

THE PLACE-NAMES OF DES MOINES COUNTY, IOWA

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(Continued from the July Number)

CENTREVILLE. This name is sometimes given as Centerville. This place is indicated on the maps of 1857 as being in the eastern part of Danville Township. No post office with this name was ever established in Des Moines County, Iowa.

Jesse Williams' map, 1840, gives the name as Centerville and places it about the common corner of sections 11, 12, 13, and 14 of Danville Township, on the highway from Burlington to Mount Pleasant.

"There are two villages laid off in this township, viz., *Centreville*, on the corner of secs. 11, 12, 13, and 14, and *Danville*, on the SW. qr. 20."⁵⁸

Hall's map, 1857, gives the name as Centerville and locates the place on the line between sections 11 and 12. The name appears to be locally descriptive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD. The name of the railroad running through the city of Burlington westwardly through Des Moines County, with a branch line running southwestward from Burlington and another westward from the village of Mediapolis. The name is locally descriptive. Originally the name was Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

CLARKS. The name of a former rural school, and of an early district number 4 in the southeastern part of Yellow Spring Township. The schoolhouse site was apparently on the south side of the northwest quarter of section 36. The school census of 1859 gave 81 pupils of school age as being in the district.

The school and district were named for Benjamin W. Clarke,⁵⁹ a native of Clark County, Ohio, born on October 18, 1812. He came to Des Moines County in 1834 and made a claim, moving onto it in the spring of 1835. This claim was the northwest quarter of section 36 of Yellow Spring Township. He subsequently owned land to the southeast clear across the section. His home was near the center of the section, as given by *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, page 49, in the northwest part of the southeast quarter. Here he lived over fifty years, dying on February 27, 1888. He was one of the very few claim makers who lived and died on his original claim. He is described by

⁵⁸Jesse Williams, *Description U. S. Lands in Iowa*, 1840, p. 32.

⁵⁹Merrill consistently uses "Clark" as the name of the family, but he gives in the text the name of the son as William G. The *Portrait and Biographical Album of Des Moines County*, 1888, pp. 423-24, gives the name as Benjamin Wallingford Clarke, and his son as William G. The *Census for 1886*, as published in 1898, p. 77, gives the name of the head of the family as Benjamin Clarke.

his contemporaries as being a genial, whole-souled, local character. Merrill in his map of Yellow Spring Township for 1840 erroneously gives William M. Clark as settler on the claim. The name should be William G. Clarke who was the son of Benjamin W. Clarke and the second owner of the farm, not the first, which farm later passed to William Eland.

CLARK'S SPRING. The name given to a spring in the central part of section 36 of Yellow Spring Township. It was near the pioneer cabin of Benjamin W. Clarke, hence the name of the spring.⁶⁰

CLEAR LAKE. This is the early name for a body of water formerly nearly two miles long and nearly one-fourth mile wide, situated along the line between the east sections 28 and 29, and extending into neighboring sections, of Huron Township. It was a remnant of a river slough. Drainage and detritus have reduced the lake to less than a mile in length and to only a few rods in width. The name Clear Lake was more or less locally descriptive.⁶¹ It is now known as Ray Lake (see below).

COLD SPRING BRANCH. A small run, rising near the center of section 19 of Benton Township, courses eastward to Yellow Spring Creek in the southwest central part of section 22. The name is more or less locally descriptive, the stream being fed by cold springs.

COLUMBIA. The name of a rural school at the cross highways in the northeast corner of section 7 of Franklin Township. Columbia is the poetical appellation of the United States, given in honor of Christopher Columbus, and as such the name appears to be more or less ethical.

COLUMBUS. The early name given to a pioneer hamlet in section 36 of Yellow Spring Township. Later the name was changed to Yellow Spring (see below). Columbus is indicated by the map in Ensign and Thayer's *Travellers' Guide*, 1854. It was doubtless named for Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio.

CONCORDIA. The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway near the northeast corner of section 39 of Concordia Township. *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, pages 7 and 86, represents the former site as near the middle of the west side of section 30. The name appears to be ethical.

CONCORDIA. The later name given to the southern half of the older Burlington Township outside the limits of the city of Burlington. In the main the civil township comprises the fractional part of township 69 north, range 2 west, along the west bank of the Mississippi River. The name is probably for the school within the township.

Concordia Township was created by the Board of Supervisors on July 5, 1910, when the portion of the old Burlington Township south of the city of Burlington was erected into a new township to be known as Concordia. For more detail see Tama Township.

COOK'S POND. A former small body of water, about a half mile long, near the southern part of sections 5 and 6 of Huron Township. It was

⁶⁰Merrill, *Yellow Spring and Huron*, 1897, p. 353.

⁶¹*Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, p. 57.

an old remnant of a river slough. Drainage and detritus have obliterated the pond. It was named for M. E. Cook, a resident of the vicinity.⁶² M. E. Cook was Major Edward Cook, a native of New Hampshire. He came west in 1836 to Oquawka, Illinois. Shortly afterwards he crossed the Mississippi River into Iowa, where as a pioneer he made a good living trapping and furnishing wood to steamboats. He lived at his homestead in section 6 until his death, July 24, 1892, four of his five children, Moses, Aaron, Lydia, and Charles, continuing at the home.⁶³

CORA. The name of an early rural post office in Des Moines County, Iowa. The name was probably for a local resident, likely the wife or daughter of the postmaster. Three other post-hamlets in the United States, in Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio, have had the name Cora.

The post office of Cora, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on June 4, 1846, with the appointment of Henry Neill, postmaster, who served until the office was discontinued on May 19, 1849.

COTTONWOOD CREEK. This stream rises in the western part of section 35 of Washington Township, runs southward to Flint River in the south central part of section 23 of Pleasant Grove Township. The stream was named for the cottonwood trees (*Populus deltoides*) which grew along its course.

COTTONWOOD SLOUGH. The name given to a former slough which ran in a southeastern direction through section 6 of Jackson Township, now modified or obliterated by drainage.⁶⁴ The name is for the cottonwood trees which grew in the vicinity.

CRAPO PARK. A park in the city of Burlington on the south side, between Madison Street and the Mississippi River on South Hill, comprising about ninety acres. The park was named by the city council in an ordinance passed February 28, 1899, though the park had been established years before. It was named for Philip M. Crapo, a public-spirited citizen, one of the first park commissioners. See his portrait and sketch in *Portrait and Biographical Album of Des Moines County*, 1888, pages 424-28. In this park a granite boulder marks the spot where Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike raised the American flag on August 23, 1805. In this park also stands an equestrian statue of Major General John M. Corse, the hero of Allatoona, a former resident of the city of Burlington.

CROOKED CREEK. The locally descriptive name for a small stream which rises in or near the northwestern corner of section 11 of Washington Township, flows northwestwardly and leaves Des Moines County on the north side of section 5.

DALE. This name is sometimes erroneously given on maps and in books for Bluff Dale.⁶⁵ It is the shortened form of the correct name and is locally descriptive.

⁶²*Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, p. 57.

⁶³Merrill, *Yellow Spring and Haron*, 1897, pp. 130-31.

⁶⁴Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County*, 1915, Vol. I, p. 460.

⁶⁵See "Place-Names of Des Moines County," *ANNALS OF IOWA*, Vol. XXI, p. 64.

DANVILLE. The name of a pioneer village site in the southwest quarter of section 20 of Danville Township, a mile south and two miles west of the present hamlet of Danville Center. The location is as given by Jesse Williams, *Description of the United States Lands in Iowa*, 1840, page 32, and the accompanying map. The same location is approximately given by Colton's map, 1852. The village site lapsed, but the name is retained by the township and its two villages. The name was probably a transference from a village of the same name in Illinois, many of the earlier settlers being from that state.

DANVILLE. This township is on the west side of Des Moines County, south of Pleasant Grove, west of Flint River, and north of Augusta townships. It comprises congressional township 70 north, range 4 west. The congressional township was laid out in 1836, sectionized in 1837, and the land sold in 1839. Settlement began in 1834 with Enoch Cyrus,⁶⁶ the reputed first settler. Among other early settlers were William Dickens, Noble Hously, Elihu and John C. Chandler, William Matthis, James and Jonathan Philpot, Azariah Gregg, Thomas R. Davis, and William Sawtelle. The township was doubtless named for the promoted pioneer village site in section 20 which was later abandoned.

Danville Township was created by the board of county commissioners during the session held January 7, 1841. The following is of record: "Ordered that Township Seventy north, Range Four west, be constituted and organized a township under the name of Danville Township, and that an election be held at the house of Hiram Messenger on the first Monday of April, next, to elect township officers."⁶⁷

DANVILLE. A village on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, on the west side of section 15 (extending into 16) of Danville Township, about a half mile north of the pioneer village of Danville Center. The site was laid out in 1854 by Alanson Messenger⁶⁸ and his sister Harriet on land pre-empted by their father, Hiram Messenger. The first store was established in 1855 by Alanson Messenger. Hall's map, 1857, mislocates Danville in the northeastern corner of section 7. The village of Danville was obviously named for the nearby hamlet of Danville Center.

The post office of Danville, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established as Hartford on January 8, 1841, with the appointment of Hiram Messenger, postmaster, under whom the name was changed to Danville on September 23, 1850. His successors were: Harriet Messenger, February 27, 1852; Alanson Messenger, May 22, 1860; Alice M. Wright, August 27, 1885; Joseph L. England, January 7, 1890; William C. Irwin, February 1, 1894; George W. Hixon, November 24, 1897; Gretchen A. Wagner, July 2, 1915; Alexander S. Trump, February 16, 1920; Adna Miller, appointed acting postmaster on April 19, 1921, and appointed

⁶⁶Spelled Cyrus in *History of Des Moines County*, 1879, pp. 597, 598, but Cyrus on p. 601. Antrobus, *History*, Vol. I, p. 537, also has Cyrus. The Census for 1836, p. 86, has Enoch Cyrus, presumably correct; also *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, p. 73.

⁶⁷Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County*, 1915, Vol. I, p. 537.

⁶⁸Spelled Alanson by Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County*, 1915, Vol. I, p. 544, likely erroneous.

regular postmaster on August 26, 1921; and Samuel H. Sater, appointed acting postmaster on February 16, 1935, and appointed regular postmaster on May 2, 1935, still serving in 1936.

DANVILLE. The locally descriptive name of the independent school district number 5, which includes the village of Danville, situated in the central part of Danville Township.

Thirty or more places, mostly minor ones, in the United States have been named Danville, frequently after a local citizen. The most important place with this name is the county seat of Vermilion County, Illinois. Other county seats so named are those of Boyle County, Kentucky, and of Montour County, Pennsylvania.

The sequence of the name in Des Moines County, Iowa, is: 1st, Danville, the abortive village in section 20, in 1838 or before; 2nd, the township of Danville, 1841; 3rd, the hamlet of Danville Center, date uncertain when named, but obviously after the creation of the township and before 1846; 4th, the village of Danville, 1854; 5th, later the independent school district number 5.

DANVILLE CENTER. The pioneer village of Danville Township, situated about the common corner of sections 15, 16, 21, and 22. It was never regularly laid out as a village, but the village was started with the settlement of the vicinity in the spring of 1834. The place was obviously so named because of its geographical location in the center of the township of the same name, hence a locally descriptive name. Apparently the place was early named only Danville, at least Newhall so mentions it nine years before the founding of the present village of Danville:

"The settlements about Danville are composed principally of New Englanders, who are rapidly covering over the prairies with fine farms and excellent neighborhoods."⁶⁹

DARBYSHIRE. A rural school on the east side of the southeast quarter of section 30 of Washington Township, a mile and a half south and two miles west of the village of Yarmouth. It was named for Thomas Darbyshire, an early resident of the vicinity.⁷⁰

DEAD SLOUGH. A narrow blind channel, extending from near the west side of section 27 of Huron Township southwest to near the center of section 4 of Jackson Township. It is a remnant of an old river slough. The upper end is separated from the Mississippi River by the levee; the lower end is more or less connected with Running Slough (see below). The locally descriptive name was suggested by the fact that, having no running water, the channel became a "dead" one, also in contradistinction to Running Slough.

DEAD SLOUGH. The locally descriptive name given by *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, page 85, to an old river channel. From the blind upper end which lies in the west central part of section 2 of Tama Township, it extends about two miles southwestward into the southwest central part of section 10, where it unites with Tama Slough.

⁶⁹Newhall, *Glimpse of Iowa in 1846*, p. 24.

⁷⁰*Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, p. 45.

DENNET CHAPEL. One of the early church edifices erected in 1861 in the village of Kossuth. It was named for W. Dennet, the minister and chief promoter. After many years of use the congregation under the leadership of M. Bamford erected a new church in the town of Mediapolis.

DIAMOND. The name of an independent school district which lies on the east side of Franklin Township, including also sections 17 and 18 and the north halves of 19 and 20 of Benton Township. The school-house, also known as Diamond, is at the cross highways in the southeast corner of section 13 of Franklin Township, over a half mile southeast of the village of Sperry.

DISTRICT NUMBER 1. The name given to the rural school on the west side of the northwest quarter of section 3 of Danville Township, two miles north of the village of Danville, the name and location as given by the U. S. soil map, 1925. *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, page 73, locates the site on the west side of the northwest quarter of section 11. As the school is in district number 1, the name is locally descriptive.

DISTRICT NUMBER 7. The name of a rural school as given by *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, page 73, as being in the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 28 of Danville Township. As the school is in district number 7, the name is locally descriptive. Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County*, 1915, Vol. I, page 539, erroneously puts the site in the northeast corner of the southwest quarter, that is in the center of the same section where there is no road.

DISTRICT NUMBER 7. The name given by the U. S. soil map, 1925, to the rural school on the north side of the northwest quarter of west section 34 of Huron Township. As the school is in sub-district number 7, the name is locally descriptive.

DODGEVILLE. An inland village in the southeast corner of section 15 of Franklin Township. It was laid out in 1837 by John Lorton who soon after established the first store in the township.⁷¹ The post office was established in 1844.

John Lorton, an emigrant from Illinois, came to Des Moines County in the spring of 1836, and purchased land about three miles south of the present village. His name appears in the Census for 1836, page 53.

The village was named for General Augustus Caesar Dodge (1812-83), a native of St. Genevieve, Missouri. He was Register of the U. S. Land Office at Burlington, Iowa, 1838; delegate to congress from Iowa, 1840-46; one of the first U. S. senators from Iowa, 1848-55; Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, 1855-59. About the last public office he held was that of mayor of Burlington, 1874-75. His legal residence from 1838 to the end of his life, November 20, 1883, was Burlington, Iowa. Dodge County, Nebraska, was also named for him.

⁷¹"John Lorton was the founder of the Town of Dodgeville, named after Gen. A. C. Dodge, one of the leaders of the democracy of the county and of the territory. Mr. Lorton came to the county in 1836 and bought over 300 acres south of the town of which he was founder. Mr. Lorton has the honor of being the first storekeeper in the town." Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County*, 1915, Vol. I, p. 554.

The father of A. C. Dodge was General Henry Dodge, born at Vincennes, Indiana, October 12, 1782. He served with distinction in the War of 1812 and in various Indian wars, particularly Black Hawk War of 1832. He was governor of Wisconsin Territory, 1836-41, and 1845-48, a delegate to Congress, 1841-45, and U. S. senator from Wisconsin, 1848-57, thus serving in both House and Senate with his son. He died at Burlington, Iowa, on June 19, 1867.

"*Dodgeville* is pleasantly situated in the northern part of Casey prairie. It contains a post office, a good house of entertainment [an inn], and is the residence of some of the earliest settlers of the county."⁷³

The post office of Dodgeville, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on April 26, 1844, with the appointment of John Burkhart, postmaster. His successors were: George K. Davis, November 2, 1846; Henry P. Kynett, January 14, 1848, under whom the name of the post office was changed to Navarre on June 15, 1848; Joshua Downer, September 17, 1849, under whom the name was changed back to Dodgeville on November 4, 1850; George A. Callaway, July 22, 1852; Henry P. Kynett, October 22, 1851; M. M. Michael, February 23, 1857; William M. Sommerville, March 28, 1857; George Callaway, August 11, 1857; Henry P. Kynett, January 7, 1858; George A. Callaway, February 13, 1858; Lewis Burnett, February 12, 1862; Benj. F. Stahl, January 26, 1864; Barnett Miller, February 6, 1867; Charles B. Kline, June 22, 1868; Barnett Miller, March 26, 1869; Charles B. Kline, April 13, 1874; Robert Chappell, August 26, 1881; Lovena Kline, January 18, 1886; Charles B. Kline, January 21, 1889; and John T. Beckman, May 25, 1893, who served until the post office was discontinued on May 31, 1901.

When the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad (now a part of the Rock Island System) was built it left Dodgeville inland over two miles. The nearby station of Sperry was too much competition and Dodgeville waned.

DOLBEE CREEK. This creek rises by two branches. The northern branch rises in the east central part of east section 29 of Yellow Spring Township, runs mainly eastward; the southern branch rises in the southern part of east section 32 of the same township, runs northeastward, the branches uniting on the west side of section 26 of Huron Township, continuing northeastward into section 24 where the stream was formerly lost in the marshes of the lowland, now is controlled by drainage ditches. The creek was named for an early pioneer, John S. Dolbee, who lived near the stream on the east side of section 23 of Huron Township.⁷⁴ His two brothers, Peter and Robert W. Dolbee, and a sister, Mrs. Nicholas Winterstein, who was one of the first settlers, lived in the vicinity. All were from Pickaway County, Ohio, coming to Iowa in the early forties.⁷⁵

DRY BRANCH. The locally descriptive name of a small creek which rises in the south central part of section 29 of Benton Township, uniting

⁷³Newhall, *Glimpse of Iowa in 1846*, pp. 24-25.

⁷⁴Andrews, *Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, p. 57.

⁷⁵Merrill, *Yellow Spring and Huron*, 1897, pp. 109-11.

in the south central part of section 17 of Tama Township with a branch running southwest from the eastern side of section 4, continuing northeast across section 16 to Tama Slough in the west side of section 15.

DRY BRANCH. The name of a rural school in the southeast central part of section 17 of Tama Township. The site is near a small stream known as Dry Branch after which the school was named.

EAGLE ISLAND. An island in the Mississippi River about a mile and a quarter long and about a quarter wide, extending northeast to southwest, in sections 29 and 32 of Jackson Township. It is separated from Fernal Island by a narrow channel or a slough.⁷⁶ The name was probably given to the island because it was the habitat of an eagle.

EUREKA. The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway in the northeast corner of section 33 of Union Township. In 1882 the school district, previously known as sub-district number 6, became Eureka Independent District Number 6. The name, Eureka, is Greek and means "I have found it." The word is frequently used as a place-name. Of these places forty are important enough to be included in Lippincott's *Gazetteer*. As here used the name expresses an ethical ideal of the community.

EXCELSIOR. The name of a rural school in independent district number 1, formerly sub-district number 1. It is situated at the forks of the highway, near the center of section 11 of Flint River Township, on the Wapello Road. Excelsior is the comparative of the latin word *excelsus*, meaning lofty or elevated. Its use as a place-name is for an ideal of the community whose aspirations are to excell, or are ever upward.

EXCELSIOR. The ethical name of a rural school and of an early school district number 5 in Yellow Spring Township. The school census taken in 1859 found fifty-two pupils of school age.

FAIR GROUND. A tract of about thirty acres on the east side of section 36 of Flint River Township, over a mile west of the city of Burlington. Here for many years the county fairs were held. The name is locally descriptive.

FAIRVIEW. The name of a rural school on the south side of the southwest quarter of section 36 of Danville Township, a mile south and three-fourths mile west of the village of Middletown. The site is out of the woods, on the rising ground of the prairie, hence the name is locally descriptive.

FAIRVIEW. The name of a former rural school in independent district number 4, formerly sub-district number 4, of Flint River Township. The schoolhouse site was apparently in or near the southeastern corner of section 26.

FAN. The name given to an inland hamlet and to a post office at the cross highways in the northwest central part of section 7 of Flint River Township, according to the Railroad Commissioners' map of Iowa of 1900. The U. S. soil map, 1925, gives the name as Prairie Grove (see below).

⁷⁶U. S. soil map, 1925.

The post office of Fan, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on March 20, 1896, with the appointment of John R. Graham, postmaster, who served until the office was discontinued on November 3, 1898.

FERNAL ISLAND. An island in the Mississippi River, mostly in sections 28 and 32 of Jackson Township. It extends southwestward and is about a mile long and a quarter wide, being separated from Eagle Island by a narrow channel. See U. S. soil map, 1925.

FLINT HILLS. Some years before 1832, possibly as early as 1808, a trading post was established by the American Fur Company on the site of the city of Burlington at the mouth of Flint River. The hills about the site were a prominent landmark to voyagers on the Mississippi River, the bluffs being higher than any others for a long distance up and down the river, while the springs from the bluffs were a noted watering place. These hills were known as Flint Hills due to their composition, which supplied the Indians with material for arrowheads. When the trading post was established, in 1829, or before, it was named Flint Hills after the name given to the locality. After the village was founded, the name was changed in 1834 to Burlington (see Shok-ko-kon below).

FLINT HILLS. The name of the precinct or township including the village of Burlington in 1834.⁷⁷ This use of the name would be locally descriptive.

FLINT HILLS STATE PARK. The more or less locally descriptive name for the state park located a short distance north of the city of Burlington. This park was established in 1925 by the purchase of a tract of over 100 acres about three miles north of Burlington and a half mile east of the region known as Starr's Cave.

FLINT RIVER. This river rises on the east side of Henry County, enters Des Moines County on the west side of section 7 of Pleasant Grove Township, runs southeastwardly across Pleasant Grove, Franklin, Flint River, and Tama townships, and enters a slough of the Mississippi River opposite O'Connell Island, near the north side of section 28 of Tama Township, about one mile northeast of the limits of the city of Burlington. The river derives its name from the flint hills in the vicinity near its mouth, hence a locally descriptive name.

Albert M. Lea, on his map of the region, in 1836, gives the name as Flint Creek, a more appropriate one for the stream. Isaac Galland's map, 1840, as well as Jesse Williams' map, 1840, also has Flint Creek.

According to Galland, *Iowa Emigrant*, 1840, page 13, "Flint Creek is a valuable little stream, on account of the excellent water powers which it affords. It empties itself into the Mississippi, a short distance above Burlington."

Lea's description reads: "Flint Creek is supplied chiefly by springs, and is consequently never very low. As it has great fall near where it passes from the high prairie to the level of the Mississippi bottom, and affords at all times a good supply of water, it is considered a stream

⁷⁷Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County*, 1915, Vol. I, p. 517.

well adapted to move machinery. Two saw-mills are already erected upon it, and more machinery will probably follow. There is some excellent land about the head of this creek and good timber throughout the length. There is no navigation in it, except where it connects with a slue of the river, one or two miles long. Extensive settlements have been made on this creek, and a town has been laid out near its source. It was one of the first sections in attracting the attention of emigrants.⁷⁸

FLINT RIVER. This township is in the south central part of Des Moines County, south of Franklin, west of Tama and Burlington, north of Union, and east of Danville townships. It comprises congressional township 70 north, range 3 west. Settlement began in 1835. The pioneers were J. D. Spearman, Leonard Abney, John Crawford, Jacob Wolf, Jonathan Morgan, David Love, and arriving in 1835-36 were William Leffler and others. The township was named for Flint River which crosses it from northwest to southeast. The schools of the township were established in 1840 under the sub-district plan, many years later were made independent.

Flint River Township was created by the board of county commissioners during the session held in January, 1841.

"The Board of County Commissioners on the 17th [7th?] day of January, 1841, caused to be entered of record this order: 'Also ordered that Township 70 north, range 3 west, be constituted and organized under the name of Flint River Township, and that an election be held on the first Monday of April next at the house of Jonathan Morgan.'⁷⁹

FLINT RIVER. The name of a rural school near the east side of section 8 of Flint River Township, in independent district number 2, formerly sub-district number 2. The site of the school is about one-half mile west of Flint River, after which it was named.

FLINT SLOUGH. A narrow channel on the northeast side of the city of Burlington, extending from Flint River, near the east side of section 29, southward about a mile to the Mississippi River, near the west side of section 33, and is in fact one of the outlets of Flint River.⁸⁰ The slough was named for Flint River, of which it is a part, hence a locally descriptive name.

FORKED LAKE. The locally descriptive name for a remnant of an old river slough in the central part of section 10 of Tama Township. The two short arms at one end of the lake suggested the name.⁸¹

FORT MADISON ROAD. The name given to the highway running southward and southwestwardly from the city of Burlington in the vicinity of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, crossing the Skunk River in the southern part of Union Township in south section 4. This highway is the one used in going from Burlington to Fort Madison, in Lee County, hence the name is locally descriptive.

Fox's LANDING. The name of the place at the head of Huron Island.

⁷⁸*Notes on Wisconsin Territory*, 1836, pp. 27-28.

⁷⁹Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County*, 1915, Vol. I, pp. 513-14.

⁸⁰*Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, p. 82.

⁸¹U. S. soil map, 1923.

It was so named for Henry Fox, from Wisconsin, who settled there in the fall of 1889.⁸²

The post office of Fox Landing, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on June 6, 1892, with the appointment of Henry Fox, postmaster, who served until the office was discontinued on June 19, 1895.

FRANKLIN. A place indicated by Jesse Williams on his map of 1840 as being on the line between sections 15 and 22 of Franklin Township, along the highway from Burlington to Wapello.

"The village of Franklin, consisting of 4 or 5 houses, is located on the SE. qr. sec. 15."⁸³

Hall's map, 1857, locates Franklin near the central part of section 15. The name is presumably directly or indirectly for the statesman Benjamin Franklin. However, the *Census Report* for 1836, page 51, gives a John Franklin in the approximate neighborhood. He may have been the proprietor and the place may have been named for him.

FRANKLIN. This township is in the north central part of Des Moines County, south of Yellow Spring, west of Benton, north of Flint River, and east of Pleasant Grove townships. It comprises congressional township 71 north, range 3 west. Settlement began in 1834 with Randolph Casey, a brother of ex-Lieutenant Governor Zadok Casey of Illinois. The township was laid out in 1837, sectionized in 1838, and the land placed on the market in 1839 and 1840.

Franklin Township was created by the board of county commissioners during the session held January 7, 1841. The entry of record is:

"Ordered that township 71 north, range 3 west, be constituted and organized under the name of Franklin Township, and that an election be held for the election of township officers on the first Monday of April, next, at the house of John Lorton."⁸⁴

The township was doubtless named directly for Franklin, the pioneer village of the township, and indirectly for Benjamin Franklin (1706-90), the celebrated philosopher and statesman.

FRANKLIN. The name of a rural school at the cross highways on the north side of section 35 of Franklin Township. The school was apparently named for the township in which it is situated.

FRANKLIN MILLS. An early inland post office in or near section 36 of Franklin Township. See *History of Des Moines County*, 1879, page 615, and the map issued by the Board of Railroad Commissioners in 1900.

The post office of Franklin Mills, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on February 23, 1859, with the appointment of James W. King, postmaster, who served until the post office was discontinued on December 19, 1859. The post office was re-established on June 25, 1868, with the appointment of Levi T. Larkin, postmaster. His successors were: Enoch I. Burrus, September 14, 1870; John M. Chissinger, February 10, 1874; E. S. Burrus, October 1, 1874; James A. Ballard, No-

⁸²Merrill, *Yellow Spring and Huron*, 1897, pp. 275-76.

⁸³Jesse Williams, *Description U. S. Lands in Iowa*, 1840, p. 38.

⁸⁴Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County*, 1915, Vol. 1, p. 533.

vember 25, 1878; Levi T. Larkin, May 5, 1880; and Thomas Burrus, February 15, 1882, who served until the post office was discontinued on March 5, 1883. The post office was again re-established on July 23, 1883, with the appointment of Mary A. Orndorff, postmaster. Her successor was Miss Elizabeth T. Burrus, June 2, 1888, who served until the post office was discontinued a third time on September 26, 1894. The post office was opened for a fourth time on October 15, 1894, with the appointment of Elizabeth T. Burrus, postmaster, who served until the post office was again discontinued on October 19, 1896. The post office was re-established on December 26, 1896, for the last time, with the appointment of Jacob Reip, postmaster, who served until the post office was finally discontinued on November 22, 1898.

GARLAND. A station on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway (the old Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern Railway), in the northeastern part of west section 8 of Yellow Spring Township. On all the older maps until after 1902 the place was named Linton. The post office of Linton was discontinued in 1906. Shortly afterwards the railway officials changed the name of the station to Garland in order to prevent confusion with a similar name of another place in Iowa. The name of the station is presumably for some one connected with the railroad company, or possibly for a local resident.

GATES LAKE. A remnant of a river slough in the northeastern part of section 9 of Huron Township, originally a prong of Huron Slough.⁸⁵ It is also known as Gates Pond. The name is for M. E. Gates, the owner of the surrounding land.⁸⁶

GIBSON'S FERRY. The early name of the ferry and pioneer post office at or near the site of the present village of Augusta (see above). The court held at Burlington on April 14, 1835, licensed James Gibson, after whom the ferry and post office were named, to keep a ferry across the Skunk River at his premises.⁸⁷

GLENWOOD. The name, as given by the U. S. soil map, 1925, of a rural school in district number 8 on the east side of the southeast quarter of section 30 of Danville Township. The name appears to be locally descriptive, the school site being near or by a wooded glen along a fork of Cedar Creek. *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County, 1873*, page 73, indicates the site as being in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the section. Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County, 1915*, Vol. I, page 539, states that the "school is known by its number," that is, number 8.

GREEN BAY. The name of an early rural post office in the southern part of Union Township. The post office was named after a nearby body of water and township in Lee County, Iowa, both known as Green Bay.

The post office of Green Bay, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established as Sand Ridge on January 14, 1848, with the appointment of

⁸⁵U. S. soil map, 1925.

⁸⁶Merrill, *Yellow Spring and Huron*, p. 14. See also map of Huron Township, p. 15.

⁸⁷*History of Des Moines County, 1879*, p. 399; Albert Lea's map, 1836.

Henry Walker as postmaster, under whom the name of the post office was changed to Green Bay on April 17, 1849. His successors were: Robert Carpenter, September 17, 1849; Abraham Heiter, February 5, 1850; Milton Wright, August 28, 1850, who served until June 18, 1851, when the post office was removed to Lee County, Iowa, under a new appointment.

GREEN COLLEGE. The name of a rural school near the center of the northeast quarter of section 11 of Franklin Township, about three miles south of the village of Mediapolis. This is the name, as well as the location, as given by the U. S. soil map, 1925. *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, page 65, locates the site of the schoolhouse in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 11. The latter site is doubtless a removal.

GREENWOOD. The more or less locally descriptive name given to a cemetery in Flint River Township.

HAIGHT CREEK. A small stream rising near the north side of section 10 of Benton Township, runs eastward to section 12 where, formerly lost in the marshes, it is now carried in drainage ditches. The stream was named for Henry H. Haight (1827-87), an early resident in the vicinity of the stream. Mr. Haight was a native of Athens County, Ohio. A resident of Des Moines County since 1837, he later became a prominent citizen and a large landholder.⁸⁸

HARMONY. The ethical name of a rural school at the cross highways in the northeastern corner of section 9 of Yellow Spring Township, a mile east of the village of Garland. The name is for the ideal or aspiration of the community, harmony being its chief source of strength and support.

HARTFORD. The early name of the post office at Danville (see above). Colton's map of Iowa, 1852, gives the name of the post-station on the highway as Hartford, but locates Danville about three miles to the southwest of it, which, however, is the site of the older and abortive village. Hartford was probably named for Hartford, Connecticut, which in turn, is a transferred name from England, formerly the city and county of Hartford, now known as Hertford and Hertfordshire.

HAWKEYE. An early, inland post office, at one time on the western side of section 12 of Huron Township. The official form of the name is "Hawk Eye." The post office was in existence before 1860 and later. For a time it was in the home of Joshua Swank, an early settler in Huron Township since 1835. The post office received its name from Hawkeye, the sobriquet of the State of Iowa. Henn, Williams & Co.'s map, 1854, gives the form "Hawk's Eye," as does Mendenhall's map, 1855.

The rural post office known as "Hawk Eye," Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on September 2, 1844, with the appointment of James Latta, postmaster. His successors were: Joshua Swank, January 9, 1850; Ransom Gillmore, June 26, 1854; Joash Hedges, April 16,

⁸⁸*Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, p. 61; *Portrait and Biographical Album of Des Moines County*, 1888, pp. 580-81; U. S. soil map, 1925.

1856; and Orville Swank, August 4, 1862, under whom the name of the post office was changed to Huron on March 2, 1863 (see below).

"The title 'Hawkeye,' as applied to a resident of Iowa or to the State itself, first appeared in print, so far as we have been able to ascertain, in the Fort Madison *Patriot* of March 24, 1838. That issue was the first one of the paper founded by James G. Edwards in this region. In an editorial the following suggestion was made:

"If a division of the Territory [Wisconsin] is effected, we propose that the Iowans take the cognomen of *Hawkeyes*. Our etymology can then be more definitely traced than can that of the Wolverines, Suckers, Gophers, etc., and we shall rescue from oblivion a memento, at least, of the name of the old chief (Black Hawk)."⁸⁹

The name Hawkeye was suggested by an influential citizen of Burlington, named David Rorer, an attorney. Early in 1839 Mr. Edwards removed his paper to Burlington and shortly afterwards changed the name of the paper to "*The Burlington Hawk-Eye*," in honor of the people of Iowa. In a later generation this paper became famous for the sparkling humor contributed by Robert J. Burdette (1844-1914).

HAWKEYE. The name of a rural school at the cross highways on the north side of section 24 of Flint River Township, in independent district number 3, formerly sub-district number 3, about two miles north of the village of West Burlington. The school took its name from the pioneer sobriquet of the State of Iowa, Hawkeye.

HAWKEYE. The early name of a rural school situated in the northeastern part of section 14 of Huron Township, in the vicinity of Hawkeye Creek. This is the name of the school as given in *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, page 58, but recent maps such as the U. S. soil map, 1925, gives the name "District No. 2 School." The school took its name, Hawkeye, from an early established post office in the vicinity named Hawkeye,⁹⁰ in this sense being a locally descriptive name.

HAWKEYE. The name of a rural school at the cross highways on the east side of section 20 of Union Township. In 1882 the school district, previously known as sub-district number 3, became Hawkeye Independent District No. 3. The name is apparently adapted from the sobriquet of Iowa.

HAWKEYE CREEK. A small stream which flows through the city of Burlington. It rises in or near the southwestern corner of section 30, flows southeastwardly across section 32, reaching the Mississippi River in the northeastern part of section 5. The stream was named after the sobriquet of Iowa.

(To be continued)

⁸⁹*History of Des Moines County*, 1879, p. 425.

⁹⁰Merrill, *Yellow Spring and Huron*, 1897, p. 58.

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