n. c. T. It was established in Sept., 1872 and named for the town of Kearney (q.v.). (Woodson 1920, 201; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 448; Clay Co. Souv., 17)

Keeney Branch (Ray) קיני

Rises in s. Fishing River T., flows s., and empties into Mo. R. Named for a pioneer family who lived on the stream in Orrick T. (Thomas Cooper)

Kemper's Creek (Jackson)

See Valley Branch

Kendall (Clay)

An early day town in the n. e. part of the county. Named for a family in the community. (map 1850; Adams)

Keneseth Israel Beth Sholom (Kansas City) ^{קאנע'ס יזראל} Beth Sholom

A synagogue at 3400 Paseo. The name, which means in English Assembly of Israel, House of Peace, is a combination which resulted from the uniting of two congregations, the Keneseth Israel and Beth Sholom. (Rabbi Mayer)

Kerr Station (Platte)

See Kerrville

Kerrville (Platte) קא'וויל

A small town 6 m. n. e. of Platte City. It was named for Ezra Kerr, who owned the site of the R. R. Station. The place is sometimes called Kerr Station. (Wren; M. Johnson)

Kilgoer Lake (Ray) קיל'גור

A lake in e. Crooked River T. Named for the landowner. (Atlas Ray 1877; R. K. Green)

King School (Ray)

A former school 2 m. s. of Richmond, now consolidated with the town district. Named for Austin A. King (1801-1870), who owned land in the district. In 1848 Mr. King was elected Governor of Mo. (Conard 1901, Vol. III, 537; W. C. Williams)

Kirmeyer Station (Platte) קא'מאיר

A R. R. switch on the Chi. & G. W. Railroad in w. c. Lee T. Named for Mike Kirmeyer, who was a saloon owner when the place was facetiously called Drydale. It was a place of saloons when Kansas was a prohibition state and Missouri was not. (R. Mc. 1935; M. Johnson)

Knight School (Kansas City)

An early day private school located near the present Third and Baltimore Sts. It was taught by Miss Artemisia Knight. (Annals of K. C., 177)

Knobtown (Jackson)

A settlement of a few houses, several stores and a filling station in s. e. Brooking T. The name was attached to the place after a tragic happening there. A former resident of the town writes: "The tale of the hanging at Knobtown is where the name originated. The man's name Alex Klass or Klaus--the date Sept. 1897. He was found sitting on the lower basement step with binder twine looped around his neck and on the door knob." Doubtless the originator of the name had in mind the term which is sometimes applied to a town on a knob, and gave the name to the present place in a semi-facetious mood. (R. Mc. 1935; Kemper; Morrow; Mrs. Fenton)

Knoche (Jackson) Kano'ku

See Knoche Junction

Knoche Junction (Jackson)

A junction on the Kansas City Southern R. R. in the east part of Kansas City. Named for Joseph Knoche, a large landowner in that vicinity. R. Mc. 1935 lists both a Knoche and Knoche Junction; but there is only the latter. (Prickett; H. P. Chiles)

Knotts, William A. School (Kansas City) Nats

At 3510 E. 70th St. Named for a member of the Board of Education. This school was organized soon after the Civil War and originally named Shiloh in memory of the battle of Shiloh which was fought in Tennessee, April 6 and 7, 1862. (Miss Seglecke; Clayton)

Knoxville (Ray)

A town in c. Knoxville T. The place was settled sometime prior to 1845. It was first called Buncombe for a county of that name in the western part of North Carolina which had been named for a Colonel Edward Buncombe of the Revolutionary War. The name was soon changed to Knoxville by settlers who came in from Tennessee and desired the name of the capitol of their native state. (Colton 1845; Rich. Mo. Jan. 9, 1930, 8)

Knoxville Branch (Ray)

Rises near Knoxville, flows n. e., and empties into East Fork of Crooked River. Named from the town. (Atlas Ray 1877; Judge McGill)

Knoxville Township (Ray)

The n. c. T. It was formed in 1841 and was named from the largest town of the T. (Eaton)

Kumpf, Henry C., School (Kansas City) *Kampf*
At 4423 Olive. Named for a member of the Board of
Education. (Miss Seglecke)

Ladd, Sanford B., School (Kansas City)
At 3640 Benton. Named for an attorney of the Board of
Education. (Miss Seglecke)

Lafayette County *Lafijet, Lafijet, or Lefijet*
The territory included in the present Lafayette County
has borne many names. In 1813 the General Assembly of
the Territory of Missouri divided Missouri into seven
counties. St. Louis County, which was named for Louis
IX (1214-1270) of France, included this territory. In
1816 this territory became a part of Howard Co., a
county named for Benjamin Howard, a Governor of Upper
Louisiana. On June 4, 1812 Upper Louisiana became
Missouri Territory. In 1818 Howard Co. was divided
and this section was named Cooper Co. in honor of
Sarshell Cooper, a great Indian fighter. In 1820 the
name was changed to Lillard to honor James Lillard,
who was one of the members of the first state legis-
lature. An abusive letter written by Mr. Lillard, who
had become disgusted with Missouri, caused the county
to ask that the name be changed. In April 1825
General Lafayette visited St. Louis and the legislature
in session at that time changed the county name to
honor the distinguished visitor.

The present boundaries of the county are Ray and
Carroll Counties on the n., Saline on the e., Johnson
on the s., and Jackson on the w. The two counties on
the n. are separated from Lafayette by the Mo. R.
(Laws of Mo. 1820, 13; Atlas Laf. 1877, 63; Pace,
thesis, 88, 119; Hist. Laf. 1881, 206)

Lake City (Jackson)

A town laid out in 1876 in s. w. Fort Osage T. on
Mo. Pac. R. R. Named for its location on Fire Prairie
Lake. (P. G. 1886-1910; Eaton; Atlas Jack. 1877, 15)

Lake City Junction (Jackson)

A station on Mo. Pac. R. R. n. w. of Lake City.
(R. Mc. 1935; Kemper)

Lake Clare (Jackson)

A lake one-half m. w. of Grandview. The lake was
built in 1896 on the land of Frank Gentry Robinson to
furnish water for the Kansas City Southern R. R. It
was known as Robinson Lake until the marriage of
Mr. Robinson to Miss Clara B. Bush, when it became
Lake Clare. (Robinson)

Lake Lotawana (Jackson) *Lə'tawānə*

A large resort lake 1 m. w. of Tarsney. Mr. Matches who owns this lake, and Lake Tapawingo, states that the names were names of Indian princesses, about which there are legends, and that the former name meant "sparkling water," and the latter "beautiful place." Nothing further could be learned about these names. Hodge's Handbook of North American Indians does not include them. (Matches)

Lake Maurer (Clay) *Məʊr or Mərr*

1 m. s. of Excelsior Springs. J. F. and J. H. Maurer bought the lake and developed it into a summer resort. The lake was formerly owned by J. W. Chick, and was known as Chick's Lake. (McKinney)

Lakeside School (Platte)

In s. Pettis T. A name of location. The lake has been drained but the name has been retained. (Breen)

Lake Superior, Kansas City, and Gulf (Platte, Clay, Ray, Jackson)

See Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy R. R.

Lake Tapawingo (Jackson) *Tæ'pawɪŋgo*

A resort lake 1 m. w. of Blue Springs. See Lake Lotawana for the origin of the name. (Matches)

Lakeview (Ray)

A p. o. from 1895 to 1904 on Lake Heisinger in n. e. Crooked River T. The name is a descriptive one. (P. G. 1895-1902; Elliott)

Lake Vinita (Lafayette)

A C. and A. railroad lake at Odessa. Named by some young girls who liked the sound of the name. (Kirkpatrick)

Lambert (Jackson)

A switch on the K. C. Southern R. R. north of Holes Park. The origin of the name was not ascertained. It is a stock American place-name, found in six other states. (R. Mc. 1935; Postmaster, Holmes Park)

Lane School (Jackson)

In n. w. Brooking T. Named for Fielding H. Lane, who owned the land site. (Blackburn)

Lanter School (Platte) *Læntɪ*

In s. w. Carroll T. Named for Davis Lanter, a land-owner, and a captain in the Confederate army. (Lanter)

Lathrop School (Kansas City) Leθrap

At 1214 Central. It was named to honor Dr. John Hiram Lathrop, the father of Gardiner Lathrop, a member of the school board. (Annual Report 1905; Miss Berger)

Lawnwood School (Jackson)

In n. Fort Osage T. 3 m. w. of Sibley. The Academy district was divided in 1888. Mr. A. J. Adair suggested Lawnwood for the new school, for the building was situated on a "lawn-like" grassy spot, and nearby were some fine trees. (Adair)

Lawson (Ray)

A town in the e. part of Polk T. It was laid out in 1870 by the St. Joseph Land Co., and was named in honor of L. M. Lawson of the New York Banking House of Donnell, Lawson and Co. (P. G. 1886 ff; Eaton)

Lazy Branch (Jackson) Lezu

A short stream that rises in n. Blue T., flows n. and empties into the Mo. R. It is slowly flowing, and is often dry. (Livesay)

Leavenworth Island (Platte) Lev'nwɔθ (frequently Leβmwɔθ')

An island in the Mo. R. between Leavenworth, Kan. and E. Leavenworth, Mo. The gradual shifting of the river bed caused the obliteration of the island. (Atlas Platte 1907; M. Johnson)

Leeds (Jackson) Lidz

A manufacturing town at the s. e. edge of Kansas City. Named for Leeds, England, a manufacturing city, as have twelve other American towns and villages. (P. G. 1891-1928; H. P. Chiles)

Leeds Junction (Jackson)

A junction of the three railroads: Mo. Pac., K. C. Southern, and the K. C. Belt Line. Located 1 m. s. of Leeds. It is a name of direction. (R. Mc. 1935; Kemper)

Lee's Summit (Jackson) Liz'Sʌmɪt or Li'sʌmɪt

A town in n. c. Prairie T. It was laid out in 1865 by William B. Howard and Dr. J. P. G. Lea and named Strother, in honor of the family of the wife of Mr. Howard. A Strother in Monroe Co. necessitated a change of name, and Dr. Lea was then honored. The name was misspelled Lee. The town is on the highest point of land on the Mo. Pac. between St. Louis and Leavenworth. (P. G. 1870 ff; Hist. Jack. 1881, 342; Bennett)

Lee Township (Platte)

The w. c. T. and one of the original six townships set apart in 1839. An 1885 history says the township was named for Gen. Robert E. Lee (1807-1870); but at that early date Gen. Lee had not won his place in the hearts of the people. It was probably named for his father, Gen. Henry Lee, who was better known as Light-Horse Harry, and was an able military leader under Gen. Washington. (Psxton, 31; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 978)

Levasy (Jackson) Levasi

A town in e. Fort Osage T. Named for the landowner of the site of the station, William Livesay. The name was spelled as it was pronounced. (Livesay)

Lewis Institute (Clay)

An early day Methodist school at old Greenville in Washington T. It was under direction of a Professor Lewis. (Parker, 230)

Lexington (Lafayette)

The county seat of Lafayette Co. It was laid out in 1822 on the Mo. R. and named for Lexington, Mass., the town where the first shots of the Revolutionary War were fired. (Mitchell 1836; P. G. 1870 ff; Eaton; Little)

Lexington Junction (Ray)

See Henrietta

Lexington Township (Lafayette)

A n. c. T. It was laid off in 1824. Evidently named for the largest town of the township, Lexington, which was platted in 1822. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 431)

Liberty (Clay)

The county seat. It is located in c. Liberty T. It was platted in 1822, in days not far from the American Revolution and so given the ideal name Liberty. Gannett writes of this name: "Liberty: counties in Florida, Georgia, and Texas, and city in Montgomery County, Kansas, named for the sentiment which is so dear to the American people." (map 1827; Rev. Barr; Judge Sandusky; Gannett, 161)

Liberty Island (Clay; Jackson)

An island in the Mo. R. directly s. of Liberty, the town from which it derived its name. (Hist. Jack. 1881; Laws of Mo. 1851, 98)

Liberty Landing (Clay)

A former boat landing on the Missouri R. s. of Liberty. The place was first located as a boat landing about 1830 by Col. Shubael Allen, and known as Allen's Landing. In the fifties it was known as Baxter's Landing for Stephen Baxter who owned the land. On a map of 1865 the place is called Arthurton. At that time Michael Arthur was a hemp manufacturer at that site. However, as early as 1855 the place was called Liberty Landing. (map 1855; map 1865; Clay Co. Souv., 19, 151; Judge Sandusky)

Liberty Township (Clay)

In the s. c. part of the county. Organized 1825. Named for the town of Liberty (q.v.) (Atlas Clay 1877, 9; Judge Sandusky)

Lick Branch (Clay)

Rises 3 m. n. of Missouri City, flows n. e., and empties into Fishing R. Named from the deer licks along the stream. (Shelton)

Lick Branch (Platte)

Rises in e. c. May T., flows s. w. and empties into Brush Creek. Evidently named for a salt lick. (Atlas Platte 1907, 17)

Lick Creek (Ray)

A short stream which rises in w. c. Fishing River T., flows s., and empties into Fishing R. It was named from the salt licks along the stream. (Atlas Ray 1877, 47; R. K. Green)

Lickskillet (Jackson) Lik'Skilit

See Oak Grove

Liggett's Branch (Clay)

Rises in n. w. Liberty T., flows s. e., and empties into Fishing R. Named for a pioneer family. (Atlas Clay 1877; Gilmer)

Lillard County Lild

See Lafayette Co.

Lilliard School (Ray) Lild

In s. w. Richmond T. Named for Stanton R. Lilliard, a native of Virginia, who gave the land for school purposes. (Lilliard)

Lincoln College (Jackson)

In Greenwood was opened in 1870 under the auspices

of the United Presbyterian Church. Named in honor of President Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865). The majority of the early settlers around Greenwood came from Pa. and Ohio. (Mrs. Harbison)

Linden (Clay)

A town in w. c. Gallatin T. It was named by the railroad for some eastern town. Rand McNally 1935 lists a Linden, Genesee Co. and Linden, Richmond Co., New York, and a Linden Union Co., New Jersey. (P. G. 1890-1934; Gilmer)

Linden Heights (Clay)

A small town on highway 169 1 m. w. of Linden. The first store was built in 1922 soon after the highway was completed. Named from Linden (q.v.) and for the high ground on which it stands. (Smith; Ball)

Lindenman (Clay)

See Birmingham

Linden School (Lafayette)

In w. c. Lexington T. Named for the beautiful linden trees which grew on the school grounds. (Miss Graddy)

Line Creek (Platte)

Rises in s. e. May T., flows s., and empties into the Mo. R. It is so named because it is near the boundary line between Clay Co. and Platte Co. (Davidson)

Line Creek School (Platte)

In s. e. Pettis T. Named for the stream of that name. (M. Johnson)

Linkville (Platte)

A town in n. May T. It was platted in 1871 by Levi Link and John Harrell, partners in the first store. (P. G. 1886-1904; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 873)

Linn Grove School (Lafayette)

In n. w. Washington T. The first building was made of logs and situated in a grove of linden trees. "Linn" is a dialect term for linden, widely used in the U. S. (Powell)

Linville School (Ray)

A discontinued school of Knoxville T. Named for Thomas Linville, landowner and a native of Tennessee. (Macey; Klemel)

Lisbon (Lafayette)

See Napoleon

Lisbonville (Ray)

A former town in n. Polk T. which grew up around Allen's Mill. It began to decline when Elmira was laid out in 1887. A p. o. was maintained from 1876 to 1887. Doubtless it is ultimately connected with Lisbon the capitol of Portugal; it may have been borrowed directly from one of the eighteen or more Lisbons in the U. S. Chickenbristle was a nickname applied to the place, but no one interviewed knew why it was thus designated. (P. G. 1876, 86, 87; Manso)

Little Blue (Jackson)

A station in s. e. Brooking T. on the Mo. Pac. R. R. near the Little Blue River from which it derives its name. An atlas of 1877 lists the place as Blue, and the gov. postal guides from 1896-1904 write the name Littleblue. (Atlas Jack. 1887; P. G. 1876-1895; 1896-1904; H. P. Chiles)

Little Blue Church (Jackson)

See Lobb Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Little Blue River (Jackson)

Rises in n. w. Cass Co. near the source of Big Blue River, flows n. e., and empties into Mo. River. Evidently a name of comparison and description. Early maps of the nineteenth century give the name Little Blue Water River. An entry in the Lewis and Clark Journal of June 24, 1854 seems to refer to this creek by the name Hay Cabbin Creek: "passed the mouth of a Creek---(named) Hay Cabbin Creek from Camps of Straw built on it." Gass calls the stream Depie: "Passed a creek on the s. side called Depie." Of this name Coues writes: "This 'Depie', elsewhere 'Depre,' and 'Disprie' is meant for d'Esprits (of Spirits." (maps 1826, 1832, 1855; Th's L. and C. Vol. I, Part I, 57; Coues' L. and C. Vol. I, 31; Gass, 19)

Little Blue Water River (Jackson)

See Little Blue River

Little Brick School (Ray)

In e. c. Crooked River T. Named from the size and material of the building. (Happy)

Little Cedar Creek (Jackson)

Rises near Lee Summit, flows n. to Little Blue R. A name of comparison. See Big Cedar Creek. (Kemper)

Little Creek (Ray)

See West Fork of Crooked River

Little Jordan Branch (Platte)

A short east-flowing tributary of Jordan Branch (q.v.) in e. Marshall T. (Atlas Platte 1907; Judge Layton)

Little Platte Branch (Clay)

See Smith's Fork

Little Platte River (Platte)

See Platte River

Little River (Ray)

See Crooked River

Little Shoal Baptist Church (Clay)

In Liberty T. n. w. of Liberty. Organized in 1823, it is one of the oldest churches of the co. The building still stands, but services are no longer held. Named from Little Shoal Creek (q.v.). (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 281; Rev. Barr)

Little Shoal Creek (Clay)

Rises in w. Liberty T., flows s., and empties into Big Shoal Creek (q.v.) (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 279; Gilmer)

Little Shoal School (Clay)

In w. c. Liberty T. Named from its location on Little Shoal Creek (q.v.). (Rev. Barr)

Little Sniabar Creek (Lafayette)

Rises in n. w. Washington T., flows n., and empties into the Mo. R. A name of comparison. See Big Sniabar (Atlas Laf. 1877, 8)

Little Sugar Lake (Platte)

A lake in n. w. Marshall T. The name compares its size to Big Sugar Lake (q.v.). (Atlas Platte 1907, 7; Judge Layton)

Little Union Church (Ray)

A little neighborhood church known as Little Union in n. w. Grape Grove T. (Mansur)

Little Union School (Ray)

In n. w. Grape Grove T. Named from Little Union Church (q.v.). (Mansur)

Livingston (Jackson)

An old town on the Mo. R. n. e. of Independence. It

was laid off in 1837 by Henry Chiles. The origin of the name could not be ascertained. It was possibly named for Robert R. Livingston of New York (1746-1813), who was active in national affairs. In 1801 he went as minister to France and there began the negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana which, with the assistance of James Monroe, were carried to a successful conclusion. It is more likely, however, that it is merely a stock American place-name, for there are eighteen other Livingstons in the U. S. (Wetmore 1837; map 1842; Hist. Jack. 1881, 302)

Lobb Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Jackson)

This church, which is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. of Blue Springs, was organized in 1834. Obviously it was named for Mr. and Mrs. Lobb, who were two of the five charter members. It has also been designated Little Blue and Shakerag. Its location on the Little Blue R. accounts for the former name. Shakerag is evidently a humorous name. It is reported that this name was given to the church because of the custom of hanging a rag from the steeple to attract its members to church. In Monroe Co. where the name has been given to a negro settlement, the origin of the name has been accounted for in the following way: "The 'shake-rag' was an old bandana knotted at the four corners worn by a negro 'mammy.' Since negroes have a habit of shaking their heads when talking, these knots were kept bobbing." (D. A. R., 211; Results of Co. Plan, 35; Leech, thesis, 153)

Locust Grove School (Lafayette)

In c. Lexington T. The building is located in a locust tree grove. (Brooks)

Lonejack (Jackson)

A town in s. e. Van Buren T. It was laid out in 1841 and named for a lone blackjack (*quercus niger*) tree which stood on the land site. The 1881 history of the county writes the name Lone Jack. (P. G. 1870 ff.; Hist. Jack. 1881, 113; Eaton)

Lone Oak School (Jackson) Lon'dzæk

In n. c. Prairie T. The building was erected near one lone oak tree. (Cooper)

Lone Star School (Clay)

See Lynch School

Longan, Geo. B., School (Kansas City) Lan'gin

At 3408 Kenwood. Named for the Superintendent of the Kansas City Schools. (Miss Seglecke)

Long Branch (Lafayette)

Rises in s. Washington T., flows n. e., and empties into Davis Creek. A comparatively long stream for a small branch. (Renick)

Long Branch (Jackson)

Rises in n. c. Sniabar T., flows n., and empties into Fire Prairie Creek. The name is a descriptive one: the stream is narrow and long. (Blackburn)

Long Branch School (Jackson)

An abandoned school in c. Fort Osage T. It was named from its location on Long Branch (q.v.). (Blackburn)

Long Branch School (Lafayette)

In c. Washington T. Named from the stream near which it is located. (Renick)

Longfellow School (Kansas City)

At 2830 Holmes. Named from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. (Annual Report 1905)

Long Grove Branch (Lafayette)

Rises in Davis T., flows n. w., and empties into Tabo Creek. A name descriptive of a grove on its banks. (Campbell)

Long Grove School (Lafayette)

In s. w. Dover T. Named from the stream on which it is located, Long Grove Branch (q.v.). (Campbell)

Longpoint (Platte)

The exact location of this place was not ascertained. Paxton mentions it as a place in Platte Co. as early as 1831 where a change of horses was made by mail-carriers between Liberty and Fort Leavenworth. He adds that it was so named because it was located where a long point of timber extended into the prairie. (Paxton, 13)

Loretta Academy (Kansas City) *Loretta*

A private Catholic School at 39th and Roanoke Road. It is a school under the auspices of the Order of the Holy House of Loretta. The Order derived its name from the House of Loretta, which is enshrined in a church near Ancona, Italy, and is supposed to be the original home of Jesus and his mother, Mary. (Sister Faber)

"Lost Townships" (Jackson)

See High Blue Townships



Lott School (Clay)

In n. w. Platte T. The school building is in Clinton Co. Named for a family in the district. (Lott)

*Louella (Ray)

A former p. o. in n. Grape Grove T. The postal department at Washington sent a list of names to the local community and from that list Louella was chosen. (P. G. 1891-1902; Mrs. Farbaugh)

Lowell School (Kansas City)

At 2709 Madison. Named for James Russell Lowell (1819-1891), the American poet and essayist. (Annual Report 1905)

Loyd School (Ray)

In s. w. Knoxville T. Named for Mat Loyd, an old settler who lived near the school. (Mrs. Albright)

Lumpkin's Fork (Jackson)

Rises in s. w. Prairie T., flows n. w., and empties into Little Blue R. A local family name. (Plat Bk. Jack. 1904, 2; Kemper)

Lunsford School (Clay)

In s. e. Fishing River T. Named for a pioneer family. (Miss Sexton; Mrs. Sample)

Lykins School (Kansas City) *Lakinz*

In 1848, Miss Sarah Lykins, a daughter of Dr. Johnston Lykins, taught a private school at the present 4th and Wyandotte. (Annals of K. C., 177)

Lynch School (Clay)

In s. w. Fishing River T. Named for David Lynch, landowner. It is often called Lone Star School because of the star shaped opening cut above the door. The lone star is the emblem of Texas. (Mrs. Viles)

Macbride School (Lafayette)

See Hickory Grove School

McComas School (Platte) *MaKa'mas*

See Union Chapel School

McCoy School (Kansas City)

At 1524 White. Named for Isaac McCoy, an early pioneer of the city. (Annual Report 1905)

McCune Home (Jackson) *Makjun'*

A home and school for delinquent boys 7 m. n. e. of

Independence. It was founded in 1907 by the Jackson Co. Court, and named for Henry L. McCune, who at that time was judge of the Juvenile Court. (K. C. Times July 2. 1917, 2)

McDonald Branch (Ray) *MaekDan'd*

Rises in s. c. Knoxville T., flows s., and empties into Middle Fork of Crooked River. Named for Jeremiah McDonald, who owned a large tract of land near the stream. (Cates)

McDowell (Clay) *MaekDau'el*

A railroad switch on the Q. O. & K. C. R. R. 3 m. n. of Nashua. It is near a deep rock mine. Named for R. Newton McDowell, Pres. of the Consolidated Crushed Stone Corporation. (Lederer)

Macedonia Church (Lafayette)

See Macedonia School

Macedonia School (Lafayette)

In n. w. Lexington T. Originally the school building was used as a Methodish church. The congregation of the church was small and needed help from the Methodist district organization. Their plea was that of the Macedonian in Paul's vision, who cried: "Come over into Macedonia, and help us." (Acts 16: 9) (Mrs. Perry)

Macey Mine (Lafayette) *Maeki (sic)*

Rand McNally Atlas 1935 lists this place. It was a former mine and mining camp 3 m. w. of Lexington named for the mine owner. (Corse)

McGowan (Clay) *MaekGau'an*

A former station on the disbanded K. C., C. C. & St. J. Interurban. Named for a pioneer family of Irish descent. (Yancey ; Withers)

MacGregor (Jackson) *Maegregr*

A sidetrack on the St. Louis-San Francisco Rwy. about 9 m. s. of K. C. It was first named Dana for the promoter and president of the K. C. Steel Corporation. Another Dana in the state made a change of name advisable. The new name was given in honor of an official of the railroad, George F. Macgregor. (R. Mc. 1935; Macgregor)

McGrew Mine (Lafayette)

A mine 2 m. w. of Wellington owned by James McGrew. (Miss Graddy)

McKee (Clay) Mæki

A former station on the abandoned K. C., C. C., & St. J. Interurban 4 m. w. of Excelsior Springs. Located on the farm of William McKee. (Mosby; Weimer)

McKendree Methodist Church (Lafayette)

In Sniabar T. 3 m. e. of Chapel Hill. It was organized in 1840 and named for Bishop William McKendree (1757-1835). Bishop McKendree was born in Virginia, but by reason of his travels was well known to Methodists in the east central, and middle states. (Young 1910, Vol. I, 182; R. K. Green; Inter. Encyc.)

McMurry M. E. Church South (Clay)

In Thornton. Named for William F. McMurry (1864-1934), who was the presiding bishop of the district when the church was organized. (Rev. Taylor)

Madison School (Kansas City)

At 124 W. 29th St. Named for James Madison (1751-1836) the fourth president of the United States. (Annual Report 1905)

Magill School (Ray) Mægil

In w. c. Richmond T. Named for William Magill, who donated the land for school purposes. (Magill)

Mallory School (Ray) Mælaru or Mælræ

In s. e. Crooked River T. Named for the landowner. (Happy)

Manchester's Mill (Clay)

As early as 1826 a man by the name of David Manchester had a mill on Shoal Creek. (Woodson 1920, 81)

Mann, Horace, School (Kansas City)

At 2008 E. 39th St. Named for Horace Mann (1796-1859), the American educator noted for his reforms in the Massachusetts school system. (Annual Report 1905; Miss Berger)

Mansur School (Ray) Mænsur

In Grape Grove T. a short distance n. e. of Millville. Named for the landowner, Isaiah Mansur. (Frazier)

Maple Glen School (Lafayette)

In s. c. Lexington T. The last part of the name is not particularly fitting, for the land is not especially low; but the first name is most appropriate for there are exceptionally large maple trees on the ground. (Rinne)

Maple Grove School (Jackson)

In s. c. Prairie T. The building is situated in a grove of fine maple trees. (Blackburn)

"Maple Leaf" R. R. (Jackson, Platte)

See Chicago, Great Western R. R.

Maple Park

A small residential town on highway 10 between North Kansas City and Liberty, built in a grove of maple trees. (P. G. 1922-34; Winn; Withers)

Maple Ridge School (Jackson)

In s. w. Washington T. The building is on a ridge in a maple grove. (Blackburn)

Marion Church (Ray) Merian

A Primitive Baptist Church in s. c. Knoxville T. near the town of Knoxville. When the church was established more than a hundred years ago, the township was known as Marion, and the name was taken from the township (q.v.). (J. A. Clark)

Marion School (Ray)

In s. c. Knoxville T. It was named from the near-by Marion Church. (J. A. Clark)

Marion Township (Ray)

In 1832 a part of n. Ray Co. was called Marion Township. The name was probably given in honor of the Revolutionary General, Francis D. Marion (1732-1795). (Ewing, thesis, 101; J. A. Clark)

Marlborough (Jackson) Marl'boro

A small town just south of the southern limits of Kansas City. Named for the addition which it serves, Marlborough Heights (q.v.). (Findley)

Marlborough Heights (Kansas City)

An addition between 73rd and 79th Streets, and Troost St. and Prospect Ave. The slightly high and rolling situation accounts for the name Heights. Mr. W. B. Clarke gave the name Marlborough because a town in Connecticut of that name was the home of his relatives. The Connecticut town is, however, spelled Marlboro, not Marlborough, and there are ten other Marlboros in the U. S. (Findley; Mrs. Clarke)

Marshall School (Lafayette)

In w. c. Lexington T. Named for the landowner, Julius Leither Marshall. (Miss Marshall)

Marshall Township (Platte)

The n. w. T. and one of the six original townships set apart in 1839. Probably named for Dr. Frederick Marshall, a prominent physician in the county. In 1840 he was elected county treasurer. (Paxton, 31,36; Deed Records Book A, 199)

Martin City (Jackson) *Martin Siti*

A town on the Mo. Pac. in s. w. Washington T. The town site was originally called Tilden in honor of Samuel J. Tilden (1814-1886), the Democratic presidential nominee in 1876, and opponent of Rutherford B. Hayes, the successful candidate. The postoffice, however, was known from the first as Martin City in honor of E. L. Martin, a promoter of the town. By approximately 1890 the town bore his name. (P. G. 1888 ff.; Plat Bk. Jack. 1904, 2; Knoche)

Martin School (Clay)

In w. c. Platte T. Named for Perry M. Martin, landowner. (Woods)

Martin School (Kansas City)

At 416 Garland. Named for E. L. Martin, a former member of the Board of Education. (Annual Report 1905)

Marvin Female Institute (Lafayette)

See Central College for Women

Mason School (Jackson)

In n. w. Van Buren T. Named for Luther Mason, who gave the land site. (Blackburn)

Masso (Jackson) *Ma'so*

A rock quarry 3 m. e. of Independence. An artificial name formed from the name of a railroad contractor, H. J. Massman. (R. Mc. 1935; Jacobs)

Mastin School (Jackson) *Mastin*

A discontinued school in s. c. Washington T. The district is now a part of Grandview. Named for a prominent family of landowners. (Blackburn)

Mathews Landing (Jackson)

A landing and a p. o. were established on the Mo. R. in n. e. Fort Osage T. at least as early as 1867 and called Cogswell's Landing for the owner of the ground, William Cogswell. A daughter, who inherited the place, married J. P. Mathews, and the name was changed to Mathews Landing. All that remains today is one old house. (Goodwin 1867, 47; Hist. Jack. 1881, 76; Cogswell)

May Township (Platte)

One of the east townships. Named for Dr. B. L. May, who was a practicing physician at Barry from 1865-1882. (May)

Mayview (Lafayette)

A town in n. e. Washington T. It was laid out on high ground in 1866, and John P. Herr, one of the founders, suggested the name because he thought the site one for a beautiful view in the month of May. Before the founding of the town the place had been known as the "Mounds," and also as Heth's Hills, or Heth's Knobs. In the War of 1812 a detachment of soldiers under a Captain Heth fought a victorious battle with Indians at this place. (P. G. 1870 ff.; Atlas Laf. 1877, 63; Young 1910 Vol. I, 384)

Mecklin (Jackson) *Mecklin*

A p. o. at least as early as 1870 in n. e. Sniabar T. It was not listed by the government postal guides after 1876. The name was derived from the Mecklin Seminary, but was misspelled Micklin in the p. o. guides. (P. G. 1870, 1876; Blackburn)

Mecklin School (Jackson)

A present day public school in n. e. Sniabar T., named from the Mecklin Seminary (q.v.). (Blackburn)

Mecklin Seminary (Jackson)

A private seminary in n. e. Sniabar T. It was founded by a Mr. Dick Steele, and named by him for a Professor Robert Mecklin of Fayetteville, Arkansas. (Blackburn; Mrs. Potts)

Melville (Kansas City)

A station stop on the Mo. Pac. R. R. in the s. part of the City. The origin of the name was not ascertained, but it is a stock name, found in at least six other states. (R. Mc. 1935)

Merritt's Branch (Lafayette)

A short s. flowing tributary of Davis Creek in Davis T. Named for early settlers. Perhaps named for Richard R. Merritt and Lucy O. Merritt who bought land near the stream in 1839. (Atlas Laf. 1877, 8; Hist. Laf. 1881, 219; Campbell; Records Book G-98)

Meservey, Edwin C., School (Kansas City) *Mezervi*

At 4210 E. 45th St. Named for a lawyer and member of the school board. (Miss Berger)

Micklin (Jackson)

See Mecklin

Midas (Jackson) *Maidas*

A switch on the Mo. Pac. R. R. 2 m. e. of Buckner.
Named for the landowner. (G. E. Moore; Traber)

Middleton (Lafayette)

See Waverly

Middleton Township (Lafayette)

The n. e. T. of the co. It was organized in 1848, and
named for the town Middleton (q.v.). (Young 1910 Vol.
I, 365; Atlas Laf. 1877)

Middletown (Lafayette)

See Waverly

Midway (Lafayette)

Rand McNally Atlas 1935 lists a Midway, South **Shaft**,
and West Mine. These are all mines close together in
Lexington T., s. e. of Lexington. Near these mines
are others with names of location, East Mine, Summit
and Valley. Close to these is one named Woodrow, for
President Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924). (R. McN. 1935;
Little)

Military Lake (Jackson)

In s. e. Brooking T. The land was bought and the lake
built by the 110th Engineers for recreation purposes.
(Jack. Co. Map, 1933; Kemper)

Mill (Jackson)

See Sni Mills

Mill Creek (Jackson)

Rises n. e. of Independence in Blue T., flows n. e.
and empties into the Mo. R. This name came from an
old mill which was on the bank of the stream. In
Thwaites's edition of the Lewis and Clark Journals
there is this entry for June 25, 1804: "passed a
small Creek on the l side at 12 o'clock called Bennet's
Creek." Coues, one of the editors of the Journals,
says that in the original Journal the name has three
forms: Benoit's, Bennet's and Benito, and adds: "It
is a personal name, whether Benite (Blessed) or Benet
(silly); one of this name was a factor of the Missouri
Fur Co., 1800." He also states that creek was the
same as the present Mill Creek. (Kemper; Th's L. and
C. Vol. I, 58; Coues L. and C. Vol. I, 32)

Miller School (Platte)

In s. w. Carroll T. Named for Captain Jack Miller, who was a landowner of the district, and a recruiting officer under Gen. Sterling Price. (Rufus J. Miller)

Millville (Ray)

A town in s. e. Grape Grove T. It was laid out in 1873 by Robert Mitchell and John McGaugh, and named from the mill which was run by the former. Mr. McGaugh was nicknamed Buck Snort; and this name was sometimes applied to the town. (Colton 1845; P. G. 1876-1904; Eaton; Shirkey)

Milton (Platte)

A former station on the K. C. C. C. and St. J. Inter-urban. Named for an early day family who had once owned the site of the station. (Weimer)

Miltdale (Clay)

A former small town in s. e. Fishing River T. on the Wabash R. R. Now there are only a few empty houses to mark the site. Probably named for Milton Moore, an early day landowner near the town. (P. G. 1896-1904; McKinney)

**Minaville (Clay) *Minavil*

A town in s. e. Gallatin T. It was laid out soon after the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. in 1867. The place has been called North Missouri Junction. It is near the n. bank of the Mo. R. at the junction of the Wabash and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads. In 1888 James Stephens, owner of some real estate next to the town, platted an addition, and the town was sometimes called Jintown. Minaville is spelled Minnaville in the Clay Co. Souv., 19 and Mindville on a map of 1891. The source of the name is unknown; apparently it comes from the feminine Christian name Minna or Mina. (map 1873; Clay Co. Souv., 19 ; R. Mc. map 1891; Clay Co. Plat Bk. 2, 33)

Mindville (Clay)

See Minaville

Mineral City (Ray)

A town platted in 1912 12 m. n. w. of Richmond. It was never developed to any extent. The name was given because of the mineral springs which had been discovered there. That community had been known by several names: Grange Store, Frog Eye and Tiffin Bridge Neighborhood. The farmers political organization The Grange had a store at the place, the ground

was higher than the surrounding ground, prominent like a frog's eye, and over Crooked River was a bridge built from lumber from E. P. Tiffin's farm. (Rich. Mo. Jan. 9, 1930, 8; Judge Hill; Hamilton; Mrs. Albright)

Mission Road (Jackson)

An early day road from Lexington and Sibley to the Harmony Mission, a small government school for Indians, which was situated in what is now Bates Co. The name is derived from the Mission. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 325; Kemper)

Missouri City (Clay) *Mázora, Mázori, or Mízuri*

In s. c. Fishing River T. on the Mo. About 1834 Shrewsbury Williams owned land and operated a tavern 1 m. w. of the present business section of Missouri City. The place was known as William's Landing. Soon an addition was added by a Mr. Richfield and called Richfield. On account of a change in the river business was moved to a high hill 1 m. e. and the place was called St. Bernard, supposedly from the famous Alpine pass of St. Bernard, which in its turn was named for St. Bernard's Monastery there located. East of Richfield, a son of Shrewsbury Williams, laid out a town which he named Atchison in honor of David R. Atchison (1807-1886), a United States Senator from Missouri from 1843 to 1855. In 1859 St. Bernard, Richfield, and Atchison were incorporated under the name Missouri City, for the state. (Goodwin 1867, 28; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 380; Gilmer)

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.

See Missouri Pacific Railroad

Missouri Pacific Railroad (Jackson, Lafayette)

A railroad whose n. terminus is Omaha, Neb., e. terminus is St. Louis, and w. terminus is Pueblo, Colo. The name Pacific was, as many other railroad names, simply an ambitious title. The Missouri River Railroad was a short railroad along the Mo. R. from Kansas City to St. Joseph, which became a part of the Mo. Pac. The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, a road serving those three states, and commonly known as the "M. K. and T." has been bought by the Missouri Pacific. The Kansas City and Eastern R. R. was a short road from Kansas City to Lexington. It became part of the Mo. Pac. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 191, 481; Jacobs)

Missouri River (Platte, Clay, Ray, Jackson, Lafayette)

The Mo. River forms the w. and s. boundary of Platte,

the s. boundary of Clay and Ray, and the n. boundary of Jackson and Lafayette. Phil E. Chappell, a historian of the Mo. R., offers the opinion of various authorities to support his statement; "There is but little doubt that had the Missouri river been discovered before the Mississippi the name of the latter would have applied to both streams, and the Missouri would have been considered the main stream and the upper Mississippi the tributary." The latest and best authorities on the origin of the name state that the name for the river arose from the fact that a tribe of Indians known as Missouris inhabited the country at the mouth of the river; that is, near St. Louis. Allen Walker Read writes in regard to the meaning of the word: "The word Missouri is of Indian origin, said to mean 'the town of the large canoes,' and came into the English language by way of the transliteration of French explorers." Indians, who used other types of canoes from the Missouris tribe, first used the word, or a form of the word. The popular idea that the word means 'muddy water' arose from the word Pekitanoui an Indian word meaning muddy water and given by Marquette to the river. Various have been the pronunciations of this word, and caustic have been the controversies over the pronunciation. The pronunciations indicated have been taken from Mr. Read's summary of the defensible pronunciations based upon Missouri usage. For an exhaustive study see Mr. Read's study. (Chappell, Hist. of Mo. R., 1; Read, Pronun. of the Word Missouri, p. 22 ff.; Mo. Hist. Rev. Vol.17, 231, 377, 8)

Missouri River Road

See Missouri Pacific Railroad

Missouri Valley School (Ray)

In s. w. Camden T. Named from its location. (Thomas Cooper)

Mitchell School (Clay)

In e. c. Platte T. Named for Ed and Mervin Mitchell, landowners of the district. (Mrs. Pence)

Mitchell's Mill (Ray)

See Millville

Mock School (Lafayette)

In s. c. Freedom T. Named for William Mock, who donated the land for school purposes. (Mrs. Handly)

Moore, Milton, School (Kansas City) *Mo*
At 4510 Linwood. Named for Col. Milton Moore, a
Kansas City lawyer. Col. Moore commanded the Fifth
Missouri Infantry during the Spanish-American War.
(K. C. Jour. Post Oct. 28, 1928 2-D)

Moore School (Clay)
In Fishing River T. near Crescent Lake. Named for
Joel T. Moore, landowner of the district. (Moore)

Moore School (Jackson)
See Hazel Grove School

Moore School (Platte)
In n. e. Waldron T. Named for Peter Moore, a land-
owner of the district. (Babcock)

Moreland School (Jackson)
In s. w. Sniabar T. It was named for the landowner,
Joseph Moreland. (Litchford)

Morris Hill Baptist Church (Ray)
A former church in Knoxville T. 2 m. n. e. of Knox-
ville. Named for the Morris family, on whose farm
the church was located. (Judge McGill)

Morse School (Kansas City)
At 20th and Charlotte. It was opened in 1870 and named
for the famous American inventor, S. F. B. Morse.
(Ellis, 193; Annual Report 1905)

Morton (Ray) *Mo*
A community center in n. Crooked River T. consisting
of a church and blacksmith shop. Named for the land-
owner, Morton, sometime before 1865. Before that time
it was known as Shaw's Shop for William P. Shaw, who
owned a blacksmith shop there. (Parker 1865, map;
P. G. 1876-1904; McGinnis; Mayfield)

Morton School (Platte)
In w. Carroll T. Named for Benjamin R. Morton, a
landowner of the district. (M. Johnson)

Mosby (Clay) *Mo*
A station and p. o. on the Milwaukee railroad in n.
Fishing River T. The station which was established
in 1885 was close to the land of A. G. Mosby. The
p. o. name was correctly spelled, but the name on the
station was misspelled Moseby and was never corrected.
(P. G. 1889 ff.; Mosby)

Moscow (Clay)

In s. Gallatin T. This is one of the old towns of the county. It was named for Moscow, Russia, because the first store, a little one-room building, was kept by a Russian. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 508; Laswell)

Moseby (Clay)

See Mosby

Moss (Lafayette)

A map of 1855 shows this name as a place on Dan's Fork (now Davis Creek) in s. e. Washington T. The last date found for the place was 1867. Probably a local family name. In 1836 a Woodson J. Moss was one of the signers of the plat of Napoleon. (map 1855; Goodwin 1867; Corse)

Mound Prairie Baptist Church (Lafayette)

An old church of Washington T. organized in 1842, 3 m. s. e. of the present town of Mayview. It is now the Baptist Church of Mayview. It's original name was descriptive of its site. (Sander)

"Mounds" (Lafayette)

See Mayview

Mount Gilead Church (Clay)

In Kearney T. 2 m. w. of Kearney. It was organized more than an hundred years ago as a Primitive Baptist Church. In 1844 it became a church of the Disciples of Christ or Christian Church. Named from the Biblical Mount Gilead, which was noted for its balm, the "balm of Gilead." (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 449; Wilkerson)

Mount Gilead School (Clay)

In Kearney T. 2 m. w. of Kearney. Named from the church, Mount Gilead (q.v.). (Wilkerson)

Mount Hebron Church (Lafayette)

A former Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Washington T. 8 m. n. e. of Odessa. It was organized in 1852. The ancient Biblical city of Hebron was built on a hill (Joshua 14: 12-15). (Hist. Laf. 1881, 479; Hastings Vol. 2, 339)

Mount Hope (Lafayette)

A former small town in Sniabar T. It was laid out about 1867 and was named from the Hope-Well Presbyterian Church, which had been organized at that place in 1850. There are two or three buildings at the

present time which mark the spot. (P. G. 1870, 1876; Atlas Laf. 1877, 66)

****Mount Hope (Lafayette)**

A map of 1842 and one of 1856 show a Mount Hope in the n. e. part of the county. Nothing further was learned about the place. (map 1842; map c. 1856)

Mount Pleasant (Ray)

This is evidently an early name for Tinney Grove. A plat was filed in 1838 for a town of this name. The 1881 history of Ray Co. describes Tinney Grove under the following heading: "Tinney's Grove P. O.--Mt. Pleasant." The Richmond Missourian of Jan. 30, 1930 states that the history of the place is in the past and that it was evidently the same as Tinny Grove. The name is obviously one of approbation. Tinney Grove is on high ground. (Plat Book; Hist. Ray 1881, 456; Rich. Mo. Jan. 30, 1930, 6; Frazier)

Mount Pleasant School (Jackson)

1 m. n. of Martin City. The district has become a part of the Martin City school. The name of approbation was given it because it was located on high ground. (Blackburn)

Mount Olivet Christian Church (Clay)

In s. c. Platte T. It was established 1878 and named for Mount Olivet, the mountain east of Jerusalem which is connected with so many events in the life of Christ. The hill was more commonly called the Mount of Olives (Acts I:12). (Adams; Q. J. Boggess)

Mount Pleasant Primitive Baptist Church (Clay)

In Fishing River T. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. w. of Excelsior Springs. The present building is on low ground, but the original building of 1830 stood on a high hill. (Clay Co. Souv. 123; Arnold; McKinney)

Mount Vernon (Lafayette)

An old town situated on a bluff one half a mile east of the Tabo Creek and about three-fourths of a mile from the Mo. R. The first General Assembly of Missouri, 1820, designated it for a place of holding courts until a permanent seat could be established. The last term of court was held there Nov. 1822. It was named for the home of Gen. Washington. Young says that its location was probably the same as an old French trading post called Fort Orleans. The name was probably a transfer name from New Orleans, Miss., or Orleans, France. (Laws of Mo. 1820, 13; Beck 1823, 298; Young 1910 Vol. I, 310)

Mount Vernon Missionary Baptist Church (Clay)

In Washington T. It was organized in 1857, and given the name of the home of Gen. Washington because of its location in Washington T. (Clay Co. Souv., 123; Gilmer)

Mount Washington (Jackson)

A station in n. w. Blue T. on the Mo. Pac. R. R. The name was a transfer from a nearby cemetery which had been named Mount for its location on high ground and Washington for Gen. George Washington (1732-1799). (P. G. 1891-1927; map 1930; Kemper)

Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church (Clay)

In Fishing R. T. 3 m. n. of Missouri City. It was organized in 1853. The congregation is now disbanded and the church razed. A Bible name from the w. hill of the city of Jerusalem--"out of Zion shall go forth the law." (Isa. 2:3) (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 378; Hamilton)

Mouse Creek (Jackson)

Rises in s. w. Prairie T., flows n. w., and empties into Little Blue Creek. The origin of the name was now definitely ascertained. It was probably not so named on account of its size, for, comparatively, it is not small. It may have taken its name from the fact that there were many field mice in the fields bordering the stream. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 71; Kemper)

Muddy Creek (Ray)

Rises in n. Grape Grove T., flows n. e., and empties into Cottonwood Creek. The creek flows through a low flat prairie section and every rain makes the stream muddy. (Cates; Coffman)

Muddy Fork (Clay)

Rises in s. part of Clinton Co., flows s., and empties into Clear Creek. A descriptive name. (Atlas Clay 1877; Adams)

Muddy Fork School (Clay)

In n. e. Kearney T. Named from the stream of the same name (q.v.) (Adams)

Mulkey (Lafayette) Mulki

A station on the Mo. Pac. R. R. between Aullville and Concordia. Named for a pioneer family who lived in that section of the co. (R. Mc. 1935; Little)

Mulkey Creek (Lafayette)

Rises in c. Freedom T., flows n. e., and empties into

the Mo. R. Named for Christopher Mulkey, a pioneer.
(Hist. Laf. 1881, 428)

Mulkey's Grove (Lafayette)

An early day settlement 2 or 3 m. s. of present
Aullville in Freedom T. James and Chris Mulkey were
early settlers of the place. (Young 1910 Vol. I, 46)

Munger School (Clay) *Mungar*

Opened in 1922 between Claycomo and Maple Park. Named
for Willis R. Munger, landowner. (Mrs. Macey)

Munsell Acres School (Jackson) *Munsal*

In w. c. Blue T. A Mr. Munsell gave the land for
school purposes. Now closed. (Blackburn)

Murphy School (Jackson) *Murfl*

In n. c. Sniabar T. A local family name. (Blackburn)

Murray (Clay)

A railroad yards on the C. B. & Q. R. R. in North
Kansas City. Named for Eli Murray who owned the land.
(Davidson)

Murray School (Ray)

In s. e. Polk T. Named for R. A. Murray, a landowner
who lived near the school. (Miss Murray)

Myrick (Lafayette) *Maurik*

See Myrick Junction

Myrick Junction (Lafayette)

A station on the Mo. Pac. R. R. at the w. edge of
Lexington where the railroad branches. Named for a
railroad official. Rand McNally Atlas 1935 lists
a Myrick as well as a Myrick Junction, but there is no
separate place of that name. (R. Mc. 1935; H. C. Chiles)

Napoleon (Lafayette)

This old town on the Mo. R. in n. w. Clay T. was
platted in 1836. Previous to that time the place was
known as Poston's Landing for John A. Poston who had
a dry-goods and grocery store there. After the panic
of 1837 the place was practically deserted until about
1854 when Dr. James Belt began to improve the place.
He called it Lisbon; but why he chose the name was not
ascertained. It is a stock name, found in seventeen
other states. The p. o. was always Napoleon and the
town name is that today. Obviously named for Napoleon
Bonaparte. Only twenty one years had passed since the
battle of Waterloo. Napoleon has also become a stock

name, found in six other states. (map 1855; Hist. Laf. 1881, 401; Young 1910, Vol. I, 334)

Narona (Clay) *Narona*

A p. o. from 1901-1904 at South Liberty Station. A name of no significance to the county. The postmistress of the office wrote in a letter of Jan. 7, 1936: "The Postmaster General wrote me to send a list of names for the postoffice; so I sent a list of 25 names. When the answer came back they said they had chosen the name Narona themselves. They did not give any reason for naming it that." (P. G. 1901-1904; Mrs. Northern)

Nashua (Clay) *Nashua*

A town in s. w. Platte T. Named for Nashua, N. H., the home town of W. E. Winner, the promoter of the town. (P. G. 1891 ff.; Gilmer; St. John)

Neal's Chapel (Lafayette)

A church organized 1870 1 m. n. of Corder. It was moved to the town when the C. and A. R. R. was built. It was named for Lewis Neal, one of the charter members. (Young Vol. I, 182; Campbell)

Nebo Baptist Church (Clay) *Nibo*

See Pleasant Hill Church

Nebo Hill (Clay)

In s. w. Fishing River T. The highest elevation in the county. A Bible name, a hill which commands a wide prospect, and from which Moses viewed the Promised Land. (Deut. 32:49) (Manley; Rev. Barr)

Nebo School (Clay)

In s. w. Fishing River T. s. of Nebo Baptist Church, from which it derived its name. (Marvin Hessel)

Neese (Lafayette) *Nisi (sic)*

Rand McNally Atlas 1935 lists this name. In 1913 a Boy Scouts organization had a camping place on land owned by H. E. Neese a short distance w. of Wellington. (R. Mc. 1935; Corse)

Neff School (Clay)

In s. Kearney T. Named for Isaac Neff, who gave part of the land on which the school is located. (Neff)

Nelson, William Rockhill, School (Kansas City)

At 5228 Charlotte. Named for William Rockhill Nelson, who, for many years, was the editor of the Kansas City Star, and a man active in civic affairs. (Miss Berger)

New Garden (Ray)

The government postal guide of 1876 lists New Garden as a p. o. Evidently the name was derived from the New Garden Church (q.v.). (P. G. 1876)

New Garden Church (Ray)

A Baptist Church in n. w. Fishing River T. It was organized in 1820 or 1821. Eaton tells a little incident to account for the name. Near the site of the present church a caravan camped for the night. One of the children of the party wandered away, and was later found in a bed of flowers dead from hunger and exhaustion. A church was founded on the site of the place where the child was found, and called New Garden. This story was corroborated in the county. (R. K. Green; C. A. Brown; Eaton; Mayes)

New Garden School (Ray)

Named for New Garden Church (q.v.). (R. K. Green)

New Hope Baptist Church (Clay)

In n. e. Kearney T., organized in 1829. An ideal name. (Arnold)

New Hope Baptist Church (Ray)

In Camden T. 4 m. n. of Camden. This church, the oldest one in the county, was organized in 1820 or 1821, and named North Bluffton Church, probably from the nearby North Bluffton (q.v.). In 1846 the church was given the ideal name, New Hope. (Rich. Mo. Dec. 5, 1929, 11; C. A. Brown)

New Independence (Jackson)

A site which was plotted in 1837 on the bank of Mo. R. in Blue T. but never developed. Doubtless the name was derived from that of the county seat, Independence (q.v.), which town was platted in 1827. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 302; Kemper)

"New Jerusalem" (Jackson)

A tract of several thousand acres w. of Independence extending w. to Kan. state line and n. to Mo. R., entered in 1831 by the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith. He announced that God had revealed to him that it was the "New Jerusalem" and the seat of the new Mormon kingdom. The name is taken from Revelation 21:2. (J. Pol. H. 1902, 27)

New Liberty Church (Jackson)

A Baptist Church $\frac{1}{2}$ m. e. of Tarsney. It was organized in 1859. Doubtless the name expresses an ideal. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 329)

New Market (Platte) *Nju' Markt*

A town in n. w. Green T. It is one of the oldest towns in the county, having been divided into town lots in 1830. It was first called Jacksonville, probably in honor of Andres Jackson (1767-1845), who was then president of the U. S. Because there was another Jacksonville in the state, the name was changed in 1839 to the name it now bears. The government postal guides from 1870-1900 give the name as Newmarket. A stock name, found in more than a dozen states, and doubtless ultimately derived from Newmarket in Cambridgeshire, England. (P. G. 1870-1903, 1904 ff; Plat Bk. Hist. C. and P. 1885, 561)

New Salem Church (Ray)

A Presbyterian Church organized in 1849 on Crooked R. In 1872 the congregation erected a building in Lawson. Salem, a word meaning peace, was applied to Jerusalem in Psa. 76, 2. (Hist. Ray. 1881, 333)

New Salem Church (Jackson)

A present day Baptist church 6 m. e. of Independence, located on the site of the old Salem church. In a history of the Baptists in Mo. the author writes of the Salem Church that it was dissolved in 1845 and was soon succeeded by New Salem Church. (Duncan, 307; Result of Co. Plan, 40)

New Santa Fe (Jackson)

A town in s. w. Washington. It was named for Santa Fe, New Mexico. It was an early settlement and outfitting post for traders from Independence to Santa Fe. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 113; P. G. 1870-1902; Kemper)

Nichols, J. C. School (Kansas City)

At 6903 Oak. Named for a member of the Board of Education. (Miss Berger)

Nichols School (Ray)

See Sunny Side

Norman School (Kansas City)

At 3514 Jefferson. Named for Joseph L. Norman, who served as a member of the Board of Education for 16 years. (Annual Report 1905)

**Norris Chapel (Platte) *Naris*

A Methodist Episcopal Church in Pettis T. It was organized in 1873. There is no church of that name today, and the origin of the name was not ascertained. (Williams 1913; Vol. I, 603)

North Bluffton (Ray)

A fort built in 1817 s. e. of present Camden by early settlers to be used for protection against the Indians. A history of 1881 describes the place: "A circular enclosure, made by setting cottonwood posts in the earth formed the stockade, and in the center of this was a block-house, made of heavy timber, and provided with loop-holes. The fort was called North Bluffton, and was the first village founded in Mo. territory w. of Grand and n. of the Missouri River. It stood close to the river bank, but the stream has long since changed its channel, and the site of North Bluffton is overgrown with trees and herbage." The name is a descriptive one. (Hist. Ray 1881, 209)

North Bluffton Church (Ray)

See New Hope Baptist Church

North Davis School (Lafayette)

A Lutheran Church School organized about 1888 in s. e. Davis T. The name is one of direction; the school is located n. of Davis Creek. (Young 1910, Vol. I, 145)

Northeast (Kansas City)

A sub-station p. o. at 6212 St. John St. A name of location. (R. Mc. 1935; Richmond)

Northern Heights (Clay)

A former station on the abandoned K. C., C. C. & St. J. Interurban 6 m. n. of North Kansas City. It is the first high point n. of North Kansas City. (Weimer)

North Fork of Davis Creek (Lafayette)

The 1881 history of Lafayette mentions this creek as being in Washington T. It is usually called just Davis Creek. There is a paralleling tributary s. of this main stream and thus the name North was sometimes given this main stream. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 219; Campbell)

North Kansas City (Clay)

An industrial town in s. w. Callatin T., across the Mo. R. from Kansas City. Named from its relative position. (Davidson)

North Lexington (Ray)

A former town in s. e. Richmond T., across the Mo. R. from Lexington. During the decade from 1870 to 1880 it was practically washed away by the changing course of the river. (McGinnis)

North Missouri Railroad
See Wabash Railway

Northmoor (Platte) *Northmoor*

A small town in e. Pettis T. A Mr. Moore who platted the ground coined the name thus: he dropped the e. from his own name and prefixed north, the direction of the town from Kansas City. (Weimer)

*Northrup (Lafayette)

A station on Mo. Pac. in n. e. Lexington T. It was named by the railroad. (Atlas Laf. 1897, 3; Dr. Harwood)

*North Waverly (Lafayette)

Rand McNally 1935 lists this name. It was not located. Neither the postmaster nor other persons interviewed at Waverly knew of the place. (R. Mc. 1935)

Nutter School (Ray)

In e. c. Richmond T. Named for the landowner, Benjamin T. Nutter, a native of Kentucky. (Nutter)

Oak Grove (Jackson)

A town in w. Sniabar T. The nucleus of the town was a store which was established at the place many years before the Civil War. Until sometime after the war, the place was known as Lickskillet. A local story explains the name as follows: An early wayfarer waiting for a meal heard the woman at the back of the store promise her child that it might lick the skillet in case the stranger left no meat. Like similar stories told to account for the other Missouri "Lick-skilletts," in Polk, Cass, Grundy, and Webster Counties (See thesis by R. L. Meyers, Miss B. E. Johnson, Miss O. G. Adams, and Miss M. G. Bell), this is obviously an afterthought. The name was a favorite piece of pioneer humor, a mocking epithet used by neighboring localities to reflect on the table manners of, like "Paincourt" for St. Louis, on the poverty or scanty entertainment of the place in question. Cf. such British hames as Coldharbour, which are similarly explained in the Intro. to a Survey of English Place-Names, p.149ff. A postoffice at least as early as 1855 was established one-half mile south of the place. When it was moved to Lickskillet the place was called by the postoffice name. The town was officially platted in 1878. (map 1855; P. G. 1870 ff.; Oak Grove Banner, Oak Grove, Mo., April 17, 1936)

Oak Grove (Lafayette)

A name found on two early maps, 1848 and 1857, in the

s. w. part of the co. Obviously a descriptive name.
(map 1848; map 1857)

Oak Grove School (Platte)

In e. Carroll T. A name descriptive of the location.
(Max Jones)

Oak Grove School (Ray)

In s. c. Crooked River T. Named for the shrub oak
grove in which the building is located. (Thomas
Cooper)

Oak Hill School (Jackson)

In s. c. Sniabar T. This district has become a part
of the Grain Valley School. It was situated on a hill
of scrub oaks. (Blackburn)

Oakland (Lafayette)

Young in his history of the county 1910, names this
place as a p. o. in Dover T. He said it was establish-
ed in 1843 and had been discontinued for many years.
Obviously a descriptive name. (Philip Miller; Young
1910 Vol. I, 337)

Oakland (Lafayette)

See Oakland Church

Oakland Church (Lafayette)

The first church in Dover T. It was built before 1843.
The 1881 history of the co. makes the statement that
in 1843 a school was built by the church. It also
mentions that a p. o. called Oakland was established
about the same date. No name is given for the school.
Obviously the name of the church and the name of the
p. o. are descriptive of the land sites. (Hist. Laf.
1881, 316, 337)

Oakland School 25 (Jackson)

In n. c. Sniabar T. The school was located on land
which grew the scrub oak. (Blackburn)

Oakland School 61 (Jackson)

In s. w. Blue T. In the yard of the school grounds
stand some very large oak trees. (Blackburn)

Oakland School (Lafayette)

In s. c. Washington T. The school was built in an oak
forest. (Sander)

Oakwood (Clay)

A residential town platted about 1923 in w. Gallatin T.

on highway 169. It was built in a forest of oaks.
(Davidson)

Odessa (Lafayette)

A town in n. e. Sniabar T. It was platted in 1878 and named by President T. B. Blackstone of the C. and A. Railroad for Odessa, Russia. Odessa has become a stock American name, found in twelve other states. (P. G. 1886 ff.; Eaton; Kenick)

Ogg's Branch (Ray) *ɔgz (rarely agz)*

Rises $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. e. of Elkhorn, flows s., and empties into the Missouri River. Named for Thomas Jephtho Ogg, who came to Missouri from Kentucky, and settled on this branch at an early date. (Hist. Ray 1881, 597; Hamilton)

Ogg School (Ray)

In e. c. Fishing River T. This is one of the oldest schools in the county. It was named for Thomas Jephtho Ogg, landowner and miller. (Hamilton)

Ogg's Mill (Ray)

An early day mill in Fishing River T. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. e. of the present Ogg School. It was operated by Thomas Jephtho Ogg, and his partner, Allan Toll. (Rich. Mo., June 11, 1931, 6; Mrs. Clevenger)

Oil Creek (Jackson)

In s. e. Washington T. A short n. w. flowing tributary of Little Blue Creek. In an early day two or three small oil wells were drilled on the creek. (Atlas Jack. 1904, 2; Kemper)

O. K. Creek (Kansas City) *Ō'ké*

From what is now Twelfth Street the ground slopes s. to a valley thru which a stream ran e. and connected with the Blue River. The name of the stream was derived from a grog-shop, which stood on the stream about 1848, called the O. K. House.

The use of O. K. in the slang sense still current dates back, according to Thornton, to 1828. The name of the Kansas City grog-shop of 1848 may supply another early use of it. (Case 1888, 17)

Old Blue Springs (Jackson)

A former town 1 m. n. w. of the present Blue Springs. It was originally called Blue Springs. The name was derived from a spring of very blue water around which the town grew up. When the new town was built near the railroad, this town was given the title Old. There

was a P. O. at the place as early as 1853. (Hayward 1853, 825; Wickes)

Old Blue Springs School (Jackson)

In Sniabar T. 1 m. w. of Blue Springs. The school dates back before the Civil War and was first known as Blue Springs. After the town of Blue Springs was built in 1878 the word Old was added to the name. (Blackburn)

Oldham School (Jackson) Oldam

1 m. s. e. of Independence. Named for John R. Oldham who deeded the land for school purposes. (Blackburn)

"Old Town" (Lafayette)

The oldest part of Lexington is referred to today as "Old Town." The first court house was located there. The town grew toward the west and in 1845 the county court ordered a new court house built and the property in "Old Town" sold. (Souv. of L., 7)

Olivet Congregational Church (Kansas City)

At 19th and Woodland. It was organized in 1883. See Mt. Olivet Christian Church (Clay). (Whitney Vol. I, 439; Rev. Harris)

Orrick (Ray) orrik

A town in c. Orrick T. It was laid out in 1869 by the N. Mo. R. R. and named for a railroad official, W. W. Orrick of St. Charles, Mo. (P. G. 1876 ff.; Hist. Ray 1881, 452; Eaton)

Orrick Township (Ray)

Is the s. w. T. It was formed in 1886 and was named from the town of the same name (q.v.). (Eaton)

*Orton (Ray)

The government official postal guide for 1900 lists this name for Ray Co. The p. o. could not be located, and the name was used in only the one postal guide. Probably a misprint of the Ray Co. name Morton. (P. G. 1900)

Osborne School (Lafayette)

In s. w. Davis T. Named for landowners in the district, Messrs. Goerge and Joseph Osborne. (Campbell; Mrs. Tyler)

Otsego (Ray)

Hayward 1853 lists this name as a p. o. In 1867 a map shows it in the c. part of the n. w. section of the county. Nothing further could be learned about it.

The name is found in N. Y., Ohio, Mich., and Wisconsin, and is evidently of Indian origin. (Hayward 1853)

Our Lady of Good Counsel Church (Kansas City)

A Catholic Church at Washington and Shafer. This church was a reorganization of 1888 of an old Westport parish. The name is one of the various titles applied to Mary the mother of Jesus. (Whitney Vol. I, 409; Rev. Harris)

Our Lady of Guadalupe (Kansas City) *Guadalupe*

A Mexican Catholic Church located at 23rd and Madison. The name was first applied to a picture representing the Immaculate Conception, which is said to have appeared to a Mexican shepherd at Guadalupe-Hidalgo, a place about 5 m. n. of Mexico City, and which is preserved in the famous cathedral erected there. The relic and the legend have made "Our Lady of Guadalupe" the patron saint of all Mexico. (Cath. Encyc. Vol. 7, 43; Rev. Harris)

Overton's Crossing (Clay)

In 1831 Aaron Overton operated a ferry across the Mo. R. beginning on the Clay Co. side near the mouth of Rose's Branch at a place known as Overton's Crossing. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 119)

*Ovid (Ray) *Ovid (sic)*

A community settlement consisting of a store, a blacksmith's shop, and a few residences. There was a p. o. at the place from 1889 to 1904. The name was selected in Washington from a list sent by the local residents for a post-office name. (P. G. 1889-1904; Mrs. Burnett)

Owens Branch (Clay)

A short branch in n. w. Platte T. flowing s. into Smith's Fork. Named for John Cross Owens, a landowner on the stream. (James Thomas; J. C. Williams)

Owen School (Jackson) *Ow*

In n. w. Sniabar T. Named for the landowner, A. Owen. (Blackburn)

Owens Landing (Jackson)

A map of 1855 shows this name on the Mo. R. near the site of Blue Mills Landing. Probably named for a landowner. (map 1855)

Owensville (Clay)

A map of 1855 shows this place a little s. of Smithville. Doubtless named for local landowners. See Owens Branch. (map 1855; J. C. Williams)

Owl Branch (Clay)

Rises in s. part of Clinton co., flows s., and empties into Camp Branch. Many owls were in the trees along the stream. (Atlas Clay 1877; Adams)

Owl Creek (Lafayette)

A stream in Clay T. which empties into Sniabar Creek. Named from the owls in the timber along the creek. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 219; Cheatham)

Packer's Mill (Platte)

Mr. Packer, an early day settler, operated a sawmill on Bee Creek 5 m. n. w. of Platte City. (M. Johnson)

Page City (Lafayette)

A town on the Mo. Pac. R. R. in w. c. Dover T. It was laid out in 1871 by Joseph H. Page on 20 acres of land belonging to himself, and 11 acres owned by his brother, G. R. Page. (P. G. 1876-1901; Young 1910, Vol. I, 338)

Palestine Baptist Church (Jackson) *Pæ'læstæn*

A former church at Holmes Park organized in 1873. The building was destroyed by fire in 1925. Obviously the name was thought to be an appropriate church name because it is the name of the "Holy Land." (D. A. R., 87)

Palmer's Fort (Clay)

A fort built in 1821 by the pioneer settlers in s. e. Fishing River T. near the Mo. R. on the farm of Martin Palmer. It was to be used for community protection against the Indians. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 376)

Panther Creek (Lafayette) *Pæn'θr*

Rises near the c. of Freedom T., flows s. e., and empties into Blackwater Creek in Saline Co. In an early day panthers were found along the stream. (Atlas Laf. 1877; Stratman)

Panther Creek (Ray)

A short s. flowing stream in Camden T. which empties into the Mo. R. Named from the animal. At an early day a few panthers were found in the country thru which the stream flows. (Remley)

Paradise (Clay)

A town in n. e. Platte T. In an early day the place was called Gosneyville for John Gosney, who owned a blacksmith shop there. When the p. o. was established the name was changed to Paradise, a name jokingly

given because the town was small and there were three churches. (map 1865; Clay Co. Souv., 19; Moreland)

Park School (Platte)

2 m. s. e. of Platte City. Named for Elihu Park, a landowner near the school. (Platte City supplement to The Landmark Nov. 15, 1929)

Parkview School (Jackson)

In w. c. Brooking T. The school was originally called Bluff School on account of its location on a bluff. The new name Parkview was given because of the view which may be had of Swope Park, Kansas City (q.v.). (Blackburn)

Parkville (Platte)

A town on the Mo. R. in s. c. Pettis T. named for its founder, George S. Park. Mr. Park filed the first plat of the town in 1844. According to Paxton's Annals the place was known in 1839 as English's Landing. Evidently named for a landowner. (Eaton; Paxton, 27, 60)

Parkway (Kansas City)

A sub station p. o. opened near Swope Park in 1925. It was named from the street on which it is located, Swope Parkway (q.v.). (P. G. 1925 ff; Richmond)

Parrish Farm School (Kansas City)

An early day private school located on the farm of William Parrish about the present site of 35th and Prospect Ave. (Annals of K. C., 175)

Patton School (Ray)

In n. w. Richmond T. Named for a pioneer family. (Miss Patton)

Paxton's Mill (Platte) ^{Pakstn}

In an early day W. M. Paxton operated a mill on Platte River at the present site of Platte City. (Wren; Max Jones)

Peacedale School (Jackson)

In n. w. Fort Osage T., 1 m. n. e. of Blue Mills. The school is located in a valley. The first part of the name was given in honor of a prominent family named Peace. (Blackburn)

Peacock School (Lafayette)

In s. c. Dover T. Named for J. H. Peacock on whose land the school was located. (Dr. Harwood; J.H. Peacock)

Peavine Creek (Lafayette)

Rises in s. e. Freedom T., flows s., and empties into Blackwater R. in Johnson Co. Named for the wild peavines that grew along the stream. (Atlas Laf. 1877; Stratman)

Pedee Branch (Ray)

A short s. flowing tributary of Wakenda Creek in Grape Grove T. The origin of the name was not ascertained. It is not known as a local name. It may have come direct from the Pedee tribe of Indians, or as a borrowed name. Hodge writes of a Pedee tribe: "A small tribe, probably Siouan, formerly living on the middle course of Pedee r., S. C." (Atlas Ray 1877; Hodge, Vol. I, 222)

Penseno's Landing (Platte)

See Rialto

Pershing, John J., School (Kansas City) Pershing

At 5915 Park. Named for Gen. John J. Pershing, chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War. (Annual Report 1905)

Petco (Jackson) Petko

A Mo. Pac. railroad switch between Kansas City and Independence. A Petroleum Company was located near the switch, and an artificial name was formed from the abbreviations of the words, Petroleum and Company. (R. Mc. 1935; G. E. Moore)

Petree School (Ray) Petri

In n. w. Grape Grove T. Named for a prominent family of the district. (Mrs. Smith)

Pettis Township (Platte)

The s. e. T. It was organized in 1839. The origin of the name was not ascertained. As Platte Co. was strongly democratic the name may have been given in honor of Spencer Pettis (1802-1831), a popular democrat and friend of Thomas Benton. In 1830 he represented Missouri in Congress. At that time there was but one congressional district for the state. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 838; Paxton)

Phillibert's Branch (Kansas City)

An old stream about where the present Campbell Street is located. The stream was named at least as early as 1847. Doubtless named for two Frenchmen who in 1831 entered land within the present limits of Kansas City, Joseph Phillibert entering 154 acres, and a

Gabriel Phillibert, a 170 acres. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 410; Deatherage Vol. I, 335)

Phillips, Wendell, School (Kansas City)
At 2433 Vine. Named for Wendell Phillips (1811-1884), Boston abolitionist and famous orator. (Miss Berger)

Pigg School (Ray)
In Orrick T. Named for a pioneer family who owned the land. (Thomas Cooper)

Piggsville (Ray)
The Richmond Missourian of Jan. 1, 1930 quotes from the Richmond Conservator of April 27, 1867 to the effect that this town was situated of Fishing River at the crossing of the Missouri City road, and was named in honor of Jefferson Pigg, "who was well known along that line of travel as a generous and whole-souled landlord." There is no evidence of a town today. (Rich. Mo. Jan. 16, 1930, 6; Hamilton)

Pinkerton, D. M., School (Kansas City)
At 6409 Agnes. Named for a member of the Board of Education. (Miss Berger)

Pinkhill (Jackson) Pinkhil
A community settlement consisting of two stores and a few other buildings. The government postal guides list the place as Pink Hill from 1870-1895, and as Pinkhill from 1895-1902. The name was originally a descriptive one: in the early spring the hill was pink from the blossoms of a small flower. A town was platted in 1854, but there was never a town organization. (P. G. 1870-1895; 1895-1902; Hist. Jack. 1881, 323; Alexander)

Pisgah Baptist Church (Ray)
In Fishing River T., 3 m. e. of Excelsior Springs. The building is standing, but the congregation has disbanded. Pisgah was the mountain from which Moses viewed the Holy Land. (Dt. 3, 27). (Rev. Davis; Dr. Glasscock)

Pitcher School (Jackson) Pit(r)
Located between Kansas City and Independence. Thomas Pitcher deeded the land for school purposes. (Blackburn)

Pixley (Jackson) Pksli
A station on the Mo. Pac. R. R. in c. Blue T. It was named for Benton Pixley, landowner. (R. Mc. 1935; Peacock; H. P; Chiles)

Platte City (Platte) Plat

The county seat is located in n. w. Carroll T. Named from the river on which it is located. It was first known as Falls of Platte, or Platte Falls, from the falls in the stream. Later for a time it was known as Martinsville for Zadoc Martin, who operated a ferry on the river. (Goodwin 1867; Hist. C. and P. 1885; Eaton)

Platte County

Organized in 1828 and named for the principal stream of the county, Platte River (q.v.). At the time of its organization it had its present boundaries: Buchanan County on the n., Clinton and Clay Counties on the e. The Missouri River separates it on the s. and w. from the state of Kansas. (Laws of Mo. 1838, 23; Eaton)

Platte County Railroad (Platte)

A railroad from St. Joseph, Mo. to Weston, Platte Co. It followed the e. bank of the Missouri River and was operating in 1867. Evidently named from Platte Co. (Nicely 1867, 66)

Platte River (Platte)

The principal river of the co. It rises in Nodaway Co., flows s., and empties into the Mo. The Lewis and Clark Journal has this entry: "--passed the mouth of a small river 10 m. above the Kansas called by the French Petite River Platte (or Shoal River) from the number of falls in it." The French compared it to the larger Platte River of Nebraska. Locally it was not known as the Little Platte. The name Platte for both rivers has the sense indicated by Lewis and Clark of "shoal" or shallow, which is eminently characteristic of either stream. (Atlas Platte 1907, Th's L. and C. Vol. I, 62)

Platte Township (Clay)

The n. w. T. of the co. It was organized in 1827 and named from Platte River (q.v.). (Woodson 1920, 193, 194)

Platte Valley School (Platte)

In Weston T. Named for the co., and the valley in which it is located. (Max Jones)

Plaza (Kansas City) Plaza

A sub-station p. o. located on the Country Club Plaza. Plaza is a Spanish word meaning public square, a market place. (R. Mc. 1935; Richmond)

Pleasant Garden Church (Jackson)

An old Baptist Church organized in 1832 3 m. s. e. of present Lone Jack. It served the community for more than fifty years. Obviously the name is a descriptive one. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 328; D. A. R., 20)

Pleasant Grove (Lafayette)

A p. o. listed in the 1831 government postal guide. Obviously a name of approbation. (P. G. 1831)

Pleasant Grove Church (Clay)

In n. w. Washington T. In an early day the Methodists started to build a church, which they called Pleasant Grove from its location, but the building was never completed. The congregation united with the Methodist Church in Haynesville, Clinton Co. (Laffoon)

Pleasant Grove Church (Jackson)

Baptist Church 3 m. s. e. of Independence. It was organized in 1827. Evidently a name descriptive of its location. (Duncan, 307; Kemper)

Pleasant Grove School (Clay)

In n. w. Washington T. Named from Pleasant Grove Church (q.v.). (Laffoon)

Pleasant Grove School (Jackson)

In e. c. Van Buren T. A descriptive name. (Blackburn)

Pleasant Grove School (Lafayette)

In s. c. Clay T. It was located in a grove of oaks and elms. (Cheatham; Mann)

Pleasant Hill Baptist Church (Clay)

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. e. of Liberty on Nebo Hill. Organized in 1857. The hill, which is the highest in the county, affords a beautiful view. Sometimes called Nebo Baptist. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 378; Rev. Arnold; Manley)

Pleasant Hill School (Clay)

On Mount Nebo (q.v.). Locally spoken of as Nebo School. A descriptive name. (Arnold)

Pleasant Hill School (Ray)

In c. Grape Grove T. A name descriptive of the location. (Frazier)

Pleasant Prairie Church (Lafayette)

In w. c. Clay Co. A union church of the Methodists and Presbyterians. The name is descriptive of the location. (Mann; Yungeblut)

Pleasant Prairie School (Lafayette)

In w. c. Clay T. Named for Pleasant Prairie Church.
(Mann)

Pleasant Ridge Church (Platte)

A Baptist Church in e. Weston T. Named from its
location. (Judge Layton)

Pleasant Ridge Male and Female Academy (Platte)

Parker's history of 1867 mentions this school as being
located 3 m. from Weston and 6 m. from Platte City on
the Plattsburg Road. Evidently a descriptive name,
for the land is high at that place. (Parker 1867, 358;
Pepper; M. Johnson)

Pleasant Ridge School (Platte)

In e. Weston T. Named from the church (q.v.). (Judge
Layton)

Pleasant Vale School (Jackson)

In c. Van Buren T. The name is descriptive of its
location. (Blackburn)

Pleasant Valley Chapel (Ray)

A Christian Union Church 7 m. n. of Richmond. It was
organized in 1877, and given a name descriptive of its
location. (Hist. Ray 1881, 339; Frazier)

Pleasant Valley School (Clay)

In s. w. Liberty T. When it was named, the valley in
which it is located was quiet, and pleasant with
trees, birds and wild flowers, especially wild roses.
Today highway No. 10 passes near it. (Mrs. Pence)

Pleasant Valley School (Jackson)

Located on low ground near the Mo. R. in n. Kaw T.
A name descriptive of the location. The school build-
ing is the oldest one of the county used consecutively.
(Blackburn)

Pleasant Valley School (Ray)

In s. c. Knoxville T. The school is located in a
pleasant valley of the West Fork of Crooked River.
(Judge McGill)

Pleasant View (Ray)

A town in the n. w. section of the co. The 1881
history of Ray Co. states that the town was at that
time no longer in existence. It had been laid out in
1857 by a German named Isaac Bery"on a beautiful tract

of high, rolling prairie land." (Goodwin 1867; Hist. Ray 1881, 456)

Plum Grove School (Lafayette)

The school building is in Davis T. in a grove of plum trees. A part of the district is in three counties besides Davis, in Dover, Lexington, and Washington townships. (Mrs. Lyons)

Point Lookout (Lafayette)

A high point on one of the Sni Hills s. w. of Odessa. It obtained its name from the fact that the so-called bushwhackers used it as a post of observation during the Civil War. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 476)

Pole Cats' Branch (Clay)

A short stream in s. Platte T., which flows s. w. and empties into Wilkerson creek. Many pole cats are still found in the timber through which the stream flows. (Atlas Clay 1877, 32; Olson)

Polk Township (Ray) Polk

Is the n. w. T. It was formed in 1845 and named in honor of James K. Polk (1795-1849), who became President of the United States in that year. (Eaton)

Pomeroy's Ferry (Ray)

A ferry on the Mo. R. in the c. part of the s. line of the co. Probably named for the owner. (map 1855)

Possum Bend (Ray)

See Sunshine

Poston's Landing (Lafayette)

See Napoleon

Powder (Jackson)

Rand McNally for 1935 lists this place. It was a powder house near Leeds. It was destroyed by an accidental explosion about 1900. (R. Mc. 1935; Morrow; Kemper)

Powell School (Jackson)

In s. w. Van Buren T., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. w. of Lonejack. Named for Alvis Powell, who donated the land for school purposes. (Blackburn)

Prairie City (Clay) Preri

An early day town in the n. e. part of the co. Probably descriptive of the location. (map 1865)

Prairie Creek (Platte)

Rises in w. Carroll T., flows s. w., and empties into Platte R. The source of the stream is in a prairie. (Paxton, 200; M. Johnson)

Prairie Dale School (Jackson)

In c. Fort Osage T. A descriptive name. (Blackburn)

Prairie du Feu (Jackson)

See Fire Prairie

Prairie Home Baptist Church (Clay)

In n. Liberty T. The church was organized in 1890. The name, which was suggested by a minister who acted as moderator of the meeting, is not an appropriate descriptive one. (Mrs. Reynolds)

Prairie Point School (Platte)

In s. w. May T. It is situated on a prairie at the highest point between Platte City and Parkville. (M. Johnson)

Prairie School (Lafayette)

In s. e. Lexington T. Named from the Prairie Church (q.v.). (Campbell)

Prairie Township (Jackson)

The s.c.T. It was organized and laid off from the w. part of Van Buren in 1860. The name is a descriptive one: the land is more generally level than any other township of the county. (Hist. Jack. 188, 341; H.P. Chiles)

Prairie Valley School (Lafayette)

In n. w. Washington T. A descriptive name. (Small)

Prairie Valley School (Ray)

In s. w. Crooked River T. A name descriptive of the location. (Thomas Cooper)

Prairie View School (Platte)

8 m.s.e. of Platte City. It was organized prior to the Civil War, and was located at the edge of a prairie. (Platte City supplement to The Landmark Nov. 15, 1929)

Prather's Mill (Clay) Præthrs Mill

See Prathersville

Prathersville (Clay) Præthrsvil'

A town in n. Fishing River T., which grew up around a mill, which was operated by J. A. Prather about 1870. Because the town was small it was nicknamed Shoo Fly. Shoo Fly was the name of a popular non-

sense song of the Civil War period. (P. G. 1876-1904; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 388; Read 'em and Weep)

Preston Township (Platte) Prestn

The n. e. T. It was one of the original townships laid out in 1838. It was named for Preston Dunlap, who was at that time a county judge. (Paxton, 619; Mrs. Duncan)

Prospect (Kansas City)

A Mo. Pac. stock yards at 78th and Cleveland. It is not far from Prospect Ave., from which it is named. (Jacobs)

Prospect Hill (Clay)

The p. o. name for Claysville. Another Claysville made imperative a different p. o. name. The town was on slightly higher ground than the surrounding territory. (map 1869; P. G. 1876-1890; Hyder)

Prospect Hill (Ray)

A p. o. in 1853 in the e.c. part of the county near the Clay-Ray county line. The origin of the name could not be ascertained. Possibly there had been some prospecting for coal at that place. Ray Co. has many coal mines and Elmore, a coal mining town, is situated not far n. e. of this place. (Hayward 1853; Goodwin 1867)

Providence Church (Lafayette)

Is situated on the main road between Dover and Waverly. In 1871 a church was organized about 5 m. s. w. of Waverly and was known as Three Groves Church because it was situated where there were three small but distinct separate groves. Later the church was moved 4 m. n., and named Providence, an ideal name. (Young 1910, Vol. I, 183; Dr. Harwood)

Providence Missionary Baptist Church (Clay)

In n. w. Liberty T., organized 1848. An ideal name. (Marr; Miss Morris)

Providence School (Clay)

In n. w. Liberty T. Named from the Providence Church (q.v.). (Miss Morris)

Pueblo School (Jackson) Pueblo

In n. c. Van Buren T. 1 m. s. e. of Tarsney Lakes. This old school originally bore the name Webb, because a Mr. Webb lived in the house nearest the school. Approximately 60 yrs. ago, when it was proposed that the school have a new name, Mr. Cannon, the teacher, suggested Pueblo for Pueblo, Colo., because he liked the name. Members of a debating society of the school discussed the name, and proposed it be accepted

when they were told the name meant meeting place, for the school was a meeting place for their society.

Hodge's Handbook of American Indians defines pueblos as "towns or villages so called on account of the peculiar style of compact permanent settlements of these people, as distinguished from temporary camps or scattered rancherios of less substantial houses. (Warren; Hodge)

"Quality Hill" (Kansas City) Kwalaṭi

A term applied to the once select residential section of the city between Wyandotte St. and the west bluffs. It is now mainly a tenements district. (Ellis, 70)

Quayle M. E. Church (Clay)

In North Kansas City. Named for Bishop W. A. Quayle (1860-1925), writer and lecturer of the Methodist Church. (Rev. Taylor; N. Cyc. of Amer. B.)

Quincy, Omaha, and Kansas City Railway (Jackson, Clay)

This railroad is named from its three principal termini, Quincy, Illinois, Omaha, Nebraska, and Kansas City, Missouri. The nucleus of this road was the Kansas City and St. Joseph R. R. which was chartered prior to 1855. In 1870 the road was extended and the name became the Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs R. R. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 191, 444; Meade)

Quinn School (Platte)

In c. Fair T. Named for Thomas Quinn, a prominent man and landowner in the district. (M. Johnson; Max Jones)

R. and L. Junction (Ray)

See Henrietta

Randolph (Clay)

See East Kansas City

Randolph Bluffs (Clay)

See East Kansas City

Ravena (Clay)

A small town in s. w. Liberty T. on highway 69. A name given in derision because the town was in a low place, a ravine. In Rand McNally Atlas 1935 written Ravena Station. (R. McN. 1935; Mr. Robert Withers)

Ravena Station (Clay)

See Ravena

Ray (Jackson) Re

See Raytown

Ray (Platte)

A former station of the K. C., C. C., and St. J. Interurban 2 m. s. e. of Dearborn. The station was located on land owned by James Ray. (Ray)

Ray County

This county was originally a part of Howard Co. See Lafayette Co. It was organized as Ray in 1820 and named in honor of John Ray, a landowner, and one of the delegates to the convention which met in St. Louis in June 1820 for the purpose of framing a state constitution for Missouri. At the time of the naming of Ray it included all the present counties north of its present boundary, and also present Clay Co. and all counties lying north of Clay. In 1822 Clay Co. was organized. It included its present territory and all counties north of it to the Iowa line. In 1836 all territory north of the present north boundary of Ray was set apart as Caldwell County. The county is bounded today by Caldwell County of the n., Carroll on the e., a part of Lafayette and Jackson on the s., and Clay and a part of Clinton on the w. (Williams 1915, Vol. I, 607; Hist. Ray 1881, 215; Ewing, thesis, 56, 66)

Raytown (Jackson)

A town in n. Brooking T. Named for a pioneer settler. The history of 1876 mentions incidentally a village in Jackson Co. called Ray. Evidently that village was the present Raytown. An alternative explanation given by Conard in 1901 declares that the name was derived from the fact that many roads centered there. The older derivation seems preferable. (Davis and Durrie 1876, 384; Hist. Jack. 1884, 105; Conard 1901, Vol. 5, 305; Kemper)

Rayville (Ray)

A town in n. w. Richmond T. on the A. T. and S. Fe R.R. It was laid out in 1871 and called Haller for an official of the railroad. Later it was given the name of the county. The Richmond Missourian of Feb. 27, 1930 quotes from an unnamed source to the effect that Rayville was first called Sheridan. This name may have been used but no person interviewed had known the name. Conard states that the p. o. name was Hallard. No one interviewed knew this name. Evidently the name was confused with Haller. (P. G. 1876; Plat Bk. Ray; Rich. Mo. Feb. 27, 1930; 10; R. K. Green)

Reber School (Jackson) Ribr

In n. e. Fort Osage T. The building was erected on a farm owned by a Mr. Reber. (Blackburn)

Red Bridge (Jackson)

A station on the Mo. Pac. R. R. in n. w. Washington T. Named for a red bridge which was near the station. There was a p. o. at the place from 1889-1902. (R. Mc. 1935; P. G. 1889-1902; Blackburn)

Red Brush School (Ray)

In s. Fishing River T. Named for the red brush timber. It was for a pioneer family in the district originally, and known then as the Whitten school. (Rich. Mo. Jan. 16, 1930, 6; Dr. Sheetz)

*Regal (Ray) Rigal

A store in e. Grape Grove T. There was a p. o. at the store from 1900-1904. The postmaster selected the name because it was short and easy to write. (P. G. 1900-1904; Elliott; Frazier)

Renfro School (Ray) Renfro

In w. c. Grape Grove T. Named for a pioneer family. (Frazier)

Renick's Mill (Lafayette) Reniks

An early day mill in s. Washington T. There was a p.o. at the place in 1867. It was named for the early day settler who operated it. (Parker 1867, map; Goodwin 1867; Little)

Republican Church (Lafayette)

An early day country church of the Disciples of Christ organized near Higginsville between 1836 and 1852. About 1872 it was moved to the town and became the Christian Church of Higginsville. Doubtless the name was given during the days when feeling ran high over the slavery question. The pro-slavery element obviously applied the name to this church, which, in a German community, must have been largely opposed to slavery. A Republican Baptist Church is also found in Fayette Co., Kentucky, which doubtless acquired its name for the same reason. (Haley, 203; Campbell)

Republican School (Lafayette)

In n. c. Davis T. Named for the Republican Church (q.v.), near which it was located. (Mrs. Mason)

Rialto (Platte) Rialto

A settlement on the Mo. R. below the present town of Weston at least as early as 1844. The author of the History of Clay and Platte writes that it was once known as Penseno's Landing and is believed to have been the first white settlement on the Missouri River above the old French Fort New Orleans. Possibly named for the rialto of Venice which has been made familiar to English speaking people because of Shakespeare's popular play, the Merchant of Venice. (Paxton, 62; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 560)

Rice, Martin, School (Jackson)

In s. e. Van Buren T. Named for a prominent citizen and landowner, Martin Rice. (Blackburn)

Richfield (Clay)

See Missouri City

Richmond (Ray)

The county seat, It was laid out in 1828, and named by settlers from Virginia in honor of the capitol of their native state. (Wetmore 1837; Atlas Ray 1877, 9; Hist. of Ray 1881, 230)

Richmond Township (Ray)

The c. T. It was formed in 1829, and was named from the town of the same name (q.v.). (Eaton)

Ridgeley (Platte)

A town in c. Preston T. The origin of the name has not been definitely ascertained. It is probably a name descriptive of the site: the town is on a ridge and the ending 'ley' has the significance of lea. (Hayward; P. G. 1870-1902; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 561; Judge Layton; Dr. Ramsay)

Ringgold (Platte) Ringo (sic)

An old town--no longer in existence--that was situated in s. e. Green T. 2 m. e. of Camden Point. There was a p. o. at the place at least as early as 1853. The origin of the name was not ascertained. Possibly named for Cadwalader Ringgold (1802-1867), a prominent naval officer. (Hayward 1853; Paxton, 176)

Ripley (Jackson)

A station on the Mo. Pac. R. R. in e. Blue T. It was originally called Adams Station for Peter Adams on whose land the building was located. The name was changed to Ripley about 1917 in honor of the President of the At. T. and Santa Fe R. R. (Wm. Peacock; H.P. Chiles)

Riverside Park (Clay)

A small park in s. w. Gallatin T. on a high bluff overlooking the Mo. R. (R. Mc. 1925; Rev. Barr)

Riverside Station (Platte)

A station of the C. R. I. and Burlington Railroad situated on the bank of the Mo. R. in s. e. Pettis T. It is the railroad stop for the Riverside Race-tracks. (R. Mc. 1935; James H. Hull)

Riverton (Lafayette)

An abandoned settlement of miners. It was located in Lexington T. on the Mo. R., and derived its name from the river. (Little)

Riverview (Platte)

A former station in n. c. Carroll T. on the abandoned K. C. St. J. & Clay Co. Inter. A descriptive name. (R. Mc. 1935; M. Johnson)

Rivière du Feu (Ray) See Fire Creek.

Rixey's Mill (Platte)

An early day wool carding and grist mill on Bee Creek 4 m. n. of Platte City. It was probably named, like most mills, for the miller. (Paxton, 701; Dean)

Robertson (Clay)

See Chandler

Robinson Lake (Jackson)

See Lake Clare

Rock Creek (Clay)

See Rush Creek

Rock Creek (Jackson)

Rises in e. Blue T., flows n. w., and empties into the Mo. R. in the n. e. part of Kansas City. There are very large rocks in the bed of the stream. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 78; Wm. Peacock; Kemper)

Rock Creek Junction (Kansas City)

A station of the Mo. Pac. R. R. near Rock Creek in the n. e. part of the city. (R. Mc. 1935; Kemper)

Rock Creek School (Kansas City)

At 23rd St. and Westport Road. This school was organized in 1823, and is the oldest school of the co. It is located on the stream from which it derives its name, Rock Creek (q.v.). (K. C. Star Apr. 29, 1936, 8; Kemper)

Rock Falls Baptist Church (Ray)

In s. c. Fishing River T. 7 m. w. of Richmond. In a flat rock place in front of the church is a falls from which the name is derived. (Rev. Davis)

Rockingham (Ray)

A town in s. e. Grape Grove T. Named by early settlers from Rockingham Co., Virginia for their native county. (P. G. 1889-1904; Shirkey)

Rock's Branch (Clay)

Rises in s. w. Kearney T., flows s. e., and empties into Fishing R. Probably named for an early day settler on the branch. (Atlas Clay 1877)

Rocky Branch (Lafayette)

A short n. w. flowing tributary of Tabo Creek in n. w. Davis T. Obviously a descriptive name. (Atlas Laf. 1927, 37)

Rocky Fork (Ray)

A stream in w. Knoxville T. which flows s. w. and empties into Crooked River. An old unnamed log school stood where the present Rocky Fork School is located and the stream bore the name Schoolhouse Branch. The stream was in time given the descriptive name Rocky Fork. A new school which was built took the name of the stream. (Kelmel; Judge McGill)

Rocky Fork School (Ray)

In s. w. Knoxville T. Name derived from the stream on which the school is located, Rocky Fork (q.v.). (Kelmel; Judge McGill)

Rocky Point School (Clay)

In n. w. Platte T. The present school building is about 1/8 m. from the original one which stood on a rocky point of land.

Rocky Point School (Platte)

In s. May T. A name descriptive of the location. (Max Jones)

Rollins Creek (Jackson) ~~Rollins~~

Rises n. e. of Leeds, flows n. w., and empties into Big Blue R. Named for a pioneer family. (Results of Co. Plan, 102; Kemper)

Rollins Creek (Ray)

A short s. flowing stream in Orrick T. Named for a pioneer family. (map 1930; Remley; Bailey)

Rollins School (Kansas City)

At 4043 Main. Named in honor of James S. Rollins (1812-1888). Mr. Rollins is best known to Missourians for his activity toward founding and promoting of the state university at Columbia, Mo. (Annual Report 1905)

Roosterville (Clay)

A group of a few houses in n. c. Liberty T. Named by several men who thought the name unusual. (McConnell)

Rosedale School (Jackson)

In s. w. Prairie T. The school is situated in a valley in which there are many wild roses. (Blackburn)

Rose's Branch (Clay)

Rises in w. Fishing River T., flows s. e., and empties into Missouri River. Thad Rose was a landowner near the mouth of the branch as early as 1836. Misprinted Rose Branch on Atlas 1877. (Atlas Clay 1877; Clay Deed Records, Book H, 582; Gilmer)

Rose Valley School (Ray)

In Grape Grove T. Named from the many wild roses in the valley east of the school. The school was established in 1860, and originally bore the name Toomay for a prominent pioneer family. (Rich. Mo. Dec. 5, 1929, 11; Keller)

Roseville (Platte)

A store in n. w. Marshall T. Named for Stirling Rose, the landowner of the place. (Wren)

Ross Branch (Jackson)

A short n. flowing tributary of Little Blue Creek in s. e. Blue T. Named from a pioneer family. It was probably named for J. M. Ross, who settled in the county in 1850. At a meeting of old settlers in Kansas City, April 24, 1880, there was prepared a list of the names and the date of settlement of the pioneers of the county,--and J. M. Ross came in 1850. (Atlas Jack. 1877; Livesay)

Round Grove (Jackson)

An early day grove in n. w. Brooking T. Obviously a topographical name. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 367)

Round Grove Baptist Church (Jackson)

An old church in Round Grove (q.v.), in s. w. Brooking T. The congregation was organized in 1831 and dissolved in 1838 or 1839. Obviously a name descriptive of the location. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 367)

Round Grove Creek (Jackson)

Rises in n. w. Brooking T., flows n. w., and empties into Big Blue R. It obviously derived its name from Round Grove (q.v.), a grove near its source. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 367; Plat Bk. Jack. 1904, 2)

Round Grove School (Jackson)

In c. Sniabar T. A grove of oak trees in which the school is located is approximately round. (Blackburn)

Round Prairie School (Jackson)

In s. e. Sniabar T. The hills surround the prairie in such a way as to give a round effect to the prairie on which the school is located. (Blackburn)

Ruby (Clay)

See Crescent Lake

Ruhl School (Jackson) Rual (sic)

In n. w. Washington T. Named for Lewis Ruhl, a landowner who gave the site for the building. (Blackburn)

Rupe's Creek (Lafayette)

See Graham Branch

Rupe's Landing (Lafayette) Rups

See Graham's Branch

Rush Creek (Clay)

Rises in c. Liberty T., flows in a general s. e. direction, and empties into the Mo. R. On a map of 1859 it is called Rock Creek. It is a rapid stream with a rocky bottom.

It seems, according to the reckonings of distance, that this is the stream to which the Lewis and Clark Journals refer by a French name,--or a semi-Anglicized form of a French name. The name may have been a nonce one.

The Thwaites edition of the Lewis and Clark Journals gives Clark's entry under June 24, 1804: "---pass a bad part of the river, on the S. S. the rocks projected into the river Some distance, a creek above called Sharriton Carta, in the evening we Passed thro: between two Sand bars at the head we had to raise the Boat 8 inches to get her over,---" Under the same date Floyd writes of the stream under the name of Charriton: "---passed a Creek on the North Side Called Charriton Creek it is about 30 yards wide passed a Creek on the Same Side Called the Creek of the Bad Rock it is not far below the other it is about 15 yards

wide---" Floyd's Bad Rock Creek would be the present Rose's Branch.

An entry from Coues's edition of the Journals gives the name Charaton Scarty: "To the north are some rocks projecting into the river, and a little beyond them is a creek on the same side called Charaton Scarty-- that is, Charaton like the Otter."

Coues writes that he could not explain the name of Charaton when he was editing the Journals for the date of June 10; but, continuing he says: "Since that was penned I have come into possession of all the original manuscripts of Lewis and Clark which Nicholas Biddle had when he wrote this book, and several other field notebooks which were at that time in the hands of Pres. Jefferson. These throw new light on the puzzling word 'Charaton.'

"On June 10th, Clark wrote: 'passed the two Rivers of Charletons which mouth together;' on June 24th, he wrote: 'Sharreton Carta, as the name of the creek now in question.' Lewis' MSS yield us 'Charreton' in one place and Shariton in another. Now when Biddle struck these snags he upset, and wrote a letter to Clark (now before me) dated July 7th, 1810, asking: 'What is the real name and spelling of the stream called Sharriton Carta, and also the Two Charletons? Get some of the Frenchmen at St. Louis to put them down exactly as they should be printed.' Clark's reply I never saw; the upshot as above printed has hitherto defied conjecture. But the meaning is now clear. For Charaton Scarty read Charretins escartes, i. e., two creeks, each named Charretin, which are separated or divergent in their courses, though emptying together into the Missouri. There are a pair of creeks in Clay Co., Mo., which exactly answer this description, and are in just the right place. Then for the attempted explanation, 'like the Otter,' read simply, 'like the other,' e. e., like the two other rivers called by the same name having one mouth, though they are separated (ecartes) in their courses. (The word Charretin (also Chartin) will be found in any good French dictionary. It is a derivative of Charrette, which we have seen before as a place-name on the Missouri.)"

The expedition passed that creek, Chariton Creek of Chariton Co. on June 10, 1804. Clark writes of that river: "--passed two Rivers of Charletons which mouth together, above some high land---the first of those rivers is about 30 yds. Wide & the other is 70 yds. wd. and heads close to the R. Dumons (des Moines)." Floyd's entry of June 18, 1804 is: "Delayed $1\frac{1}{2}$ ouers three mls past the two Charlitons on the N. Side those Rivers

mouth togethe the first 70 yads wide the Next 100 yads wide and navigable for Some Distance in the Cuntry--"

Briefly summarized, there was very probably a stream, or two streams in Clay Co., suggesting to the expeditionists, or to some earlier travellers the form and the name of the larger stream of Chariton Co. It is very probable that that name was a personal one. ✓ Parker writing in 1867 states that the Chariton river was named after an early French trader who had his fur trading agency near its mouth. The 1883 history of Howard and Chariton Counties supports the fact that there were French fur-traders settled at the mouth of the river. Eaton says the river was named for a John Chariton, but he does not state his authority for the statement; and no fur-trader of that name has been found in the early histories of the state.

The most plausible suggestion that has yet been made connects both the names Charrette and Chariton with Joseph Chorette, a French fur-trader of St. Louis, mentioned in Trudeau's Journal of 1795 as accompanying him on his expedition up the Missouri River, and as being drowned on July 10 of that year while swimming in the Missouri River. Mrs. H. T. Beauregard, in a footnote to her edition of the Journal (Mo. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1912, IV, 36) writes: "Joseph Chorette, son of Jean Chorette, lived on the Mississippi below Carondelet in 1787. He was then twenty-nine years old. The name as written in old documents has the variants Choret, Charet, and Charrette. The Chariton rivers were named, no doubt, for some member of this family." (Th's L. and C., Vol. I, Part I, 57; Vol. VI, Part I, 34, 57; Coues L. and C., Vol. I, 31; Parker 1867, 217; Hist. How. and Char. 1883, 368; Adams, thesis, 72; map 1859; Miss Seeton)

Rush Creek (Platte)

Rises in s. w. May T., flows s. w. and empties into Platte River. As the gradient is excessive, the stream is rapid. (M. Johnson)

Rush Creek Primitive Baptist Church (Clay)

In s. c. part of co. Organized in 1823 and named for the stream, Rush Creek (q.v.). (Clay Co. Souv., 123)

Ruskin School (Jackson)

In c. Washington T. This school, which was opened in 1902, was the first rural high school of Missouri. It was named for the English author, John Ruskin (1819-1900). (Blackburn)

Russellville (Ray)

A town in the c. part of the e. section of Grape Grove T. It was named for William Russell, a native of Virginia, and pioneer of this section of the county. The p. o. name is Fox, and local people think the name was given by the Postal Department at Washington. (P. G. 1876-1904; Hist. Ray 1881, 455; Shirkey; Frazier)

Ruth Ewing School (Clay)

In s. Liberty T. Named for Mrs. Ruth Ewing, who donated the land for school purposes. (Mrs. Lightburne)

Sacred Heart Church (Kansas City)

A Catholic Church at 26th and Madison organized in 1887. The heart of Jesus, pierced on the spear of the centurion after the Crucifixion, is a special object of Catholic devotion. (Whitney Vol. I, 409; Rev. Harris)

St. Aloysius Church (Kansas City) Sent Aloysius

A Catholic Church at 11th and Prospect. It was organized in 1886 and named for St. Aloysius Gonzaga (1568-1591), who is greatly revered by Roman Catholics as the patron saint of the young. (Rev. Harris)

St. Augustine Church (Kansas City) Sent Augustin

A negro Catholic Church on Troost between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. It was organized in 1882 and named for the great African theologian, St. Augustine (354-430). (Whitney Vol. I, 436; Rev. Harris)

St. Bernard (Clay) Sent Bernard

See Missouri City

Saint Catherine's Catholic Church (Jackson) Sent Kæθrin

At Hickman Mills. The name was given in honor of St. Catherine of Alexandria, a virgin and martyr, who lived during the time of Emperor Maximinus (235-238). (Rev. Harris)

St. Cloud Springs (Ray) Sent Klau'd'

In 1881 a town was laid out at a mineral springs $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. w. of Richmond and named St. Cloud Springs. At the present time there is nothing left but the springs. It was probably named for the famous French Park of St. Cloud, which is situated at the s. w. edge of the town St. Cloud. The town, which is on the w. bank of the Seine, just opposite Paris, owes its origin to a monastery of the sixth century named for its founder St. Clodoald, grandson of Clovis. (Hamilton; Dr. Ramsay)

- St. Elizabeth's Church (Kansas City) Sent Elizabeth
A Catholic Church at 75th and Main. It was named
for the mother of John the Baptist. (Rev. Harris)
- St. Francis Regis Church (Kansas City)
See Church of the Immaculate Conception
- St. Francis Seraph Church (Kansas City)
At Martin and Wyman Aves. It was organized in 1886
and named for St. Francis of Assisi (1181-1226), who
on account of his angelic life was called St. Francis
Seraph. (Rev. Harris)
- St. Francis Xavier Church (Kansas City) Sent Francis Xavier
A Catholic Church at 53rd and Troost. It was named
for St. Francis Xavier (1506-1552), the famous
Spanish missionary. (Rev. Harris)
- St. George's Episcopal Church (Kansas City) Sent George
At 32nd and Troost Ave. The church was organized in
1891 and named for St. George (c. Fifth Cen.) who
became the patron saint of England. (Whitney Vol. I,
435)
- St. James Roman Catholic Church (Clay)
In Liberty, organized 1847. Named for Saint James
(Math. 10:2), one of the Apostles. (Hist. C. and P.
1885, 287; Father Malten)
- St. John's Evangelical Church (Lafayette)
At the present time the church is located in Emma.
It was organized sometime between 1853 and 1857 and
located in the country e. of Concordia. It was named
for the apostle. (Young 1910 Vol. I, 141; Rev. Schmidt)
- St. John's Methodist Church (Lafayette)
A negro church in Lexington, organized in 1865. It
was named for the apostle. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 462)
- St. John the Baptist Church (Kansas City)
At 1436 Independence Ave. It was organized in 1882.
The name is self-explanatory. (Whitney Vol. I, 408;
Rev. Harris)
- Saint Joseph and Grand Island R. R. (Clay, Jackson)
See Union Pacific
- St. Joseph Catholic Church (Kansas City)
At 19th and Harrison. It was organized in 1882, and
named for St. Joseph, the husband of the Virgin Mary.
(Rev. Harris)

St. Louis County (Lafayette)
See Lafayette Co.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway (Jackson, Lafayette)
The eastern terminus of this railroad is St. Louis. It was originally intended to build west to San Francisco, but at present the line stops at Quanah, Texas. A road taken over by this line was one known as the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Gulf R. R. It was a road completed in 1869 from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Kansas City. It never reached the Gulf. Before it was a part of the present system it bore for a while the name of Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis. The latter part of the name was given for its then s. terminus, Memphis, Tenn. A branch line from Kansas City to Springfield, Missouri, was called the "High Line" because of its elevation. It was known before as the Blair Line because it was built by a Mr. Blair of Baltimore. (J. R. Cox; Werner; Macgregor)

St. Luke's Church (Kansas City)
See Grace Church

Saint Luke's Church (Kansas City)
See Saint Mary's Episcopal Church

St. Mark's Episcopal Church (Kansas City)
At Seventh and Prospect. It was organized in 1889, and named for the writer of the Gospel. (Whitney Vol. I, 435)

Saint Mary's Chapel (Kansas City)
A Mission Church on East Fourth St. It was organized about 1880 under the auspices of St. Mary's Episcopal Church (q.v.). The term "chapel" is used in the U.S., especially by Episcopalians, to designate a small church which is dependent upon a larger one. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 584)

St. Mary's Convent School (Jackson)
See St. Mary's Seminary

St. Mary Episcopal Church (Kansas City)
Located at 8th and Walnut. In 1857 a parish was organized and called St. Luke's. Services were suspended during the Civil War. In 1879 the name was changed to St. Mary's. The latter name was given in honor of Mary, the mother of Jesus, and the former, in honor of the writer of the Gospel which bears his name. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 584; Rev. Harris)

St Mary's Seminary (Jackson)

A Catholic school in Independence. It was established in 1878 and named for the Virgin. A history of Jackson Co. 1881 mentions the school by the name St. Mary's Convent School. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 660; Miss Hogan)

St. Matthew's Church (Lafayette)

A Lutheran church in Ernestville. It was organized in 1899 and named for the apostle. (Young 1910, Vol. I, 154; Rev. Schmidt)

St. Patrick's Church (Kansas City)

At Eighth and Cherry. The building was erected in 1873. The congregation was organized some years earlier and had a building at Sixth and Oak. The name was given in honor of St. Patrick (387-493), the zealous missionary to Ireland. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 592; Whitney Vol. I, 407)

St. Paul's College (Lafayette)

In Concordia. The college was founded in 1883 by the local pastor F. J. Biltz and named for the local church. (Krueger)

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (Lafayette)

In Concordia. It was organized in 1844 and was the first Lutheran church of the co. Named for Saint Paul, the missionary and apostle. (Young 1910, Vol. I, 140; Krueger)

St. Peter and St. Paul Catholic Church (Platte)

A defunct church of Platte City. The congregation was organized in 1869 and disbanded in 1914. Named for two leading apostles. (Williams 1915 Vol. I, 603; Mrs. Wren)

St. Peter's and St Paul's Church (Kansas City)

A former German Roman Catholic Church at Ninth and McGee. It was organized in 1867 and named for the two leading apostles. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 588)

Saint Peter's Evangelical Church (Kansas City)

At Oak and Irving Place. This church, which was founded in 1865, is the oldest German Protestant Church in the city. The original building was located on Walnut Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets. It was named for the apostle. (Whitney Vol. I, 446)

St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Lafayette)

A former Lutheran Church near Alma. It was organized in 1900, and named for the chief of the apostles. (Rev. Schmidt; Young 1910 Vol. I, 155)

St. Stanislaus Catholic Church (Kansas City)
At 18th St. and Ewing Ave. It was named for St. Stanislaus (1030-1079), a Polish saint, and patron of Poland. (Rev. Harris)

St. Stephen's Catholic Church (Kansas City)
At 11th and Bennington Ave. The name was given in honor of the first Christian martyr (Acts 6: 1-8). (Rev. Harris)

Saint Thomas (Lafayette)
See Waverly

St. Vincent's Catholic Church (Kansas City)
A Catholic Church at 31st and Flora. It was organized in 1888, and named for Saint Vincent, the Spanish martyr under Diocletian in 304. (Whitney Vol. I, 409; Rev. Harris)

Salem Christian Union Church (Clay) ^{Salem}
3 m. n. of Excelsior Springs. Organized 1855c. A Bible name meaning peace (Heb. 7:2). (Hyder; Dr. McKinney)

Salem Church (Jackson)
An early day Baptist Church situated 6 m. e. of Independence. It was organized in 1845 (cf. above). (Duncan, 307)

Salem Church (Platte)
A Disciples of Christ Church 2 m. w. of Dye. It was organized in 1837 and first called Bear Creek Church from its location on a stream of that name. Salem is a Bible word meaning peace. In Ps. 76: 2 it is a name applied to Jerusalem. (Haley, 364; Platte City supplement to The Landmark Nov. 15, 1929)

Salem Evangelical Church (Lafayette)
In Higginsville (cf. above). (Schmidt)

Salt Creek (Lafayette)
The principal stream of the n. e. part of the co. It rises in s. w. Middleton T., flows n. and n. e., and empties into Blackwater R. in Saline Co. Named from the salt licks which occur in many places along the stream. (Campbell)

Sample's Chapel (Platte)
A Methodist Church 3 m. w. of Parkville. It was built in 1847 on the Sample farm. (Williams 1915 Vol. I, 603; Frank Bush)

Sandals (Ray) Sændalz

An old store and p. o. 1 m. n. and 4 m. w. of Knoxville. There is nothing there today. The p. o. was established in 1889 and discontinued in 1902. The name was derived from Sandal's sawmill. (P. G. 1889-1902; Rich. Mo. Jan. 16, 1930, 6; R. K. Green; Elliott)

Sandals Sawmill (Ray)

See Sandals.

Sand Branch (Platte)

Rises in n. e. Pettis T., flows n. w., and empties into Prairie Creek. The rapidity of the water has caused the forming of much sand along the stream. (Atlas Platte 1907, 7; M. Johnson)

Sanders Creek (Jackson)

A short stream in Blue T., rises near Independence, flows e., and empties into Little Blue R. Named for Samuel Sanders who lived on the creek. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 93; Wm. Peacock)

Sanderson School (Ray)

In w. c. Richmond T. Named for the landowner, William Sanderson. (Hamilton)

Sand Prairie (Platte)

A name given in an early day to a section of land in w. Lee T. near the Mo. R. The name is still a fitting descriptive one. (Paxton, 10; Judge Layton)

Santa Fe Trail (Jackson) Sæntæ Fi (sic)

The famous route used by early traders to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Originally it began overland at Lexington, and, following high ground, passed out of Jackson Co. at New Santa Fe. It may be called a moving trail. Gradually the traders came farther up the Mo. R. by boat. Succeeding Lexington in turn for the n. terminus were Mathews Landing, Fort Osage, Blue Mills Landing, Wayne City, and Westport. (Kemper)

Sauk Prairie (Ray)

A prairie near the mouth of the present Crooked River. The Lewis and Clark Journal has this entry as the explorers were near Crooked River, June 20, 1804: "--passed a large and beautiful prairie called Sauk prairie..." Obviously the name came from the Sauk Indians, one of the Algonquian tribes. (Coues L. and C. Vol. I, 28; Hodge Vol. II, 471)

Saylor School (Lafayette)

In e. Sniabar T. Named for a local family. (Colvin)

Scarritt School (Kansas City)

At 310 Askew. Named in honor of Rev. Nathan Scarritt, an early day minister prominent in the Methodist Church. (Annual Report 1905)

Schoolhouse Branch (Ray)

See Rocky Fork

Schroeder (Clay) } read

A former station on the abandoned K. C., C. C., & St. J. Interurban. Named for the landowner, Rudolph Schroeder. (Weimer)

Science Hill School (Jackson)

According to the 1881 history of Jackson Co. this was the first school in Jackson Co. and was located 300 yds. s. of the residence of T. W. Green. Dr. Joe Green of Independence, the son of Mr. T. W. Green, knows the school simply as the Old School. No one was found who knew the name Science Hill. The name doubtless was felt to be appropriate for the first educational institution. It is used as a school name also in Callaway, Johnson, and Vernon Counties. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 368; Dr. Green; Miss Pace and Miss Johnson, theses)

Scott School (Ray)

In n. e. Fishing River T. Named for the landowner. (R. K. Green)

Searcy Branch (Clay) S^r's

Rises in s. Gallatin T., flows s^e, and empties into the Mo. R. Named for an early day family. (Atlas Clay 1877; Davidson)

Second Creek (Clay, Platte)

Rises in s. May T. of Platte Co., flows n. e., and empties into Smith's Fork in Clay Co. This is the second creek w. from a divide that runs n. and s. near the s. Clay and Platte County line. The first stream which is small and of no importance, is found on no maps. (Atlas Platte 1907, 7; Davidson; Woodson 1920, 193)

Second Creek Church (Platte)

A former Christian Church e. of Platte City located on Second Creek, from which it derived its name. (Haley, 372; John Williams)

Second Creek School (Platte)

In e. Carroll T., 1 m. e. of Linkville. Named from the creek on which it is located. (M. Johnson)

Seitz Mine (Lafayette) Saifs

A former coal mine near Napoleon which was operated by a Mr. Seitz. It has been closed since 1910. (R. Mc. 1935; Yungeblut)

Self's Mill (Jackson)

An early lay mill on Big Blue River between present Dallas and Dodson. It was named for the owner and operator. (Kemper)

*Selsa (Jackson)

A station on the Chicago and Alton in s. e. Blue T. The original descriptive name, Glendale, was changed to Selsa by the Railroad after it had fallen into disrepute on account of a train robbery at that place by the James Brothers. Its significance is unknown. (Kemper; H. P. Chiles)

Settles Station (Platte)

A station on the abandoned K. C., C. C., & St. J. Interurban in Fair T., 4 m. n. of Platte City. Named for John J. Settle, who owned the site. (P. G. 1876-1904; Paxton, 627)

S. G. Sandusky School (Clay)

A grade school in Liberty built in 1909. Named for Sidney G. Sandusky, a prominent lawyer of the town. (Clay Co. Souv., 159; Rev. Barr)

Shackleford Branch (Ray) Sacklfrd

Rises in e. Fishing River T., flows s. w., and empties into Fishing R. Named for two brothers John and Jim Shackleford, showmen and owners of land along the stream. (Atlas Ray 1914; Thomas Cooper)

Shakerag Church (Jackson) Sekrag

See Lobb Cumberland Presbyterian Church

*Shambler (Lafayette)

This name was listed by Rand McNally in 1935. No place by that name could be located. It is not a county family name as far as could be ascertained. (R. Mc. 1935)

Sharp (Platte)

In e. Fair T. A store and former station on the K. C., C. C., & St. J. Interurban. Named for Calvin

Sharp, who owned the land on which the station was built. (Judge Layton; Flannery)

Sharp School (Clay)

In s. e. Liberty T. Named for Jesse Sharp, landowner of the district. Sometimes called Withers school for the Withers family, who have owned land in the district for over an hundred years. (Miss Sexton; Gilmer)

Sharriton Carta Creek (Clay)

See Rush Creek

Shawnee (Jackson)

In 1832 the U. S. gov. established a p. o. near present Westport, which it named Shawnee for a nearby Indian tribe. The name was changed to Westport in 1834. (Deatherage 1927, Vol. I, 25; Ellis 3)

Shawnee Trail (Jackson)

A narrow trail made by the Shawnee Indians in moving from the Lower Mississippi to their homes west of the Kansas River. It entered the col near the s. c. part and followed a n. e. direction. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 326)

Shaw School (Lafayette)

In s. w. Washington T. Named for a pioneer family. (Hammond)

Shaw's Shop (Ray)

See Morton

Sheffield (Jackson)

A manufacturing district in e. Kansas City. Named for the English manufacturing city of Sheffield, as have been nine other American towns. A p. o. was established in 1889 and discontinued in 1902. Rand McNally 1935 lists a Sheffield Junction, but it is not a place separate from Sheffield. (P. G. 1889-1902; H. P. Chiles)

Sheffield Junction (Jackson)

See Sheffield

Shelby College (Lafayette)

An old college which was opened soon after the Civil War 5 m. s. w. of Waverly. It was named for the landowner and famous Confederate General, Joseph Shelby. (Fletcher)

Shelton Creek (Clay)

Rises in s. Clinton T., flows s. and empties into Fishing R. Named for an early family who owned land along the stream. (Atlas Clay 1877; Shelton)

*Sheridan (Ray)

See Rayville

Shiloh School (Jackson) *ʃaɪlə*

See Knotts, William A., School

Shivelton (Platte) *ʃɪvɪltən*

A station on the Burlington R. R. 3 m. n. of Oatan. Named for a Mr. Shivelton, who owned a sawmill near the station. (P. G. 1870, 1876; Judge Layton)

"Shoo Fly" (Clay) *ʃuːflaɪ*

See Prathersville

Short Creek (Platte)

Rises in n. Marshall T., flows s. w. and empties into Bean Lake. The stream is only about three miles in length. (Judge Layton)

Sibley (Jackson) *ˈsɪbli*

A town in n. e. Osage T. As early as 1803 or 1804 the site was marked by Lewis and Clark as Fort Point because here the Bluff runs out to a point close to the river and they thought it would be a good site for a fort. In 1808 the U. S. government sent William Clark, the explorer, later Governor of Missouri, to build a fort there, and after that the name became Fort Clark. Later it was called Fort Osage for the Indians who lived near the fort. Brackenridge in 1811 calls it Fort Osage. Gen. George C. Sibley (1782-1863) commanded this important post from 1818 to 1826, and as early as 1844 it became known in his memory as Fort Sibley. The present town has inherited the name from the fort. (E. W. T. Vol. 6, 56; K. C. Star, Oct. 13, 1933, 3c)

Simmons School (Platte)

In n. Marshall T. Named for Peter Simmons, who donated the land for school purposes. (Pepper; Judge Layton)

Sisk's Mill (Ray) *ˈsɪks mɪl*

An old steam mill in Fishing River T. opened sometime prior to the Civil War. It was operated by Allen and Barton Sisk. There was a p. o. at the place from 1886-1897. (P. G. 1886-1897; Dr. Glasscock)

Six-Mile (Jackson) *ˈsɪks maɪl*

In 1808 the U. S. Government bought a tract of land 6 miles square from the Indians, and there located

old Fort Osage. In time the name **Six Mile** was given to the territory. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 103)

Six-Mile Academy (Jackson)

A school organized in 1841 in the Six-Mile Territory. Named for Six-Mile (q.v.). (Laws of Mo. 1843, 159; Hist. Jack. 1881, 231)

Six-Mile Baptist Church (Jackson)

This church, the oldest church in the co., was organized in 1825 near the Little Blue River in the Six-Mile Territory. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 105; K. C. Star Oct. 13, 1935, 3 c.)

Slash Valley (Platte)

2½ m. e. of Dearborn the Platte River valley is so named. The word is an Americanism meaning low, wet place. (Hist. C. and P. 1885, 731)

Slipup (Ray) Slip^{AP}

A town that was located about 4 m. n. e. of Lawson. The town which was situated on a rolling high hill was originally known as Pleasant View. After 1870 when Lawson was laid out on the A. T. and Santa Fe R. R. business in Pleasant View began to diminish and the mocking name Slipup was given to the town. There is no evidence of a town today. (Rich. Mo. Feb. 13, 1939, Leboad)

Slusher School (Lafayette)

In n. e. Lexington T. Named for A. J. Slusher, who donated the land for school purposes. (Slusher)

Smith's Fork (Clay)

Rises in Clinton Co., flows s. w. across n. w. Clay Co., and empties into Platte River. It was named for Humphrey Smith, who owned a mill where Smithville now stands. See Platte River for explanation of Platte River and Little Platte River. When Platte has been designated as Little Platte this stream has been called Little Platte Branch or East Branch of Little Platte River. (map 1832; Atlas Platte 1907, 7; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 420)

Smith's Mill (Clay)

See Smithville

Smithville (Clay)

The largest town in Platte T. Named for Humphrey Smith who as early as 1823 operated a water mill on

the site of the present town. (map 1855; Woodson 1820, 81)

Sniabar (Lafayette)

A p. o. as early as 1853 on a branch of Big Sniabar Creek n. of Chapel Hill. Obviously the name was derived from the stream. (Hayward 1853, 825; P. G. 1870, 1876; Parker 1865, map)

Sniabar Township (Jackson)

The e. c. T. It was organized in 1834 and named for Sniabar Creek (q.v.). (Hist. Jack. 1881, 312, 313)Big

Sni Hills (Jackson)

A name applied to practically the whole s. e. part of the county, which is a hilly section. The name is derived from the Sniabar Creek, the tributaries of which drain most of the section. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 314; Kemper)

Sni Mills (Jackson)

A community settlement of a few houses in n. e. Van Buren T. It bears the name of an early day mill. See Sni Mills. A p. o. was established at the place in 1876. In the gov. postal guides from 1889-1892 the name was written Snip Mills, and on an atlas of 1877 it was listed as Mill p. o. (Atlas Jack 1877; P. G. 1889-1892; Blackburn)

Sni Mills (Jackson)

An early day mill in n. e. Van Buren T. It was named from its location on Sniabar Cree. (Blackburn)

Sny (Lafayette) Sna
See Bates City

Sny (Lafayette)

A store and coal mine 4 m. s. e. of Wellington. The name is derived from the nearby creek, Big Sniabar. (R. Mc. 1935; Corse)

South City View School (Jackson)

The school at Dallas is so named because its location affords a view of the south part of Kansas City. (Blackburn)

South Davis School (Lafayette)

See Jacksonville

South Fork of Davis Creek (Lafayette)

In s. Washington T. It is a general e. and n. flowing

tributary of Davis Creek. It has a name of location.
(Atlas Laf. 1897, 3)

South Gale School (Platte)

In n. e. Carroll T. The name is a combination of the descriptive and the personal: the building is situated where it receives the southern breezes, and an honor was extended to the carpenter, Gale Henson. (Mrs. Duncan)

South Lee (Jackson)

A station in c. Prairie T. on the C. R. I. and Pac.R.R. south of Lee's Summit. A name of direction. (R. Mc. 1935; map 1930; Blackburn)

South Liberty (Clay)

A small town on the Mo. R. 3 m. s. of Liberty. A name of direction. Sometimes called South Liberty Station. (R. Mc. 1935; Hunt; Mosby)

South Liberty Station (Clay)

See South Liberty

South Point Church (Ray)

A Christian Church in Camden T. It was organized sometime prior to 1881, and the name given was descriptive of the land upon which the building was located. (Hist. Ray 1881, 328; Miss Milligan)

South Shaft Mine (Lafayette)

See Midway

Spofford Home (Kansas City)

At 5501 Cleveland. A home for children given by Mrs. Thomas M. Spofford in memory of her husband, a man interested in public and philanthropic affairs. (K. C. Times Oct. 16, 1915, 2)

Spring Branch (Jackson)

A branch fed by a spring in Independence. It flows e., and empties into Little Blue R. (Blackburn)

Spring Branch School (Jackson)

1 m. e. of E. Independence. It takes its name from the stream on which it is located, Spring Branch (q.v.) (Blackburn)

Spring Valley School (Jackson)

In s. w. Brooking T. There are several springs in the valley where the school is located. (Blackburn)

Staple School (Jackson) ^{Stepal}
2 m. n. e. of Independence. Named for William Staple,
landowner. (Blackburn)

Stark, John K., School (Jackson)
At Fairmount Station. Named for a pioneer and public
spirited man. (Annual Report 1905)

Starr School (Lafayette)
In s. w. Washington T. Named for a pioneer family
from Tennessee. (Mrs. Starr)

Stewart Methodist Church (Kansas City)
At 3025 Agnes. This church was opened in 1914 and
named in honor of Dr. O. M. Stewart, the district
superintendent. (Needles)

Stillings (Platte)
A town in c. Lee T. It was named for Vinton Stillings,
who founded the town in 1889. (P. G. 1891-1904; Eaton;
M. Johnson)

Stillings Junction (Platte)
A railroad junction 3 m. w. of Stillings. (M. Johnson)

Stockdale (Clay)
A shipping point on the C. R. I. and P. railroad.
Named by the citizens of the community because of the
great number of stock shipped from the place. (Mosby)

Stony* Point (Jackson)
A town in s. Sniabar T. It was established by the
early settlers. There was a p. o. at least as early
as 1853. The name is a descriptive one. (Hayward
1853, 825; Hist. Jack. 1881, 105, 316; P. G. 1870,
1876; Kemper)

Stormy Point School (Jackson)
In s. w. Brooking T. The name dates from the day of
organization: when the citizens met to organize the
school a severe storm came up and this suggested the
name. (Blackburn)

Strother (Jackson) ^{Strady}
See Lee's Summit

Stubbs Station (Platte)
A former station on the K. C., C. C. & St. J. Inter-
urban in e. May T., named for Robert Stubbs, land-
owner. (Wren; Johnson)

Suburban Junction (Clay)

See Kansas City Suburban Acreage.

Sugar Creek (Jackson) Sugar Krik

Rises w. of Independence, flows n. into Mr. R. Named from the maple tree timber through which the stream flows. (Blackburn)

Sugar Creek (Jackson)

One of the oldest towns in the co. It is situated in n. Blue T. on A. T. and S. Fe 1 m. n. w. of Independence. Named from the stream, Sugar Creek (q.v.). (Hist. Jack. 1926, 286; Kemper)

Sugar Creek (Platte)

Rises in Buchanan Co., flows s., empties into Sugar Lake. Named from the maple trees along its bank. (Paxton, 200; Judge Layton)

Sugar Creek Junction (Jackson)

A junction of the A.T. and S. Fe, and the Mo. Pac., a short distance from the town of Sugar Creek. (R. Mc. 1935; Kemper)

Sugar Lake (Platte)

A lake in n. w. Marshall T. It is named from Sugar Creek (q.v.). (Judge Layton)

Sugar Lake (Platte)

A town in n. w. Marshall T. named from the nearby lake, Sugar Lake (q.v.). (P. G. 1886-1904; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 1087)

Sugar Tree Grove Academy (Clay)

Near Big Shoal Creek. An early day private school closed by the Civil War. Named from the grove of sugar trees, or maple trees, in which the building stood. (Mrs. Fugitt)

Sulphur Branch (Ray)

A s. e. flowing stream in Grape Grove T., a tributary of Wakenda Creek. It is fed by a sulphur springs. (Atlas Ray 1877 ; Coffman)

Summersette School (Clay)

In e. c. Kearney T. The building was located on land that had been owned by a large landowner, Mason Summers. Probably Somerset, England, influenced the forming of the artificial name Summersette. (Scudder; Dr. Ramsay)

Summit Mine (Lafayette)

See Midway

Summer School (Kansas City)

A negro school at 2121 Charlotte. Named for Charles Sumner (1811-1874), Boston orator and abolitionist. (Miss Seglecke)

Sunny Nook School (Jackson)

In s. c. Fort Osage T. The building is situated on the west side of a bluff. The name is appropriately descriptive for afternoons. (Blackburn)

Sunny Side (Ray)

In e. c. Fishing River T. The school was originally known as the Nichols School for Samuel Nichols, landowner. About 1900 the name was changed to one descriptive of its location which was on the south side of a slope. (W. A. Cravens)

Sunnyside School (Clay)

In n. c. Kearney T. It was a part of the Muddy Fork district until that school had to be divided on account of size. The name was suggested by Robert Summers, a teacher of the school, because of its location on high treeless ground, and adopted by vote of the district. (Dave Smith, Jr.; A. H. Porter)

Sunny Side School (Jackson)

1 m. e. of Blue Springs. The building is located on the south side of a slope, and the name is a fitting descriptive one. (Blackburn)

Sunny Slope (Kansas City)

A sub-station p. o. at 1121 E. 47th Street. Named from the residential district, Sunny Slope, which took its name from its location on a long southern slope. (Richmond)

Sunny Slope (Platte)

A former station on the K. C., C. C. and St. J. Inter-urban. A descriptive name. (M. Johnson)

Sunny Vale School (Jackson)

In n. w. Sniabar T. The name is descriptive of the location of the school. (Blackburn)

Sunshine (Ray)

A district within a bend of the Mo. R. in Camden T. Originally it was a timbered district and called Possum Bend because there were many opossums in the timber. When the timber was cleared out the name was changed to Sunshine. (Rocklage)

Swamp College (Platte)

A country school in s. Marshall T. situated in a valley. College is simply a fancy name. (Judge Layton)

Swanwick (Ray) Swan'wik

A town in n. w. Richmond T. on the A. T. and S. Fe R. R. It was named for Swan Gower, the wife of a railroad official. (P. G. 1876-1902; Miss Bernard)

Sweatman School (Clay)

See Carroll School

Swedish Lutheran Elim Church (Kansas City)

A church organized in 1870 and located at W. 15th St. between Broadway and Washington. It has merged with the First Swedish Lutheran Church at 30th and Benton Blvd. Elim was one of the stations in the wanderings of the children of Israel (Ex. 15: 27). (Hist. Jack. 1881, 59; Rev. Birkhead)

Swinney, E. T., School (Kansas City)

At 1106 W. 47th. Named for a treasurer of the Board of Education. (Miss Berger)

Switzer School (Kansas City) Swit'z

At 1829 Madison. Named in honor of Henry Switzer, a member of the Board of Education. (Annual Report 1905)

Swope (Kansas City)

A sub-station p. o. opened in 1900, and closed in 1904. It was named from the street on which it was located, Swope Parkway (q.v.). (P. G. 1900-1904; Richmond)

Swope Park (Kansas City)

A large recreation park in the s. e. part of the city. It was named in honor of the donor of the land, Thomas Swope, a wealthy business man of the city. (Richmond)

Swope Parkway (Kansas City)

A wide park-like street which borders the w. side of Swope Park (q.v.). The name is derived from the park. (Richmond)

Tabeau (Lafayette)

An old town on the Mo. R. at the mouth of the Tabo. See Tabo Creek for the origin of the name. (E.W.T. Vol.14,165)

Tabernacle Church (Kansas City) Tab'erna'kl

A Baptist Church located at 30th and Holmes St. A Bible name meaning tent. It was applied to the early house of worship of the children of Israel. (E.C.Jones)

Tabo (Lafayette) Tabó

An early day p. o. located near the source of the Tabo River. Obviously named from the river. Goodwin spells the name Tabe. (map 1855; Goodwin 1867)

Tabo (Lafayette)

On the Atlas of 1877 this name is listed as a p. o. in s. e. Washington T. Though the p. o. is not near the Tabo River, the name, no doubt, was derived from it. (Atlas Laf. 1877, 8)

Tabo (Lafayette)

A station on the Mo. Pac. R. R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. e. of Argonne. The name Winton which was originally given to the station by the railroad was changed because of the confusion with a Winston, Mo. The popular name of Tabo was revived. The station is not far from Tabo Creek. (Miss Graddy; H. C. Chiles)

Tabo Creek (Lafayette)

Rises in e. c. Washington T., flows n. and empties into the Mo. R. The name is doubtless a corruption of the name Tabeau. In Long's Journal of 1819-1820 there is this statement: "---they entered the forests of the Missouri bottom, and soon after crossed the Tabeau, where a town of the same name, at that time containing two houses, had been established. Tabeau is the name of a Canadian hunter, who formerly frequented this region." The name was spelled in various ways during the nineteenth century: Beck in 1823 spells it Talbot; Wetmore, 1837, Big Terrebeau; and a map of 1859, Tabo. The history of the county of 1881 attempts to show it was a corruption of the French word Terre Beau; but a statement in the same history would point to the corruption of Tabeau: "It is noticeable, that in the earliest official county records Tabo is sometimes spelled Ta Beau." (See full discussion of name in the Univ. of Mo. Studies, Jan. 1934, §2; E. W. T. Vol. 14, 165; Beck 1823, 333; Wetmore)

Taitsville (Ray)

A town in the n. e. corner of Knoxville T. It was laid out in 1871 by John and James Tait, for whom it was named. (P. G. 1876-1904; R. Mc. 1935; Eaton)

Tarsney (Jackson)

A town in n. w. Van Buren T. A p. o. was established in 1892 and discontinued in 1902. The gov. postal guides of 1892 and 1893 misspell the word Tarsey. It was named for J. C. Tarsney (1845-1920) who was elected U. S. congressman in 1886, and was reelected three

times. (P. G. 1892-1902; Mo. Hist. Rev. Vol. 15, 429; Results of Co. Plan., 69)

Taylor School (Ray)

In n. c. Knoxville T. Named for Daniel Taylor, landowner and native of Tennessee. (Klemel)

Tennison School (Jackson)

1 m. s. e. of Lee's Summit. Named for Theophilus Tennison, landowner. (Blackburn)

Texas Prairie (Lafayette)

A large open prairie approximately 8 or 10 m. long by 6 m. wide, lying north of Bates City. Named Texas on account of its size. (Cheatham)

Texas Prairie High School (Lafayette)

A private school which was opened soon after the Civil War, and continued for eight or ten years. Named from the prairie on which it was located, Texas Prairie (q. v.). (Cheatham)

Thacker School (Kansas City)

At 5008 Independence. Named in honor of Luin K. Thacker, a member of the Board of Education. (Annual Report 1905)

Thompson School (Ray)

In n. w. Knoxville T. Named for a local family. (Judge McGill)

Thornton (Clay)

A small town on highway 69. Named for Colonel John Thornton who in the early part of the nineteenth century operated a water mill near the site of the present town. (Atlas Clay 1877; P. G. 1889-1904; Mrs. Withers)

Thornton's Mill (Clay)

See Thornton

Thornton Mill Creek (Clay)

Rises near Gallatin T., flows s. e., and empties into Big Shoal Creek. Named for Thornton's Mill. See Thornton. (Atlas Clay 1877, 31; Mrs. Withers)

Thorpe School (Lafayette)

See Elmwood School

Three Groves Church (Lafayette)

See Providence Church

Three Groves School (Lafayette)

In e. c. Middleton T. The school was located in one of the three groves which were close together.
(Dr. Harwood)

Tiffany Springs (Platte) Tiffany

A store and a few houses in e. May T. named for F. B. Tiffany, who owned the land where the store was located. It was formerly called Artesian Springs. In 1887 M. C. Park built a hotel and advertised "Artesian Springs" as a summer resort. Listed as Artesian Springs from 1892 to 1895 and Artesian from 1895 to 1900. Changed to Tiffany after 1907. (Paxton, 854; Max Jones; Dr. Redmond)

Tiffin Bridge Neighborhood (Ray)

See Mineral City

Tiger River (Ray)

See Crooked River

Tilden (Jackson)

See Martin City

Timber Ridge School (Ray)

A country school in n. e. Richmond T. Named from its location on a timbered ridge. (Mayfield)

Tinney Grove (Ray) Tinney

A town in n. e. Grape Grove T. William and Nathan Tinney were among the early settlers of the n. e. part of the county. Nathan Tinney settled on the site of the present town in 1840. Written Tinney's Grove on early maps and in P. G. 1876-1892. (Hayward 1853; Goodwin 1867; Hist. Ray 1881, 243; P. G. 1892-1904)

Tinney's Point School (Ray)

In n. e. Grape Grove T. The name is derived from the town, Tinney Grove, and from the fact it is on the highest point in the vicinity. (Miss Davis)

**Tiro (Jackson)

A map of 1849 shows this name as a place in the n. e. part of the co. Nothing further could be learned about it. There is a village named Tiro in Ohio.
(map 1849)

Toad-a-Loop (Jackson)

A name applied to the rocky bluffs near the Kaw River in the s. w. part of Kansas City. In an early day the place was the home of wolves and the trappers

called the place Tour-de-Loup, i. e. "wolf's track." Now by folk etymology the name has changed to Toad-a-loop. (K. C. Star Jan. 4, 1925, 19)

Todd's Chapel (Ray)

A Methodist Episcopal Church South 3 m. w. of Richmond. It was organized in 1828 and named for the pastor, Rev. Joseph S. Todd. (Rich. Mo. June 11, 1931, 6)

Todd's Creek (Platte)

Rises in n. w. May T., flows n. and empties into Platte R. At an early day Joseph Todd operated a sugar camp at the mouth of the stream. (Paxton, 129)

Todd's Creek (Platte)

A post-office of 1853. Evidently situated on the stream known as Todd's Creek (q.v.). (Hayward)

Toomay School (Ray) Tu'me'

See Rose Valley

Tour-de-Loup (Jackson)

See Toad-a-loop

Town Branch (Clay)

Rises near c. Liberty T., flows s., and empties into Mo. R. Named Town because its source is near Liberty. (Atlas Clay 1877; Mrs. Withers)

Tracy (Platte)

A village in Fair T. separated from Platte City by Platte River. It was laid off in 1872; and named for J. W. Tracey, a railroad superintendent of the Rock Island system. The e in the name was omitted on the R. R. station. (P. G. 1886 ff.; Eaton; Dr. Redmond)

Tribble School (Platte)

See Enterprise School

Trinidad (Jackson) Trin'adad'

The Rand McNally Atlas of 1935 lists this name as a place on the Mo. Pac. R. R. near Independence. There is no such place today. Mr. H. L. Traber of the Mo. Pac. R. R. says he thinks that name was given to a place where asphalt was refined for commercial purposes. The asphalt came directly from the island of Trinidad. Trinidad which is the second largest island of the West Indies furnishes the bulk of the world's supply of asphalt. (R. Mc. 1935; Traber)

Trinity Church (Lafayette)

An Evangelical Lutheran Church in Alma. It was organized in 1875. The name is self-explanatory. (Young 1910, Vol. I, 1500; Dr. Fischer)

Troost School (Kansas City) Trust

At 5915 Forest. Named for a pioneer doctor, Dr. Benoist Troost. (Annual Report 1905; Miss Berger)

Turnage School (Ray) Turnidge

In n. w. Richmond T. Named for Rev. William Turnage, a member of a local pioneer family. (Remley)

Twain, Mark, School (Kansas City)

At 3850 E. 60th St. Named in honor of the Missouri humorist, Samuel L. Clemens (1835-1910), whose pen name was Mark Twain. (Miss Seglecke)

Twyman (Jackson) Twalman

A town in n. w. Fort Osage T. The name was changed from Blue Mills to honor a pioneer doctor, Dr. L. W. Twyman. The town Blue Mills was located $\frac{1}{2}$ m. e. from the mill for which it was named, Blue Mill (q.v.). The government postal guides gives the p. o. name Blue Mill from 1870-1891, and Bluemill from 1892-1896. Twyman is first listed as a p. o. in 1899.

At least as early as 1843 Blue Mills was the principal landing on the Mo. R. for river trade for Independence. At a still earlier date the place was known as Hedspeth Settlement for William Hudspeth one of the prominent pioneer settlers. (P. G. 1870-1891; 1892-1896; 1899-1902; Hist. Jack. 1881, 104, 105; H. P. Chiles)

Tyree School (Lafayette) Tairi

In e. c. Washington T. Named for W. P. Tyree, land-owner in the district and a native of Virginia. (Tyree)

Una (Jackson) Juna

A switch on the Rock Island between Centropolis and Raytown. It was named for a wife of a former official of the Railroad. (Ford)

Union Baptist Church (Ray)

4 m. n. w. of Orrick in Orrick T. A Baptist church was organized and then later it was changed to a union church. (Joseph Brown)

Union Chapel (Platte)

See Union Chapel School

Union Chapel School (Platte)

In n. c. Carroll T. The original log school was called McComas for the landowner, Burk McComas. When a new building was erected union church and Sunday school services were held in it and the school became the Union Chapel School. (Mrs. Mimsey)

Union Church (Jackson)

An early day log church situated near the present Union School. It was used by several denominations and was thus designated Union. (Blackburn)

**Union Mills (Platte)

A grist mill in Preston T. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n. w. of Edgerton. There was a p. o. at the place at least as early as 1867. It was discontinued in 1871. The origin of the name was not ascertained. About 1847 a mill was operated on the site by James M. Estill and the place was known as Estill's Mill. (P. G. 1870; Goodwin 1867; Paxton, 515)

Union Pacific Railroad Co. (Jackson)

This railroad was started during the administration of President Abraham Lincoln. President Lincoln hoped that a railroad to the Pacific would tend to consolidate the Union. Kansas City is one eastern terminus of the road and the Pacific Ocean is the w. terminus. In 1936 the Union Pacific bought the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway, a road which extended from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Grand Island, Nebraska. A branch line extended from St. Joseph to Kansas City. (Mottter; Weedn)

Union Point (Jackson)

An old former town in Washington T., 5 m. n. e. of Hickman's Mills. The name is known to have originated about the Civil War period. At the near-by town of Hickman's Mills there was a Federal post, and a company of U. S. soldiers was stationed there most of the time during the war. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 361)

Union Point School (Jackson)

A former school in n. Washington T. It opened a short time after the closing of Highland Academy and was later named for the town of Union Point (q.v.). (Hist. Jack. 1881, 236; Blackburn)

Union School (Jackson)

In n. e. Blue T. 3 m. e. of Courtney. It was named from the Union Church (q.v.). (Blackburn)

Union School (Ray)

In s. c. Polk T. Named from a near-by Christian Union Church (Mrs. Smith)

Unity Church (Platte)

See Flintlock Church

Urban Heights (Clay)

See Glenaire

Urban Lake (Clay)

An artificial lake built by Judge E. E. Kirkland of Liberty 2 m. w. of Liberty near the present town Glenaire. The lake was originally called Interurban Lake because it was located near the K. C., C. C., & St. J. Interurban. Later it was abbreviated to Urban. (Mrs. Kirkland)

Ustick (Clay)

A signal tower near North Kansas City on the C. B. and Q., and the C. R. I. and P. railroad. Named for a railroad official. (Porter; Ustick Agent)

Vale (Jackson) Vel

A station and store on the C. R. I. and P. R. R. It was named for an official of the Rock Island railroad. (map 1933; Kemper)

Valley Branch (Jackson)

A short w. flowing tributary of Hart Grove in n. Washington T. A descriptive name. The stream was known also as Kemper's Creek. James H. Kemper, who was the first stage-coach driver on the Santa Fe Trail, was also a landowner along the stream. (Atlas Jack. 1877, 52; Kemper)

Valley Forest School (Platte)

In c. Marshall T. Named from its location in a valley forest. (Herndon)

Valley Memorial Church (Kansas City)

In the East Bottoms of Kansas City. The church which was organized in 1900 was an outgrowth of an earlier mission started by Robert S. Kirtley. The name was given on account of the location, and in memory of Mr. Kirtley. (C. P. Jones)

Valley Mine (Lafayette)

See Midway

Van Buren Township (Jackson) Væn Bjúræn
The s. e. T. It was formed in 1837, and named for
Martin Van Buren (1782-1862), who had recently been
elected President of the U. S. (Hist. Jack. 1881,130)

Vance (Jackson)
A spur of the Mo. Pac. R. R. at the s. e. edge of
Kansas City used for the unloading of coal. It was
named for the landowner. (Jacobs)

Vanderpool School (Ray) Vænderpu^l
A school in Richmond. Named for the landowner,
Holland Vanderpool. (Cates)

Van Horn School (Kansas City)
At 3715 Wyoming. Named in honor of a local man, Col.
Robert T. Van Horn. Col. Van Horn acquired his title
as a boatman. For more than thirty years he promoted
the welfare of Kansas City through his work as a
newspaper man. (Annual Report 1905; Case, 1888, 433)

Van Meter School (Lafayette)
In c. Davis T. Named for Mrs. Sarah Van Meter on
whose land the school building was erected. (Van Meter)

Vard Davis Sawmill (Ray)
Was located a few m. w. of Knoxville. The proprietor,
Mr. Vard Davis, and seven other persons were killed
and the mill destroyed in 1861. (Rich. Mo. Apr. 23,
1931, 16)

Vastus (Clay)
The U. S. Postal Guide for 1892 listed a Vastus, Clay
Co., Mo., but in the same postal guide there was
listed a Vastus, Butler Co. Mo. There is a present
day Vastus in Butler Co., and no town by that name in
Clay Co., so evidently the listing of this town was
a mistake. (P. G. 1892; C. B. & Q. Agent K. C., Mo.)

Vattie (Ray)
A post office from 1893-1895 in the home of a Mr. Bene-
dict, 2½ m. s. of Elkhorn. Named for Vattie Rowland,
a daughter of a prominent family of the community.
(P. G. 1893-1895; McGaugh)

*Veazey (Lafayette)
This name is listed in the gov. postal guide for 1893.
Possibly a misprint. Inquiry was made in all sections
of the county, and no p. o. by that name could be
located. (P. G. 1893)

Vibbard (Ray) Vibrd

A town in n. c. Fishing River T. on the A. T. and S. Fe R. R. It was laid out in 1870 and named for one of the sub-contractors of the railroad. (P. G. 1876 ff.; Eaton; Hamilton)

Viginti (Clay) Vəqinti or Wiqinti
See Excelsior Springs

Wabash Railway Co. (Clay, Ray, Jackson, Lafayette) Wə'bzə
This railroad was for many years known as the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad. It started in the e. at Wabash, Indiana. It bought the North Missouri Railroad, a short road serving Kansas City and a part of north Missouri. The road never reached the Pacific. Its w. termini are Kansas City, and Omaha, Neb. It developed toward the e. and Buffalo, N. Y. is the present e. terminus. (Shine)

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad (Clay, Ray, Jackson, Lafayette)
See Wabash Railway Co.

Wade Branch (Clay)

A short stream in s. w. Kearney T. named for a pioneer family who owned land along the stream. (Thomason)

Wagon Knob (Lafayette)

A hill in c. Sniabar T. The 1881 history of Lafayette states that a pioneer hunter, Thomas Hopper, and some friends left a broken wagon on the 'knob' when they were returning home from a bee hunt, and that after that the place was called Wagon Knob. This story has been corroborated by present residents of the county. On a map of 1855 the name is written Waggon's Knob. There was a p. o. at the place in 1865. (map 1855; Parker 1865; Hist. Laf. 1881, 470; Hammond)

Wagy School (Clay) We'dzi

In e. Platte T. Named for Thomas Wagyu, a landowner of the district. (Mrs. Pence)

Wakenda Church (Ray) Wə'kəndə

A Baptist Church in n. Crooked River T., located on the Wakenda Creek. It was organized in 1866 and derived its name from the creek. (C. A. Brown)

Wahkondah Creek (Ray)

See Wakenda Creek

Wakenda Creek (Ray)

Rises in n. e. Grape Grove T., flows s. e., and empties into Mo. R. in s. e. Carroll Co. A map of 1822 gives the name as Wahkondah, and Wetmore 1837, Wyaconda. Wetmore explains the origin of the name in the following way: "There was a tradition among the Sioux, which established the belief in the nation that their deity, Wyaconda, had taken up his abode near the mouth of this stream. The sudden death of two warriors there without any apparent cause produced this impression." Goodwin in 1867 lists a p. o. in Lafayette Co. as Walconda. Doubtless this was a form of the present Wakenda, and was situated on or near the stream. (map 1822; Wetmore 1837, 260; Hodge Vol. II, 897-8)

Walconda (Ray)

Goodwin lists this name as a p. o. in 1867. See Wakenda for the probable origin of name. (Goodwin 1867, 41)

Waldo (Jackson) Wɔldo

A district in the s. part of Kansas City. Originally the district was outside of the city limits. It was named for the landowner and promoter, David Waldo. (P. G. 1900-1902; Wm. Peacock)

Waldron (Platte) Wɔldrɔn or Wɔldɔn

A town in s. c. Waldron T. Named for J. M. and W. H. Waldron, who laid off the town in 1869. (P. G. 1870 ff.; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 885; Eaton)

Waldron Township (Platte)

The s. w. T. Named for the Waldron Bros. who laid out the town of Waldron (q.v.). (M. Johnson)

Walkenhorst School (Lafayette) Wɔkɔnhɔrst

In s. e. Freedom T. Named for Francis Walkenhorst, who gave the site on which the school was built. (Mrs. Nolte)

Wallace Chapel (Lafayette)

An active Meth. Church 9 m. s. w. of Higginsville. It was organized in 1886 and named for the founder, Rev. C. T. Wallace. (Young 1910, Vol. I, 183; Campbell)

Wallace School (Ray)

In s. w. Fishing River T. Named for the landowner. (R. K. Green)

Walnut Grove Primitive Baptist Church (Clay)

3 m. n. of Liberty. It was organized in 1913. Named from a grove of walnuts in which the building is located. At the present time there are no services. (Clay Co. Souv., 123; Rev. Barr)

Walnut Grove School (Clay)

3 m. n. of Liberty is situated in a grove of walnut trees. (Miss Morris)

Walnut Grove School (Platte)

In c. May T. A name descriptive of the location. (Max Jones)

Walnut Row School (Lafayette)

In w. c. Washington T. The name was derived from the fact that there was a quarter of a mile of walnut trees in a row along the road in front of the school. (Guenther; Prock)

Washington, Booker T., School (Kansas City)

At 2949 Myrtle. A negro school named in honor of the negro educator, Booker T. Washington (1859-1915). (Annual Report 1905)

Washington School (Clay)

In Washington T. Formed in 1836 and named for the T. (Clay Co. Souv. 152; Gilmer)

Washington School (Kansas City)

At Cherry St. and Independence Ave. This school, the first publicly owned one in Kansas City, was opened in 1868 and named for George Washington (1732-1799). (Ellis, 193; Whitney Vol. I, 337)

Washington Township (Clay)

Is the n. e. T. of the co. It was organized in 1830. Probably named for George Washington (1730-1799). (Woodson 1920, 209)

Washington Township (Jackson)

The s. w. T. was laid out in 1836. Doubtless named for George Washington (1732-1799). (Hist. Jack. 1881, 130)

Washington Township (Lafayette)

The s. c. T. of the co. Named for General George Washington (1732-1799). (H. C. Chiles; Hatton)

Waterloo (Lafayette)

A small, comparatively new town in n. w. Clay T. half-

way between the old towns of Wellington and Napoleon. It was platted in 1905 by Joseph A. Edmonds, Sr., who, it is reported, said, "Napoleon and Wellington are both dead but Waterloo still flourishes." The name, however, was used at least as early as 1886. It is obvious that it must have been chosen because the town was between Wellington and Napoleon. (P. G. 1886-1904; Young 1910 Vol. I, 335; Little)

Water Valley (Clay)

A place listed on a map of 1865. Probably a descriptive name. (Parker 1865, map)

Watt's Mills (Jackson)

See Dallas

Waverly (Lafayette)

A town on the Mo. R. in the n. part of Middleton T. At least as early as 1845 a W. W. Schroyer laid out a town in the w. part of present Waverly and called it Middleton. Its geographical location may have suggested the name: the town was on the Santa Fe Trail about halfway between Lexington, and Marshall, the county seat of Saline Co. The name is mentioned in 1867 as Middletown.

In 1850 a Colonel John Dennis Thomas laid out a town east of Middleton and called it Saint Thomas, probably after his own patron Saint. St. Thomas was one of the twelve disciples.

In regard to the town and name of Waverly, Mr. J. W. Motte, a resident, writes: "As it was found inconvenient to have two small towns with an imaginary line between them, the citizens of the two towns united to have them made one. Elisa M. Edwards, who was one of the committee to frame a charter and write the first by-laws for the new united town and also to select a name, told me, a taylor working for him at the time told him that he had once lived in a little town in Illinois named Waverly, that it was a nice town and that he liked the name. From a multitude of names suggested Waverly was finally selected. Scott's novels probably influenced the decision as they were very popular at this time." (Parker 1867; Hist. Laf. 1881, 463; Motte)

Wayne City (Jackson) Wen

An old town on the Mo. R. in n. Blue T. The place was first known as Independence Landing. It was there that steamboat cargo was landed for Independence. At least as early as 1847 the name Wayne City was used. It was probably named for the American soldier,

Anthony Wayne (1745-1796). Though Gen. Wayne is best known for his attack of the British at Stony Point, New York, where he won the title Mad Anthony, he was also an Indian fighter and was largely instrumental in opening up the northwest to civilization. Both Meriwether Lewis and William Clark served under him. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 78, 302; Deatherage Vol. I, 130)

Weaver School (Lafayette)

In s. Washington T. Named for Thomas B. Weaver, land-owner. (Weaver)

Webb School (Jackson)

See Pueblo School

Webb School (Lafayette)

In c. Dover T. Named for Dr. W. C. Webb, who donated the land for school purposes. (Dr. Harwood)

Webb School 71 (Lafayette)

In w. Sniabar T. The school was built on a part of a farm owned by Larkin Webb. (Cheatham)

Webster School (Kansas City)

At 17th and Wyandotte. The school was opened in 1886 and named for Daniel Webster (1782-1852). (Whitney Vol. I, 337; Miss Berger)

Weeden's Campground (Clay) Widz

See Antioch Church

Wellington (Lafayette)

The largest town in Clay T. situated on the Mo. R. The plot of the town was filed in 1837. The nucleus of the settlement was a tan yard established in 1830 by Hugh McAfferty, and a wood yard which was opened soon after that by Peter and Jacob Wolfe. Doubtless named for the Duke of Wellington, the English General who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. The naming of the town Napoleon (q.v.) which is located 5 m. w. obviously influenced the choice of this name. It has become a stock name for American towns, being found in a dozen other states. (map 1855; Young 1910, Vol. I, 329; Hist. Laf. 1881, 397; Mann)

Wentworth Male Academy (Lafayette)

See Wentworth Military Academy

Wentworth Military Academy (Lafayette)

In Lexington. Stephen G. Wentworth of Lexington established a school in 1881 in memory of his son,

William W. Wentworth (1852-1879) which he called Wentworth Male Academy. Later the school was affiliated with West Point and became the Wentworth Military Academy. Wm. Wentworth during his brief life served five years as teller of the Morrison-Wentworth Bank of Lexington. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 262)

Wesley Methodist Church (Kansas City)
1126 Belmont. Named for John (1703-1791) and Charles (1707-1788) Wesley, founders of Methodism.
(Miss Wurgler)

West Bottoms (Kansas City)
The low land in the w. part of the city near the Kaw River. It is a name of direction and situation.
(Kemper)

Westdale (Platte)
A former station on the K. C. Clay Co. and St. J. Interurban in c. May T. The station was situated on low land owned by a Mr. West. (M. Johnson)

Western Bible and Literary College (Lafayette)
A college of the Church of Christ at Odessa from 1905 to 1917 or 1918. Preparatory and collegiate courses were offered and the Bible was taught daily. It was the farthest western college of the denomination.
(Young 1910 Vol. I, 219; L. J. Johnson)

West Fork Baptist Church (Jackson)
The present Baptist Church of Raytown. It was organized in 1842 1 m. e. of Raytown and given the name West Fork of Little Blue. In 1846 the name was shortened to its present form. There is a short e. flowing tributary of Little Blue R. near Raytown but it does not bear the name West Fork today. Obviously it was so called in early days. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 368; Kemper)

West Fork of Crooked River (Ray)
Rises in w. c. part of the co., flows in a general e. direction and empties into Crooked R. a little s. e. of c. part of co. A name of location. It is sometimes spoken of as Little Creek. (map 1855; Cates; Eaton)

West Mine (Lafayette)
See Midway

Weston (Platte)
A town in s. Weston T. It is one of the oldest towns in the county. The land was selected for a townsite

as early as 1837 by Joseph Moore, an ex-soldier from Fort Leavenworth, and was named for an early merchant of the place. (Plat 2, 10; Hayward; Hist. C. and P. 1885, 1038)

Weston Township (Platte)

One of the w. townships which border on the Mo. R. It was formed out of a part of Marshall and Lee Townships in 1840, and named for the town of Weston (q.v.). (Paxton, 36; Pepper)

West Platte (Platte)

A station on the Chicago Great Western Railroad 3 m. w. of Platte City. A name of direction. (R. Mc. 1935; M. Johnson)

Westport (Jackson) Westport

One of the oldest towns in the co. The settlement of the place began in 1831 when the Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist missionary to the Indians entered some government land at that place. The town was platted in 1833 by John C. McCoy, son of Rev. McCoy, and named Westport, because it was a port of entrance to the great west. The town has become a part of the present Kansas City. (map 1855; Hist. Jack. 1881, 353; Deatherage Vol. I, 25)

Westport Landing (Jackson)

See Kansas City

Westport Township (Jackson)

The w. c. T. It was formed in 1869 and named for the town of Westport. In 1909 it was made a part of Kaw Township. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 350; D. A. R. VIII; Kemper)

Wheatley School (Kansas City)

A negro school at 2800 E. 54th St. Named in honor of Phillis Wheatley (?-1784), a negro slave of Boston, who won recognition as a poet. (Miss Berger)

Wheatly School (Lafayette) Hwith

In c. Washington T. Named for the owner of the land-site. (Rechterman)

**Whitcomb (Jackson)

The government postal guides list this name as a p. o. from 1889-1891. Neither its location, nor the origin of the name could be ascertained. (P. G. 1889-1891)

White Cloud School (Jackson)

In s. e. Prairie T. This name was drawn from a list of names offered by the patrons of the school. Mrs. William McKitterick selected it because it was the name of the school in Washington Co., Iowa which her three children had attended. That name supposedly originated from an Indian chief of pioneer days. (Mrs. McKitterick)

White, E. C., School (Kansas City)

Named in honor of E. C. White, who was a teacher in Central High School for 31 yrs. (K. C. Library: "School Clippings")

White Oak Creek (Jackson)

Rises in s. c. Brooking T., flows s. e., and empties into Little Blue R. The stream flows through white oak timber. (Plat Bk. Jack. 1904, 2; Kemper)

White Oak School (Jackson)

In n. e. Brooking T. Named for the white oak trees on the ground. (Blackburn)

White Oak Woods (Jackson)

A section of ground covered with white oak trees in Sniabar T. near the Lafayette Co. line. It is approximately 4 m. n. and s. by 2 m. e. and w. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 314; Kemper)

White School (Clay)

Near c. Fishing River T. organized 1836. One of the county's earliest schools. Named for an early family from Penn. (Clay Co. Souv., 152; Shelton)

White School (Ray)

In s. c. Richmond T. Named for the landowner, John D. White. (White)

White's Island (Lafayette)

An island in the Mo. R. n. of Waverly. Named for the family who owned the island. (H. C. Chiles)

Whitmer Settlement (Jackson)

An early day Mormon settlement about 2 m.s. of the present s. boundary of Kansas City. Doubtless named for David Whitmer, who was once Pres. of the Mormons, and one of the leaders of the Mormons in Missouri. (Jack. Pol. Hist. 1902, 42; Deatherage 1927, 290; Kemper)

Whitsett School (Clay)

Some of the land of the district is in n. e. Kearney T. The school building is across the line in Clinton

Co. Named for a pioneer family. (Mrs. Holt)

Whitten School (Ray)

See Red Brush School

Whittier School (Kansas City)

At 1101 Indiana. Named in honor of the American poet, John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892). (Annual Report 1905)

Wide-Awake School (Jackson)

In s. e. Sniabar T. An ideal name. (Blackburn)

Wild Cat Branch (Platte)

Rises in n. w. May T., flows n., and empties into Todd's Creek. Evidently named for the wild cat, an animal found in an early day in this section of the country. (Atlas Platte 1907; Wren)

Wildwood Lake (Jackson)

1 m. s. e. of Raytown. A lake in a big timbered pasture. (Kemper)

Wilkerson Creek (Clay)

Rises in s. Platte T., flows n., and empties into Smith's Fork. Named for John and William Wilkerson, landowners on the creek. Misprinted Wilkers Creek, and Wilkinson Creek. (Atlas Clay 1877, 32; Woodson 1920, 193; John Williams)

Willard, Frances, School (Kansas City)

At 5015 Garfield. Named in honor of Frances Willard (1839-1898), American temperance reformer, editor, and author. (Miss Berger)

Willard School (Lafayette)

In n. c. Dover T. Named for Robert Willard, landowner. (Dr. Harwood)

William Jewell College (Clay)

In Liberty. Organized in 1857 by the Baptists of Missouri and named for Dr. William Jewell (1789-1852), a prominent member of the denomination who lived in Boone Co. Dr. Jewell was a generous donor to the college throughout his life. (Parker, 230; Sandusky)

Williams (Platte)

A former station in s. May T. on the abandoned K. C., C. C., & St. J. Interurban. Named for the landowner, W. W. Williams. (R. Mc. 1935; M. Johnson; Wren)

Williams Branch (Clay)

Rises in n. Washington T., flows s. and empties into

Fishing River. Named for Ellis Williams, promoter of Greenville. (Atlas Clay 1877; Laffoon; McKinney)

Williams Landing (Clay)
See Missouri City

Williams School (Jackson)
In n. w. Sniabar T. Named for a landowner and county judge, A. G. Williams. (Blackburn)

Willow Branch (Lafayette)
A short w. flowing tributary of Tabo Creek in w. Davis T. Named for the willows which grow on the banks of the stream. (Campbell)

Willow Branch School (Lafayette)
In w. Davis T. Named for the stream on which it is located, Willow Branch (q.v.). (Campbell)

Willow Creek (Lafayette)
A short e. flowing tributary of Salt Creek in Middleton T. Named from the trees which grow along its bank. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 219; Atlas Laf. 1877, 11; H. C. Chiles)

Willow Creek (Ray)
Originally this was an artificial stream. An old lake in s. Richmond T. was drained into the Mo. R. and the drainage was called Discharge. In time willows grew along the stream and it became known as Willow Creek. (Galle; Joseph Brown)

Wilmott (Ray) Wilmot
A p. o. in n. Grape Grove T. from 1886 to 1888. It was named for the man on whose farm it was located, A. Wilmott Bowen. (P. G. 1886-1888; Bowen)

Wilson Creek (Jackson)
Rises in e. c. Prairie T., flows s. w., and empties into a Cass Co. stream. Named for pioneer settlers in that section. (Plat Bk. Jack. 1904, 2; Kemper)

Winner (Clay)
A country store and blacksmith shop 6 m. s. e. of Smithville. A p. o. was established in 1893, and discontinued in 1904. It was named for the promoter, W. E. Winner. (P. G. 1893-1904; St. John)

Winnetonka (Clay)
The Interurban Station at Winnwood Lake. An artificial name formed by attaching to the owner's name, Winn, a suffix which might suggest Indian origin. Cf. Lake

Hahatonka. (R. Mc. 1935; Winn)

Winnwood Beach (Clay)
See Winnwood Lake

Winnwood Lake (Clay)
A summer resort town on highway 10 6 m. n. e. of N. K. C. around an artificial lake fed from a spring. The land, which was timbered, belonged to Frank D. Winn. Often called Winnwood Beach. (J. C. Winn)

Winston (Platte)
An early day town at the mouth of Platte River. Named for General Joseph Winston, who operated a store there. Gen. Winston, who, was a major-general in the militia of his native state, North Carolina, came to Platte Co. in 1839. (Paxton)

*Winton (Lafayette)
See the third listed Tabo

Withers (Clay)
A former station on the abandoned K. C., C. C., & St. J. Interurban. Named for a pioneer family whose farm was near the station. (Mrs. Withers)

Withers School (Clay) W. 372
See Sharp School

Wizard's Island (Jackson)
In an entry of the year 1811 H. M. Brackenridge records that they "...arrived opposite the Wizzard's island," an island in the Mo. R. near the mouth of the stream which is known today as Sniabar Creek. He adds: "The superstitious boatmen believe that a wizzard inhabits this island; they declare a man has been frequently seen on the sand beach at the point, but that he suddenly disappears, on the approach of any one."
Thwaites, the editor of the Early Western Travels, writes: "Wizard's Island is mentioned only by Brackenridge, and has been swept away in the changes of the river bed." (E. W. T. Vol. 6, 54, 55)

Wolfenbarger School (Lafayette) Wulfenbargr
In s. c. Washington T. The school was built on Adam Wolfenbarger's farm. (Renick)

Wolfe's Island (Lafayette)
An island in the Mo. R. at the n. e. corner of Clay T. not far from Wellington. It was named for the owner Jacob Wolfe. Mr. Wolfe in 1837 was one of men who

petitioned for the town of Wellington. The name is spelled Wolf's on the Atlas of 1877. (Atlas Laf. 1877; Little)

Wooden Creek (Lafayette)

Rises in the w. part of Washington T. flows in a general e. and n. e. direction, and empties into Davis Creek. The origin of the name was not ascertained. It was found on only one map, a county map published (after the 1930 census) by Charles D. Hevenor Co., Buffalo, N. York. Local people interviewed did not know the stream was named. (map, Hevenor; Allworth)

Woodford (Clay)

This name is given on a map of 1855. It seems to be on the bank of Fishing River. Possibly it was a settlement near a wooded place where the stream was fordéd. (map 1855)

Woodland Christian Church (Clay)

In Fishing River T. In 1870 the Disciples of Christ, or, as commonly called, the Christian Denomination held meetings in a school-building and called the church Woodland because the building was in the woods. Now defunct. (Clay Co. Souv. 123; McKinney)

Woodland College (Jackson)

An early date private school at the western edge of Independence on the Kansas City road. A descriptive name. (Hist. Jack. 1881, 234; Conard Vol. 5, 514; H. P. Chiles)

Woodland School (Clay)

In c. Fishing River T. The school was originally called Baldwin for Alonzo Baldwin, who lived only a few hundred yards from the school. The Disciples of Christ began to hold meeting in the school building which was in the woods and called the place Woodland Church. The name passed to the school. (Clay Co. Souv. 123; Gilmer; McKinney)

Woodland School (Jackson)

In s. e. Prairie T. A descriptive name. (Blackburn)

Woodland School 454 (Jackson)

In w. c. Fort Osage 1 m. s. e. of Blue Mills. A descriptive name. (Blackburn)

Woodland School (Lafayette)

In s. w. Sniabar T. The original building, which was located about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the present site, was in a

forest. (Cheatham)

Woodrow Mine (Lafayette)

See Midway

Woodruff (Platte)

Once a flourishing little town in n. e. Weston T.; now consists of a store and a few other buildings. It was named by B. R. Beall, an official of the Chicago, Great Western Railway, for his friend Charles Woodruff, a farmer in Buchanan Co. (P. G. 1892-1922; Mrs. Hull; Woodruff)

Wood's Chapel (Jackson)

A country church 3 m. n. of Lee's Summit, organized by the Cumberland Presbyterians, and named in honor of Mr. John S. Wood, a local man and landowner, who was untiring in his efforts to found it. It is now a community church. (Mrs. A. L. Miller; Robert Jones)

Woodson Institute (Jackson)

A private coeducational school in Richmond named in honor of the educator who founded it, Thomas Dupew Woodson. It opened in 1893 and closed in 1915. (Hamilton)

Woodson School (Ray)

A grade school in Richmond which was built on the site of the old Woodson Institute, for which it was named. (Hamilton)

Woods School (Clay)

In s. w. Platte T. Named for Henry A. Woods, landowner in the district. (Mrs. Woods)

Wright School (Jackson)

A former school in s. e. Prairie T. Named for Alex Wright, landowner. After the building was burned the district was made a part of Lee's Summit School. (Blackburn)

Wyaconda Creek (Ray)

See Wakenda Creek

Yates, W. W., School (Kansas City)

A negro school at 1228 Lydia. It was named in honor of a local negro educator. (Miss Berger)

Yeager School (Kansas City) Jeqr

At 3320 E. 19th St. Named in honor of Robert L. Yeager

a lawyer and for twenty years member of the Board of Education. (Miss Berger)

Young's Chapel (Jackson)

A Methodist Church organized in 1851. It is located 3 m. s. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. of Independence. The name was given in honor of William Young, a presiding elder. (Kemper)

Zoar German M. E. Church (Clay) Zoar

On Mt. Nebo in Fishing River T. Organized in 1845. A Bible name, a city of refuge Gen. 19: 22. (Hist. C. and P. 1895, 379; Rev. Barr)

Zion Chapel (Lafayette)

A negro Methodist Church in Lexington, organized in 1867. It was named for Mount Zion the most important hill of the city of Jerusalem. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 462)

Zion Church (Lafayette)

A Methodist Episcopal Church of Napoleon. It was organized in 1870. Cf. above. (Hist. Laf. 1881, 402)

Zion Lutheran Church (Lafayette)

Of Corder. It was organized in 1889 . Cf. above. (Young 1910, Vol. I, 151; Rev. Schmidt)

CHAPTER TWO

CLASSES OF PLACE-NAMES

The origins of the place-names, as given in the preceding chapter, vary in interest. Some of them are arresting and thought-provoking; others are colorless. Considered separately, the vast majority of them are doubtless tedious and monotonous. It is only through a classification of these origins that the names become truly revealing, and show their value as a means of presenting history and disclosing the development of a language.

Classified according to origin they fall logically into a few groups. All the words in the preceding dictionary,--with the exception of a few, which are apparent mistakes of a map-maker or historian--are classified in five sections. Each section is subdivided into its natural smaller groups. For convenience the outline and tabulations are given in brief.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| I. Borrowed Names (324) | 19.08% |
| II. Historical Names (80) | 4.71% |
| III. Personal Names (714) | 42.04% |
| IV. Environmental Names (368) | 21.67% |
| V. Subjective Names (177) | 10.42% |
| Unsolved Names (35) | 2.06% |

This gives a total of 1698. The actual number of different names treated in the five counties I have studied is 1506. There is an overlapping of 192, due to double or triple classification. The percentages above

have been figured on the basis of the larger number.

I. BORROWED NAMES (324)

A. Stock Names (29)

Albany; Athol; Belvidere; Bement; Briarcliff; Bristol;
Camden Point; Dover; Elko; Elmira; Englewood; Etna;
Fairmount; Fredonia; Independence; Lambert; Leeds;
Liberty; Lisbon; Lisbonville; Livingston; Marlborough;
Melville; Napoleon; New Market; Odessa; Otsego;
Sheffield; Wellington

B. From Foreign Places (64)

Belgium: Waterloo
Cuba: Cuba
Egypt: Egypt
England: Avon; Avondale; Birmingham; Bristol; Camden
Point(?); Dover(?); Leeds; New Market(?);
Sheffield; Summersette School(?)
France: Argonne; Fort Orleans; St. Cloud Springs(?)
Germany: Berlin
Italy: Loretta Academy
Mexico: Buena Vista; Chihuahua School
Palestine: (see Bible names p.219)
Portugal: Lisbon; Lisbonville(?)
Russia: Moscow; Odessa
Scotland: Athol (from Athol Forest)
Sicily: Etna School
Switzerland: St. Bernard
Trinidad: Trinidad

C. From Other States (36)

Colorado: Pueblo School
Connecticut: Marlborough Heights
Illinois: Waverly
Iowa: White Cloud School
Kansas: Atchison Junction; East Leavenworth; Leaven-
worth Island
Kentucky: Crab Orchard
Maryland: Mt. Vernon
Massachusetts: Lexington
Nevada: Elko
New Hampshire: Nashua (?)
New Jersey: Briarcliff Hills(?); Englewood(?); Linden
New Mexico: New Santa Fe; Santa Fe Trail
New York: Albany(?); Briarcliff Hills; Colesville
School; Elmira(?); Harlem(?); Linden(?)
North Carolina: Buncombe; Chapel Hill Academy; Chapel
Hill College

Pennsylvania: Fairmount Park(?)
South Carolina: Pedee Branch(?)
Tennessee: Knoxville; Shiloh School
Texas: Texas Prairie
Virginia: Farmville; Fredericksburg; Mt. Vernon;
Mt. Vernon Baptist Church; Richmond; Rockingham
Co.

D. Local Transfers (195)

1. From other sections of Missouri (1)
Harmony Mission: Mission Road
2. From natural features (92)
 - a. Streams (69)
 - Bear Creek: B. C. Church
 - Big Blue River: Big Blue; B. B. Bapt. Church;
B. B. Junction; Blue Country; Blue County;
Blue Ridge Church; Blue Summit School;
Blue Township; High Blue
 - Big Shoal Creek: B. S. Bapt. Church; B. S.
School
 - Big Sniabar Creek: Sniabar; Sny p. o.; Sny
 - Brush Creek: B. C. Church
 - Clear Creek: C. C. Bapt. Church
 - Crooked River: C. R. Township
 - Davis Creek: D. School; D. Township; North D.
School; South D. School
 - Elm Branch: Elm Grove School 92
 - Fishing River: F. R. Bapt. Church; F. R. Island;
F. R. Township; Fish Island
 - Gooseneck Creek: G. School
 - Hart Grove Creek: H. G. School
 - Jordan Branch: Little J. B.
 - Kansas River: Kansas City; Kansas
 - Kaw River: Kawsmouth; Kaw Township
 - Line Creek: Line School
 - Little Blue River: Blue; Blue Bottom Meth.
Church; Blue Mills; Blue Valley School;
High Blue Townships; Little Blue; Little
Blue Church
 - Little Shoal Creek: L. S. Bapt. Church; L. S.
School
 - Long Branch: L. B. School (Lafayette)
 - Long Branch: L. B. School (Jackson)
 - Long Grove Branch: L. G. School
 - Muddy Fork: M. F. School
 - Platte River: Little P. Branch; Little P.
River; Platte City; Platte County; Platte
Township; Platte Valley School

Rock Creek: R. C. Junction; R. C. School
Rocky Fork: R. F. School
Rush Creek: R. C. Prim. Bapt. Church
Second Creek: S. C. Church; S. C. School
Spring Branch: S. B. School
Sugar Creek: Sugar Lake (Platte)
Sugar Creek: Sugar Creek (a town in Jackson)
Tabo Creek: Tabo(p.o.); Tabo(Washington T.);
Tabo(station)

Todd's Creek: Todd's Creek(p.o.)

Wakenda Creek: Wakenda Church

Willow Branch: W. B. School

b. Springs and lakes (7)

Bean Lake: B. L. Station

Cave Spring: C. S. Branch; C. S. Lake; C. S. School

Fire Prairie Lake: Fire Prairie(p.o.); Lake City

Sugar Lake: Sugar Lake(town)

c. Groves and hills (8)

Bone Hill: B. H. School; B. H. Church

Buckner Hill: Buckner

Hart Grove: H. G. Creek

Nebo Hill: N. Bapt. Church; N. School

Round Grove: R. G. Bapt. Church; R. G. Creek

d. Prairies (8)

Egypt: E. Christian Union Church; E. School

Fancy Bottom: F. B. School

Fire Prairie: Fire Prairie p. o.; F. P. Creek;
F. P. Lake; Riviere du Feu or Fire River

Texas Prairie: T. P. School

3. From earlier artificial features (37)

a. Churches (23)

Bethel Church: B. School

Christian Union Church: Union School

Dover Christian Church: Dover; Dover Township

Faubion Chapel: F. School

Hope-Well Church: Mt. Hope

Jordan Baptist Church: Jordan Branch

Little Union Church: L. U. School

Macedonia Church: M. School

Marion Church: M. School

Mount Gilead Church: M. G. School

Nebo Baptist Church: N. School

New Garden Church: New Garden; N. G. School

Pleasant Grove Church: P. G. School

Pleasant Prairie Church: P. P. School

Pleasant Ridge Church: P. R. School

Providence Church: P. School

Republican Church: R. School

Union Chapel: U. C. School

Union Church: Union School
Walnut Grove Primitive Baptist Church: W. G.
School

Woodland Christian Church: W. School

b. Schools (9)

Brown School: Brown Station

Center School: Center Annex School

Chapel Hill College: Chapel Hill

Hazel Hill School: H. H. Immanuel Church

Highland Academy: Highland

Mecklin Seminary: Mecklin; Mecklin School

Six-Mile Academy: Academy School

Woodson Institute: Woodson School

c. Mills (5)

Blue Mills: Blue Mills (p. o.); B. M. Ferry

Prather's Mill: Prathersville

Sni Mills: Sni Mills (settlement)

Thornton's Mill: T's. M. Creek

4. From towns, post offices and other settlements,
not including town schools (36)

Baltimore Landing: Baltimore Bar

Beverly Station: Beverly Lake

Camden: C. Township

Edgerton: E. Junction

Excelsior Springs: E. S. Junction

Fort Osage: F. O. Township

Grandview: G. Junction

Hackberry Neighborhood: Hackberry Church

Iatan: I. Lake

Independence: I. Landing; New I.

Jefferson Highland: J. H. M. E. Church

Kearney: K. Township

Knoxville: K. Branch; K. Township

Lake City: L. C. Junction

Lexington: L. Township

Liberty: L. Island; L. Landing; L. Township

Linden: L. Heights

Marlborough Heights: Marlborough

Middleton: M. Township

North Bluffton: N. B. Church

Old Blue Springs: Blue Springs; O. B. S. School

Orrick: O. Township

Richmond: R. Township

Sheffield: S. Junction

Six-Mile: S. M. Academy; S. M. Bapt. Church

Stillings: S. Junction

Tinney Grove: Tinney Point School

Union Point: U. P. School

Westport: W. Landing; W. Township

5. From townships, counties, or state (8)
 - Clay County: Claycomo
 - Freedom Township: Freedom
 - Grape Grove Township: Grape Grove
 - Marion Township: M. Church
 - Missouri: M. City
 - Platte County: P. C. Railroad
 - Ray County: Rayville
 - Washington Township: W. School

6. From industries and trade names (5)
 - Coburg Land Co.: Coburg
 - Diamond Brickyard Co.: Diamond
 - Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co.: Hytex
 - Labor Exchange: Exchange Mine
 - Missouri Portland Cement Co.: Cement City

7. From railroads and highways (7)
 - Highway 40: Fortyville
 - Jefferson Highway: J. Highland
 - Kansas City Belt Railway: Belt Junction
 - Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Clay Co. Interurban R. R.: Interurban Lake; Urban Lake; Urban Heights
 - Kansas City Southern R. R.: Air Line Junction

8. Miscellaneous (9)
 - Country Club: Country Club (p.o.)
 - Elmdale Street: Elmdale
 - Fairmount Park: Fairmount Station
 - Grange: Grange Store
 - Mount Washington Cemetery: Mount Washington
 - O. K. Grog Shop: O. K. Creek
 - Prospect Avenue: Prospect
 - Riverside Race Track: R. Station
 - Swope Parkway: Swope

There are certain names which have been used over and over again in the United States; and twenty-nine of such names have been listed here as Stock Names. There can of course be no accurate, scientific line drawn. Elk and Buffalo are popular fauna names which have been used many times, and Washington and Jefferson are known in many sections of our land. These names however, were doubtless chosen directly from the animal which inhabited the

territory, or given directly in honor of the man. The names which have been here characterized as stock names have been used in so many sections that it has been difficult to estimate the particular reason the name was selected, or from what section it came to West Missouri. It is more or less obvious why most of the names were popular; but for others, as Bement and Lambert, one cannot feel so sure.

For the place-name student stock names would be monotonous if it were not known that to trace such names to their origin one would find something of interest. Many of the world names have been thus traced by Isaac Taylor in his Words and Their Histories. Etna, which is here a stock name, was originally a descriptive name, probably meaning smoking mountain. The name Leeds, which, in this section as in England, is applied to a prosaic manufacturing district, sprang originally from the British kingdom called Loidis by the historian, Bede.

"Names...always arise out of common human experiences among which must be counted recollection and memory carrying over the name of an old and familiar place to a new and strange one,"¹ states one writer in commenting on borrowed names. There are names in this region which, no doubt, were fraught with deep meaning to those who chose them. From foreign countries there may be only one rich

1. Krapp, The English Language in America, Vol. I, p. 171

in memory to the namers; and that, Berlin, which was named by German hemp manufacturers. A love of home or place, however, doubtless accounts for many of the names borrowed from other states,--for Crab Orchard, White Cloud, Marlborough, Nashua, Colesville, Buncombe, Chapel Hill, Knoxville, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Rockingham. Since the majority of the people of this section came from the Southern states, it is not surprising to find that it is from the South that come most of the state-borrowed names.

Other names from foreign countries or states were given for many and varied reasons. There is a special division reserved for the classification of humorous names, but undoubtedly one would not go far astray by placing Egypt and Waterloo in the facetious column with the foreign name Cuba. Location accounts for the names borrowed from Kansas. The person choosing the name Pueblo liked the sound of it. It is not known definitely why some of the names were chosen or from what state they came.

The streams were among the earliest natural features to be named, and their names were later transferred to artificial features as an easy, practical means of location or identification. Thirty-four streams have given sixty-nine names. All other natural features together, springs, lakes, groves, hills, and prairies have given only a third as many, twenty-four in all. The

proportion, however, is much the same, with an average of about two transfer names to each feature.

The church names were mainly transferred to schools. Eighteen schools were named for churches, while only four other places were so named, two towns, a township and a branch. In one case a school has reversed the usual process and has given a church a title. School names have been transferred to three towns and a station. Old schools have in several cases given a modified form of their names to later schools, for example the old Six-Mile Academy became the Academy School, and Woodson Institute, the Woodson School. Four early mills gave names to three towns, a ferry and a creek. Ten early settlements or towns gave names to townships, Islands, landings, railroad junctions, country schools, and country churches have received the name of a near-by town.

The state, the counties, and the townships have given rise to only eight transferred names.

One industry has given a name to a town; while other industry names are those of postoffices serving the industry. It is only the comparatively late railroads and highways which have transferred names to other features. There are seven such transfers.

The Miscellaneous Group of Borrowed Names is well designated. For the origin of these names one may pass from the Riverside Race Track to Mount Washington Cemetery,

or from the early-day O. K. Grog Shop to the fashionable Country Club, and through street, park, avenue and parkway. Politics is perpetuated by a name transferred from the old political organization known as "The Grange."

II. HISTORICAL NAMES (80)

A. General (80)

1. Indian (12)
- Bone Hill; Fort Osage; Indian Creek; Kansas River; Kaw River; Prairie du Feu, or Fire Prairie; Missouri; "Mounds"; Shawnee; Shawnee Trail; Wakenda Creek; Walconda
2. Discovery and early exploration (16)
Bennet's Creek; Big Sniabar Creek; Charretins Ecartes; Chouteau's Church; Chouteau's Island; Chouteau Trading Post; Fort Clark; Fort Osage; Fort Point; Fort Sibley; Hay Cabbin Creek; Kawsmouth; Kemper's Creek; Platte River; Tabeau; Tabo Creek
3. Revolutionary War (8)
Attucks School; Carroll Township(?); Centennial School; Dearborn; DeKalb; Independence; Lexington; Lee Township(?)
4. War of 1812 (3)
Heth's Hills; Heth's Knobs; Robertson Station
5. Pioneer and territorial expansion (12)
- Boone School; Boone Township; Camp Creek; Cave Spring; East Leavenworth; New Santa Fe; Palmer's Fort; Rupe's Creek; Rupe's Landing; Santa Fe Trail; Six-Mile; Wagon Knob
6. Mormon War (4)
Colesville School; Graham Branch; "New Jerusalem"; Whitmer Settlement
7. Mexican War and the Forty-Niners (4)
Camp Branch; Chihuahua School; Crockett's Creek; Kearney (?)
8. Civil War (9)
Askew School; Chandler; Lanter School; Miller School; Point Lookout; Republican Church; Shelby

College; Shiloh School; Union Point

9. World War (2)
Argonne; Woodrow
10. Church History (2)
Dover Christian Church; Mission Road
11. Local History (8)
Adair Park; Cyclone School; Fair Township; Knob-town; New Garden Church; Powder; Wagon Knob(?)

B. A Table of Periods

1. Native or Indian period
Kansas River; Missouri River; Sauk Prairie;
Wakenda Creek
2. French and Spanish period
Fort Orleans(?); Kaw River; Platt River; Bennet's
Creek; Riviere du Feu; Prairie du Feu; Chouteau
Trading Post; Chouteau's Island; Chabonea Creek;
Charretins Ecartes Creek; Chenal Hubert; Big
Shoal Creek; Little Shoal Creek; Tabeau
3. Territorial period
1803 Fort Point Mount Vernon
1808 Six-Mile Bad Rock Creek
1811 Fort Osage Panther Creek
1813 Saint Louis County Blue Water River
1816 Buffalo; Howard County Fishing River
1817 North Bluffton Tiger River
1818 Cooper County Hay Cabbin Creek

(The three classifications above are somewhat arbitrary: there can necessarily be no chronological division between them; nor can there be a scientific 'name' division.

Unquestionably the first two names of the Native Period belong in that period; but it is not definitely known when the other names arose. Sometime during the last two periods Mount Vernon was named, as were the following streams: Bad Rock Creek and Panther Creek, Blue Water River, Fishing River and Tiger River. It is not known from what section or nation came the people who lived in the hay cabins on Hay Cabbin Creek. The French influence is shown in the changing of Kansas to Kaw.)

4. County organization and settlement (1820-1840)
- 1820 Lillard County; New Garden Church; New Hope Baptist Church; Ray County
 - 1821 Palmer's Fort
 - 1822 Clay County; Fishing River Township; Lexington
 - 1823 Crooked River Township
 - 1824 Lexington Township
 - 1825 Clay Township; Lafayette County; Liberty Township
 - 1826 Jackson County; Manchester's Mill; Weeden's Campground
 - 1827 Blue Township; Independence; Kaw Township; Platte Township; Salem Church
 - 1828 Richmond
 - 1829 New Hope Baptist Church; Richmond Township
 - 1830 Allen's Landing; Barry; Davis Township; Mount Pleasant Primitive Baptist Church; Washington T.
 - 1831 New Jerusalem; Overton's Crossing
 - 1832 Colesville School; Freedom Township; Marion Township(?)
 - 1834 William's Landing
 - 1835 Greenton
 - 1836 Clay School; Dover Township; Franklin School; Jefferson School; Napoleon; Platte County; Washington School
 - 1837 Bear Creek Church; Faubion Chapel; Fine's Landing; Millville; Wellington
 - 1838 Beatie School; Cottonwood Academy; Grape Grove T.; Mt. Pleasant
 - 1839 Carroll T.; Dover; Green T.; Marshall T.; Pettis T.; Lee T.

(It is known that in the early part of this period Jacks' Ferry was in operation and, that a little later, English's Landing was named. Rupe's Landing and Poston's Landing were named in the 'thirties.' Although accurate dating is not possible it is obvious that other river traffic names arose during this period. Exact dates cannot be given for mills known to have been in operation between these dates; e. g., Clevenger's Mill and Estill's Mill. Other early mills date from this time. Many natural features have given names to artificial features or boundaries. A conspicuous example is the use of the name Blue. Besides the "Blue" names whose dates are accurate, as Blue Summit School (1823), Blue Country (1826), Blue Township (1827), Big Blue Baptist Church (1840) there are Blue, Big Blue,

Blue Mills, Blue Ferry and Blue Valley School. Later still other names were derived from the river name. Three country settlements were named: Hudspeth Settlement; Great Bear Rough; and Johnson's Grove Settlement.)

5. From 1840 to the Civil War
- 1840 Chapel Hill Academy; Unity Church; Weston T.
- 1841 Buena Vista; Camden T.; Concord Church; Knoxville T.; Mound Prairie Baptist Church
- 1842 Bethel Pres. Church; Iatan; West Fork Bapt. Church
- 1843 Oakland p. o.
- 1844 Bethel Church(Jackson); Mt. Gilead Church; St. Paul's Evangelical Luth. Church
- 1845 Bethel Ger. M. E. Church(Clay); Bethlehem Church; Brick Church; Christ Church; Middletown; Polk T.
- 1846 Fairview School; Hempland; Highland Academy
- 1847 Sample's Chapel; St. James Roman Catholic Church
- 1848 Guthrie, O. P., School; Church of the Holy Cross(Jackson); Providence Missionary Bapt. Church
- 1849 Blue Bottom Meth. Church; New Salem Church
- 1850 Hope-Well Church; St. Thomas; Watt's Mill; William Jewell College
- 1852 Bone Hill Church; Mt. Hebron Church
- 1853 Antioch Christian Church; Mount Zion Prim. Bapt. Church
- 1854 Albany; Lisbon
- 1856 Centerville; Salem Christian Ch.; Union Church
- 1857 Mt. Vernon Missionary Bapt. Church; Pleasant Hill Bapt. Church; Pleasant View
- 1859 Missouri City; New Liberty Church
- 1860 Davis Chapel; Elizabeth Aull Female Seminary; Rose Valley School

(Doubtless during this period and the immediately preceding one all names of streams and schools derived from the names of pioneers and early landowners had been given. (See page 205 for names) Names whose origins were due to the California Gold rush and the Mexican War were given during this period; e. g. Camp Branch(Clay) and Chihuahua School(Lafayette). There are a few old places of this period whose names are not found in any later period: Tiro; Owensville; Woodford; Ringgold. By the end of this period Chenal Hubert(?) had been anglicized into its

present form of Sniabar, and Tabeau had become Tabo.)

6. From the Civil War to 1900
- 1864 Holy Cross Church
- 1865 Ebenezer Christian Church; St. John Meth. Church; Strother
- 1866 Mayview
- 1867 Greenwood; Holt; Mount Hope; Paradise
- 1868 Combs School; Concordia; Humboldt School; Washington School
- 1869 Block School; Elk Grove School; Higginsville; St. Peter and St. Paul Cath. Church; Waldron Westport T.
- 1870 Lincoln College; Morse School; Neal's Chapel Prather's Mill; St. Luke's Church; Zion's Church
- 1871 Delta School; Page City; Three Groves Church
- 1872 Besonia Church; Brooking T.,; Kearney T.; Tracy
- 1875 Immaculate Conception Church; Trinity Church
- 1876 Fair Township; Lake City
- 1877 Enon Cumberland Pres. Church
- 1878 Alton-Baltimore and Ohio R. R.; Bates City; Mount Olivet Christian Church; Odessa
- 1879 Alma; Cyclone School
- 1880 Eden View Church
- 1881 Corder; Viginti; Wentworth Male Academy
- 1883 St. Paul's College
- 1884 Barstow School
- 1885 Moseby
- 1886 Holy Name Church; Wallace Chapel; Webster School
- 1887 Artesian Springs; Coburg; Cockrell; Lindenman
- 1888 Holy Trinity Church; Jimtown; North Davis School
- 1889 Birmingham; Stillings
- 1890 Prairie Home Bapt. Church
- 1893 Broadland
- 1895 Holy Rosary Church
- 1899 St. Matthews Church
- 1900 Regal; St. Peter's Lutheran Church

(Union Point and Point Lookout are Civil War names which were given during the war or soon after it. This is the period of the greatest railroad building and many of the names are due to new places established by, or on account of, the new roads.)

7. The Twentieth Century

- 1901 Eton
- 1905 Western Bible and Literary College
- 1907 McCune Home
- 1912 Hamilton Heights; Mineral City
- 1913 Bywater; Fields; Hoover; Hymer; McGowan;
Moseby; Neese; Ruby; Settles Station;
Stockdale; Stubbs Station; Walnut Grove Prim
Bap. Church
- 1921 Linden Heights; Munger School
- 1923 Oakwood
- 1932 Ectonville

(Paved roads brought new residential and resort names; as Briarcliff Hills, Lake Lotawana, Lake Tapawingo, Oakwood, Winnwood Beach, and Winnwood Lake. Fortyville is a highway name of this period. The opening of the Kansas City, Clay County, and St. Joseph Interurban R. R. accounts for many of the place names dating from 1913. Argonne and Woodrow are names bestowed since the World War.)

The Historical Names are classified under two main headings: "General", that is, according to the historical origin of the name, and "A Table of Periods", or according to the time of the origin of the name.

If one thinks of history in its broadest sense it will be seen that practically every classification reveals something of the life of this section. This division, however, has been limited to some of the outstanding sectional and national periods.

The Indian days are real again as one reads of the origin of each name classified as an Indian name. Indian names, works, a burying ground, and religion are commemorated here. Four names applied to an early day fort help to bring back the days when the white man bargained and

contended with the red man, as do the names given in honor of General Clark and General Sibley. The names of five early French traders have been perpetuated at different times by names in this section. Kawsmouth is a name that brings the realization that the French were represented here by groups as well as by single individuals. Platte River is a name that dates from the days of exploration by the French. Hay Cabbin Creek tells of primitive conditions; and on the other hand there is Kemper's Creek to remind one that trade was far-flung for such an early day.

Five personal names speak of the Revolutionary period, as do the battle name of Lexington, and the idealistic name of Independence. Two personal names of leaders in the War of 1812 are commemorated.

Palmer's Fort and Six-Mile remind one that the Indians were still here in the days of the pioneers, and the names Boone and Rupe commemorate personal pioneers. Cave Spring and Camp Creek both give a true sense of pioneer conditions. The Santa Fe names tell of trade; and East Leavenworth is a name showing that trade was not carried on without protection.

The personal name of a leader of the Mormons was honored by the name of Whitmer Settlement, as was that of an opponent in the name Graham Branch. Two places dear to the Mormons were Colesville School and the New Jerusalem.

Crockett and Kearney are personal names recognizable as belonging to the Mexican War, as is the place-name Chihuahua. Camp Branch was named because gold seekers of 1849 camped there.

The Civil War vies with the Revolutionary War in giving names to this section. Four officers of local fame are remembered in place-names, as is General Joseph Shelby of national fame. This war, too, gives one battle name, that of Shiloh. Point Lookout and Union Point are names representing different sides of that internecine conflict, and Republican Church is a satirical name given because of bitter feeling over the slavery question.

There are only two names dating from the World War: Argonne commemorates a victorious engagement; Woodrow, remembers the President who served during those trying days.

It is probable that the name Dover dates from the schism between the members of the Baptist and the Christian Church. In contrast Mission Road is a name from a Union Mission.

Many incidents of local history have given names to this section. Adair Park was named for the first white child of Jackson County. Fair Township offers a variety in the origin of township names in that it commemorates the Platte County Fair established in 1863. Glendale sounds peaceful enough, but its association with the

robberies of the James Brothers caused a change of name. Knobtown almost wins a place in the Believe It or Not column. See the Dictionary for the origin of the name. New Garden Church, Powder, and Wagon Knob each has a story to tell which may be found after its name in the Dictionary.

A consideration of the first two sections of the Table of Periods shows that the nomenclature of a section is both lasting and changing. Of the five names of the Native Period, Missouri, the oldest one, is still used, although not in the form that it bore when the white man first settled here. One other name is still used, two have died out, and one has become changed in form. Four names of the French and Spanish Period are still in use in their original form; two of the Period have been changed in form; and eight are extinct.

Other features of the Table of Periods have been discussed under the tabulated sections.

III. PERSONAL NAMES (714)

A. Foreign (41)

Bonaparte, Napoleon :Napoleon
DeKalb, Baron Johann: Dek. School
Humboldt, William von: H. School
Lafayette, Marquis de: L. County
Ruskin John :R. School
St. Aloysius: St. A. Church
St. Augustine: St. A. Church
St. Catherine: St. C.'s Church
St. Clodoald: St. Cloud Springs
St. Elizabeth: St. E.'s Church
St. Francis Regis: St. F. R. Church
St. Francis Xavier: St. F. X. Church
St. George: St. G.'s Episcopal Church

St. James: St. J. Roman Catholic Church
St. John: St. J.'s Evangelical Church; St. J.'s
Meth. Church
St. John the Baptist: St. J. the B. Church
St. Joseph: St. J. Catholic Church
St. Louis IX: St. L. County
St. Luke: St. L.'s Church
St. Mark: St. M.'s Episcopal Church
St. Mary the Virgin: St. M.'s Church; St. M.'s
Convent School; St. M.'s Episcopal Church;
St. M.'s Seminary
St. Matthew: St. M.'s Church
St. Patrick: St. P.'s Church
St. Paul: St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church; St. P.'s
College; St. P.'s Lutheran Church; St. Peter and
St. Paul Catholic Church
St. Peter: St. P.'s and St. Paul's Church; St. P.'s
Evangelical Church; St. P.'s Lutheran Church;
St. Peter and St. Paul Catholic Church
St. Stanislaus: St. S. Catholic Church
St. Stephen: St. S.'s Catholic Church
St. Thomas: St. Thomas(sic)
St. Vincent: St. V.'s Catholic Church
Wellington, Duke of: Wellington
Wesley, John and Charles: W. Methodist Church

B. National Figures (64)

Adams, John Quincy: A. School
Attucks, Crispus: A. School
Bancroft, George: B. School
Barry, W. T.: Barry
Butler, William Orlando(?): B. School
Bruce, B. K.: B. School
Bryant, William Cullen: W. C. Bryant School
Carroll, Charles(?): C. Township
Clark, William: Fort Clark
Clay, Henry: C. County; C. School(?); Claysville;
C. Township; Henry Clay School
Clemens, Samuel L.: Mark Twain School
Dallas, George Mifflin(?): Dallas
Dearborn, Gen. Henry: Dearborn
Douglas, Frederick: D. School
Dunbar, Paul Lawrence: D. School
Edison, Thomas A.: T. A. Edison School
Emerson, Ralph W.: Ralph Waldo Emerson School
Franklin, Benjamin: F. School(3)
Gallatin, Albert: Gallatin; G. Township
Garfield, James A.: G. School
Garrison, William Lloyd: G. School
Hamilton, Alexander H.: H. Opportunity School
Harding, Warren G.: Harding

Harrison, Benjamin: B. H. School
Irving, Washington: I. School
Jackson, Andrew: J. County; J. School; Jacksonville
Jefferson, Thomas: J. School(2)
Lee, Gen. Henry(?): L. Township
Lincoln, Abraham: L. College
Livington, Robert R.(?): Livingston
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth: L. School
Lowell, James Russell: L. School
Mann, Horace: H. M. School
Marion, Gen. Francis D.: M. Township
Morse, S. F. B.: M. School
Pershing, John J.: J. J. Pershing School
Phillips, Wendell: W. P. School
Polk, James K.: P. Township
Ringgold, Cadwalader(?): Ringgold
Shelby, Gen. Joseph: S. College
Sumner, Charles: S. School
Tilden, Samuel J.: Tilden
Van Buren, Martin: Van Buren School
Washington, Booker T.: B. T. School
Washington, George: W. School; W. Township(3)
Wayne, Gen. Anthony(?): W. City
Webster, Daniel: W. School
Wheatley, Phillis: W. School
Whittier, John Greenleaf: W. School
Willard, Frances: F. W. School

C. Territorial Figures and Indians (10)

Benite or Benet(?): Bennet's Creek
Chorette, Joseph(?): Carretins Écartés Creek
Chouteau family: C. Church
Chouteau, Francis: C. Island; C. Trading Post
Hubert...(?): Big Sniabar Creek
Iatan: Iatan
Tabeau...: Tabeau; Tabo Creek
White Cloud: W. C. School

D. State Figures (15)

Atchison, Senator David R.: Atchison
Benton, Senator Thomas Hart: B. School (2)
Clark, Gov. William: Fort Clark
Cockrell, Senator Marion Francis: Cockrell
Cooper, Sarshell: C. County
Dockery, Gov. Alexander M.: Dockery
Hardin, Gov. Charles H.: Hardin
Howard, Gov. Benjamin: H. County
King, Gov. Austin A.: K. School
Lillard, James: L. County
Pettis, Spencer(?): P. Township
Rollins, James S.: R. School

Spofford, Senator Thomas M.: S. Home
Whitmer, David: W. Settlement

E. Local Figures (524)

1. Local leaders and public officials (92)

a. Promoters and founders (29)

Aull, Elizabeth (Elizabeth Aull Female Seminary);
Barnes Brothers (B's Addition); Bates, Theodore
(B. City); Brown, John and Matilda (Brownsburgh)
Carter, Mrs. Ada, wife of Eli Carter, founder
(Ada); Courtney, C. C. (Courtney); Dickinson,
W. B. (D. Lake); Elder, James (Elderton); Gray,
Dr... (married a Miss Hiler) (Hiler); Green,
Joseph (Greenton); Hamilton, A. P. (H. Heights);
Howard, William B. (married a Miss Strother)
(Strother); Martin, E. L. (M. City); Maurer, J.
T. and J. H. (Lake M.); Moore.... (Northmoor);
Page, Joseph H. (P. City); Park, George W.
Parkville; Stephens, James (Jintown); Stillings,
Vinton (Stillings); Tait, John and James
(Taitsville); Waldo, David (Waldo); Waldron, J.
M. and W. H. (Waldron; W. Township); Watkins,
Mrs. Henrietta, wife of Charles A. Watkins,
founder (Henrietta); Williams, Ellis (W. Branch)
Winner, W. E. (Winner); Winn, Frank D. (Winn-
wood Beach; Winwood Lake; Winnetonka)

b. Postmasters (1)

Dickey... (Dick)

c. County or town officers (6)

Allen, Judge A. M. (A. School); Cooper, Judge
John C. (C. Lake); Drake..., Justice of the
Peace (Drakemore); Dunlap, Judge Preston
(Preston Township); McCune, Judge Henry L.
(McC. School); Williams, Judge A. G. (W. School)

d. Board of Education members (17)

Chace, C. A. (C. School); Chick, J. S. (C.
School); Combs, James (C. School); Cook, Hale H.
(Hale H. Cook School); Dade, James (D. School);
Faxon, Frank A. (F. School); James, John
Crawford (J. School); Karnes, J. C. V. (K.
School); Knotts, William A. (William A. Knotts
School); Kumpf, Henry C. (Henry C. Kumpf School)
Martin, E. L. (M. School); Nichols, J. C. (J. C.
Nichols School); Norman, Joseph L. (N. School);
Pinkerton, D. M. (E. M. Pinkerton School);
Swinney, E. T. (E. T. Swinney School); Switzer,
Henry (S. School); Thacker, Luin K. (T. School)

e. Representatives (3)

Burne, Congressman James N., (Burne's Lake;
Tarsney, Congressman J. C. (Tarsney); Ray, John,

delegate to the 1820 Constitutional Convention
(Ray County)

f. Military and naval officers (16)

Allen, Col. Shubael (A's Landing); Askew, Gen.
Frank (A. School); Beatie, Capt. William
(B. School); Chandler, Major John N. (Chandler);
Graham, Gen. J. H. (G. Branch); Heth, Capt...
(H's Hills; H's Knobs); Kearney, Gen. Stephen
W. (?); Lanter, Capt. Davis (L. School); Miller,
Capt. Jack (M. School); Moore, Col. Milton
(M. M. School); Ringgold, Cadwalader, naval
officer(?) (Ringgold); Sibley, Gen. George C.
(Fort Sibley; Sibley); Thomas, Col. John Dennis
(Saint Thomas); Winston, Gen. Joseph (Winston)

g. Railroad officials (20)

Atherton....(Atherton); Beverly...(B. Station);
Blair....(B. Line); Edgecomb, E. F. (Edgecomb);
Edgerton....(Edgerton); Foote, John Davis (F.
Station); Gower, Mrs. Swan, wife of a R. R.
Official (Swanwick); Haller....(H. Station);
Hull, J. E. (H.'s Point); Kearney, President
Charles E. (Kearney); MacGregor, George F
(MacGregor); Massman, H. J. (Masso); Myrick....
(Myrick; M. Junction); Orrick, W. W. (Orrick);
Ripley....(Ripley); Tracey, J. W. (Tracy);
Ustick....(Ustick); Vale....(Vale); Vibbard....
(Vibbard)

2. Professional men (54)

a. Clergymen (17)

Beeson, Rev. I. R. M. (Besonia); Bemetrío, Emma,
daughter of Rev. H. C. Bemetrío (Emma); Burrus,
Rev. Phillip (B. School); Cato, Rev. E. W.
(Cato); Davis, Rev....(D. Chapel); Eastwood,
Rev. W. T. (E. School); Hartman, Rev....(H.
School); McKendree, Bishop William (McK. Meth.
Church); McMurray, Bishop William T. (McM. M.E.
Church South); Marvin, Bishop Enoch Mather (M.
Female Institute); Quayle, Bishop W. A. (Q.
Meth. Church); Scarritt, Rev. Nathan (S. School);
Stewart, Dr. O. M. (S. Meth. Church); Todd,
Rev. Joseph S. (T.'s Chapel); Turnage, Rev.
William (T. School); Wallace, Rev. C. T. (W.
Chapel); Young, William (Y's Chapel)

b. Educators (16)

Bales, Walter (B. School); Barstow, Miss M. L.
(B. School); Buchanan, J. O. (J. O. Buchanan
School); Conger....(C. School); Greenwood,
Supt. J. M. (G. School); Guthrie, O. P. (P. P.
Guthrie School); Jackson....(J. School); Jewell,
Dr. William (William Jewell College); Knight,

Miss Artemisia (K. School); Lewis, Prof....(L. Institute); Longan, George B. (George B. Longan School); Lykins, Miss Sarah (L. School); Mecklin Robert (M. Seminary); White, E. C. (E. C. White School); Woodson, Thomas Dupew (W. Institute); Yates, W. W. (W. W. Yates School)

c. Physicians (10)

Brown, Dr. S. W. (B. School); Craig, Dr. Robert (C. Branch); Hughes, Dr. Berry (H. Landing); Lathrop, Dr. John Hiram (L. School); Lea, Dr. J. P. G. (Lee's Summit); Marshall, Dr. Frederick (?) (Marshall); May, Dr. B. L. (M. Township); Troost, Dr. Benoist (T. School); Twyman, Dr. L. W. (Twyman); Webb, Dr. W. C. (W. School)

d. Lawyers (7)

Floyd....(Floyd); Hicks, Judge Russell (H. City) Ladd, Sanford B. (Sanford B. Ladd School); Meservey, Edwin C. (Edwin C. Meservey School); Sandusky, Sidney G. (S. G. Sandusky School); Woodson, Alma, daughter of John M. Woodson, lawyer (Alma); Yeager, Robert L. (Y. School)

e. Journalists (3)

De Motte, Mark L. (De Motte?); Nelson, William Rockhill (William Rockhill Nelson School); Van Horn, Col. Robert T. (Van Horn School)

f. Showmen (1)

Shackleford, John and Jim (S. Branch)

3. Business men (67)

a. Bankers (2)

Lawson, L. M. (Lawson); Wentworth, William W. (W. Military Academy)

b. Merchants and business executives (11)

Cook, Fritz (C.'s Store); Dana....(Dana); Ecton, Dillie (Ectonville); Hall....(Hallsville); Hoover, James (Hoover); Link, Levi (Linkville); McDowell, R. Newton (McDowell); Poston, John A. (P.'s Landing); Swope, Thomas (S. Park); Weston....(Weston); Worm, Ernest (Ernestville)

c. Manufacturers (2)

Arthur, Michael (Arthurton); Todd, Joseph (T.'s Creek)

d. Millers (30)

Allen, James (A's Brick Mill); Allen....(A.'s Mill); Block, Dave (B. School); Carpenter....(C.'s Mill); Clevenger, John (C. Mill); Edward, John (E.'s Mill); Estes, William and Joel (E. Mill); Estill, James M. (E.'s Mills); Gilliam....(G.'s Mill); Helm, Lina (H. Lake); Hickman....(H. Mills); Hixon....(H.'s Mill); Manchester, David (M.'s Mill); Mitchell, Robert

(M.'s Mill); Ogg, Thomas Jephtho (O's Branch; O. School; O.'s Mill); Parker....(P.'s Mills); Paxton, W. M. (P's Mill); Prather, J. A. (P.'s Mill); Renick....(R.'s Mill); Rixey....(R.'s Mill); Sandals....(Sandals; S. Sawmill); Self... (S.'s Mill); Shivelton....(Shivelton); Sisk, Allen and Barton (Sisk); Smith, Humphrey (S.'s Mill); Thornton, John (T.'s Mill); Watt's, Stubbin (W. Mill)

- e. Mine owners and operators (6)
Fleming, Alfred Walton, of St. Louis (Alfred; Fleming); Graddy, J. W. (G. Mine); Macey.... (M. Mine); McGrew, James (McG. Mine); Seitz.... (S. Mine)
- f. Innkeepers and hotel owners (3)
Borland, John (Borland); Pigg, Jefferson (Pigg School; Piggsville);
- g. Saloon keeper (1)
Kirmeyer, Mike (K. Station)
- h. Boatmen (6)
Green....(G.'s Ferry); Hamilton....(H.'s Ferry); Jacks, William (J. Ferry); Overton, Aaron (O.'s Crossing); Penseno....(P.'s Landing); Pomeroy... (P.'s Ferry)
- i. Stage coach driver (1)
Kemper, James H. (K.'s Creek)
- j. Telegraphers (1)
Carroll, two sisters (Carroll)
- k. Blacksmiths (2)
Gosney, John (Gosneyville); Shaw, William P. (S.'s Shop)
- l. Stockman (1)
Drumm, Andrew (Andrew Drumm Institute)
- m. Carpenter (1)
Henson, Gale (South Gale School)

4. Landowners and settlers (308)
Clay Co: Arnold, M. S. (A.'s Station); Baldwin, Alonzo (B. School); Baxter, Stephen (B.'s Landing); Bell, W. E. (B. School); Benson, John (B. School); Brasfield, William (Brasfield); Brown, Miletus (B.'s Lake); Cameron, C. S. (C. School); Campbell, William (Campbellton); Carrol....(C. Creek); Carroll....(C. School); Chick, J. S. (C. Lake); Chrisman....(C. School); Clark, William (Clarksboro); Clayton, Walker (Clayton; Claytonville); Clevenger....(C. School); Cooper, John C. (C.'s Lake); Cooley....(C.'s Lake); Crockett, David (C.'s Creek); Crow....(C.'s Creek); Dagley, James (D. Branch); Darby, Annie (Darby); Dawson, George (D. School); Deister, Peter (Deister); Dougherty....

(D.'s Branch); Downing, Eldis (D. School); Estes, Elisha (E. School); Ewing, Ruth (Ruth Ewing School); Faubion....(F. Chapel); Ferril, David (F. School); Field, Dan (Field); Francis, William and Granville (F. School); Froman, Kent (Froman); Frye, John (F. School); Gash, Joseph D. (Gashland); Gentry, Pleasant (G. School); Glen....(Glen Arbor); Gordon, Tom (G. School); Green....(Greenville); Harris, John (Harris); Holmes....(H. Creek); Holt, Jerry (Holt); Holtzclaw....(H. Creek); Howdeshell.... (H. Forest); Hunt, William Henry (H. School); Hymer James (Hymer); Jenkins, William Mason (J. School); Kendall family (Kendall); Liggett family (L.'s Branch); Lindenman, Henry P. (Lindenman); Lott family (L. School); Lunsford family (L. School); Lynch, David (L. School); McGowan family (McGowan); McKee, William (McKee); Martin, Perry M. (M. School); Mitchell, Ed and Mervin (M. School); Monroe.... (Brick M. School); Moore, Milton (Miltondale); Moore, Joel T. (M. School); Moseby, A. G. (Mosby, Moseby); Munger, Willis R. (M. School); Murry, Eli Neff, Isaac (N. School); Owens, John Cross (O. Branch); Owens....(?) (Owensville); Richfield.... (Richfield); Rock....(R.'s Branch(?)); Rose, Thad (R.'s Branch); Ruby family (R. Lake); Schroeder, Rudolph (Schroeder); Searcy family (S. Branch); Sharp, Jesse (S. School); Shelton family (S. Creek); Summers, Mason (Summersett School); Sweatman family (S. School); Wade family (W. Branch); Wagy, Thomas (W. School); White family (W. School); Whitsett family (W. School); Wilkerson, John and William (W. Creek); Williams, Shrewsbury (W.'s Landing); Winn, Elizabeth (Betty Winn's Corner); Withers family (W. School); Woods, Henry A. (W. School)

Jackson Co: Adams, Peter (A. Station); Baird, Jeremiah F. (B. School); Boone, John (B. School); Boone family (B. Township); Bowler, J. O. F. (B. Hill); Bryan....(?) (B.'s Creek); Buckner, Thomas W. (B. Hill); Capelle, Britton M. (C. School); Cogswell, William (C. School; C.'s Landing); Cowherd, Charles J. (C. Branch); Crawford family (C. Creek); Delavan....(Delavan); Dodson, Billy (Dodson); Dykes family, (D. Branch); George families (G. School); Hart family, (H. Grove); Holmes, Robert J. (H. Park; Holmes); Hudspeth, William (H. Settlement); Hutchings, John (H. School); Jeffreys....(Jeffreys); Jones, Martin O., (J. School); Knoche, Joseph (Knoche; K. Junction); Lane, Fielding H. (L. School); Livesay, William (Levasy); Lobb, Mr. and Mrs....(L. Cumberland Pres. Church);

Lumpkins family (L.'s Fork); McCoy, Isaac (McC. School); Mason, Luther (M. School); Mastin family (M. School); Mathews, Mrs. J. P. (M. Landing); Midas....(Midas); Moreland, Joseph (M. School); Munsell....(M. Acres School); Murphy family (M. School); Oldham, John R. (O. School); Owen, A. (O. School); Owens....(?) (O. Landing); Parrish, William (P. Farm School); Peace family (P. School); Phillibert....(P.'s Branch); Pitcher, Thomas (P. School); Pixley, Benjamin (Pixley); Powell, Alvis (P. School); Ray....(Ray, Raytown); Reber....(R. School); Rice, Martin (Martin Rice School); Robinson, Frank Gentry (R. Lake); Robinson, Mrs. Frank G., nee Clara B. Bush (Lake Clare); Rollins family (R. Creek); Ross family, (R. Branch); Ruhl, Lewis (R. School); Sanders, Samuel (S. Creek); Staple, William (S. School); Stark, John K. (John K. Stark School); Tennison, Theophilus (T. School); Vance....(Vance); Webb....(W. School); Wilson family, (W. Creek); Wright, Alex (W. School)

Lafayette Co.: Aull, John and Robert (Aullville); Barker family (B. School); Bear, John (B. Branch; B.'s Grove); Blackston, Eli (Black's Creek); Brockman, Henry (B. School); Burns family (B. School); Catron family (C. School); Corder, Nathan (Corder); Cox, A. J. (C. School); Davis family (D. Creek); De Motte...(?) (De Motte); Doty, D.G. (D. School); Douthitt family (D. School); Auld, Elizabeth (Elizabeth All Seminary); Ellmaker family (E. School); Fine....(F.'s Landing); Flournoy, Gideon (F. School); Foster....(F. College); Garrison....(G. Fork); Greenwood, Daniel A. (Dan's Fork); Hall....(H.'s Station); Handly, Jack (H. School); Harris, Randolph D. (H. School); Harris family (Harrisburg); Hicklin, James (H. School); Higgins, Harvey J. (Higginsville); Hitt, Jessie (H. School); Hughes Brothers (H. School); Ish, William (I. School); James family (J. Creek); Jennings, Dick (J. School); Johnson cousins; William and William (J.'s Grove Settlement); Johnson family(?) (J.'s Creek); Macbride, John (M. School); Marshall, Julius Leither (M. School); Merritt, Richard and Lucy O. (M.'s Branch); Mock, William (M. School); Moss family (?) (Moss); Mulkey family (Mulkey); Mulkey, Christopher (M. Creek); Mulkey, James and Christopher (M.'s Grove); Neal, Lewis (N.'s Chapel); Neese, H. E. (Neese); Osborne, George and Joseph (O. School); Peacock, J. H. (P. School); Rupe, Gilead (R.'s Creek; R.'s Landing) Saylor family (S. School);

Shaw family (S. School); Slusher, A. J. (S. School)
Starr family (S. School); Thorpe....(T. School);
Tyree, W. P. (T. School); Van Meter, Mrs. Sarah
(V. M. School); Walkenhorst, Francis (W. School);
Weaver, Thomas B. (W. School); Webb, Larkin (W.
School 71); Wheatly....(W. School); White family
(W.'s Island); Willard, Robert (W. School);
Wolfenbarger, Adam (W. School); Wolfe, Jacob
(W.'s Island)

Platte Co.: Bailey....(B. School); Beery, R. W.
(B. School); Boydston, Ben (B. School); Ben (B.
School); Brenner, John W. (B. Ridge School); Brink,
Elijah W. (B. School); Brown family (B. School);
Bywaters family (Bywaters); Cockerill, Thomas (C.
Lake); Collins, Perry (C. School); Cook, W. B. (C.
School); Cox, Allen (C. School); Drennon, William
(D. Station); Duncan, Lee (D. Station); Dye, James
(Dye); English (?) (E.'s Landing); Farley, Joseph
(Farley); Farmer, Axion (F. School); Ferrel, Mrs.
Mollie (Ferrelview); Fry, Frank (F. School);
Gibson family (G. Branch); Graden, Sam (G. School);
Green family (?) (Green T.); Kimsey, Hampton
(Hampton); Hill....(H.'s Point); Holland, John
(H. Branch); Horn family (H. School); Hutson, P.
(H. School); Kerr, Ezra (Kerr; Kerrville); McComas,
Burk (McC. School); Milton family (Milton); Moore,
Peter (M. School); Morton, Benjamin, R. (M. School)
Park, Elihu (P. School); Penseno....(P.'s Landing);
Quinn, Thomas (Q. School); Ray, James (Ray); Rose,
Stirling; (Roseville); Sample family (S.'s Chapel);
Settle, John J. (S.'s Station); Sharp, Calvin
(Sharp); Simmons, Peter (S.'s School); Stubbs,
Robert (S. Station); Tiffany, F. B. (T. Springs)
West....(Westdale); Williams, W. W. (Williams);
Woodruff, Charles (Woodruff)

Ray Co.: Baber, Benjamin Franklin (B. School);
Bennett family (B. School); Bisbee, David (B.
School); Bogart, Alexander (B. Creek); Bower, A.
Wilmott (Wilmott); Bryant, Peter (B. School);
Camden,...(? Camden); Clevenger, John (C. School);
Crenshaw, H. R. (C. School); Dale, Moses G. (D.
School); Esrey, Niles (E. School); Fitch, William
H. (F. School); George family (Georgeville);
Graham family (G. School); Hall, L..(H. School);
Hannah family (H. School); Heisinger,...(H. Lake);
Hill, James S. (H. School); Hunt, John Keeney
family (K. B. ranch); Kilgoer family (K. Lake);
Lilliard, Stanton R. (L. School); Linville, Thomas
(L. School); Loyd, Mat (L. School); McDonald,

Jeremiah (McD. Branch); McGill, William (M. School)
Mallory, ... (M. School); Mansur, Isaiah (M. School);
Morris family (M. Hill Baptist Church); Morton, ...
(Morton); Murray, R. A. (M. School); Nichols,
Samuel (N. School); Nutter, Benjamin F. (N. School)
Patton family (P. School); Petree family (P. School)
Pigg family (P. School); Renfro family (R. School);
Rollins family (R. Creek); Rowland, Vattie (Vattie)
Russell, William (Russellville); Sanderson, William
(S. School); Schoo, ... (S. School); Taylor, Daniel
(T. School); Thompson family (T. School); Tiffin,
E. P. (Tiffin Bridge Neighborhood); Tinney, Nathan
(Tinney Grove); Toomay family (T. School); Vander-
pool, Holland (V. School); Wallace, ... (W. School);
White, John D. (W. School); Whitten family (W.
School);

5. Unknown (3)

Clark, Jesse (C. School); Jowler, ... (?) (Jowler);
Randolph, ... (Randolph)

F. Christian and Middle Names (70)

1. Masculine (11)

Alfred; Arley; Buck Snort (nickname of John McBaugh)
Dan (D.'s Fork); Ernest (Ernestville); Gale (South
Gale School); Hampton; Jimtown; Miltondale; Preston;
Woodrow

2. Feminine (12)

Ada; Alma; Blanche (?); Clare (Lake Clare); Emma;
Ferrelview (from Mrs. Mollie Ferrel Heady);
Henrietta; Louella; Minaville (?); Swanwick; Una;
Vattie

3. Combined with surnames (35)

Andrew Drumm Institute; Benjamin Harrison School;
Betty Winn's Corner; Booker T. Washington School;
D. M. Pinkerton School; E. C. White School; Edwin
C. Meservey School; Elizabeth Aull Seminary; E.T.
Swinney School; Frances Willard School; George B.
Longan School; Hale H. Cook School; Henry Clay
School; Henry C. Kumpf School; Horace Mann School;
J. A. Buchanan School; J. C. Nichols School; John
J. Pershing School; John K. Stark School; J. S.
Chick School; Mark Twain School; Martin Rice
School; O. P. Guthrie School; R. J. DeLano School;
Ruth Ewing School; Sanford B. Ladd School; S. G.
Sandusky School; Thomas A. Edison School; Vard
Davis Sawmill; Wendell Phillips School; William
A. Knotts School; William Cullen Bryant School;

William Jewell College; William Rockhill Nelson School; W. W. Yates School

4. Names of groups of persons, tribes, etc. (12)
Cracker Neck; Fort Osage; French Bottom; Indian Creek; Kansas River; Kaw River; Military Lake; Missouri River; Shawnee; Shawnee Trail; Sauk Prairie; Union Point

This, the largest of all the groups, has been subdivided into the following main divisions:

- A. Foreign Figures
- B. National Figures
- C. Territorial Figures
- D. State figures
- E. Local Figures
 1. Local leaders and public officials
 2. Professional men
 3. Business men
 4. Landowners and settlers
 5. Unknown

The long list of foreign names does not signify the general interest in foreign affairs that one might at first think. Twenty-five of the thirty-one names are church names and all of them, with the exception of one, given in memory of a saint, either an apostle or disciple, or a saint of a later period. Of the remaining names, England is represented by four, by a writer, two religious leaders, and a soldier, Germany by two, a soldier and an educator, and France by the military leaders, Napoleon and Lafayette.

The schools have crowded the national figure section. Especially have the schools of Kansas City chosen to honor national figures. Presidents of the United States, and a Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, writers, educators, a reformer, statesmen and scientists are all represented

here. The negro schools have the names of three negro political leaders, two writers, and an educator. The white race is remembered by Garrison and Sumner.

Early fur traders are among the territorial figures. A town and a school have chosen Indian personal names.

The State Figure List, though not so long as the National list, shows a more general interest in state affairs. A fort, four towns, a township, three counties, a settlement, and four schools have names of state figures. Among these prominent men are five governors of Missouri, and three United States senators.

Local figures furnish by far the greatest number of personal names, and, since names are often mere convenient terms of designation, it is natural that the landowners and early settlers give by far the largest proportion of names of this division. Practically all the country schools were named for landowners, Many natural features, streams, groves, hills, lakes and islands were so-named.

A desire to be remembered accounts for a long list of places being named for founders. Appreciation accounts for the majority of other names given in honor of local leaders and public officials. Kansas City has shown an unusual sense of indebtedness by naming sixteen schools for members of the Board of Education. A few places were named for public officials merely because they happened to be landowners.

As is natural to expect, the names of clergymen have been given to churches, and those of educators to schools. The names of physicians, lawyers, and journalists have been chosen for a wider range of features; for a branch, and for schools, towns and townships.

On the whole the names of business men have been given to their own industries; e. g. those of millers to mills, merchants to stores, mine owners to mines, and boatmen to ferries or landings.

In the unknown column is listed Jesse Clark who was mentioned by a historian as a local man. No further information was found regarding him. The origins of the names Jowler and Randolph were not found; but it is probable the places were named for local people.

The masculine and feminine Christian names are about equal in number. There is however an interesting variation in the reasons for the giving of the names. With one exception,--a town name given for the landowner--all the feminine names were given in honor of a wife or daughter. The masculine ones were chosen for various reasons; from a lottery choice, and the facetious use of a nickname, to only a certain semi-seriousness in the use of a given name of a President of the United States and the desire to honor oneself and one's friends.

The long list of double names indicates that the nomenclature of this land is comparatively new. The study

of place-names of older countries shows that double names tend to be shortened to single ones.

Indian tribal names are the most numerous among the group names. From the French, the Georgia "crackers", and military organizations come other names in this section.

IV. NAMES OF ENVIRONMENT (368)

A. Names of Definition (132)

1. Location (60)

Basin Knob Church; Camden Junction; City Point; Creek School; Fair Township; Fairground; Glendale; Glenside School; Golf Hill; Half-Way House; Happy Hollow School; Kansas City Suburban Acreage; Lake City; Lakeside School; Lexington Junction; Mill Creek; Millville; Missouri Valley School; Park-view School; Parkway; Platte Valley School; Plaza; R. and L. Junction; Raytown; Schoolhouse Branch; South City View School; Spring Branch; Suburban Junction; Summit Mine; Valley Branch; Valley Memorial Church; Valley Mine; Riverton; Town Branch; (All railroads belong in this classification. See p.247 for complete lists of names.)

2. Direction (35)

Center Point School; Center School; Centerville; Centerview School; Central; Central College for Women; Central Female College; Central School; Centropolis; East Branch of Little Platte; East Fork of Crooked River; East Fork of Little Blue Creek; East Independence; East Kansas City; East Mine; Eastwood; Middleton; Midway; North Bluffton; Northeast; North Fork of Davis Creek; North Lexington; North Missouri Junction; Northern Heights; North Kansas City; South Fork of Davis Creek; South Liberty; South Liberty Station; South Point Church; South Shaft Mine; Western Bible and Literary College; West Fork Bapt. Church; West Fork of Crooked River; West Platte; West Mine

3. Number, size, and shape (37)

Air-Line Junction; Big Blue River; Big Branch; Big Cave Spring; Big Creek; Big Shoal Creek; Big Sniabar Creek; Broadland; Crescent Lake; Crooked River; Delta School; Diamond Island; Fort Point; Gooseneck Creek; Goose Neck Neighborhood;

Horseshoe Creek; Horseshoe Lake (2); Little Blue River; Little Blue Water River; Little Brick Church; Little Shoal Creek; Little Sniabar Creek; Long Branch (2); Long Grove Branch; Longpoint; Maple Leaf R. R.; Round Grove; Round Grove School; Round Prairie School; Second Creek; Short Creek; Six-Mile; Three Groves Church; Three Groves School; Viginti

B. Names of Description (208)

1. Situation and landscape (52)

Bluff School; Bluffton; Glenaire; Green Valley School; Greenwood (2); Greenwood School; High Grove Pres. Church; Highland Academy; High Line; High Mound School; High Point School; Hillside School; Lakeview; Mayview; Mound Prairie Bapt. Church; "Mounds"; New Garden Church; Prairie City; Prairie Creek; Prairie Dale School; Prairie Home Bapt. Church; Prairie Point School; Prairie School; Prairie Township; Prairie Valley School; Prairie View School; Prospect Hill; Ravena; Ridgeley; Riverside Park; Riverside Station; Riverview; Rock Fall's Bapt. Church; Slash Valley; Spring Valley College; Sunny Nook School; Sunny Side; Sunnyside School; Sunny Side School; Sunny Slope(2); Sunny Vale School; Sunshine; Swamp College; Timber Ridge School; Valley Forest School; Wildwood Lake; Woodford (?); Woodland Christian Church; Woodland College; Woodland School

2. Flora (85)

Big Cedar; Big Cedar Creek; Big Sugar Lake; Black-jack Creek; Bodoc School; Brush Creek; Brushy Fork; Buckeye Creek; Burr Oak Branch; Cabbage Neck School; Cedar Hill School; Cobbler; Cottonwood Academy; Cottonwood Creek(2); Crab Apple Creek; Elm Branch (2); Elm Grove; Elm Grove Church; Elm Grove School (4); Elm Park; Elm Park School; Elmwood School; Fruitridge; Grain Valley; Grape Grove; Hackberry Neighborhood; Hackberry School; Hazel Dell School (2); Hazel Grove; Hazel Hill School; Hazelwood School; Hedgewood School; Hempland; Hickory Grove Christian Church; Hickory Grove Church; Hickory Grove School; Jonathan(?); Linden School; Linn Grove School; Little Cedar Creek; Little Sugar Lake; Locust Grove School; Lonejack; Lone Oak School; Maple Glen School; Maple Grove School; Maple Park; Maple Ridge School; Oak Grove(2); Oak Grove School(2); Oak Hill School; Oakland; Oakland Church; Oakland p. o.; Oakland School(3); Oakwood;

Peavine Creek; Plum Grove School; Red Brush School; Rosedale School; Rose Valley School; Sugar Creek (2); Sugar Tree Grove Academy; Walnut Grove School; Walnut Grove Prim. Bapt. Church; Walnut Row School; White Oak Creek; White Oak School; White Oak Woods; Willow Branch; Willow Creek(2);

3. Fauna (24)

Bear Creek; Bee Creek; Buck Knob; Buffalo; Blue Eagle(?); Elk Grove; Elk Grove School; Elkhorn; Fishing River; Frog Eye; Goose Neck Neighborhood; Great Bear Rough; Honey Creek; Isle of Panthers; Mouse Creek(?); Owl Branch; Owl Creek; Panther Creek; Pole Cat's Branch; Possum Bend; Stockdale; Tiger River; Tour-de-Loup; Wild Cat Branch

4. Mineral and soil (19)

Carbon; Chabonea Creek; Lick Branch(2); Lick Creek; Mineral City; Oil City; Oil Creek; Prospect Hill; Rock Creek(2); Rocky Branch; Rocky Fork; Rocky Point School; Salt Creek; Sand Branch; Sand Prairie; Stony Point; Sulphur Branch

5. Other descriptive names (28)

Artesian; Artesian Springs; Blue-Water River; Brick Church; Brick Monroe School; Cave Spring; Clear Branch; Clear Creek; Cool Spring; Dangerous Branch; Discharge; Dry Lake; Fire Prairie; Hay Cabbin Creek; Lawnwood School; Lazy Branch; Muddy Creek; Muddy Fork; Old Blue Springs; "Old Town"; Pinkhill; Platte River; Red Bridge; Rocky Point School; Rush Creek(2); Stormy Point School; Water Valley

6. Names of approbation (28)

Belleview; Belvidere; Fairview School(4); Fancy Bottom; Grandview; Mount Pleasant; Mount Pleasant Prim. Bapt. Church; Mount Pleasant School; Pleasant Garden Church; Pleasant Grove; Pleasant Grove Church(2); Pleasant Grove School(2); Pleasant Hill Bapt. Church; Pleasant Hill School(2); Pleasant Prairie Church; Pleasant Ridge Church; Pleasant Ridge Male and Female Academy; Pleasant Vale School; Pleasant Valley Chapel; Pleasant Valley School(3)

The names in this group vary greatly in interest. The terms of definition might well be called practical, for they were given as a means of easy identification. The

names of location and direction are the most colorless. A name of location can have no primary interest; such a name can be of interest only as that from which it is derived catches one's attention. This group includes the railroads which take their names mainly from cities which they serve; the railroad junctions; and a variety of other features which are named because of their relationship to something else, as Mill Creek because the stream was near a mill, and Lake City which was so-called because it was near a lake. Of the thirty-five prefix elements of direction center is the one most frequently used. East, middle-, mid-, north, northeast, south, west and western are other practical but uninteresting terms. Of but slightly more interest are the names of number, size, and shape. Size is the characteristic most recognized: big, little, long and round are used many times. Four numbers have added to the nomenclature. Because of variety "shape names" are slightly more interesting. Broad, crescent, crooked, delta, diamond, point, gooseneck, horseshoe, and maple leaf are the shapes recognized.

The last division, the names of approbation, offer little variety to please. Of the twenty eight places, twenty use either Pleasant or Mount Pleasant. Fairview, a favorite term, is used four times. The English expression "beautiful view" is too long for a place-name; so foreign languages are levied upon for Belleview and

Belvidere. Fancy Bottom and Grandview are the only other names of approbation.

The names of description are by far the most interesting as well as the most revealing. The topography of this section is presented through the terms, prairie (used nine times), glen (1), high (5), hillside (1), ravine (1-Ravena) bluff (2), slash (1), swamp (1), ridge (2) and rock falls (1). The "sunny" names, of which there are eight, are suggestive of the topography. Woodford, Wildwood, and Woodland (3) as well as the four with the prefix element "green" suggest the rainfall of the region.

The flora of the section has given terms to both natural and artificial features. The forest trees give most of these. Sixteen names have been derived from the oak, and eleven from the elm. The maple tree and the cedar come next with six and four names respectively. The cottonwood, hickory, walnut and willow have each contributed three names. Other trees so honored are the hackberry, plum, horsechestnut, locust, and the linden with its Americanized name of linn. Other specific flora names are derived from the wild rose, the grape, and the peavine, from the Irish cobbler potato, the cabbage and the Jonathan apple. From the product of the flax comes Hempland. General names are Fruitridge, Timber Ridge and Grain Valley, Brush (3), Brushy and Hazel indicate the low under-growth.

The fauna names that are the most interesting are those that have been derived from wild animals no longer to be found in this section, from the bear, the buffalo, the elk, and the panther, also known as wild cat or "tiger". A miscellaneous group of fauna have given names, and for various reasons. Bee Creek is named for the insect, and Honey Creek for its product. Frog Eye and Goose Neck Neighborhood are in a sense names of shape; however, they show the fauna known to the people of the section. The mouse, the owl and the pole cat have given names to streams. The wolf is still found in some sections of the territory being studied, but it no longer makes a track or circuit in Kansas City where the name Tour-de-Loup arose.

Three names bear evidence that coal is found here; four that salt is found; three, oil; and one, sulphur. Rock and Rocky are used five times, and stony but once. Sand has given a name to a stream and to a prairie. Other descriptive terms such as artesian, blue water, clear, cool, dangerous, dry, lazy, muddy and rush which are applied to springs or streams help to present a picture of this varied region.

Other descriptive names will be discussed under other sections of the classification.

V. SUBJECTIVE NAMES (177)

A. Ideals, Emblems, and Mottoes (32)

Concord Church; Congregation Ohav Sholom; Congregation Tifereth Sforad; Eldorado School; Enterprise School; Eureka School(2); Fairplay School; Fredonia; Freedom Township; Friendship Church; Hamilton Opportunity School; Home Place; Hope-Well Church; Independence; Jackson Opportunity School; Liberty; Little Union Church; Lone Star School; New Garden Church; New Hope Baptist Church(2); New Liberty Church; Republican Church(?); Science Hill School; Union Baptist Church; Union Chapel; Union Church; Union Pacific R. R.; Unity Church(2); Wide-Awake School

B. Religious Names (105)

1. Bible names (68)

Antioch Church; Antioch Bapt. Church; Bethany(?); Bethel Christ. Church; Bethel Church; Bethel Pres. Church; Bethel Meth. Church; Bethlehem Church(2); Christ Church; Calvary Bapt. Church; Congregation Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol; Congregation Beth Jacob; Congregation B'Nai Jehudah; Ebenezer Christian Church; Ebenezer School; Eden View Church; Enon Pres. Church; Egypt; Hazel Hill Immanuel Luth. Church; Immanuel Luth. Church; Jasper Christ. Union Church; Jordan Bapt. Church; Keneseth Israel Beth Sholom; Macedonia Church; Macedonia School; Mt. Gilead Church; Mt. Hebron Church; Mt. Olivet Christ. Church; Mt. Zion Prim. Bapt. Church; Nebo Hill; New Salem Church(2); New Jerusalem; Olivet Congregational Church; Palestine Bapt. Church; Pisgah Bapt. Church; St. Elizabeth's Church; St. James Roman Cath. Church; St. John's Evangelical Church; St. John's Meth. Church; St. John the Baptist Church; St. Joseph Cath. Church; St. Luke's Church(2); St. Mark's Epis. Church; St. Mary's Church; St. Mary's Convent School; St. Mary's Epis. Church; St. Mary's Seminary; St. Matthew's Church; St. Paul's College; St. Paul's Luth. Church; St. Peter and St. Paul Cath. Church; St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church; St. Peter's Evangelical Church; St. Peter's Church(2); Salem Evan. Church; Shiloh School; Swedish Luth. Elim Church; Tabernacle Church; Zion Chapel; Zion Church; Zion Luth. Church; Zoar Meth. Church

2. Saints names (not from the Bible) (12)

St. Cloud Springs; St. Aloysius Church; St. Augustine Church; St. Catherine's Church; St. Francis Regis Church; St. Francis Seraph Church; St. Francis Xavier Church; St. George's Epis. Church;

St. Patrick's Church; St. Stanislaus Cath. Church; St. Stephens Cath. Church; St. Vincent's Cath. Church

3. Other religious names (25)

All Soul's Unitarian Church; Assumption of the Blessed Virgin; Blessed Sacrament Church; Church of the Holy Cross; Church of the Immaculate Conception; Depie Creek (for "des esprits", of the Spirits); French Institute of Notre Dame de Zion; Grace Church; Guardian Angel Church; Holy Cross Church(2); Holy Family Church; Holy Name Church; Holy Rosary Church; Holy Trinity Church(2); House of Prayer; Immaculate Conception Church; Our Lady of Good Counsel Church; Our Lady of Guadalupe Church; Providence Church; Providence Missionary Bapt. Church; Sacred Heart Church; Trinity Church; Wakenda Creek (from Indian name for God)

C. Literary Names (5)

Concordia; Excelsior Springs; Rialto(?); Shoo Fly; Waverly(?)

D. Humorous and Mocking Names (27)

Baffin's Bay and Patagonia Road; Buck Snort; Chickenbristle; Cracker Neck; Cuba (from a negro settlement); Devil's Backbone; Drydale; Flintlock Church; Frog Eye; Happy Hollow; Hell Town; "Katy" R. R.; Knobtown; Lazy Branch; Lickskillet; Lost Townships; O. K. Creek; Paradise; Quality Hill; Ravena; Roosterville; Shakerag Church; Shoo Fly; Slipup; Swamp College; Texas Prairie; Wizard's Island

E. Coined and Miscellaneous Names (8)

Claycomo; Drakemore; "Katy" R. R.; Masso; Lake Lotawana; Lake Tapawingo; Lake Vinita; Winnetonka

UNSOLVED NAMES (35)

A. Unsolved because probably non-existent (9)

Ashton; Bagdad; Fulton; Hallard; North Waverley; Orton; Shambler; Sheridan; Veazey

B. Unsolved because arbitrarily assigned (11)

Brucam; Congo; Eton; Fox; Hodge; Louella; Northup;
Ovid; Regal; Selsa; Winton

C. Unsolved for lack of information (15)

Adrian; Afek; Amory(?); Atfek; Blue Eagle; Chicken-
bristle; Jacksonville School; Jowler Creek;
Minaville; Mount Hope; Norris Chapel; Tiro; Union
Mills; Whitcomb; Wooden Creek

In contrast to the environmental names, which mainly present the characteristics of the territory, the subjective names are revealing of the people, of their ideas and their ideals.

It is natural to expect that churches and schools would be the main places bearing the idealistic, emblematic, and motto names, and such is the case. Of the thirty-one such names fifteen are borne by churches and ten by schools. The other six are given to four towns, a township, and a railroad. The railroad name, the Union Pacific was, of course, a name originating outside of this territory. The township name of Freedom, and the three town names, Fredonia, Independence, and Liberty while never originating in the minds of the people do from the fact that they were chosen show something of the ideals of the people. Home Place is a town name chosen for a residential district. Lone Star School bears the only emblematic name, Union (3), Unity (2), Concord, Lover of Peace (Congregation Chev Sholom) testify to the ideal of peace and concord.

From the Bible come the greater number of religious

names. Twenty-one place-names of the Bible have given directly to this section thirty-five names. Because of the transfer of names many more places are designated by names from Palestine. With the exception of the Mormon settlement called New Jerusalem, and the possible exception of Nebo Hill, churches were the places so designated. Churches, too, have been chosen to bear the names of Bible characters. Mary the Mother of Jesus and Joseph her husband, St. Elizabeth the mother of John the Baptist, and the two apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, are thus memorialized, as are also the writers of the four Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Many religious doctrines are commemorated by church nomenclature; for example, veneration of the cross in the Church of the Holy Cross, the holy sacrament, in the Blessed Sacrament Church, and the Catholic doctrine of a special guardian, in Guardian Angel Church.

Only two literary works of merit are **known** definitely to be commemorated: Schiller's "The Song of the Bell" in Concordia, and Longfellow's "Excelsior" in Excelsior Springs. A nonsense song gave the name of "Shoo Fly." Rialto and Waverly may have been literary names.

The humorous and mocking names, extending from "Hell" to "Paradise" are most revealing. Riches and poverty, ambition, religious intolerance, and lawlessness are alike mocked. Odd shapes, and places extra large or unusually

small, are subject to the humorous fancy. Each name has its story to tell.

Names have been coined to sound like Indian names, and sound accounts for the "Katy" R. R. from the abbreviation, M. K. and T. Claycomo is similar to other names of coinage based upon abbreviations. Personal names plus unusual endings form other coined names.

Of the thirty-five names listed as unsolved only fifteen were completely so; nine were probably mistakes of mapmakers or historians, and eleven were given by a railroad or by the postal department at Washington.

CHAPTER THREE

SPECIAL FEATURES OF PLACE-NAMES

This chapter treats of certain phases of place-names that are especially important for the student of English. Some names are classified in more than one of the subdivisions; while others are not subject to classification in any division.

The plan of the study is as follows, with the total number of names studied in each:

- I. Composition of Place-Names (1461)
- II. Other Linguistic Features (145)
- III. Non-English Words (83)
- IV. Changes of Names (165)
- V. Folkways and Folklore (863)

I. COMPOSITION OF PLACE-NAMES (1461)

A. Compounds and Combinations (24)

Air-Line (Air-Line Junction); Briarcliff (B. Hills); Burr Oak (B. O. Branch); Campground (Weeden's C.); Centropolis; Elkhorn; Fairground; Fairplay (F. School); Glenaire; Holy Cross (H. C. Church); Hope-Well (H. Church); Horseshoe (H. Creek; H. Lake); Horse Shoe (H. Lake); House of Prayer; Isle of Panthers; Lickskillet; Lonejack; Lone Star; Northeast; Parkway; Shakerag (S. Church); Six-Mile; Slipup; Wide-Awake (W. School)

B. Suffixed Elements (1257)

1. Detached suffixes (1151 names, using 83 detached suffixes)

Academy (7: Cottonwood A.; Highland A.; Loretta A.; Pleasant Ridge Male and Female A.; Six-Mile A.; Sugar Tree Grove A.; Wentworth Military A.

Acreage (1: Kansas City Suburban A.
Addition (1: Barnes A.

Annex (1: Center A. School
Arbor (1: Glen A.
Backbone (1: Devil's B.
Bar (1: Baltimore B.
Beach (1: Winnwood B.
Bend (1: Possum B.
Bluffs (1: Randolph B.
Bottom (5: Fancy B.; Fancy B. School; French B.;
Blue B. Meth. Church; West Bottoms
Branch (55)
Bridge (1: Red B.
Campground (1: Weeden's C.
Chapel (12: Davis C.; Faubion C.; Neal's C.;
Norris C.; Pleasant Valley C.; Sample's C.;
Todd's C.; Union C.; Wallace C.; Wood's C.;
Young's C.; Zion C.
Church (142)
City (13: Bates C.; Cement C.; East Kansas C.;
Hicks C.; Kansas C.; Lake C.; Lake C.
Junction; Martin C.; Missouri C.; North
Kansas C.; Page C.; Prairie C.; Wayne C.
College (9: Central C.; Chapel Hill C.; Foster
C.; Lincoln C.; St. Paul's C.; Shelby C.;
Western Bible and Literary C.; William
Jewell C.; Woodland C.
Corner (1: Betty Winn's C.
County (8: Clay C.; Cooper C.; Howard C.;
Jackson C.; Lafayette C.; Lillard C.; Ray C.;
St. Louis C.
Creek (91)
Crossing (1: Overton's C.
Dale (1: Prairie D. School
Dell (1: Hazel D. School
Falls (1: Rock Falls Bapt. Church
Farm (1: Parrish F. School
Ferry (4: Blue Mills F.; Green's F.; Hamilton F.;
Jacks' F.
Forest (2: Howdeshell F.; Valley F. School
Fork (14: Brush F.; Dan's F.; East F. of Crooked
River; East F. of Little Blue Creek; Garrison
F.; Lumpkins F.; Muddy F.; North F. of Davis
Creek; Rocky F.; Rocky F. School; Smith's F.;
South F. of Davis Creek; West Fork of Crooked
River; West F. Bapt. Church
Garden (2: New G. Church; Pleasant G. Church
Glen (1: Maple G.
Grove (44: Bear's G.; Elk G.; Elk G. School; Elm
G. School(4); Grape G.; Grape G. Township;
Hart G.; Hart G. Creek; Hart G. School;
Hazel G.; Hickory G. Church; Hickory G.
School; High G. Pres. Church; Johnson's G.

Settlement; Linn G. School; Locust G. School; Long G. Branch; Long G. School; Maple G. School; Mulkey's G.; Oak G.(2); Oak G.School (2); Pleasant G.; Pleasant G. Church(2); Pleasant G. School(3); Plum G. School; Round G.; Round G. Bapt. Church; Round G. Creek; Round School; Sugar Tree G. Academy; Three Groves Church; Three Groves School; Tinney G.; Walnut G. Prim. Bapt. Church; Walnut G. School

Heights (5: Hamilton H.; Linden H.; Marlborough H.; Northern H.; Urban H.

Hill or Hills (25: Bone H.; Bone H.School; Bone H. Church; Bowler H.; Briarcliff Hills; Buckner H.; Cedar H. School; Chapel H. Academy; Chapel H.; Chapel H. College; Golf H.; Hazel H. Immanuel Church; Hazel H. School; Heth's Hills; Morris H. Bapt. Church; Nebo H.; Pleasant H. Bapt. Church; Pleasant H. School (2); Prospect H(2); Oak H. School; Quality H.; Science H. School; Sni Hills

Hollow (1: Happy Hollow School

House (1: Half-Way H.

Institute (5: Drumm, Andrew I.; French I. of Notre Dame de Zion; Lewis I.; Marvin I.; Woodson I.;

Island (7: Chouteau's I.; Diamond I.; Fish I.; Fishing River I.; Leavenworth I.; Liberty I.; Wizard's I.

Junction (17: Air-Line J.; Atchison J.; Belt J.; Big Blue J.; Camden J.; Edgerton J.; Excelsior Springs F.; Grandview J.; Lake City J.; Leeds J.; Lexington J.; Myrick J.; R. and L.J.; R. and L. J.; Rock Creek J.; Sheffield J.; Suburban J.; Sugar Creek J.

Knob or Knobs (3: Buck K.; Heth's Knobs; Wagon K.

Lake (26: Bean L.; Bean L. Station; Beverly L.; Big Sugar L.; Brown's L.; Burne's L.; Cave Spring L.; Chick's L.; Cooley's L.; Cooper's L.; Crescent L.; Dickinson L.; Dry L.; Fire Prairie L.; Heisinger L.; Helm L.; Horseshoe L.; Iatan L.; Interban L.; Kilgoer L.; Little Sugar Lake; Winnwood L.

Landing (14: Allen's L.; Baltimore L.; Baxter's L.; Cogswell L.; English's L.; Fine's L.; Hughes L.; Independence L.; Liberty L.; Mathews L.; Owens L.; Penseno's L.; Poston's L.; Westport L.

Mill or mills (28: see p. 246 for complete list)

Mine (11: Carbon M.; East M.; Exchange M.; Graddy M.; Macey M.; McGrew M.; Midway M.;

Seitz M.; Summit M.; West M.; Woodrow M.
Mound (2: High M. School; "Mounds"
Neck (3: Cabbage N.; Cracker N.; Goose N. Neighbor-
hood
Neighborhood (2: Goose Neck N.; Tiffin Bridge N.
Nook (1: Sunny N. School
Orchard (1: Crab Orchard
Park (7: Adair P.; Elm P.; Fairmount P.; Holmes
P.; Riverside P.; Maple P.; Swope P.
Place (1: Home Place
Point (15: Camden P.; Center P. School; City P.;
Fort P.; High P. School; Hill's P.; Prairie
P. School; Rocky P. School(2); South P. Church;
Stony P.; Stormy P. School; Tinney's P.
School; Union P.; Union P. School
Post (1: Chouteau Trading P.
Prairie (12: Fire P.; Fire P. Creek; Fire P. Lake;
Mound P. Bapt. Church; Pleasant P. Church;
Pleasant P. School; Round P. School; Sand P.;
Sauk P.; Texas P.; Texas P. High School
Railroads or railway (25: see p.247 for complete
list)
Ridge (7: Blue R. Church; Brenner R. School;
Maple R. School; Pleasant R. Church; Pleasant
R. School; Timber R. School
River (15: Big Blue R.; Blue Water R.; Crooked R.;
Crooked R. Township; East Branch of Little
Platte R.; East Fork of Crooked R.; Fishing
R.; Fishing R. Island; Kansas R.; Kaw R.;
Little Blue R.; Little Blue Water R.; Little
Platte R.; Missouri R.; Platte R.
Road (1: Mission R.
Rough (1: Great Bear R.
Row (1: Walnut R. School
Sawmill (2: Sandals S.; Vard Davis S.
School (416: see complete list p.244)
Seminary (3: Aull, Elizabeth, S.; Mecklin S.; St.
Mary's S.
Settlement (3: Hudspeth S.; Johnson's Grove S.;
Whitmer S.
Shop (1: Shaw's S.
Side (2: Sunny S.; Sunny S. School
Slope (2: Sunny Slope (2)
Spring or Springs (12: Artesian Springs; Big Cave
S.; Blue Springs; Cave S.; Cave S. Branch;
Cave S. Lake; Cave S. School; Cool S.; Old
Blue Springs; Old Blue Springs School; St.
Cloud Springs; Tiffany Springs
Station (17: Adams S.; Arnold's S.; Bean L. S.;
Beverly S.; Brown S.; Drennon S.; Duncan S.;
Fairmount S.; Foote S.; Fruitridge S.; Hall's

S.; Kerr S.; Ravena S.; Riverside S.; Settles S.; South Liberty S.; Stubbs S.
Store (2: Cook's S.; Grange S.
Summit (2: Blue S. School; Lee's S.
Town (1: Hell Town
Township (44)
Trail (2: Santa Fe Trail; Shawnee T.
Vale (2: Pleasant V. School; Sunny V. School
Valley (13: Blue V. School; Grain V.; Green V. School; Missouri V. School; Pleasant V. School (2); Platte V. School; Prairie V. School (2); Rose V. School; Slash V.; Spring V. School; Water Valley
View (2: Eden V. Church; Pleasant V.
Woods (1: White Oak W.

2. Attached suffixes (106 names, with 21 attached suffixes)

-boro (1: Clarksboro
-burg (1: Harrisburg
-burgh (1: Brownsburgh
-dale (9: Avondale; Drydale; Elmdale; Glendale; Miltdale; Peacedale; Rosedale; Stockdale; Westdale
-ette (1: Summersette
-ford (1: Woodford
-hill (1: Pinkhill
-house (1: Schoolhouse Branch
-ia (1: Besonia
-land (17: Broadland; Gashland; Hempland; Highland; Highland Academy; Jefferson Highland Church; Oakland (2); Oakland School (3); Oakland Church; Woodland; Woodland Christian Church; Woodland College; Woodland School (2)
-ley (1: Ridgeley
-mill (2: Sandals Sawmill; Vard Davis Sawmill
-point (1: Longpoint
-port (3: Westport; Westport Landing; Westport Township
-ridge (1: Fruitridge Station
-side (5: Glenside; Hillside School; Riverside Park; Riverside Station; Sunnyside School
-ton (8: Arthurton; Bluffton; Elderton; Greenton; Middleton; Middleton Township; North Bluffton; Riverton
-town (4: Jintown; Knobtown; Middletown; Raytown
-view (13: Belleview; Centerview School; Fairview; Fairview School (4); Grandview; Grandview Junction; Lakeview; Mayview; Parkview School; Riverview

-ville (24: Aullville; Centerville; Claysville; Claytonville; Ectonville; Ernestville; Fortyville; Georgeville; Hallsville; Higginsville; Kerrville; Jacksonville; Linkville; Millville; Owensville; Parkville; Piggsville; Prathersville; Rayville; Roosterville; Roseville; Russillville; Smithville; Taitsville
-wick (1: Swanwick
-wood (10: Eastwood; Greenwood(2); Greenwood School; Hazelwood Church; Lawnwood; Oakwood; Wildwood; Winnwood Beach; Winnwood Lake

C. Prefixed Elements (180)

1. Detached prefixes (172 names, using 23 detached prefixes)

(In the following table of detached prefixes, the number of place-names using each is given after it in parentheses; see the Dictionary for the names themselves)

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Big (13) | Lake (8) | Red (1) |
| Blue (13) | Little (16) | Round (6) |
| Center (3) | Long (6) | Spring (5) |
| Church (2) | Mound (1) | South (9) |
| Congregation (5) | Mount (13) | Three (2) |
| East (8) | New (12) | West (4) |
| Fort (5) | North (7) | Western (1) |
| Great (1) | Old (3) | White (3) |
| High (6) | Pleasant (21) | |

2. Attached prefixes (8 names, using 5 attached prefixes)

East- (1: Eastwood
Inter- (1: Interurban Lake
Mid- (1: Midway Mine
Sub- (1: Kansas City Suburban Acreage
West- (4: Westdale; Westport; Westport Landing; Westport Township

The classification of this group shows the evolution of compounds. There are only twenty-four names that are true compounds or combinations of equal importance.

The greatest number of compounds are those with

detached elements; that is names in which one part takes precedence over the other with the result that one element becomes merely a detached affix, either a prefix or suffix. There are 1151 names using 83 detached suffixes, and 172 names using 23 detached prefixes. The list of separable affixes is made up of words which distinguish all the features of this study together with many different words which are applied to one feature; for example to a town have been applied, besides the suffix element Town, the terms, Acreage, Addition, Bluffs, City, Corner, Heights, Place, Point, Post and Summit, and besides the general term school there have been used such elements as Annex, College, Institute and Seminary. Many of the detached affixes are Americanisms, or dialect words, and are discussed in the Appendix. A few of the nouns used as suffix elements are used also as prefix elements, as Church, Lake, Mound and Spring. Congregation, Fort and Mound are other nouns used as prefixes. Most of the detached prefix elements are adjectives offering little particular interest, as for example, Big, East, Little, North and Old. Pleasant, which is the favorite descriptive element, is used twenty-one times. Blue, a descriptive word found thirteen times, is used only in Jackson County. It was originally used to describe the Blue Water River, and the transfer of names accounts for its frequency.

In the process of time one element of a compound may

become a mere inseparable affix. There are 107 names using 22 attached suffixes and 8 names using 5 attached prefixes. The inseparable suffix used the most frequently is -ville. It has been used in twenty-four town names. The next in frequency are -land and -view which have been used in seventeen and thirteen names respectively. There is one suffix which has never been a detached element: -ia may be called a "clipped" suffix, that is, its use has been derived from such words as Macedonia, Russia, and Virginia. The prefix elements which have become attached are all elements of location.

II. OTHER LINGUISTIC FEATURES (145)

A. Spelling and Punctuation (30)

1. Orthographical variants (19)
Beatie (Beatty); Bethel (Bethany(?)); Burne's Lake (Burn's Lake); Elk Horn (Elkheart); Enon (Erin); Lee's Summit (Lea's Summit); Levasy (Livesay); Mecklin (Micklin); Minaville (Mindville); Mosby (Moseby); Ravena (ravine); Sni Mills (Mill, Snip Mills); Tabo (Tabe); Tarsney (Tarsey); Wagon Knob (Waggon's Knob); Wilkerson (Wilkerson, Wilkinson); Wolfe's Island (Wolf's Island)
2. Omission of apostrophe (3)
Bean Lake (Bean's Lake); Rose's Branch (Rose Branch); Tinney Grove (Tinney's Grove)
3. Consolidation of detached prefixes and suffixes (8)
Blue Mill (Bluemill); Blue Springs (Bluesprings); Chapel Hill (Chapelhill); Elkhorn (Elk Horn); Grandview (Grand View); Little Blue (Littleblue); Lonejack (Lone Jack); Pinkhill (Pink Hill)

B. Phonetic Peculiarities (49)

1. Anglicized pronunciations of foreign words (28)
 - a. Shifts of accent (7)

Congregation Beth Hamedrosh; Congregation Beth Jacob; Congregation B'Nai Jehudah; Congregation Ohev Sholom; Congregation Tifereth Sforad; Keneseth Israel Beth Sholom; Ovid (see the local pronunciation of each of these as indicated in the Dictionary)

b. Substitution of native for foreign sounds (21)
Argonne; Bennet; Berlin; Bodoc; Buena Vista; Chihuahua; Chouteau; Charriton Creek; Depie; Eldorado; French Institute de Notre Dame; Kaw; Lafayette County; Lake Maurer; Neese; New Santa Fe; Platte River; Sniabar Creek; St. Cloud Springs; Tabo Creek; Vigiñti

2. Contaminations, blends and popular etymologies (11)
Claycomo; Heisinger; Jowler; "Katy" R. R.; Masso; Northmoor; South Gale School; Summersette; Tour-de-Loup; Wakenda; Winnetonka

3. Other features of pronunciations (10)
Chickenbristle; Heth's Hills; Horseshoe Lake; Isle of Panthers; Leavenworth; Macey; Nashua; Ogg's Branch; Polk; Vinita

C. Dialect Words and Americanisms (66)
(for list and explanation see Appendix)

Spelling, punctuation, and sound play a part in presenting the full significance of the nomenclature of a region.

The orthographical variants are mainly mistakes of a mapmaker or historian. One interesting change however is that of the personal name Livesay to the phonetic spelling of Levasy. The use or omission of the apostrophe and of detached or consolidated prefixes and suffixes show the tendency of a change to a shorter form and the counter pull of custom. The original forms of Bean's Lake and Tinney's Grove have been shortened to Bean Lake and Tinney Grove. Rose's Branch is today written in its

original form though it has been found in the form Rose Branch. Elk Horn, Grand View and Lone Jack have been consolidated to the forms Elkhorn, Grandview and Lonejack. Other double names have shown a resistance to consolidation. Blue Mill has resisted Bluemill, and Blue Springs, Bluesprings.

The Hebrew synagogue names present an excellent illustration of the tendency to Americanize words by the bringing forward of the stress. Americanization has changed the accent of these words from the last syllable to the penult. The pronunciation of Ovid too, shows the shifting forward of the accent. There have been many substitutions of native sounds for foreign ones. The Latin *w* sound has ^{been} given the *v* pronunciation in Viginti, the *tʃ* sound has become *ʃ* in Chihuahua, *a* has become *e* in Eldorado and Notre Dame, and *e* has become *i* in Santa Fe. The pronunciation of the words in the Dictionary will show that Argonne, Berlin, Platte, and St. Cloud have been completely Americanized, and that Lafayette, Maurer, and Neese have been partly so. Americanization has brought about a change in form of five place-names: Benite or Benet has become Bennet; Bois d'Arc has become Bodoc; Kansas, Kaw; Chenal Hubert, Sniabar; and Tabeau, Tabo. The development of each form is represented after the individual word in the Dictionary.

Popular etymology brings about a special pronunciation

through an attempt to explain the unknown in terms of some known word or sound, for example, the German Heisinger is pronounced "high singer"; Wakenda, "walking daw," and Tour-de-Loup, Toad-a-Loop. Popular etymology accounts, too, possibly for the explanation that Jowler Creek was named because hog jowls were thrown into the stream.

The blending of the letter o and the terms Moor and South with personal names gives Masso, Northmoor, and South Gale. The coinage of the names Winnetoneka and Summersette from personal names was influenced by Indian names and by the English name Somerset. Chickenbristle, Horse Shoe, Leavenworth and Polk as presented in the Dictionary will show the 'short cut' taken in pronunciation. The Dictionary will show, too, rather surprising pronunciations for Heth's Hills, Macey, and Ogg's Branch. The last syllable of Nashua is given the we sound; that is the same pronunciation that was formerly given to Iowa.

Americanisms and dialect words offer interesting linguistic features, and they are treated somewhat at length in an Appendix. Miss Leech states in her thesis: "Place-names form a rich but hitherto neglected source for the study of Americanisms, and dialect words." She points out that most of these words or terms are local prefixes and suffixes, as creek, bluff, prairie, or words connected with American flora or fauna, like buffalo or cottonwood. Many of the words found in Miss

Leech's section are also found in this section; other Americanisms have been found here which have not been revealed in any of the other Missouri place-name studies.

III. NON-ENGLISH WORDS (83)

A. Indian (15)

Iatan; Kansas (Kanzas, Kaw); Missouri; Osage; Otsego; Pedee; Sauk; Shawnee(2); Wahkondah; Wakenda; Walconda; Wyaconda

B. French (10)

Charretins Ecartes; Depie Creek (from "Des Esprits")
French Institute of Notre Dame de Zion; Platte;
Prairie du Feu; Riviere du Feu; St. Cloud; Sniabar;
Tabo; Tour-de-Loup

C. Spanish (7)

Buena Vista; Eldorado; Guadalupe; Plaza; Pueblo;
Santa Fe(2)

D. Italian (1)

Belvidere

E. Hebrew (37)

Bethany(1); Bethel(5); Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol; Beth
Jacob; Bethlehem(2); B'Nai Jehudah; Ebenezer(2);
Eden; Elim; Enon; Gilead; Hebron; Immanuel(2);
Jasper; Jerusalem; Jordan; Keneseth Israel Beth
Sholom; Nebo; Ohev Sholom; Palestine; Pisgah;
Salen(4); Tifereth Sforad; Zion(3); Zoar

F. Greek(8)

Acme; Antioch(2); Centropolis; Eureka(2); Macedonia (2)

G. Latin (5)

Centropolis; Concordia; Excelsior; Ovid; Viginti

Seven languages contribute the non-English words;
they furnish, however, only 5.5% of the total number of

place-names in this section. That Hebrew gives thirty-seven of the eighty-two names can be easily accounted for by the fact that churches so often choose names from the Bible; in fact all of the Hebrew names with one exception are those by churches or transferred from churches to other features.

Names of Indian and French origin, though they come second and third respectively in number, show, by the fact that they have been given to a wider range of features, a more direct language influence than the Hebrew. It is interesting to note--though not surprising--that the old names which have lasted have been the ones that have been given to streams. Doubtless the Kaw and the historic Missouri will roll on as such for many centuries after the present residents of the counties have passed away. English place-name studies have revealed that the oldest names of England are those borne by streams. Many of these bear some form of the ancient Celtic or British names.

All of the five Latin names were chosen for the significance of the words as, also, were practically all the Italian, Greek, and Spanish names. New Santa Fe and Santa Fe Trail offer exceptions in that the people of this territory were definitely connected by trade with the Santa Fe in the Spanish south west.

IV. CHANGES IN NAMES (165)

A. Material Reasons (64)

1. Change in location or surroundings (23)
Basin Knob Church to Lone Jack Baptist Church; Bailey School to Enterprise School; Bethel Christ. Church to New Market Church; Blue Bottom Meth. Church to Atherton Meth. Church; Bluff School to Parkview School; Chicago and Alton R.R. to Alton-Baltimore and Ohio R. R.; Discharge to Willow Creek; Hay Cabbin Creek to Little Blue River; Hope-Well Church to Odessa Pres. Church; Hudspeth Settlement to Blue Mills; Hutchings School to Cyclone School; Jones School to Delta School; Kansas City and St. Joseph R. R. to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs; Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf R. R. to St. Louis-San Francisco Railway; Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. R. to Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf R. R.; Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluff R. R. to Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway; Kawsmouth to West Bottoms; McComas School to Union Chapel School; Mound Prairie Bapt. Church to Mayview Bapt. Church; Possum Bend to Sunshine; Three Groves Church to Providence Church; West Fork Bapt. Church to Raytown Bapt. Church; Wright School to Lee's Summit School
2. Growth of community, as signalized by incorporation or establishment of a p. o. (15)
Avon to Avondale; Blue Springs to Old Blue Springs; Centerville to Kearney; Edward's Mills to Hodge; Elkhorn to Crab Apple; Middleton and St. Thomas to Waverly; Poston's Landing to Napoleon; Prather's Mill to Prathersville(?); Russellville to Fox; Sandals Sawmill to Sandals; Shawnee to Westport; Sny to Bates City; Tilden to Martin City; Urban to Urban Heights; Urban Heights to Belleview
3. Death of community and later reestablishment (2)
Napoleon to Lisbon; Salem Church to New Salem Church
4. Change of ownership, management, or citizenry (24)
Allen's Landing to Baxter's Landing; Artesian to Tiffany Springs; Baxter's Landing to Arthurton; Blair Line to High Line; Blue Country or Blue County to Jackson County; Buncombe to Knoxville;

Chapel Hill Academy to Chapel Hill College; Chick's Lake to Lake Maurer; Chrisman School to Cameron School; Cogswell Landing to Mathews Landing; Dan's Fork to Davis Creek(?); Fort Point to Fort Clark; Fort Osage to Fort Sibley; Kansas City and Eastern R. R. to Missouri Pacific R. R.; Kansas City and Cameron R. R. to Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R.; Lake Superior, Kansas City and Gulf R. R. to Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R.; Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R. to Missouri Pacific R. R.; Missouri River Road to Missouri Pacific R. R.; North Missouri R. R. to Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific R. R.; Ruby to Crescent Lake; Rupe's Creek to Graham Branch; St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. to Union Pacific R. R.; Sweatman School to Carroll; Unity Church to Flintlock Church

B. Practical Reasons (23)

1. To avoid confusion (9)

Albany to Ada; Belleview to Glenaire; Camden to Camden Point; Claysville to Prospect Hill; Dana to MacGregor; Greenville to Clayton; Jacksonville to New Market; Strother to Lee's Summit; Winton to Tabo

2. To shorten and simplify (12)

Artesian Springs to Artesian; Buckner Hill to Buckner; City of Kansas to Kansas City; Fishing River Island to Fish River; Fort Sibley to Sibley; Henrietta to Henry; Holmes Park to Holmes; Interurban to Urban; Little Blue Water River to Little Blue River; Ravena Station to Ravena; Sniabar to Sny; Thornton's Mill to Thornton

3. To translate a foreign name (2)

Prairie du Feu to Fire Prairie; Riviere du Feu to Fire River

C. Personal Reasons (9)

1. Dislike or unpopularity (2)

Glendale to Selsa; Lillard County to Lafayette County

2. To show honor (7)

Adams Station to Ripley; Alfred to Floyd; Blue Mills to Twyman; Centerville to Kearney; Hall's Station to Argonne; Robinson Lake to Lake Clare; Shiloh School to Knotts, William A., School

D. Esthetic Reasons (27)

1. To advertise or make more "high sounding" (25)

Allen's Mill to Lisbonville; Arthurton to Liberty Landing; Bear Creek Church to Salem Church; Betty Winn's Corner to East Kansas City; Blue Eagle to East Kansas City; Bone Hill Church to Antioch Bapt. Church; Central Female College to Central College for Young Women; Cool Spring to Chapel Hill; English's Landing to Parkville; Heth's Hills, Heth's Knobs, and Mounds to Mayview; Independence to Wayne City; Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R. to Kansas City Southern R. R.; Lickskillet to Oak Grove; Lindenman to Birmingham; Marvin Female Institute to Central College; Mitchell's Mill to Millville; Penseno's Landing to Rialto; Ray to Raytown; St. Bernard, Richfield, and Atchison to Missouri City; Shaw's Shop to Morton; Town of Kansas to City of Kansas; Viginti to Excelsior Springs; Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific R. R. to Wabash Railway; Watt's Mill to Dallas; Weeden's Campground to Antioch Church; Westport Landing to Kansas City

2. A nickname later adopted (2)

Gosneyville to Paradise; Pleasant View to Slipup

E. Various and Unknown Reasons (19)

Atchison Junction to Edgerton Junction; Bennet's Creek to Mill Creek; Blanche to Elk Grove; Blue Water River to Big Blue River; City Point to East Leavenworth; Depie Creek to Little Blue River; Estill's Mill to Union Mills; Fort Clark to Fort Osage; Haller to Rayville; Moore School to Hazel Grove School; Nichols School to Sunny Side School; St. Luke's Church to Grace Church; St. Luke's Church to St. Mary's Episcopal Church; St. Mary's Convent School to St. Mary's Seminary; Schoolhouse Branch to Rocky Fork; South Davis School to Jacksonville School; Tiger River to Crooked River; Tribble School to Eldorado School; Webb School to

Pueblo School

F. Two or More Names (23)
(former rival names, or names still unsettled)

Chicago, Great Western R. R. or The Maple Leaf; Chickenbristle or Lisbonville; Claysville or Prospect Hill; Drydale or Kirmeyer; Elk Grove School or Ellmaker School; Frog Eye, Grange Store, Tiffin Bridge Neighborhood or Mineral City; Henrietta, Henry, Lexington Junction, or R. and L. Junction; Heth's Hills, Heth's Knobs or Mounds; Kansas City Suburban Acreage or Suburban Junction; Kemper's Creek or Valley Branch; Kerrville or Kerr Station; Lake Superior, Kansas City and Gulf R. R. or Baffin's Bay and Patagonia Road; Lobb Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Little Blue Presbyterian Church or Shakerag Church; Lost Townships or High Blue Townships; Lynch School or Lone Star School; Minaville, North Missouri Junction or Jintown; Myrick or Myrick Junction; Pleasant Hill Bapt. Church, Mount Pleasant Bapt. Church, or Nebo Bapt. Church; Pleasant Hill Church or Nebo School; Prathersville or Shoo Fly; Sharp School or Withers School; Sheffield or Sheffield Junction; Smith's Fork, Little Platte River, East Branch of Little Platte River or Platte Branch

All features, natural and artificial, are subject to change in name. As has been pointed out there is a resistance to change and, possibly, streams offer the greatest resistance; the classification shows, however, that even a stream may come to wear a new title. Many are the reasons for these changes.

The greatest number of changes in name come from some material reason. A railroad is enlarged and its name is changed, or a school is moved and a more significant title is chosen. The old Salem Church died and when a new one was established the name became New Salem Church. Often when a new town is incorporated a new and more distinctive

name is given. A transfer of ownership or management accounts for many changes. One interesting change of this section resulted from an immigration of a new citizenry into a town: Buncombe, a name borrowed from North Carolina, was changed to Knoxville when a group of citizens arrived from Tennessee.

A place may get a new name for some practical reason. Sometimes when a postoffice has been established a change of a town name has been imperative to avoid confusion with another state postoffice. Railroads have found it advisable to change a station name because of mere similarity; for example, Winton was changed to Tabo because the place was confused with Winston. Twelve names have been changed by the shortening of the old form. Usually the new form has come about gradually and naturally; however, in the case of Buckner Hill and Holmes Park the names were arbitrarily shortened, the former by the town board and the latter by a railroad decree. Practicality brought about the Americanization of Prairie du Feu and Riviere du Feu.

Personal reasons have brought about nine changes. In seven of these there was a desire to honor some one, or some event. Interesting are the other two cases: in one, the place fell into disrepute and dishonored the name: in the other the man whom the county complimented, dishonored the name.

At least twenty-six names have been changed for advertising purposes or simply that the name might be more high sounding. It has been mainly town names that have been changed for these reasons; however, Bear Creek Church became Salem Church, and Central Female College became Central College for Young Women.

No reasons could be assigned for the change in some of the names; various reasons are given for the change of a few individual names, as, for example, Atchison Junction to Edgerton Junction that the place might wear the name of a nearer town and Tribble school to Eldorado, a change from the personal to the idealistic.

Twenty-two places have borne two or more names at the same time. In some cases a single name has won out but in other cases the names are still rivals. Doubtless in time a single name will be triumphant at each place.

V. FOLKWAYS AND FOLKLORE (863)

A. Local Institutions and Industries (837)

1. Churches (171)

Clay Co.: Antioch Christ.; Bethel Pres.; Bethel Meth.; Big Shoal Bapt.; Clear Creek Bapt.; Ebenezer Christ.; Enon Pres.; Faubion Chapel; Fishing River Bapt.; Jasper Christian Union; Jefferson Highland Meth.; Little Shoal Bapt.; McMurray Meth.; Mount Gilead Christ.; Mount Olivet Christ.; Mt. Pleasant Primitive Bapt.; Mt. Vernon Bapt.; Mount Zion Prim. Bapt.; Nebo Bapt.; New Hope Bapt.; Pleasant Grove Meth.; Pleasant Hill Bapt.; Prairie Home Bapt.; Providence Bapt.; Quayle Meth.; Rush Creek Prim. Bapt.; St. James Catholic; Salem Christ. Union; Walnut Grove Prim. Bapt.; Woodland Christ.; Zoar Meth.

Jackson Co. (exclusive of Kansas City): Antioch Baptist; Basin Knob; Besonia; Bethel; Bethlehem; Big Blue Baptist; Blue Bottom Methodist; Blue Ridge; Bone Hill; High Grove Presbyterian; Little Blue; Lobb Cumberland Presbyterian; New Liberty; New Salem; Palestine Baptist; Church of the Holy Cross; Pleasant Garden; Pleasant Grove; Round Grove Baptist; Round Grove United Baptist; St. Joseph Catholic; St. John the Baptist; St. Mark's Episcopal; Salem; Shakerag; Six-Mile Baptist; Union; West Fork Baptist; Wood's Chapel; Young's Chapel

Kansas City: All Soul's Unitarian; Blessed Sacrament; Calvary Baptist; Chouteau's; Church of the Immaculate Conception; Congregation Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol; Congregation Beth Jacob; Congregation B'Nai Jehudah; Congregation Ohev Sholom; Congregation Tifereth Sforad; Grace; Guardian Angel; Holy Cross; Holy Family; Holy Name; Holy Rosary; Holy Trinity; Olivet Congregational; Our Lady of Good Counsel; Sacred Heart; Saint Aloysius; St. Augustine; Saint Catherine's Catholic; St. Elizabeth's; St. Francis Regis; St. Francis Seraph; St. Francis Xavier; St. George's Episcopal; Saint Luke's; Saint Mary's Cahpel; St. Mary's Episcopal; St. Patrick's; St. Peter's and St. Paul's; St. Peter's Evangelical; St. Stanislaus Catholic; St. Stephens Catholic; St. Vincent's Catholic; Stewart Methodist; Swedish Lutheran Elim; Tabernacle; Valley Memorial; Wesley Methodist

Lafayette Co.: Bethel; Brick; Christ.; Concord; Dover Christ.; Eden View; Hazel Hill Immanuel; Holy Cross; Hope-Well; Immaculate Conception Cath.; Immanuel Luth.; Macedonia; McKendree Meth; Mound Prairie Bap.; Mount Hebron; Neal's Chapel; Oakland; Pleasant Prairie; Providence; Republican St. John's Evangelical; St. John's Meth.; St. Matthew's; St. Paul's Luth.; St. Peter's Luth.; Salem Evangelical; Three Groves; Trinity; Wallace Chapel; Zion Chapel; Zion; Zion Luth.

Platte Co.: Bear Creek; Bethel Christ.; Brush Creek; Davis Chapel; Elm Grove; **Flintlock**; Hackberry; Hickory Grove Christ.; Holy Trinity; Jordan Bap.; Norris Chapel; Pleasant Ridge; St. Peter and St. Paul Cath.; Salem; Sample's Chapel; Second Creek; Union Chapel; Unity

Ray Co.: Bethlehem; Egypt Christian Union; Friendship; Hickory Grove; House of Prayer; Little Union; Marion; Morris Hill Baptist; New Garden; New Hope Baptist; New Salem; Pisgah Baptist; Pleasant Valley Chapel; Rock Falls Baptist; South Point; Todd's Chapel; Union Baptist; Wakenda

2. Schools (393)

Clay Co.: Baldwin; Bell; Benson; Bethel; Big Shoal; Bodoc; Brick Monroe; Cameron; Carroll; Chrisman; Clark; Clay; Creek; Dawson; Downing; Englewood; Fairview; Faubion; Franklin; Frye; Ferril; Francis; Gentry; Gordon; Greenwood; Hunt; Jefferson; Jenkins; Lewis Institute; Little Shoal; Lunsford; Lone Star; Lott; Lynch; Martin; Mitchell; Moore; Mount Gilead; Muddy Fork; Munger; Nebo; Neff; Pleasant Grove; Pleasant Hill; Pleasant Valley; Providence; Rocky Point; Ruth Ewing; S. G. Sandusky; Sharp; Summersette; Sunnyside; Sugar Tree Grove Academy; Sweatman; Wag; Walnut Grove; Washington; White; Whitsett; William Jewell College; Withers; Woodland; Woods

Jackson Co. (exclusive of Kansas City): Academy; Baird; Blue Valley; Bluff; Boone; Bone Hill; Capelle; Carlisle; Cave Spring; Cedar Hill; Center; Center Annex; Center Point; Cogswell; Combs; Cyclone; Dekalf; Delta; Drumm, Andrew, Institute; Elm Grove 18; Elm Grove 47; Etna; Eureka; Fairview 35; Fairview 51; Faxon; George; Glenside; Green Valley; Hart Grove; Hartman; Hazel Dell; Highland Grove; High Mound; High Point; Hillside; Hutchings; Jones; Lane; Lawnwood; Lincoln College; Lone Oak; Long Branch; Maple Grove; Maple Ridge; Martin Rice; Mason; Mastin; Mecklin; Mecklin Seminary; Moore; Moreland; Mount Pleasant; Munsell Acres; Murphy; Oak Hill; Oakland 25; Oakland 61; Old Blue Springs; Oldham; Owen; Parkview; Peacedale; Pitcher; Pleasant Grove; Pleasant Vale; Pleasant Valley; Powell; Prairie Dale; Pueblo; Reber; Rosedale; Round Grove; Round Prairie; Ruhl; Ruskin; St. Mary's Convent; St. Mary's Seminary; Science Hill; Shiloh; South City View; Spring Branch; Spring Valley; Staple; Stormy Point; Sunny Nook; Sunny Side; Sunny Vale; Union Point; Union; Webb; White Cloud; White Oak; Wide-Awake; Williams; Woodland; Woodland College; Wright

Kansas City: Adams; Allen; Askew; Attucks;
Bales; Bancroft; Barstow; Benton; Blue Summit;
Bruce; Bryant; William Cullen; Buchanan, J. O.;
Cave; Chace; Chick, J. S.; Clay, Henry; Coles-
ville; Conger; Cook, Hale H.; DeLano, R. J.;
Douglass; Bunbar; Edison, Thomas A.; Emerson;
Franklin; French Institute of Notre Dame de Zion;
Garfield; Garrison; Gooseneck; Greenwood; Guthrie,
O. P.; Hamilton Opportunity; Harrison, Benjamin;
Humboldt; Irving; Jackson; James; Jefferson;
Karnes; Knight; Knotts, William A.; Kumpf, Henry
C.; Ladd, Sanford B.; Lathrop; Longan, George B.;
Longfellow; Loretta Academy; Lowell; Lykins;
McCoy; Madison; Mann, Horace; Martin; Meservey,
Edwin C.; Moore, Milton; Morse; Nelson, William
Rockhill; Nichols, J. C.; Norman; Parrish Farm;
Pershing, John J.; Phillips, Wendell; Pinkerton,
D. M.; Rock Creek; Rollins; Scarritt; Stark,
John, K.; Sumner; Swinney, E. T.; Switzer;
Tennison; Thacker; Troost; Twain, Mark; Van Horn;
Washington, Booker; Washington; Webster; Wheatley
White, E. C.; Whittier; Willard, Frances; Yates,
W. W.; Yeager

Lafayette Co.: Barker, Beatie; Brockman; Brown;
Burns; Cabbage Neck; Catron; Centerview 58;
Centerview 2; Central College; Chapel Hill
Academy; Chapel Hill College; Chihuahua; Cotton-
wood Academy; Cox; Dade; Davis; Doty; Douthitt;
Eastwood; Ebenezer; Elizabeth Aull Female
Seminary; Elk Grove; Ellmaker; Elm Grove 53;
Elm Grove 92; Elmwood; Elm Park; Fairview;
Flournoy; Foster College; Handly; Happy Hollow;
Harris; Hazel Dell; Hazel Hill; Hedgewood;
Hicklin; Hickory Grove; Hitt; Hughes; Ish;
Jennings; Linden; Linn Grove; Locust Grove;
Long Branch; Long Grove; Macedonia; Maple Glen;
Marshall; Marvin Institute; Mock; North Davis;
Oakland; Osborne; Peacock; Pleasant Grove;
Pleasant Prairie; Plum Grove; Prairie; Prairie
Valley; Republican; St. Paul's College; Saylor;
Shaw; Shelby College; Slusher; South Davis;
Starr; Texas Prairie High School; Thorpe; Three
Groves; Tyree; Van Meter; Walkenhorst; Walnut
Row; Weaver; Webb 71; Webb; Wentworth Male
Academy; Wentworth Military Academy; Western
Bible and Literary College; Wheatly; Willard;
Willow Branch; Wolfenbarger; Woodland

Platte Co.: Bailey; Beery; Block; Boydston;
Brenner Ridge; Brink; Brown; Burrus; Collins;

Cook; Cox; Eldorado; Enterprise; Fairview; Fancy Bottom; Farmer; Franklin; Fry; Graden; Hackberry; Hazelwood; Horn; Hutson; Lanter; Line Creek; McComas; Miller; Moore; Morton; Oak Grove; Park; Platte Valley; Pleasant Ridge Male and Female Seminary; Pleasant Ridge; Prairie Point; Prairie View; Quinn; Rocky Point; Second Creek; Simmons; South Gale; Swamp College; Tribble; Union Chapel; Valley Forest; Walnut Grove

Ray Co.: Baber; Bennett; Benton; Bisbee; Bryant; Butler; Centennial; Central; Clay; Clevenger; Crenshaw; Dale; Egypt; Esrey; Fairplay; Fitch; Graham; Greenwood; Hall; Hannah; Hill; Hunt; Jackson; King; Lilliard; Linville; Little Brick; Little Union School; Loyd; Magill; Mallory; Mansur; Marion; Missouri Valley; Murray; New Garden; Nichols; Nutter; Oak Grove; Ogg; Patton; Petree; Pigg; Pleasant Hill; Pleasant Valley; Prairie Valley; Red Brush; Renfro; Rocky Fork; Rose Valley; Sanderson; Schoo; Taylor; Thompson; Timber Ridge; Tinney's Point; Toomay; Turnage; Union; Vanderpool; Wallace; White; Whitten; Woodson Institute; Woodson

3. Mills (28)

Allen's Brick; Allen's; Blue; Carpenter; Clevenger; Edward's; Estes; Estill's; Gilliam's; Hickman; Hixon's; Manchester's; Mitchell's; Ogg's; Packer's; Paxton's; Prather's; Renick's; Rixey's; Sandals; Self's; Smith's; Sisk's; Sni; Thornton's; Union; Vard Davis; Watt's

4. Roads and highway towns (13)

Betty Winn's Corner; Briarcliff Hills; Claycomo; Fortyville; Gallatin; Half-Way House; Kansas City Suburban Acreage; Linden Heights; Longpoint; Maple Park; Mission Road; Oakwood; Santa Fe Trail

5. River traffic and river towns (34)

Allen's Landing; Arthurton; Baltimore Landing; Baxter's Landing; Blue Mills; Blue Mills Ferry; Berlin; Cogswell Landing; English's Landing; Fine's Landing; Green's Ferry; Hamilton's Ferry; Hughes Landing; Independence Landing; Jacks' Ferry; Liberty Landing; Mathews Landing; North Lexington; Overton's Crossing; Owens Landing; Parkville; Penseno's Landing; Pomeroy's Ferry; Poston's Landing; Randolph; Rialto; Riverton; Rupe's Landing; South Liberty; Tabeau; Wayne

City; Weston; Westport Landing; William's Landing

6. Railroad and Railroad Towns (137)

Adams Station; Adrian; Air Line Junction; Alfred; Alma; Alton-Baltimore and Ohio R. R.; Amory; Argonne; Arnold's Station; Atchison Junction; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe R. R.; Baffin's Bay and Patagonia Road; Bean Lake Station; Belt Junction; Bement; Beverly Station; Big Blue Junction; Birmingham; Blair Line; Blue Springs; Brasfield; Brown Station; Brucam; Bywaters; Camden Junction; Campbellton; Chicago and Alton R. R.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; Chicago, Great Western R. R.; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific R. R.; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R.; Clarksboro; Cobbler; Coburg; Congo; Crescent Lake; Dana; Darby; Deister; Drennon Station; Duncan Station; Edgecomb; Edgerton; Edgerton Junction; Eton; Fairmount Station; Floyd; Foote Station; Froman; Fruitridge Station; Gashland; Glen Arbor; Grandview Junction; Greenwood; Haller; Hall's Station; Harris; Henrietta; Hicks City; High Line; Hodge; Holmes; Hymer; Independence and Wayne City R. R.; Jeffreys; Kansas City and Cameron R. R.; K. C. & Eastern R. R.; K. C. & St. Joseph R. R.; K. C. Belt R. R.; K. C. Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.; K. C. Fort Scott & Memphis R. R.; K. C. Pittsburgh & Gulf R. R.; K. C. St. Joseph & Clay Co. R. R.; K. C. St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R.; K. C. Southern R. R.; Knoche Junction; Kerr Station; Kerrville; Kirmeyer Station; Lake City Junction; Lake Superior, K. C. & Gulf R. R.; Lawson; Linden; Maple Leaf R. R.; McDowell; McGowan; McKee; Milton; Miltondale; Minaville; Mosby; Murray; Nashua; Northern Heights; Northrup; Odessa; Orrick; Page City; Pixley; Quincy, Omaha & K. C. R. R.; R. and L. Junction; Rayville; Ripley; Riverside Station; Riverview; Robertson Station; Rock Creek Junction; Ruby; Saint Joseph and Grand Island R. R.; Saint Louis-San Francisco R. R.; Selsa; Settles Station; Sharp; Sheffield; Sheffield Junction; Shivelton; Shroeder; South Lee; Stillings Junction; Stubbs Station; Sugar Creek Junction; Sunny Slope; Swanwick; Trinidad; Tracy; Una; Union Pacific R. R.; Ustick; Vale; Vance; Wabash Railway Co.; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific R. R.; Westdale; West Platte; Williams; Winton; Woodruff

7. Resorts and amusements (24)
Acme; Adair Park; Artesian; Artesian Springs;
Bean Lake; Chick's Lake; Dickinson Lake;
Excelsior Springs; Fairground; Fairmount Park;
Golf Hill; Lake Lotawana; Lake Maurer; Lake
Tapawingo; Lake Vinita; Military Lake; Riverside
Park; Riverside Station; St. Cloud Springs;
Swope Park; Tiffany Springs; Urban Lake; Winn-
wood Beach; Winnwood Lake

8. Other occupations (37)

- a. Fur trading (5)
Big Sniabar Creek; Chouteau's Island; Chouteau
Trading Post; Tabeau; Tabo Creek
- b. Agriculture and horticulture (6)
Cobbler; Fruitridge Station; Grain Valley;
Hempland; Jonathan(?); Stockdale
- c. Mining (19)
Carbon Mine; Chabonea Creek; East Mine;
Elmira; Exchange Mine; Fleming; Graddy Mine;
Macey Mine; McGrew Mine; Midway Mine; Mineral
City; Oil City; Oil Creek; Riverton; Seitz
Mine; South Shaft Mine; Valley Mine; West
Mine; Woodrow
- d. Asphalt and cement making (2)
Cement City; Trinidad
- e. Brick industry (2)
Diamond; Hytex
- f. Petroleum industry (1)
Petco
- g. Powder plant (1)
Powder
- h. Real estate business (1)
Coburg

B. Local Traditions and Customs (16)

- 1. Indian mounds and other relics, beliefs and
customs (4)
Cemetery(1): Bone Hill
Belief(2): Depie Creek; Wakenda Creek
Mounds(1): Mounds
- 2. Pioneer customs (9)
Honey gathering(2): Bee Creek; Honey Creek
Houses(3): Hay Cabbin Creek; Brick Monroe School
(contrast); Cottonwood Academy
Protection(2): North Bluffton; Palmer's Fort
Mail Carrying(1): Longpoint
Country store keeping(1): Cook's Store

3. Later customs (3)
Prohibition(1): Drydale
County Fair(1): Fair Township
Boy Scout Outing(1): Neese

C. Local Legends and Superstitions (10)

Buck Knob; Devil's Backbone; Fire Prairie; High (or "Lost") Townships; Knobtown; Lickskillet; New Garden Church; Wagon Knob; Waterloo; Wizard's Island (see the Dictionary for the stories attached to these names)

This classification reveals something of the folkways and folklore of the people through its grouping of the place-names that relate to their institutions and their industries, to their customs and beliefs. It shows also both the value and the limitation of a place-name study.

The long list of churches and schools discloses in part, but only in part, the very great interest in religion and education which is manifested in this region. The vast majority of the town churches and a large proportion of the town schools are not discussed in this study because their names have been derived from a town or a street. At first thought it would seem that the predominance of names belonging to the Catholic churches would show that this is a Catholic stronghold; but after all, possibly it reveals only the truth that Catholics choose distinctive names for their houses of worship while Protestants tend to choose a town or street name. The Jewish synagogues are really few in number compared to the number of Gentile churches and yet the list is

prominent for the same reason that the Catholic list is noticeable.

The dates of the early schools and churches which coincide with those of the very earliest artificial features reveal an early interest which has continued to be manifested.

Twenty-eight names of old mills reveal only in part the story of the importance of early milling. Scores of other mills served this region. It is known that in every section of these counties there were early mills; but it has been hard to tell when a mill bore a name of a distinctive place of the time.

The fact that names of two early roads have come down to the present day reveals the importance of a passage through the early nineteenth century wilderness. The modern highways are mainly numbered; they have, however, brought names because new towns and resorts have been established along them.

As the Missouri River forms one of the boundary lines for each county in this section it is not surprising to find a long list of names of old historic places, of ferries, landings, and towns. Each county contributed its share. The practical abandonment of the stream as a means of transportation accounts for the fact that only about one fifth of the names are still in existence.

Because of the location of Kansas City in this

section, it has, for its size, an unusual large number of railroads. Practically all these roads were built after the Civil War. Each one brought new town and new station names. Kansas City, too, is the important factor in the establishment of most of the resort towns. Hard surface roads made easy the access to these places of amusement and recreation.

From the early fur trading of the French, which gave five names to this section, to the recent founding of Coburg, a real estate venture, the business of the people is manifested by names. The names connected with mining are found mostly in Ray County; while those of agriculture and horticulture are more widely distributed. A few names represent other industries as Cement City, Powder (a powder plant) and Petco, (a petroleum company).

The classification under "Local Traditions and Customs", tells, it seems, its own story of folkways and folklore from Bone Hill, which derived its name from an Indian burying ground, to Neese, a name of a Boy Scouts camp.

The Dictionary which gives the stories of the names listed in the "Local legends and superstitions" column presents something of the ideas of the people from the days of the superstition of Wizards Island to the time of the amusing comment at the naming of Waterloo.

This last division, Folkways and Folklore, shows again

that no accurate, scientific line can be drawn. Many of the divisions have been revealing the story of these people.

A brief survey of all the divisions in the two chapters of classifications will show that somewhat illuminating pictures of the people and their habitat have been gradually drawn. The environmental names have presented much of the topography of the land and a fair picture of the flora and the fauna. Other names have presented an outline picture of the days of the Indians and the French. More clearly drawn has been that of the Americans who came in from other sections of the country. Their origin, their time of arrival and their political organizations can be seen, as can be seen something of their interest in state, national and foreign affairs. Many of their personal names are here as well as their ideas and ideals in abstract form and worked out in institutions and industries.

For the student of English the linguistic features of the place-names have shown the general changes and development of a language as well as the specific changes in the words applied as names to places.

APPENDIX

A GLOSSARY OF DIALECT WORDS AND AMERICANISMS

Included in the glossary of dialect words and Americanisms are a few distinctly original combinations for which definitions are offered. Explanation of other words includes: the word, its use in a place-name, the sense in which it was chosen as a place-name, and definitions found in leading dictionaries and dialect studies.

For convenience the following abbreviations have been used:

| | |
|---|-------|
| <u>American Speech</u> | AS |
| <u>Bartlett, Dictionary of Americanisms</u> | B |
| <u>The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia</u> | C |
| <u>Clapin, New Dictionary of Americanisms</u> | Cl |
| <u>Dialect Notes</u> | DN |
| <u>Farmer, Americanisms, Old and New</u> | F |
| <u>Funk and Wagnalls, New Standard Dictionary of the English Language</u> | S |
| <u>Horwill, A Dictionary of Modern American Usage</u> | H |
| <u>Maitland, The American Slang Dictionary</u> | Mait. |
| <u>Mencken, The American Language</u> | M |
| <u>The Oxford Dictionary</u> | OED |
| <u>Supplement to the Oxford Dictionary</u> | OEDS |
| <u>Thornton, An American Glossary</u> | Th |
| <u>Tucker, American English</u> | T |
| <u>Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language</u> | W |
| <u>Wright, The English Dialect Dictionary</u> | Wt |
| <u>Wyld, Universal Dictionary of the English Language</u> | U |

Acreage

Kansas City Suburban Acreage (Clay): the name of a residential district. The lots were sold in acres and half acres. Cf. OED. Extent or amount of acres;

acres collectively or in the abstract. No dict. lists this special Am. sense.

Addition

Barnes Addition (Clay): a residential district platted in a section that was already being developed for homes. W 3b. Local, U. S. A plot or section of a village, town, or city laid out into lots, streets, etc., in addition to the part already laid out. Also S, DN II. OED does not list in this special American sense.

Air-Line

Air-Line Junction (Jackson): so named because it was a station on a railroad that was very straight,--direct as an air line. Cl. A railroad built in a straight line, avoiding all curves, and windings. The term originated in the West where the surface of the level prairie lends itself admirably to those air lines. OEDS, Chiefly U. S. 1813...So Th, F, Cl, Th, T, M, H. Not A. in W, S, C. Not in U.

Artesian Springs

Artesian Springs (Platte): named from a deep well. W a. A well made by boring into the earth till water is reached which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously like a fountain;--so called because the general knowledge of such wells was derived from those at Artois, where they were made as early as about 1750. They are usually of small diameter, and often of great depth. b. Loosely, in the United States, any deep bored well. So C. OED does not give the meaning given in W b.

Bend

Possum Bend (Ray): a section of land lying within a bend of a river. No dict. lists this special Am. sense. Cf. OED 5. A thing of bent shape; the bent part of anything, e. g. of a river, a road; a curve or crook cl600...

Blackjack

Lonejack (Jackson): a town named from the fact that one lone blackjack tree stood near. OED 3. U. S. A shrubby kind of oak 1856...So W, C, S. OEDS 1782..

Bluff

Bluffton and North Bluffton (Ray), Randolph Bluffs (Clay), Bluff School (Jackson): each name was derived from the location of the place on a sheer-faced hill. OED sb 1. (f. Bluff a.) A cliff or

headland with a broad precipitous face. (First used in N. America, and still mostly of American landscapes.) 1737...So C, W, S, B, Cl, Th (1737), T, DN II, III, V. B In America, it is applied to a high bank presenting a steep front along a river, in the interior of the country. So W, C, S, Cl, Th, T, M, DN II, III, V, VI. AS II 32, IV 6.

Bodoc

Bodoc School (Clay), Hedgewood School (Lafayette): both schools were named from the Osage Orange tree. F. Bodok, bowdarck (Maclura aurantiace)--The osage orange, a beautiful shrub, which flourishes in Missouri and Arkansas, the bright yellow, elastic wood of which is largely used by the Indians for their bows. In consequence it received the name bois d' arc from the French settlers and gradually got corrupted into bowdarck, and finally into bodok, by which name it is now generally known. The plant is easily dwarfed and rendered bushy by pruning, and is, therefore, much used for hedge-rows. So W, S, C, B, Cl. OED does not list the word.

Bottom

A suffix element used 5 times in this section to designate places on low land near a stream. OED Given only in the sense "bed of a river." F. Flat land in the valleys. T. Rich lowlands. So C, S, B, Cl, DN III-V. Now esp. U. S. So W, S, C, Wr, F, Cl, T, M, U, DN III, VI, AS II 30.

Branch

A detached suffix applied to 55 small streams in this section. OED 2b. U. S. spec. A small stream or brook. 1835...OEDS 1674...So C, W, S, B, F, Cl, Th (1817), T, DN II, III, VI 3, AS II 30 (1834), IX 320, X 256.

Brush or brushy

Brushy Fork (Clay), Brush Creek (Jackson): both streams were named from the thick undergrowth along the banks. OED 2. The small growing trees or shrubs of a wood, a thicket of small trees or underwood (Esp. in U. S., Canada, and Australia) 1330...St Wt, C, W, S, B, F, Cl, Th (1774), DN VI. OEDS (U. S. examples) 1801....

Buckeye

Buckeye Creek (Clay): so called because of the buckeye shrubs which grow along the stream. OED 1. The American horse-chestnut (Aesculusglabra). 1789...

C: (buck, a deer, plus eye; in allusion to the appearance of the naked seed) 1. An American name for the different species of horse-chestnut, Aesculus, native to the United States. So W, S, B, F, Cl. OEDS 1784....

Buffalo

Buffalo (Ray): named for the animal. OED. 1c. Applied in popular unscientific use to the American Bison. 1789-96...So C, W, S, B, F, Cl, T, AS II 31, IV 4, 6, VII 4. OEDS 1635.

-burg or -burgh

Harrisburg (Lafayette); Brownsburgh (Ray): -burg and -burgh are suffixes added to personal names to form town names. W 3. burg A town or city. U.S. colloq. 1846...burgh, var. of burg 1901. W. does not list the suffixes as Americanisms. M. states that the U. S. Geographic Board shortened burgh to burg.

Burr Oak

Burr Oak Branch (Jackson): named from the Burr Oak tree. F. (*Quercus macrocarpa*) One of the most useful and ornamental of the genus which abounds in the Middle and Western States. It grows to almost sixty feet in height and is well clothed with dark green foliage. So Th (1833), B, W (but spells Bur Oak). OED does not list.

Camp

Camp Branch (Clay), Camp Creek (Jackson): so named because travelers stopped and rested by the streams; that is, camped there. OED. Not given in the American sense. F In Western life, whenever a halt on a journey is called, a camp is formed; the same term is applied even though the traveler is alone. So Cl.

Campground

Weeden's Campground (Clay): a name derived from the fact that religious services were held at the place. OEDS (U. S.) A camping ground. 1805 "I viewed the campground, and preparations making for the meeting."

Chapel

Used 12 times in this section as part of a name of a church. (see p. 225). OED. Not listed in this special American sense. M: In America, chapel simply means a small church, usually the dependent of some larger church. In this section only one chapel, St. Mary's (Kansas City) is dependent upon a larger

church. The others are small independent churches.

Christian

A frequent denominational name; cf. list of churches on p. 242. OED B4 Used as a denominational or sectarian name. Pronounced christian, it was assumed as a title by a sect which arose in America. 1818...So W, S, B (1801). The pronunciation with a long i mentioned by the OED is unknown in this section.

Cobbler

Cobbler (Jackson): a name derived from the Irish cobbler potato. OED. Potato 3. With distinctive words. b. Chilian p., Irish p. (now U. S.). So F.. W 2a. Important varieties cultivated in the U. S. include Irish cobbler, Early Ohio....

Corner

Betty Winn's Corner (Clay): a town platted in a corner formed by the meeting of two highways. Cf. OED 2. The place where two streets meet.

Cottonwood

Cottonwood Academy (Lafayette), Cottonwood Creek (Lafayette and Ray): each name is derived from the cottonwood tree. OED The name of several species of poplar (Populus) in U. S., so called from the cotton-like substance surrounding the seeds. 1787... So C, W, S, B, Cl, Th (1817), U, F, M, AS II 30.

Creek

A common suffix element used 91 times in this section. OED 2b. In U. S. and British Colonies: A branch of a main river, a tributary river; a rivulet, brook, small stream, or run. 1674...So C, W, S, B, F, Cl, Th (1674), T, M, DN III, V, VI ASV 158, X, 256, H.

Crossing

Overton's Crossing (Clay): the place where the ferry boats landed was so designated. Cf. OED 6. The place at which a street, river, etc. is crossed by passengers.

Cyclone

Cyclone School (Jackson): a name given because of a tornado at the place. OED lb. spec. A hurricane or tornado. 1856...U, S, C, M, Cl XXV, 272.

Dry

Drydale (Platte): a facetious name given because of

the "drinking" at the place. OED II. U. S. political slang 1888...So W, S, C, U, F, Cl, Th, T, M.

Flintlock

Flintlock Church (Platte): the church was thus nicknamed when it became the property of the so called Hardshell Baptists. OED attrib. 1887. So W, S, C, U.

Fork

A detached suffix used in 16 place-names in this section (see p. 225). The name is applied to small streams or tributaries of larger streams. OED 12c. The point at which a river divides into two, or a point of junction of two rivers; a branch or tributary. Chiefly U. S. 1753...So C, W, B, Th (1753), T, DN III, V, OEDS 1692.

Hackberry

Used three times in this section (see Dictionary). OED 2. In North America the fruit of the tree *Celtis occidentalis*, which resembles the bird-cherry in size; also the tree itself, of which there are several varieties or sub-species. 1796...So C, W, S, B, Cl, Th, Wt.

Hazel

A part of six place-names in this section (see Dictionary). OED 1. a bush or small tree of the genus *Corylus*, having as its fruit a nut. The European species, *C. Avellana* grows to a small tree; the North American species are *C. Americana*, a shrub forming dense thickets, and the Beaked or Cuckold Hazel, *C. rostrata*, found in Canada, etc. So W.

Hickory

Used in three place-names of this section (see Dictionary). OED 1. A North American tree of the genus *Carya*, closely allied to the walnut, with tough heavy wood, and bearing drupes (mostly with a hard woody rind or husk) inclosing 'nuts', the kernels of which in several species are edible. 1653...So C, W, S, B, F, Cl, Th (1705), T, M, U, DN I AS IV 8.

Hollow

Happy Hollow School: (Lafayette): The suffix element hollow was used because the building was located on low ground. OED 2. spec...a valley, a basin 1553... 1885. Not A. in W, S, U. C: Used in many place-names in the U. S. So M, DN VI, AS V, 162.

Institute

A suffix element used five times in this section (see p. 226). In each case it is used as a synonym for school; and not in the sense of an occasional academy. Cf. OED 4b. In U. S. (See quot.) 1890 J. G. Fitch Notes Amer. Sch. and Training Coll. 90 By an Institute is meant a sort of normal class, held periodically for the teachers of a district, and furnishing instruction in the art and practice of education, and an opportunity for the discussion of methods. Institutes are, in fact, migratory and occasional academies.

Knob

Used 3 times in this section to designate a small hill (see p. 226). OED 2. A prominent isolated rounded mound or hill; a knoll, a hill in general; esp. in U. S. 1650...So C, S, B, F, Cl, Th (1791), M. DN VI, AS II, 30, Not A. in W, Wr, T.

Landing

Used 14 times in this section. The name designates the settlement at the landing place (see p. 226). Cf. OED II 5. A place for disembarking passengers or unloading goods; a landing place. 1609...1793.

Lick

Lick Branch (Clay and Platte), Lick Creek (Ray): so named for the deer licks along the streams. OED 2. U. S. A spot to which animals resort to lick the salt or salt earth found there. 1751...So C, W, S, B, F, Cl 2, Th (1751), T (1751), DN IV, V. OEDS 1750.

Linn

Linn Grove School (Lafayette): a school located in a grove of linden trees. OED 2. The linden or lime. 1475...So S, DN III.

Locust

Locust Grove School (Lafayette): The name was derived from the Locust tree. OED 2. A well-known North American tree, having thorny branches and dense clusters of white, heavily-scented flowers. 1640... So W, S, C, B, Th, T, M.

Missionary Baptists

There are two churches in this county designated as Missionary Baptist Churches: Mt. Vernon and Providence. DN II. The leading denomination of Baptists in the South. OED does not list it.

Mound

"Mounds" (Lafayette): The present town of Mayview was formerly called "Mounds", a name dating back to Indian days. OED 4e. A kind of earthwork formerly constructed by natives of parts of North America. 1839...So C, S, B, Cl, F.

Neck

Goose Neck Neighborhood (Platte); Cabbage Neck School (Lafayette): in each case the term was used as descriptive of a settled section. B. In the wooded sections of the Southwest this term is used in speaking of any settlement, place, or plantation. C 9. As a geographical designation a corner or triangular district. Local, U. S. (New York, New Jersey) and South America. M. designates as an A., but does not define. The term seems to be synonymous with the term given in many dialect dictionaries as Neck of Woods, or Neck of the Woods, with the definition, Neighborhood.

Panther

Panther Creek (Ray and Lafayette), Isle of Panthers: two creeks and an island named for the animal. OED 2. Applied in America to the puma or cougar, *Felis concolor*, also called Painter; and, sometimes, to the jaguar, *F. onca*. 1730...So C, W, S, B, F, Cl, Th (1803), U.

Peavine

Peavine Creek (Lafayette): a stream named from the wild peavines which grow along the banks. OED a. U. S. The vine on climbing stem, with its foliage of the peaplant or any plant called pea. 1766...So C, S.

Place

Home Place (Ray): a platted residential district. Cf. We. A village, town or city; as one's native place. OEDb....being in fact a ready denomination for any aggregation of houses which cannot be more particularly classed. Cf. DN III, 358 Home, farm.

Point

A detached suffix used 15 times in this section. (see p. 227). OEDS B1. d. to a point to a precise form 2. b. Also, any tapering piece of land, or of rocks, woods, etc., constituting a special feature of this (B. 1. d.) So DNV, 83. Th. Capes formed by the devious course of the Mississippi River 1826. This sense of a river not given in OED Cf. OED BZb spec. A tapering promontory running into the sea.

Pole Cat

Pole Cat's Branch (Clay): a stream named for the animal. OED Ib. Applied to other species of the genus *Putorius*, e. g. *P. nigripes*, the American Polecat, ...esp. in U. S. the skunks. 1688....So W, S, C, M, DN II, III, AS IV, 15, U.

Port

Westport; Westport Landing; Westport Township (Jackson): The name Westport was given because the town was really the port of entrance to the great West. Cf. W2. destination. (also) a combining form of 2d port, as in airport, passport, ...OED sb. A town: perhaps spec., a walled town, or a market-town. U. gate, entrance; harbour; town.

Possum Bend

Possum Bend (Ray): a section of country named for the opossum. OED I. General name of the small marsupial mammals of the American family *Didelphyidae*, mostly arboreal, some (genus *Chironectes*) aquatic, of nocturnal habits, with an opposable digit (thumb) on the hind foot, and tail usually prehensile; esp. *Didelphys virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States. 1610...So C, W, S, B, Cl, Th (1610) T, M. OED (possum) Ophetic form of opossum. 1613... So C, W, S, B, F, Cl, Th (1613), M, DN II, III, T.

Prairie

This name is used 12 times in this section (see p. 227). OED. A tract of level or undulating grassland, without trees, and usually of great extent; applied chiefly to the grassy plains of North America; a savannah, a steppe. 1682...So W, C, S, B, Cl, U, Th, T, M, DN II, IV, V, VI AS II, 32. F. writes "Prairie, which is derived from the French, is an Americanism, which has never been questioned."

Primitive Baptist

This name is given to four Baptist churches in this section. W. lists as one of the various bodies of the Bapt. Church. Separate from other Baptists since 1835. Other names Old School, Antimission, Hardshell.

Prospect

Prospect Hill (Clay): a name thought to be given because of the prospecting for coal at that place. OED II. Mining, etc. Originally U. S. 5 trans. c. fig. 1864. So C, B, Cl, F, Th (1845), T. Not A. in W, U. OEDS 1851.

Railroad

This suffix term is used 23 times in this section (see p. 247) OED. Now chiefly U. S., the usual term in Great Britain being Railway. 1775....So W, S, C, U, B, F, Cl, T, M, H, DN II, III.

Rooster

The word is used in the place-name Roosterville (Clay) OED Chiefly U. S. and dial. (f. Roost sb -er) 1. A cock. 1822...So U, W, C, S, B, F, Cl, DN II, III, V, VI, AS IX, 277. Wt lists it not only as an American word, but also as a dialect word of Scotland, Yorkshire, Surrey, Sussex and Somerset. OEDS 1802...

Rough

Great Bear Rough (Platte): an early day settlement near a creek. Cf. W II, 6 Ground uneven and covered with brush, stones, and the like,...Cf. OED b. A stretch of rough ground. Now local. 1600....

Shakerag

Shakerag Church (Jackson): the story is that the church hung out a rag to attract the attention of the people for church services. The name is used in other sections of the state with various explanations (see p. 150). Cf. OED shake-rag: a ragged disreputable person; also attrib. or adj. beggarly. 1571... So C.

Slash

Slash Valley (Platte): a name given to low land near Platte River. OED sb : U. S. A piece of wet or swampy ground overgrown with bushes. DN II, 330. Wet bottom land. A slash differs from a slough in having no perceptible channel. So Th (1819), W, C, B, S, F, DN I, III, Cl.

Store

Grange Store (Ray), Cook's Store (Lafayette): a name designating small stores. OED 12a. Chiefly U. S. and Colonial. In early use, a shop on a large scale, and dealing in a great variety of articles. Now, the usual U. S. and Colonial equivalent for shop. 1740...So C, W, S, B, F, Cl, H, Th (1773), T, M, DN V, AS I, 492, IV, 10, U.

Sugar Tree

Used 5 times in this section (see Dictionary). The name was derived from the Sugar Maple Tree. OED. Sugar -maple. The North American tree *Acer saccharinum*, which yields maple-sugar. 1753...So W, S, C,

B, F, CL, DN II.

Swamp

Swamp College (Platte). The name was given on account of the building's location on low, wet ground. OED 1. Orig. and in early use only in the North American colonies. 1624...So C, Th, M, DN IV, AS IV, 10; X, 30f. Not A. in W, S, U.

Tiger

Tiger River (Ray); an early day name of the present Crooked R.. Doubtless named from the panther, which was sometimes called tiger. OED 2. Applied to other animals of the same genus, as in America to the Jaguar, *Felis onca*, and the Puma or Cougar. So U, S.

Timber

Timber Ridge (Ray): The name was given on account of the location being high and wooded. OEDS Timber land U. S. 1807. Cl. A generic name, in the South and West, for woodland, forests. SoDN II, F, T, W, B, S.

Township

This suffix element is used 44 times in this section. It designates a political sub-division of a county. OED 5. U. S. and Canada. A division of a county having certain corporate powers of local administration. 1685. So W, S, C, U, B, F, Cl, Th, T, H, DN II.

Trail

Santa Fe Trail and Shawnee Trail (Jackson): both were primitive roads through comparatively wild territory. OED 9. A path or track worn by the passage of persons travelling in wild or uninhabited region; a beaten track, a rude path (Chiefly in U.S. and Canada). So Th (1833), F, Cl, T, M, W, S. B.2. An Indian foot path or road.

Walnut

Used 4 times as a part of place-names in this section. OED 2b. With defining adjective common Walnut (in British use). *Juglans regia*, called in the U. S. English Walnut, Black Walnut, the American species, *Juglans nigra*; grey or White Walnut, the Butternut of the U. S. *Juglan cinerea*. 1754. So C, W, W. OEDS 1714

White Oak

Used in three place-names in this section (see

Dictionary). OED Oak l.b. White Oak, *Quercus alba*, a large American tree, sometimes called in England Quebec oak; also applied locally to other species. So W, S, C. OEDS 1635

Wild Cat

Wild Cat Branch (Platte): named for the animal. OED. The European wild species of cat, *Felis catus*; also applied to other wild animals of the cat tribe, esp. in U. S. to species of lynx. S 2. The American bay lynx (*Felis rufus*), or a related species. So C, W, S, B, F, Cl.

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Barr, Rev. Harold G., Liberty (Clay); minister of
Christian Church
Benson, Alonzo N., Paradise (Clay); merchant
Bernard, Minnie, Richmond (Ray)
Blackburn, L. F., Independence (Jackson); county
superintendent of schools
Bless, B. J. Sr., Weston (Platte)
Boggess, Price, Liberty (Clay); hardware merchant
Borland, Mrs. Charles, Higginsville (Lafayette)
Bowen, A. W., Richmond (Ray)
Bredehoeft, J. J. Jr., Concordia (Lafayette);
editor, The Concordian
Breen, E. J., Parkville (Platte); barber
Brining, Ed., Liberty (Clay)
Brooks, S. W., Lexington (Lafayette)
Brown, C. A., Richmond (Ray)
Brown, Joseph, Richmond (Ray)
Brown, S. L., Waverly (Lafayette)
Bush, Frank, Parkville (Platte)
Campbell, Mrs. Dicie, Odessa (Lafayette)
Campbell, H. F., Higginsville (Lafayette); lawyer
Carter, Miss Ella, Dover (Lafayette); teacher
Cates, B. F., Richmond (Ray)
Cheatham, J. F., Odessa (Lafayette); merchant
Chiles, H. C., Lexington (Lafayette); merchant
Chiles, H. P., Independence (Jackson); chief deputy
to county clerk
Clarke, E. R., Platte City (Platte); county clerk
and recorder
Clevenger, Mrs. Samuel L., Excelsior Springs (Ray)
Coffman, J. L., Lawson (Ray); merchant
Cogswell, J. S., Independence (Jackson)
Colvin, J. W., Odessa (Lafayette); city marshall
Cook, William, Concordia (Lafayette)
Cooley, Mrs. H. M., North Kansas City (Clay)
Cooper, Grover, Liberty (Clay)
Cooper, Thomas, East Camden (Ray)
Corse, J. L., Wellington (Lafayette); banker
Cox, J. R., Railway Building (Jackson); city
ticket agent, Chicago, Rock Island
Cox, Kinzea, Platte City (Platte); judge of probate
court
Cravens, Henry, Excelsior Springs (Clay)

Cravens, W. A., Excelsior Springs (Clay); abstract lawyer
Dale, Richard, Richmond (Ray); lawyer
Davidson, Ernest, North Kansas City (Clay); banker
Davis, Mattie, Richmond (Ray)
Davis, Rev. W. E., Richmond (Ray); minister Baptist Church
Dawson, Frank, Parkville (Platte)
Day, G. W., Kansas City Suburban Acreage (Clay)
Dean, Clarence, Dearborn (Platte)
Delay, Alex, Odessa (Lafayette)
Downing, W. F., Liberty (Clay)
Emison, James, Wellington (Lafayette)
Ferrel, James, Hampton (Platte)
Ferril, Oscar, Liberty (Clay)
Field, P. E., Gower, Mo.; retired banker
Findley, William, 1800 E. 75th. St., Kansas City (Jackson); member of the Kindley, Marlborough Realty Co.
Fischer, Dr. J. G. W., Alma (Lafayette)
Fitch, Worth, Richmond (Ray)
Flannery, T. B., Platte City (Platte); justice of peace
Fletcher, S. W., Alma (Lafayette)
Frazier, Stephen, Hardin (Ray)
Froman, Mrs. Kent, Gower, Mo.
Fry, Mrs. Frank, Smithville (Clay)
Fugitt, Mrs. S. Lee, Liberty (Clay)
Galle, F. M., Camden (Ray)
George, Mrs. Claude, Platte City (Platte)
Gilliland, S. A., Railway Building, Kansas City (Jackson); general agent, passenger department, Rock Island Railway
Gilmer, Irving, Liberty (Clay); former editor, Liberty Tribune
Gladdish, Ed., Higginsville (Lafayette)
Glasscock, Dr. E. H., Richmond (Ray); dentist
Goodrich, James, Richmond (Ray)
Graddy, Miss Dick, Lexington (Lafayette)
Green, R. K., Richmond (Ray); ex-sheriff of Ray Co.
Guenther, W. H., Lexington (Lafayette); superintendent of county schools
Gustin, Milt, Edgerton (Platte)
Hall, H. F., Board of Trade Building, Kansas City (Jackson); official of the Coburg Land Co.
Hamilton, A. P., Richmond (Ray); lawyer
Hammond, John, Odessa (Lafayette)
Handly, Mrs. William, Concordia (Lafayette)
Happy, Morgan, Richmond (Ray)
Harris, Rev. William F., 416 W. 12th St., Kansas City; minister Catholic Church

Harwood, Dr. W. G., Dover (Lafayette)
Herndon, Joe, Platte City (Platte); county superintendent of schools
Hessel, Milton, Liberty (Clay); mortician
Hessel, Marvin, Liberty (Clay); mortician
Hicklin, Mrs. J. R., Lexington (Lafayette)
Hill, Mrs. Henry, Gashland (Clay)
Hill, John W., Richmond (Ray); judge of the county court
Hizer, C. A., Rialto Building, Kansas City (Jackson); lawyer
Hogan, Catheryn, Independence (Jackson); deputy county clerk
Holman, Mrs. Loring, Lawson (Ray)
Holt, Mrs. Thomas, Holt (Clay)
Hord, Miss Flora, Higginsville (Lafayette)
Hull, Mrs. C. V., Platte City (Platte)
Humphrey, Mrs. W. R., Lexington (Lafayette)
Hunt, Mrs. Cora, Richmond (Ray)
Hunt, Paul, Liberty (Clay)
Hyder, William, Excelsior Springs (Clay); editor, The Christian Union
Jacobs, B. C., Railway Building, Kansas City (Jackson); assistant to general superintendent Missouri Pacific Railway
Jennings, William, Raytown (Jackson)
Johnson, L. J., Odessa (Lafayette)
Johnson, Morton, Platte City (Platte)
Jones, Max, Platte City (Platte); editor, The Landmark
Keller, S. M., Braymer, Mo.
Kemper, Charles T., Independence (Jackson); deputy county clerk
Kirkpatrick, John, Odessa (Lafayette); retired business man
Klemel, D. A., Polo, Mo.
Knoche, Joseph, Rialto Building, Kansas City (Jackson); lawyer
Kreuger, Ottomar, Concordia (Lafayette)
Laffoon, Edgar, Kearney (Clay)
Lang, Peter C., Railway Building, Kansas City (Jackson); general Northwest agent, La. and Ark. Railway Co.
Lanter, Frank, Platte City (Platte)
Laswell, T. H., Moscow (Clay)
Layton, J. W., Platte City (Platte); former judge of county court
Lebold, Perry, Lawson (Ray)
Lederer, Charles, Nashua (Clay); agent, Q. O. and K. C. Railway for thirty years
Lightburne, Mrs. Lee, Liberty (Clay)

Lillard, Gerald, Richmond (Ray)
Little, B. M., Lexington (Lafayette); banker
Livesay, Strother, Independence (Jackson); chief
deputy, county treasurer
Lott, W. W., Edgerton (Platte)
Lyons, Mrs. P. M., Higginsville (Lafayette)
Macey, Mrs. Homer, North Kansas City (Clay)
Macey, Marion, Richmond (Ray); county superintendent
of schools
McGough, L. L., Richmond (Ray); mail-carrier
McGill, L. S., Richmond (Ray); ex-judge of county
court
McGinnitey, W. A., Railway Building, Kansas City
(Jackson); chief clerk, general freight depart-
ment, Chicago, Great Western Railway
McGinnis, James, Richmond (Ray); ex-sheriff
McHatton, B., Odessa (Lafayette)
Macken, W. E., North Kansas City (Clay); dealer in
real estate
McKinney, Dr. Curtis, Excelsior Springs (Clay);
dentist
McKinney, W. H., Excelsior Springs (Clay); former
editor of The Standard
Magill, Henry, Richmond (Ray)
Mallen, Father Edward, Liberty (Clay); Catholic
priest
Manley, Walter, Liberty (Clay); postmaster
Mann, John, Wellington (Lafayette); banker
Maring, Julins, Aullville (Lafayette)
Marr, B. F., Liberty (Clay)
Marshall, Miss Lucy, Lexington (Lafayette)
Mason, Mrs. Jennie, Richmond (Ray)
Mayer, Rabbi Harry H., 3512 Kenwood, Kansas City
(Jackson)
Mayfield, William, Richmond (Ray)
Meade, D., Railway Building, Kansas City (Jackson);
city passenger agent, Burlington Railway
Miller, Rev. Edmund C., Richmond (Ray); minister,
Christian Church
Miller, James L., Platte City (Platte)
Miller, Philip, Waverly (Lafayette)
Miller, Rufus J., Dearborn (Platte)
Milligan, Miss Kate, Richmond (Ray)
Minter, R. L., Liberty (Clay)
Moberly, Mrs. Amanda, Liberty (Clay)
Moore, G. E., Railway Building, Kansas City (Jack-
son); general freight agent, Missouri Pacific
Railway
Moore, Sanford W., Liberty (Clay)
Moreland, B. F., Paradise (Clay)
Morris, Miss Helen, Liberty (Clay)

Morrow, E. A., Rialto Bldg., Kansas City (Jackson)
Morton, B. R., Railway Bldg. (Jackson); div. pass.
agent, M. K. T. Rwy.
Mosby, Nicholas, Liberty (Clay); county recorder
Murray, Miss L. A., Lawson (Ray)
Neff, Noah, Liberty (Clay)
Noyes, Ike H., Lexington (Lafayette); abstract
clerk
Nutter, Ed, Richmond (Ray)
Olson, Magnus, Smithville (Clay)
Osborn, Dr. S. E., Odessa (Lafayette); dentist
Patton, Jene B., Richmond
Peacock, J. H., Higginsville (Lafayette)
Peacock, Will, Independence (Jackson); city
collector
Pence, Mrs. L. D., Liberty (Clay)
Pepper, Bernard, Platte City (Platte); county
collector
Perry, Dr. E. E., Oak Grove (Jackson)
Perry, Mrs. F. E., Lexington (Lafayette)
Plooger, H. J., Concordia (Lafayette)
Porter, G. H., Kearney (Clay)
Potts, Mrs. William, Blue Springs (Jackson)
Powell, Ernest, Odessa (Lafayette)
Prickett, J. M., Kansas City Southern Bldg. (Jackson);
assistant to the president of the K. C. Southern
Rwy.
Puckett, Forest, Mayview (Lafayette)
Ramsay, Dr. R. L., Columbia, Missouri, Professor of
English, Univ. of Mo., Columbia, Mo.
Ray, George, Platte City (Platte)
Rechterman, Julius, Mayview (Lafayette)
Redmond, Dr. Spence, Platte City (Platte); a
practicing physician
Remley, A. B., Orrick (Ray)
Renick, R. L., Odessa (Lafayette); merchant
Renz, Mrs. J. M.; Platte City (Platte)
Richmond, E. D., K. C. (Jackson); clerk, Central
P. O.
Rinne, John, Mayview (Lafayette); merchant
Rocklage, Charlie, Henrietta (Ray)
Roger, H. C., Lexington (Lafayette); county
engineer
Rogers, W. G., Independence (Jackson)
Rowell, S. J., Excelsior Springs (Clay); judge of
police court
Sander, F. C., Mayview (Lafayette)
Sandusky, J. M., Liberty (Clay); lawyer
Schmidt, Joseph, Waverly (Lafayette)
Schmidt, Rev. W. O., Higginsville (Lafayette);
Lutheran minister

Schrimsher, John S., Odessa (Lafayette)
Seglecke, Miss Elizabeth, The Public Library,
Kansas City (Jackson); assistant record clerk
Sexton, Miss Kate, Missouri City (Clay)
Sheetz, Dr. Robert, Orrick (Ray); physician
Shelton, J. C., Excelsior Springs (Clay); hardware
merchant
Shine, J. J., 713 Walnut St., Kansas City (Jackson);
div. pass, agt., Wabash Railway Co.
Shirkey, John, Richmond (Ray)
Slusher, Ben, Lexington (Lafayette)
Small, R. M., Mayview (Lafayette)
Smith, Mrs. Clayton, Lawson (Ray)
Smith Fr., Dave, Kearney (Clay)
Smith, E. C., Linden Heights (Clay)
Smith, Ralph, Excelsior Springs (Clay)
Stapp, B. F., Smithville (Clay)
Starr, Mrs. A. M., Odessa (Lafayette)
Steiman, Henry, Concordia (Lafayette)
Stratman, William, Concordia (Lafayette); manager
of Concordia Mill and Elevator
Taylor, Rev. Perry P., Liberty (Clay); methodist
minister
Thomas, James, Smithville (Clay)
Thomason, Asa, Smithville (Clay)
Thomson, Robert Lawson (Ray); hardware merchant
Tillery, T. C., Gashland (Clay)
Traber, H. L., Railway Bldg., K. C. (Jackson);
executive gen. agent Mo. Pac. R. R.
Tyler, Mrs. Wentworth, Higginsville (Lafayette)
Tyree, Albert, Mayview (Lafayette)
Van Dyke, Dr. Ernest, Liberty (Clay)
Viles, Mrs. H. B., Missouri City (Clay)
Walter, Marvin, Hodge (Lafayette); merchant
Weaver, James, Odessa (Lafayette)
Webb, Mrs. Ida Mary, Missouri City (Clay)
Weedin, C. C., Railway Bldg. K. C. (Jackson); gen.
freight and passen. agent, Union Pac. Rwy.
Weimer, J. A., North Kansas City (Clay); former
supt. of K. C. St. J., Clay Co., R. R.
Werner, F. C., Eighth and Walnut, K. C. (Jackson);
city ticket agent, St. Louis-San Francisco Rwy.
White, John D., Richmond (Ray)
Williams, J. C., Smithville (Clay)
Williams, John, Smithville (Clay)
Williams, W. C., Orrick (Ray); banker
Wilkerson, J. A., Liberty (Clay)
Wilson, J. B., Platte City (Platte); lawyer
Winn, J. C., Winnwood (Clay)
Withers, Robert, Liberty (Clay)
Withers, Mrs. Robert, Liberty (Clay); president of
the D. A. R.

Woods, Mrs. Henry A., Smithville (Clay)
Wren, James, Platte City (Platte)
Yancey, E. C., Liberty (Clay)
Yancey, Mrs. E. C., Liberty (Clay)
Yocum, L. G., Railway Bldg., K. C. (Jackson); city
ticket agent, Chi. Mil. and Burlington
Zeysing, Geo. F., Dover (Lafayette); merchant

B. Correspondence (57)

Adair, A. J., Odessa (Jackson); editor, The Democrat
Babcock, Dean, Parkville (Platte)
Beckmann, Henry F., Wellington (Lafayette)
Bennett, E. S., Lee's Summit (Jackson); lawyer
Birkhead, Rev. L. M., 3427 Baltimore (Kansas City);
minister
Bland, Mrs. H. F., Gower, Mo.
Brown, H. N., Odessa (Lafayette)
Carney, Z. J., Lexington (Lafayette); Catholic
Priest
Clark, James A., Richmond, (Ray)
Clark, John F., Rayville (Ray)
Clarke, Mrs. W. B., Hotel Le Marquis, E. 31st St.,
New York City
Clemens, G. W., Stet, Mo.
Cooper, Ernest, Lee's Summit (Jackson); banker
Crockett, Rev. John, Hollister, Mo.; minister
Davis, Mrs. Eglentyne B., Independence (Jackson)
Denton, Mrs. John W., Buckner (Jackson)
Duncan, Mrs. B. F., Smithville (Clay)
Duncan, J. E., Ferrelview (Platte)
Edwards, Mrs. Jessie Alma (Lafayette)
Faber, Sister M., Loretto Academy, K. C. (Jackson);
Sec. of Loretto Academy
Farbaugh, Mrs. Fred, Richmond (Ray)
Ford, C. F., La Salle Station, Chicago, Ill.,;
Supt. of the Tie and Timber Dept. of the C. R.
I. and Pac. R. R.
Frick, W. J., Oak Grove (Jackson)
Garvin, G. H., Independence (Jackson)
Gray, Miss Maude M., Greenwood (Jackson); post-
master
Green, J. Henry, Odessa (Lafayette)
Greene, H. B., Holmes Park (Jackson)
Harbison, Mrs. May, Greenwood (Jackson); teacher
Hostetter, Judge J. W., Independence (Jackson)
Howard, Mrs. R. M., Lee's Summit (Jackson)
Irminger, Mrs. Louis, Liberty (Clay)
Jones, Thirsten K., Odessa (Lafayette)
Kimsey, Mrs. Fannie, Platte City (Platte)
Lauderdale, T. L., Wellington (Lafayette)

McKitterick, Mrs. Jennie E., Independence (Jackson)
Mansur, Isaiah, Hardin (Ray)
Marie, Sister, Sec. of Notre Dame de Sion, 3823,
Locust St. (Kansas City)
Mason, Mrs. Clyde, Higginsville (Lafayette)
Matches, Robert P., Black Hotel, Oklahoma City,
Okla.; owner and promoter of Lakes Lotawana
and Tapawingo
May, D. W., Benton City, Missouri; a former
resident of Platte Co.
Miller, Mrs. A. L., Blue Springs (Jackson)
Mossman, Louise (Kansas City); Sec. of Barstow
School
Motte, J. W., Waverly (Lafayette)
Mottet, Louis, St. Joseph, Mo.; gen. freight and
passenger agent of the Union Pacific R. R.
Nolte, Mrs. J. H., Alma (Lafayette)
Northern, Mrs. Maggie, Moulton, Iowa; postmistress
Penniston, A. S., Richmond (Ray)
Reynolds, Mrs. Lee, Kearney (Clay)
Robinson, T. L., Grandview (Jackson)
Shelton, Mrs. Don., 610 Caldwell Ave., Excelsior
Springs (Clay)
Van Meter, R. T., Corder (Lafayette)
Warren, W. D., Grain Valley (Jackson)
Webb, Walton H., Waverly (Lafayette)
Woodruff, R. J., Sixth and Messaine, St. Joseph,
Mo.; milliner
Woods, Henry A., Smithville (Clay)
Woolston, G. A., Rushville, Missouri
Yungeblut, H. E., Napoleon (Lafayette); postmaster

II. Documentary

A. Early travels

Henry R. Schoolcraft, Journal of a Tour into the Interior of Missouri and Arkansas, 1818-1819, 102pp. Sir Richard Phillips and Co., London. 1821 (no practical value for this study. Useful for the study of counties in the east and south part of the state)

Lewis and Clark's Journal to the Rocky Mountains in the years 1804-5-6; as related by Patrick Gass, one of the Officers of the Expedition, VIII, 238 pp. Ellis, Claflin and Co., Dayton, Ohio. 1847

Elliott Coues, ed., History of the Expedition under the command of Lewis and Clark, 4 vols. Francis P. Harper, New York. 1893

The New Found Journal of Charles Floyd, A Sergeant under Captains Lewis and Clark, ed. James Davie Butler. 30 pp. Charles Hamilton, 311 Main St., Worcester, Mass. 1894

Elliott Coues, The Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, 1805-1807, 3 vols. Francis P. Harper, New York. 1895 (the expedition passed south of the counties considered in this study)

Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed., Original Journals of Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804-1806, 8 vols. Dodd, Mead and Co., New York. 1904-1905 (valuable; Vol. I, Part I. yields old names for this study)

Reuben Gold Thwaites, Early Western Travels 1748-1846 32 vols. Arthur H. Clark Co., Ohio. 1907 Valuable for early names; well indexed. Three volumes useful for these counties:

Vol. 6. (1811-1814) H. M. Brackenridge, Voyage up the River Missouri, 1811

Vol. 14. Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains performed in the Years 1819, 1820...under the Command of Maj. S. H. Long

Vol. 22. Maximilian, Prince of Wied's, Travels in the Interior of North America, 1832-1834

Missouri Historical Society Collections. Vol. 4, No. 1, 1912. p. 9 ff. "Journal of Jean Baptiste Trudeau among the Arikara Indians in 1795," translated by Mrs. H. T. Beauregard

The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway kept on the Expedition of Western Exploration 1803-1806, edited with Introductions and Notes by Milo M. Quaife. Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Collections Vol. XXII. Published by the Society, Madison. 1916

B. Session laws

Acts Passed by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri Oct., Nov., Dec., 1818. Joseph Charles, St. Louis, Mo. 1819

Acts of the First General Assembly of the State of Missouri; Passed at the First Session, which was

begun and held at the town of Saint Louis, Monday Sept. 18, 1820. Isaac N. Henry and Co., St. Louis Enquirer. 1820

Acts of the First General Assembly of the State of Missouri, passed at their second session, Begun and held at the town of St. Charles, on Mon. the Fifth Day of Nov. 1821. 195, 111 pp. Robert McCloud, printer, St. Charles, 1822

Private Acts of the Third General Assembly of the State of Missouri at the session begun and held at the town of Saint Charles, Nov. 1824. Printed by Duff Green, St. Louis Enquirer. 1824

Laws of the State of Missouri, 1826. 83 pp. C. Keemle, Printer, St. Louis, Mo. 1826

Laws of the State of Missouri passed at the first session of the Ninth General Assembly, The City of Jefferson, Nov. 21, 1836. Chambers and Knapp, St. Louis. 1841

Laws of the State of Missouri passed at the first session of the 12th General Assembly. Printed by Allen Hammond, City of Jefferson. 1843

C. Postal guides

1831, 1870, 1876, 1886-1893, 1895-1897, 1899-1902, 1904, 1910, 1915, 1918, 1921-1922, 1924-1930, 1932-1934

D. Plats and deeds

Original Plats of Ray County
Original Plats of Clay County
Plats, Platte County
Plat Book, Jackson
Deeds G., Lafayette Co.
Deeds Records, Book A., Clay Co.
Clay Deeds Record, Book H.
Plat Book of Jackson Co., Missouri, 61 pp. Northwest Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 1904
(compiled from county records and actual surveys)

SECONDARY SOURCES

I. Histories

A. General histories of Missouri

Nathan Howe Parker, Missouri As It Is in 1867, XVI, 17, 458 pp. J. P. Lippincott, Philadelphia. 1867 (a brief history of each county and a mention of principal settlements)

William S. Bryan and Robert Rose, A History of the Pioneer Families of Missouri, 528 pp. Bryan, Brand and Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1876

Walter Bickford Davis and Davies S. Durrie, An Illustrated History of Missouri, 639 pp. A. J. Hall and Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1876 (of little value for this purpose)

C. R. Barns, The Commonwealth of Missouri: A Centennial Record xxiv, 936 pp. Bryan, Brand and Co., St. Louis. 1877 (For this study Part IV, Ch. V, "Railroads" pp. 603-619 is the most valuable)

Howard Louis Conard, Encyclopaedia of the History of Missouri, 6 vols. The Southern History Co., New York and Louisville; Holdeman, Conard and Co., St. Louis. 1901 (a helpful book in usable form)

Walter Williams, ed., A History of Northwest Missouri, 3 vols. The Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago and New York. 1913

Louis Houck, A History of Missouri, 3 vols. Donnelly and Sons, Chicago. 1918 (Of value for early counties of Missouri)

Walter B. Stevens, Missouri, The Center State, 1821-1915, 4 vols. The S. J. Clark Publishing Co., Chicago, 1915

Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, Missouri's Struggle for Statehood 1804-1821, 383 pp. The Hugh Stephens Printing Co., Jefferson City, Mo. 1916

Dr. Jonas L. Viles, "Missouri in 1820," The Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 15, pp. 36-52. Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, Mo., 1921

B. County and local histories

Kansas City 1876-1877, 20 pp. Ramsey, Millett and Hudson, Kansas City, Mo., n. d. (Helpful for a few names of sections of the city)

Joseph Thorp, Early Days in Missouri. A bound collection of fourteen letters written in the early eighties. Missouri Historical Library, Columbia, Mo.

Missouri History of Lafayette Co. 690 pp. (n.p.). 1881 (the most useful Lafayette history)

History of Jackson County, Missouri, x, 1006 pp. Birdsall, Williams and Co., Kansas City, Mo. 1881

A History of Howard and Chariton Counties, Missouri, 1225 pp. National Historical Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1883

History of Clay and Platte Counties, Missouri, xvi, 1121 pp. National Historical Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1885

Theo. S. Case, History of Kansas City, Missouri, 726 pp. D. Mason and Co., Syracuse, N. Y. 1888

Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, 659 pp. Chapman Bros., Chicago. 1893

Portrait and Biographical Record of Clay, Ray, Carroll, Chariton and Linn Counties, Missouri, 740pp Chapman Bros., Chicago. 1893 (sketches of all the Presidents of the U. S., as well as of local prominent men.)

A Memorial and Biographical Record of Kansas City and Jackson County, Mo., 671 pp. The Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago. 1896

W. M. Paxton, Annals of Platte County, Missouri 1182 pp. Hudson Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo. 1897

Political History of Jackson Co., 247 pp. Marshall and Morrison, Kansas City, Mo. 1902 (chiefly biographical sketches of prominent men.)

Carrie Westlake Whitney, The History of Kansas City, 3 vols. The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago. 1908

William Young, History of Lafayette Co., Mo., 2 vols B. F. Bowen and Co., Indianapolis, Indiana. 1910

W. H. Woodson, History of Clay County Missouri, 777 pp. Historical Publishing Co., Topeka, Kansas. 1920

Ethel Massie Withers, ed., Clay County Missouri, Centennial Souvenir, 196 pp. The Liberty Tribune, Liberty, Missouri. 1922

Official Report on the Resources and Opportunities of Jackson Co., Mo. 320 pp. M. E. Ballou, sec., Rural Jackson Co. Chamber of Commerce. 1926

Annals of K. C., Mo., 1921-1926, 2 vols. Missouri Valley Historical Society, Kansas City, Mo. 1926

William H. Chiles, History of Lafayette County, A pamphlet recording the speech of W. H. Chiles which was delivered at Lexington on July 4, 1876. Public Library and Historical Association, Lexington, Missouri. 1928

Roy Ellis, A Civic History of Kansas City, Mo., 243 pp. Elkins, Swyers Co., Springfield, Mo. 1930

Vital Historical Records of Jackson County, Missouri 1826-1876, 478 pp. collected, compiled and published by The Kansas City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. 1933-1934

C. Church histories and records

T. P. Haley, Dawn of the Reformation, 589 pp. Christian Publishing Co., St. Louis. 1881
("historical and biographical sketches of the early churches and pioneer preachers of the Christian Church in Missouri")

R. S. Duncan, A History of the Baptists in Missouri, 937 pp. Scannell and Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1882

W. S. Woodard, Annals of Methodism in Missouri, 435 pp. E. W. Stephens, Columbia, Mo. 1893

Historical Sketch of the North Liberty Baptist Association. 1844-1918 (a copy in the William Jewell Library, Liberty, Missouri)

D. Newspaper articles

Articles of value have been found in the following papers:

The Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.

Richmond Missourian, Richmond, Mo.

The Landmark, Platte City, Mo.

(dates and pages given in the Dictionary)

II. Geographical References

A. Directories and gazetteers

Samuel R. Brown, The Western Gazetteer or Emigrant's Directory, 352 pp. H. C. Southwick, Auburn, New York, 1817 (useful for early counties of the state)

Lewis C. Beck, A Gazetteer of the States of Illinois and Missouri, 344 pp. C. R. and G. Webster, Albany, N. Y. 1823 (valuable for early names)

J. M. Peck, A Guide for Emigrants, containing sketches of Illinois, Missouri, and adjacent parts 336 pp. Lincoln and Edmands, Boston. 1831 (of little value)

S. A. Mitchell, Mitchell's Traveller's Guide Through the United States, 78 pp. Thomas, Cowperthwait and Co., Philadelphia. 1836 (useful map)

Alphonse Wetmore, Gazetteer of the State of Missouri xvi, 382 pp. C. Keemle, St. Louis. 1837

J. H. Colton, The Western Tourist or Emigrant's Guide, 7, 179 pp. J. H. Colton, New York. 1845

John Hayward, A Gazetteer of the United States of America, 861 pp. Case, Tiffany, and Co., Hartford, Conn. 1853 (valuable, lists p. o. by counties)

Nathan H. Parker, The Missouri Hand-Book, 162 pp. P. M. Pinckard, Nos. 78 and 80 Pine Street, Saint Louis. 1865 (useful map)

Wilson Nicely, The Great Southwest or Plain Guide for Emigrants and Capitolists, 4, 115 pp. R. P. Studley and Co., St. Louis. 1867

J. West Goodwin, Pacific Railway Business Guide and Gazetteer of Missouri and Kansas for 1867-8, 232 pp. J. West Goodwin, Main and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo. 1867 (lists post offices)

R. A. Campbell, Gazetteer of Missouri, 807 pp. R. A. Campbell, St. Louis. 1874 (the best early gazetteer)

B. Maps and atlases

Map of Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, S. Augustus Mitchell, Philadelphia. 1844

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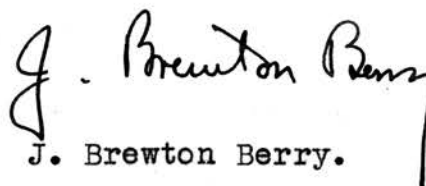
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Dean W. J. Robbins,
University of Missouri,
Columbia, Missouri.

Dear Dean Robbins:

I have read the thesis, "Place-Names of Five West Central Counties of Missouri", by Miss Anne Atchison, and my judgment is that the candidate has done a piece of research that proves her worthy of the degree of Master of Arts.

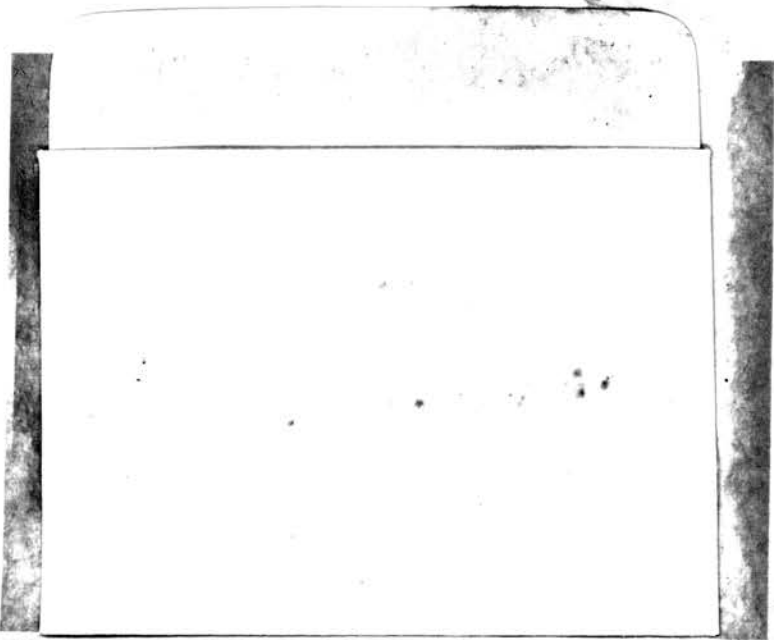
Respectfully,


J. Brewton Berry.

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