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THE PLACE-NAMES OF APPANOOSE COUNTY, IOWA

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THE PLACE-NAMES OF APPANOOSE COUNTY, IOWA

APPANOOSE county is in the southern tier of Iowa counties, the fourth one from the Mississippi river and the seventh from the Missouri river. It lies west of Davis county, south of Monroe, and east of Wayne. The county was organized by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 13, 1846. Its name, given to the county in 1843 and retained in 1846, was that of a minor Sac chief, Appanoose, said to mean "a chief when a child," indicating that he held his office by inheritance. He was manly, with a sedate and quiet disposition, and was a natural orator, respected by his people, friendly to the white race, and well and favorably known to the early settlers of Iowa. During the Black Hawk war he remained friendly to the settlers and favored the peace policy of Keokuk. In 1837 he went with General Joseph M. Street, Keokuk, and others on a tour of eastern cities, including Washington, New York, Boston, etc. At Boston Governor Edward Everett and other state officials tendered the group a reception in the state house. It was an occasion for oratory. Governor Everett, Keokuk, and others spoke; but the most animated speech was made by Appanoose, and it highly pleased the audience. He at once became prominent. When the Sacs and Foxes were removed to the vicinity of the Des Moines river, Keokuk, Wapello, and Appanoose were allotted land. Appanoose established his village on what is now part of the site of the city of Ottumwa, Wapello county. In this place he governed his people with quiet dignity and great prudence and here he remained until he died in 1845 and was buried near his cabin. The name Appanoose was also given to a village in Douglas county, Kansas.

ALBANY. According to the *History of Appanoose County* (1878), p. 472, "This was a little village [on the east side] in section 1, Udell [should be Union] township, and it rose to the prominence derived from having two stores, a post office, and a blacksmith shop. A local chronicler states that the village was once the resort of thieves and counterfeiters, but the historian asks to demur as to false coinage in this part of Iowa. The building of the Burlington and Missouri road [thirteen miles to the north] prevented Albany from growing in size, and the construction of the Chicago and Southwestern [six miles to the south] proved the 'killing frost' that ended its existence. Let the epitaph read, 'It might

have been.'” This embryo village was doubtless named for Albany, New York. The railway commissioner’s map of Iowa indicates a village with this name a short distance east of the old site and near the northwestern corner of Davis county. Albany, New York, was named for the Duke of Albany, the Scotch title of the Duke of York, later James II of England.

ANTIOCH. A community and a rural school in Franklin township. They were named directly or indirectly for the biblical city in Syria.

BEARD. A rural school in Caldwell township, named for a local resident, probably Elisha J. Beard, a pioneer settler.

BETRACE. A former post office and a neighborhood near the center of section 32 of Washington township. Before there were any settlements in Appanoose county hunters from Missouri followed the divide northwestward across Wells, Washington, the southwest corner of Udell, and the northeast part of Douglas townships, and thence into Taylor township. The way was a natural route and may have been an Indian trail previously. Bees and honey were eagerly sought by the pioneer hunters. On this account the route was known as a “bee trace.” The post office was established on this primitive highway and because of this was given the name of Betrace. The rural school in this vicinity still retains the name.

BELLAIR. The township of Bellair lies south of Walnut, west of Center (now Vermillion), north of Pleasant, and east of Johns and Lincoln townships, and in its present form was organized in 1858. Apparently the township was named for Bellaire, Ohio. Many of the pioneers of Appanoose county came from Ohio, some from near the vicinity of the village mentioned.

BELLAIR. This village was founded October 7, 1854, by Alexander Jones and surveyed and platted by John Potts. It is located in the northwestern part of section 18 of Bellair township. Jackson and Washington streets, named after presidents of the United States, run north and south, and Main street, a locally descriptive name, east and west. A store was built in 1855 and a post office established in 1859. The railway missed the village by half a mile and Numa became a competing village which in time absorbed Bellair. The post office has been discontinued. The village and township of Bellair were doubtless named for Bellaire (older form Bell Air), an Ohio river town in Belmont county, Ohio, five miles below Wheeling, West Virginia. The name Bellair derives from the French phrase *bel air*, meaning good air. Bellaire, Ohio, was named for Belair, Harford county, Maryland.

BETHEL. A community and a Methodist Episcopal church in the eastern part of Johns township which was dedicated Bethel, after Bethel, Palestine, meaning in Hebrew, "house of God," from *beth*, house and *el*, God.

BEULA. A community in or near Udell township, so named after the biblical name, the land of Beulah (*Isaiah* 62: 4). Many places in the United States have this scriptural name, usually spelled Beulah. Bunyan in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, represents the land of Beulah as a place of rest and quiet, symbolizing peace, lying upon the other side of the river of death, where the pilgrims tarry till summoned to cross to the celestial city. The popularity of the name Beulah as a place-name appears to be due to its use by Bunyan.

BIDDLE. A rural school in Taylor township has this name in honor of a local resident, William M. Biddle, an early settler, native of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

BOND. A rural school in Wells township was given this name after an early resident, J. Bond.

BOSTON. The name of a rural school in Caldwell township in or near section 5, given in honor of G. W. Boston, an early resident of the vicinity and a former county official.

BOYER. A rural school in Chariton township has this name in honor of a local resident, E. or S. G. Boyer.

BOZWELL. A rural school in Pleasant township named for a local resident, T. L. Bozwell.

BRAZIL. A village in the northwestern part of Bellair township at or near the common corner of sections 19, 20, 29, and 30 and on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad and the electric interurban railway from Centerville. Recently the post office was discontinued. There is also Brazil, a city in Clay county, Indiana. Both were doubtless named after the country in South America.

"As the most valuable part of the cargo which Americus Vesputius carried back to Europe was the well-known dye-wood, *Caesalpinia braziliensis*, called in the Portuguese language *pau brazil*, on account of its resemblance to *brazas*, 'coals of fire,'—the land whence it came was termed the 'land of the brazil-wood;' and finally this application was shortened to Brazil, and completely usurped the names Vera Cruz or Santa Cruz."—J. C. Fletcher and D. P. Kidder, *Brazil and the Brazilians*.

BRUSH. A locally descriptive name for a rural school in Chariton township.

BRUSH COLLEGE. A more or less locally descriptive name for a rural school in Franklin township.

BRUSHY. A community and a rural school in Independence township, district No. 4, have this locally descriptive name. Brushy is the central meeting place for Independence township.

BUCK CREEK. A small stream with several branches, rising in or near the northeastern part of Chariton township, flowing southward and entering the Chariton river in section 36 of Walnut township. The name is due to the former presence of buck, the male deer, in the vicinity.

BUNKER HILL. A rural school in Washington township has this name in honor of the battle of the American Revolution.

BUTLER. A rural school in Lincoln township, apparently named for P. T. Butler, an early settler in the vicinity.

CALDWELL. A township on the south side of Appanoose county, south of Sharon, west of Wells, and east of Pleasant townships. It was named for Michael Caldwell and his half brother Anderson Caldwell who were among the earliest settlers of the township.

CALDWELL. A former post office in the northeast corner of section 34 of Caldwell township. It was established in 1857 with T. B. Maring, postmaster. The post office took its name from the township in which it was situated. The name still clings to the neighborhood.

CALIFORNIA. The name of a rural school in Chariton township given it for the state of California. The name California occurs in an early printed romance and before 1520 was applied in this romance to a fabulous island described as near the Indies and also very near the terrestrial paradise. Colonists applied the name to Lower California between 1535 and 1539 which was supposed to be an island. Later as Alta California the name was extended northward.

CAPITOL. A rural school in Udell township has this name, probably suggested by its form.

CARR. The name of a rural school in Franklin township, named in honor of a local resident.

CENTER. This township which included the town of Centerville was early created and existed until recent years, when the name was changed to Vermillion. The name was given because of the central location of the township in Appanoose county. Center township was created in January, 1848, but the boundaries were then more extensive than they were later, including townships 68 and 69, ranges 17 and 18. Center township is now restricted to the corporate limits of Centerville.

CENTER. The name of a rural school in Washington township. As the school is near the center of the township the name is locally descriptive.

CENTERVILLE. The pioneer name of this place was Chaldea, after the ancient kingdom at the head of the Persian gulf. The name was changed to Centerville by an act of the legislature approved January 18, 1847.

"The name of Chaldea had been bestowed at the suggestion of Mr. [J. F.] Stratton; but, a month or two after, at a house raising in the town or vicinity, Rev. Mr. [William S.] Manson proposed that the name should be changed to 'Senterville'. Mr. Manson was a Tennessean, an ardent Whig, and a loyal admirer of Gov. [should be congressman, William T., father of Governor De Witt C.] Senter, long distinguished in the annals of Tennessee. Mr. Manson pressed his argument with so much eloquence that the assemblage, who composed at least one-third of the county's voters, concurred in his suggestion, and Mr. Manson at once drew up a petition to the legislature, asking that the name be changed to suit his idea, which was signed by the voters present, and in due course forwarded to Iowa City. The solons on the appropriate committee had no objection to recommending a little bill like that; but, concluding that Mr. Manson was not quite up to the mark in the matter of spelling, they sagely changed the initial letter of the name, and the town became Centerville."

"The name of Chaldea, it is said, was not on the postal directory, and on this account had at first been considered quite appropriate. Mr. Stratton was a Democrat, and while sorry that his name had been discarded, he had yet a feeling of lively satisfaction that his Whig neighbor had also failed to name the town."—*History of Appanoose County*, 1878: 347.

The post office was established as Chaldea November 6, 1846, with George W. Perkins as postmaster, the office being at his home in the vicinity of the village. The name of the post office was changed to Centerville on April 7, 1847, with the same postmaster. Some time during the year the office was moved to the village and C. H. Howell, a merchant, became postmaster.

The first board of county commissioners in session October 6, 1846, ordered "that the seat of justice of the county of Appanoose, this day located and designated by Andrew Leach and William Whitaker, commissioners, appointed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Iowa, to locate said seat of justice, shall be known by the name of the town of Chaldea."—*History of Appanoose County*, 1878: 348, 478.

"On October 7, 1846, the board of commissioners ordered J. F. Stratton, county surveyor, to lay out and plat the town of Chaldea as soon as possible. On February 1, 1847, the board in special session approved the plat of the town of Chaldea and ordered it to be recorded."—*History of Appanoose County*, 1878: 348, 349, 478. The pioneer county commissioners were Reuben Riggs, George W. Perkins, and J. B. Packard.

A variant spelling used for many years (forty or more) was Centreville, which was pronounced Cen-tre-villé.

As the form of the spelling was accidental it may be truly said that Centerville, the county seat of Appanoose county, was named in honor of William T. Senter, Methodist minister, merchant, elector, congressman, and father of De Witt Clinton Senter, the twenty-first governor (1869–1871) of Tennessee.

CHALDEA. See Centerville.

CHAMPION. The name of a rural school in Wells township, probably given it in honor of a local resident.

CHARITON. A township on the north side of Appanoose county, north of Walnut township, and between Taylor on the east and Independence on the west. The village of Iconium is within its limits. The township was named after the Chariton river which flows through the central and southeastern portions.

CHARITON RIVER. The Chariton river enters Appanoose county near the northwest corner and meanders in general southeastward and leaves the county about four and one-half miles west of the southeast corner. It branches in Independence township near Griffinsville into north and south forks. A city and a township in Lucas county, Iowa, a township in Appanoose county, Iowa, and a county and a town in Putnam county, Missouri, have the name Chariton from the Chariton river.

The name Chariton appears in the early publications in many different forms and its meaning has had many diverse explanations, most of them wholly erroneous. Chariton comes from the French *Charretins écartés* (sometimes given as Charaton Scarty) and the meaning is two creeks, each named Charretin, which are divergent in their courses but unite near the Missouri river and empty together into it. In Missouri there are two Chariton rivers but only the east one reaches into Iowa. The two streams unite in the southern part of Chariton county, Missouri, and empty into the Missouri river on the west line of Howard county and in the vicinity of the town of Glasgow. Charretin is a derivative of

Charrette. Formerly a small creek and a frontier village (then the farthest one west on the Missouri river) in Warren county had the name La Charrette.

CINCINNATI. A village near the center of Pleasant township, in sections 3 and 4, on the Burlington and Southwestern railroad, now the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy. The proprietors of the town were Solomon Holbrook, Daniel McDonald, and John McDonald, who employed J. F. Stratton, county surveyor, to survey and plat the place, January 5, 1855. The plat was acknowledged March 7, 1855. The main street east and west is named Pleasant, after the township, and the north and south street is known as Liberty. The first store was started by W. S. Johnson who was also the first postmaster. The village was evidently named for Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio. Many of the settlers in Appanoose county were emigrants from Ohio. Cincinnati, Ohio, was named by Colonel Israel Ludlow for the society of Cincinnati, an association of the officers of the War of the Revolution. The society was named in honor of Cincinnatus, the Roman patriot. Cf. C. M. Lotsch, "Cincinnati," *American Speech*, I. 4; p. 226.

It has also been ascertained that a post office was established in the vicinity and named Cincinnati before the village was founded. The official date is November 11, 1851, with Joseph Welch, postmaster.

CLARKDALE. An inland village in Walnut township, apparently named for a local resident. The nearby rural school also has the same name.

COAL CITY. This place is a small village with a post office in the southeastern part of Caldwell township, near the state line, on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad. It receives its name from the coal mines in the vicinity.

COLLEGE. The name of a rural school in Johns township, apparently given by way of aspiration.

COLUMBIA. A rural school in Udell township is called Columbia, the poetic name for America.

CONCORD. A Baptist church, a cemetery, and a community in section 1, in the northeastern part of Johns township, one of the pioneer societies, perhaps the second or third one organized in Appanoose county, probably as early as 1848; the church was built about 1856 and rebuilt in 1875. The name is for the Christian concord or harmony of the community, aspired to by the early settlers. A rural school in the vicinity also has the name Concord.

COOPER CREEK. This creek belongs mainly to Appanoose county.

Its headwaters are on the east side of Wayne county. It flows across Lincoln, Bellair, Vermillion (on the north side of Centerville) townships and empties into the Chariton river in section 21 of Sharon township. It has many short tributaries. It was named apparently for an early local resident or for the large amount of hoop poles (cooper's stock, cooperage) early collected along its course.

Elder D. O. Scott, of Plano, Iowa, states that in an early day there was a man by the name of Cooper who settled on the creek and he was a cooper by trader and from this circumstance the creek received its name.

CORNBREAD COLLEGE. A rural school on the east side of Sharon township was given this name in pioneer days because the dinners brought to school by the pupils consisted mostly of corn bread. The name is still in use.

CORNFIELD COLLEGE. A somewhat locally descriptive name for a rural school in Franklin township.

COULSON. A rural school in Taylor township has this name in honor of a local resident, E. or William Coulson.

CROSS ROADS. A locally descriptive name for a rural school in Johns township, apparently in the southwest corner of section 14.

DALE. A neighborhood and a rural school in Center (now Vermillion) township were given this name in honor of a local resident, apparently John Dale.

DALY. The name of a rural school in Caldwell township, apparently named in honor of Dr. F. M. Daily, who was born in the vicinity and for a long time resident of the township at Exline. The name of the school should be spelled Daily.

DARBY. The name of a rural school in Walnut township, apparently given it for a local resident. The neighborhood and embryo village in section 1 also have the same name.

DAY. The name of a rural school in Johns township, given in honor of a local resident, J. Day.

DEAN. "Dean in the southwest corner of section 4, Wells (township), near where the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska railroad crosses Indian creek, and is a station on that railroad. It was named after Henry Clay Dean, for many years a leading politician in Iowa, and who now resides on a farm four miles south of this station, just over the Missouri line. . . . The plat was surveyed April 12, 1873, by Henry Shaw, and was dedicated as a town by James W. Summers in July of the same year."—*History of Appanoose County*, 1878: 470. Henry Clay Dean

was a brilliant but eccentric character. He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1822, and died at his home, "Rebel Cove," Putnam county, Missouri, about five miles south of Dean, Iowa, February 6, 1887. He first attracted attention as a Methodist clergyman. Later he became a politician and a successful attorney, owing largely to his personality and to his preeminent power as a natural orator. In early life he was a resident of Virginia. He came to Iowa in 1850 and removed to Missouri in 1871. During the Civil War he strenuously objected to some methods of procedure and certain extra-judicial practices of the over zealous patriots which were altogether too common during war time. As a result he became attainted with the charge of disloyalty and was mobbed and imprisoned in Keokuk by wrong headed people and by some others who should have known better. A by-product of this incident was his book treating the "Crimes of the Civil War." The name of his home, "Rebel Cove," appears to have been given in derision, that is he rebelled against what he considered the foolish conventions and the overclaims of the zealots. A local school also has the name Dean, after the village.

DENNIS. A former inland post office near the center of section 7 on the north side of Vermillion township, now a station on the electric interurban railway in the vicinity. It was apparently named for a local resident.

DENNY. The name given to a rural school in Douglas township, independent district number 1, probably for a local resident.

DIAMOND. A small village on the west side of Bellair township between Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy and the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railroads. Diamond is a coal mining center. One of the local mines was known as the Diamond coal mine, and for this reason the village was so named.

DOUGLAS. A township northeast of Centerville, south of Taylor, west of Udell, north of Sharon and Vermillion, and east of Walnut townships. It was named for Stephen A. Douglas (1813-1861), United States senator from Illinois.

DRAGOON TRAIL. This trail was made by a company of U. S. cavalry, known as dragoons, hence the name. The company left Davenport for a reconnaissance as far west as the site of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in the summer of 1832. The route was southwesterly, crossing the Des Moines river near where Agency City now is, thence to Drakeville in Davis county and to Moulton in Appanoose county, thence west of southwest, crossing the Chariton river near Sedan, passing on to the

spring a mile southwest of Cincinnati, where camp was made. Resuming the march the company entered Missouri near the southwest corner of Franklin township, following in general in Appanoose county the easiest grade on divide or in valley, a route since followed closely by a railway. When the Mormons emigrated from Missouri to Illinois in 1840 large numbers followed the Dragoon Trail in Appanoose county. When Appanoose county was opened for settlement, May 1, 1843, the incoming settlers found a well-beaten road across the southern part of the county which is usually mentioned in the early records as the "Mormon Trail." When the dragoons and the Mormons journeyed, Appanoose county was a wilderness and none of the reference points mentioned existed save the natural ones.

EAGLE. A community and a rural school in Pleasant township have this avian name, recalling the fact that in early day the eagle was a denizen of the vicinity.

ELDORADO. A rural school in Wells township is given this rather romantic name. It is from the Spanish and means "the gilded", i.e., a city or country of fabulous richness.

ELM GROVE. A locally descriptive name for a rural school in Vermillion township.

ERWIN. A rural school in Pleasant township, named for a local resident, probably Elias Erwin.

EUREKA. The name of a rural school and a neighborhood in the northern part of Caldwell township. The word *eureka* is Greek and means "I have found it." Towns in Woodford county, Illinois; Greenwood county, Kansas; Humboldt county, California; a county in Nevada, and over thirty other places in the United States are named Eureka.

EVANS. A rural school and a neighborhood in Wells township are so named, apparently in honor of a local resident.

EXLINE. The pioneer name of this town was Caldwell City. It was surveyed by J. J. Hall, March 6-7, 1873, and is located on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32 of Caldwell township. The pioneer name was for the township in which it is situated or for the pioneer family living in the township. The present name, Exline, is for David Exline, a pioneer merchant of the town who platted an addition to the village in 1872. Mr. Exline was born in Jackson county, Ohio, in 1826, emigrated to Appanoose county in 1865, settled first at Orleans, then at Robley's Mills in 1866, next at Caldwell (now Exline) in 1868, where he remained an active, enterprising citizen. The post

office was established in February, 1877, when the name of the village was changed to Exline. The railway company soon after adopted the same name.

FAIRVIEW. A descriptive name for a rural school in Franklin township.

FAIRVIEW. A rural school in Union township has this locally descriptive name.

FAIRVIEW. A locally descriptive name for a rural school in Vermillion township.

FARMER. A neighborhood and a rural school in Lincoln township have this name, apparently in honor of a local resident, E. Farmer.

FORBUSH. A station on the electric interurban railway, north of Centerville, in the southeastern part of Walnut township. The nearby rural school also has the same name. The name is apparently for a local resident.

FOX RIVER. This stream has three main branches, each with many tributaries. North Fox river flows eastward, draining the central and southern parts of Udell township. Middle Fox river drains the northern part of Washington township, flowing eastward. South Fox river drains the southern part of Washington township, coursing north-eastwardly. These streams unite near the western side of Davis county. Fox river was named for the Fox tribe of Indians which dwelt along the stream before settlement by the whites.

FRANKLIN. The name of a township in the southwestern corner of Appanoose county, south of Lincoln and west of Pleasant townships. It was named for Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), the philosopher and statesman.

FRIENDSHIP. A community, rural school, and coal mine in Pleasant township have this name. The name refers to the amiable qualities of the residents of the vicinity.

FRY. A neighborhood and a rural school in the northeastern part of Caldwell township, named for a long-time resident of the vicinity, R. H. Fry. The name of the vicinity is often spelled Frye.

GALESBURG. The name of a rural school in Johns township, probably given it for W. Gale, a resident of the vicinity.

GALLEYVILLE. A hamlet and a coal mine along the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad, a short distance southwest of Centerville and in or near the southern part of section 12 of Vermillion township. The name is for Henry Galley, a resident of the vicinity, owner of the land, and a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Appanoose county in 1858.

GARFIELD. A station on the Keokuk and Western railroad in section 24 of Johns township. It was named for President James A. Garfield (1831-1881) who was assassinated near the time the station was established.

GLADSTONE. A rural school in Johns township, probably so named in honor of the English statesman.

GOOSE LAKE. A former sheet of shallow water covering a hundred or more acres in section 13 of Sharon township. In pioneer days this lake was a habitat for large flocks of geese, hence the name. Silt and drainage have removed the lake.

GRANT. A rural school in Wells township, probably named for a local resident.

GRIFFINSVILLE. A former inland post office and a pioneer village in the southern part of section 23 of Independence township. It was named for Mr. Griffin, an early local pioneer resident. The village still exists and is situated on the south Chariton river, about a mile and a half south of the forks of the river.

GRIMES. A rural school house in the southwest corner of section 25 of Sharon township, near Mt. Ararat Baptist church. It was named for an early and long-time resident of the vicinity, John C. Grimes (January, 1824-September, 1904).

HAKES. The name of a rural school in Vermillion township, in the northeast part of section 14, given it for a local resident, Henry Hakes, an early superintendent of schools of Appanoose county.

HARKES. A station on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railroad in or near section 25 of Johns township.

HAWKEYE. This is the name of a neighborhood as well as a rural school which is situated near the center of section 9 of Sharon township. The name is the sobriquet or nickname of the state of Iowa and was given to this locality and school in honor of the state.

HAYS. The name of a rural school in Franklin township, in the southeast corner of section 6, given it in honor of a local resident, John H. Hays.

HIATTSVILLE. A station on the Wabash railroad between Udell and Moravia, near the line of Taylor and Douglas townships. The name is probably for a local resident, L. L. Hiatt, a landowner in the vicinity.

HIBBSVILLE. This place was named in honor of James Hibbs, the pioneer settler and postmaster of the vicinity. The village was laid out on the southeast quarter of section 25 of Franklin township by James and Pleasant Hibbs, September 15, 1852. A post office was

established in 1853. A frame schoolhouse was built in 1854, one of the first of its kind in Appanoose county. James Hibbs, the proprietor of the town, established a store in 1851 and a saw mill in 1853. A flouring mill and a wool-carding mill were built in 1855. In 1857 the place was a flourishing village with a hotel, three general stores, a drug store, a blacksmith and shoe shops, mills, etc. The founding of Numa, two miles north, on the railway brought on decay until only one store remained, owned by James Hibbs, who was still doing business in 1878 and later. James Hibbs was born in Putnam county, Indiana, in 1826, moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1847, to Wapello county in 1848, and to Appanoose county in 1849, entering land in what was then called Shoal Creek township.

HICKORY CREEK. This creek was so named because of the occurrence of groves of hickory trees (*Hicoria alba* and *H. sulcata*) which were frequent along the lower course of the stream. The creek has its origin in section 6, Vermillion township, a short distance southeast of south Centerville, runs southeastward into Sharon township, thence northeastward, southeastward, and eastward, emptying into the Chariton river near the line of sections 11 and 12 of Sharon township.

HICKORY CREEK. This stream rises in the northern part of Bellair township, mainly in section 28, flows eastward and enters Cooper creek in the southwestern part of section 19 of Vermillion township. Formerly small groves of hickory occurred along the stream course, from which the name of the stream was derived.

HILLTOWN. "This is a little hamlet on Chariton river, in section 16, two miles south of Dean, and is known on the records as Pleasant View, which has for several years past done a brisk business in mining and hauling coal to surrounding towns. . . . This town started as a collateral of the milling business established by Col. [James] Wells, near by, in 1845, and is about as old as Centerville, although not regularly platted at so early a date."—*History of Appanoose County*, 1878: 470-471. The rural school in the vicinity still retains the name Hilltown, a name more or less locally descriptive.

HOLLINGSWORTH. A rural school in Vermillion township was given this name in honor of a local resident.

HOLMAN. The name of a rural school in Pleasant township, given it in honor of a local resident, J. or J. L. Holman.

HONEY CREEK. This stream rises in the northeastern part of Independence township, flows southeastward, and enters the Chariton river near the northeastern corner of section 22 of Chariton township,

on the line between sections 22 and 23. In pioneer days honey was obtained in the woods along the stream. For this reason the stream was named Honey Creek.

HUGHES. The name of a rural school in the northeast corner of section 16 of Washington township, given it in honor of an early local resident, M. or J. L. Hughes.

ICONIUM. A pioneer, inland village and a former post office at the cross roads in the center of section 5 of Chariton township. The locality is still marked on the maps. A rural school in the vicinity retains the name Iconium. This place was named after Iconium mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*, xiii: 51, an important place in Asia Minor when visited by St. Paul and then the capitol of Lycaonia. During the Middle Ages it was one of the greatest cities of Asia Minor and of interest in the history of the crusades. It is now known as Konieh. A hamlet of St. Clair county, Missouri, has the same name, Iconium.

INDEPENDENCE. This is the name of the township in the northwest corner of Appanoose county, west of Chariton and north of Johns townships. It was so named in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence of the War of the Revolution. Many places and districts or townships in the United States have this name for the same reason. The civil township coincides with the congressional township 70 north, range 19 west. Only one other township in the county, Johns, does this. Independence township was created on petition filed July 16, 1849, with boundaries far more extensive than at present.

INDIAN CREEK. A tributary of the Chariton river, coursing through the central part of Wells township in the vicinity of Dean and entering the Chariton river in section 6. The name was suggested by the former presence of Indians along the stream.

JACKSON BRANCH. A rural school in Independence township, district number 6, apparently named for a small creek in the vicinity.

JAMES. A rural school in Wells township, so named in honor of a local resident, John or William James.

JAYBIRD. A rural school in Chariton township has this rather odd name of avian derivation.

JERICO. The name of a rural school in Walnut township, apparently given it, directly or indirectly, for the biblical name Jericho of Palestine.

JEROME. The village of Jerome is situated in section 3 of Lincoln township. It was named for Jerome Wells, a pioneer resident of the vicinity.

JOHNS. This township is situated on the west side of Appanoose

county, south of Independence, west of Walnut and Bellair, and north of Lincoln townships, and comprises congressional township 69 north, range 19 west. It and Independence townships are the only two in Appanoose county whose limits coincide with congressional townships, each having 36 sections. The name, Johns, is unusual, being the only one given in *Lippincott's Gazetteer*. Apparently the township was so named because a large number of the early settlers had the given name John or the initial letter J. In fact in 1878 nearly a third of the male residents were so designated.

ELDER D. O. SCOTT, of Plano, Iowa, an early resident of Johns township, writes that at the first election held in the township only seven votes were cast. All voters had the name John and all were Democrats and so the township was named Johns after its citizens.

JOHNSTOWN. An early post office in Appanoose county, in existence in 1865. It was probably named for Johns township.

JONES. The name of a rural school in Johns township, given it in honor of a prominent local resident, probably Sandy B. Jones, an early settler.

KIRKENDALL CREEK. The name of a small stream in Franklin township, a short distance west of Hibbsville and tributary to Shoal creek. The stream was named after a pioneer resident of the vicinity.

KIRKWOOD. A former post office near the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad, on the south side of section 26 in Sharon township, about a mile west of Mount Ararat Baptist church. It was named for Samuel J. Kirkwood (1813-1895), civil war governor of Iowa, United States senator, and secretary of the interior in President James A. Garfield's cabinet.

LANEVILLE. A coal-mining village in the southeastern part of section 29 of Bellair township, about a mile southeast from Brazil, on the Keokuk and Western railroad. The mine was operated by the Lane Coal Company which gave the name to the village.

LEONA. The name of a projected village in the northwest central part of section 2 of Wells township, about three miles northeast of Dean. The surveying was done by E. D. Skinner, April 29, 1857, and the village dedicated by R. D. Taylor, September 11, 1858. Main and North streets ran east and west, intersected by Locust street. The village was doubtless named after some member of Mr. Taylor's family, probably his wife.

LESLIE. The name of a rural school in Caldwell township, apparently given in honor of J. C. Lesly, a resident of the vicinity.

LIBERTY. A rural school in Union township was given this name as expressing an ideal of the community.

LINCOLN. A township on the west side of Appanoose county, south of Johns, west of Bellair and Pleasant, and north of Franklin townships. It was named for President Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865). An early post office in the township was Jerome.

LINCOLN. The name of a rural school in Bellair township given it probably in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

LITTLE FLOCK. A Baptist church and a community in the southwestern part of Johns township, apparently in section 29. The name has reference to the small membership of the church.

LIVINGSTON. A post office was established here in 1858 with E. O. Smith as postmaster. A Baptist society was formed in the vicinity in 1855 which prospered, maintaining a church and a cemetery. Livingston was located in section 10, near the center of Franklin township which was settled largely by emigrants from New York state. Livingston was named for Livingston G. Parker, a farmer and local Baptist minister. The rural school in the vicinity retains the name Livingston.

LONG. The name given a rural school in section 10 of Walnut township in honor of D. H. Long, a resident of the vicinity.

LONG BRANCH. A small stream with many branches, rising in or near the southeast corner of Wells township, coursing northwest and southwest and entering the Chariton river in section 17 of Wells township. The name is apparently a locally descriptive one, the stream for its size being long and sinuous.

LYNN GROVE. A locally descriptive name for a rural school in Vermillion township. The spelling should be Linn Grove.

MAINE. This place is often referred to as Maine Station. It is a station on the electric interurban railway in the southern part of section 18 of Taylor township, southwest of Moravia. The place was doubtless named for W. F. Main, a prominent landowner in the vicinity. A former post office here was named Ray.

MANSON'S BRANCH. A small stream near and west of Centerville in Vermillion township, so named because William S. Manson and Thomas G. Manson were pioneer settlers in the vicinity. The stream rises in or near the southwestern part of Vermillion township, flows mainly northward, and enters Cooper creek in section 35.

MAPLE GROVE. A neighborhood and a rural school in Taylor township have this name which is more or less locally descriptive.

MASTERS. The name of a rural school in Bellair township given it probably in honor of a local resident.

MAY. A rural school in Walnut township has this name in honor of a local resident, probably James May, an early county official.

MAYFLOWER. The name of a neighborhood and a rural school in Pleasant township, doubtless given them directly or indirectly for the ship, Mayflower, of the Pilgrims.

MEADOWS. A station on the electric interurban railway in Taylor township, south of Moravia. The name is locally descriptive.

MEMPHIS. The name of a pioneer post office in Appanoose county, which was still in existence as late as 1865. It was doubtless named for Memphis, Tennessee. A considerable element of the pioneer population of Appanoose county was from the south.

MILLEDGEVILLE. The name of this pioneer place is frequently spelled Millidgeville on some of the older maps. It is located on the Chariton river near the center of section 10 of Independence township. It was founded by Harrison Anderson, December 22, 1857. A post office was established in pioneer days and for ten years or more the village was an important place for the northwestern portion of Appanoose county. As the railroads did not pass through the vicinity decay followed.

A pioneer gristmill was built on the riverside and from this circumstance the village derived its name. Instead of calling the place Millville it was named *Mill-edge-ville*, that is *Mill* at the *edge* of the *village*, because of the local situation. Hence it is a locally descriptive name. This pioneer village consisted of about a dozen houses, a store, a large hotel, and a gristmill. The hotel and mill were owned by William Peppers. The village site is on the north Chariton river about a mile and a half above the forks of the river. Of the village only one residence remains, also a church which is about a half mile north and a half mile east of the old village site. The name still clings to the neighborhood. In 1877 the postmaster was M. R. Peppers.

At least nine other places have the name Milledgeville and some of them were apparently so named for the same reason as was the Appanoose county village. The most important place having this name is Milledgeville, the county seat of Baldwin county, Georgia, the former capital of the state. It was named for John Milledge, an early governor of Georgia.

MILLER. A rural school in or near section 19 of Union township was given this name in honor of a pioneer local resident, Claudius B. Miller, captain in the civil war, member of the state legislature, and an early county official.

MONKEY RIDGE. A locally, half descriptive name for a neighborhood northwest of Udell in Douglas township. Monkey Ridge coal mine and Snort Creek mine are in the vicinity.

MORAVIA. This place is a village on the north side of Appanoose county in Taylor township. In 1849 Joseph Stauber, Edward Reich, Ephraim Conrad, and Theophilus Vierle with their families emigrated from North Carolina to the vicinity of Moravia, reaching their destination in 1850. They were Moravians, followers of John Huss. A society was founded in the neighborhood and forty acres set aside for church and parsonage grounds, the money for which was contributed by a member in North Carolina. The original town of Moravia was laid out by Joseph Stauber, Theophilus Vierle, and Ephraim Conrad, the survey being made June 27, 1851. It was located in the southeastern part of section 4 of Taylor township. The plat was recorded July 15, 1851. The town was christened Moravia in honor of the Moravian society of which the founders of the town were members.

MORMON CREEK. A small stream rising east of Moravia, flowing eastward and northeastward to North Soap creek. The name comes from the camping sites along the stream made by the Mormons during their migration from Nauvoo to Utah.

MOULTON. This town is mainly in the southern part of Washington township, sections 14 and 15, but a portion lies in sections 22 and 23 of Wells township. It is near or on the pioneer route known as "bee trace." A previous name of this place was Elizabethtown. In 1867 the plat was modified and the name Moulton chosen. S. S. Caruthers was the grantor, the deed was acknowledged before M. H. Jones, July 4, 1867. According to Gannett in his book on the *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States* (1902) the name is for an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad. The town was named for J. J. Moulton who was the surveyor for the Saint Louis, Cedar Rapids, and Northern railroad. He laid out the town-site and the early deeds were made by the railway company to him and by him to the town.

MOUNT ARARAT. This is the name of a Baptist church and a neighborhood near the east side of Sharon township, near the northwest corner of section 36. A cemetery is adjacent and a rural school house is nearby. The name is in memory of the biblical Mount Ararat.

MOUNT HOPE. The name given to a rural school in Union township, indicative of the hopeful expectations of the community.

MOUNT OLIVE. A neighborhood and a church in Pleasant township. The church was dedicated Mount Olive, after the Mount of Olives, near

Jerusalem, Palestine. The neighborhood takes its name from the church.

MURPHY. The name of a rural school in Lincoln township, probably given for T. A. Murphy, an early settler in the neighborhood.

MYSTIC. This town is situated on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Saint Paul railroad in sections 16 and 17 of Walnut township. It was named for Mystic, New London county, Connecticut, by a young civil engineer who was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Saint Paul railroad during the time the road was being built. He came to Iowa from Mystic, Connecticut, and it was for his old home town that Mystic, Iowa, was named.

NEW HOPE. A village was laid out on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 28 of Caldwell township by William Hall, C. S. Maring, and J. W. Sheets, and acknowledged May 19, 1857, before William Monroe, justice of the peace. The streets running east and west were South, Main, and North, intersected north and south by Spring street. The surveyor was E. D. Skinner. "The venture did not blossom into prominence, and having achieved the establishment of a store and post office, and a mill near by, the town stopped to rest, and has been "resting ever since." A neighboring church still retains the name New Hope. The name was given with reference to the sentiment of renewed hope which reflected the aspirations of the founders of the village.

NEW HOPE. A neighborhood and a rural school in Taylor township have this name, expressive of the aspirations of the community.

NEW SALEM. A rural school and neighborhood in Lincoln township have this name. About twenty villages in the United States are named New Salem, one in Ohio, one in Indiana, one in Illinois. New Salem means "new peace" and doubtless the Iowa name was given by the settlers after a former residence.

NORTH BEND. A locally descriptive name for a neighborhood and a rural school in Independence township, district number 5. The locality is a north bend on a south fork of the Chariton river.

NORTH CHARITON. A rural school in Independence township. The name is locally descriptive. A local name is Tater Hill.

NORTH WILSON. The name of a rural school in the northeast corner of section 21 of Lincoln township. The name Wilson is in honor of R. P. Wilson, a local resident, and North is locally descriptive with reference to South Wilson in Franklin township.

NUMA. A village on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad

in the southwest corner of Bellair township, about seven miles southwest of Centerville. The town of Numa was laid out by G. R. Huston and E. E. Harvey. The acknowledgment is dated March 13, 1871. The surveying was done by J. F. Stratton, February 1, 1871. J. M. Rice, an early citizen of Cincinnati, Iowa, is the authority for the statement that Numa, Iowa, is a shortening or corruption of Idumaea, a biblical name, which Captain E. E. Harvey, a local Christian minister, suggested. The people of Idumaea are Idumaeans and from this word Numa is easily made. The name Numa apparently derives from Numa Pompilius, the second king and successor of Romulus in the mythical history of Rome. There is a hamlet in Park county, Indiana, with the same name.

OAKLAND. The name of the cemetery on the east side of Centerville. The name is locally descriptive.

OAKS. A station on the electric interurban railway in the southwestern part of Taylor township. It receives its name from the prevalence of oak groves in the vicinity.

ORLEANS. A village and a former post office on the east side of Washington township, mainly in the southeast corner of section 35, though the town plat covered the common corner of sections 1, 2, 35, and 36. The village was laid out and surveyed August 16, 1851, the deed was acknowledged by Samuel F. Cronk, John P. Jennings, Elizabeth Howell, Josiah Hickman, and T. J. Killiam, before William Wittett, justice of the peace, March 5, 1855. In early day Orleans was an important village, being a sort of an overland port of entry for immigrants to Appanoose county. A number of historical events occurred at Orleans or in the vicinity. The village flourished until about 1870. In 1869 Moulton, about three and a half miles to the southwest, secured the railroad and thus sapped the vitality of Orleans. The name derives from Orleans, France, though the Appanoose county village was probably named for some place in the United States from which some of the settlers had emigrated. Counties in New York, Vermont, Virginia, a parish as well as the city of New Orleans in Louisiana, and townships and villages in various states have the name Orleans, and most if not all of them derived the name either directly or indirectly from Orleans, France. The rural school in the vicinity still retains the name Orleans.

PACKARD'S GROVE. A body of timber in Sharon township, east of the Chariton river. It was so named because Josiah B., William, B. L., E. A., and J. M. Packard were pioneer settlers in the timber. The first settler however was Josiah B. Packard who chose his claim in 1841, and the name was given mostly in his honor.

PEARL CITY. A hamlet and coal mine on the Chicago, Burlington, and Kansas City railroad in section 22 of Pleasant township and near the state line.

PHILADELPHIA. A Christian church and a community in the eastern part of Johns township. The word derives from the Greek, *philadelphos*, meaning "loving one's brother," or as the Quakers give it, "brotherly love" as applied to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The name goes back to two cities of Asia Minor, one a city of Lydia, named for its founder, Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamus; the other the capital of the Ammonites and named after Ptolemy Philadelphus. Philadelphia was one of the seven churches of Asia mentioned in the *Apocalypse* and the Iowa church and community were named for it.

PIGEON CREEK. A small stream in Caldwell township, rising in section 32, near Exline, flows eastward, and enters the Chariton river near the northeast corner of section 35. The name has reference to the presence of wild pigeons in the vicinity in pioneer days.

PLANO. A village on the Keokuk and Western railroad in section 21 of Johns township. It was probably named for Plano, Kendall county, Illinois. The name is from the Spanish *plano*, meaning a plane or level surface, referring to the level character or evenness of the surrounding country. In pioneer days Johns township was mainly a prairie, quite level, and in marked contrast to the more rolling and wooded townships eastward. Hence the name is appropriate, for it is locally descriptive of the neighborhood in which the village is situated. J. M. Rice is authority for the statement that Plano was named by a group of Seven Day Adventists that came from Illinois.

PLEASANT. The name of a township on the south side of Appanoose county, south of Bellair and Vermillion, west of Caldwell, and east of Franklin townships. The township was probably given this name in honor of Pleasant Hibbs, a pioneer resident of the vicinity. The name is also suggestive of a pleasing locality.

PLEASANT HILL. A locally descriptive name for a rural school in Independence township.

PLEASANT HILL. A more or less locally descriptive name for a community and a rural school in Union township.

PLEASANT HILL. The name of a rural school in Walnut township, somewhat locally descriptive.

PLEASANT VIEW. See Hilltown.

PULLIAM. A rural school in Wells township was given this name for a local resident.

RATHBUN. This village is situated on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Saint Paul railroad in section 1 of Walnut township. It was named for Charles Rathbun, the general manager of the local Star Coal Company, about thirty years ago (1895).

RAY. The name of a former post office at Maine or Maine Station in the southern part of section 18 of Taylor township. The name doubtless is local in origin.

RELAY. This is a station on the Keokuk and Western railroad in section 34 of Bellair township.

RIGGLE. A neighborhood in the southwest part of Washington township and a rural school in section 7 have this name in honor of W. H. Riggle, an early resident of the vicinity.

ROANOKE. The name of a rural school in Pleasant township. The name derives directly or indirectly from Roanoke, Virginia, the home of John Randolph, where the township, county, town, and river have the same name. Several places in the United States have this name, e.g., towns in Randolph county, Alabama; Howard county, Missouri; Genesee county, New York; and Huntington county, Indiana. Roanoke is said to be an Indian word for some kind of shell used for money.

ROSEBROOK. A station on the electric interurban railway, north of Centerville, in the west part of Douglas township. The name is a locally descriptive one.

ROUNDY. A rural school in the southeastern part of Washington township was given this name in honor of John Roundy, a resident of the vicinity.

SALEM. A Methodist Episcopal church in Douglas township dedicated Salem, after the biblical name, meaning city of peace. A nearby school house and the vicinity, independent district number 3, bear the same name. Here the central meetings for Douglas township are held.

SANDHILL. The name of a rural school in Caldwell township, more or less locally descriptive.

SCATTERSBURG. The name given to a neighborhood and rural school in Union township, apparently more or less locally descriptive.

SCOTT. A neighborhood and rural school in Douglas township, independent district number 2, apparently named for Lafayette Scott, a resident of the vicinity.

SEDAN. This place is located in section 25, Caldwell township, and is the junction or crossing point of two railways. The name derives from Sedan, Ardennes, France. There is a Sedan in Kansas and in Nebraska. Formerly the post office at Sedan, Iowa, was named Dif. The rural school nearby also has the name Sedan.

SHANGHAI. A rural school in Chariton township has this rather unusual name. The word was formerly used in the vicinity for old rail fences laid on short posts of 12 to 20 inches in height. Such fences were said to shanghai or to be shanghaied. This name doubtless was transferred to the schoolhouse.

SHARON. This township is in the east central part of Appanoose county, south of Douglas, west of Washington, north of Caldwell, and east of Center (now Vermillion) townships. It derives its name from Sharon, the pioneer village of the township, which in turn was named for Sharon, Palestine.

SHARON. A pioneer village named Sharon was located west of the Chariton river in the northeastern part of section 33 of Sharon township. It was named for Sharon of Palestine. It was laid out by William C. Packard, the proprietor, the deed being acknowledged November 29, 1856, though as a community it existed much earlier. The survey was made by John Potts. The streets running east and west were King, Main, and Prairie, and the street north and south Johnson. In 1857 the village could boast of six or more dwellings, two stores, a tavern, a mill, and a saloon. The pioneer residents vainly wished the county seat to be located at the place. The nearness of Centerville brought on decay and the village lapsed into a farming community. The pioneer cemetery still exists as well as the rural school for the neighborhood, and both retain the name Sharon. The Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad has a water tank near the old town-site on the west side of the Chariton river and the station is called Sharon.

SHARON. On some of the state railway maps of Iowa a switch on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad in section 23 of Sharon township is marked Sharon. The name is for the township in which the place is situated.

SHARON CHAPEL. The name of a church and a cemetery in the northeastern corner of section 15 of Sharon township. The name is for the township in which they are situated.

SHOAL CREEK. The name of a pioneer township, created in January, 1848. It included much of the southwestern part of Appanoose county and a considerable portion of the southeastern part of what is now Wayne county. The township was named after Shoal creek, the principal stream of the region. Later in the creation of new townships Shoal Creek township lost its existence.

SHOAL CREEK. This stream rises in Wayne county, courses across Franklin and Pleasant townships near their northern boundaries, turns

southeastwardly across the southwesternly part of Caldwell township and leaves Appanoose county in section 19. The name is a locally descriptive one, the stream being shallow, intermittent, and with frequent shoals.

SHOWERS. The name of a rural school in Taylor township given it in honor of a local resident, apparently, L. Showers.

SILKNITTER. A rural school in Bellair township, named for an early pioneer of the vicinity, Solomon Silknitter.

SNORT CREEK. A small stream in Douglas township, rising near its center, flows southwestward, and enters the Chariton river in the northern part of section 16. The stream is also known as Ullam's [Ullum's] branch, after John Ullum, an early resident of the vicinity. After heavy rains the creek is subject to sudden overflows. The local comment is "the creek is up a snorting," contrasting the creek with the manner of a restless, charging, snorting horse when let loose in a pasture. Hence the name Snort creek.

SOAP CREEK. The south branch and a branch of the north branch rise in the vicinity of Moravia in Taylor township. North Soap creek flows eastward and leaves Appanoose county in section 13 of Union township. South Soap creek flows southeastward and leaves Appanoose county in section 25 of Union township. Both branches have many tributaries. Much of the land in the vicinity of the streams is rough or hilly and is known as the "breaks of Soap creek." The name of the stream comes from the presence of outcrops of a black shale known as soapstone.

SOUTH WILSON. The name of a neighborhood and rural school in or near the center of section 34 of Franklin township. The name Wilson is in honor of an early settler and long time resident, I. W. Wilson, and South is locally descriptive with reference to North Wilson in Lincoln township.

STANSBERRY. A rural school in Wells township was given this name in honor of an early resident, apparently J. M. Stansberry.

STAR. This is the name of a rural school which was situated on the south side of section 11 of Sharon township. Later it was moved to the southwestern corner of the same section. In early day when the school house was painted the painter outlined a small star in black near the gable end, hence the name.

STREEPY. A rural school and a neighborhood in Bellair township, named for an early resident of the vicinity, probably I. F. Streepy.

STREEPYVILLE. A coal mining village in Bellair township. The

village was built on land owned by Isaac F. Streepy, a large land owner and resident of the vicinity. Isaac F. Streepy was born in Indiana, April 20, 1838, came to Appanoose county in the early fifties, was a veteran of the Civil War, Company I, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, died December 21, 1926. At one time he owned more than 1600 acres of land in Appanoose county.

SUNSHINE. The name of a rural school in Bellair township. The name has reference to pleasant days.

TAYLOR. This is the name of a township on the north side of Appanoose county, north of Douglas, west of Union, and east of Chariton townships. It was created November 5, 1849. In all probability the township was named for General Zachary Taylor (1784-1850) of Mexican War fame, later president (1849-1850) of the United States.

TEAGARDEN. The name of a rural school in Independence township, district number 7, near the middle section 33. It was given in honor of a local resident, G. M. Teagarden, an early county official.

TIMOTHY RIDGE. A school house, used also as a community meeting place, in Walnut township has this locally descriptive name.

TRASK. A station on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Saint Paul railroad and the electric, interurban car line near the center of section 17, in Taylor township. The name is probably for a local resident.

TRANQUILITY. A former inland post office in the southeastern part of section 16 of Johns township. The pioneer historian says "the township is thickly settled with a peaceful, intelligent population, who have provided six school houses for the use of their children, and there are four church buildings." The tranquil character of the community seems to have suggested the name, Tranquility, for the post office.

UDELL. This township is located on the east side of Appanoose county, south of Union, north of Washington, and east of Douglas townships. The first settlement was made in 1843. The township was named for a pioneer, Dr. Nathan Udell, resident of Unionville. Doctor Udell was born February 18, 1817, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, lived in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and moved to Unionville in 1849. He was elected a member of the state senate of Iowa in 1854 and again in 1859 and 1863. He moved to Centerville in 1860.

UDELL. This village is situated on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad in section 18 of Udell township. A post office was established here about 1880 and named for Dr. Nathan Udell, a long time resident of Unionville, after whom the township was named.

ULLUM CREEK. See Snort Creek.

UNION. A township in the northeastern part of Appanoose county, north of Udell and east of Taylor townships. It was doubtless named in harmony with the union sentiment prevalent in the vicinity during the decade before the Civil War. Originally Union township included also much of the townships now known as Udell and Taylor. Union township was created in January, 1848, comprising township 70, ranges 16 and 17.

UNION. The name of a rural school in Independence township, district number 3. The name is expressive of the patriotic sentiment of the community.

UNIONVILLE. This town is located on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad in sections 33 and 34 of Udell township. The original town site was surveyed by J. F. Stratton, April 5, 1849, and recorded September 5, 1849. Formerly Udell township was a part of Union township. The town of Unionville was apparently named for Union township in which it was situated at the time of the naming.

VALLEY. A more or less locally descriptive name for a rural school in Caldwell township.

VALLEY. The name of a rural school in Franklin township, a locally descriptive one.

VERMILLION. This township is near the central part of Appanoose county, south of Walnut and Douglas, west of Sharon, north of Caldwell and Pleasant, and east of Bellair townships. It was formerly named Center township. Its present name is in honor of W. F. Vermillion, an early prominent attorney of Centerville, Iowa.

WALNUT. This township is situated northwest of Centerville and south of Chariton township. Walnut creek and its branches traverse the district and give the name to the township. The creek is a tributary to the Chariton river.

WALNUT CITY. This village is located at the common corner of sections 4, 5, 32, and 33 of Walnut township. The town was established by John Scott, Francis Childers, James Bartlett, and Madison Hollman, whose deed was signed November 17, 1858, before W. J. Darrah, justice of the peace. The village was surveyed July 27-28, 1858, by J. H. Hough, county surveyor. East, State, and West streets run north and south and Main street east and west. The village was named after the township in which it is situated.

WALNUT CREEK. This creek with its branches comes from the west side of Appanoose county, traversing Johns, the northwest corner of Bellair, and Walnut townships, uniting in section 4, and emptying into

the Chariton river. The name came from the presence of walnut trees (*Juglans nigra*) which grew along the course of the stream.

WASHINGTON. This township is located on the east side of Appanoose county, east of Sharon, south of Udell, and north of Wells townships. It was named for General George Washington (1732-1799), the military leader of the American Revolution. Washington township was created in January, 1848, and then comprised township 69, range 16. Later it was considerably modified.

WELLS. A township in the southeastern corner of Appanoose county, south of Washington and east of Caldwell townships. The first settler in the township and the first permanent one in the county was Col. James Wells who built a cabin in the fall of 1839 in section 16, township 67, range 16. In 1841 he built a saw-mill. "Wells township derives its name from Col. James Wells, who settled near the Chariton [river] in 1839, and in a year or so after, began the construction of a saw-mill, in which work he was assisted by Jack Klinkenbeard, Asa Kirby, William Shauver, and others."—*History of Appanoose County*, 1878: 471. Wells township was created in January, 1848, with boundaries more extensive than they are now.

WELLS' MILLS. A pioneer post office in or near section 16 of Wells township. Colonel James Wells had a saw and grist mill in this vicinity which were known as Wells' Mills. These gave the name to the post office when it was established and which was still in existence as late as 1865. A small hamlet developed which later became known as Hilltown.

WHITE. A rural school in Pleasant township has this name in honor of a local resident.

WHITE. A former rural school in the north central part of section 22 of Sharon township. This school was in operation during the seventies and eighties. It was named for Robert White, owner of the land and the building used for school purposes. He was an early settler and resident of the vicinity until his death.

WHITE DOVE. The name of a rural school in Taylor township.

WRIGHT. A rural school in Vermillion township named for a local resident.

WYATT. A neighborhood and a rural school in Bellair township near the county home. It was named for a longtime resident of the vicinity, William Wyatt, who died November 4, 1925, or else for J. Wyatt.

ZOAR. The name of a church, a school, and a neighborhood in the southern part of Caldwell township. The church was so christened

after the biblical name. The word derives from the Hebrew and means "little." Zoar was the name of an ancient city of Palestine, originally called Bela (*Genesis* xiv: 2, 8; xix: 22, 23, 30; *Deuteronomy* xxxiv: 3; *Isaiah* xv: 5; *Jeremiah* xlviii: 34) situated somewhere in the vicinity of the southeastern side of the Dead Sea.

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EMENDATIONS AND ADDITIONS

CINCINNATI. A village near the center of Pleasant township, in sections 3 and 4, on the Burlington and Southwestern railroad, now the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy. Before there was any village a post office was established in the vicinity on November 11, 1851, with Rev. Joseph Welch, postmaster. Mr. Welch was the father of Mrs. Solomon Holbrook. The post office was named Cincinnati, after Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio. Many of the settlers in Appanoose county were emigrants from Ohio, some from Cincinnati, and in memory of their old home was the new post office named. Cincinnati, Ohio, was named by Colonel Israel Ludlow for the Society of Cincinnati, an association of the officers of the War of the Revolution. The society was named in honor of Cincinnatus, the Roman patriot.

The proprietors of the new village were Luther Holbrook, Solomon Holbrook, Daniel McDonald, and John McDonald, two sets of brothers, who employed Jonathan F. Stratton, county surveyor, to survey and plat the place, January 5, 1855. The plat was acknowledged March 7, 1855, and recorded March 25, 1855. The original plat consisted of four blocks with twelve lots to a block. The main street east and west was named Pleasant, after the township, and the north and south street was known as Liberty. The first store was started by W. S. Johnson who on removal of the post office was also the first postmaster of the village. The name given to the town by its friends and founders was in honor of the former statesman, Cincinnatus, the Roman patriot, of the fifth century B.C.

From the above it will be seen that the post office was christened after Cincinnati, Ohio, but the town was named in honor of the old Roman farmer and statesman, Cincinnatus, who was regarded as a model of pristine virtue and simplicity of habits. However, the name Cincinnati directly or indirectly always leads back to Cincinnatus. Cincinnatus was so named because he wore his hair in long, curling locks. The word comes from the Latin noun *cincinnus*, *cincinnati*, meaning curled hair, the adjective form is *cincinnatus*, *cincinnati*, meaning with or having curled hair, wearing ringlets.

Much of the above information was published by J. C. McDonald, a pioneer citizen of Cincinnati, in the supplement to the Semi-Weekly Iowegian, holiday edition, Tuesday, December 19, 1899. The supplement was issued in pamphlet form. Other information is from J. M. Rice, an old-time citizen of Cincinnati. The account of Cincinnati in the *History of Appanoose County*, 1878, is frequently erroneous.

PERJUE. The name of a neighborhood in the vicinity of Salem church, Douglas township. It was apparently named for J. Perjue, an early and long-time resident of the community.

COAL CITY. An alternative name sometimes given on maps is Kemigaia.