PLACE NAMES

OF

FIVE SOUTHERN BORDER COUNTIES OF MISSOURI

by

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Gratefully dedicated to my adviser, Dr. Robert L. Ramsay, whose patience, encouragement, inspiration, and scholarship have made this study possible.

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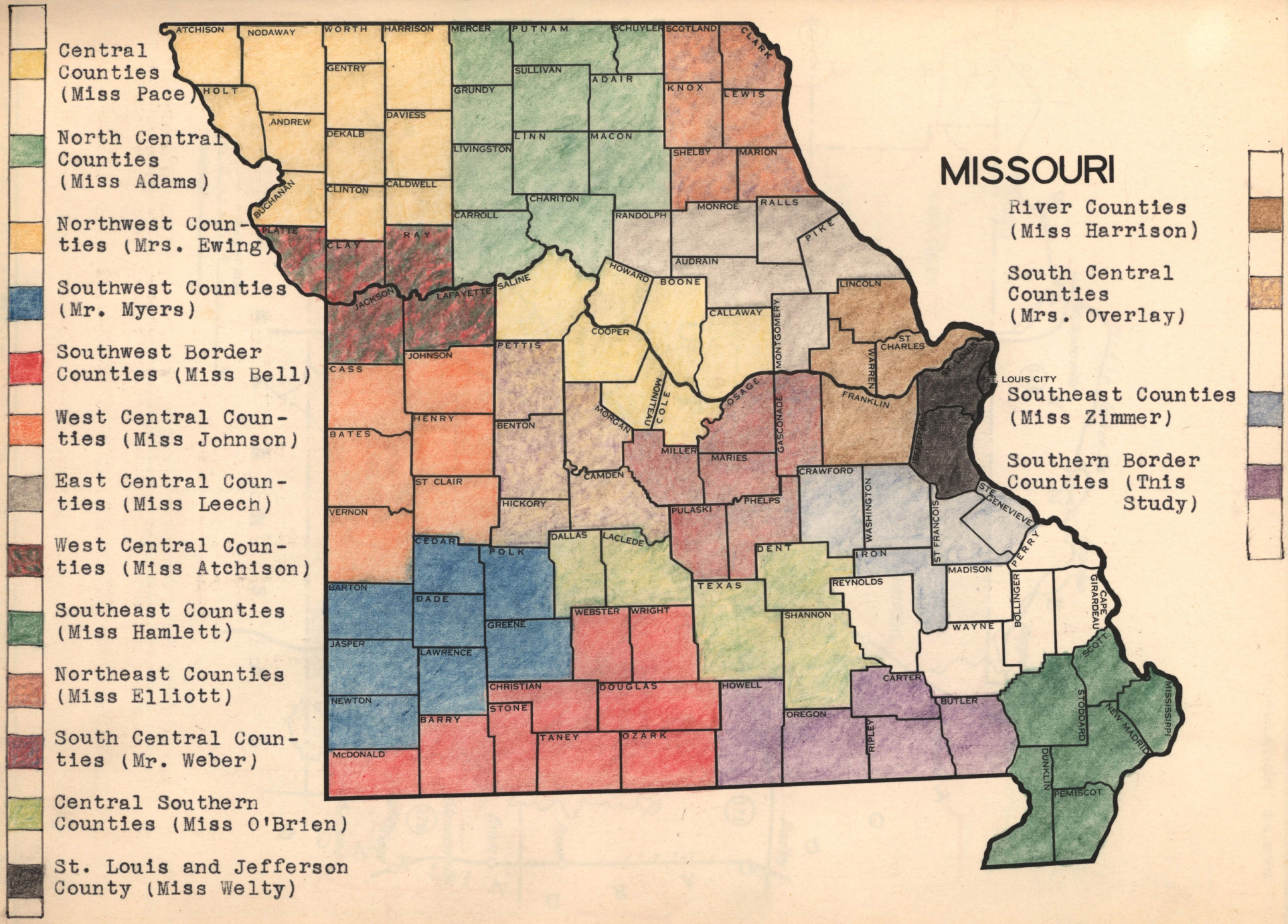
Central Counties (Miss Pace)
North Central Counties (Miss Adams)
Northwest Counties (Mrs. Ewing)
Southwest Counties (Mr. Myers)
Southwest Border Counties (Miss Bell)
West Central Counties (Miss Johnson)
East Central Counties (Miss Leech)
West Central Counties (Miss Atchison)
Southeast Counties (Miss Hamlett)
Northeast Counties (Miss Elliott)
South Central Counties (Mr. Weber)
Central Southern Counties (Miss O'Brien)
St. Louis and Jefferson County (Miss Welty)
MISSOURI
River Counties (Miss Harrison)
South Central Counties (Mrs. Overlay)
Southeast Counties (Miss Zimmer)
Southern Border Counties (This Study)
ATCHISON
NODAWAY
WORTH
HARRISON
MERCER
PUTNAM
SCHUYLER
SCOTLAND
CLARK
HOLT
GENTRY
SULLIVAN
ADAIR
KNOX
LEWIS
ANDREW
DAVIESS
GRUNDY
DEKALB
LIVINGSTON
LINN
MACON
SHELBY
MARION
BUCHANAN
CLINTON
CALDWELL
CHARITON
MONROE
RALLS
CARROLL
RANDOLPH
PIKE
PLATTE
CLAY
RAY
AUDRAIN
JACKSON
LAFAYETTE
SALINE
HOWARD
BOONE
LINCOLN
CALLAWAY
MONTGOMERY
COOPER
ST CHARLES
WARREN
JOHNSON
PETTIS
ST LOUIS
ST. LOUIS CITY
CASS
OSAGE
FRANKLIN
MORGAN
MONITEAU
COLE
GASCONADE
HENRY
BENTON
MILLER
MARIES
JEFFERSON
BATES
CAMDEN
CRAWFORD
WASHINGTON
ST CLAIR
HICKORY
PHELPS
STE GENEVIEVE
PULASKI
VERNON
DALLAS
LACLEDE
ST FRANCOIS
CEDAR
POLK
DENT
IRON
PERRY
MADISON
BARTON
DADE
TEXAS
REYNOLDS
BOLLINGER
CAPE GIRARDEAU
WEBSTER
WRIGHT
SHANNON
WAYNE
JASPER
LAWRENCE
GREENE
SCOTT
CHRISTIAN
DOUGLAS
HOWELL
CARTER
NEWTON
STONE
BUTLER
STODDARD
NEW MADRID
MISSISSIPPI
BARRY
OREGON
RIPLEY
TANEY
OZARK
DUNKLIN
PEMISCOT
McDONALD

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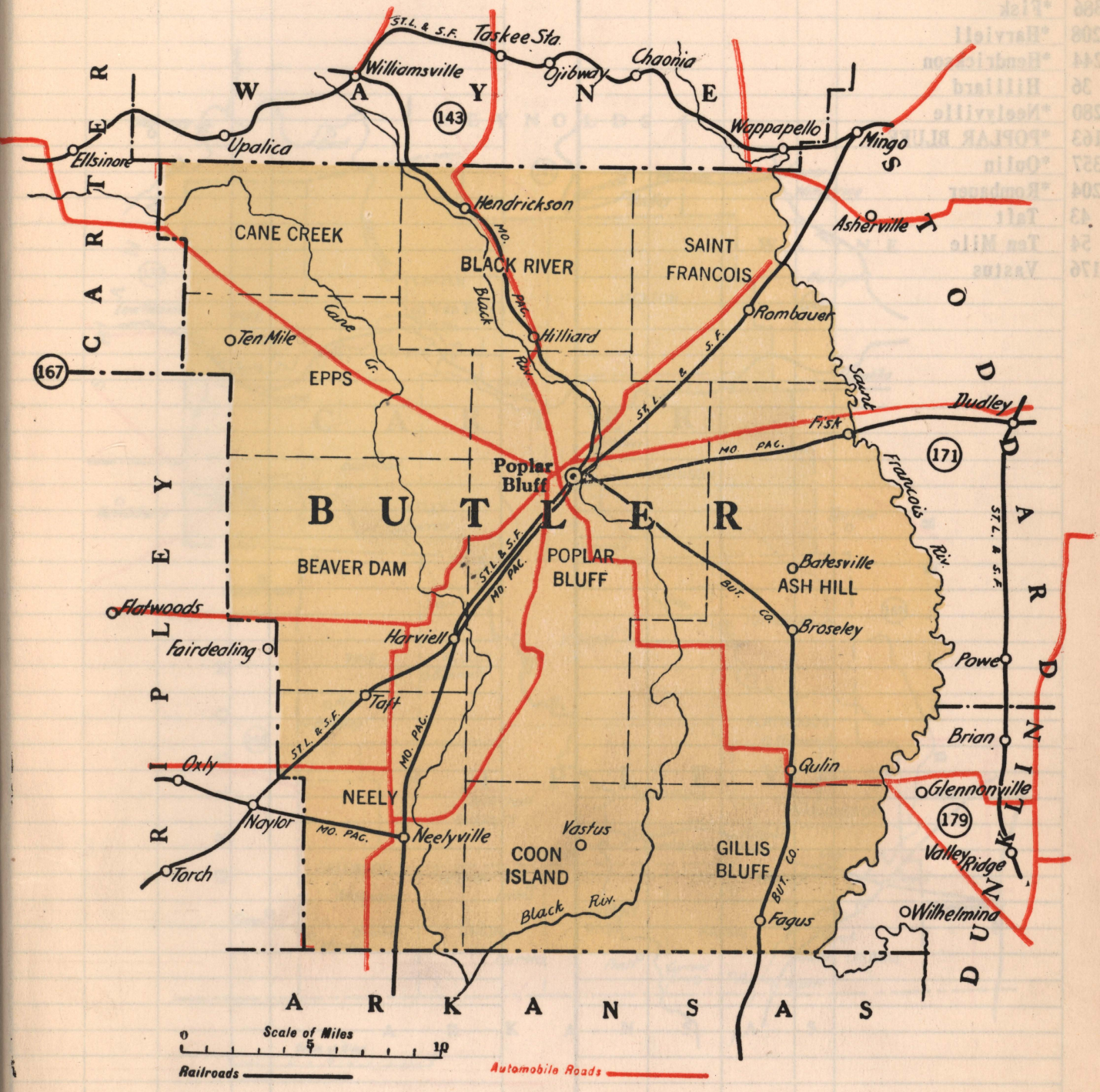

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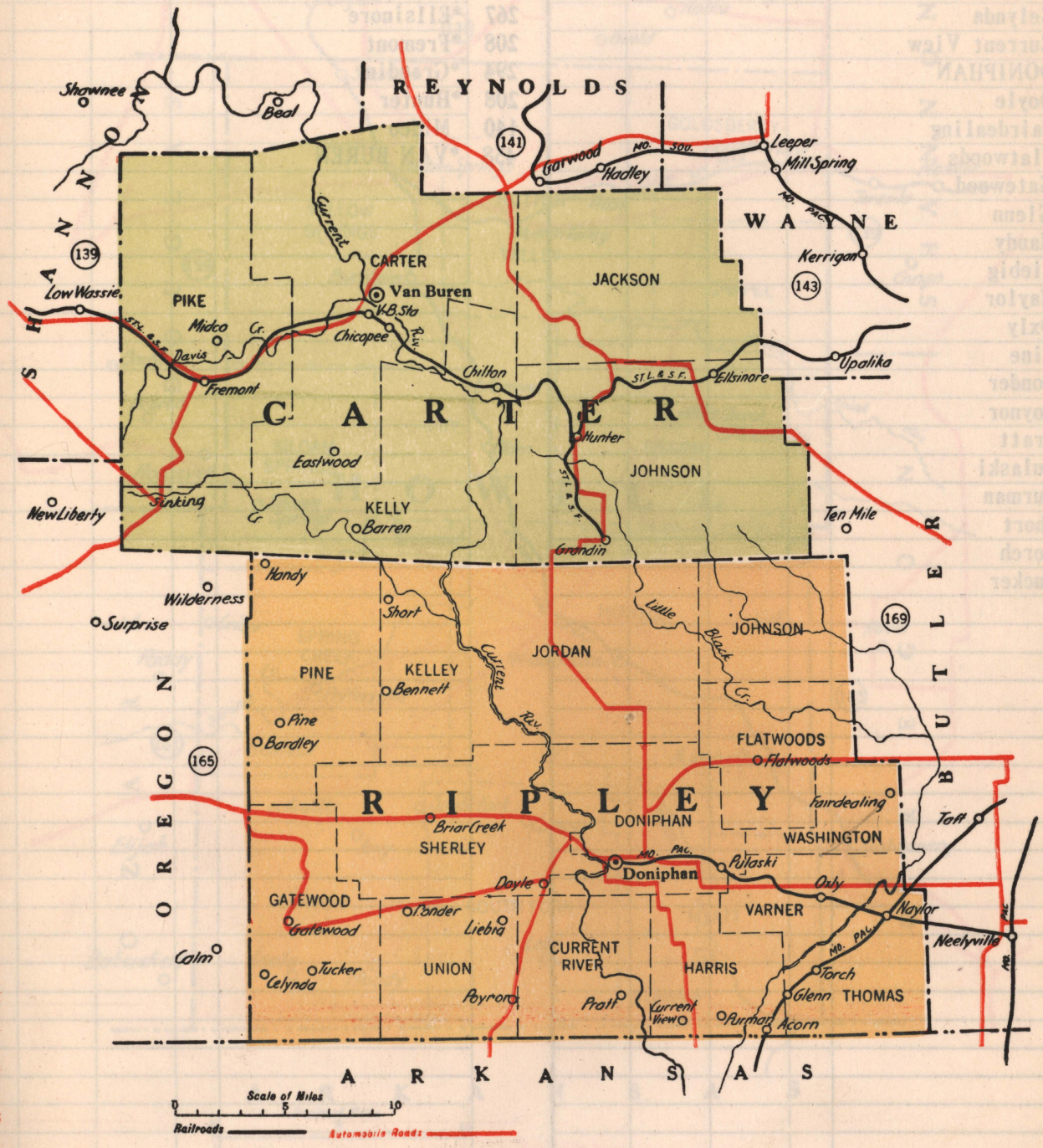

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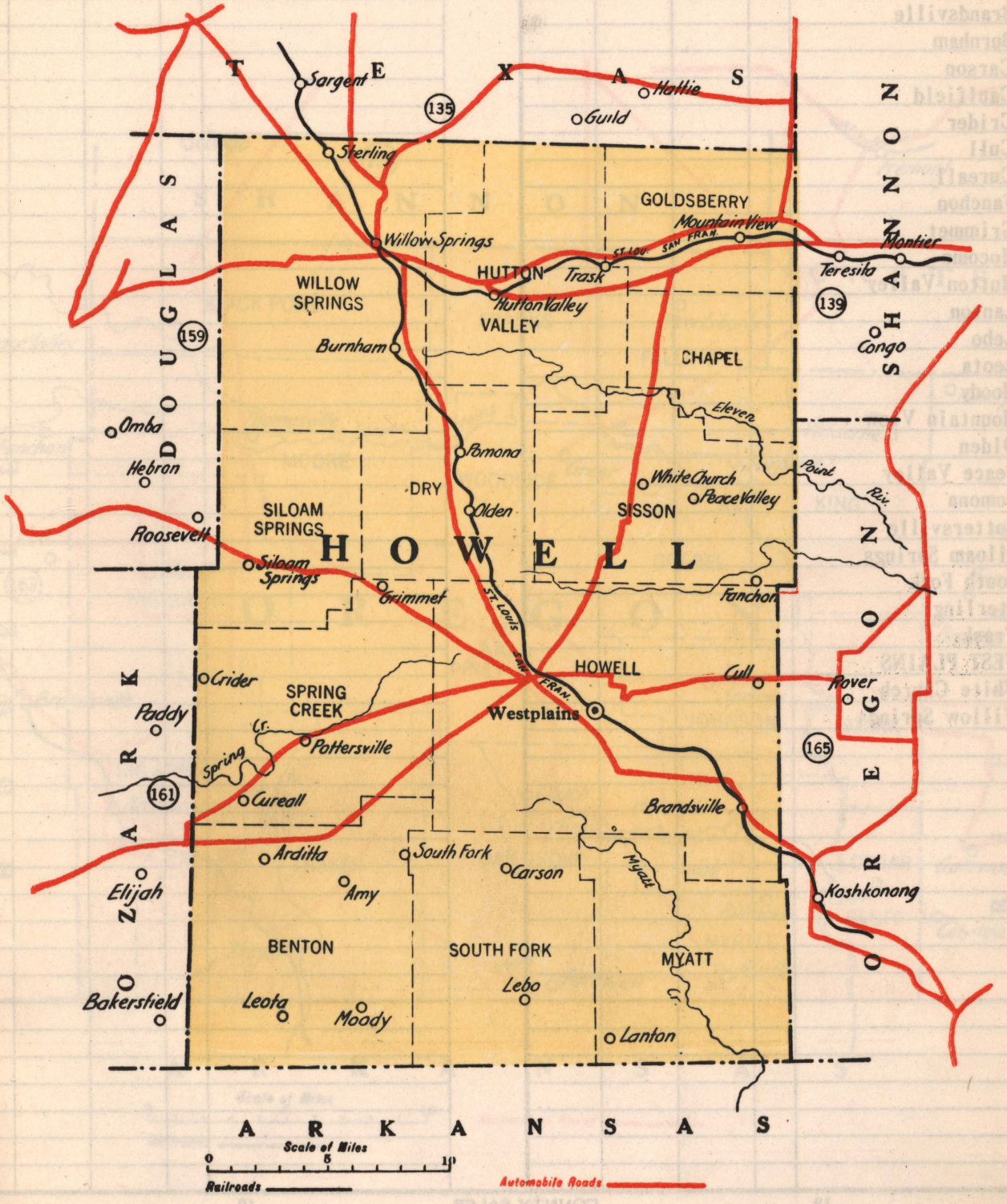

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INTRODUCTION

This present study is the seventeenth in continuation of a project begun by the English Department of the University of Missouri in 1928, that of finding and recording the origin of the names of places in Missouri. I count it a rare privilege to have a small share in this worthy work. I have chosen for my portion a group of the southern border counties consisting of Carter, Howell, Oregon, Ripley, and Butler. The last four are a part of the first tier of counties next to the Missouri-Arkansas boundary; Carter lies just north of Oregon, and because of its position, might be considered in either the first or second row from the state line. I prefer to name this study Place Names in Five Southern Border Counties of Missouri.

This section has much in common. Its earliest pioneers as revealed by the study, came chiefly from Kentucky and Tennessee; its climate is warmly temperate, as might be expected from its location in the southern foothills of the Ozarks; its topography is varied. The rugged hills, often having abrupt slopes and chasms, and the plains and widened dales of the uplands, gently give place to the vast expanse of what was formerly swamp land in the

extreme southern part. Much of the grandeur of nature in her wildness has been destroyed by man. The dark, swirling swamps have been converted into farms with acres of tossing grain and meadow lands. The great monarchs of the forest have been slain by the ax and saw, but many beauty spots remain, especially along the four main streams that have their beginnings among the springs and hill lands farther northward. They come hurrying through the foothills of this section and glide gracefully through these lowlands, ultimately to meet "Old Man River" farther on in the Southland. A lover of the scenes and people of South-East Missouri, Allen Hinchey, in his lines on Current River, gives a true picture of the hill-land streams:

> Through the Ozarks swirls a mountain stream,
> Dashing 'gainst granite boulders, churning
> Bluffs and promontories, its turbulent current
> Carrying onward to the South.
> Rugged is the land of the Ozarks.
> Rugged it is and picturesque. 1

A place-name worker has various duties, and her experiences are not in the least monotonous. Difficulties are encountered and problems must be solved. Doubtless each section and each worker has found problems unique. My section presented some handicaps, and my own personal problem was baffling. With buoyant hopes and enthusiasm, immediately upon choosing my section, I set to work on

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1. The Community, 1923, p. 1.

the initial part of the study. Just at the time when the larger portion of the material had been gathered, conditions developed, apparently an insurmountable wall of adamant, which seemed to be the death blow to my hopes and plans. After a hindrance of seven years, during which time practically nothing could be done to forward the work, a gleam of light broke through the darkness. It became possible for me to finish gathering the necessary information from the local fields. Even then I must wait to carry the work to completion. A researching of reference books was necessary, and it was not possible for me to do that yet. Still I must wait.

Already the accumulation of garnered data hung as heavy about my shoulders as did that burdensome pack upon the back of John Bunyan's struggling Pilgrim. I, too, was in the Slough of Despond. I was constantly haunted by the Spectre Fear, lest in some way destruction might come to my box of information stored away waiting. More fully, I think, than ever before could I appreciate Milton's sonnet on his blindness. I had spent money, time, and energy. Should it all come to naught? The splendid older residents had given me of their knowledge, and many were eagerly anticipating a safe recording of that which they had bestowed. I felt it a duty to pass their information on. It seemed a trust placed in my hands; I felt this more keenly as time passed on, and rapidly, one by one, the older informants were

passing to the Great Beyond. Could I give up? I must not fail them; I could not be a further disappointment to Dr. Ramsay while other workers were moving forward with other sections of the state; I dared not allow myself to turn backward from a plan not unworthy of one's best efforts!

Now thirteen years after the inception of the idea and the starting of this study, I have been permitted to continue the work to the last stages of the study. I am truly grateful for this opportunity, but feel extreme regret at the long delay.

Since former students have adequately discussed the history of place-name work, interesting as it is, I shall omit that phase, except to add that with the completion of this, the seventeenth master's thesis in the state-wide survey of Missouri place names, the one hundred and eighth Missouri county will have been covered. Only six counties will remain, and when the eighteenth and last thesis in the series, now nearly ready, is completed, the end of an investigation undertaken fifteen years ago will have arrived.

I have followed the same general methods and plan of organization as former workers. It was a rare treat to have free range in the various departments of the University Library where histories, maps, gazetteers, business directories, postal guides, newspapers, biographies, and other reference materials could be used freely. From

these sources many names were collected and locations recorded; some general background was acquired; occasionally, snugly imbedded in a biography or bit of history, the origin of a name was found; Missouri Laws, in one instance, recorded the origin of a county name. For my section, only one small county history had been written, and no plats of these counties had found their way into the State Library; therefore, the greater part of the required information had to be secured through the second stage of the work.

This second step, that of going to the local communities and conferring with the county officials and older residents who could give firsthand information, was a joy indeed. In each county seat names of prospective informants were secured. The city and county clerks were usually able to supply a good list. Those interviewed gave other names, and a long chain of informants reaching even into other counties was soon formed. Here available maps, plats, and some records were studied. The records of Howell and Ripley counties had been destroyed during the Civil War, but the officials were very kind in helping us get data. They had no map in Ripley County showing the corrected boundary lines of the municipal townships; the clerk worked enthusiastically helping us to construct a correct map.

Informants were not selected from any special walks of life; but after the clerks, abstractors, and probate judges, all of whom were helpful, and the school

superintendents had been seen, I went to retired or ex-officials, and to prospective informants far out from the county seats.

Going out into the more remote communities offered a variety of experience, generally pleasant and profitable. To use an early pioneer expression, the string of the latch indeed hung outside the door. Generous hospitality greeted me at practically every farm or urban home visited. Very few persons under fifty years of age, except a few public officials, were approached, for generally the younger persons did not know much of real value, and they were too young to be very much interested. In practically every instance, information was given generously and gladly. Occasionally questions had to be answered and explanations made as to why such information was being gathered, whether it was for publication in newspapers or elsewhere, and a very few appeared unable to see much value of getting such data. Many others, however, realized the importance of gathering this bit of local history before it should be too late.

One excellent informant who had gathered much material to add to his own personal knowledge, and who had entertained hopes of writing a history of his native county, struck an important keynote, when he told us of having given at some former time much verbal material to a young man who wrote, in manuscript only, a small history

of their county. He criticized the manuscript severely as being very inaccurate. This incident illustrates one grave difficulty of the place-name worker--namely, that of hearing and speaking correctly and of writing sincerely. It is not easy to avoid misunderstandings in explanations. I am quite sure his remarks caused me to be more cautious.

I recall only one person I approached who appeared extremely reticent and even suspicious; but we succeeded in getting his confidence to some extent, and he gave some very valuable information. One prominent business man, although a stranger, inquiring about how the expenses of this work were met, declared in astonishment that the County Court should make donations to such a worthy type of research, and insisted that I make an appeal to them. Gratifying, indeed, were the results of my journeys throughout the five counties. I visited some of the oldest persons in their tumble-down little homes, among the great mass of common folk in town, village, and rural sections, and among those who had much larger accumulations of material wealth. Interesting, too, were the interviews with the elderly colored people, in their dilapidated shacks, who gladly told about their churches, ~~and~~ villages, and people.

After the material was gathered three tasks remained to be done. To evaluate, verify, arrange, and record the

mass of information as clearly, concisely, and as interestingly as possible was no small task. In my case, the lapse of time had its influence. Memory had been blurred, and it took longer to read and get the full meaning from my rough notes. The result of this task is the Dictionary, which composes Chapter One of this study. Chapter Two is a classification of the names according to their origin. In Chapter Three, another classification is made which deals with some special phases of the study of the names.

The three appendices include: (1) a table of historical periods which gives the dates relative to the naming of the places; (2) an alphabetical list of a large number of the names with their phonetic transcriptions as they were pronounced locally; and (3) a list of dialect terms and Americanisms each with a brief explanation of its meaning and usage as shown by the dictionaries available.

The Bibliography is composed of a list of the source material arranged chronologically in the various divisions and a list of the names of informants arranged alphabetically in two divisions--those who were interviewed personally and those from whom letters were received. This part of the Bibliography is, to the place-name worker, one of the most poignant features of the whole study because the list of names presents to the mind a combination

of a huge photograph gallery, family albums, and miscellaneous photo and kodak albums--a veritable scenario, not silent, of scenes and faces not to be forgotten.

I want to make special mention of a few informants; not that their information was any more valuable than that given by others, but because of their connection with business or industry in their respective localities and because of their opportunities of having an unlimited amount of time for interviews, they were able to give help on more names than were some others. Mr. Lankford and Mr. John Chilton had a large fund of information which they had gathered for writing county histories which never materialized. Mr. Deem, a probate judge for years, had written a small history of his county and was planning a larger one. All three men gave much definite help. School superintendents--Mr. Condray, Mr. Raulston, Mrs. Bess, Miss Williams, and Mr. Ogle were very valuable informants on schools and many other names. Mr. E. Williams, a former county school commissioner; Mr. Harrod, a former county teacher: Mr. Whitmire, a retired merchant; Mr. Bailey and Mr. Ramsey, probate judges; were all well informed. Mr. Peter Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Belle, Mrs. Hattie B. Pitts, and Mr. H. A. Smith, all older lifelong residents from prominent pioneer families had much to add. One of my favorite uncles, S. Pottenger, because of his clerical connections with some of the large

timber mills and in other public offices was able to give clear and definite data. His son Charles was invaluable to me, for he managed the transportation and helped me get to the informants. Mr. W. D. Randel was one of the most helpful of the county clerks. Mr. W. N. Barron, now deceased, one of the informants I was privileged to meet who had bestowed place-names, was unusually helpful because of his relations to the development of Butler County. His secretary, Mrs. Alice Johnson, was very gracious in making careful explanations of places and names. Those whose names I do not mention here were just as valuable and important. Only recently two letters came giving definitely and clearly the origin of three names I had so far not been able to solve. All these names appear in the Bibliography. There probably were others who could have helped greatly, whose names I did not get; and there were a number whom I wished to see but time forbade my tarrying longer. Toward each and every one who gave help or would have done so, I feel deeply appreciative.

I wish also to express my thanks to Miss Sarah Guitar of the Missouri State Historical Society Library and to others of the library personnel who patiently and skilfully aided me in finding materials needed.

To the writers of other place-name theses I am indebted for many ideas and suggestions gleaned from their pages.

It is to Dr. Robert L. Ramsay that I owe the greatest debt of gratitude, and I can only wish for words with which to express adequately my appreciation of his kindly criticism and help, his infinite understanding, and his superior scholarship and wisdom. He has been most helpful in every way possible. It has been a joy to be a student under his inspiring guidance, and I can but regret that my efforts have not produced finer results as a tribute to his excellent leadership.

I would not refrain from making mention of my own relatives and closer friends whose interest and encouragement have been beacon lights leading onward.

Were it possible and not too impractical I should like to send an individual letter to each one who contributed to my work, but I shall have to remain silent, hoping that as I travelled along the way I was able to make each one understand my appreciation.

CHAPTER ONE

DICTIONARY OF PLACE-NAMES

In this chapter are recorded all the place-names found in Butler, Carter, Howell, Oregon, and Ripley counties. No claim is set up of having made an exhaustive list of the names of places in this section. Doubtless some old names are completely lost; especially is this likely to be true of Indian names and of some early pioneer names in various small localities.

I have endeavored to be honest and exact in every detail in gathering and recording the information given, but one can claim only a fair degree of accuracy; I fear there are many errors; it is to be hoped that future research may eliminate mistakes and add definite information on questionable data. In a number of cases, authorities consulted have not agreed. Unless definite evidence was found discrediting one view, I have recorded all explanations given, with evidence or proof cited as to the probability or correctness of the statements, when it was possible.

Under each name have been entered, as far as was possible: (1) its county, in parenthesis; (2) the nature

of the place and its exact location; (3) its earliest known dates and relevant facts about its origin or discovery, or the earliest ascertained use of the name; (4) the source or reason assigned for the name; (5) any subsequent changes of name, with their explanation; (6) a complete list in abbreviated form of authorities used and persons consulted. The exact pronunciation, whenever in any respect doubtful or significant, is recorded in Appendix B, in the standard alphabet of the International Phonetic Association.

When a place has borne more than one name, or when a name has had variant forms, a cross reference has usually been made to the prevailing present or latest name or form, under which all information secured about all the names or forms has been brought together.

Names whose origins remain entirely unsolved are marked with two asterisks. When a reasonable doubt exists about the validity of the explanation offered for a name, it is marked with a single asterisk.

Ackerman Ditch (Butler)
A drainage ditch in Poplar Bluff and Coon Island townships, extending through the farm of Louis Ackerman, of Dutch descent, who was a soldier in the Spanish American War. (B. Deem; S. Pottenger; Maps 1926 ff.)

Acorn (Ripley)
Name of a discontinued p.o. for the old R.R. station Sinsabaugh (q.v.) in the s.e. part of Harris T. Named for the large acorns of the cow oak, or overcup oak, that grew in that vicinity. (P.O. 1907-1932; J. K. Langford; Mrs. E. O'Neill)

Acorn School (Ripley)
Named for the p.o. Acorn (q.v.).

Adams Graveyard (Howell)
See White Church near Pottersville

Adams Improvement (Howell)
A Mr. Adams took land at the present site of West Plains in 1839, but sold the next year to Josiah Howell. (See Town Spring.)

Adams School (Howell)
One of the older schools, 6 mi. s.e. of West Plains, with which it was consolidated. Three brothers, James, Wesley, and George Adams, settled in the community probably before the Civil War, and the school site was given by James Adams. (T. J. Whitmire; H. Chapin; Mr. and Mrs. Ira May)

Addy School (Butler)
See Live Oak School

A. F. and A. M. Cemetery (Carter)
In 1932 five acres were added to the n.e. part of Van Buren Cemetery for burial of the orders of Ancient Free Masons and the Accepted Masons. (R. L. Coleman)

Agee Church (Butler)
A Methodist Church near the Agee School (q.v.), organized in 1925 by Rev. Wm. Wilmore. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Melton, the Clayton and Lilly families, and Mrs. J. L. Martin were leading charter members. Named for the school. (Mrs. Wm. Pace; Mrs. Wm. Melton)

Agee Creek (Butler)
A small w. branch of Black R. near the Agee School (q.v.), fed by several little springs. It took the name of the early settler there, William Agee (cf. Agee School). (Mrs. Wm. Melton; S. Agee)

Agee School (Butler)
In Poplar Bluff T. n.w. of Hillard. It is said to be the first public school organized in the county. Named for its chief promoter Wm. Agee, a prominent pioneer landowner who came from Virginia in the early 1850's. (J. H. H. Potillo; B. Deem; S. Agee)

Albina (Howell)
An early p.o. kept by Albin Perkins in his home 1½ mi. s. of the site of Pomona. Name coined from Mr. Perkins' Christian name. Later a Mr. Harris kept it near Rudville

School (q.v.) until Olden (q.v.) was established, when it was moved to that village. Mrs. Kinion says the p.o. was established as early as 1867, for when her father, Newton C. Epps, moved to the community in that year, they got their mail at Albina once a week. (Campbell Gaz. of Mo. (1873) 257; Polk (1876) 12; Polk (1883) 84; Mrs. Mary Hadley; Mrs. Nancy Kinion)

Aldrich Valley (Carter)
In the n.e. part of Kelley T. It leads into Current R. at Chilton. The stream is now generally dry. John Aldrich, from Tennessee, settled here as early as 1840. Also known as Hooper Valley (q.v.) for an early family. (J. J. Chilton; T. J. Brame)

Aldrich Valley School (Carter)
In Kelley T., 8 mi. e. of Van Buren. Formed from Chilton District about 1894. Named for the valley. (H. D. Condray)

Alexander School (Howell)
In Myatt T., 6 mi. e. of Lanton. A family of that name lived there. (T. J. Whitmire; E. M. Nale)

Alf Couch Mill (Oregon)
A gristmill on Eleven Points R. at the mouth of Little Hurricane Cr. (q.v.). Named for Alfred Couch, son of Simpson Couch. The mill was not operated later than the middle 1880's, and only the old mill dam remains. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell)

Alford School (Butler)
Established in 1932 on "Big Island" just n. of the Hargrove Bridge. Named for Melbourne Alford, a landowner, who was prominent in getting the school. Also known as Black River School (cf. Black River School, near Keener), because it is so near Black R. (J. L. Haulston)

Alfrey (Butler)
See Alfrey's Heading Factory

Alfrey's Heading Factory (Butler)
Established in 1890, just outside the s. limits of Poplar Bluff, by Fremont Alfrey, the proprietor and manager from Crawfordsville, Indiana. It was connected with the I. M. & S. R. R. and with the Frisco R. R. at points known as Alfrey's Switch for the factory manager. Shortened after 1910 to Alfrey. The Young Handle Factory now occupies a part of these old stave yards. (S. Pottenger; The Evening Citizen, 1910)

Alfrey's Switch (Butler)
See Alfrey's Heading Factory

Alice Spring (Howell)
In Benton T., s.w. of Bly near the county line and Alice Mines, later Amyx Mines, in Ozark Co. from which it took its name. Two acres, including the spring, were purchased by the mining company to get water for the operation of the mines. (Dr. W. C. Amyx)

Alley Oop (Butler)
A small club house on Mill Cr., near Black R., in a good hunting and fishing section of wild wood. Owned by M. Meystead of Cape Girardeau and named for Hamlin's comic strip "Alley Oop," now shown in the Poplar Bluff Daily Republican and other papers. (Dr. Jos. L. Lindsay; Mrs. Clara Laughlin)

Alton (Oregon)
The county seat, near the c. part of Piney T. On Oct. 9, 1859, William Hodges deeded 50¼ acres for the site, and the surveying of the town was completed the following month. It has been a p.o. since 1862. There seems to be no doubt that the name was borrowed from Alton in Madison Co., Illinois, from which towns in at least a dozen other states have also taken their names. The Illinois city is said by Gannett to have been named by Rufus Easton, its founder, for his son Alton Easton. The fact that William C. Boyd, the first postmaster of Alton, Missouri, came from Alton, Illinois, doubtless accounted for its selection. Pioneer humor, however, has been at work in the invention of other explanations of the name. One story has it that the name was originally "All Town," chosen because the three leading citizens appointed to select the name, Boyd, Woodside, and Simpson, could not agree and decided to name it for all of them. Another declares that "Uncle Billy" Boyd, as he was called, spelled the name "Awl Town," presumably associating it with the craft of shoemaking. There is, of course, no basis for these explanations except imagination. (Gannett; Eaton; P.G. 1862...1943; Mo. Hist. Rev. (Apr., 1917) 337; W. C. Harrod; J. L. Sipe; Chas. Braswell; Cleora B. Williams)

American (Oregon)
A discontinued station on the Frisco R. R. 6 mi. n.w. of Thayer in Big Apple T.; established as a shipping point and doubtless named for the American Orchard Co. of Kansas City, which began the development of large fruit farms in the vicinity in 1893. (T. M. Culver; T. J. Richardson)

Amity Church, No. 2 (Ripley)
See Amity Missionary Baptist Church

Amity Missionary Baptist Church (Ripley)
In 1883 the church site was given by George W. Young, and the Baptist Church was organized Oct. 3, 1883. As there were a number of Methodists, Christians, and Presbyterians in the community, they were welcome to call one of their ministers and use the house at any time--thus the name. About 1892 the Baptists sold the house to the Methodists (see Bethany Church), but prior to this, as early as 1889, a group of the Baptists had left the Amity Church and built a house 2½ mi. s., known as Amity No. 2 for a time. Eventually this number was dropped from the name, the Christians and Presbyterians

were scattered, and the two churches remain--Bethany Methodist and Amity Baptist. (Wm. Ponder; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tate; W. H. Roberson; Minutes of Cane Creek Assn.; Lee Young)

Amy (Howell)
A p.o. moved to Hocamo (q.v.) in 1932, was established by Dr. James Black and kept in a store on his farm 1½ mi. n.e. of the present site of Amy until 1903, when it was moved to the home of Mrs. Rebecca Gill for a short time before the Carter Store of Amy took charge of the mail. Dr. Black, dist. postmaster, suggested the name for his daughter. (P.O. 1892-1932; Mrs. Rebecca Gill; T. J. Whitmire)

Amy (Howell)
A small village in Benton T., named for the earlier p.o. (q.v.).

Anderson Creek (Oregon)
Heads in Ozark T. and flows into Eleven Points R. in Cedar Bluff T. Anderson Spring, with good living water, in the valley is on the Brock ranch (q.v.) and marks the home place of James Anderson, an early pioneer settler. (J. Hitt; W. Heiskell; A. Williams)

Anderson Knob (Howell)
One of the highest elevations in the county, on land now owned by Mr. John T. Woodruff of Springfield, Mo. Formerly owned by S. A. Anderson, a banker from Iowa who bought 80 acres of land just e. of Siloam Springs. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Duffy)

Anderson School (Oregon)
The pioneer log school house with split log seats in what is now Ozark T. James Anderson, who owned land here before the Civil War, came back to his war-ruined farm and was influential in the rebuilding of the community. During the early 1890's, the school was moved a mi. n.e. and the name was changed to Mitchell (q.v.). (Mrs. Jack Woodring; W. Heiskell)

Anderson Spring (Oregon)
See Anderson Creek

Andrew Cave (Howell)
A small cave near the Turner School (q.v.). It took the name of Andrew Stubbs, who lived there and owned the small farm. (J. Collins; D. C. Turner)

Andrews Branch (Howell)
Leads into Warm Fork, e. of West Plains. Henry Andrews of Indiana homesteaded on the stream. (N. J. Andrews)

Andrews Cemetery (Oregon)
One of the oldest burial grounds in the county, 1 mi. w. of Alton on the farm now owned by Samuel M. Simpson, by whose name the cemetery is sometimes known. The land was entered by Alec Andrews before the Civil War. (Chas. Braswell; E. Bailey)

Angus (Butler)
A switch on the Mo. Pac. R.R., 9 mi. s. of Poplar Bluff. D. W. Hill, a prominent lawyer of Poplar Bluff, owned a large farm nearby which he stocked with Aberdeen Angus cattle about 1910. A Mr. Shackleford, who managed the farm, and Mr. Hill changed the name to Angus. It was formerly known as Eastwood Switch (q.v.). (S. Myrant; D. W. Hill; Maps 1910 ff.)

*Annapolis (Butler)
An iron mining camp on Highway 67, n. of Poplar Bluff near Hillard, opened in 1930, but now closed as unprofitable. The name is no doubt a transfer from Annapolis in Iron Co.

Annie Hollow (Howell)
"Aunt Annie" Clinton, whose maiden name was Collins, lived for some years after the Civil War, at the head of the hollow which leads into Dry Creek. (Mr. and Mrs. Levi Collins)

Anthony Creek (Oregon)
A small stream, in Big Apple T., that flows into Warm Fork. An early family name. (R. Childers; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Perkins)

Antioch Christian Church (Howell)
In w. Sisson T., built about 1894. Formerly services had been held in homes and brush arbors. Bitter controversy arose over the location of a site, and two factions developed with the names "Buck Snort" and "Dishrag." Eventually a compromise was effected, but "Buck Snort" remained for some time the nickname for Antioch Church. Antioch is a city of Syria, where the disciples were first called Christians. It is a stock name for churches. (Mrs. E. O. Bess; W. T. Modrel; J. N. Barnett; D. S. Goyer; Acts 11:26)

Antioch Christian Church (Ripley)
5 mi. s. of Doniphan. It was organized about 1910 by Rev. J. M. Stout. Since the membership moved to Ponder and Doniphan, the church has not been used for several years. For the name cf. above. (J. F. Young)

Antioch Church (Oregon)
A Missionary Baptist Church at Lula (q.v.), organized and named by Rev. Wm. Logan Williams in 1901. For the name cf. above. (H. Williams; G. C. Martin; M.B.C.A.)

Antioch Church (Ripley)
See Hopewell Church

**Arditta (Howell)
A p.o. established in 1903 and kept first by Mr. John W. Cox in his store at the head of Vaughn Hollow, now on Highway 80. The store passed to various owners, but the p. o. was discontinued in 1934. Mr. Cox explains that several names were sent in by the community, but the postal authorities disregarded all of them and named it Arditta. No one seems to know why this name was chosen. (D. W. Epley; WM. Harper; Jno. W. Cox; P. O. 1909-1932)

Arkansas Branch (Butler)
That portion of the St. L. & I. M. R.R. extending from Ironton, Mo. to the boundary between Missouri and Arkansas. It was named for its terminus on the Arkansas State Line. The Legislative Acts of Mar. 1868 appropriated the portion of purchase money and interest accruing, $674,300, at the rate of $15,000 for every mi. completed within a certain time, and authorized a separate company to build the Arkansas Branch. A company was organized Apr. 7, 1870, with a capital stock of $2,500,000. The first 30 mi. were completed Feb. 23, 1871 and the line to the boundary completed Nov. 4, 1872. Trains began running regularly Apr. 2, 1873. (Commonwealth of Mo. 609; G. R. Mabie)

Arnold Cemetery (Ripley)
1½ mi. s.w. of Fairdealing (q.v.). It was started during the Civil War as a family burial ground on the James Arnold farm. Now used by the public. (D. A. Chinn; Mrs. Margaret Arnold)

Arthur's Service Station (Howell)
On Highway 60, 1½ mi. w. of Mountain View. Built by William Arthur, manager of the Chevrolet and real estate business in Mountain View, in 1931. Now managed by his son Lyle Arthur. (William Arthur)

Ary School (Oregon)
See Pleasant Hill School, No. 52

Ashcraft Cemetery (Butler)
Named for the school nearby (q.v.).

Ashcraft Ditch (Butler)
A drainage ditch in s. Poplar Bluff T. Named for a landowner and Baptist minister, Willis Ashcraft, through whose farm it was made about 1900. (W. N. Barron; S. Pottenger; B. Adams)

Ashcraft School (Butler)
A school about 5 mi. s.e. of Poplar Bluff. It was named for Willis Ashcraft, a progressive landowner, farmer, and Baptist minister there. (S. Pottenger; B. Adams)

Ashcroft Addition (Butler)
The s.e. part of Poplar Bluff w. of Black R., which grew up around the Ashcroft Mill (q.v.). In 1913, forty acres were platted by Joseph Ashcroft of the mill, and landowners John and Henry Macom, who gave the name Ashcroft-Macom Addition, but the public soon dropped the Macom part of the name, no doubt having in mind only the mill there. It was often called Dog Town because there were so many dogs in the village. (J. Ashcroft)

Ashcroft-Macom Addition (Butler)
See Ashcroft Addition

Ashcroft Mill (Butler)
See Bimel-Ashcroft Mill

Ash Hill (Butler)
A shortened form which has replaced "Ash Hills" (q.v.) for the p.o. and town. The "s" was probably dropped by the postal authorities. (Maps 1879 ff.; P. L. 1883-1895)

Ash Hills (Butler)
A sawmill community in Ash Hill T. Named by R. Restov about 1870 because of the many sandy elevations covered with ash timber. (B. Deem)

Ash Hills (Butler)
P.o. and station on the "Cat" R.R. 8 mi. e. of Poplar Bluff. It grew to be a town of about 300 during the timber days, but it declined as the business moved to Fisk. Established by the R.R. about 1872 and named for the old sawmill community. Cf. Ash Hill (p.o.). (B. Deem; P.L. 1874-1876; Campbell, Gaz. of Mo. p. 20)

Ash Hills Cemetery (Butler)
Near the old village of Ash Hill or Ash Hills (q.v.).

Ash Hill School (Butler)
The old village school of Ash Hill, now used for church services by various denominations. The district has been added to the Fisk School District.

Ash Hills Township (Butler)
The e. border township, organized in 1856. The name was retained when in 1866 the townships were relocated. It received its name because the many low sandy elevations, rising from the swampy region, were covered with white ash timber. (Douglas I, 312; Goodspeed, 375; B. Deem)

Ash Hill Township (Butler)
A later name for Ash Hills Township.

Ashworth (Howell)
A discontinued p.o. n.e. of Moody (q.v.). Named for Dr. James Ashworth, a landowner and resident of the community for over forty years. He came originally from England at the age of twenty. Found on 1895 map. (P.G. 1897; Mr. and Mrs. Ira May; H. Chapin; D. W. Epley)

Attie (Oregon)
A vanished small village and p.o. 1½ mi. s.w. of Rover (q.v.). The p.o. was established in K. H. Goodwin's store. The name was suggested by Jno. R. Woodside, for his niece Mrs. M. B. Clark of West Plains, nee Miss Attie Old, who was the daughter of James B. Old of Thomasville, a legislative representative who helped to get the p.o. established. This office was discontinued when a part of the village and school were burned. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore; Wm. D. Willard; Mrs. Susie Huddleston; P.G. 1887-1902; W. E. Harrod; N. Bell)

Augusta (Oregon)
The early name for Thayer (q.v.). The town was platted Dec. 2, 1882, by George H. Nettleton of Kansas City, the first president of the Fort Scott, Kansas City, and Memphis R.R. (now Frisco), and named for his wife. When the p.o.

was established the name was changed because there was another Augusta in the state--the one in St. Charles Co., which has been a p.o. since 1853. (J. L. Sipe; N. B. Allen; N. Bell)

Aunt Cindy Spring (Howell)
Near Lost Spring School, it is one source of Elkhorn Cr. Named for Mrs. Lucinda Matney, now (1934) 91 years of age, known in the community as "Aunt Cindy," whose husband Solomon Matney homesteaded the farm in 1870. (Mrs. Dora Hoglen; Mrs. Lucindy Matney)

Aunt Dicie Kearby Hollow (Butler)
A name affectionately remembered by the oldest settlers of Shiloh Community because "Widow Kearby" lived by the spring in the hollow n.e. of the old Methodist camp ground of Shiloh. (Jno. Eudaley)

Backwoods School (Ripley)
See Ormsby School

Bailey (Butler)
See Bailey's End

Bailey Cemetery (Oregon)
See Simpson Graveyard

Bailey's (Butler)
See Bailey's End

Bailey's End (Butler)
A sawmill village situated at what was, about 1890, the s. terminus of the Butler Co. R.R. William Bailey managed the mill for the H. D. Cooperage Company. By 1900, when the railroad was extended farther s., the mill village came to be known as Bailey's, and later the station was shortened by popular usage to Bailey. Now Broseley (q.v.). (S. Pottenger; B. Deem; W. N. Barron)

Baker Community (Howell)
In n.e. Benton T. near South Fork. A famous place for sports some years after the Civil War. Smalley Baker, a lover of horses, had a large farm and race track. (C. Vaughn; D. W. Epley; Mrs. Rebecca Gill)

Baker Graveyard (Carter)
See Galbraith Cemetery

Baker Mill (Carter)
See Mill Creek

Baker School (Oregon)
In Cedar Bluff T., 2½ mi. s.e. of Calm. Named for James H. Baker, a landowner near by. (Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton; E. Williams)

Bald Knob (Carter)
A very large hill n. of Chilton, now well covered with small trees and heavy underbrush, but eighty years ago it was entirely bare. (Mrs. Mary Wallace)

Baldridge Service Station (Howell)
Established in 1925, 2½ mi. s.e. of Willow Springs at the junction of highways 60 and 63, by Mrs. Stella Baldridge. Operated by Mrs. Wade Baldridge. The cafe and

cabins were destroyed by a tornado in 1937 but soon rebuilt. (Mrs. Wade Baldridge)

Bales School (Oregon)
In Highland T., 3½ mi. s.e. of Rover (q.v.). William M. Bales, a pioneer from Tennessee, was a landowner and farmer of the vicinity. (E. Williams; Wm. Weaver; Jno. Old)

Ballard Hole (Oregon)
A famous eddy in Barren Fork in Moore T., where horse swimming was great sport in the earlier days. Named for James Ballard, landowner and farmer living there. (Jno. Old)

Ballard Switch (Carter)
In Carter T. About 1930 the Egyptian Tie Co. put up a stave factory 1 mi. w. of Cummings (q.v.) and got the switch established for loading timber. They named it for Raymond Ballard, a veteran railroad engineer. (Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ballard)

Ball's Mill (Butler)
See Kremlin Mill

Ball's Mill (Howell)
See Ball Spring

Ball's Mill School (Butler)
See Kremlin School

Ball Spring (Howell)
In South Fork T., on land entered by Robert E. Ball of North Carolina before the Civil War. Now a prominent picnic ground for the community. The old grist mill nearby on Bay Creek was washed away about twenty-seven years ago. For several years Ed. Carr operated a saloon there, and the cotton gin was in operation for a few years. All is gone now. (Mrs. Dora Hoglen; C. Vaughn)

Bamby Ranch (Oregon)
About 100 acres of land in Johnson T., on Eleven Points R., owned by Mack Weilputz of Cape Girardeau. Mr. Weilputz, who owns bakeries in Southeast Missouri, named his ranch for the trade name of his bread. Weilputz Club House on the ranch is the best equipped on the river. (Chas. Braswell; W. E. Harrod; Mrs. G. R. Owens)

Bandyville (Oregon)
A discontinued p.o., 10 mi. n. of Alton. Established soon after the Civil War through the efforts of J. R. Bandy, a physician of the community, who owned land and kept the office. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; W. E. Harrod; P. Williams; P. L. 1874, Gaz. of Mo., pp. 15, 408; P.G. 1893-1902)

Bardley (Ripley)
A village and p.o. in the s.w. part of Pine T. J. Peter Wooding, a merchant here, offered the name Bordley, his old home town in Union Co., Ky., which he had left about 1891. Somehow a mistake was made and the Postal Department spelled it with an "a." The nickname, "Tight Wad,"

was sometimes applied because some merchants dealt so closely in trade. (P.G. 1895; Geo. Dale; C. Myatt; Mrs. Jack Woodring; C. F. Franken)

Bardley Camp (Oregon and Ripley)
A C.C.C. Camp near Bardley.

Bardley Cemetery (Ripley)
About 1 mi. n. of the village. Earlier known as the Woodring Graveyard for J. Peter Woodring. See Bardley.

Barefoot Church (Butler)
See Harmony Church

Barfield (Ripley)
Now Naylor (q.v.). Established and named by the Iron Mt. R.R. officials, when the Doniphan Branch of the road was built, for Oscar F. Barfield, a large landowner and farmer, who gave the site. His father, Louis K. Barfield, had come from Illinois before the Civil War and entered land in Ripley Co. (P.G. 1886-1892; I. H. Barnhill; F. M. Van Dover; Mrs. Mattie Barfield)

*Barkadara School (Ripley)
In Harris T. Said to have been named by the donor of the site, J. L. Stillwell, for the name of a school in N. Missouri, his old home; but no such school has been identified. Miss Hoskinson writes that the name was coined by her father, B. F. Hoskinson, at the time the school was organized about 1900, from the Spanish embarcadero, possibly with some such sense in mind as "voyage." The source must be considered doubtful. (Mrs. Maud Stillwell; Mrs. H. I. Withrow; Miss Hazel Hoskinson)

Barfield Station (Ripley)
An early name sometimes given to Barfield (q.v.).

Bark Camp Creek (Carter)
Another name for Bear Camp Creek (q.v.). Mr. Chilton explains that during the Civil War, men who wanted to escape going to war would hide out in this valley and make camps covered with dead bark from oak logs. Mr. Brame says that since the Civil War some hunters and trappers made this sort of camp in the valley. (J. J. Chilton; T. J. Brame)

Barnett Cemetery (Howell)
See Barnett School

Barnett Church (Howell)
See New Hope Church and Barnett School

Barnett School (Howell)
In Sisson T., 4 mi. s. of Peace Valley p.o. (q.v.). Established 1874 in a small log building where subscription schools had previously been taught. The land was donated by Robert Sharp, and the name was given for a very highly respected citizen living ½ mi. away, Nathaniel Barnett, a pre-war pioneer of Gumter Valley, who was a Baptist minister. He represented the county in the legislature in 1876.

Barnett Cemetery near the school was started during the Civil War. An unknown Union soldier became ill and died

in the community. Mrs. Mary Cunningham, two other women, and "Uncle Buck" Gunter, then a boy of 14 years, wrapped the body in blankets and buried it at night. (J. N. Barnett; D. W. Epley; R. F. Galloway)

*Barn Hollow (Howell)
In n.w. Goldsberry T., leading into Jack's Fork. During the Civil War, a Mr. Roberts had the best farm, with several log barns, in the community. Mr. Thomas explains, as has been mentioned by others, that the valleys were practically barren of timber during the early days. "Barn" may have originated from the presence of the large buildings, but I judge the name is a mispronunciation of "Barren."
"Uncle Dick" Smith lived in the hollow known by this name when Isaac Winningham came to Panther Hollow in 1852 or 1853, when it became known also as Winningham Hollow for Isaac Winningham who bought 40 acres from Richard Smith and homesteaded 160 acres in 1869. (Geo. W. Winningham; L. Thomas; J. N. Barnett)

Barn Hollow (Ripley)
It leads into Orchard Hollow at one of the barns on Andrew J. Whitwell's farms, an earlier settler from Tennessee in the vicinity of Bennett (q.v.), who had developed a large farm there. (J. Whitwell; A. C. Randel)

Barren (Carter and Ripley)
A p.o. established, during the 1880's, in the home of Louis Hedrick in Kelly T. in Carter Co. After the death of Mr. Hedrick in 1908, it was moved into various homes near Big Barren Creek, whence came its name, until Mr. Lewis (cf. Lewis Cave) took it into his home, where it remained until the rural route was established in 1933. (W. R. Holland; J. Whitwell; A. C. Randel; P.O. 1888-1932)

Barren Creek (Carter and Ripley)
See Big Barren Creek

Barren Fork (Oregon)
A branch of Eleven Points R., heading in Highland T. The name was suggested by the good grazing region, so barren of timber, during the pioneer days. North Prong and South Prong converge 2½ mi. s. of Thomasville to make Barren Fork. (Geo. Moore; Wm. Weaver; J. Old)

Barren Hollow (Oregon)
In Thayer T., leading into Warm Fork just below Clifton (q.v.). No timber grew there during the pioneer days. Mr. Allen remarked, "Couldn't get enough timber for a riding switch." (N. B. Allen; E. Williams; R. Childers)

Barren Hollow School (Oregon)
A pioneer school in the vicinity of Barren Hollow (q.v.) long before the Civil War. The original old log house 1 mi. e. of the present Clifton School, was also used for services by the Methodist and Baptist churches.

When Clifton School (q.v.) was built, the old house was abandoned. During the 1890's, as population increased, the present Barren Hollow District was formed from parts of Clifton and other districts, and the building was erected about 3 mi. e. of Thayer. (R. Childers; E. Williams)

The Barrens (Butler)
A large section in the w. part of Beaver Dam T. An open country, timbered, but earlier there was no underbrush. Formerly a good grazing ground for cattle. (A. Ward)

The Barrens (Oregon)
A large region in Goebel T., excellent for grazing during the earlier days because of the heavy growth of grass and very little timber. Such regions are found in various sections of the Ozark Region.

The Barrens (Ripley)
During the time of the early settlements in this section, there were large stretches of grassy, nearly treeless regions very fine for grazing. Eaton says the name came from the Barrens in Kentucky, which seems very plausible because many of the earliest pioneers came from that state. The name is a descriptive word for the landscape. (Mo. Hist. Rev.(July, 1916) 272)

Barren School (Carter)
See Hickory Grove School

Barrett Branch (Howell)
Heads near the c. of Benton T.; flows s.e. into Bennetts R. A family name.

Barron (Butler)
A discontinued switch junction on the "Cat" R.R. e. of Poplar Bluff. When Mr. W. N. Barron, attorney and manager for the B. C. R.R., interceding for the timber interests, asked that a station be established there for loading logs, his request was granted and the railroad officials gave it his name about 1907. (W. N. Barron; Maps 1912 ff.)

Baskey School (Butler)
A school n.e. of Poplar Bluff, on Highway 60, named for Peter Baskey, who settled a large tract of land which he later sold to a Mr. Ellers. When the district was divided in 1929, this school was known as Baskey No. 1; and the newly formed district in the s. part was called Baskey No. 2, but the latter was soon named Providence (q.v.) for the church nearby. (Mrs. S. Mast; J. L. Raulston; B. Deem)

Baskey School No. 1 (Butler)
See Baskey School

Baskey School No. 2 (Butler)
See Baskey School

Bat Cave (Oregon)
See Bat Cave Hollow

Bat Cave Hollow (Oregon)
The hollow, in Johnson T., which drains into Eleven Points R. 3 mi. n. of Riverton. It was named for the cave, which has been for years the habitat of bats. During the Civil War, saltpeter was made here from the "drippings" of the cave. (J. Johnson; E. Bailey; T. Hofstedler; N. Bell)

Bates School (Butler)
Now a part of the Broseley Consolidated District. Named for Horace Bates, a pioneer of a Republican family from Illinois, who owned a large section of land but lost it all trying for oil in the community. (B. Deem; S. Myrant; E. Calvin)

Bates Spring (Oregon)
A good, living spring in Tucker Branch Valley, about 2 mi. s.w. of Alton. James Bates entered the land long before the Civil War. (E. Bailey; N. Bell)

Batesville (Butler)
A station and discontinued p.o. on the old Palmer R.R. (now a highway) 2 mi. n. of Broseley. Quite a little timber village in the 80's and 90's, but only a store, a filling station, and one old dwelling house remain. Charles Langlotz, a mechanical engineer for Lowell M. Palmer, gave the name in 1899 for Horace Bates, a landowner. Now known in that vicinity as Old Batesville. (Geo. Windsor; W. N. Barron; P.O. 1904-1911)

Batman School (Oregon)
One of the older schools in Thayer T., about 6 mi. w. of Thayer. It took the name of a landowner, Thomas Batman, a Confederate soldier, who gave the site. (R. Childers; E. Williams; N. Bell)

Batterton's Mill (Butler)
For Sanford Batterton, a merchant in Poplar Bluff for several years in the last years of the 19th century, previously a landowner who operated a sawmill in Beaver Dam T. and kept a p.o. for a short time. Doubtless the p.o. was Fredie (q.v.). (B. Adams; Mrs. Lizzie Frank; Crams 1879 Directory)

Battle Hollow (Ripley)
A valley 2½ mi. s.w. of Ponder. According to a local informant, it took its name from a considerable skirmish fought there between Captain Reeves's Confederate force and the Union soldiers. The engagement referred to was doubtless the one commonly known as the Ponder's Mill battle, fought on Sept. 20, 1864. It was the opening encounter of Price's famous Missouri Expedition of Aug. 29 to Dec. 2, 1864, and one of the most notable of Confederate successes on that last ill-fated effort of the Southern arms in the state. According to Wiley Britton's history, the raid began with the entrance into Missouri of the Confederate column under General Joseph Shelby. Near Ponder's Mill the Confederates came upon

and surrounded a detachment of eighty men under Lieutenant Erich Pepe. A full account is given in the official records compiled in The War of the Rebellion, from which it appears that the skirmish took place on Little Black R., and that all but ten of the Union force were either captured or killed. There is no mention in either of these authorities of the Southern officer named Reeves in connection with this particular engagement, but he is doubtless to be identified with the well known Colonel Timothy Reeves, for whom see under Reeves Station in Butler County. Colonel (not Captain) Reeves may well have been in command of that part of the Confederate forces immediately engaged at Ponder's Mill. (Wm. S. Doherty; Wiley Britton, The Civil War on the Border (1904) II.390; The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (1901) Series 1, vol. xli, Part 1, p. 454)

Baumister Graveyard (Butler)
A private burial ground ½ mi. w. of Green Forest Church. Founded by Henry Baumister in 1899. (Wm. Montgomery; J. S. Hudgens)

Bay Cave (Howell)
See Bay Crossing

Bay Creek (Howell)
Heads near Moody and flows into South Fork Cr. in Arkansas. It is a family name in the county.

Bay Creek (Oregon and Ripley)
Heads in Gatewood T. and flows s.w. across the corner of Oregon Co. into Eleven Points R. in Arkansas. A family name. (W. Heiskell)

Bay Creek (Oregon)
Another Bay Creek, a small stream in Thayer T., flowing into Warm Fork. It took its name from the bay or pond formation at its mouth. (W. McLelland)

Bay Crossing (Howell)
An old crossing on Eleven Points R., 3 mi. down from Highway 17. "Uncle Billy" Bay, who died in the early 1920's, had owned the farm nearby for years. The hunters still meet here for their annual fox hunt. Also known as Bill Bay Crossing. Bay Cave, near, is now known as Mushroom Cave because a Kansas City man came about 1927 and attempted to start mushroom culture, but he stayed only a short time. (Mrs. Anna Lassater; Mrs. Jesse Lee; Mrs. F. A. Elderinghoff; H. A. Smith)

Bayles Creek (Butler)
In Black River T., a w. tributary of Black R., named for a family that lived there years ago. (C. Hunter)

Bay Mill (Ripley)
See Mabrey Spring and Righter's Mill

Bay Springs Cemetery (Butler)
Named for the church (q.v.) nearby.

Bay Springs Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church, about 3 mi. e. of the school (q.v.), for which it is doubtless named.

Bay Springs School (Butler)
In the n. part of Beaver Dam T. During the 1870's and 80's, a family named Baize lived near the two large springs nearby. "Baize Springs" sounded like "Bay Springs"; hence the name that has prevailed for the school. (Mrs. Geo. M. Powers; J. Greer)

Bear Camp Church (Carter)
A Presbyterian Church in Kelly T. built about 1921 near the school of this name. Doubtless named for the valley. The church was organized about 1918 by Rev. R. L. Yount of Marble Hill, Missouri. It was also known as Bradford Memorial Chapel (q.v.). Now often known as Lowe's Chapel for the family living nearby. (H. D. Condray; F. Kelley; Mrs. Mary Dell)

Bear Camp Creek (Carter)
Heads near Eastwood and flows into Current R. in Kelley T. An old name given by the pioneers and hunters. There were many bears in the early days, and many fur bearing animals and deer are still found. Bear Creek Spring is a beautiful place for hunters, trappers, and campers in this valley. (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman; Rev. H. Smelser)

Bear Camp School (Carter)
A newer school in Bear Camp Creek valley. Formed from Barren and Chilton districts. It took the name of the stream. (H. D. Condray)

Bear Creek Spring (Carter)
See Bear Camp Creek

Bear Grass Hollow (Carter)
Leads into Copper Mine Creek. Bear grass, not very common in many parts of this section, grew profusely in this valley. The flag-like blades are very wide and grow to be eighteen inches in length. In the 1850's and 60's the natives used this grass to weave bottoms for chairs, and they made ropes for plow lines, by making four strand braids from this grass. The negroes believed it would cure any kind of snake bite. (T. J. Brame; W. Gooch; A. M. Link)

Bear Hollow (Oregon)
In Thayer T., leading into Two Mile Cr. (q.v.). Habitat of bears in early days. (W. Highfill; R. Childers)

Bear Mountain (Carter)
In n.w. Jackson T. Bears were numerous in the early days. (A. M. Link; Rev. H. H. Stratton)

Bear Pen Hollow (Carter)
In Kelley T. Leads into Big Barren Cr. from the n. The pioneers made large traps here for catching bears. Log houses were built with trap doors; and all covered with brush. To decoy the bears, bait was placed inside. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Mills)

Bear Spring Hollow (Oregon)
In Franks T. It leads into Spring Cr. A name given by the early settlers near the valley because large numbers of bears made the spring their watering place. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Bear Wallow (Butler)
A large pond up on a high elevation 2 mi. s. of Kerens. During the pioneer days many bears actually went there to wallow. (A. Ward)

Beaty Cemetery (Oregon)
See Union Hill Church

Beaverdam (Ripley)
A discontinued p.o. in Johnson T. Helly Powers, the first postmaster, cared for the mail in his home, but ran the Powers Mill (q.v.) just over the line in Butler Co. It was given the name of the stream nearby. (A. Ferguson; Mrs. A. Mahan; Mrs. M. Arnold; P.G. 1897)

Beaver Dam Camp (Carter)
Near Beaver Dam Cr. (q.v.). One of the logging camps for the Grandin Mill. (I. McGhee; J. Sparks)

Beaver Dam Creek (Carter, Ripley, and Butler)
Rises in s.e. Johnson T. in Carter Co. and flows across Johnson T. in Ripley Co., into Little Black R. (q.v.) in Butler Co. Beavers were numerous in this vicinity in the pioneer days and the animals' dens or dams were common along the stream. (J. K. Langford; Polly Powers; Mrs. Rachel Riggin)

Beaver Dam Township (Butler)
One of the w. border townships, relocated and established in 1866. It took the name of the old township (from which it was carved), which was established in 1850 and comprised all the s.w. part of the county. The name, no doubt, is for its chief stream, Beaver Dam Creek (q.v.). (Goodspeed, 374; Douglas I.312)

Beaver Pond (Butler)
One of the numerous ponds before the drainage system, situated s.w. of Rombauer (q.v.). There were formerly many beavers in the region. It drained into Panther Slough where an occasional panther was seen in the jungles of former days. (W. Sutherland)

Becky Hollow (Oregon)
Leads from the n. into Eleven Points R. about 1 mi. e. of the mouth of Spring Cr. (q.v.). During the early pioneer days, Mrs. Rebecca Willoby, a beloved widow, known as "Aunt Becky," lived there. (W. Heiskell)

Beech Ridge (Ripley)
A small sandy ridge in s.e. Thomas T. The land was generally swampy, but the few sandy ridges were, in the early days, covered with timber. Here a few tall silvery beech trees grew in the forests. (Mrs. Alice Hopkins; Green Bros.)

Beech Ridge School (Ripley)
Also Lone Beech, for the one beech tree that stood for some years. See Beech Ridge, for which it doubtless was named. (Mrs. Alice Hopkins)

Bee Fork (Oregon)
Heads in Shannon Co. and leads into Spring Cr. in Moore T. Pioneer bee hunters found many bees here. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Bee Fork (Oregon)
Another Bee Fork, a small branch of Mill Cr. in Myrtle T. The habitat and watering place of many wild bees during pioneer days. (Geo. Underwood; J. Birchert)

Bee Hole Branch (Butler)
A n. branch of Ten Mile Cr. in Epps T. A large spring-fed "hole" in the stream was the watering place for wild bees during the pioneer days. (Jno. Eudalay)

Bee Rock (Ripley)
In Pine T. A pool of living water in Little Barren Cr., surrounded by rocky hills and small bluffs, the only remains of the old logging camp of the Ozark Land and Lumber Co., abandoned about 1902. A watering place for wild bees. (Mrs. Eva Franken; A. Shehorn)

Belcher (Butler)
A discontinued p.o. in the n.e. part of Beaver Dam T. On the route from Poplar Bluff, and kept by "Doc" (who had considerable knowledge of medicine) Belcher, father of George Belcher, who lived near the Powers Mill. (P.O. 1891-1910; J. S. Hudgens; A. Ward; Thos. Kenzie)

Bellah Cemetery (Oregon)
In Moore T., 1 mi. w. of Thomasville, on the old farm entered by Walter Bellah, who came from Tennessee as early as the 1830's. (Mrs. A. O. Roberts; W. Heiskell)

Bellah's Falls (Oregon)
In Eleven Points R. between the mouth of Greer Spring Branch (q.v.) and the bridge of Highway 19. The rapids cause a noise resembling that of old time bellows. Some of the persons interviewed insist on spelling the falls "Bellows," but others give the real origin, the same as that of the ford (q.v.). (N. Bell; W. Heiskell; C. S. Cohn)

Bellah's Ford (Oregon)
The old crossing on Eleven Points R. n.e. of Greer Spring. An early family of the name lived near. The river is now spanned at this place by a bridge of Highway 19. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Bell and Cotton Springs (Ripley)
Three good springs 1 mi. e. of Doniphan, near the boundary line separating the farms formerly owned by two prominent Baptist ministers, Alec Bell and Morgan Cotton. Now owned by Albert Norman. Often mentioned separately as Bell Spring or Cotton Spring. (J. K. Langford; Mrs. Emma Cunningham; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young)

Bell Rock (Butler)
A large rocky prominence of the foothills s.w. of Rombauer. It was given this name because of its general bell shape appearance when seen at a distance. (Mrs. M. Zoll)

Bell School (Ripley)
See Bellview School

Bell Spring (Ripley)
See Bell and Cotton Springs

Bellview (East) School (Ripley)
See Bellview School

Bellview Missionary Baptist Church (Ripley)
An old church 9 mi. n.e. of Doniphan, organized as early as 1889 at least; Mr. Young thinks it was much earlier. One church record gives the date of organization as 1898, but Mr. Roberson explains it is much older and that about that time a new house was built and the church was much revived. It took its name from the old school, Bellview (q.v.). (Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young; W. H. Roberson; M.G.B.A. 1934)

*Bellview Road (Ripley)
Mr. Doherty explains that it is an old traditional landmark, an early pioneer road that led from the n. part of Howell Co. through the Irish Wilderness (q.v.) to Pocahontas, Arkansas. The county map shows the Bellview Road to extend no farther n. than Ponder (q.v.) where it intersects with the Gatewood Ponder Road which extends on to Doniphan. Mr. Doherty thinks the Bellview School was named for the road, but Mr. Misel thinks the road was named for the Bellview School. I am inclined to believe, since Mr. Misel's explanation corresponds with the map, that he is correct in saying that the road took the school name. (Wm. S. Doherty; S. B. Misel)

Bellview School (Ripley)
One of the old schools in Flatwood T., built on land belonging to F. W. Bell, who came from Pennsylvania in 1870, and owned a farm n.e. of Doniphan. He later became postmaster in Doniphan. For a number of years it was known as Bell School, also, for Mr. Bell. When the community outgrew the old box house and erected another building its name became Bellview East School to distinguish it from the Bellview School (q.v.) in Union T. The name is of double origin, named for Mr. Bell and for the topography of that part of the county. The region is nearly level and one could see for some distance when the view was not obstructed with timber. The suffix "view" appears to be a favorite in this section of the county. Cf. High View School and Fairview School. (Wm. Ponder; S. McPheeters; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Barth)

*Bellview School (Ripley)
Another Bellview School, in Union T. For many years it was the only school in that community on the old Bellview

Road (q.v.). It later acquired the name of Bellview (West) School to be designated as a different one from Bellview (East) School (q.v.). (W. H. Roberson; Wm. S. Doherty; S. B. Misel)

Bellview (West) School (Ripley)
See Bellview School in Union T.

Bennett (Ripley)
A village and p.o. in Kelly T. Named by Andrew J. Whitwell, the first postmaster, for Wm. Bennett, an old resident and landowner, who had made the petition for the p.o. before he moved to Texas in 1876. (P. L. Polk (1883) 85; P.G. 1883; J. K. Langford; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dale; L. P. Whitwell)

Bennett Church (Ripley)
See Liberty Hill Church

Bennett Point School (Ripley)
In Catwood T. Established in 1895, built on the point of a hill near the headwaters of Ryan Cr. (q.v.). Named for Claud Bennett who gave the site. It was at first generally known as Bennett's Point School, but gradually the possessive element was lost. (Mrs. E. O'Neill; W. R. Holland)

Bennett's Bayou (Howell)
A stream, fed by springs in Benton T., which flows into North Fork of White R. near Henderson, Arkansas. A family name of early settlers in Baxter County, Arkansas. (Mrs. Dora Hunter; C. Vaughn; H. Chapin)

Bennett's Chapel (Howell)
A Methodist Church 2½ mi. n.w. of Fanchon (q.v.). Organized by Rev. Oliver Cox in the Hughlett School house in 1887 or 1888 with eight members, some of whom were "Uncle Frank" Bennett who gave the land, and his nephew Silas and wife who lived near. The Church house was dedicated May 30, 1890. The burial ground near is known as Bennett's Chapel Cemetery. (Mrs. Martha Gilliam; H. A. Smith; D. W. Epley; J. N. Barnett)

Bennett's Chapel Cemetery (Howell)
See Bennett's Chapel

Bennett School (Ripley)
One of the oldest schools in Kelley T., 1½ mi. n.w. of Bennett (q.v.). Named for Wm. Bennett who gave the land. (J. K. Langford; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dale)

Bennett's Point School (Ripley)
See Bennett Point School

Bennett's River (Howell)
The main stream in Benton T., flowing into Spring R. in Arkansas. An old family of Bennetts lived in Baxter Co., Arkansas. George and William Bennett settled on the headwater of the river before the Civil War. (Mrs. Nancy Hunter; H. Chapin; C. Vaughn)

Benson Mill (Howell)
A small mill village, now gone, on Dry Cr. in Siloam Springs T. During the 1880's M. E. Benson operated a good sized saw mill for a few years, cutting out the large pine timber. (D. C. Turner; J. Collins)

*Benton (Butler)
A R.R. station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. about 6 mi. s. of Poplar Bluff, as shown on Campbell's Map of 1874. No one was found who knew of the place, but it is very probable that it was named for George H. Benton, whom Goodspeed describes as the attorney for the Mo. Pac. R.R. in St. Louis. He was later placed in charge of their interest in Southeast Missouri in 1878. (S.E. Mo. (1888) 1066)

Benton School (Butler)
The first public school system of Poplar Bluff, according to Mrs. Walter Kennedy's sketch for Mr. Deem's History of Butler County, consisted of one frame building with three teachers. It was situated on the present site of Williamson-Kennedy School, but I have found no special name for it. Mr. Deem gives its date as 1875.

This wooden building was replaced in 1885 by a four room brick building at a cost of $6,000. This building was known as Third Ward School and later its name was changed to Benton for Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858), senator from Missouri 1821-1851. In 1922 the modern elementary school, costing $75,000 was erected on Lindsay Street, the same site as the former buildings. Its name was changed to Williamson-Kennedy School for Mrs. Hattie Williamson (now McDonald), who had served as principal of the school for twenty-five years, and for Mrs. Walter Kennedy, a teacher in the school for many years. The former died in 1943 and the latter in 1935. Both were beloved teachers of the town. (School Records by P. C. Hays; Deem, 79, 170, 178)

Benton Township (Howell)
One of the early divisions of the county, now including only the s.w. corner. It took the name of an early family that lived in that section. (D. W. Epley; Mrs. S. T. Proffitt; Campbell, Atlas (1873)

Berger School (Butler)
See Lower Carola

Berry Lewis Graveyard (Butler)
Near the c. of Epps T. The name of an early settler. Now generally known as the Houts graveyard, for Amos Houts who bought the land about fifty years ago. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Powers; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kearby)

Berryman School (Butler)
In n.w. Ash Hill T. Established in 1926 and named for Jno. Berryman, a prominent landowner and merchant of Poplar Bluff. (Jno. Berryman)

Berthold (Ripley)
A star route p.o. established in the farm home of Berthold P. Ladd, 5½ mi. s.e. of Doniphan. Ladd, for whom the office was named, was captain of Co. E from Ripley Co. in the Spanish-American War. His daughter carried the mail and probably suggested the name. Ladd died in Panama. (J. K. Langford; P.O. 1913-1915)

Bethany Baptist Church (Oregon)
A defunct church organized about 1900 by Rev. Joe Glass of Kentucky. The building ½ mi. e. of Greer p.o. was bought by the Greer School District and used for the public school for a number of years. A Bible name, meaning the house of dates. A village, the residence of Lazarus and his sisters, near Jerusalem. (John 11:1; E. Bailey; P. Williams)

Bethany Cemetery (Ripley)
See Young Cemetery

Bethany Methodist Church (Ripley)
About 4 mi. n.e. of Doniphan. Formerly known as Amity (q.v.). The church was organized in a farm home, Henry Tschudin's, by Rev. S. C. Biffle in the winter of 1890. In 1892 or 1893 the Methodist congregation bought the Amity Church house from the Baptists. At Mr. W. H. Tate's suggestion, the name was changed to Bethany, for the home of Lazarus, Martha, and Mary. (J. K. Langford; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tate; John 11:1; Lee Young)

Bethel Bridge (Ripley)
This old bridge, across Little Black R. near the present location of Torch, had a puncheon floor. It took the name from Bethel Lake, a long narrow lake, in Thomas T., now drained by ditch No. 2. This lake was very fine for fishing and hunting wild ducks in the earlier days. William and John Bethel owned the land and they are said to have built the bridge. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Thagmartin; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Chinn; Mrs. J. F. Kelley; Wm. Ponder)

Bethel Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church, ½ mi. s. of its original location, 2½ mi. w. of Harviell on Highway 67. The church was organized by Rev. Arthur Connor about 1872, and named for his boyhood church, Bethel, in Lawrence Co., Tennessee. According to one informant Rev. Connor suggested the name; another says the name was offered by Aaron Tomlin, a blacksmith and shoemaker, who came from Tennessee. Some other leading charter members were Rev. and Mrs. Washington Powers, Henry and Sis Tomlin, Joel Cochran, and Albert Ponder. Soon after the organization two old freed slaves, "Uncle Harrison" and "Aunt Jane," upon their request were accepted as members. "Nigger" Harrison and his two sons did much of the heavy work in erecting the old log house. A familiar Bible name, meaning "house of God" (cf. Gen. 28:19). (Mrs. Eva Webb; A. Powers; Rev. E. H. C. Kenner's notes; A. Ward)

Bethel Church (Oregon)
An M.E. Methodist Church, organized about 1903 by Rev. M. S. Newberry, who suggested the Bible name; cf. above. The name was given by Jacob for Luz, where he had the dream of heaven. The building was known as Bildad (q.v.). (O. Young; Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills; Gen. 28:16-22)

Bethel Church (Ripley)
A Missionary Baptist Church, organized in 1930, near Torch and named for William Bethel a prominent resident who died in 1933. Another informant explained it was named for its meaning, the house of God (cf. Bethel Bridge). (E. Prior; J. W. Dodd; Mrs. S. Osborn)

Bethel Lake (Ripley)
See Bethel Bridge

Bethlehem Church (Carter)
The Freewill Baptist Church at Grandin. It was represented in the association in 1905; but, as the timber work declined, the church was disbanded after leading members moved away. It was given the name of the town in Palestine, the place of Christ's nativity. (J. A. Lereau)

Bethlehem Church (Ripley)
The Church of Christ at Gatewood. Organized in 1870 by Rev. N. J. Chance. Named for Bethlehem, the place of Christ's birth. It now has a very small membership, but had for several years as many as one hundred twenty members. (Mrs. L. Pulliam; W. R. Holland)

Bethlehem Church (Ripley)
A defunct Missionary Baptist Church in Dudley neighborhood s.e. of Doniphan, organized as early as 1889 and was active as late as 1919 (cf. above). (W. H. Roberson, Minutes of Cave Creek Association)

Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church (Oregon)
In Black Pond T., n.w. of Thomasville. Organized about 1885 by Rev. Austin Hensley. When this church disbanded, the house was taken by the Primitive Baptists, and the name changed to Mount Zion (q.v.) (cf. above). (Mr. and Mrs. W. Weaver; Matt. 2:1)

Betsy Hollow (Oregon)
In n.e. Moore T. Heads s.w. of Paty Pond (q.v.) and leads into Spring Cr. Mrs. Betsy Sipe lived there before the Civil war. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell)

Biffle Branch (Oregon)
See Carter's Branch

Big Apple School (Oregon)
N. of Koshkonong in Big Apple T. Situated in the fruit district where apples were grown abundantly during the early years of the present century. Now consolidated with Koshkonong School. (E. Williams)

Big Apple Township (Oregon)
One of the western border divisions, formed from Lynn T. soon after the large fruit farms (especially apple) were

established by the McNair Orchard Co., the Midland Orchard Co., and others in the late 1890's and early 1900's. (W. Weaver; N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

**Big Bailey Creek (Carter and Ripley)
Shown on Campbell's Map 1873 as the name for Big Barren Cr., but I find no one who ever heard of the name. Probably it is a misprint.

Big Barren Cave (Ripley)
See Lewis Cave

Big Barren Church (Ripley)
In Kelley T. The church, Missionary Baptist, was built in 1905; but the organization is much older, before 1877. Prior to 1905 Big Barren School, which name it acquired, was used for their services. The church has retained the old school name, but it is now used by any denomination. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis; W. D. Randel)

Big Barren Creek (Ripley and Carter)
It rises in Kelley T. in Carter Co. and flows across Pine and Kelley townships of Ripley Co. into Current R. Annual fires for many years prevented the growth of large timber, but vast stretches of the country were covered with a heavy growth of grass, good for grazing. "The Barrens" were excellent pasture lands during the earlier days, and cattle owners, even fifteen miles away, would drive their herds into these regions where they could live far into the winter. No doubt, the stream acquired its name from these grassy lands.

The map of 1842 gives the name Barren Creek. The 1855 map gives the name of this stream 18 Mile Creek; informants say the stream is about 18 or 19 mi. long. On the 1867 map, it is named Big Barren Creek. Doubtless, the adjective "big" was added after Little Barren Creek (q.v.) acquired its name, which time must have been soon after the Civil War when this section was being rapidly settled. It is shown on the 1873 map as Big Bailey Creek (q.v.). It is sometimes known as Sinking Creek, because it flows underground for some distance. (H. D. Condray; J. Lewis; J. J. Chilton; W. D. Randel; C. E. Drain)

Big Barren Hollow (Oregon)
In Goebel T. It drains "The Barrens" (q.v.) into Eleven Points R. (W. Heiskell)

Big Barren School (Ripley)
In the n. part of Kelley T. about 1½ mi. from its original location. It was established prior to 1877 near the creek, from which it took its name. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis)

Big Black (Butler)
Locally the suffix "river" is very often omitted in general speech. "Big Black" distinguishes this larger stream from "Little Black" (Little Black River (q.v.), its tributary.

Big Black River (Butler)
This name for Black River (q.v.) I find first on the 1822 map. It was probably given by the early settlers to distinguish this stream from a smaller one, Little Black (q.v.) farther west.

Big Black Water River (Butler)
This name, probably a translation of a name given by the Indians to the French, who called it La Riviere a l'Eau Noire, is found on Colton's Map of 1855. See Black River (q.v.). Before the country was drained the river would overflow, covering thousands of acres with the dark colored water, suggestive of this descriptive name.

Big Brushy Creek (Carter)
Heads in n.w. Jackson T. Flows into Black R. in Wayne Co. The valley was originally covered with dense timber and underbrush. It is incorrectly spelled "Bushey" on the county map. (J. J. Chilton; A. M. Link)

Big Caney Slough (Butler)
It formerly emptied into Beaver Pond (q.v.). Little Caney, a smaller stream entered Big Caney w. of Rombauer. Now drained by ditches. (W. Sutherland)

Big Cave on Barren (Ripley)
See Lewis Cave

Big Devil's Run Creek (Carter)
It heads w. of Eastwood and flows into Chilton's Cr. in Kelley T. Little Devil's Run Branch is a tributary of Big Devil's Run. Both old names are descriptive of the rough, rugged topography of the region. (Mr. and Mrs. C. Sample; J. Lewis)

Big Dipper Zinc Mine (Howell)
See G. and G. Mines

Big Eddy (Butler)
A distinct bend, a very deep and widened portion of Black R., just n.e. of Poplar Bluff. A favorite picnic and swimming place. (B. Deem)

Big Greasy Creek (Howell)
This stream and Little Greasy Creek are both n. branches of Warm Fork, in Howell T., distinguished in size and length. "Greasy" is a descriptive term doubtless conferred with the usual local signification of "muddy." A current story accounts for the name by telling how a drunken man from near the stream threw a dog into a church during prayer service, saying, "Go there you son of a gun from Greasy Creek" thus starting the name.
Big Greasy Creek is also known as Coffee Creek for William Coffee who lived there as early as 1875. (Stan Kenaga; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Andrews)

Big Hunting Slough (Butler)
Rises near the Ashcraft School and flows into Black R. near the s. border of the county. A few mi. e. is a smaller stream, called Little Hunting Slough. Both have been almost destroyed by the drainage system. These

descriptive names were given by the early hunters and trappers because of the many wild animals found in that section. (Co. Plat of 1859 and Maps ff.; B. Deem)

*Big Hurricane Creek (Oregon)
Heads in Shannon Co. and flows through Falling Springs T. into Eleven Points R. A hurricane did pass through this region long before the Civil War, tearing down timber along this stream and leaving mounds, but Mr. Heiskell thinks it is more likely that the name originated from the noise made by the stream when heavy rains came. (P. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills; W. Heiskell)

*Big Indian Creek (Howell)
The largest of the three Indian Creeks in Willow Springs T. It heads n.w. of Willow Springs and flows into North Fork of White R. The other two are Middle Indian Creek and Little Indian Creek, both flowing into Big Indian Creek. An old name dating back to Indian occupation, no doubt. The map of 1865 gives the name Indian Creek.

Big Island (Butler)
That portion of Ash Hill T. lying between Dan and Black rivers. This topographical and physical name was given by the early pioneers. (B. Deem; B. Adams)

Big Island School (Butler)
Situated near the c. of the district, Big Island (q.v.), from which it derived its name. In 1911 a two-year high school was established here for the consolidated district, of the same name, composed of Liberty, Still Camp, Carter, and H Vam Schools, but the consolidation and high school remained only a few years. (J. L. Raulston)

Big Lick (Howell)
A p.o. shown on the 1879 map; about 7 mi. n.w. of West Plains. It was used before Siloam Springs (q.v.) was established. Mr. Duffy explains the name as derived from a famous deer lick of pioneer days in that region. (Mrs. Nancy Hunter; C. Vaughn; J. A. Duffy)

Big Logan Creek (Ripley)
See Cypress Creek

Big Muddy (Butler)
See Muddy Branch

Big Ozark Spring (Oregon)
Another name for Greer Spring (q.v.). Apparently the name was given by Louis Houck of Cape Girardeau. (Houck I.18)

Big Pine Creek (Howell)
In n. Hutton Valley T. Flows into Jack's Fork in Texas Co. Formerly there was much large pine timber in that region. (Miss Sarah Rowe)

Big Slough (Butler)
A small sluggish stream n.w. of Poplar Bluff, flowing into Cave Cr. (Wm. Montgomery)

Big Spring (Butler)
About 2 mi. n.e. of Lone Hill School. A good sized spring of living water that was highly prized for its benefit to range cattle. During dry seasons much water was hauled from it to homes in the vicinity.

Big Spring (Carter)
It is about 5 mi. s. of Van Buren, the gem of nature in Big Spring State Park. It is one of the largest springs in the world, estimated by the U. S. Government as having a daily flow of 350,000,000 gallons.

One writer says the water comes "surging impatiently from an immense basin at the bottom of a 250 foot limestone cliff--the pale blue water drops from a ledge rebounding in spray from the boulders that break its fall, and rushes off to Current River." Allen Hinckey speaks of it as coming "with deafening roar, churning and lashing with terrible fury" from the foot of the cliff. These descriptions are good but do not do justice; neither am I able to give a true picture; one must see to appreciate this majestic phenomenon of Mother Nature. The gulf of bluish water rushes hurriedly from the small cavern, dashes against the rugged dark boulders whitened with spray and foam, and then moves placidly onward through Big Spring Branch (about ½ mi. long) into Current R.

The Park, containing about 5000 acres, has been considerably improved (much of the work was done by the C.C.C.), but by adding roads and some buildings, this work of man has destroyed much of Nature's beauty. Mr. Dorrance, who describes the scenes as poetical and beautiful, certainly speaks truthfully. (The Ozark Streams, 44; C. Myatt McCanse; C. Sample; The Community, 2.4; Mo. Guide, 430)

Big Spring (Howell)
See Big Spring Creek (Howell)

Big Spring (Howell)
See Big Spring School (Howell)

Big Spring (Oregon)
See Watered Rock Branch

Big Spring Branch (Carter)
See Big Spring (Carter)

Big Spring Cemetery (Howell)
See Big Spring School (Howell)

Big Spring Church (Howell)
See Big Spring School (Howell)

Big Spring Creek (Howell)
In n. Hutton Valley T.; it leads into Big Pine Cr. (q.v.). The spring, known as Big Spring, is not unusually large, but it affords good water for most of the community. It is also called Little Pine Creek to distinguish it from Big Pine Creek into which it empties. (Miss Sarah Rowe)

Big Spring School (Howell)
One of the older schools in n.e. Benton T. It acquired its name from the large, good spring near, generally known as Big Spring, which has taken names of landowners at various times. The old log building and spring were called Friend's for Elijah Jefferson Friend, a former school commissioner and Civil War Veteran who settled there before the Civil War. The spring and cemetery were later known for a time as "Martin" for "Grandma" Martin who had settled near, under the Squatter's Act. About 1880, Robert Wilcox acquired the Martin land and was, for many years, caretaker of the cemetery, being paid by the community. The burial ground took his name but the spring apparently refused it. Usually known as Big Spring Cemetery, for the spring, it is sometimes spoken of as Bly Cemetery for the village near.

Big Springs Baptist Church, organized Jan. 19, 1879 by the Reverends D. W. Epley, Zee Martin, and H. Forrest, used this school house, but there have been no regular services since about 1930. The membership gradually declined, some going to Union Chapel (q.v.). The name was suggested by Rev. Epley. (Mrs. Rebecca Gill; D. C. Stephens; D. W. Epley; Geo. Callahan; Mrs. Nancy Hunter; T. J. Whitmire; C. Vaughn; Minutes 1931)

Big Spring State Park (Carter)
See Big Spring (Carter)

Big Springs Valley Camp (Carter)
One of the logging camps during the timber days. Near Big Spring. (J. N. Sparks)

Big Spring Valley (Howell)
Leads into Gunter's Creek; a good living spring in the lower part of the valley suggests the name. (J. N. Barnett)

Bildad Baptist Church (Oregon)
The present building, near Cates Pond (q.v.) is now generally known as Cates Pond Church. Five or six years before the Civil War, the United Baptists built, near the present site of Greer (q.v.), a house of hewed logs to be used for church and school. The name, one of Job's three friends, was suggested by the informant's father, Gilbert Williams, who came from Tennessee in 1853. The church was organized by two ministers of the settlement--Thomas C. Simpson and Jeff Sisco. When this building burned in 1884, a house was erected about 2 mi. s. and used for church by the Baptists and Methodists and for school (see Bethel Church). The Methodists, disbanding during the early 1920's, sold their interests to the Freewill Baptists who then built a church near Cates Pond but retained their old name.

The name of Bildad is a strange selection among Bible characters to use for a church, for he was one of the three friends of whom Job declared, "Miserable comforters

are ye all" (16:2), and he made a point of deriding Job's long speeches: "How long will it be ere ye make an end of words?" (18:2). That some at least of the congregation were aware of the incongruity of the name, which must have been conferred in a humorous spirit, is shown by the following anecdote.

Because of the long sermons and additional talks at the old, early church, a local, derisive expression: "Well, they bildaded us through" developed and is still used when services are unusually long and tiresome. (Job 2:11; W. B. Simpson; P. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills; Mrs. Susie Huddleston; E. Bailey)

Bildad School (Oregon)

In w. Goebel T. Erected in 1914, 1 mi. w. of the second site of the old church (q.v.) for which it was named. The present house of stone was built in 1934. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell; P. Williams; W. E. Harrod)

Bill Bay Crossing (Howell)

See Bay Crossing

Billmore (Oregon)

A discontinued p.o. See Billmore Hollow.

Billmore Hollow (Oregon)

In Myrtle T., leading into Frederick's Cr. Soon after the Civil War William Moore, known as Bill Moore or More, settled in the valley away off from other settlements. As settlers came a p.o. was established, and a small village grew up, but all is now lost except the school that is situated 3½ mi. n.e. of Myrtle (q.v.). (P.G. 1886-1902; N. B. Allen; W. J. Birchert)

Billmore School (Oregon)

See Billmore Hollow

Billmore Spring (Oregon)

Another name for Blue Spring (q.v.) because of its location in Billmore Hollow (q.v.).

Bill's Creek (Ripley)

A small tributary of Current R. in Doniphan T. Named for William Richmond, a later landowner and farmer in the community. (J. K. Langford)

Bingaham Spring (Howell)

See Howell Spring

Bimel-Ashcroft Mill (Butler)

A large factory near the s.e. city limits of Poplar Bluff, built in 1902, by Indiana capitalists, of whom Fred Bimel of Portland, Indiana, and Joseph Ashcroft of the Lambertville Spoke Manufacturing Company at Lambertville, New Jersey, were the chief members and managers. Mr. Ashcroft came to Poplar Bluff in 1902 as manager of this factory, which was one of eighteen such factories in operation in five states. In 1912, Mr. Bimel died, the Lambertville Spoke Manufacturing Company became involved in financial troubles, and Mr. Ashcroft purchased the big business. Then the members of the company that had

paid Mr. Ashcroft, the farmer boy, 12½ cents an hour, now asked to be enrolled as his employees. The Ashcroft Mill made spokes and other parts for vehicles, shipped to foreign markets during the First World War and afterwards, and has continued a flourishing business at home and abroad, even during the years of depression (1930-1935). At the present time (1934) they are shipping to England only. (S. Pottenger; Wm. Alexander; Deem, 117-118; J. Ashcroft)

Black Church (Ripley)
A derisive name given by a few of the community to the Bardley Christian Church after that denomination had disbanded and the Pentecost congregation began using the house about 1933. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dale; C. E. Drain)

Black Creek (Butler)
A small stream in Poplar Bluff and Beaver Dam townships, flowing into Cave Creek. A descriptive name given because of the black colored rocks along the stream. (Mrs. Wm. Montgomery)

Black Creek Cemetery (Butler)
In the churchyard of Black Creek Baptist Church.

Black Creek Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church 3 mi. s.w. of Poplar Bluff, organized by Rev. Arthur Connor, in 1872 or 1873, in the old log school house on Black Cr. It took the name of the school. (A. Emerson; Wm. Montgomery)

Black Creek School (Butler)
One of the earliest schools of the county, established near the creek from which it took its name. When the church (q.v.) was organized, Uncle Henry Emerson proposed that if they would allow the church to have the old school house, he would build a school in the center of the district. Thus the school is now about 2 mi. n.w. of the church. (A. Emerson; Wm. Montgomery)

Black Hollow (Howell)
See Turner School

Black Hollow (Oregon)
Leads into Eleven Points R. in Goebel T. Jerry Black, a Civil War veteran, homesteaded there soon after the Civil War. (P. Williams; W. E. Harrod; W. Heiskell)

Black Island (Butler)
A large section of rich, dark alluvial land, formerly quite swampy, in the s. part of the county between Still Camp Slough and Caney Slough. A descriptive name. (B. Deem)

Black Jack School (Oregon)
One of the schools consolidated with the Thayer School, 4 mi. w. of Thayer. Named for a variety of small oak trees, common in the U. S. (Webster's Dict.; E. Williams)

Black Jack School (Oregon)
In Woodside T. 6 mi. n.e. of Alton. Established in 1887 or 1888 and named for a variety of small, rough oak trees

growing in the vicinity. (P. Williams; E. Williams; E. Bailey)

Blackley School (Ripley)
Another name by which Logan Creek School was sometimes known after Eli Blackley, a prominent farmer, bought land in the community. (Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young)

Black Pond (Oregon)
A natural, small lake, very deep, covering about ½ acre, in Pond T. on land now (1935) owned by Mr. Mace Lasley. As there is no outlet, the water has become discolored by the refuse from mills and pine timber in the region, thus suggesting the name. (W. Heiskell; W. Weaver)

Black Pond Mills (Oregon)
In Black Pond T. The unusually large sawmills there have been operated by various persons from 1895 to about 1915. The first mill was set up by Joe Howell at Black Pond (q.v.). (W. Heiskell; W. Weaver)

Black Pond Township (Oregon)
In the n.w. corner of the county. Formed from Thomas T. during the 1880's and named for the small lake of this name. (W. Heiskell; W. Weaver; Geo. Moore)

Black River (Butler)
It rises from springs in Reynolds and Iron counties, flows across the s.w. corner of Wayne Co., and in a n.e. direction across the c. of Butler Co. into White R. in Arkansas. It has been known as Big Black, Big Black River, Big Black Water River, and Black River, now the usual name. A translation of the original French name Le Noir (q.v.), first found on the 1765 map. (Conard, Hist. of Mo. 285)

Black River (Butler)
A discontinued p.o. established in 1860 at Keener's Ferry on Black R., from which it is named. The mail handled here by a farmer, named Cain, was brought by horseback from Ironton, Missouri. (Southerland and McEvoy, Mo. Gaz. 7; Mrs. C. Hunter; C. Hedspeth)

Black River Cemetery (Butler)
About 1 mi. e. of Black River School, at the old site of Black River Church from which it derived its name. (C. Hedspeth; Rev. C. W. Wallis)

Black River Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church established on the w. side of Black River, for which it was named, in the n. part of what is now Butler Co. It was first at the present site of Wilby (q.v.). Later it was moved to the widow Keener's farm, s. of Keener Springs (q.v.). Then, in 1860, it was moved about 5 mi. farther up the river to its present location, which is in Wayne Co. In the middle 1920's the old house burned and a concrete block house was built. Various dates have been found for its organization. Goodspeed says it was constituted in 1831, Douglas gives the date as 1833, but the minutes

of Wayne Co. Churches, 1930, and the M.B.G.A., 1934, give the date as 1818. Unquestionably it was the first church organized in the present limits of Butler Co. Rev. Smelser, whose father and grandfather were Baptist ministers, also gives this date. (C. Hedspeth; Rev. C. Wallis; Goodspeed, 556; Douglas, I.471; M.B.G.A., 1934; Rev. Wm. Smelser)

Black River Club House (Butler)
A popular rendezvous for hunters and fishermen, near Black R., about where Highway 53 crosses the river, owned by several Poplar Bluff business men. It burned about 1930 and has not been rebuilt.

Black River School (Butler)
An old school s. of Keener, near Black R. from which it took its name. (C. W. Wallis; C. Hedspeth)

Black River School (Butler)
See Alford School

Black River Seminary (Butler)
The first school in Poplar Bluff, established in 1869 by the Butler County Educational Society, a corporate body, with Green L. Poplin, J. W. Baldwin, James Tubbs, J. M. Henderson, J. M. Spence, B. F. Turner, J. S. Ferguson, and Dr. G. T. Bartlett as trustees with Prof. H. McKinnon as principal. A two-story frame building was erected on what is now Fifth and Main streets. When the private school was succeeded by the public school, and Benton School was erected, this building was sold to the negroes, who moved it to Lester Street, where they remodelled it and still use it for a Methodist Church, known as Brown's Chapel. (Douglas I.403; Goodspeed, 479-480; Mrs. J. J. Van Eaton; Deem, 79, 123)

Black River Township (Butler)
The n. border township, as re-located and established in 1866. In 1849, it was one of the two original divisions for the n. half of the county. When the county was re-organized in 1850, into four divisions, this name was dropped; but in 1866 when the townships were again re-located and the county divided into nine, this name was given to the middle township on the n. border. It took the name of the main stream, no doubt. (Goodspeed, 374; Douglas I.312)

Black Water (Butler)
The anglicized form for L'eau Noire (q.v.). No doubt the Indians, having met both French and English, called it by this name.

Bland School (Oregon)
In Woodside T. Established during William J. Bryan's first campaign for President, and named for Richard P. Bland, Congressman from Lebanon, Missouri, who sponsored the Bland Silver Act of 1878. (N. Bell; E. Williams; W. E. Harrod)

Blankenship Cemetery (Howell)
See Hamilton Cemetery

Blankenship Cemetery (Oregon)
The burial ground near which Norman Church (q.v.) was erected. The name of a landowner and farmer near by. (Mrs. Geo. Moore; M. Holman)

Blowing Spring (Howell)
Near Eleven Points R., 1 mi. s.e. of the mouth of County Line Hollow. The ebb and flow of the stream making "queer noises" and the "blowing out" of cold air from the little cavity in the bluff caused the early settlers to believe it was haunted. The old spring has become filled, and the water comes from crevices in the rocks. A good picnicking place for camping and fishing. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas; Jno. Old; J. N. Barnett)

Blue Hole (Howell)
See Blue Hole Hollow

Blue Hole (Ripley)
A spring-fed deeper bay, bluish in color, of Clear Creek (q.v.) e. of Pine (q.v.). It is one of the mill camps of the Mo. Land and Mining Co., established in 1896 or 1897. It was also known as Thaxton Camp because it was on J. A. Thaxton's land. Now generally known only as Blue Hole Spring. (J. K. Langdon; C. F. Franken; J. N. Sparks; J. A. Thaxton)

Blue Hole (Oregon)
About 3/4 mi. from its mouth there is a cave and a partition in Little Hurricane Creek (q.v.). The water rushes in under the bluff and makes various kinds of noises, quite musical. In the earlier days people believed the place was haunted. The depth and color suggest the name. (N. Bell; E. Bailey)

Blue Hole Branch (Butler)
A small w. tributary of Cave Creek in Cave Creek T., which has in its course a very deep pool or portion which appears deep blue in color. (J. J. Kearby; Jno. Eudaley)

Blue Hole Cave (Howell)
A small cave in Blue Hole Hollow. Also called Polly Cave because Miss Polly Collins, one of the few persons of this community to remain during the Civil War, lived in hiding there. Her father, Aaron Collins of North Carolina, settled here about 1830. (J. G. Collins)

Blue Hole Hollow (Butler)
The narrow valley of Blue Hole Branch (q.v.) as known by the pioneers.

Blue Hole Hollow (Howell)
Also pronounced "holler" locally. A valley drained by a small stream flowing into Dry Creek in Siloam Springs T. It took its name from the very deep portion of the stream, Blue Hole, always filled with plenty of water of a bluish color. A good fishing place. (J. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Turner)

Blue Hole Spring (Ripley)
See Blue Hole

Blue Mound Cemetery (Howell)
See Blue Mound School, which name it acquired.

Blue Mound School (Howell)
In Spring Creek T., 5 mi. n.e. of Pottersville. In the valley are many mounds said to be Indian mounds. The heavy mist, often filling the valley here, makes a decidedly bluish color along the horizon. One informant explained that much of the soil is a bluish clay loam; another said there was an abudance of bluish moss in the early days. The original house, a log structure, used for school and church by Baptists, Methodists, and Christians, was situated about a mi. from the present site, and was known as the Herron School for an old family. "Aunt" Polly Herron and sons--Thomas, Joseph, and Timothy--lived there during and after the Civil War, but none of the family remain. The burial ground of the community, now Blue Mound Cemetery, was known as the Herron Graveyard. The old nickname for the school was "Stump Suck," a name of contempt. (Mrs. Nancy Hunter; Mrs. Mary Long; Wm. F. Harper; Mr. and Mrs. Ira May; G. F. Brown; T. Willis; D. W. Epley; G. W. Ford)

Blue Spring (Oregon)
See Blue Springs

Blue Springs (Butler)
The bluish color of the water is suggestive of these small springs n.e. of Rombauer. A few years ago Ed. George planned a pleasure resort for the place, but only a large beautiful house was completed. (Mrs. S. Mast; Mrs. M. Zoll)

Blue Springs (Oregon)
Two large springs of bluish water, in Myrtle T., near "The Narrows" (q.v.). The scenery in its natural wildness is beautiful. The smaller one, generally known as Blue Spring, is on land now (1937) owned by Mrs. W. L. Caldwell near Billmore School. Its estimated daily flow is from 17,000,000 to 32,000,000 gallons. The larger one is also known as Thomason Mill Spring (q.v.). Its estimated flow is 43,000,000 gallons. (H. Taylor; McCanse; N. Bell; C. S. Gohn)

Blue Springs Cemetery (Butler)
Near the Blue Springs (q.v.).

Blue Springs No. 1 (Butler)
A sawmill village and station near Blue Springs Slough, e. of Poplar Bluff on the "Cat" R.R., during the 1880's and 90's when William Ferguson and W. H. Wheeler had large timber interests in that vicinity. Named for the slough (q.v.). (Mrs. Geo. Davis; Mrs. M. Zoll)

Blue Springs No. 2 (Butler)
Another one of the mill villages, 1 mi. e. of Blue Springs No. 1 (q.v.). It was later called Junland (q.v.).

Blue Springs Pond (Butler)
A small lake s.e. of Poplar Bluff, in Ash Hill T., fed by Blue Springs Slough. The drainage system has made it into farm lands. (B. Deem; Co. Plat, 1859)

Blue Springs School (Butler)
Formed from Greenwood School District and named for the springs. Later known as Junland School for Junland (q.v.) the R.R. station. (L. Guess; Mr. and Mrs. John Martin)

Blue Springs Slough (Butler)
A slough in St. Francis and Ash Hill townships. It is now drained by ditches Nos. 10 and 12. It was fed by Blue Springs (q.v.). (Co. Plat, 1859; Mrs. M. Zoll)

Blue Water Creek (Butler)
A tributary of Black River, in St. Francis T. The name is descriptive, suggesting the color of the water. (Mrs. M. Zoll; K. Ham; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Casey)

Blue Water School (Butler)
About 5 mi. n.e. of Hendrickson. It derived its name from the creek (q.v.). (Mrs. M. Zoll; K. Ham)

The Bluff (Butler)
See Poplar Bluff

The Bluff City Business College (Butler)
A commercial school, owned and managed by D. L. Sander, since May, 1918. Situated in Poplar Bluff and named for the local name of the city, "The Bluff" (q.v.).

Bluff Eddy Cave (Butler)
A small, slightly explored cave near Bluff Spring (q.v.). There is a considerable eddy at that place in the creek. (Jno. Eudalay)

Bluff Spring (Butler)
A large, soft-water spring flowing from the base of a large bluff on Cave Creek about half way between the church and school of Shiloh Community. (Jno. Eudalay)

Bluff Spring (Ripley)
A good spring, very useful in the earlier days, situated at the foot of an abrupt hill near the e. edge of Doniphan. (Mrs. E. O'Neill; Mrs. Emma Cunningham)

Bly (Howell)
A former village and p.o. near the c. of Benton T. Formerly it had a population of about 200, a sawmill, a small zinc mine near, and four stores; but in 1924 the whole village burned. When the p.o. was moved here from Yankee Doodle (q.v.) in the late 1870's or early 1880's, Nero Taylor, at the suggestion of another merchant, Warren Roberts, gave it the name of his black mare, a pet in the Taylor family. (P.G. 1889-1921; C. Vaughn; D. W. Epley; Mrs. Nancy Hunter)

Bly Cemetery (Howell)
See Bly and Big Spring School

Bly Creek (Howell)
A later name for Bennett's Bayou (q.v.), given for the mining village on the stream. (Mrs. Nancy Hunter; C. Vaughn)

Boatman School (Howell)
In Sisson T. Named for Samuel Boatman who owned a big farm near by. (D. W. Epley; T. J. Whitmire)

Bodenhamer School (Oregon)
See Spring Creek School

Bog Hollow (Carter)
A small valley with small springs and wet soil, that leads into Current R. s. of Van Buren. Descriptive of the soil. (J. J. Chilton)

Boiling Spring (Carter)
A good living spring s. of Cave Spring (q.v.), 4 mi. w. of Hunter. The name is significant of the manner in which the spring flows from the ground. (L. E. Dell)

Boiling Spring (Howell)
In Sims Valley, on land now (1937) owned by Frank Bryant. It is thought that the Indians, who had a camp near by, gave the name. The water still bubbles from the ground (there is no heat) but not nearly so strongly as in former years. It is also known as Spears Spring, for Joseph Spears, who came from Illinois in 1870 and bought this land, where he lived many years. (Miss Sarah Rowe)

*Boise City (Oregon)
An early village just across the state line from Mammoth Springs, Arkansas. It was really that part of Mammoth Springs on the Missouri side. During the early 1880's, when the railroad was being built, it was quite a town, with a store and saloon. Its growth was favored by the Arkansas prohibition laws. Mr. Taylor explained that it was founded by a man who came over the state line and helped to get it incorporated, in order that he might sell liquor with impunity. The community has now almost entirely disappeared.

When the p.o. was established, in 1883, the name Spring City (q.v.), for Mammoth Springs, was first suggested by Charles Trantham, a leading merchant and lifelong resident. Later this was changed to Boise City, which some informants think was an old family name in the vicinity. Mr. Bell believes it was named for a man who operated a small grist mill near by. Mr. N. B. Allen suggests that it was named for Governor Horace Boies of Iowa, but both spelling and dates make this unlikely; Boies served two terms as the state governor, from 1889 to 1893, and became prominent outside of Iowa only in 1896, when he was one of the leading but unsuccessful candidates for the presidential nomination at the Democratic National Convention. The spelling, but not the pronunciation, would suggest that the name was borrowed from Boise City, the capital of Idaho (pronounced or). According to Gannett, the Idaho City takes its name from the

Boise River; it is a French word meaning "woody," given by the early French traders because of the trees upon the banks of the river. Nor has any reason been discovered that would explain a transference of the name from Idaho to Missouri. The precise origin must remain in doubt. (Gannett; P.L. 1883; Polk, 93; N. Bell; N. B. Allen; T. S. Taylor; R. Childers; W. J. Birchert)

Bolerjack Community (Howell)
See Center Hill School

Bolin School (Howell)
In Sisson T. Named for Robert Bolin, a pioneer landowner, farmer, and prominent citizen of the community. (D. W. Epley; T. J. Whitmire)

Bolin's Store (Howell)
Hercules W. Bolin operated a store 1½ mi. n.w. of Hutton Valley prior to 1873. He sold out to Kit Redden and Samuel Finley, who set up the second store in Hutton Valley. (H. A. Smith)

Bollinger Mill (Ripley)
See Ferguson Mill

Bonanza Springs (Ripley)
An abandoned village in Flatwoods T., laid out by Gus. H. Rife in 1909. The water, analyzed by the state, was reported pure and of the finest quality. The founder gave the name with the idea that he would develop a splendid health and pleasure resort, but the dream was never realized. The name is an American colloquialism meaning anything that yields a large income. (Websters Dict.; J. K. Langford; Mrs. D. Varner)

Bond Church (Oregon)
See Bond School

Bond's Branch (Ripley)
A small branch of Ryan Creek in Union T. Named for Josiah Bond, an early settler. (Mr. and Mrs. E. Cline; C. Myatt)

Bond School (Oregon)
In Oak Grove T. One of the older schools, on land given ~~given~~ by Andrew Bond. Earlier one house was used for school and church. About 1917 a new school house was built at the old site and a church house was built by the Methodists and Baptists about 1 mi. w. (N. Bell; E. Williams)

Bond's Hollow (Oregon)
In Oak Grove T. Leads into Frederick's Creek. A pioneer settler of the name lived here before the Civil War. (R. Childers; N. Bell)

Bone Hollow (Oregon)
In Franks T., leading into Eleven Points R., near Cave Bluff. Also known as Huddleston Hollow, Peggy Hollow, and Bozo Hollow. During the Civil War guerilla hands marauded this section and several persons were killed one evening when a dance at Aunt "Peggy" Huddleston's

was disturbed. It is said that the people fled and some bodies were left unburied, their bones remaining in the valley. Richard ("Devil Dick") Boze, a guerilla leader, was killed. Superstitious persons always believed the place was haunted and no one would live in the Huddleston house for some years. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; W. E. Harrod; P. Williams; Mrs. J. Owens)

Booser (Butler)
An abandoned sawmill village on the Mo. Pac. R.R. 2 mi. n. of Neelyville, where William T. Booser and sons operated a mill for about four years. (Map 1907; C. Pottenger; S. Myrant)

Booser Mill (Butler)
See Booser

Borth (Ripley)
A lumber village and p.o. on the Doniphan Branch R.R. Congressman William Dawson suggested the name for his friend Herman Borth who had a sawmill at the place. Born of German parents in St. Louis, Mr. Borth came to the county during the timber boom and later was a merchant in Doniphan for a number of years. Nothing remains of the place now, but the Borth Spring, which took the name of the village. (J. K. Langford; J. R. Borth; P.G. 1887-1888)

Borth Spring (Ripley)
See Borth

Box (Ripley)
A p.o. in Kelley T., established in 1892 through the efforts of Mr. Willis A. Randel, who owned and operated a store in the timber works community. In answer to the request of the postal department that the name be short, his box-style store building suggested to him the name. (C. Myatt; L. P. Whitwell; W. A. Randel; P.G. 1897-1901)

Boyden Mills (Butler)
Charles Boyden, a lumberman for twenty years in Michigan, came to Neelyville as a member of the Boyden and Wayman Lumber Co. in the late 1880's. They set up a mill with a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber and furnished employment for 200 men. The firm bought 25,000 acres of land, of which Mr. Boyden became sole owner in 1893. After Mr. Boyden's death, in 1897, caused by a broken pulley at the mill, his heirs continued the timber and land business. In 1900 the Star Ranch and Land Co., of which John Boyden, son of Charles, was president and manager, was organized for the purpose of clearing up the land and selling it to settlers for small farms. Mr. John Boyden, formerly of Poplar Bluff, now lives in St. Louis, and his mother returned to the old home, Grand Haven, Michigan. (B. Deem; S. Pottenger; Douglas II.1179)

Boyden School (Butler)
In Neely T. s.e. of Neelyville. Named for John Boyden (see Boyden Mills) who gave the land. (B. Deem; I. H. Barnhill)

Boyd Ranch (Oregon)
See Boyd Spring
Boyd Spring (Oregon)
A good living spring on a large ranch, about 2000 acres, in Cedar Bluff T. Formerly owned by Everett Boyd, a former banker of Alton, but recently in charge of O. C. Lindley, sheriff of the county. (E. Bailey;W.E. Harrod)
Boyer Branch (Butler)
A small stream flowing e. into Cave Creek. Robert Boyer is a large landowner in the vicinity. (A. Ward; Geo. Powers)
Boyer Creek (Carter)
See Crites Creek
Boze Hollow (Oregon)
See Bone Hollow
Boze Mill (Oregon)
A pioneer grist mill on Eleven Points R., in Ozark T., n. of Riverton. It was built as early as 1850 by Richard Boze ("Devil Dick" Boze) and his brother. Mr. B. N. Jones of Riverton has the old corn burrs having the patent stamp of 1831, which Mr. Casey thinks are not the original burrs used there. The spellings "Bose" and "Bows" were found on some maps, but a granddaughter of Richard Boze gives the "z" spelling. Later the mill came into the possession of Marshall Boze. Then it was owned by James Conner (see Conner Hill) and others. During the middle 1880's, Clelland Mitchell of Bardley (q.v.) (formerly of St. Louis), bought the old wooden mill. In 1902 Morgan Woodring bought it from the Mitchell heirs, after which he put in a concrete dam and started flour milling. In 1904 he put in a big distillery for the Government. Soon after 1912 the old mill went down and now only the ruins remain. (Mrs. Jack Woodring; L. Casey; N. Bell; Mrs. E. H. Steffy; C. E. Drain)
Boze Mill Crossing (Oregon)
See Doniphan Hollow and Boze Mill
Boze Mill Hollow (Oregon)
Heads in Ripley Co.,.and leads into Eleven Points R. near the old Boze Mill. The early road led from Doniphan and vicinity through this hollow. (N. Bell)
Boze Mill Spring (Oregon)
At the old Boze Mill. A private resort for camping and fishing. It flows 8,400,000 gallons per day. (McCanse, 22)
Bradford Memorial Chapel (Carter)
See Bear Camp Church. Named for Refundon Bradford, an insurance agent. (H. D. Condray)
Bradford School (Howell)
In South Fork T. John Bradford, who came from Tennessee before the Civil War, was a landowner and farmer living there. (D. W. Epley; H. Chapin; T. J. Whitmire)

Bradley Chapel (Oregon)
See Mount Zion Church

Bradley Graveyard (Oregon)
See Mount Zion Church

Brady (Oregon)
A p.o. established in the store kept by John G. Jolliff at the present location of Willard (q.v.). Named for L. Brady Harris, a lawyer of the community, later of West Plains, who helped to get it established. (G. W. Jolliff; Wm. D. Willard; P.G. 1901-1902)

Brame (Carter)
A p.o. in the Brame Settlement (q.v.).

Brame Graveyard (Carter)
See Brame Settlement

Brame Settlement (Carter)
In the n.e. part of Carter T. Peter Brame, the informant's grandfather, who came from North Carolina, was the first pioneer to settle near the headwaters of Carter Creek. The cemetery, 4½ mi. n.e. of Van Buren, is one of the oldest in the county. Brame p.o., which continued only a few years, was established at Team Camp (q.v.) in this settlement in 1906. It was kept by Allen Sweazea in his store. (T. J. Brame; A. Hinchey; W. N. Baker)

Brandsville (Howell)
A small town in Howell T., laid out in 1883 by the St. Louis and San Francisco R.R., and named for Michael Brand, a brewer of Chicago who owned 17,000 acres of land in Howell Co. and gave the town site. Mr. Herman Wisch came with Mr. Branch, and they put in a store and many acres of apple, peach, and grape orchards, and started a large sheep ranch. During the construction of the railroad the place was known as Flag Pond because the large marsh plants grew in such abundance and the place was a shallow pond. (W. Heiskell; Herman Wisch; P.G. 1886 f.)

Brannum Graveyard (Butler)
One of the oldest burial grounds of the county, established by a pioneer, James Brannum, from Tennessee. The cemetery is 3/4 mi. s.w. of Maple Hill School, but it is no longer used. (Mrs. Eva Webb; A. Powers; Douglas I. 179)

Brannumsburg (Butler)
Listed as a p.o. by Goodwin's Gaz. of Mo. 1867, p. 45. It is also shown on the 1862 postal list, but not on that of 1873. Mr. Hudgens explains that there was a "right smart" little village there in the early days, where James Brannum and family, with their slaves, operated a large farm, ran the mill, and had a store. (J. S. Hudgens)

Brannum School (Butler)
The old log school house, built by the early settlers and named for James Brannum. Used for school and church where Methodists and Baptists lived peaceably. Two pioneer preachers: Elias Brannum, the Methodist preacher and son of James, and the Baptist preacher, Washington Powers, step-son-in-law of James Brannum, often conducted joint services. When the church doors were opened, the Baptist preacher would stand on one side of the pulpit and the Methodist on the other side to receive the new members. The old school was later divided into Forest Grove, Maple Hill, and Pleasant Hill schools. (A. Ward; A. Powers; Thos. Kenzie; Deem, 17)

Brannum's Mill (Butler)
The first grist mill in what is now Butler Co., on Little Black R. Set up by James Brannum for whom see above. It was later known as Ball's Mill (q.v.) and Kremlin Mill (q.v.). (Wm. Montgomery; J. S. Hudgens)

Braswell (Oregon)
A discontinued p.o., established in the home of Thomas Braswell in Goebel T. about 1897. Rural routes made it unnecessary. Thomas Braswell, whose father John Lemuel Braswell came from Tennessee in 1856 and settled here, was a landowner and teacher in the county for several years, and served as state representative in the early 1890's for the Republicans. Braswell Tower is located here. (Chas. Braswell; W. Weaver; P.O. 1897-1915)

Braswell Tower (Oregon)
Undoubtedly named for the p.o. Braswell (q.v.).

Brawley (Oregon)
See Butts

Brawley Bluff (Oregon)
One of the higher bluffs, about 300 ft., on Eleven Points R., 8 mi. n. of Alton, near Thrasher Ford (q.v.). Named for Samuel Brawley, large landowner and prominent citizen, who was a captain in the Confederate Army. (P. Williams; W. E. Harrod)

Brethren Church (Howell)
This denomination, generally known as Dunkards, built their church at Peace Valley in 1904. (Mrs. Martha Gilliam)

Briar (Ripley)
A p.o. and village on Highway 42 in Sherley T. Lemuel Fogle, a merchant and the first postmaster, named it Briar Creek for the stream near by. The postal department shortened the name to Briar in 1937. (J. K. Langford; Geo. Dale; E. Fogle; P.L. Polk (1883) 85; P.O. 1886-)

Briar Creek (Ripley)
A small stream in Sherley T. flowing into Current R. It was also known earlier as Green Briar Creek for the saw briar or bamboo vine, commonly known as green briar.

This vine remains green and often holds many of its leaves which remain green far into the winter. This vine is very common in South Missouri. (Mrs. Jack Woodring; Geo. Dale)

Briar Creek (Ripley)
A village. See Briar.

Briar Creek Township (Ripley)
Formed Aug. 4, 1880, from that part of Doniphan T. w. of Current R. Named for its largest creek. On Aug. 10, 1892, it was made a part of Shirley T. (Co. Court Records, F.87, H.605; J. K. Langford)

Bridges Creek (Howell)
A smaller stream in Benton T., flowing into North Fork. Early pioneers of that name lived there long before the Civil War. (J. Collins; D. W. Epley; D. C. Stephens)

Bridges Mine (Howell)
See Morning Glory Mine

Bridges School (Howell)
One of the old schools, 3 mi. s.w. of Olden. Henry M. Bridges, a prominent citizen and landowner of the community, who had been an ambulance driver in the Federal Army, gave the site. The older and one of the earliest schools, 3/4 mi. away, was known as Clinton School, for Robert Clinton, who came from Kentucky as early as 1830; see New Central School. (Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Turner; L. T. Burgess; J. Collins)

Brightenstein Hollow (Carter)
Leads into Little Black R. s.e. of Grandin. A man of this name entered land, and the family lived there before and during the Civil War. (Rev. H. H. Smelser; J. Smith; J. H. Lehr)

Brinkerhoff Spur (Ripley)
An abandoned timber station 3½ mi. s.e. of Doniphan on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Established in 1907 for loading lumber, ties, and piling during the thriving timber days. Named by railroad officials for S. L. Brinkerhoff, who came from Ohio and operated sawmills in this vicinity. (J. K. Langford; C. Myatt; C. D. Sinsabaugh)

Briscoe Creek (Howell)
See Briscoe School

Briscoe School (Howell)
One of the old log schools of the earlier day, later divided into Mott and Doty schools during the 1890's. It was built on land belonging to Thomas Briscoe. Briscoe Creek, flowing into Myatt Creek, took his name also. (E. M. Nale; N. J. Ramsey; T. Manz)

Bristol School (Carter)
Formed in 1925 from Upper Barren, Lower Barren, and Dry Valley school districts. Named for Frank Bristol, a landowner and prominent citizen of the community, who promoted the organization. Sometimes known as Middle Barren School because of its location near the stream. (H. D. Condray; Mrs. Mary Dell)

Broadfoot Spring (Oregon)
A small spring in Woodside T. near Little Hurricane and ~~near~~ the Alf Couch Mill site. Before the Civil War, Broadfoot, an early settler, said to be an Indian, built a hut there and lived a few years, leaving only his name for the spring. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; E. Bailey; P. Williams)

Brock Ranch (Oregon)
A large ranch of about 10,000 acres, owned by J. D. Brock, an eye specialist and aviator of Kansas City. It includes the Hitt and Boyd ranches and the old Sitton and Cal. Smith places on Eleven Points R. On the ranch he has a good club house and a small aviation field. (M. Roberts; T. Hofstedler; N. Bell; R. M. Hitt)

Brooklyn Cooperage Plant (Butler)
Another name, by which the Palmer Plant was known, for the name of the eastern company that owned it. When the timber, chiefly gum and oak, were exhausted, the mill was moved to South Carolina in 1925. (Deem, 121)

Brooks Ridge (Howell)
During the 1880's Jacob Brooks lived on one of the longer elevations 3 mi. s.w. of Chapel Hill School. One of the Kenaga logging camps was there for a time. (Stan Kenaga)

Broseley (Butler)
A small town, formerly Bailey's End, about 9 mi. s.e. of Poplar Bluff, on the B. C. R.R. When the p.o. was established in 1915, the postal authorities would not accept the name, whereupon Mr. Barron, manager of the B. C. R.R., offered the name of Broseley in Shropshire, England, a place near which Mr. and Mrs. Barron were reared. (P.G. 1915 ff.; W. N. Barron: see his letter in Intr. to Survey of Mo. Place-Names, p. 36)

Broseley Consolidated School (Butler)
A consolidated school organized Mar. 10, 1924; composed of Broseley, Brown, Maberry, Lone Beach, Calvin, Elk, and Wilcox schools. A two-year high school is conducted at Broseley, and the other schools continue the elementary work. Named from the town. (J. L. Raulston)

Broseley School (Butler)
Near the p.o. Now a part of Broseley Consolidated School (q.v.).

Brower School (Butler)
In the extreme n.e. part of St. Francis T. formed from Little Brushy District, but now a part of the Rombauer Consolidated District. Named for Geo. Brower, who sold the lot for the building. Mr. Adamson says that Mr. Brower gave the land. See "Pinch Off" School. (Mrs. M. Zoll; K. Ham; W. M. Adamson)

Brower School (Howell)
An old school 2 mi. e. of Olden, in Dry Creek T. An early settler, Wesley Brower, owned land and lived near. (C. D. Reynolds; T. J. Whitmire)

Brown Cemetery (Oregon)
See Brown Hollow

Brown Chapel (Butler)
A General Baptist Church, organized May 12, 1905, in a brush arbor about halfway between Broseley and Nyssa Switch (q.v.). John Brown, for whom it was named, went over the community on mule-back to get subscriptions for financing the building. (Mrs. Geo. Garver; H. W. Gunnels)

Brown Ditch (Butler)
Named for the school (q.v.) and landowner, John Brown.

Brown Hollow (Carter)
In Kelley T. Leads into Current R. near Chilton. James Brown, a pioneer teacher, was one of the first settlers in the valley. His son, John C. Brown, who moved to Fredericktown, Mo., became judge of the State Supreme Court in 1908. (Mrs. Mary Wallace; A. M. Link; T. J. Brame)

Brown Hollow (Oregon)
Leads into Big Hurricane Creek (q.v.). James Brown was a pioneer settler here. The old cemetery of this name is near the old homestead where Walter Brown now lives. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Brown's Chapel (Butler)
The Methodist Church for colored people, on Lester Street in Poplar Bluff. A family name. See Black River Seminary.

Brown School (Butler)
One of the Broseley schools, 2 mi. s.e. of town, organized about 1896. It was named for John Brown, who came from Illinois and gave the land for the school. (E. Calvin; Mrs. E. Warren)

Brown School (Ripley)
See Slayton School

Brown's Mill (Butler)
See Kremlin Mill

Brown's Mill (Ripley)
A mill village, now extinct, in Sherley T. on South Fork of Buffalo Creek. William A. Brown operated a sawmill there from about 1912 to 1924. (J. K. Langford; C. Myatt)

Brown Spring (Carter)
An earlier name sometimes given for Big Spring, since it was on land settled by James Brown. See Brown Hollow.

Brown Springs (Howell)
An earlier name for Siloam Springs (q.v.). Johnathan Brown, M.D. entered land there about 1866. He made some developments for a health resort by putting in a small bath house and showers. He later sold the place to D. F. Martin who made considerable improvement and advertised the place. He laid out the town giving it the name of Martinsville, but Siloam Springs (q.v.) remained the name of the p.o. The springs and a large tract of

land now belong to John R. Woodruff of Springfield, Missouri, and his associates. After getting ownership in the early 1900's, they have made great improvements, and the place has been a great pleasure as well as a health resort. Electric lights and a modern sewer system were installed; the springs have been cleaned and walled; parks and playgrounds and a lake for swimming and boating were made; two hotels and cottages were erected. During very recent years it has been declining somewhat. (Wm. Fox; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDaniel; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Duffy; Woodruff Folder)

Brush Town (Howell)
A descriptive name for Summers Addition, s. and adjacent to the city limits of West Plains. After the death of Joseph Summers in 1929, his son Park divided the farm, then a brushy pastureland, into lots and sold them at auction, Sept. 9, 1930. (Mr. and Mrs. G. Kline)

Brushy Creek (Carter)
The name given on maps of 1842 and 1873 for Big Brushy Creek (q.v.).

Brushy Creek (Howell)
A small branch of Noblett Creek. A descriptive name. (J. M. Spence)

Brushy Pond (Oregon)
Between Cook and Tram hollows. Descriptive of conditions in various areas of the Ozarks. After the heavy pine timber was cut during the 1880's and following years, a dense growth of other timber, chiefly oak, soon covered this section. It is also known as Camp Five Pond, for which see Camp Five. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Bryan School (Oregon)
In Woodside T. Established during one of the presidential campaigns, 1896 or 1900, of William J. Bryan, for whom it was named. (N. Bell; W. Weaver)

Bryant Hollow (Carter)
A very short hollow leading into Carter Creek near Carter School. Phillip Bryant owned land and lived there before the Civil War. After the Civil War it came to be known as Nelson Hollow, for James Nelson, who lived there several years. Later it was known as Lead Hollow, for a dog. Charles Hoskins and Buss Wallace, in cutting down a tree to get the raccoon which their very fine dog Lead had treed, were much grieved that the tree fell on the dog and killed him. It is really a part of Hoskins's Hollow (q.v.). (T. J. Brame)

Buchanan Valley (Carter)
See North Prong of Carter Creek

*Buck Creek (Butler)
A small stream that flows into Black R. n. of Hillard. Very likely this region was the habitat of deer in pioneer days.

Buckhart Zinc Mine (Oregon)
During the early 1920's two Buckhart brothers from Iowa opened a zinc mine about 1 mi. n.e. of Alton and worked it two or three years, but it did not prove profitable. (Wm. Harrod; Geo. Moore)

Buck Hollow (Oregon)
Heads near New Liberty (q.v.) and leads into Spring Creek (q.v.). During pioneer days an unusually large buck was killed in the valley. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell)

Buck Horn Branch (Oregon)
A small stream heading in Oak Grove T. and flowing into Frederick's Creek in Jobe T. The name was acquired because during early days so many deer were butchered there and the horns left along the stream. Also known as Lick Branch because early hunters placed salt near the stream to attract the deer. (W. J. Birchert; A. J. Robinson)

Buckskull (Ripley)
See Current View

"Buck Snort" (Howell)
See Antioch Christian Church

Budapest (Ripley)
A discontinued p.o. in Johnson T., established by foreigners, chiefly Austrians and Bohemians from New York and Chicago, who purchased from the Mo. Lumber and Mining Co. cut-over land and developed a thriving settlement about 1910. Their leader, the first postmaster, Gabriel Oberney, who had come from Austria, probably suggested the name for the capital city of Hungary. (J. K. Langford; L. P. Whitwell; Rev. H. H. Smelser; P.O. 1913-1922)

Budapest School (Ripley)
Named for the p.o.

Buffalo Cemetery (Ripley)
See Buffalo Church

Buffalo Church (Ripley)
A Primitive Baptist Church ½ mi. e. of Bennett (q.v.). Organized in the Buffalo School house, from which it was named, at least as early as 1885, by Rev. A. J. Whitwell who gave the site. Buffalo Cemetery marks the site of the little box church house that was used for a number of years. The cemetery was known as the Chestnut Cemetery also, for Thomas Chestnut, on whose land it was started. The burial ground is still used by the public but is owned by the Chestnut heirs. (A. C. Randel)

*Buffalo Creek (Ripley)
W. tributary of Current R. Formed by the junction of North Fork and South Fork in Kelly T. On the Plat of the Co., Survey of Mar., 1821, the name is spelled "Buffaloe." It is said that during the pioneer days a few buffaloes were found. Others think the name came from the abundance of buffalo fish found in the lower part of the stream. (J. K. Langford; H. Thaxton)

Buffalo Pond (Howell)
A barren basin, on land, now (1937) belonging to Mrs. Josie Vaughn, 12 mi. n. of West Plains. Originally a small lake of about 10 acres, a watering place for buffaloes. As early as 1868 it was horse-swimming deep, and the clear water was used for baptizing. There were also plenty of fish and wild ducks. (W. T. Modrel; D. S. Goyer)

Buffalo School (Ripley)
In Kelley T., near the junction of the two branches that form Buffalo Creek, from which it took its name. Organized as early as 1875 and situated originally in the s. side of South Prong (q.v.). (Mrs. J. A. Thaxton; Geo. Dale; J. K. Langford)

Buffalo Wallow (Ripley)
A pond in Pine T. 1 mi. e. of Handy (q.v.). Tradition says it was really made by the buffaloes. Mr. Drain explained that it appears to be like those he has seen in Kansas. (C. E. Drain)

Buff Graveyard (Howell)
See Fox Hollow

Bullock Spring (Butler)
Named for Jerry and Joshua Bullock, who came from Tennessee in the '50's and took up land under the squatter act. In Beaver Dam T. just off the Miller Road w. of Poplar Bluff. It is generally known as Spout Spring because a short pipe has been placed in to conduct the water. (J. S. Hudgens; Mrs. M. Mills)

Bumpus Stone (Butler)
On Highway 60, 3 mi. e. of Poplar Bluff. William Bumpus from Kentucky, a landowner in the vicinity, has operated the store for several years. (J. C. Carrigan)

Buncomb Cemetery (Ripley)
See Buncomb School

*Buncomb Ridge (Ripley and Butler)
A low sandy ridge extending from Success, Arkansas, into Thomas T. across the s.w. corner of Butler Co. The name is found in Franklin Co. and used for several places in the Southern States, especially Buncombe Co., North Carolina, which gave rise to the famous Americanism "talking for Buncombe," hence buncombe, bunk = "hot air" (see Dict. of Am. Eng.). Gannett says all were originally named for Col. Edward Buncombe of the Continental Army.

Col. Edward Buncombe was born in the West Indies, came to the American colonies and settled in Tyrrel County, North Carolina. In the Revolutionary War he raised and commanded the 5th North Carolina Regiment, and fought at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In the latter engagement he was severely wounded, captured, and died of his wounds in Philadelphia in 1777. His name was given to the North Carolina County in 1791. (Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography). The phrase "talking

to (or for) Buncombe (or bunkum)" is first cited by the DAE in 1828; the story of its origin in a Congressional speech is told in Bartlett's Dict. of Americanisms in 1848. (S. Pottenger; A. F. Gray)

Buncomb School (Ripley)
In Thomas T. on the h. part of Buncomb Ridge which name it took when it was established about 1907. Buncomb Cemetery, near, was earlier known as Eaton Graveyard, for Henry M. Eaton, who during the 1870's gave an acre for the burial ground. (Mrs. Alice Hopkins)

Buncomb Slough (Butler and Ripley)
Another name for Red Sea (q.v.), which lies parallel with Buncomb Ridge, from which it doubtless took its name (cf. Buncomb Ridge).

Burk (Howell)
A discontinued p.o. in Chapel T., about 7 mi. n.e. of White Church. An elderly man by this name had a store and blacksmith shop; he kept the p.o. for a while. (S. J. Galloway; P.L. 1883, Polk, 85; P.G. 1886, 1887)

Burkett's Mill (Butler)
A sawmill, near Keener Spring, recently operated by Robert Burkett. (C. W. Wallis)

Burnham (Howell)
A small town in Willow Springs T., established in 1882 by the railroad officials, and named by them for C. B. Burnham, vice-president of the old Kansas City and Memphis R.R. Co. of Kansas City. It became a flourishing lumber town, one center of the Missouri Land and Lumber Co., during the 1880's and 1890's. It is in rapid decadence. (J. M. Spence; T. J. Whitmire; Mr. and Mrs. E. Dixon; P.G. 1886-1941)

Burnham Cemetery (Howell)
See Emerson Cemetery, an earlier name.

Burnham School (Howell)
In the village of Burnham from which it took its name.

Burnham School (Ripley)
In Washington T. John Burnham gave the land for the site. (M. F. Van Dover; P. Hurlson)

Burr (Ripley)
An abandoned village and p.o. in Union T. near the state line. For several years Moses Burr operated a cotton gin and a store. The p.o. which he kept in his store was given his name. (P.G. 1901-1919; J. K. Langford; S. B. Misel)

Burr Oaks (Howell)
A small house built in 1936, part of which is used for a store on Highway 80, 5 mi. e. of West Plains, on a part of the Brand land (see Brandsville). Mr. Meredith now (1937) owns the neat building. He oxplained that there were several kinds of oak trees, in the vicinity, but no burr oaks that he knew of; but that the name is that of a large estate in a book he read when a very

young man; he believes it is one of E. P. Roe's books. Edward Payson Roe (1838-1888) was a prolific and popular American novelist of the 70's and 80's. One of his best sellers, Opening a Chestnut Burr (1874) has its setting at a country place called Burr Oaks. (Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Meredith)

Busick Spring (Carter)

See Dresser Spring

Busick Spur (Carter)

On the Frisco R.R. a switch where the government railroad from Midco connected with the main line (see Midco). Named for the attorney, E. H. Busick, now of Kansas City, who was the attorney and manager for the plant at Midco. (F. Kelley; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland)

Bussell Branch (Howell)

Heads in s.e. Howell T. and flows into Warm Fork in Oregon Co. Morton Bussell was an early settler on the stream near Brandsville. His sons James and John also lived in the vicinity. (E. M. Nale; Mrs. Laura Garrett; N. J. Ramsey)

Butler County

It is a s. border division, organized February 27, 1849, from a part of Wayne Co. Later that part w. of Cane Creek was added from Ripley Co. It is bounded on the e. by the St. Francis R., on the w. by Ripley Co., and on the n. by Wayne Co. Authorities do not agree as to its name father. William's History states it was named for Benjamin F. Butler (1795-1858), attorney general during Jackson's second term (1833-1837). Others say the name is for William Orlando Butler (1791-1880). The record of the acts of the General Assembly states, "to be called Butler County, in honor of William O. Butler, of Kentucky." Even if we did not have the report of the Legislature, W. O. Butler would be more likely the one honored because he was a famous son of Kentucky, the state from which many of the earliest settlers of Butler Co. had come, while B. F. Butler was of New York, far away at that time to the Southeast Missourians.

William O. Butler, a staunch Democrat, experienced much hardship in the War of 1812-1814, when he was made captain and served under Andrew Jackson, who praised him very highly. He resigned from the army in 1817 to finish his study of law. Upon the declaration of war against Mexico in 1846, he was appointed by Pres. Polk major-general of the volunteers under Gen. Taylor's command. Butler represented his home county in the legislature in 1817 and 1818 and in 1839 he was sent to Congress where he served two terms. In 1848, he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president. (Eaton, 264; Douglas I.179; Goodspeed, 173; Hist. of Mo., Conrad 1: 455-456; The Commonwealth of Mo. 286; Williams, 562; Laws of the State of Mo. Fifteenth General Assembly, 25; Dic. of Amer. Biog., III.356,371)

Butler County Cemetery (Butler)
The burial place for the county dependents near the relocated City Cemetery.

Butler County Railroad (Butler)
A standard gauge road, named for the county, extends from Poplar Bluff (q.v.) to Piggott, Arkansas. Originally the narrow roads, extended into the timbered regions from the Palmer Plant (q.v.), were known as the Palmer R.R. The Butler County R.R. Company, which was formed in 1900, took over the old lines and changed them somewhat. A main standard gauge road was gradually extended to Bailey's End (q.v.), which, for several years, remained the s. terminus. The line was incorporated in 1904 as a public service institution to handle freight and passengers. By 1915 it had been constructed to Piggott. As Robert M. Parker had been the former active president of the Palmer lines, so William N. Barron, president of the new company, continued the advancement of vivid life along the road. The old small tram rails have practically all disappeared and some of the elevated road beds serve as good dirt roads in this large farming section that was formerly swampy and heavily timbered. In 1928 the road was sold to the St. Louis and San Francisco Company, but it is still locally known as the Butler County R.R. (W. N. Barron; Deem, 29, 31, 121; Douglas I.508)

Butler Hollow (Oregon)
Heads in Carter Co. and leads into Big Hurricane Hollow in Falling Springs T. Daniel Butler, one of the first settlers, lived in the hollow during the 1870's. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Butler Township (Butler)
In 1850 when the county was reorganized into four townships, the county name was transferred to the township in the southeast. (Goodspeed, 374; Douglas I.312)

Butts (Oregon)
An early p.o. near the present site of New Liberty in Falling Springs T. It took the name of an early settler, John Butts, who owned a store and operated an over-shot wheel grist mill during the late 1870's and early 1880's. For several years prior to his death in 1889, he served as justice of the peace and postmaster. At this time the office was discontinued until 1901, when James Brawley, a farmer and landowner, took charge of the mail in his home. The office bore his name until 1915, when he turned it over to his son-in-law, L. Allman, who changed the name to New Liberty for the school near by. (P.G. 1901-1915; E. Bailey; P. Williams; W. Heiskell; Mrs. N. Bell)

Butts Mill (Oregon)
See Butts

Butts School (Howell)
2 mi. s.e. of Hutton Valley. William Butts, an early landowner lived near. He was county surveyor, and during the late 1890's and early 1900, was county judge. (T. J. Whitmire; H. A. Smith; K. Ogle)

Butts School (Oregon)
An early name for New Liberty School (q.v.).

Buzzards' Cave (Oregon)
In Woodside T., near Cliff Spring (q.v.), is a small cave in which buzzards reared their young in the earlier days. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; Chas. Braswell; E. Bailey)

Buzzards' Cave (Oregon)
The dry cave at Cave Springs (q.v.) is sometimes known by this name because formerly buzzards were numerous there. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; Chas. Braswell; E. Bailey)

Buzzard's Run (Ripley)
A small tributary of Little Black R. in Washington and Varner townships. Mr. Langford attributes the name to the fact that buzzards had roosting places in that vicinity. Mr. Young explains that it is a family name. He knew one of the family, John Buzzard, whose father had lived in the community during the 1870's. (Lee Young; J. K. Langford; C. Myatt)

Byrd Cemetery (Oregon)
Named for Jesse Byrd, an old settler, who gave the grounds in the n.w. part of Myrtle T. (E. Williams; J. Kester)

Byrd School (Oregon)
In Myrtle T., 4 mi. w. of Myrtle. Named for an old settler from Alabama, Jesse Byrd, who gave the land for a school. (J. Kester; E. Williams; W. J. Birchert)

Byrns Ditch (Butler)
In the s.w. part of ~~the~~ Neely T. through land owned by Samuel Byrns. (Map 1912; I. H. Barnhill)

Cache River (Butler)
A stream rising in the s.e. part of the county and flowing into the St. Francis R. in Arkansas. It is a French word, meaning "hiding place," given by the French explorers who stored meats along the lower part of the stream. The French pronunciation has been anglicized. (Maps 1836 ff.; B. Deem)

Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad (Butler)
The road, finished in Sept., 1873, extends from the main line of the Mo. Pac. R.R. e. from Poplar Bluff to Cairo, Illinois. The two roads made a continuous, direct route from Cairo, through Missouri and Arkansas to Texas. Also called, locally, Cairo Branch and "Cat" the latter being formed with the initial letters. (The Evening Citizen, Souv. Ed., 1901; G. R. Mabie)

Cairo Branch (Butler)
See Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad

Caldwell Creek (Ripley)
A small stream rising in Washington T. and flowing into Logan Cr. in Varner T. The Caldwells were very early settlers there. The spelling "Calwell" on one map is evidently a mistake. (Mrs. A. Mahan; Green Bros.; J. P. Campbell; W. H. Roberson)

Caldwell's Ferry (Oregon)
On Eleven Points R., near Blue Spring (q.v.). George Caldwell owns a farm here and operated the ferry boat until it was replaced by a bridge in 1936. (N. Bell)

Caledonia Hills (Butler)
See Caledonia Slough

Caledonia School (Butler)
About 4½ mi. s.w. of Ash Hill. Named for the slough and hills (q.v.). Formerly called the Hunt School (q.v.). (J. L. Raulston)

Caledonia Slough (Butler)
It heads n.e. of Nyssa (q.v.) and flows s.w. into Black R. w. of Qulin. Shown on the plat of 1859. It is drained by Ditch No. 24. Mr. Sutherland thinks a family of that name settled there. Mr. Calvin says that at least fifty-three years ago, George W. Jones lived on a farm there, known as the Caledonia Hill Farm. Dr. Lindsay, who seems to speak with definite authority, says that the name is a transplanted one for Caledonia in St. Francis County; that some settlers came from there and located near the slough on the low sandy ridges known as Caledonia Hills. However, the map shows Caledonia to be in Washington County. Both names appear to be borrowed from the town name. (W. Sutherland; E. Calvin; Dr. J. L. Lindsay)

Calf Horn Hollow (Butler)
A branch of Lumly Hollow (q.v.). During the early trapping and hunting days, some one hung a calf horn up in a tree where it remained long enough to give the name. (M. Caldwell)

*Calm (Oregon)
A village and discontinued p.o. in Cedar Bluff T. Only one store and the school remain. The local tradition of the origin of the name is as follows: Just when the citizens were casting about for a name and several names were suggested, John Miller's daughter, who had been to Salem, Mass., came in on the mail hack. To her all was so quiet in this rural section, and the calmness suggested to her the name. (P.O. 1901-1916; W. R. Holland)

Calvin School (Butler)
An offspring of Lone Beach School. One of the Broseley schools, established in 1907 and named for a former county judge, Charles Calvin, who gave the land and was a leader in the community. (E. Calvin; J. L. Raulston)

Calvin Spur (Butler)
A sawmill camp on the Frisco R.R. n.e. of Poplar Bluff. Named for Charles Calvin, who came from Wayne Co.,

Illinois, in 1889 and served as timber agent for the Palmer Plant. He was later judge of the county. (E. Calvin; Mrs. W. A. Colter)

Campbell Town (Howell)
The original village of what is now a part of Mountain View. About 1878, possibly somewhat earlier, John J. and James Campbell put in a small store ½ mi. e. of the present town, at the present site of the Mountain View Cemetery. John J. Campbell had settled 160 acres there as early as 1860.

About 1880 John Goldsberry, who had settled there in 1860, put up a store across the road w. from the Campbell store. Bitter competition followed, and the name "Possum Trot" was invectively given to the w. side settlement. (Stan. Kenaga; Geo. W. Winningham; J. L. Bess)

Camp Eight (Oregon)
See Camp Five

Camp Five (Oregon)
One of the more important timber camps of the Ozark Land and Lumber Co. that cut the pine and some oak timber during the 1890's and 1900's. Headquarters in Winona, Shannon Co. in King T., halfway between Bardley (q.v.) and Wilderness (q.v.). It was the terminus of the tram road (now a highway) from Winona. Camp Five Pond, later known also as Brushy Pond (q.v.) is a small natural pond. Camp Four (q.v.) is in Carter Co. Camp Six is in King's T., 4 mi. n.w. of Bardley; Camp Seven, in King T., 1½ mi. w. of Bardley; Camp Eight, about 3 mi. n.e. of Wilderness (q.v.); Camp Nine, 1½ mi. e. of Wilderness; Camp Ten, on White's Cr. (q.v.), about 4 mi. s. of Camp Five. Nothing remains of the camps, and this region was later sold to the Moss Tie Co. of St. Louis and is now a part of the Fristoe Unit of the U. S. Forest. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills; T. King; W. Heiskell; C. E. Drain)

Camp Five Pond (Oregon)
See Camp Five and Brushy Pond

Camp Four (Carter)
In Kelly Hollow (q.v.). Cf. Camp Five in Oregon Co.

Camp Nine (Oregon)
See Camp Five

Camp Roy (Ripley)
A tie and logging camp at the head of Terrible Creek in Pine T. during the late timber days from about 1912 to 1925. The land is now in farms. Named for Roy Chroinski who was foreman for the Western Tie and Timber Co. The Camp Roy Sawmill was situated 1½ mi. n.e., nearer South Fork of Buffalo Cr. (J. K. Langford; C. Myatt)

Camp Roy Sawmill (Ripley)
See Camp Roy

Camp Seven (Oregon)
See Camp Five

Camp Six (Oregon)
See Camp Five

Camp Ten (Oregon)
See Camp Five
Camp Three (Carter)
See Manilla Camp
Camp Yarn Hollow (Carter)
Leads into Big Barren Cr. in Kelley T. Here C. W. Neal and others made their hiding place to avoid service in the Civil War. Camping there they had nothing to do but "spinnin' yarns." (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills)
Cane Bluff (Oregon)
A perpendicular bluff, about 600 ft. high, on Eleven Points R. in Woodside T. It is covered with a dense growth of the cane plants. Near by is the Cane Bluff Ford, the river crossing of the old pioneer Pocahontas and Thomasville road. Thomas Bowles of Alton built a club house there about 1923. It burned a few years later, but the place remains a good fishing resort. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; E. Bailey; McCanse, 44)
Cane Bluff Ford (Oregon)
See Cane Bluff
Cane Bluff Hollow (Oregon)
The hollow in Woodside T. leading into Eleven Points R. near Cane Bluff (q.v.).
Cane Creek (Butler)
A discontinued p.o. of the Cane Creek Settlement. The office was kept by Ezekial Sandlin in his store, by James Ferguson in his home (still standing on Highway 60, near the Cane Creek Bridge), and by others at various times. (P.L. Hayward (1853) 824; P.O. 1876-1909; M. Caldwell)
Cane Creek (Butler and Carter)
One of the larger creeks, named by the early pioneers because of the plants. Along the lower part of the stream there were large cane brakes, while on the upper branches scattered plants were abundant. The plants reached a height of 25 feet or more. The canes were of great value to the early pioneers, who used the long ones for fishing rods and the smaller ones for stems of corn-cob pipes and clay pipes. Middle Prong (the upper part of the main stream), North Prong, and South Prong converge in e. Johnson T. of Carter Co. to form the larger stream, which enters Butler Co. in the w. part of Cane Creek T. and flows in a southerly course through the county into Black R. in Arkansas. (Polly Powers)
Cane Creek (Howell)
A branch of Eleven Points R., in Willow Springs T. This name, according to some informants, was recently given by the Highway Commission for a family of the name living on a ridge near by. Another explains that a family of this name settled there before the Civil War. Also known as Godsey Branch for David Godsey,

who homesteaded and bought land in the vicinity. An older name is King's Mountain Draw because its branches drain the e., w., and s. sides of King's Mountain. (R. Dunnivan; G. W. Yarnell; H. A. Smith; Mrs. Anna Ferguson)

Cane Creek Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church in the Cane Creek Settlement. The church records are lost, but Mr. Caldwell thinks it was organized in the early 1860's. Douglas explains that the 17th annual association met with the Cane Creek Church in 1852, and Goodspeed says the church was constituted in 1842 by Elder Henry McElmurry. Mr. Caldwell explains that services were held in the Sandlin Store (q.v.) four or five years until the present house was built, in 1876, upon the hill near the Cane Creek School. On May 16, 1861, at the old church on Ten Mile, the first Sunday School in Butler Co., a union school, was organized by "Uncle Jimmie Tubb" who had come from Tennessee. A Presbyterian in belief, he remained with the church and Sunday School through the Civil War. When a church of his faith was established in Poplar Bluff, he became a prominent member. (M. Caldwell; Goodspeed, 556; Douglas I.471)

Cane Creek Church (Butler)
See Good Hope Church

Cane Creek School (Butler)
An old school, named for the creek. Built in 1868, on property now owned by Wade Anthony, 3/4 mi. n.w. of the present location. Lafayette Hull was the first teacher in the old log house, erected on Hamilton Scott's land, who with William Sparkman, Solomon Kittrell, and T. J. Caldwell, effected the establishment. (M. Caldwell)

Cane Creek Settlement (Butler)
A community n.w. of Poplar Bluff where the first settlements were made in what is now Butler Co., in 1819, by the Kittrells from Kentucky. Other early settlers were Thomas Scott, Malachi Hedspeth, Daniel Epps, Martin Sandlin, and Samuel Hillis. But family Bible dates and grave stone dates disprove the statement by Mr. Deem and Douglas that Solomon Kittrell was the first Kittrell settler. (See Kittrell Graveyard; Douglas I.179; C. Hedspeth; B. Deem)

Cane Creek Township (Butler)
One of the present nine townships, as relocated and established in 1866. In the n.w. part of the county. Formed from Black River T. and doubtless named for its largest stream. (Goodspeed, 375; Douglas I.312)

Cane Hill School (Oregon)
5 mi. e. of Thayer, near a little stream where the wild cane plant grows. (E. Williams)

Caney Island (Butler)
That part of s. Poplar Bluff T. lying between Dan R. and Caney Slough. It derived its name from the dense growth

of huge cane, which regions were spoken of by the pioneers as "cane brakes, full of bears, deer, and other animals." (B. Deem)

Caney Slough (Butler)
A sluggish stream, now lost by drainage, w. of Dan R., flowing into Black R. See Caney Island. (Maps 1873-1924; B. Deem)

Cannon Graveyard (Howell)
An old burial ground, 2 mi. w. of Lanton; still used occasionally. It was started during the Civil War on land belonging to James Cannon. (Mrs. Ada Hale; E. M. Hale)

Cantrell Cemetery (Howell)
See Cantrell School

Cantrell School (Howell)
In s.e. Hutton Valley T. The last log school house in Howell Co., it was replaced by a frame building in 1913. It was built on land belonging to Wm. Cantrell, a Baptist minister, who came from Georgia in 1868 or 1869. The burial ground near by also bears his name. (W. C. McMillan; J. N. Barnett; H. A. Smith)

Canty Branch (Carter)
It leads into the North Prong of Little Black R. s.e. of Hunter. Soon after the Civil War Thomas Canty of St. Louis settled here and developed an unusually good farm. (J. Smith; J. J. Chilton)

Capps Creek (Ripley)
An e. tributary of Current R. in Jordan T. Named for Nimrod Capps, who owned a large tract of land and operated a mill for grinding corn and sawing lumber during the pioneer days. (J. K. Langford)

*Carie (Ripley)
A p.o. in Sherley T. Discontinued in 1913, and the mail sent to Briar Creek (q.v.), 2½ mi. away. James F. Young, who was instrumental in getting the office established in a country store belonging to his father Van Young, is said to have given the name. Some of the informants thought the origin of the name was Mr. Young's wife or an old sweetheart, but Mr. Young's own statement is emphatic: "Not for any certain person; I just looked for a short, unusual name and just thought of it." Possibly Mr. Young found the name already in use, for it is an old family name (usually spelled Cary) in the county. (E. Fagle; A. C. Randel; J. W. Dodd; J. F. Young; P.O. 1901-1913)

Carlyle School (Ripley)
See Fernnook and Lone Star School

Carmen Spring (Howell)
See Poison Spring

Carmical School (Howell)
A grade school in West Plains. A committee, selected by the Board of Education, gave the name, in 1939, in honor

of Mrs. Mary Carmical, who taught one of the first grades in West Plains for twenty-five years. (Supt. J. R. Martin)

Carner Town (Howell)
About 1927, Henry Carner built a small store at his good farm home in Myatt T., between Stone Branch and Hunt Gr., near the Arkansas boundary. (Mrs. Ada Nale; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Nale)

Carola (Butler)
A German settlement made in the 1870's on the site formerly known as Gillis Bluff (q.v.). Charles Hendrix, Sr., a citizen of Poplar Bluff, bought a large section of land in that vicinity and induced a hundred immigrants to come from Saxony to develop farms there. They had a steamboat named Carola, and from its name the village was known. (P.G. 1883-1915; B. Deem; W. N. Barron)

Carola School (Butler)
Named for the village near by (q.v.). Later known as Upper Carola School (q.v.). (J. L. Raulston)

Carpenter's Bend (Butler)
A distinct curve and widened part of Black R. n.e. of Poplar Bluff. Named for the landowner, Ephraim Carpenter. It was formerly a part of Horseshoe Lake, so named on the Co. Plat of 1859, for its shape. (O. B. Gomer; B. Deem)

Carrico School (Ripley)
See Dunn School

Carson (Howell)
A discontinued p.o. and village 2½ mi. s.e. of West Plains, on the Frisco R.R. Jack Carson, who had a store and kept the p.o. there, owned and operated mines in various sections of Missouri. About 1900 he opened up the iron mines in this vicinity and operated them successfully for a few years.

The place was sometimes known as Carson Switch, as a track was extended out to the mines. A store and filling station remain. (T. J. Whitmire; H. Chapin; J. W. Briggs; P.G. 1909-1932)

Carson Switch (Howell)
See Carson

Carter (Carter)
See Carter Station

Carter County
It was formed from parts of Ripley, Shannon, and Wayne counties on March 10, 1859. Named for the first settler, Zimri A. Carter (see Carter Creek). Adam Lane of Ripley, John Buford of Reynolds, and D. C. Reed of Shannon counties, who were appointed to locate the seat of justice, met at the home of James Brown (see Brown Hollow) on the first Monday in April, 1859, and selected Van Buren, the old county seat of Ripley Co., for the seat of justice. The old log courthouse erected in 1833 was

used until 1867, when a frame building was erected, which very recently has been replaced by a good modern structure. (Hist. of Mo., Conrad I.507-508; Douglas I.317; Houck III.159-160; R. L. Coleman)

Carter Creek (Carter)
Heads in n.e. Carter T. Flows into Current R. s. of Van Buren. Zimri A. Carter came from South Carolina in 1812 and settled in the lower part of the valley. He was a model farmer and the wealthiest man in the county in 1859. He had brought a family of negroes. The old homestead was at the foot of Carter Mountain e. of Van Buren. Both stream and mountain took his name. Houck gives the date as 1820. Mr. John Chilton explains that it was Benjamin Carter who came in 1820. Douglas gives the date 1812. (Douglas I.317; Houck III.159-160; J. J. Chilton)

Carter Mountain (Carter)
See Carter Creek

Carter's Branch (Oregon)
A small tributary of Frederick's Cr. in Piney and Oak Grove townships. It is named for Ned Carter, a former landowner. Now generally known as Biffle Branch for Joseph Biffle who owns land and lives near the mouth of the stream. Also known as Haw Branch for the black and red haw bushes that grow profusely in that region. (Chas. Braswell; Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; H. Williams)

Carter School (Butler)
A school on Big Island, established about 1921, and named for a family living there. (J. L. Raulston)

Carter's Creek (Carter)
Later shortened to Carter Creek (q.v.).

Carter's Creek Camp (Carter)
In the Brame Settlement (q.v.). See Team Camp in Carter T.

Carter's Creek School (Carter)
On Highway 60, 5 mi. e. of Van Buren. Named for the creek near by. (H. D. Condray)

Carter Station (Carter)
In n.e. Jackson T. The terminus of a narrow gauge road built by the Missouri Southern R.R. Co. from Leeper in Wayne Co., about 1890. Often known as Carter or Carterville. There was quite a settlement of the Carter family in the vicinity. William and John Carter, grandsons of Benjamin Carter who had come from South Carolina in 1820, owned land here and were prominent in the timber business. (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman; J. J. Chilton)

Carter Store (Howell)
Benjamin Carter had a store and kept the p.o. 1 mi. s.e. of the present site of Willow Springs, before the town was laid out. (D. S. Ferguson)

Carter Township (Carter)
One of the three divisions in 1873. It included all of the w. half of the county. Pike T. (q.v.) was cut off from it about 1892. Now the n.e. part of the county. Doubtless named for the creek. (Campbell Atlas 1873)

Carterville (Carter)
See Carter Station

Casteel Spring (Ripley)
The early name of the spring at Spring Hill Church (q.v.). Two brothers, George and John Casteel, lived there. (J. W. Lereau; Mrs. Margaret Arnold)

The Cat (Butler)
A coined word for Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas R.R. It is used locally for the name of the railroad from Cairo, Illinois, to Poplar Bluff.

Cat Branch (Butler)
See Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad

Cates (Carter)
Jesse Carter, a Civil War veteran, justice of the peace and president of the school board, who died about 1908, had a small country store in the n.e. part of Jackson T. He got a p.o. established and brought the mail from Mill Spring in Wayne Co. I do not find the office listed in the guides, but the informants say it was kept only two or three years. (A. M. Link; J. M. Blue)

Cates Pond (Oregon)
In the w. part of Goebel T., a small natural, drainage-fed lake of about 2½ acres on the farm settled by Ephraim Cates, a farmer from Tennessee. (W. Heiskell; N. Bell)

Cates Pond Baptist Church (Oregon)
See Bildad Church

*Catherine Lake (Butler)
See Catherine Slough

*Catherine Slough (Butler)
Found on the government survey Co. Plat of 1859, flowing into Black R. s.e. of Poplar Bluff. Some of the older residents speak of it as Catherine Lake w. of Broseley (now lost by drainage). Evidently a feminine Christian name, but no information could be found about the name. Also spelled "Catharine."

Catholic Cemetery (Butler)
A well-kept burial ground s.w. of Poplar Bluff, about 1 mi. (cf. Sacred Heart Church).

Catholic Cemetery (Ripley)
An old burial ground ½ mi. s.e. of Pondor (q.v.), that marks the site of a church built there in 1878 by a settlement of Irish who had gone there during the Civil War from the Irish Wilderness (q.v.). The house, in gradual decay, disappeared about twenty years ago. The cemetery which is still used, was originally known as the Clark Graveyard, for James Clark (dead years ago), an early settler who lived there. (J. W. Dodd; J. P. Campbell; Mrs. E. O'Neill; Mr. and Mrs. L. Pullium)

Cat Railroad (Butler)
See Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad

Cat Tail Creek (Butler)
Near Rombauer. Named for the marsh plants growing along its course before the country was drained. Sometimes spoken of as a slough. (Mrs.M. Zoll; F. M. Kinder)

Caulfield (Howell)
A village and p.o., in Benton T. on Highway 80, near the Amyx Mines in Ozark Co. John C. Harlin of Gainesville, who was at that time state senator, suggested the name for Gov. Caulfield. Henry Stewart Caulfield, born in St. Louis in 1873, was governor of Missouri from 1929 to 1933. (W. N. Odell; Wm. Harper; P.G. 1931-1941)

Cavalcade Park (Butler)
In 1925, P. G. Haag established this summer resort for hunting, camping, and fishing on Highway 53 and Black R. The tract contains ten acres and has a good building for meals and lodging. It is now owned by Miss Daisy Ashcraft, who gave the name in 1934, for Cavalcade, the winner of the 1934 Kentucky Derby races. (Miss Daisy Ashcraft)

Cave Camp (Carter)
See Cave Spring

Cave Creek (Carter)
A small picturesque stream leading from Cave Spring (q.v.) into Current R. at Van Buren.

Cave Fork (Carter)
See Cave Fork Hollow

Cave Fork Hollow (Carter)
Heads in small springs and caves in the vicinity of Eastwood and leads into Big Barren Cr. in the s.e. part of Kelley T. The stream does not have water during very dry seasons. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis; H. D. Condray)

Cave Hollow (Oregon)
In Thayer T. Runs from n.e. into Warm Fork (q.v.) near Clifton School (q.v.). There is a small cave in the hollow. (R. Childers; Mrs. W. Fraley)

Cave Spring (Carter)
A small cave from which a good spring flows, about 4 mi. w. of Hunter. A small camp is arranged with cabins. Since it is easily accessible from Highway 60, numbers of tourists, attracted by the sign on the highway, stop over for a rest. The tourist camp is known as Cave Camp. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Jaco)

Cave Spring (Carter)
Another Cave Spring, on Highway 60, about 2 mi. w. of Van Buren. It is a small cave from which comes very fine, cold spring water. It has been a favorite picnicking place for years. (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman; J. J. Chilton)

Cave Spring (Ripley)
See Lewis Cave

Cave Springs (Oregon)
About 4 mi. s.e. of Alton are two small caves; one is dry and from the other flow small springs. During the

Civil War Major Geo. Norman and William Johnson, two older men, took Joseph Johnson, then a youth, with them when they took the County Records to the cave for concealment during the danger. Near the springs was built the old log house for school and church, the Cave Springs Missionary Baptist Church, having been organized in 1856. Later a church house was erected and the old house was used for school several years. Cave Springs School is now consolidated with Couch. (Halford Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson; E. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; Chas. Braswell; M.B.G.A. 1934)

Cave Springs Missionary Baptist Church (Oregon)
See Cave Springs

Cave Springs School (Oregon)
See Cave Springs

Cedar Bluff (Ripley)
A bluff, covered with cedar trees, on Logan Cr. marked a good fishing place during the earlier days. (Mrs. Emma Cunningham; C. F. Franken)

Cedar Bluff Hollow (Oregon and Carter)
Leads from the n.e. part of Oregon Co. into Kelley T., a s. tributary of Big Barren Cr. There are cedar covered bluffs along the headwaters. (J. Lewis)

Cedar Bluff Township (Oregon)
The s.e. corner division, e. of Eleven Points R. Formed from Jobe T., the petition having been granted August 3, 1886. Named from the cedar covered bluffs near Stubblefield Ford (q.v.). (Co. Court Records, Bk. 6, 82; Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton; N. Bell)

Cedar Creek (Oregon)
A small stream of Thayer T., flowing into Warm Fork (q.v.). Many cedar trees grow along the stream. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Perkins)

Cedar Creek (Ripley)
A small stream in Jordan T. flowing into Current R. Many cedar trees formerly grew along the creek. (C. F. Franken)

Cedar Grove Cemetery (Howell)
See Johnson School

Cedar Grove Church (Howell)
A name sometimes used for Pleasant Hill Church (q.v.) because it is near the school of this name. (Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Garrett; Mrs. Leona Long)

Cedar Grove School (Howell)
In Spring Creek T., 1 mi. w. of Pleasant Hill Church. A few cedar trees are in the yard. (Mrs. E. O. Bess; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Garrett)

Cedar Hole (Oregon)
A larger eddy, about 200 yds. long and 100 yds. wide, in Barren Fork in Moore T., where horse swimming was a favorite sport in the early days. The growth of cedar trees near suggested the name. (J. Old; W. Weaver)

Cedar Lodge Club House (Ripley)
A log building on Current R. in Harris T. built by George Ederer about 1917. Descriptive name for cedar trees there. (Mr. and Mrs. C. M. O'Brien)

Cedar Valley Church (Butler)
A regular Christian Church, organized by Geo. Shadle in 1889, about 1 mi. e. of Green Forest Church (q.v.). Named for the grove of cedars nearby, which was started by Nathan O'Ferrel who brought the young trees from Iron Co., Mo. As there was some contention among the members over the use of musical instruments, the house which was burned in 1904 was not rebuilt. (J. S. Hudgens; Wm. Montgomery)

Celtis (Butler)
A mill camp, now lost, in Gillis Bluff T. on the B.C.R.R. Named by W. N. Barron from the Latin name of the genus of trees to which belongs the hackberry, a common tree in the vicinity. Cf. Fagus, Nyssa, Quercus, etc. (W. N. Barron; see his letter in Intr. to a Survey of Mo. Place-Names, p. 36)

**Celynda (Ripley)
P.o. in Gatewood T., in extreme s.w. part. Established about 1899 by Wm. L. Hudson, a farmer, who had a store and blacksmith shop at this place. Some think the name was taken from the given name of some member of the family, but Mr. Shipman explains that Mrs. Hudson had told him that the postal authorities rejected the name her husband sent in and offered this name. It is very probably a feminine Christian name. Cf. June Switch and Joan Spur. (Wm. S. Doherty; E. Weeks; F. Shipman; P.O. 1901-1904)

Center Grove Church (Howell)
The old building at Moody Spring, centrally located for the neighborhood, was used for school and for services by the Baptists and Methodists. The site, an acre of land set aside on the Zee Martin land, had a grove of trees, chiefly hickory. The Methodist Church was organized about the same time as the Baptist, which was in 1874. The present site at Moody, where the house was erected in 1884, was deeded to both denominations. (D. W. Epley; Mr. and Mrs. P. Gray; Minutes, 1936)

Center Hill Cemetery (Howell)
See Center Hill School

Center Hill Church (Howell)
See Center Hill School

Center Hill Church, No. 2 (Howell)
During the middle 1880's, Wm. J. Bess, a Baptist minister who lived in Center Hill School No. 2 community, organized a church, donated land for the site, and helped erect the house. The church was disbanded after about 20 years, as most of the membership moved away; and the house was sold and razed in 1915. (Stan Kenaga; J. L. Bess; Mrs. Clara Conner)

Center Hill Missionary Baptist Church (Ripley)
Situated about 7 mi. e. of Doniphan, on the highest elevation, near the c. of Logan School Community (q.v.). Established in 1908. (Mrs. A. Mahan; Wm. Ponder; M.B. G.A. 1934)

Center Hill School (Howell)
The old school in W. Chapel T., in the Bolerjack Community, used for school and church, was situated upon the c. part of an elevation. Three brothers--Thomas C., Henry, and Marion Bolerjack--all soldiers in the Federal army, came from Illinois in 1873 and homesteaded in the vicinity. About 1877, the Center Hill Methodist Church was organized, and later a house was built ½ mi. from the school. Marion Bolerjack donated 2 acres for the church and cemetery. Although they have no pastor a part of the time, the church continues its services. When the timber mills were causing new settlements, Center Hill School No. 2 was established s.e. of the older school about 1882. Then the old school was known as Center Hill No. 1.

Center Hill School No. 1 is now (1937) taking a new name, Chestnut Ridge, suggested by Mr. Christopher C. Thomas, who planted chestnuts about 1905. Several trees are now bearing bountifully and young trees are growing in various parts of the community. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas; T. Proffitt; H. A. Smith; K. Ogle; J. L. Bess)

Center Hill School No. 1 (Howell)
See Center Hill School

Center Hill School No. 2 (Howell)
See Center Hill School

Center School (Howell)
In Spring Creek T., 4 mi. s.e. of Pottersville. The district was formed from the corners of Homeland, Davis Creek, Blue Mound, and South Fork districts, thus being in the c. of the four. (Mr. and Mrs. Ira May)

Central Baptist Church (Butler)
An old Missionary Baptist Church (colored) in n.w. Poplar Bluff, in what was the early negro settlement. Probably named for its location. (Mrs. Roxie Blue)

Central School (Butler)
The fourth public school building of Poplar Bluff. Erected in 1898, on the old City Cemetery grounds near the c. of the town. Built originally for the high school, it has also been enlarged and remodelled and used for various grades. Now made into a junior high school. It was centrally located in the town. (P. C. Hays)

Central School (Howell)
In West Plains. Named in 1904 because of its location near the c. of the town. (Supt. J. R. Martin)

Chalk Hole Valley (Howell)
Just w. of Panchon a white clay, used for making chinaware, was found several years ago (now 1937) but not in sufficient quantity for mining. (J. N. Barnett; N. J. Anderson)

Chapel (Howell)
A p.o. established June 26, 1860, ½ mi. e. of Chapel Hill Church, for which it was named. The first postmaster, Benjamin Holden, who had come from Tennessee during the 1850's, handled the mail in his home. Campbell describes it as a "village 20 mi. n.e. of West Plains." The office was kept by various persons in different places until it was moved to Mountain View (q.v.) in 1879. (Mrs. Clara Connor; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Holden; Geo. W. Winningham; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee; News and Leader; P.L. 1862; P.G. 1876; Campbell Gaz. of Mo. 257)

Chapel Hill Cemetery (Howell)
At the church of this name.

Chapel Hill Church (Howell)
The present house in e. Chapel T., was erected in 1901 by the Methodists and Baptists on an elevation where the old Methodist Chapel Hill Church had stood. The first house, built during the 1850's for worship and for subscription schools, was of logs, with stick and mud chimneys, puncheon floor, and split log benches. Goodspeed gives the Methodist organization date as 1873, which date is perhaps when the second house was erected (see Concord Church). The site was probably named for George Chapell, as was Chapel T. (q.v.), and the spelling changed under the impression it was named for the church. (Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Holden; Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas: Goodspeed, 544; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee)

Chapel Hill School (Howell)
In e. Chapel T. Named for the old church.

Chapel Township (Howell)
Formed before 1873, from the s. part of Goldsberry T. The spelling in Campbell's Atlas is "Chapell." Named for one of the earliest settlers in that region, Geo. Chapell, who came from Georgia. He died in Mountain View in 1890. (D. W. Epley; Stan Kenaga; J. L. Bess)

Chapin (Howell)
A station and discontinued p.o. on the Frisco R.R. in Howell T., established in 1883 and named by the railroad officials for Hugh Chapin, now (1942) dead, who deeded the right-of-way. The village, sometimes called Chapin Station, was also known as Chapinville because a brother, Jno. Chapin, and others of the name lived there. Hugh Chapin was a retired farmer and former county judge in 1937. (H. Chapin; C. Vaughn; D. C. Stephens; P.G. 1889-1917)

Chapin Branch (Howell)
A small tributary of Warm Fork Cr. in Howell T. Mr. Hugh Chapin owned land along the stream. (H. Chapin; C. Vaughn)

Chapin Mines (Howell)
See Morrison Mines
Chapin Station (Howell)
See Chapin
Chapinville (Howell)
See Chapin
Charter Oak School (Oregon)
In King T. Originally the name was White's School (q.v.). Also later known as Roberts School for the settlement of this name. William Roberts, who had come from Indiana during the timber days, was a farmer and landowner. When Mr. Gohn taught there in 1896, he and the pupils changed the name for the famous old Charter Oak of Connecticutt. This tree, celebrated in legendary American history, formerly stood in Hartford, Connecticutt. The tradition is that when Governor Andrus in 1687 demanded from the Assembly the return of the colonial charter, a patriot Captain Wadsworth, escaped in the darkness with the charter and hid it in a hollow oak. There is no contemporary record of this event. (C. S. Gohn; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills)
Chasteen School (Oregon)
In Big Apple T., w. of Koshkonong. Named for John Chasteen, on whose land it was built. (R. Childers)
Cherokee Bay Road (Ripley and Butler)
A noted old pioneer road extending s.w. from the Military Road (q.v.) from the Cane Creek Settlement through Naylor, Ripley Co. (q.v.), to the old Cherokee Indian Settlement in N. Arkansas, called Cherokee Bay. From Houck's map, II, 227, it appears to be a part of the old Natchitoches Path. The road has recently received considerable improvement and is used extensively. (Mrs. Melvina Pottenger; A. Ward)
Chestnut Cemetery (Ripley)
See Buffalo Church
Chestnut Ridge School (Howell)
See Center Hill School
Chicken Dinner Inn (Howell)
A small store, lunch room, filling station, and cabins put up in 1928, on Highway 63, near Rudville School. At first they specialized in serving chicken dinners. (Geo. Halstead)
Chicopee (Carter)
The railroad station on the Current River Branch. Because of the exorbitant price asked for the right of way through Van Buren, the road was built around the town, and the station established 1 mi. s. The p.o. was there for a time. Now by growth the two are as one. On June 14, 1888, the town was laid out by the president of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R.R. Co., George H. Nettleton and his wife Julia A. Nettleton of Kansas City. It was named for Mr. Nettleton's birthplace,

Chicopee, Mass. Chicopee is the name of a river, falls, and city in Hampden Co., Massachusetts. According to Gannett, it is an Indian word, meaning "cedar tree," or "birch-bark place." (J. J. Chilton; C. Sample; Mrs. Lizzie Haynes; Gannett)

Chicopee Spring (Carter)
Named for the railroad station Chicopee.

Childers Spring (Oregon)
A good spring at the old log Stony Point School, on land belonging to Frank Childers, who settled there long before the Civil War. Now (1937) owned by Nelse Vinson. (R. Childers)

Chilton (Carter)
A small village and p.o. in Kelley T. on the Current River R.R. on the e. side of Current R. Laid out Dec. 31, 1887, by George H. Nettleton and his wife (see Chicopee) on land purchased from James Brown. Named for the Chiltons across the river, and for James Chilton, an early settler, near Chilton. During the timber days of 1890, the village had as many as 500 persons; now only a store, p.o., and a few homes. (F. Kelley; R. L. Coleman; J. J. Chilton; P.O. 1889-)

Chilton's Creek (Carter)
A small tributary of Current R. in n. Carter T. Named for Truman Chilton, who owned a farm there as early as 1835. It remained in the hands of members of the Chilton family until 1930, when it was sold to Jack Culpepper. (J. J. Chilton)

Chilton's Creek (Carter)
Another Chilton's Creek in Kelley T. See Chilton's Mill.

Chilton's Graveyard (Carter)
The family burial ground on the old Chilton farm in Carter T. See Chilton's Creek.

Chilton's Mill (Carter)
John and Mark Chilton, from Ray Co., Tennessee, entered 160 acres of land on the w. side of Current R. about 1 mi. n.w. of Chilton (q.v.). In 1828 or 1829 they set up a grist and saw mill near the mouth of the creek that bears their name. The mill, now in ruins, has not been used for thirty years or more. (J. J. Chilton)

Chilton's Mill (Carter)
Another mill of this name, owned by Thomas Chilton for a number of years. See Mill Creek. Cf. with Chilton's Mill near Chilton (q.v.). (J. J. Chilton)

Chimney Cave (Oregon)
In Woodside T. In early days they would make fires in the cave allowing the smoke to leave through the opening near the summit of the hill. Also called "Nigger" Cave (q.v.). (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills)

China (Howell)
A discontinued p.o., later replaced by Carson (q.v.), established in 1894 and kept by a Mr. Curry in his store,

where the mail was delivered three times a week. Named for the church near by. (H. Chapin; T. Proffitt; T. A. Manz; Mrs. Dora Hoglen; P.G. 1897)

China Church (Howell)
A Union Church at Carson, originally built by the Methodists during the 1880's. Now used by Baptists and Methodists and for a community building. Mrs. Hoglen explained it was built near a thickly shaded, dark place in the road. Rev. Proffitt said someone remarked, "We live a way down in China; so we will call our church 'China'." The Baptists organized a body called Grand View in 1920 and used the China Church. (T. A. Manz; T. Proffitt; Mrs. Dora Hoglen; D. W. Epley; Minutes, 1936)

Chinese Mountain (Carter)
A hill, probably 200 feet high, w. of Van Buren, which got its name when the survey was being made for the K. C. Fort Scott and Memphis R.R. Contention grew up between Mr. Alec Carter and Mr. Horton, the chief engineer; Carter, believing the hill to be impassable and doubtless having in mind the Great Wall of China, exclaimed, "That's a Chinese Mountain." The engineer, with an oath answered that he would blow the top off of it. The blasting was begun on the top of the hill in 1887, and the road bed was made much more economically than if the Carter land had been bought at the exorbitant price asked and the road built around the hill. The steep bluff thus made beside the railroad is now called the Chinese Wall. (Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland; J. J. Chilton; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman)

Chinese Wall (Carter)
See Chinese Mountain

Cholohallay (Butler)
See St. Francis River

Christy (Howell)
A p.o. named for the landowner. See Christy School. (P.G. 1891-1902)

Christy School (Howell)
In n.e. Myatt T., established about 1886. E. S. Christy operated a fruit farm there for a number of years. He also operated a small store in which he took care of the mail. (J. N. Barnett; W. C. McMillan; T. A. Manz; H. A. Smith; R. M. Hitt)

City Cemetery (Butler)
The old cemetery which was formerly where the Poplar Bluff High School and Central School now are located. When Central School was built in 1898, the graves were removed to the present location on Highway 67 n.w. of Poplar Bluff. (P. C. Hays; Mrs. J. J. Van Eaton)

Clark Branch (Butler)
An old family name given to the small stream, near Lone Hill School, flowing into Muddy Branch (q.v.). (A. Ward)

Clark Graveyard (Ripley)
See Catholic Cemetery

Clark Mill (Oregon)
See Mill Stone Branch

Clark's Mill (Carter)
Noah Clark and his son, John W. Clark, owned and operated the old mill on Mill Cr. (q.v.), for a good many years, getting possession of it several years after the close of the Civil War. (J. J. Chilton; Wm. N. Baker)

Clay Hollow (Carter)
In Kelley T. Leads into Brown Hollow. Robert Clay operated a saw mill there during the timber days. Several car loads of iron ore were taken from this place to Midco (q.v.). (Mrs. D. Crites; T. J. Brame; A. M. Link)

Clay Pit No. 1 (Butler)
A small outcrop of natural white clay was found in 1920 on the Frank Aden farm 7 mi. s.w. of Poplar Bluff. The deposit was not large enough nor pure enough to warrant any attempt at market, but "continued prospecting resulted in locating and developing a wonderful deposit of natural black clay, that when carefully selected and fired, produces pure white. This Aden deposit has been said by competent persons to be the largest uniform deposit of white burning clay in America. (The American Republic, May 15, 1929)

Clay Pit No. 2 (Butler)
On the John Kearby farm 10 mi. n.w. of Poplar Bluff, natural brown and black clays were found. The first car load was shipped in 1921. It was quite a thriving industry for three or four years. (The American Republic, May 15, 1929)

Clear Creek (Ripley)
Heads near Pine (q.v.) and flows e. into North Fork of Buffalo Cr. The clear, sparkling appearance suggested the name. (C. F. Franken)

Clear Spring (Carter)
In Henpeck Creek vicinity. A good spring of sparkling, clear water. Occasionally, in very dry seasons, it does not flow. During rainy seasons other small springs occur. (T. J. Brame; J. J. Chilton)

Clear Springs School (Carter)
Formerly Henpeck School (q.v.). John L. Smith, a teacher who did not like the old name, was influential in getting the name changed in 1893 for the clear sparkling springs near by. (J. J. Chilton; H. D. Condray)

Cliff Cemetery (Oregon)
An early burial ground n.e. of Thayer, named from two early settlers, Geo. and Wm. J. Cliff, who were landowners and prominent business men. (N. B. Allen; E. Bailey)

Cliff Spring (Oregon)
In Woodside T. near Little Hurricane Cr. An ordinary spring near a high steep bluff. (E. Bailey)

Clifton (Oregon)
A p.o. and village, about 2 mi. n.e. of Thayer, on the old Thomasville and Salem, Arkansas road. Established before 1874, it became quite a little village with a population of 300, having a large building, erected in 1880, for church, school, and the Masonic lodge. Its name, the "town of Cliffs", originated from two prominent landowners and merchants, George and Wm. J. Cliff, who settled here soon after the Civil War. When the railroad was built, this village was gradually moved to Thayer. (N. B. Atlen; W. Weaver; J. Old; Campbell, Gaz. of Mo. (1874) 15; R. Childers)

Clifton Branch (Howell)
An e. tributary of Myatt Cr.; heads in s.e. Howell T. Rev. John Clifton lived there during the 1880's. (E. M. Nale; Mrs. Laura Garrett)

Clifton School (Oregon)
About 2 mi. n.e. of Thayer; all that remains of an early village, Clifton (q.v.). (E. Bailey; N. Bell)

Climax School (Oregon)
Now consolidated with Alton School, but it was originally formed from Alton District about 1902. As a climax to a school fight and a struggle to get their district formed, the community was successful. (N. Bell; C. S. Cohn)

Clinton School (Howell)
See Bridges School

Cloninger School (Howell)
See Homeland School

Club House (Carter)
A "flag" railroad station, 1 mi. s. of Chilton, on the Current R. R.R. About 1890, a group of Kansas City business men, chiefly railroad officials, erected a club house near by on a high bluff. It is an unusually good, well-improved building, where twenty persons can be accommodated. Earlier known as Kansas City Club House, the building, now owned mainly by St. Louis people, is just a club house. (F. Kelley; J. McGhee; R. L. Coleman)

Clyburn Branch (Carter)
A small n. tributary of Big Brush Cr. in Jackson T. Levi Clyburn, an elderly man who has been dead for years, lived there. This family was one of the earliest to settle in the vicinity. (J. J. Chilton; A. M. Link; T. J. Brame)

Cobalt (Howell)
A p.o. in e. Chapel T. Chapel p.o. (q.v.), after having passed through various hands was taken over by Jasper P. Downing, who operated a grist mill, and the name was changed to Cobalt. It is a sort of tradition that during the prospecting and mining days some cobalt was found. According to some informants there was considerable

excitement and advertising. A little village grew up, but all has vanished. (H. A. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee; Mrs. Clara Conner; A. Hollenbeck; P.L. 1883; P.O. 1886-1903)

Cochran Cemetery (Butler)
About 1½ mi. n. of Bethel Church. Named for Joel Cochran from Tennessee, a landowner who deeded the first plot of ground for a public burial ground. Later landowners Crayton Pottenger and Walker Ward gave more land. (C. Pottenger; Mrs. E. Webb; Letter from Ed Cochran)

Coffee Creek (Howell)
See Big Greasy Creek

Cogshell Branch (Ripley)
A branch of Cypress Cr., heading near Fairdealing. Caleb Cogshell owned land there before 1859. (Mrs. A. Mahan; Rev. Wm. McPheeters)

Coin (Oregon)
A p.o. and small village, now gone, in the n.e. part of Johnson T. Named for Coin Jones, who with his father, George Jones, came from Kansas about 1894. A saw mill, a grist mill, and a store were set up on the settlement and soon a p.o. was established and kept by the son. Rural mail routes caused its discontinuance. (P.O. 1897-1916; P. Williams; E. Bailey)

Cold Rock Spring (Oregon)
About 8 mi. n.w. of Thayer, near Anthony Cr. A descriptive name. The water is very cold. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Perkins; N. Bell)

Coleman's Failure (Carter)
A mocking name given to Coleman's Ferry (q.v.).

Coleman's Ferry (Carter)
In 1915 Robert L. Coleman put in a ferry at Joan (q.v.). After operation for about three years, rafting logs down Current R., the barge was wrecked in a log jam. Good natured joking called the place Coleman's Failure, which name has remained. (F. Kelley)

Colemansville (Carter)
A mill village in n. Jackson T. William Coleman had a grist and small sawmill here before the Civil War. Campbell's Gaz. (1874) names it a p.o., 13 mi. n.e. of Van Buren. Cram's map (1879) and Rand McNally's map (1884) spell it Colemanville. (J. J. Chilton; P.O. 1876)

Coleman Valley (Carter)
It enters Henpeck Cr. near Clear Spring (q.v.). Pioneer settlers of the name lived there. (T. J. Brame)

Colemanville (Carter)
See Colemansville

Cole School (Carter)
One of the earlier schools, 2 mi. e. of Elsinore, later made parts of Elsinore and Freeland schools. It took the name of Reuben Cole, a landowner there, who came

from Ste. Genevieve in the early 1870's. (J. M. Blue; J. Smith)

College Hill School (Howell)
One of the newer district schools, 4½ mi. n.e. of Pomona, formed from Modrel district. It is situated upon a hill, but no explanation has been found for the other part of the name. It is an ambitious name adopted by many Missouri schools. (W. T. Modrel)

Collins Cemetery (Howell)
In Siloam Springs T., 1 mi. n.w. of Grimmett. Now a public burial ground but started as a family burial ground on land belonging to Aaron Collins from North Carolina, who settled there long before the Civil War. (H. A. Smith; J. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. L. Collins)

Collins Chapel (Butler)
A General Baptist Church in Kellytown (q.v.), organized at Collinsville (q.v.), about 1914, by Rev. Shirley Collins. When the house burned about 1920, it was rebuilt at the present location. (C. H. Hargrove; Mrs. Dora Ketchum)

Collins Mill (Oregon)
See Graham Spring

Collins Store (Butler)
A small general store, filling station, and blacksmith shop 7 mi. n. of Poplar Bluff on Rural Route 3. It was established in 1921 by G. H. Collins on his farm. (G. H. Collins)

Collinsville (Butler)
A provision station on the Ruth and Hargrove Tram R.R. about twenty-five years ago. Three Collins families Mack, Henry, and Sherley lived there, besides several other families. (C. H. Hargrove; Mrs. Dora Ketchum)

Columbia School (Howell)
In Goldsberry T. It is one of the most modern rural school buildings in the county, since it has electric lights and a basement equipped with a furnace and cooking equipment for school lunches. At its present location (see Gill Branch), it was known as Winningham School (q.v.) and also as Dryden School for John Dryden, a farmer and landowner living near the school. In 1892 or 1893, the larger girls, wishing the school to have a non-personal name, gave it the stock name "Columbia" a word meaning freedom and representing America. (Mrs. Sadie Day; Geo. W. Winningham)

Colvin Creek (Oregon)
In Cedar Bluff T., flowing into Eleven Points R. near Stubblefield Ford. A pioneer family name. The stream is crooked and, being in a very hilly section, its water comes with a great rush; hence the old name is being replaced by Rush Creek. (W. Heiskell; Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton)

Colvin Creek (Ripley)
A small tributary of Current R. in Jordan T. A very early family of this name lived there, long before the Civil War. (Mrs. Martha Nunnellee; Lee Young)

Colvin School (Ripley)
One of the older schools, near the creek for which it was named. Later divided into Pleasant Grove and Macedonia schools. (W. D. Randel; N. Sullivan; L. P. Whitwell)

Comer Hollow (Howell)
Leads into W. Fork of S. Fork from near Doty School. Name of a very early settler there. (E. M. Nale)

Compton Creek (Ripley)
In Kelley T., a w. tributary of Current R. The stream and valley, Compton Hollow, took the name of the first settler there, John Compton. (J. K. Langford; L. P. Whitwell)

Compton Hollow (Ripley)
See Compton Creek

Concord Church (Carter)
The Missionary Baptist Church at Ellsinore organized as early as 1889. An idealistic name. (Rev. Wm. S. Smelser; Minutes)

Concord Church (Howell)
The old United Baptist Church which was built of logs 3/4 mi. from the present Chapel Hill; a second house was erected in the late 1880's near the old site. The minutes give the date of organization as 1901, but old residents say it was very much older. By 1901 it had become a Missionary Baptist Church and in that year it united with the Methodist body in building the present Chapel Hill Church (q.v.). "Concord" is a stock name for churches, of course signifying the Christian ideal of peace and harmony. (Minutes, 1936; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Holden; Stan Kenaga)

Condray Graveyard (Carter)
On land now owned by Wm. N. Sutherland, 3 mi. n.w. of Elsinore. Now a public cemetery, but not much used. Ellis N. Condray entered the land in the 1840's. His child was the first one to be buried there. (H. D. Condray; Rev. H. H. Stratton)

Conner Hill (Oregon)
One of the largest and steepest elevations in Ozark T., n. of Mitchell School (q.v.). Soon after the Civil War George Conner, his widowed mother, and his half brother James came from Indiana and settled here. Later James had a partnership in the old Boze Mill (q.v.). (Mrs. Jack Woodring)

Conway Hollow (Ripley)
In Kelley T. It leads into Current R. It is a pioneer family name. (J. Lewis; W. D. Randel)

*Cook Hollow (Oregon)
Heads in Falling Springs T. and flows s.e. into Big Hurricane. The name, which was given long before the timber days, is evidently a family name. (N. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills)

Coon Island (Butler)
A large section of formerly swampy land in the s. part of the county between Cane Creek and Still Camp Slough. The name was given by the early trappers and hunters because of the many raccoons found there. The old story goes that the name originated during a very high water season when the whole country was inundated except an elevated portion which was seen entirely covered with raccoons. (B. Deem)

Coon Island School (Butler)
It was named for the island on which it is located.

Coon Island Township (Butler)
The s. border township, formed in 1871 from the e. part of Thomas T. It was named for the island (q.v.). (The Evening Citizen, 1901; B. Deem; Douglas I.312)

Cope Branch (Ripley)
A small stream in Washington T., flowing into Little Black R. It took the name of Sandy Cope, the informant's grandfather, who came from Tennessee, but originally from North Carolina, and entered land here in 1856. (Fred Cope)

Copeland Creek (Butler)
A creek rising in the n. part of Black River T. and flowing s. into Cane Creek s.w. of Poplar Bluff. Named for some of the earliest settlers near its headwaters, Van and Green Copeland. The lake in its course, no doubt named for the stream, just w. of Poplar Bluff, later was changed to Pike because of the pike fish found abundantly. The stream above the lake acquired the name of Pike Creek and that portion s. of the lake, Pike Slough. A land map of the county 1912 shows A. W. Copeland, a present landowner on the upper part of this stream, but the name of the stream is given as Pike Creek. Doubtless the stream was known in pioneer days as Otter Creek (q.v.). (Co. Plat of 1859; Campbell Atlas (1873); C. Hedspeth; J. Humphrey; Goodspeed, 477)

Copeland Lake (Butler)
Later known as Pike Lake (see Copeland Creek). More recently it is sometimes called Hogg's Lake and Schwaner's Lake for James Hogg and Henry Schwaner, later landowners. Under the drainage system the lake is now good farm land, and the proposed change in Highway 67 will cross the old bed. (Maps 1920 ff.; O. B. Gomer)

Copeland's Creek (Butler)
This spelling is shown on the plat of 1859.

Copper Mine Creek (Carter)
A small stream in Johnson T., heading in a good living spring, Copper Mine Spring, n. of Hunter (q.v.), and

leading into Current R. s.e. of Chilton. A few early settlers attempted to open up a copper mine here, but the ore was not sufficiently good to be profitable. Mrs. Wallace says that in 1873 there was a small smelter there, apparently quite old and out of use at that time. (A. Hinchey; Mrs. M. J. Wallace; W. Gooch)

Copper Mines (Carter)
A railroad station on the Current R. R.R. n. of Chilton. See Copper Mine Creek.

Copper Mine Spring (Carter)
See Copper Mine Creek.

Copper Mountain (Carter)
A long ridge extending from Hunter northward to Grassy Valley in Jackson T. Drained into Copper Mine Creek on the n.w. See Copper Mine Creek.

Corder's Cave (Butler)
The largest of several small caves in the Brower School District. An old family name. (Mrs. M. Zoll; K. Ham)

Cordz (Howell)
An abandoned sawmill town and p.o., the terminus of a branch railroad extending s.w. 10 mi. from Burnham. A later name for Horton (q.v.), given for Henry Cordz, manager of the timber mills there for the South Mo. Land and Lumber Co. The place was first known as Drew for W. E. Drew, who was superintendent of the mills for the Mo. Land and Lumber Co. (E. Dixon; H. A. Smith; J. T. Whitmire; D. S. Ferguson; P.O. 1887-1913)

Corinth Church (Ripley)
A General Baptist Church 1 mi. from the old Gum Spring (q.v.), which was organized about 1920. Corinth was the old capital of Achaia, Greece, where Paul and Timothy preached. (Mrs. A. Mahan; Rev. J. A. Leroux; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Van Dover; Cor. 1:1; Acts 1:1.18)

*Corona (Oregon)
A p.o. for Eldorado Springs (q.v.). The name was suggested by Porter Arnold, probably because of the coppery or golden color of the spring water. (J. H. Taylor; P.O. 1901-1902)

Corrigan Spring (Ripley)
Another name given for Griffin Spring (q.v.). A family name, very likely one of the early Irish settlers. See Irish Settlement, Oregon County.) It is now on land owned by the heirs of James Sanders, by whose name the spring is sometimes known. The name Terrapin Spring was given because so many of these dry land turtles are found there. (J. W. Dodd; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dale; Mrs. E. O'Neill)

Cottbus (Howell)
A discontinued p.o. in Howell T. Established through the efforts of Dr. Charles Ludwig from Germany and named for a town in Brandenburg, Prussia. Cottbus, or Kottbus, is an important manufacturing town 68 mi. s.e. of Berlin.

According to one informant the office was established before 1883 in the doctor's home, a log house; and his daughter Annie was postmistress. He was a practising physician as early as 1874. (Polk P.L. (1883) 86; P.G. 1886-1911; C. Vaughn; H. Chapin; Mo. Hist. Rev. (Jan. 1917) 175)

Cotton Creek (Oregon)
A small stream in Jobe T., flowing into Frederick's Cr. This valley was the first place in the county where cotton was grown. (E. Bailey; W. Weaver)

Cotton Creek Cemetery (Oregon)
See Cotton Creek School

Cotton Creek School (Oregon)
In Jobe T., 3/4 mi. w. of Jobe (q.v.), near the stream from which its name was derived. The Freewill Baptists use the house for worship. The cemetery near the school also took the name of the creek. (E. Bailey; W. Weaver; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Robinson)

Cotton Rock School (Oregon)
See Knob Hill School

Cotton Springs (Ripley)
See Bell and Cotton Springs

Cottonwood Hollow (Howell)
A branch of South Fork. There are many trees of this species in the valley. (T. A. Manz)

Couch (Oregon)
A small town in Oak Grove T. laid out by George W. Couch on the old Simpson Couch homestead. He was an influential citizen and landowner. He owned and operated a cotton gin, store, and corn mill here. (W. Heiskell; Rem. Hist. of Ozark Region, 484; P.G. 1888-1941)

Couch Hollow (Oregon)
In Johnson T., leading into Eleven Points R. about ¼ mi. n. of Riverton. The old road from Doniphan to the Couch community was in the valley. This was the old road used by freighters from Cape Girardeau and Piedmont. (J. Johnson; W. Heiskell)

Couch Mill (Oregon)
One of the early grist mills on Eleven Points R., ½ mi. w. of the mouth of Big Hurricane Cr. It was built by Simpson Couch, a large landowner near Couch (q.v.) as early as 1853. It is said to have been the first mill on Eleven Points R. Only the few old ruins remain, and although it was owned by others (see Williams Mill), it was generally known as the old Couch Mill. (C. Braswell; W. E. Harrod; P. Williams)

County Line Branch (Oregon)
A small stream in Big Apple T. near the line between Oregon and Howell counties. It flows into Bussell Branch (q.v.).

County Line Garage (Oregon)
In 1933, Mr. Joseph W. Spake of Hardy, Arkansas, built his farm home at the county line of Howell and Oregon counties on Highway 80. Here he operates a filling station, a garage, and a small store. He insists that it be called Spakeville, but the place is generally called County Line Garage. (J. W. Spake)

County Line Hollow (Howell)
Heads near Peace Valley p.o. and leads into Eleven Points R. s. of the mouth of Peace Valley Cr., near the Oregon-Howell county line. The old road and mail route from Eminence in Shannon Co. to West Plains followed this valley. (L. Thomas; D. S. Goyer; Mrs. Martha Gilliam)

*Coward's Hollow (Carter)
In Kelley T. Leads into Big Barren Cr. from near Eastwood (q.v.). A large cave is near and a little mining of iron ore has been done. No reason was found for this old name. Coward or Cowherd is a well known family name in other parts of Missouri, having produced both a Governor of the State and a Mayor of Kansas City; cf. Cowherd Branch in Jackson Co. (Miss Atchison's thesis). (J. Lewis; Mrs. Jno. Mills)

Cow Creek (Carter)
A small branch of Devil's Run, in Jackson T. Small springs and plenty of wild grass make its valley an excellent pasture for cattle "on the range." (T. J. Brame; A. M. Link)

Cow Hollow (Oregon)
The upper part of Frederick's Creek valley. Probably named by the highway department, as the older inhabitants know nothing of it. As this section has free range, many cattle do graze here. (N. Bell)

Cox Draw (Howell)
Heads w. of Mountain View, and flows into Eleven Points R. in Howell T. Earlier known as Morgan Branch for George Morgan, who came from Georgia before the Civil War and settled on the headwaters. After the Civil War four brothers, Jesse, Everett, Wilbur, and William Cox, came with their widowed mother and bought the Morgan land, after which the valley took the name of Cox Draw. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas; S. Weaver; Mrs. Anna Ferguson; Mr. E. A. Bolerjack; D. S. Goyer)

Cox's Creek (Oregon)
In Thayer T. flowing into Warm Fork. An old family name. The settlement between Couch and Thayer was known as Cox Town because there were so many of this family name living in the vicinity. (W. Highfill; E. Bailey; N. Bell)

Cox Town (Oregon)
See Cox's Creek

Cozy Grove (Howell)
A well kept country inn at the junction of Highway 63 and Highway 14, 2 mi. n. of West Plains. Established in 1934 by Mr. Edward Seiberling of West Plains. The filling station, dance hall, lunch room, and cabins--all of concrete--are situated in a beautiful grove of trees, chiefly red and white oak. A descriptive name. (Edward Seiberling)

Crane Ranch (Howell and Oregon)
Albert Crane from Chicago entered and bought about 25,000 acres in 1875 in regions s.e. of West Plains. Some of it was in Oregon Co. He put in the first Herford cattle in that vicinity. Parts of it later composed Davis, Klice, and Tory ranches (q.v.). (E. M. Nale; H. Chapin)

Crane Roost (Butler)
A section of very swampy country n. of Fisk in Butler Co., and in Stoddard Co. where the white cranes were very numerous. A very profitable, but unhealthful industry of the earlier days was the gathering of the plumes where the birds had roosted. (The Evening Citizen, 1901)

*Crass (Howell)
A p.o. but not located. Families of the name were in both Oregon and Howell counties, one near White Church, another near Byrd School. Unquestionably it is a family name. (Joe Kester; T. J. Whitmire; A. Hollenbeck; P.G. 1901)

Craven Ditch (Butler)
A drainage ditch, extending through the Eli Craven farm, s.w. of Poplar Bluff about 1 mi.

Craven's Chapel (Butler)
A union church, on Highway 67 near the Craven School, from which it took its name. The building was destroyed by the tornado of 1927. (O. B. Gomer; Mrs. E. Webb)

Craven School (Butler)
About 2 mi. s.w. of Poplar Bluff near Highway 67. Named for a local landowner, Eli Craven, who was killed by the tornado of 1927. (B. Doom; Mrs. E. Webb)

Crews Cemetery (Oregon)
See Shiloh

Crews Store (Oregon)
See Royal Oak School

Crider (Howell)
A small village in Spring Cr. T. The p.o. was first kept in the home of R. L. Hollenshed, who gave the name for a merchant and landowner, Pierce Crider, who homesteaded the land on which the village grew up. (R. J. Ramsey; Mrs. Leona Long; P.G. 1909-1934)

Crites (Carter)
A p.o. established before 1889 in the home of Mrs. Matilda Crites, widow of Solomon Crites (see Crites Creek), 3 mi. w. of the site of Elsinore. The mail was brought by horse

from Mill Spring in Wayne Co., and from Grandin (q.v.). Discontinued when Elsinore (q.v.) was established. (J. Smith; A. Hinchey; P.O. 1889)

Crites Corner (Carter)
On Highway 60, 5 mi. w. of Elsinore (q.v.). In 1927 Donald Crites put up a store here on his farm. He has a large building for the general store, and serves meals and rooms to tourists. The road to Elsinore meets Highway 60 here, thus making a corner on which the store is built. There are two filling stations and four homes. (Mrs. Donald Crites)

Crites Creek (Carter)
A small branch of Little Brushy Creek in Jackson T. Solomon Crites, a farmer from Bollinger Co., Missouri, entered land here before the Civil War. He was killed by a band of bushwhakers during the Civil War. It is also known as Boyer Creek, for Thomas Boyer who is a farmer there now. (Mrs. Donald Crites; W. Sutherland; J. Lehr)

Crommer Town (Carter)
During the early 1870's, William Crommer operated a large saw mill in the vicinity of Union Hill Church (q.v.). (J. Smith; Rev. H. H. Stratton)

Crommer Town Church (Carter)
See Union Hill Church

Crommer Town School (Carter)
In Jackson T., near Elsinore. It took the name of the mill village. (H. D. Condray)

Crooked Branch (Butler)
The name is descriptive of a small stream flowing into Cane Creek near Miller's Bridge (q.v.). (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Powers)

Crooked Branch (Howell)
Heads near Crider and flows into North Fork of White R. in Douglas Co. A descriptive name. (J. Collins; D. G. Turner)

Crooked Creek (Howell)
A tributary of Nobblett Creek in w. Willow Springs T. A descriptive name.

Crooked Hollow (Oregon)
In n.e. Franks T.; heads into Current R., drainage in Shannon Co. Some called it South Crooked Hollow. Descriptive of the topography and position. (W. Heiskell)

Crooked Slough (Butler)
A sluggish stream, shown on a 1912 map, flowing into Cane Creek in Coon Island T. A descriptive name.

Crook Spring (Ripley)
The spring at the old Matthew School (q.v.) on land entered during the 1840's by Green Crook who came from South Carolina. A Mr. Botton owns the land and spring now. (Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young)

Cross Roads (Howell)
See Cross Roads School and South Fork p.o.

Cross Roads (Ripley)
See Gamburg

Cross Roads Church (Howell)
See Cross Roads School

Cross Roads Church (Ripley)
See New Hope Church

Cross Roads School (Carter)
In Johnson T., 3 mi. w. of Grandin. Consolidated with Grandin but still used. It is situated at the crossing of roads on section lines. (H. D. Condray)

Cross Roads School (Howell)
One of the old schools 1½ mi. n.e. of Amy, s.w. of Cross Roads, the early name for South Fork. The old pioneer roads from West Plains to Waterville (now Bakersfield in Ozark Co.) and from Pottersville to the early settlements in Myatt T. and northern Arkansas crossed in what is now South Fork in the n.w. part of South Fork T.
Cross Roads Church, now Hill Crest (q.v.), the first Congregational Methodist Church of the county, was organized in the home of William H. Howard, a captain in the Federal Army, who lived 2 mi. s. of Cross Roads where the house was later built. (T. Proffitt; Mrs. Nancy Hunter; J. A. Duffy; Mr. and Mrs. Ira May; D. C. Stephens)

Cross Roads School (Ripley)
In Varner T. Named from its situation on two neighborhood roads. (Mr. and Mrs. D. Varner)

Cross Slough (Butler)
Quite contrary to the general southerly direction of the other streams, this one crosses Big Island in an e.w. direction connecting Black and Dan rivers. On an earlier map of 1859, it is named Cutt Off Slough. It cuts off the water in Dan R., directing it into Black R. Both names are descriptive. (Map 1930; B. Deem; Co. Plat 1859)

Crowley Hill (Butler)
An unusually large and steep hill on the Roxie Road, 3½ mi. w. of Poplar Bluff at Gerhardt's Green House. Named for a former landowner, Charles Crowley, who lived there. (Mrs. M. Donnelly; Geo. Powers)

Cuba School (Ripley)
See Walnut Grove School

Cull (Howell)
A village and p.o. in Howell T., established in 1897 through the efforts of a prominent citizen, merchant, landowner, and Confederate soldier, David W. Cull, a native of Kentucky, who had come here from Mexico, Missouri. Refusing the names sent in by him, the postal department gave his name to the place. It is discontinued and a mail route from West Plains is established. (P.O. 1897-1939; Mrs. Anna Lassater; E. Bailey; T. J. Whitmire)

Culp Branch (Oregon)
A small stream in Piney T., flowing into Piney Cr. Named by the highway department for Caleb Culp, through whose farm it flows. (W. Weaver; W. B. Simpson)

Cummings (Carter)
A switch for loading timber, on the Frisco R.R., 6 mi. w. of Van Buren. During the timber days it was a little saw mill village with some other business houses. Nothing now left. Named for John B. Cummings from Pennsylvania, a member and one of the directors of the Mo. Lumber and Mining Co. of Grandin. (J. McGhee; J. J. Holland; A. Hinchey)

Cupola Pond (Oregon)
A natural, deep pond covering 5 or 6 acres, in Franks T. Very old trees, known locally as "cupola gum," growing around the pond suggested the name to early settlers. The correct name of the species is tupelo gum (Nyssa aquatica). The cupola is commonly pronounced as if spelled "cupelo," thus facilitating the confusion. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Cureall (Howell)
A village and p.o. in Spring Creek T. About 1875 Dr. J. C. B. Dixon of West Plains, Missouri, who came from Kentucky in 1867, started a health resort at the springs said to contain exceptional medicinal properties. There were several springs claimed to have various qualities, but all except one are now covered over and practically lost. Dr. Dixon built a hotel and bath house and got the p.o. established, which he named Cureall. Saw mills, grist mills, and stores grew up; many came from St. Louis, Memphis, and other cities, and quite a little town grew up during the 1880's; but only a few buildings remain, and it is no longer considered a health resort. Dr. Dixon sold to John Adkins, who sold to John Fleece of Memphis. The spring and old home are now owned by Mr. Shelt Looney. The springs were originally known as Dixon Springs for the owner Dr. Dixon. (N. J. Ramsey; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Harper; Mo. Hist. Rev. (Jan. 1917) 175; P.O. 1883-1941; T. J. Whitmire; E. Dixon)

Cureall Springs (Howell)
See Cureall

Current River (Carter and Ripley)
This stream, considered by many persons the most beautiful one of the Ozarks, has its headwaters in two branches, one of which is Jack's Fork rising in Texas Co., the other and main stream heads in Dent Co. These two unite in Shannon Co., and the stream flows through Carter and Ripley counties, and into Arkansas where it unites with Big Black River at Pocahontas, Arkansas. Schoolcraft remarks of it in his Tour into Missouri, p. 85: ". . . a noble stream, 1000 feet wide at the ferry Hicks or Hix's . . . originates in springs in the Missouri barrens 250 miles west." McCanse explains that the stream

flows from huge springs in Montauk State Park. Various spellings have been found for the name. Schoolcrafts on p. 59 of the above mentioned book, spells it "Current's," but in later pages the apostrophe is dropped. On maps of 1822, 1824, 1922, 1842 the spelling is "Currant." Beck spells it "Currents."

Various persons have been given as the donor of the name. Goodspeed says that John Shaw, who came to this stream in 1808, called it "Current" for its swiftness. Mr. Hinchey mentions this statement, but he says the first name, Swift Water, was given by the Indians; but I have found no definite proof of this, nor a trace of the Indian name. Mr. Dorrance explains that after the Red Man, the French name of the stream was La Riviere Courante; after them, the Spanish Rio Corrente; then the English Current River. Evidently the original Indian name, which is apparently lost, signified "Swift Water"; the French translated this adequately as La Riviere Courante, since the French adjective "courant" means "running" or "rapid." The present name Current River is rather an anglicisation of the French than a translation. (A. Hinchey; Conard II.208; McCanse, 32; Thee Ozark Streams, 37; Tour into Mo., 59, 85)

Current River Branch (Howell and Carter)
A name locally applied to the Current River Railroad (q.v.).

Current River Fishing and Hunting Club House (Ripley)
It was established about 1925, 5 mi. s. of Doniphan on the w. side of Current R., by St. Louis and Doniphan people. It burned in 1934. (Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Randel)

Current River Lodge (Carter)
See Mount Jefferson

Current River Railroad (Howell and Carter)
A branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad constructed during the later 1880's. It extends from Willow Springs (q.v.) across Howell, Shannon, and Carter counties into Wayne Co., where it connects with other lines at Williamsville. It took this name from Current River which it crosses. It provides transportation for a large area in the Current River country and made possible a large timber business and later settlements.

Current River Township (Ripley)
A small division on the s. border. As relocated and bounded in 1871, it occupied a large part of the s. border, including most of what is now included in parts of Harris, Doniphan, Paynor, Union, and all of Current R. divisions. Named for its main stream. (J. K. Langford; Co. Record E, 167)

Current View (Ripley)
A very small village in Harris T. on Current R. Being on a navigable stream, steamboats came this far in the early day and it became quite a little village during the late 1880's and 1890's. Thomas J. Wilson, who owned

the land, laid off the lots and several homes spreng up. The p.o. was established about 1895, and the name given, one informant understands, by Thomas J. Wilson, from whose home one could get a beautiful view of the river current for some distance.

Up to this time the place, a mere trading post on the river, was known as Buckskull, but the exact origin of this name is shrouded in legend. One reports that a large buck was killed and the skull hung up at the post; another that in 1858 the place was known by this name; another informant was told by J. R. Kelley that he saw the skull. There were many deer in the section, and hunting and trapping were important industries.

The old Indian name was Donawali--one informant thinks Cherokee; another, Osage. Cherokee is likely correct because a section of North Arkansas between Black and Current rivers is known as Cherokee Bay. Cf. the note on possible Cherokee origin of Low Wassie Creek in Oregon County. (J. K. Langford; J. R. Hume; Green Bros.; Mrs. J. R. Kelley; Lee Young; Rev. Wm. McPheeters; Mrs. T. Hancock; P.G. 1897-1913; Mrs. M. Arnold)

Cut Off Slough

See Cross Slough

Cyclone Cemetery (Ripley)

See Cyclone School

Cyclone Church (Ripley)

See Cyclone School

Cyclone School (Ripley)

In Harris T. About 1891, soon after a tornado had laid waste a section of the country here, the school was established and named for the event. Any strong wind storm was generally known as a "cyclone." Across the road from the school were the Primitive Baptist Church and the cemtery, which took the name of the school. The old church is gone, but the cemetery is still used. (Mrs. S. Osborn; Mrs. C. M. Yeats)

*Cynthia (Howell)

A p.o. of 1883, listed by Polk, p. 87, but I have been unable to find anyone who knows of it. It was doubtless a personal name.

Cypress Branch (Butler)

It heads in Peppermint Spring and empties into St. Francis R. n. of Mud Cr. Some cypress timber originally grew on the stream. (Wm. Ham)

Cypress Creek (Ripley)

Heads in Doniphan T., flows across the s.w. corner of Flatwood T., across Washington T., and into Logan Creek in Varner T. Later it was also known as the headwaters of Big Logan Creek (q.v.). An old plat, survey of June, 1825, shows the lower part of Logan Creek as Cypress Creek. This clearly explains the name, for much cypress timber did grow along the lower part of what is now Logan

Creek. Informants seemed to think there was very little cypress growing on what is now called Cypress Creek (see Logan Creek). (J. K. Langford; Mrs. E. Cunningham)

Cypress Creek Cemetery (Ripley)
See Cypress Creek School

Cypress Creek Methodist Church (Ripley)
See Cypress Creek School

Cypress Creek School (Ripley)
The site of the original log building is now marked by the Cypress Creek Cemetery in Washington T., earlier known as the Hasting Graveyard for George Hasting, an early settler, who owned land on this creek and deeded the burial ground. This school name was lost, as it was divided into other schools, chiefly Flatwoods (q.v.).
About 1868, the Cypress Creek Methodist Church was organized in the old school house, and a building erected ½ mi. away. A new church was erected about 1884, but the house was destroyed in 1927 by a tornado. (Mrs. A. Mahan; Sam McPheeters; Mrs. E. Cunningham; Green Bros.; Rev. Wm. McPheeters; J. K. Langford)

Cypress Swamp (Butler)
A large region in Coon Island T., between Cane Creek and Copeland's Creek, formerly very swampy and covered with huge cypress trees. (Map 1912; Plat 1859; C. Pottenger)

Dale (Butler)
An abandoned sawmill village on the Frisco R.R. n.e. of Rombauer. It took the name of John Dale, a great timber merchant in S. E. Missouri during the timber days. (Map 1910; B. Deem; Mrs. S. Mast; Douglas I.696)

Dalton Chapel School (Oregon)
In the n.w. part of Black Pond T. About 1900 the house was erected for both church and school purposes. Luther Dalton, a farmer and landowner, was the leader in getting the district established. The Methodists were most numerous. (E. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. W. Weaver)

Dalton's Graveyard (Ripley)
See Dalton's Mill

Dalton's Mill (Ripley)
A pioneer grist mill set up near the mouth of Mill Cr. on Fourche Cr. by Elijah Dalton, who came here from Tennessee before 1820. Later a son, Joe Dalton, made improvements and put in a turbine wheel. The mill, long since in ruins, was the voting place for years. The Dalton Graveyard near, named for Elijah Dalton, was begun as a family burial ground. It was later known as the McCord Cemetery, for Calvin McCord, who owned land near. (J. W. Dodd; L. Pulliam; J. K. Langford; Joe Dalton)

Daniels (Butler)
A p.o. in the vicinity of Fagus, shown on a 1907 map. Mrs. Colter remembers that there was a school over in Arkansas by this name. Mrs. Garver remembers an elderly

lady of this name who kept the office. Mr. Gunnels says it was kept in the home on the Potter farm. Doubtless it is a family name (cf. Daniels River). (Mrs. W. A. Colter; Mrs. Geo. Garver; H. W. Gunnels; P.O. 1907-1915)

Daniels River (Butler)
The old bed of a portion of Black R. in Ash Hill T. Because of drainage and natural filling, this old bayou has almost disappeared. It took the name of the Daniels family who came to the vicinity as the first settlers during the hunting and trapping days about 1820. Recently known only by the abbreviated name Dan River. (Maps 1859, 1873; B. Deem)

Danish Settlement (Butler)
Settlements n.e. and e. of Poplar Bluff, shown on maps of 1865 and 1873. Parker in 1867 writes that Mr. F. R. Brunot, a heavy iron manufacturer in Pittsburg, has purchased large tracts of iron and timber land in the n.e. corner of this county Butler at Indian Ford on the St. Francois River. He further writes that a large colony of Danes are settling near Poplar Bluffs, and "upwards of one hundred families are expected to arrive this season." Brunot plays a part in the place-name history of Wayne Co. Some iron mining has been done, and at least some persons of Danish descent did arrive and settled in the vicinity of Hendrickson (q.v.). (Mo. As It Was in 1867, 199-200)

Dan River (Butler)
A familiar shortening for Daniels River (q.v.). Locally this is the only name one hears for the stream.

**David River (Butler)
This name for Daniels River is found on maps 1879, 1891, and 1895. It is probably a misprint, as no information could be found.

Davidson School (Butler)
One of the older schools of the county s.e. of Hendrickson. Named for Dr. Hugh C. Davidson, a land owner and pioneer doctor. (Dr. Hugh Davidson; J. H. H. Potillo)

Davidson's Mill (Butler)
Near Wilby. Davidson is an old family name of the community. It doubtless was one of the earliest grist mills in the vicinity. (Cf. Davidson Spring.)

Davidson Spring (Butler)
See Gum Spring

Davidson's Store (Ripley)
A country store and filling station on Highway 42, 6 mi. w. of Fairdealing, built recently and operated by Mrs. Elsie Davidson. (Mrs. Elsie Davidson)

Davis Creek (Carter)
An earlier name for Pike Creek. There were original settlers, named Davis, who came in 1821. (J. J. Chilton)

Davis Creek (Howell)
A branch of Spring Creek in Spring Creek T. In 1866 Solomon, George, Marion, and William Davis came from Oregon Co. and homesteaded along the stream. (N. J. Ramsey; Mrs. Anna Lasater)

Davis Creek School (Howell)
In Spring Creek T. J. A. Cates, a large landowner, gave the site for the school, which was named for the stream near by. (J. N. Ramsey; W. F. Harper; Mrs. Laura Garrett)

Davis Ferry (Butler)
The first county court in session in the home of Thomas Scott on Cane Creek, granted a license, on June 18, 1849, to Gabriel Davis to keep a ferry across Black R. The land records show Gabriel Davis to be a landowner n.e. of the site of Poplar Bluff, on Black R. This ferry was the Black River crossing of the old road from Brannum's Mill (q.v.) to Indian Ford on the St. Francis River. (Goodspeed, 374; J. C. Corrigan; Deem, 49)

Davis Ferry (Butler)
Another Davis Ferry which was also known as Dekens Ferry (q.v.).

Davis Fork (Carter)
See Pike Creek; also Davis Creek.

Davis Fork (Oregon)
In extreme n.e. shown on 1850 map. Apparently the same as Big Barren Hollow (q.v.). An old family name. (E. Bailey; N. Bell)

Davis Graveyard (Howell)
See Koelling's Graveyard

Davis School (Butler)
The old original school was organized more than forty years ago and named for Ed Davis, who gave the land for the grounds. It was also known, locally, as Race Track School because horse-racing, a great community entertainment, was conducted on the grounds for a number of years. When the increased settlement made another school necessary, this original school was known as Davis School No. 1 and the other, in the extreme s.e. corner of Gillis Bluff T. was called Davis School No. 2. (J. L. Raulston; E. Calvin; L. Guess; Mrs. Ruth Craft)

Davis School (Howell)
An older school in Willow Springs T., near the junction of highways 60 and 63. Named for James Davis from Tennessee, who owned land and lived there. (D. S. Ferguson; D. C. Stephens; Mrs. Wade Baldridge)

Davis School (Ripley)
An old school that lost its identity as newer districts were formed. The Co. Court Records show it to have been the voting place in 1910. It was in a Davis settlement. (J. W. Dodd; Lee Young)

Davis School No. 1 (Butler)
See Davis School (Butler)

Davis School No. 2 (Butler)
See Davis School (Butler)

Deaderick (Howell)
A p.o. at Old Horton (q.v.). It was named for Dan Deaderick, who kept the office in his store. (Mrs. Lillian Moore; P.O. 1886-1890)

Dead Man's Cut (Carter)
A big cut made in the hill near Chilton. When the railroad bed was being made, the workers, in filling in the depressions, used stumps of trees, as well as dirt and stones. While following the inspector's orders that the stumps all be removed, the men called them "dead men." The name stuck fast. (F. Kelley)

Dead Man's Hollow (Butler)
One of the hollows near Mud Creek where, about fifty years ago, a stranger from Chicago was murdered. Two other men had been seen with him, and were the supposed murderers, but no clue could be found. (Mrs. M. Zoll; K. Ham)

Dead Man's Hollow (Carter)
Another name for Watered Hollow (q.v.). The story is told that during the Civil War, James Chilton saw two soldiers and a civilian go up the valley toward a cave. Soon the soldiers returned without the man. (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman)

Deckard (Oregon)
In Woodside T. n. of Alton. Kellis Deckard, farmer and landowner, owns a blacksmith shop. His grandfather, James Deckard, had a blacksmith shop there fifty years ago. Possibly a p.o. was there but no records , suggested one informant. (Mrs. N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Deep Hole (Butler)
A very wide portion of Cane Creek at the Shiloh bridge, said to be 15 ft. deep. It is the "Ole Swimmin' Hole" for a large community and visitors from miles away. (W. H. Boxx)

Deep Sink (Butler)
A small, deep lake about 4 mi. n.w. of Neelyville, the bottom of which has not been found. (B. Deem; I. H. Barnhill)

Deep Slough (Butler)
A descriptive name applied to a slough in St. Francis T., flowing into St. Francis R. Destroyed by the drainage system. (Co. Plat 1859)

Deep Water School (Howell)
Located near a pond, not so deep, 3 mi. s.e. of Mountain View. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas)

*Deerey Creek (Ripley)
A small tributary of Current R. in Harris T. It is also called Wolf Creek, obviously because it was the habitat of wolves in pioneer days. One informant thinks "Deerey" was an old family name; but I have found no one else who knows the name, nor does there seem to be any evidence

of the existence of such a surname anywhere in the region. It seems more probable that the word was an adjective "deer-y" coined from the word deer, signifying a place abounding in deer. The region did abound in deer in pioneer days, as is evidenced by the name Lick Spring (q.v.) near the stream. It is true that no such word as "deery" or "deerey" is recorded in any dictionary, but it would have been an entirely natural formation. Compare what Miss Bell has written about the prevalence of the suffix -y in the place-names of the neighboring section of southwest Missouri (p. 75): "An Ozark characteristic is fondness for the diminutive ending. Among our place-names we find five of these diminutives: 'piney', 'brushy', 'clifty', 'gravelly', and 'caney'." (J. K. Langford; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. O'Brien; Miss Bell's thesis)

*Deer Leap (Ripley)
High bluff (100 feet), on Current R. 7 mi. n. of Doniphan. Tradition says that early hunters chased a deer upon this bluff from which it leaped. (Mrs. H. P. Stone; Mo. Guide, 544)

Deer Lick (Butler)
See Lick Branch

Deken's Ferry (Butler)
At the crossing of St. Francis R., a few mi. n. of Highway 53. Named for an old settler in the vicinity. It is also known as Davis Ferry and Harper's Ferry. Several Davis families live near, and a Mr. Harper ran the ferry for a time. (J. J. Van Eaten; S. Myrant)

Del Haf (Oregon)
A vanished tie and timber village and p.o., established about 1919, on the old Myrtle road half way between Myrtle (q.v.) and Jeff (q.v.). In existence for only a few years, it was built up by Jasper L. Morris, who had a saw mill and a store. He coined the word from his daughter's name Della, and the "half way" location of the place. (J. Kester; A. E. Hackworth; Mrs. R. Dalton)

Denman Ranch (Oregon)
See Posey Ranch

Denney Hollow (Oregon)
Heads about 6 mi. w. of Greer (q.v.) and leads into Eleven Points R. John Denney was an early settler and landowner. He operated the Simpson Mill (q.v.) before the Civil War. (W. Heiskell; N. Bell)

Denning Club House (Oregon)
In Woodside T., on Eleven Points R., near the mouth of Greer Spring Branch. Owned by Louis E. Denning, a prominent business man of St. Louis now connected with the brewery industry; formerly with the Independent Packing House of St. Louis. He owns Greer Spring and 6000 acres, purchased from the Louis Houck estate of Cape Girardeau, part of which was formerly owned by

Samuel Greer (see Greer Spring). (A. E. Harrod; N. Bell)

Denton Creek (Howell)
A branch of Peace Valley Creek. Jacob Denton settled there before the Civil War. (J. N. Barnett; J. N. Ferguson)

Depoyster School (Butler)
About 6 mi. s.e. of Fisk. Named for a landowner, Joe L. Depoyster, who came from Tennessee. (B. Deem; E. Calvin)

De Priest Hollow (Oregon)
In Black Pond T. Leads into Eleven Points R. There were early settlers of this name in Oregon and Shannon counties. Isaac De Priest was the first assessor of Oregon Co. (N. Bell; Geo. Moore; N. B. Allen)

Devil's Backbone (Oregon)
A very steep ridge about ½ mi. long and about 40 to 50 feet high along East Prong of Mill Creek and Lowassie Creek. There are dangerous looking gorges on either side of the ridge, which is about 40 feet wide. (Jno. Old; Mrs. N. Bell)

Devil's Backbone (Ripley)
A narrow rough elevation about 1 mi. long s. of Lewis Cave (q.v.), that forms a part of the divide between Little Barren and Big Barren creeks. The slopes are very rough and deep. Hence the name.
Also known locally as Jennie's Ridge, from the fact that in the late 1890's Lewis Hardcastle had a good little fruit farm at the upper part of the ridge and also kept some jennets. This word is usually so pronounced by the unlettered. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis)

Devil's Elbow (Butler)
A dangerous bend in Black River, several miles s. of Poplar Bluff. Named by the river and boat men during the timber days when logs were rafted down the rivers. (B. Deem)

Devil Shoot Hollow (Oregon)
The depression above Thomason Mill (q.v.) is so steep and narrow that during heavy rains, the water rushes down the valley and into Eleven Points R. with such force as to be dangerous. (Mr. and Mrs. T. Hofstedler)

Devil's Horn Hollow (Carter)
See Fool Catch Hollow

*Devil's Riffle (Butler)
Named on R.R. Right of Way map of 1873. Now known as Lone Hill Shoots (q.v.). Probably so named because of the dangerous situation; there are small rapids in the river here.

*Devil's Run (Carter)
A hollow in Kelley T. Leads into Big Barren from the n. Probably the name was given because of "rough necks" or possibly for the topography of the country. Both reasons seem quite plausible. There are great

hills, narrow gulches, boulders, and cataracts in this section. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis; Mrs. J. Mills)

*Devil's Run Creek (Carter)
In Jackson T. A small s. tributary of Big Brushy Cr. Some of the informants attribute the origin of the name to the topography of the country and the swiftness of the stream; others, to the unethical elements in its society. One story is that during the earlier hunting days, one hunter upon returning at night to the camp and being questioned as to where he had been, answered that he had been on the devil's run. One elderly informant said he didn't know why the name unless it was such a rough place socially; there was an old saying for pastime: "Go down devil's run by hell's kitchen to ole Miss Green's." He then remarked about the steep hills and valleys. (Rev. H. H. Stratton; A. M. Link; H. D. Condray; J. J. Chilton; T. J. Brame)

Devil's Run School (Carter)
In Jackson T. Named for the stream near by. (H. D. Condray; J. J. Chilton)

Dickens Graveyard (Butler)
The burial ground on land formerly belonging to Hardy Dickens. As it is 1 mi. s. of Lone Hill Cemetery, it is now seldom used. (Geo. Powers; Mrs. E. Webb)

Dick Sanders Hollow (Carter)
Into North Prong of Little Black R., n. of Grandin. Richard Sanders owned land there. (Rev. H. H. Smelser)

Dildine Gin (Carter)
As early as 1865, a Mr. Dildine operated a small cotton gin and grist mill near the head waters of Beaver Dam Creek on the old Doniphan and Greenville road. The mill was run by horse tread. (Sam McPheeters)

Diles Creek (Oregon)
A small stream heading in Myrtle T. and flowing into Spring R. near Imboden, Arkansas. Early pioneer settlers of this name lived in this vicinity. (N. Bell; J. H. Taylor; G. Underwood)

"Dishrag" (Howell)
See Antioch Christian Church

Ditch No. 1 (Butler)
See Main Ditch

Ditch No. 1A (Butler)
See Main Ditch

Ditch No. 2 (Butler)
See Main Ditch

Ditch No. 3 (Butler)
See Main Ditch

Ditch No. 4 (Butler)
See Main Ditch

Ditch No. 5 (Butler)
See Main Ditch

Ditch No. 6 (Butler)
See Main Ditch

Ditch No. 7 (Butler)
See Main Ditch
Ditch No. 7A (Butler)
A ditch later added to the original plan, an extension of No. 7 toward Black R. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 8 (Butler)
See Main Ditch
Ditch No. 9 (Butler)
See Main Ditch
Ditch No. 10 (Butler)
It leads from near Rombauer into Main Ditch s. of Spread, and helps to drain Blue Springs Slough. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 11 (Butler)
Heads near Hodge's Ferry. It leads s. and s.w., draining Lake Slough into Main Ditch. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 12 (Butler)
One of the longer ditches. It heads n.e. of Rombauer and drains Blue Springs Slough and Panther Slough into Main Ditch. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 13 (Butler)
See Main Ditch
Ditch No. 14 (Butler)
Begins n. of Broseley and leads s.w. into Main Ditch. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 15 (Butler)
A short ditch s.w. of Broseley, leading into Ditch No. 14. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 16 (Butler)
It starts s.e. of Hodge's Ferry (q.v.) and leads s. and s.w. draining Menorkenut Slough into Main Ditch. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 17 (Butler)
North-east of Fisk; it drains into Ditch No. 16. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 18 (Butler)
A short ditch s. of Fisk, leading into Ditch No. 16. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 19 (Butler)
Drains the upper part of Menorkenut Slough into No. 16. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 20 (Butler)
A short ditch n. of Broseley, draining into Ditch No. 16. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 21 (Butler)
South of Ash Hill; it leads into Ditch No. 16. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 22 (Butler)
It leads from e. of Broseley, near St. Francis R., s.w. and w. into Ditch No. 16. (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Ditch No. 23 (Butler)
It extends from n.e. of Broseley s.w. into Ditch No. 22. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 24 (Butler)
It extends from Black River Ridge, n.w. of Qulin, e. into Main Ditch. It drains Caledonia Slough. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 25 (Butler)
It begins n.w. of Qulin, extends w., carrying the drainage of Ditch No. 30 (q.v.) n. of Qulin Ridge into Main Ditch. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 26 (Butler)
It is known as Sluiceway Ditch because of the flood gates to regulate the overflow water. It extends s.w. from Ditch No. 24, between Black River and Main Ditch, into Main Ditch above the latters entrance into Black River. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 27 (Butler)
See Swan Pond Ditch

Ditch No. 28 (Butler)
Begins w. of Qulin and drains Cache R. into a ditch in Arkansas. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 29 (Butler)
It starts s.w. of Qulin and leads in a general s. direction into Ditch No. 28. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 30 (Butler)
This ditch starts near St. Francis R., n.e. of Broseley and follows generally the St. Francis Levee southward to Qulin Ridge. Originally it extended on s. into Arkansas, but that state made an injunction, objecting to the drainage coming into her territory; whereupon a dam was made in the ditch at its gap through Qulin Ridge. Then Ditch No. 30 began anew s. of the ridge, carrying only the natural drainage, at which Arkansas could make no complaint. The s. part drains Fish Trap Slough, and extends from s.e. of Qulin s.w. through Arkansas into Cache R. s.w. of Fagus. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 31 (Butler)
It extends from a point e. of Qulin, near St. Francis R., and carries the drainage of Ditch No. 30 westward into Ditch No. 16. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 32 (Butler)
This ditch, farther n. of Qulin, was projected, but abandoned, because it was considered as not needed. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 33 (Butler)
It begins s.e. of Qulin, and extends 2½ mi. s. into Fish Trap Slough. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 34 (Butler)
This ditch is 3½ mi. long, and leads from s. of Qulin, s. into Fish Trap Slough. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 35 (Butler)
It leads from n. of Fagus s. into Fish Trap Slough. It is only 2¼ mi. long. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 36 (Butler)
It is only 2½ mi. in length, and leads from n.w. of Fagus into Ditch No. 28. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. 37 (Butler)
It extends from a point s.e. of Qulin, near St. Francis R., s.w. into Fish Trap Slough. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Ditch No. One (Ripley)
Cf. Lateral Ditch and Ditch No. Two.

Ditch No. Two (Ripley)
It drains Bethel Lake (q.v.).

Dixon Springs (Howell)
See Cureall

Dizmang Cemetery (Ripley)
A public cemetery in Poynor T. Originally the old family cemetery of the Dizmang family, who came as pioneers from Kentucky. (S. B. Misel; J. K. Langford)

Dizmang School (Ripley)
In Poynor T. Established in 1880 on land formerly owned by John Dizmang, for whom it was named. (S. B. Misel; J. K. Langford)

Dog Town (Butler)
A mill camp on a short spur of the B. C. R.R. w. of Broseley, during the timber days; so named because nearly every family had a dog, some of which were used for hunting. (E. Calvin)

Dog Town (Butler)
See Ashcroft Addition

Doherty (Ripley)
The early name for Ponder (q.v.). In the spring of 1878, Wm. S. Doherty and his brother Thomas set up a country store where the old Greenville road crossed Fourche Creek (see Ponder). (Mrs. Ellen O'Neill; W. R. Holland)

Doherty Spring (Ripley)
A good spring of living water that furnishes water for the whole community, 1½ mi. e. of Ponder, during dry seasons. Situated on the farm now owned by Wm. S. Doherty. (Wm. S. Doherty)

**Donawali (Ripley)
The name of the Indian village that once existed at the present site of Current View. The Land Mark Club reports a trading post by this name there as early as 1804, which was of considerable importance for fur-trading in pioneer days. The source and meaning of the name have not been ascertained. (Land Mark Club; Mrs. M. Arnold)

Doniphan (Ripley)
On Current R. and Mo. Pacific R.R. in Doniphan T. When Carter Co. was organized in 1859 with Van Buren (q.v.) as its county seat, Doniphan, which had been settled about 1847 was selected as the seat of justice for Ripley Co. Abraham Martin, who had entered land here, suggested the name, explains Mr. Langford, for Col. Doniphan, under

whom he had fought in the Mexican War. Miss Williams says the donor of the name was George Lee whose residence stood at the present site of the Odd Fellows Lodge Hall, and who gave 21 acres for the village and cemetery. Alexander William Doniphan, born in Macon Co., Kentucky, in 1808, the youngest of ten children, a noted lawyer and orator, was elected as colonel of the Missouri troops during the Mexican War. This troop, numbering about 800 men and led in person by Col. Doniphan, was called to active service in May, 1846. At a peace conference in Washington 1861, Pres. Lincoln recognized the former Colonel as the one who had made a "wild march against the Comanches and Mexicans." Doniphan died in Richmond, Virginia in 1887.

The Indians had a village here, but I have been unable to find the Indian name. As early as 1802, according to the Land Mark Club of Doniphan, the trading post there was known as Caliguini, but the source of that name has not been found. During the Civil War the village was pillaged and burned. (Miss M. Williams; J. K. Langford; Switzler, Hist. of Mo., 260; Mo. Hist. Rev. 24: 612; Conard, 2: 292; Douglas I.292; Land Mark Club; P.L. 1860 Sutherland, 740; P.O. 1886-1941)

Doniphan and Poplar Bluff Road (Butler and Ripley)
The early road connecting the two towns. Parts of the road are now highways 67 and 42.

Doniphan Branch (Butler and Ripley)
A branch of the St. L. I. M. R.R., constructed from Neelyville to Doniphan. It was opened for traffic May 1, 1883. (Maps 1884 ff.; St. Louis R.R. office by G. R. Mabie)

Doniphan Hollow (Oregon)
In Ozark T. leading into Eleven Points R. The old pioneer road from Doniphan (q.v.) to Thomasville (q.v.) followed this hollow to the old Boze Mill Crossing (see Couch Hollow). (Geo. Moore; C. S. Gohn; J. H. Johnson; N. Bell)

Doniphan Township (Ripley)
The e.c. division, formed from Current River T. Organized and relocated in June, 1871, and named for the chief town (q.v.). (J. K. Langford; Court Record E, 167)

Doolens (Butler)
See Doolen's Pasture

Doolen's Pasture (Butler)
This name is shown in section 16, on what is now Big Island (q.v.), on the plat of 1859. In section 15 is the name Doolens. Unquestionably this is the name of a man who made an early settlement there.

Dooley Graveyard (Butler)
On the old Dooley farm s.w. of Rombauer. The family lived there before the Civil War, and two sons, John

and James, were later great timber men. (Mrs. M. Zoll; Wm. Ham)

Dooley School (Butler)
The old school, later Greenwood School (q.v.), named for John Dooley who lived there. (Mr. and Mrs. John Martin; Wm. Ham)

Doty School (Howell)
Formed chiefly from the w. part of the old Lamons District in 1897. Townsend W. Doty donated one acre for the site. (D. A. Many; Mrs. Fred McKelvey; E. M. Nale)

Dowling School (Howell)
In Sisson T. On land formerly owned by Joseph Dowling, a farmer, living near. (C. D. Reynolds; H. A. Smith)

Doyle (Ripley)
A p.o. discontinued when rural routes were established in s.e. Sherley T. Calvin Doyle, landowner, kept a small store and the office in his farm home. James F. Young, who owned the store and got the office established, named it for the storekeeper, his father-in-law. (E. Cline; S. B. Misel; J. F. Young; P.O. 1901-1915)

Doyle Branch (Carter)
A small branch of Ten Mile Creek in Johnson T. Andrew J. Doyle, one of the sons of an earlier settler, lived there during the Civil War. (J. Lehr; R. L. Coleman)

Dresser Spring (Carter)
A large spring at the Midco (q.v.) ruins. Long before the Civil War a Dr. Dresser had a water grist mill here. Later known as Peck Spring for the brothers: George, Seth, Frank, and Albert Peck, of Geneva, Illinois, who early in 1900 bought from the Mo. Land and Lumber Co. 23,000 acres of land (now a part of the Fristoe Unit) for a ranch which was never developed to any extent. Later known as Busick Spring for E. H. Busick, attorney of Kansas City, who was the manager for the Midco Plant. Now known as Midco Spring, for the Midco Plant and village. (Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland)

Drew (Howell)
See Cordz

Dripping Springs (Howell)
During the earlier days, this spring upon a bluff, about 5 mi. s.w. of White Church, kept a pond of 2 or 3 acres filled by its continuous dripping from the rocks 10 feet above the pond. The stream grew weaker, and the pond is now dry. In 1882, a Methodist Church was built near the spring. The church and cemetery took the name of the spring. (J. L. House; D. S. Goyer; L. Thomas)

Dripping Springs Cemetery (Howell)
See Dripping Springs

Dripping Springs Church (Howell)
See Dripping Springs

Driver Springs (Butler)
Near Black River School. Named for an early family that lived there. (C. Hedspeth)

Drunkard Spring (Ripley)
About 2 mi. n.e. of Doniphan. The location of a distillery in the pioneer days. There was much drinking. (Mrs. E. O'Neill; J. Lewis; Lee Young)

Dry Branch (Butler)
A small wet weather stream of Cane Creek T., flowing into Cane Creek near Shiloh Church. It is dry most of the year. (W. H. Boxx; Jno. Eudalay)

Dry Branch (Ripley)
A small branch, which disappears in dry weather, of Cypress Creek in Flatwoods T. (Sam McPheeters)

Dry Creek (Howell)
Formed by the junction of North Prong and South Prong of Dry Creek in Siloam Springs T. The North Prong heads in Willow Springs T. and the South Prong heads in Dry Creek T. It flows into North Fork of White River. The name was given because most of the stream is dry except during rainy seasons. (R. F. Holloway; D. W. Epley)

Dry Creek (Oregon)
A small, generally dry, stream in Jobe T. flowing into Frederick's Creek. (A. J. Robinson; N. Bell; E. Williams)

Dry Creek (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Dry Creek Cemetery (Howell)
See Dry Creek School

Dry Creek Church (Howell)
See Dry Creek School

Dry Creek School (Howell)
The original house of logs was about 2 mi. e. of the present site on North Prong of Dry Creek, and was used for both school and church. Dry Creek Baptist and Shiloh Methodist churches were organized in the old log house during the early 1870's or, possibly, earlier. In 1886, the union building, 5 mi. w. of Pomona, was erected 3/4 mi. w. of the old log house for the Methodist, General and Missionary Baptist, and Christian denominations. While the organization name is Shiloh (q.v.), the church is generally known as Dry Creek for the stream near. Dry Creek Cemetery, near, and the old log school were also known, during the early days, as Lovan School and Graveyard for Marion Lovan, who came from Kentucky long before the Civil War and entered land. (J. Byres; D. G. Turner; D. W. Epley; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Spence; J. Collins)

Dry Creek School (Oregon)
In Jobe T. Named for the stream near by. (E. Williams; N. Bell)

Dry Creek Township (Howell)
In the n.c. part of the county, formed before 1873. Named for its chief stream. (Campbell, Atlas; R. F. Holloway)

Dryden (Ripley)
A p.o. 10 mi. n.e. of Doniphan, established by Daniel Fagan and kept in his home. A Dr. Douglas, relative of the Fagans, suggested the name for a lawyer, Nathaniel Dryden, then a member of the legislature. (J. K. Langford; Lee Young; Mrs. C. Gomer)

Dryden School (Howell)
See Columbia School

Dryer School (Howell)
The old school west of Peace Valley was named for the landowner, C. Henry Dryer, who had a store at Peace Valley. It was discontinued about 1919 and consolidated with Peace Valley. (J. N. Ferguson)

Dry Fork (Oregon)
In Moore T. It flows from s.w. into Watered Fork (q.v.). It has water only during the rainy seasons. (G. Moore)

Dry Hill School (Carter)
In w. Jackson T. It is a descriptive name.

Dry Hollow (Carter)
Leads into Big Barren Creek from the s. In Kelley T. A descriptive name. (A. C. Randel; J. Lewis)

Dry Spring (Ripley)
A spring in Poynor Township. See Dry Spring p.o.

Dry Spring (Ripley)
A p.o. in Poynor T. near the state line. It took the name of the spring near by, which was not a living stream. It was kept for a time by Wm. Meisel, who owned land and kept a store. The office was discontinued when Poynor (q.v.) was established. (B. B. Misel; P.L. 1860, Sutherland, 740; P.O. 1876-1892)

Dry Valley (Carter)
A long, wide valley of Pike T., leading into Pike Creek from the s. There is not a spring in the valley, and it is now all in farms. Earlier it was drained by a considerable stream, called Dry Creek, which is only a wet weather stream. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Jaco; Mr. and Mrs. C. Samples)

Dry Valley Camp (Carter)
In the vicinity of Dry Valley School; also known by the name Poca Hollow Camp (q.v.). Both are names of the valley. One of the timber camps for the Grandin Mills was located here. (J. McGhee; J. J. Chilton; L. Jaco)

Dry Valley Cemetery (Carter)
About 1 mi. from Dry Valley School. It took the name of the valley (q.v.). (J. J. Chilton; L. Jaco)

Dry Valley Creek (Carter)
See Dry Valley

Dry Valley School (Carter)
One of the oldest schools. In Pike T., in the valley whose name it adopted. When the log house was replaced in the early 1880's by a frame building, Rev. S. D. Biffle, who had a son in Yale at the time, suggested the name Yale School. During the timber days, the school was large, employing two teachers. Both names persisted for some years, but gradually the name for the valley proved more acceptable, and the name Yale is only a memory. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Jaco; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman)

Dudley Creek (Ripley)
An e. tributary of Current R. in Doniphan T. Named for Willis Dudley, a pioneer who came from Tennessee in 1837 with a large family of sons and settled along the stream. The community was known for many years as the Dudley Settlement. (J. K. Langford; C. Myatt; W. D. Randel)

Dudley Mill (Ripley)
See Ferguson Mill

Dudley Settlement (Ripley)
See Dudley Creek

Dug Ford (Butler)
See Dug Ford (Ripley)

Dug Ford (Ripley)
There are three places so named in Ripley Co.: one located near the old Military Road Crossing on Current R., one on Little Black R. in Varner T. where a bridge was later built, and another at the Current R. Road Crossing on Current R. just below the mouth of Big Barren Cr. For the name, cf. "dug road" and dugway," defined in the DAE as "a road dug in a cliff, along the bank of a river, etc." In all the places so called one or both of the banks had to be dug down to make the crossing possible or easier. (H. Thaxton; T. Kenzie; J. K. Langford)

Duncan Hollow (Oregon)
In s.w. Falling Springs T. The valley is said to be an old Indian camp ground. A very early settler of the name lived there. He and his wife were buried there but the graves are lost. (E. Bailey; P. Williams)

Dunham's Eddy (Butler)
In Black River near Gillis Bluff, the name of an old resident and landowner. The river boatmen sometimes had trouble here, because it was not easy to get the heavily loaded barges over the eddy. (J. C. Corrigan)

Dunlap Graveyard (Butler)
A later name by which Brannum Graveyard was also known, because Jesse Dunlap, an influential, progressive farmer lived near by for a number of years. (Thos. Kenzie; Thos. Langley)

Library University of Mo.

Dunning Cemetery (Butler)
A cemetery in Beaver Dam T. near Highway 67, on land formerly owned by Andrew J. Dunning. (S. Pottenger; B. Deem)

Dunnivan Branch (Howell)
A small stream flowing s.w. into Myatt Creek, in the s.e. part of Myatt T. Jack Dunnivan lived at the head of the stream during the 1880's or early 1890's. (E. M. Nale; Mrs. Ada Nale)

Dunn School (Ripley)
In Sherley T. John Dunn, a very successful farmer, owned land near the school. The earlier old log school was known as Carrico for a Mr. Carrico who owned land there. (F. Shipman; Mrs. E. O'Neill; Geo. Dale)

Dusch's Store (Butler)
A general country store and filling station, established in June 1933, near the Carola School by Mrs. S. E. Dusch. (Garland Johnson)

D. W. Reese School (Howell)
A grade school in West Plains. A committee, selected by the Board of Education, gave the name, in 1939, in honor of D. W. Reese who was a member of the Board of Education for fifteen years, prior to 1914. (Supt. J. R. Martin)

Dyestone Mountain (Howell)
Near the Douglas Co. line in Siloam Springs T. The Indians and pioneers made fast color dyes, some a rich seal brown, by boiling the soft stone taken from the mountain. (Mrs. Anna Ferguson; D. S. Ferguson)

Easly Branch (Howell)
See Gentry Branch

East Branch of Fourche Creek (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

East Fork of Fourche Creek (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

East Fork of South Fork of Spring River (Howell)
See South Fork of Spring River

East Poplar Bluff (Butler)
The name given to that part of Poplar Bluff e. of Black River.

East Prong of Fourche River (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

East Prong of Mill Creek (Oregon)
See Mill Creek in Moore Township

East Prong of Piney Creek (Oregon)
See Piney Creek

East Prong of Spring Creek (Oregon)
Rises in the n. part of Franks T. Flows s. into the main stream, Spring Creek, near its mouth. (W. Heiskell)

East Side School (Butler)
The building was erected in 1902 in East Poplar Bluff, and served the residents of East Poplar Bluff (q.v.). Later J. Minnie Smith School (q.v.). (Deem, 109)

East Tennessee (Oregon)
See Hollis Settlement

Eastwood (Carter)
A discontinued p.o. and village in n.e. Kelley T. About 1905, William W. G. Helm bought 150,000 acres of cut over timber land in the county. He and R. H. Eastwood formed a company for the purpose of "colonizing the section." The town was laid off Aug. 23, 1910, by Edna T. Helm and William W. G. Helm, and named for R. H. Eastwood. The village grew to a population of about 300, but now there is only a store and filling station with a few small homes. After some speculation they sold to the Munger Land Co. of Kansas City in 1913. See Oak Lodge. (F. Kelley; H. D. Condray; C. Samples; A. Hinchey: P.O. 1913-1923; Plat of Co.)

Eastwood Cemetery (Carter)
Near the village, the name of which it acquired.

Eastwood School (Carter)
In n.e. Kelley T. Practically all that remains of the village. (H. D. Condray)

Eastwood Switch (Butler)
Jeff Eastwood had a sawmill which he connected with the Mo. Pac. R.R. about 1 mi. distant. The name was later changed to Angus (q.v.).

Eaton Graveyard (Ripley)
See Buncomb School

Ebenezer Church (Howell)
A Methodist Church, organized in the Pond School in 1893 or 1894. Mathias Kenaga, a very liberal supporter, gave the site ½ mi. from Forest Dell School. It is also known as Pond Church and Kenaga Church. The Biblical name, meaning stone of help, is that of a memorial stone set up by Samuel between Mizpeh and Shen to commemorate the victory of the Israelites over the Philistines. It is a favorite name for churches everywhere. (I Sam. 7:12; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elderinghoff; J. Pierson; S. Kenaga; Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas)

Edgewood Seminary (Butler)
A private school for girls and women, opened in 1901 in the home of A. Perry Johnson of Poplar Bluff, a former senator from Missouri. The school, conducted by two daughters, Mrs. Georgia Williams and Mrs. Addie Cameron, continued two or three years. The old home, then in the edge of the forest n.w. of Poplar Bluff, is now the Children's Detention Home on Fifth Street. Mr. Deem gives the date as 1900. (The Evening Citizen, Sept. 15, 1901; Mrs. J. J. Van Eaton; Deem, 108)

Edom (Howell)
See Olden

Egypt Grove Church (Howell)
A Congregational Methodist Church organized about 1897 by Rev. Riley M. Proffitt. The house was built in a grove, the present site of Ernie's Place, in the Egypt

School district. Named for the settlement. As the house burned about 1928, the membership is now at Union Church at Amy. (Rev. S. T. Proffitt; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Harper; Mrs. Ernie Kesler)

Egypt School (Howell)
About 3 mi. w. of Amy. See Egypt Settlement.

Egypt Settlement (Howell)
A name given to the region in what is now part of Spring Creek and Benton T., when that section was opened for homesteading in 1879. When John Hale, Monroe Cook, and Rev. D. W. Epley were driving through the region looking for a location, Mr. Epley, thinking of the wildness of the country and comparing themselves to the Israelites going into Egypt to get food, remarked, "We're goin' into Egypt to settle." Mr. Hale stopped the wagon, and scratching the bark from a large tree, wrote the word "Egypt." The name remained for the early settlements, and when the school was established in Benton T., it was given this name. Mr. McDaniel explained that good corn was grown in that part of the county, and people came to buy corn, as the Israelites went to Egypt to get food, and that the name grew up some years after the Civil War. With the general significance of fertility, the Bibilical name of Egypt has become a stock name in Missouri and Illinois; cf. theses by Miss Atchison and Miss Elliott. (D. W. Epley; Wm. McDaniel; A. Callahan; Geo. Callahan)

Eidelman Spring (Butler)
See Kenner Spring

Eighteen Mile Creek (Ripley and Carter)
See Big Barren Creek

Elberta (Oregon)
A local name given by some of the workers in the fruit orchards. Really St. Elmo (q.v.) on the railroad records. The name of a kind of peach grown abundantly in that section. (N. Bell; T. J. Richardson)

Elder Spring (Butler)
Near Black River School. Named from the elder shrubs that grow around the spring. (C. Hedspeth)

Eldorado Springs (Oregon)
A pretty spring that seldom goes dry, about 4½ mi. e. of Thayer, in a little swampy hollow. Elm tree roots and other vegetation gave the water a coppery color. Some people earlier thought it was mineral water and an attempt was made, during the 1880's, to establish a health resort; for a few years summer campers were attracted, but there was no real value. Doubtless it was the golden hue of the water that suggested the name of the mythical golden city so long sought by the Spaniards in South America. (J. Kester; N. B. Allen; J. H. Taylor)

Eleven Points (Oregon)
The 1850 map shows this to be a settlement or village on Eleven Points R. at the crossing of the old roads extending n., n.e., s., s.e., and s.w. It was later known as Thomasville (q.v.)

Eleven Points Creek (Howell)
That portion of Eleven Points R. (q.v.) above the mouth of Peace Valley Creek has often been known by this name of "creek" because it is so small. (H. A. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elderinghoff)

Eleven Points River (Oregon)
This is the most important stream in the county. It rises in Howell Co., where it is called Eleven Points Creek (q.v.), crosses Oregon Co. from n.w. to s.e., and flows into Arkansas, where it unites with Spring R., and finally empties into Black R.

The name is an old one. It is mentioned in the account of the Stephen H. Long Expedition, of the years 1819 and 1820 (EWT, XVII.35f.). Schoolcraft crossed it on Jan. 24, 1819, and describes it as follows: "At twelve o'clock I reached the banks of Elevenpoints, and was ferried over in a canoe. This stream is nearly as large as Spring River, with which it unites three miles above its junction with Big Black River. Its waters are beautifully clear." Probably it is much older, and goes back at least to the French voyageurs, if not to the Indians. The likelihood that it was translated from the French lies in the special meaning of the word "Point," here evidently taken over from the French word pointe.

The meaning of the French term is clearly explained in the recent and most helpful study entitled A Glossary of Mississippi Valley French, 1673-1850, by John Francis McDermott (Washington University Studies, 1941). Professor McDermott says (p. 123): "Pointe, n.f. A wooded point of land. This curious word is obviously a contribution of the voyageur who measured distance on the river by the bends of the stream as indicated by the points or arms protruding, but it was used apparently for wooded points only. Tixier, for instance, wrote in Louisiana "deja les bois prenaient la disposition qu'ils ont sur toute la rive du fleuve, formant ce qu'on nomme des pointes (timbers), c'est-a-dire une bordure qui longe le Mississippi" (Voyage, 20). Jean Baptiste Truedeau nearly fifty years earlier used the word in much the same way: "on trouve Sur les Bord du Missouri de distence en distence quelque pointe de Bois etroite et peu longue fourni seulement en petit liard, saules, et aussi menu bois" (Abel, ed., "Trudeau's Description of the Upper Missouri," 158-159). In her note Dr. Abel added that the trader Chardon used the word in the same way in his "Fort Clark Journal" and that Audubon in his "Missouri River Journal" wrote "We saw a patch of wood called in these regions a 'Point'."

The voyageurs who named the stream evidently must have counted just eleven of the bends or reaches marked by wooded projections as they worked their way up from its mouth.

Present inhabitants, who have naturally no knowledge of the special French use of the word, offer the usual guesses. One of them surmised that in early days there were eleven distinct branches that made up the main stream, though admittedly these eleven branches cannot now be pointed out with any certainty. Another had heard that early hunters, probably Indians, had once killed a deer near the stream with the unusual number of eleven points on its horns. A third, Mr. N. B. Allen, said his father James Allen had worked with the surveyors when the government survey of this region was made in 1821, and told him the surveyors found the stream so crooked that within a short distance (between townships 22 and 23) they had to change the points of their compass eleven times. This last explanation perhaps retains a distorted memory of the true origin, which was of course far older. (Schoolcraft, Journal of a Tour into Missouri and Arkansas in the Years 1818 and 1819, 83; S. H. Long Exp., EwT, XVII.35f.; McDermott, 123; all maps available; N. B. Allen; Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; J. H. Taylor; J. Old; Miss C. Williams)

Elizabeth Methodist Church (Ripley)
Near Fernnook (q.v.). The house was built in 1901 and the name given at this time for Mrs. Thomas McKinney formerly a teacher, whose given name was Elizabeth, the oldest charter member. The body, organized by Rev. Elmore Carlyle several years before 1901, had held services in the Bellview School house, where it was organized, and in the Bellview Baptist Church. The church gradually declined and in 1936 was sold to Jacob Hardcastle who used it in building a barn. One map marks the place Mt. Elizabeth. This is evidently a mistake for none of the informants had heard this name. (Mrs. G. G. Davis; W. H. Roberson; Lee Young; Sam McPheeters)

Elk Church (Butler)
A General Baptist Church, organized in the Elk School house for which it was named, in August, 1932. The house was dedicated in April, 1933. (H. W. Gunnels; L. Guess)

Elk Creek (Howell and Oregon)
It heads in e. Howell T. and flows into Warm Fork Creek in Big Apple T. It is said that elk were uncommon in this section, but that a few were found in this vicinity during the early pioneer days. (C. Vaughn; Mrs. Anna Lassater)

Elk Creek Cemetery (Howell)
See Elk Creek Church

Elk Creek Church (Howell)
A Cumberland Presbyterian Church organized in an abandoned box dwelling house belonging to a Mr. Thatcher, two or three years before the ~~house~~ church was built in 1893. Done Edgar gave the site for church and cemetery about 1 mi. from the school, from which it took its name.

Still a thriving church. (Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Andrews; Mrs. J. Rountree)

Elk Creek School (Howell)
In e. Howell T., 1½ mi. s.w. of Cull (q.v.). It was formed in 1888, chiefly from the Langston District, and was named for the stream. (Mrs. Anna Lassater; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Andrews)

Elk Horn Creek (Howell)
A w. tributary of West Fork of South Fork of Spring R. in South Fork T. David Loy who had settled here before the Civil War and refugeed in Ironton during the war, came back to the old settlement and found large numbers of elk horns along the stream, which fact suggested to him the name for the stream. (C. Vaughn)

Elkins Spring (Ripley)
A good, living spring, large for this section, on the farm now owned by Robert Elkins in Sherley T. (C. Myatt; E. Cline)

Elk School (Butler)
It is now consolidated as a part of the Broseley Schools. It took its name from the slough when it was formed, in 1912, from parts of Webb and Depoyster schools. (J. L. Raulston; E. Calvin; L. Guess)

Elk Slough (Butler)
A tributary, before the drainage system was begun, of the St. Francis River, in the e. part of the county. During the early days there were many elk in the vicinity. (Co. Plat 1859; B. Deem)

Elliott Spring (Howell)
In n. Benton T. on land formerly owned by Robert Elliott. Now often known as the Fare Spring for James Fare who owns land joining the other farm and lives near the spring. (Mrs. Ernie Kesler; G. W. Burden)

Ellis Chapel (Carter)
A Methodist Church 5 mi. n. of Freemont, established 1878 and named for Joseph Ellis, a prominent member active in community welfare. (J. J. Chilton)

*Ellsinore (Carter)
A small town in n.e. Johnson T., on the Frisco R.R., laid out by Charles Herrin and Millie Herrin, his wife, on their farm, Feb. 21, 1889. It has had a p.o. since 1890.

Informants differ as to the origin of the name. One (Mr. Hinchy) believes it was named by the civil engineer of the railroad, Major Brooks, for the town of Elsinore in Denmark, the setting of Shakespeare's Hamlet. This is a plausible explanation, for there are several other American Elsinores, evidently named by Shakespeare lovers. Another (Rev. W. H. Stratton) maintains that it was named for Elsie and Nora Pace, daughters of Joseph Pace, who lived near by and, according to Judge Deem, taught school there. This method of coining a name by compounding two or more is also very common in Missouri. It is possible

that both explanations are correct; someone like the village school-teacher might well have noticed that when the girls' names were put together they happened to form the place-name made famous by Shakespeare. A double origin of this sort would be an example of the process known as "contamination." Still a third view, held by Mr. Smith and Mr. Chilton, is that the place took its name from the daughter of Louis Houck, who presumably bore the name of Elsinore; but confirmatory details are lacking. None of these explanation account for the original spelling of the name with a double l--an orthography preserved by the railroad station, although the postal authorities have corrected it to Elsinore. The precise source must remain uncertain until more facts can be obtained. (P.C.; I. J. Chilton; C. Hunter; J. Smith; A. Hinchy; Judge B. Deem; Rev. H. H. Stratton)

Elm Branch (Carter)
A s. tributary of Big Brushy Creek in Jackson T. Named for the timber growing abundantly there. In the valley was located Elm Branch Camp, one of the team camps of the Grandin Mills, and Elm Branch School, both adopting the name of the stream. (J. J. Chilton; J. N. Sparks)

Elm Branch Camp (Carter)
See Elm Branch

Elm Branch School (Carter)
See Elm Branch

Elm Grove Church (Ripley)
The General Baptist Church house built in Naylor about 1915 in a grove of elm trees. Prior to that they had held services in homes and a store building. Still an active church. (J. W. Leroux)

Elm Hollow (Oregon)
It leads into Dry Creek 2 mi. s. of Many Springs in Johnson T. The name was given by cattle men because of the great number of elm trees growing there. (Mrs. W. Johnson; N. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. Hofstedler)

Elm Pond (Oregon)
A small natural pond covering about ¼ acre in the generally dry part of Woodside T. The large elm trees growing in the vicinity suggested the name. (W. Heiskell; Mrs. Susie Huddleston)

Elm Pond Church (Oregon)
See Macedonia Church

Elm School (Ripley)
See Ponder School

Elm Spring (Carter)
A good spring just across Current R. from Chilton (q.v.). A large elm tree over-shaded the spring in the earlier days. (Mrs. Mary J. Wallace; F. Kelley)

Elm Spring (Howell)
See Perkins Spring

Elsinore (Carter)
See Ellsinore

Elva (Howell)
A p.o. first kept by John Hammond, who then lived in Fulton Co., Arkansas, near the state line. Named for a neighbor girl, Elva Willett, who married Buford Skaggs now (1937) representative in the legislature. Mrs. Granville Locke, just over the state line in Myatt T. kept it in her home until the Lebo route was changed to care for the mail in this community. (Mrs. Dora Hoglen; Mrs. Monroe Cole; D. A. Many; P.O. 1909-1910)

Emerson Cemetery (Howell)
An old burial ground 1½ mi. n.e. of Burnham. Lemuel Emerson, who came from Green Co., Missouri, soon after the Civil War, owned land and lived near. Later, upon the growth of the neighboring community of Burnham (q.v.), it became known as Burnham Cemetery. (Mrs. Nancy Kinion; Mrs. Ada Slater)

Emmaus Baptist Church (Ripley)
The name of the old church at Fairdealing, organized before the Civil War. Later known as the Fairdealing Church. The church of the latter name is not mentioned in the Association Minutes after 1912. The members scattered; the building has been gone for several years. Emmaus is a Bible name for a town of Judea. (Luke 24:13; Mrs. M. Arnold)

Emmons School (Ripley)
In Johnson T. in the Emmons settlement. Wm. Emmons was landowner and farmer. An old family name. (W. D. Randel; Mrs. E. O'Neill)

Empire (Butler)
A station and mill camp on the B. C. R.R., where the Empire Lumber Company operated sawmills during the timber days. Nothing remains now but a farm, the Empire Dairy Farm. (S. Pottenger; B. Deem)

**Engleside (Oregon)
A discontinued p.o. in the s.e. part of the county on the e. side of Eleven Points R., shown on 1865 map. Apparently in the same location as English (q.v.), shown on an 1884 map. It is probably an error of the map-maker for English. No one interviewed was able to give any definite information. (Goodwin and West (1867) 14; Sutherland (1860) 739-743; Map 1865)

English (Oregon)
A settlement on the e. side of Eleven Points R. near Stubblefield Ford, as shown by an 1880 map. English is an old family name in N. Arkansas and S. Missouri. (P. Williams; G. Underwood)

English Creek (Oregon)
Drains the w. part of Thayer T. Flows into Spring R. in Arkansas. An old pioneer family name. (W. Heiskell; N. Bell; G. Underwood)

English Ferry (Ripley)
See Gaines Ferry

English School (Butler)
About 3½ mi. n.e. of Baskey School. Elijah English was a large landowner there during the 1880's. (B. Deem; K. Ham)

English School (Oregon)
In Highland T. 2 mi. s.e. of Rover. Theodore English, living near, gave land for the school. (Jno. Old; W. Weaver; E. Williams)

Epps Cemetery (Howell)
About 3 mi. n. of Pomona. A Baptist minister, Newton C. Epps, originally from Tennessee, came from Greene Co. Missouri in 1867, and homesteaded 160 acres. His baby, Laura Melvina, who died in 1875, was the first person buried there. N. C. Epps died in 1917 at the age of 78. (Mrs. Nancy Kinion; H. A. Smith; D. S. Ferguson)

Epps Ditch (Butler)
In Beaver Dam T. through the farm owned by John Epps. (S. Pottenger; A. Ward)

Epps Mill (Butler)
One of the pioneer grist mills on the Military Road, on Ten Mile Creek, owned by Daniel Epps. No traces, except a part of the old dam, remain. (Goodspeed, 309)

Epps School (Butler)
One of the early schools in Beaver Dam T. The first house was of logs with puncheon floors and split log benches, and the early teachers would teach "for a dollar a day and board around." Named for one of the pioneers, Daniel Epps, a landowner. Soon after Martin Fairless of Illinois moved into the community on the old Epps place. The school acquired his name. About 1886, the school was moved to its present location about 1 mi. s. and named Lone Hill by the teacher, Robert Hassler, because the building stood alone on a low hill somewhat higher than the surrounding country. (Mrs. Eva Webb; A. Ward)

Epps Township (Butler)
A w. border township which has retained the name given to one of the four townships created in 1850; doubtless named for the pioneer, Obadiah Epps who was appointed to receive small loans with which to pay for the site of Poplar Bluff. (J. S. Hudgens; Douglas, 1312; Goodspeed, 477-478)

Ernest (Ripley)
A p.o. in Flatwoods T. Established in the home of Mrs. Mabel Hill, the first postmistress who suggested the name of her nephew, Ernest B. Slayton. (J. K. Langford; E. B. Slayton; P.O. 1910-1918)

Ernie's Place (Howell)
A store and filling station on Highway 80, ¼ mi. e. of Arditta, on the site of the Egypt Grove Church (q.v.). It was established in April 1934 by Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Kesler, the former a World War veteran. He was familiarly known as Ernie. (Mrs. E. Kesler)

Eugene Field School (Butler)
An elementary school on Victory Hill, built in 1906 at a cost of $10,000. Named for Eugene Field (1850-1895), the "Children's Poet" of Missouri. Formerly known as Vinegar Hill School for the suburb of that name (q.v.). (School Records; P.C. Hays)

Eula (Howell)
A p.o. kept by Wm. Hester Collins in his store at the old Graham Spring (q.v.). He named it for Eula, the daughter of Alfred Downing, who had previously owned the store. (Wm. Fox; D. W. Epley; Mr. and Mrs. L. Collins; P.G. 1901-1902)

Eureka School (Butler)
A school district near Kerens in the northwestern part of the county. Doubtless borrowed from the motto of California, taken from the famous exclamation of Archimedes meaning, in Greek, "I have found it." (Cent. Dict.)

Evans (Carter)
See Owl Roost Mill

Evelyn Cemetery (Carter)
In the Green Settlement, 3 mi. s.w. of Freemont. John L. Green named it for his wife Evelyn, and endowed it with a $500 government bond with loan stipulations, making the county court trustee. (R. L. Coleman; H. D. Condray)

Evergreen Cemetery (Howell)
See Lamons Graveyard

Evergreen Church (Howell)
See Evergreen School

Evergreen School (Howell)
When the Lamons School was re-located 1½ mi. from Evergreen Cemetery, it was named for the burial ground. When a community church was built at the cemetery in 1920, it also took the name of the cemetery. (H. Chapin; S. Lambe)

Fagan Cemetery (Oregon)
In Cedar Bluff T. W. W. Fagan from Alabama, who was a Civil War soldier lived there and deeded the land. (Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton)

Fagus (Butler)
A village and p.o. in Gillis Bluff T. on the B. C. R.R.; formerly a mill camp, "Slap Out" (q.v.). The name suggested by Mr. Barron, is the Latin and botanical term for beech. Beech trees were comparatively rare, though they were found in groups of two or three, and occasionally

singly. (Maps 1910 ff.; P.G. 1915 ff.; Campbell, Atlas, 108; W. N. Barron, see his letter in Intro. to Survey of Mo. Place Names, p. 36)

Fair Dealing (Ripley)
See Fairdealing

Fairdealing (Ripley)
A village and p.o. in Washington T. on the old Military Road and Highway 14. Before the Civil War, William Rife owned a farm here, and put in a small store where the p.o. now stands. The town was laid out January 20, 1871, by the owner; but later the citizens appealed to the County Court, and the town organization was nullified; hence there are no legal numbers to the lots. In 1886, through the efforts of Gus Rife, son of William, the p.o. was established. The name of the village Fair Dealing was changed to Fairdealing by the postal authorities. The exact origin of the name seems lost and exists only in legend. There are two prevailing stories: In the early day, a stranger passing by, traded for a saddle here; feeling that he had got his money's worth, he remarked that that was a pretty fair dealing place. The idea of dealing fairly came to be a sort of joke, and thus the name Fair Dealing grew up long before the p.o. was established. Another story told is that during the Civil War, a rough character, going through the vicinity, stole a fine horse but left the saddle. The expression that he had dealt fairly suggested the name for the place. (Mrs. M. Arnold; J. K. Langford; M. F. Van Dover; E. G. Hurlson; Green Bros. The American Republic; P.L. Campbell, 1874; P.G. 1886-)

Fairdealing Academy (Ripley)
Established in 1880, chiefly through the efforts of Gus Rife, Co. Commissioner of Shoals. A private school for upper grade and high school subjects. It was very influential up to the earliest years of the present century. (E. G. Hurlson; Miss Myrtle Williams)

Fairdealing Church (Ripley)
See Emmaus Baptist Church

Fairless School (Butler)
See Epps School

Fairview School (Butler)
A discontinued school 3½ mi. n.e. of Hillard. Organized about 1911 and named because of its location. (J. L. Raulston)

Fairview School (Oregon)
In Myrtle T. The house was erected in 1880 on a high, rather level ridge, making possible a good clear view of the surroundings. The Baptists also used the house for worship. (S. Williams; W. J. Birchert; N. Bell)

Fair View School (Ripley)
In Johnson T. On a small elevation in a nearly level region. (N. Sullivan; S. McPheeters)

Falling Springs (Oregon)
In the s. part of Falling Springs T. near Big Hurricane Cr., on land now owned by Mr. Walter Brown. The water comes from a bluff, falling about 35 feet, thus making water power for running a feed mill and furnishing lights for the home. Later known as Turner Springs (q.v.). (W. Heiskell; E. Bailey; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills)

Falling Springs Township (Oregon)
A n.e. division. Named for the springs (q.v.).

*Fanchon (Howell)
A p.o. established in 1901 in Mr. Hugh Turner's store in s.e. Sisson T. It grew to be a little village with two stores, a grist mill, a blacksmith shop, a shingle mill, and several dwelling houses. The Turners had the office for two or three years, until they sold out and went to St. Louis for the World's Fair of 1904-1905, subsequently removing to Los Angeles, California. The p.o. was discontinued in 1913, and now there is nothing there but a store.

Mrs. Hugh Turner writes that her husband sent in a list of names, but the postal department rejected all of them and suggested Fanchon instead. She says: "The Department gave us the name." It seems unlikely, however, that so unusual a name would have been dictated by Washington unless some desire for it had been expressed by some one living at the place. One conjecture has been made that the name was taken from Fanchon-Marco, a team of nationally known theatrical artists. The stage-name "Fanchon-Marco" is that of a well known pair of dancers and musicians whose real names are Fanny and Mike Wolff. "Fanchon," or Fanny Wolff (now Mrs. Fanchon Simon) was born in Los Angeles in 1895; her brother "Marco" is a year older. According to an article in the American by J. B. Griswold, Sept., 1932 (vol. 114, p. 46), entitled "Let's Be Ourselves: the Story of a Brother and Sister Who Licked the Big City by Going Back Home," they became known as the "Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle of the Pacific Coast" at an early period in their career. Later they acquired fame as producers of musical comedy, and according to a biographical sketch in Time for May 10, 1937 (29.2.66), they are today the most important makers of stage shows in the country. It does not seem possible, however, that even so versatile a pair of artists as the Wolffs could have been famous enough in 1901, at the ages of six and seven respectively, to have had a town named for them.

More probably both the town and Mrs. "Fanchon" Simon borrowed their names from a still more famous "Fanchon" of the preceding generation. The beloved American actress Margaret Julia Mitchell (1837-1918) was known as "Fanchon," her most popular role, from one end of

the country to the other. The Dict. of American Biog. says of her: "In 1860 she appeared in New Orleans in the title role of Fanchon the Cricket, a play adapted for her from George Sand's La Petite Fadette, which was to bring her wealth and a unique place in the hearts of the people . . . During twenty succeeding years, the play never staled with the public . . . The actress was a little creature, winsome and piquant rather than beautiful, and animated with electric energy which followed Fanchon through her lightning changes of mood. The grace of her fantastic shadow-dances inspired verses by Emerson."

The statement in the DAB about Emerson is declared to be incorrect by the recent editor of his letters. Professor Ralph L. Rusk states in his Letters of Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1939 (V.321), that the poems entitled "The Shadow Dancer" and "Maggie's Gone" inscribed to Maggie Mitchell and published in the Boston Evening Transcript on March 17, 1863, were really written, not by the philosopher, as has been alleged, but by a William R. Emerson of Boston, Massachusetts. But there is no doubt about another poetical tribute to Maggie Mitchell, written by Eugene Field, the father of the newspaper "column." In his famous "Sharps and Flats" in the Chicago Daily News, Field published, on September 26, 1884, a graceful little poem entitled "Fanchon the Cricket," in which Maggie Mitchell is described as the "most fascinating girl That ever romped the mimic stage."

The play that made Maggie Mitchell so famous took its title and the name of its heroine from the equally popular romance of the best known woman novelist of France, George Sand (1804-1876). Her La Petite Fadette, first published in 1849, is perhaps the most widely read of all the many stories that came from her prolific pen. Little Fadette, "le grelet," or cricket, as she is called, was christened Francoise; "c'est pourquoi sa grand'mere, qui n'aimait point a changer les noms, l'appelait toujours Fanchon" (chap. VIII). The diminutive is the French equivalent of the English Fanny, for our Frances.

At least one other American town, Fanchon, Texas, bears the same name, doubtless taken from the same source. (P.O. 1901-1913; Mrs. Hugh Turner; Mrs. Martha Gilliam; J. N. Ferguson; W. C. McMillan; C. Newton; George Sand's La Petite Fadette, ed. O. B. Super (1906) 28)

Fancy Farm (Howell)

A p.o. for a short time during the 1870's, kept by Albin Perkins in his farm home 1½ mi. s. of Pomona. His daughter Sarah, later wife of Dr. Charles Palmer of Pomona, suggested that the farm was nicely kept, a "fancy" one, and that that would be a good name for the office. Not found in P.O. but shown on an 1879 map. (Mrs. Nancy Kinion)

Fare Spring (Howell)
See Elliott Spring

**Farewell (Oregon)
A small timber village and discontinued p.o. in s.e. Oak Grove T. The office was first kept by J. W. Linebarger in his home. It was ~~named~~ moved from Jeff (q.v.) to this place in 1913. Refusing the name "Fairview" as sent in, the postal department gave the name. Perhaps the name was suggested to the authorities because Mr. James H. Taylor had been the only postmaster at Jeff (q.v.)--a farewell to him. (J. H. Taylor; J. Kester; O. Young; P.O. 1913-1934)

Father Hogan's Settlement (Oregon)
See Irish Settlement

Featheringill (Howell)
Andy Featheringill, whose sons were Harry and Millard, owned land and kept a little store 1 mi. s. of the site of Willow Springs. Although I have been unable to find this name on maps or in postal guides, older informants say the p.o. was kept in his store about 1873. (J. M. Spence; W. T. Modrel; Mrs. G. Gaston)

Ferguson Mill (Oregon)
See Thomason Mill

Ferguson Mill (Ripley)
Originally Kittrell's Mill (q.v.). Then it was taken over by one of the early pioneers, David Bollinger, long before the Civil War. Later bought and operated by Jarret H. Dudley. James Ferguson then bought the mill in the 1880's and sold to James McKenzie, under whose ownership it was demolished. At first a small grist mill, it had become very important in the 1870's as a corn and wheat mill and a carding factory. The old mill site, about 2 mi. s. of Doniphan, is in the city park, established in 1934. (Miss Myrtle Williams; J. K. Langford; J. R. Borth; Rev. J. A. Lereau)

Ferguson School (Howell)
5 mi. e. of White Church. The site was given during the late 1880's by John W. Ferguson, who came from Georgia in 1868. It was consolidated with Peace Valley in 1919, and the house was rebuilt as a ward school. (J. L. House; J. N. Ferguson)

Ferguson Switch (Butler)
A logging switch established on the Mo. Pac. R.R., near Neelyville, during the early timber days. William Ferguson and Geo. Wheeler owned sawmills in various places, one of the largest being at Corning, Arkansas, which was supplied with logs chiefly from Butler Co. At one of the various purchases, William Ferguson bought for this mill over one million feet of logs from Mr. C. H. Hargrove, logging manager for the Hargrove Ruth Company. (S. Myrant; C. H. Hargrove; C. Pottenger)

Ferndale Church (Howell)
A community building used by any denomination, 2 mi. e. of Columbia School. The first building, there as early as 1900, was a small, rough box building, known as Dunkard Church because a group of that denomination, who had built the house, worshipped there. Between 1907 and 1912, the Dunkards having moved away, the house was rebuilt by the community and given this descriptive name by a Mr. Showalter. (Stan Kenaga; Geo. W. Winningham; Mrs. Sadie Day)

Fernnook (Ripley)
An old p.o. in Jordan T., established through the efforts of Rev. Elmore Carlyle, and kept at first in the home of E. J. Way. Mrs. E. J. Way suggested the poetical name from the romantic appearance of the place--a beautiful valley with ferns, near Flat Creek. (Mrs. G. G. Davis; J. K. Langford; Mrs. C. Gomer; C. Butler; P.O. 1889-1902)

Fernnook School (Ripley)
Named for the village.

Fern Ridge School (Howell)
6 mi. w. of Willow Springs. A pretty name for a pretty place, explained Mr. Ferguson. There are several running streams with many ferns along their banks. (D. S. Ferguson; W. C. McMillan)

**Flat Hollow (Howell)
Heads s.e. of Caulfield; flows s. into Bennetts Bayou. Found on a late highway map; but those interviewed know nothing of the name.

First Baptist Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church on ~~Fifth~~ Sixth and Vine streets in Poplar Bluff, Missouri. It was organized May 25, 1867, by Eld. William R. Combs, and was recognized by a council of members from Cane Creek, Black River, and Union churches on May 27, 1867, according to Goodspeed and the newspaper; but the Association minutes give the date as 1865. The first building was a small box house. In 1883, a larger frame building was erected, which was replaced, in 1913, by a modern brick building. After the Second Baptist Church (q.v.) was established, the prefix "First" was attached as a distinguishing term. (The Evening Citizen, 1901; Goodspeed, 560; M.B.C.A. 1934)

First Christian Church (Butler)
See I. M. Davidson Church

Fisher Mill (Howell)
In the early 80's, Joe Fisher owned and operated a saw mill near Sterling (q.v.). (H. A. Smith)

*Fish Trap Slough (Butler)
Heads s.e. of Qulin near St. Francis R. and leads s.w., w. of Fagus, into Cache R. No reason was found for the name, but doubtless, fish traps were used along the

stream in earlier times; or it is possibly due to the fact that, during rainy seasons, the overflow waters would fill the slough with fish, which could not get out when the stream became normal again. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Fisk (Butler)
A small town on the "Cat" R.R. near the St. Francis R. Samuel J. Fisk operated, for a Mr. Garetson and Mr. Greason, sawmills in the community on both sides of the river, and was postmaster of Poplin, the little village and railroad station across the river in Stoddard Co. The citizens petitioned that the p.o. be moved over into Butler Co. and named the place Fisk for the mill man. Soon Poplin disappeared. (P.G. 1900 ff.; maps 1895 ff.; C. Pottenger; L. Guess; I. F. Jordan)

Fisk Consolidated School (Butler)
Organized June 10, 1925 and composed of Riverside, Ash Hill, Snyder, Little, and Fisk schools. (J. L. Raulston)

Flag Pond (Howell)
See Brandsville

Flat Creek (Ripley)
Rises in Jordan T. Flows into Little Black R. in Johnson T. It took its name from the topography of the section. (S. McPheeters; J. K. Langford)

Flat Top School (Ripley)
See Hill Top School

Flatwoods (Ripley)
A discontinued p.o. kept in various homes and country stores in the community n.w. of Fairdealing. Established in 1900 in the home of W. A. Ford who gave the name from the topography of the region. The school established later was named for the p.o. (J. K. Langford; S. McPheeters; Mrs. A. Mahan; E. B. Slayton; P.G. 1901-1932)

Flatwoods School (Butler)
In Cane Creek T. A topographical name suggested by the high, nearly level region. (C. Hedspeth; O. B. Gomer)

Flatwoods School (Ripley)
See Flatwoods

Flatwoods Township (Ripley)
One of the e.c. border divisions, formed Nov. 16, 1910, from parts of Doniphan, Johnson, and Washington townships. Named for the p.o. near the center. (Court Record N, 109; J. K. Langford)

Fletcher Branch (Butler)
A small w. tributary of Cane Creek, in Bay Springs community. Named for a former landowner. (E. Thurman; Geo. Powers)

Flowing Springs (Carter)
See Twin Springs on Galbraith farm.

Fogle Store (Ripley)
A small grocery store and Shell filling station 1 mi. w. of Briar on Highway 14. Established 1935 by Earl Fogle. (E. Fogle)

Fool Catch Camp (Carter)
One of the logging camps, situated in Fool Catch Hollow. (J. N. Sparks)

Fool Catch Hollow (Carter)
A long, very crooked valley s.e. of Freemont leading into Big Barren Creek. There are two prongs of the hollow that converge in such manner that a person, in going down the one prong, is unaware that he follows the second, and instead of arriving at Big Barren as he intended, he comes to the hills at the head of the second prong. Sometimes called Devil's Horn Hollow, with much the same implication. (J. B. Gibson; J. N. Sparks; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mills)

Fool's Hole (Howell)
See Fool's Hollow

Fool's Hollow (Howell)
An old name attached to Hurricane Hollow, now known as Kenaga Hollow. A widened portion of the stream, about 35 or 40 yards long, filled with running water, was known as Fool's Hole. The story has been handed down from old pioneer days, long before the Kenagas came, that an insane person was found wandering in the wooded section. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas)

Forest Dell School (Howell)
See Hurricane School

Forest Flower School (Howell)
N. of Willow Springs 4 mi. Built on a hill in the forest. An idealistic name. (J. M. Spence; D. S. Ferguson)

Forest Grove School (Butler)
Established about 1882 in Beaver Dam T. It was situated on a tract of land having much underbrush where some of the large timber had been removed. Surrounding this was a dense forest. The situation probably gave the name. (S. Pottenger)

Forest View School (Howell)
In n.e. Howell T., formed since 1900 from Elk and Hughlett schools. Surrounded by a forest of various kinds of native trees. (J. N. Barnett; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Andrews)

Forrest Branch (Howell)
In the vicinity of Blue Mound Cemetery. Leads into Spring Creek from the s.e. Hezekiah Forrest, a Baptist preacher, settled there before the Civil War. (S. T. Proffitt; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ford; R. M. Johns)

**Forrest City (Carter)
A town on paper only, for section 19 in Jackson T. On June 30, 1887, E. F. Willis of Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, appeared before the Notary Norris C. Harlow of the

above named place and laid out the town of 280 lots, and filed it with Carter Co., July 5, 1887. It was one of the many wild-cat schemes; some lots were sold but never even a cabin was erected. The source of the name is unrecorded. (R. L. Coleman; H. D. Condray; Co. plat)

Forshe Township (Ripley)
A w.c. border division, organized and re-located in June, 1871. A misspelling for "Fourche," its largest stream. This township was later divided among Gatewood, Sherley, Kelley, and Pine townships as they were formed. On Co. Court Record I, p. 196 the spelling is Fourche. (J. K. Langford; Co. Court Record E, 167)

Foster School (Howell)
A grade school in West Plains. A committee, selected by the Board of Education, gave the name, in 1939, in honor of Margaret Foster, a second grade teacher of West Plains for fifteen years, from about 1900. (J. R. Martin)

Fourche a Dumas (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Fourche a Thomas (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Fourche Creek (Ripley)
This stream, to use its present name, rises in s.w. Sherley T. and flows s.e. through Union T. into n. Arkansas, where it empties into Big Black R. Near the c. of Union T. it is joined by two large branches, both larger than the upper part of the main stream. One of them, now known as the East Fork of Fourche Creek, heads just w. of Briar Creek p.o. in Sherley T. The other, now known as the West Fork of Fourche Creek, rises in s. Pine T., just s. of Bardley. A little below the junction of the three, Fourche Creek receives from the w. Mill Creek, which rises in w. Gatewood T. and flows almost due e., about halfway between Gatewood and Tucker, on into Union T. till it joins the Fourche about 2 mi. w. of Poynor. Another w. tributary of Fourche Creek is the one now known as Dry Creek, which rises in s. Gatewood T. and flows e. through s. Union T. across the State line into Arkansas, where it empties into the Fourche several mi. farther s.

This tangle of little streams has received during its history an even greater tangle of different names. The oldest name of the main stream was Fourche a Thomas, evidently bestowed by the French. It is so called by Schoolcraft (1821), the first to mention it so far as I have yet discovered. The name is repeated by Beck (1823) and on the maps of 1845, 1867, and 1873. Schoolcraft describes the "Fourche a Thomas River" as "a stream of lesser size than either Strawberry or Elevenpoints, which unites with Black River after winding a course of 50 miles." Beck says: Fourche a Thomas (Thomas' Fork) rises in the hills which extend through the southwestern part of the state, and, running in a

southeasterly course, falls into Big Black river between Spring and Current$ rivers." The name was obviously given for an early settler or trapper, presumably a Frenchman, about whom nothing has been recorded.

According to McDermott, the French preposition a was used regularly as the equivalent of the possessive de. Houck in his Hist. of Mo. says the stream was also known as Fourche de Thomas, which was sometimes abbreviated to Fourche de Mas. This abbreviated form probably accounts, through phonetic misunderstanding, for the variant Fourche a Dumas, which appears on the maps for 1844, 1850, and 1855, also as Fourche Dumas on the map for 1867. Various conjectures have been made about a supposed individual named Dumas, but it is reasonably certain that his name was merely a mistake for the much earlier Thomas. This is confirmed by the use of the translated form Thomas Fork, as mentioned above, by Beck (1823), which also appears on the maps for 1822, 1824, 1827, and 1842. Another confusion, doubtless due to American mishearing of the French pronunciation, has produced the form Fourche de Main River, given by Campbell (1874) and repeated by Douglas (1912).

On recent maps the name of the old Frenchman has disappeared entirely, and the stream is set down merely as Fourche River (1910) or Fourche Creek (Highway Map, 1940). Present inhabitants pronounce the name making it a clear dissyllable. The final syllable may be the vestigial survival of the French preposition a in the original name Fourche a Thomas. Whatever may be its source, it has led to ill-founded conjectures that the stream was named for some recent American settler called Forsee or Forshey.

The eastern tributary now known tantologically as the East Fork of Fourche Creek (which is equivalent to "east fork of the fork") has also been called the East Branch or the East Prong, and occasionally Pearl Ponder Creek, for Mr. Pearl Ponder, formerly a prominent farmer and landowner in the vicinity. Similarly the West Fork of Fourche Creek is also known as West Branch or West Prong. It is also sometimes called locally the North Prong, obviously by way of distinction from Mill Creek lower down, which is often known as South Prong. All these, of course, are names of direction or position.

The upper part of the main stream, above the junction with the East and West Fork, is named on some maps the Middle Fork or Prong. It was also formerly called Ryan Creek, for Patrick Ryan, father of my informant Mrs. E. O'Neill. He was originally from Ireland, and came here from n. Missouri in 1858; he was away during the Civil War, but returned afterwards and became an influential farmer and landowner in the community. At present, however, it is generally known as Gimlin Creek, for

William Gimlin, landowner, who lived in the neighborhood until his death about 25 years ago.

Mill Creek, or South Prong, on which stood the former p.o. of Mill Creek (q.v.), is said to have acquired its name because one Elijah Dalton had a mill there before the Civil War. According to some authorities, the name Mill Creek was formerly applied to the West Fork, where a Mr. Murdock had a mill; but this is doubtful.

Finally, Dry Creek, the southernmost tributary of all, bears its common descriptive name because it runs dry during part of the year.

(Schoolcraft's Tour in Mo. and Ark., 84; Beck, 280; Wetmore, 246; Campbell, 479; Douglas I.180; Houck I.227; maps for years mentioned above; Mr. and Mrs. E. Cline; J. W. Dodd; A. Ferguson; Dr. J. R. Hume; J. K. Langford; C. Myatt; Mrs. E. O'Neill; Mrs. Jack Woodring)

Fourche de Main River (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Fourche de Mas (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Fourche de Thomas (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Fourche Dumas (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Fourche River (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Fourche Township (Ripley)
See Forshe Township

Fowler Graveyard (Howell)
In Benton T. ¼ mi. s.e. of Oak Grove School (q.v.). The site was deeded before 1888 by George Fowler, who came from Bollinger Co. and homesteaded land here. Also called Oak Grove Cemetery for the school near. (W. N. Odell; Wm. Harper; Geo. Callahan)

Fowler's Store (
A small country store about 1 mi. s.e. of Fairdealing, operated by Homer Fowler. Established in 1933. (Mrs. M. Arnold; Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Van Dover)

Fox Den Hollow (Howell)
Leads into Wilson Hollow (q.v.). Habitat of many red and gray foxes in earlier years. (E. M. Nale)

Fox Graveyard (Howell)
See Fox Hollow

Fox Hollow (Howell)
Leads into Spring Creek n.w. of Pottersville. Four brothers, Gatus, Esau, Jeff, and Sim Fox homesteaded in the vicinity after the Civil War.

Fox Graveyard, a public burial ground 3½ mi. n.w. of Pottersville, was at first known by this name for Gatus Fox who lived near; his wife who died in 1871 was the first to be buried there. Later Henry H. Parker deeded the land and lived near for some time after which it came to be known by his name. Mrs. Parker later married

Geo. Buff a landowner living near by. More recently the cemetery is known as Buff Graveyard and Union Grove for the church near by. (Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Duffy; L. Collins; Mrs. Leona Long)

Fox Hollow (Oregon)
Leads into Bee Fork (q.v.) in Black Pond T. Many foxes were in that vicinity. (J. Old)

Francis Cemetery (Howell)
1½ mi. n.e. of Cull. It is the oldest burial ground of the Elk Creek community. It was started during the Civil War, when some soldiers were buried there. Oliver Francis from Bollinger Co., Mo., who bought the land in 1880, deeded the cemetery for public use. (Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Andrews; Mrs. B. A. Rose)

Frank Durham's Store (Howell)
See Frankville

Franklin Creek (Butler)
A "wet-weather" stream flowing into Indian Creek. An old family name. Several families of this name were there in earlier days. (J. J. Van Eaton; K. Ham; J. H. H. Potillo; W. Sutherland)

Franks Township (Oregon)
The n.c. border division, formed from Woodside T. in 1894, and named for John M. Franks, a landowner and timber man, who was judge of the county at the time. (W. E. Harrod; N. B. Allen; N. Bell)

Frankville (Howell)
Frank Chapin owned a farm 4 mi. s.e. of West Plains and kept the p.o. Frankville in his home for a while before the railroad was built. He later moved to Chapin (q.v.).
Later, Frank Durham and Frank Campbell, relatives of the Langhorns, put in a general store and kept the p.o., when the name was changed to New Franklin. Locally it was often spoken of as Frank Durham's Store. Nothing remains of the place but the burial ground, known as the Cemetery.
Both names of the old p.o., Frankville and New Franklin, were obviously suggested by the Christian names of the proprietors. The later name, New Franklin, blends the name Frank with that of the statesman Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), a stock name for American towns. (Mrs. H. L. Garrett; H. Chapin; Mrs. J. F. Moore; Campbell, Gaz. of Mo., 257; P.L. 1873)

Frazier Mill (Carter)
See Mill Creek

Frederick's Fork (Oregon)
Heads in Piney T.; flows through Oak Grove and Jobe townships into Eleven Points R. in Myrtle T. A family name. It is the name of one of the early pioneer land owners. (J. L. Sipe; J. Old)

Fredie (Butler)
A discontinued p.o. about 3 mi. n.w. of Harviell (q.v.). It was on the old "horse-back" mail route extending from Harviell to Fredie, on by Fairdealing to Gamburg; then

by Kremlin Mills back to Harviell. Before the Civil War Joseph Rushin had a distillery at Round Pond (q.v.). After the war Fred Smiser from St. Louis bought the farm, now known as the Price Farm n.e. of Bethel Church (q.v.). He built an unusually good house for that day and community, discontinued the still, and set up a store where the p.o. was established. It was given the diminutive form of his name. Later he returned to St. Louis, and the p.o. was kept by Anderson Ward in his home for a time. (Maps 1873-1884; P.L. Campbell (1874) 15; Wilson (1895) 37; A. Ward; T. Ward; Thos. Kinzey)

Freedom Church (Ripley)
An old Cumberland Presbyterian Church built 1½ mi. s.e. of Doniphan, but any denomination was welcome to use the building; hence the ideal name. It was abandoned about 1905 and used in building the County Home. (J. K. Langford; Mrs. J. Toules)

Freeland (Carter)
A discontinued p.o., one of the first established in the county, was kept in farm homes in the n.e. part of Johnson T. One postmaster, if not the first, was Andrew Patterson a pioneer settler on Cane Creek. The fact that the homestead act had recently been passed and there was here so much free land probably suggested the name. (J. McGhee; J. J. Chilton; C. Hunter; P.L. Campbell Gas. of Mo. (1874) 118; P.G. 1876-1917)

Freeland School (Carter)
In n.e. Johnson T. It took the name of the p.o. (H. D. Condray)

Freeman Hollow (Oregon)
In King T., leading into Eleven Points R. Peter Freeman settled there long before the Civil War. (W. Heiskell; N. Bell)

Freemott's Place (Howell)
On Highway 60, 4½ mi. w. of Mt. View. In 1934 Mr. W. A. Freemott, from Minnesota, established on his farm, a grocery, cabins, and a service station. (W. A. Freemott)

Free Union Church (Carter)
A General Baptist Church, organized by Rev. H. H. Stratton in the Elm Branch School house in the late 1880's. A house was erected near the mouth of Elm Branch (q.v.). As the building was to be open for any denomination, Rev. Stratton suggested this name. The church dwindled to a few who later built a church about 2 mi. n.w. of the original location. (Rev. H. H. Stratton; H. D. Condray)

Free Union School (Howell)
In s. Benton T. The house, built in 1886, with three acres for a cemetery, was voted open for services by all denominations, for literary work, or any community gatherings. In the arlier day it was known as Union Hill, or Holman School for a landowner near. Later some called it Mount Confusion, in burlesque because of the confusion over religious matters. (D. P. Epley; C. Vaughn)

Fremont (Carter)
A town on Highway 60 and the Frisco R.R. in Pike T. Formerly the place was known simultaneously by two names: Peggy (q.v.), the p.o., and McDonald (q.v.), the R.R. station. In order to prevent confusion, soon after the Frisco acquired possession of the railroad, this name, suggested by the local Frisco agent, E. E. Dinger, was accepted by both the U. S. Postal Department and the railroad officials. David Eaton explains in the Mo. Hist. Rev. that the name was given for the "Pathfinder," John C. Fremont (1813-1890), a son-in-law of Thomas H. Benton.

I believe the following explanation gives the true origin, because my informant, Mr. Mills, is the son-in-law of the man concerned. Mr. Mills says that his father-in-law, A. Jackie Freeman, who had come to this community from North Carolina in 1870, put in a sawmill here soon after the railroad was built to this place in 1887 and operated it for several years. There is a small mountain n. of the town. The name, declares Mr. Mills, was formed by compounding the first syllable of Freeman's name with -mont, for the topography. (Mo. Hist. Rev. (July, 1916) 272; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mills; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland; P.G. and maps 1910-1941)

Friend's Ferry (Butler)
A name by which Hodge's Ferry was earlier known for a time because John Friend owned and operated it for a number of years. (K. Ham; Wm. Ham)

Friendship Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church, organized in the Kremlin School house Nov. 10, 1907, by Rev. J. S. Redman and Rev. Geo. Kenner. This idealistic name was suggested by Rev. Redman for a church in Stoddard Co. Soon a house was erected near the school. The church is now Landmark Baptist. (Rev. Wm. S. Smelser; Mr. and Mrs. A. Ward; Mrs. Julia Warren)

Friend's School (Howell)
See Big Spring School

Friend's Spring (Howell)
See Big Spring School

The Frisco (Butler, Carter, Ripley, Oregon, and Howell)
See St. Louis and San Francisco Railway

*Fristoe Unit of the U. S. Forest (Oregon, Carter, and Ripley)
It includes n.e. Oregon, s.e. Shannon, s.w. Carter, and n.w. Ripley counties. Mr. Bailey thinks that a Mr. Fristoe was a commissioned officer in the Civil War, and the name probably came from him. Mr. Sellars, who had much experience during the timber days in this section says that J. W. Fristoe was a partner of the Moss Tie Company that worked off the inferior oak timber in this section of the Ozarks. By his marriage to the widow of the former company president, Thomas J. Moss, Mr. Fristoe became the president of the company. He died in 1933.

It seems most probable, as Mr. Sallars thinks, that the name was given for this company executive. (E. Bailey; W. Heiskell; J. A. Sallars)

Fruitville (Howell)
A p.o. in Myatt T. It was discontinued in 1930. See Tory's Place (q.v.), where much fruit was grown. (H. Chapin; P.O. 1910-1919)

Fruitville Farms (Howell)
See Tory's Place

Fruitville School (Howell)
In n.e. Myatt T. Named for the p.o. (E. M. Nale)

Fugate (Ripley)
A p.o. kept by Benjamin Fugate, a school teacher, in his farm home in Current River T. It was established in the early 1890's (shown on 1895 map) and discontinued when Pratt (q.v.) was made a p.o. (J. K. Langford; J. Sheppard; Map 1895)

Full Gospel Church (Howell)
A Pentecost Church at Burnham. In 1927 Miss Martha Jones, formerly a school teacher, bought from the Ozark Presbytery the house and block previously used by the Presbyterians who had gradually moved away. She built the neat stone church in 1930 and the parsonage of the same material in 1933. These she deeded to the Assembly of God at Springfield, Missouri, but they deeded it back to her because they do not hold local property. She will deed it to the local organization. They explain that they accept the Bible in full, in its entirety, and apparently literally, as ~~is shown by~~ such instances as the apostles speaking in unknown tongues on the day of Pentecost. (Miss Martha Jones; Miss Islet L. Oaks; J. M. Spence; Acts 2:4)

Fulton Creek (Butler)
A later name for Wah Branch (q.v.), named for Joe Fulton who ran a saw mill on the creek about 15 years ago. (Mrs. Cecil Burton)

Funk Creek (Butler)
Ralph Funk owns the farm through which the small stream flows into Black River in Black River T. (Mr. and Mrs. S. Agee)

Gaines Ferry (Ripley)
A site on Current R. just s. of the old Indian Ford (q.v.) known at various times by the names of the different owners. The earliest found was that of Robertson for an early pioneer; later Towles for H. H. Towles, an early settler. It then carried the name of John H. English who got it from Towles. From English it became known as Gaines for Wm. G. Gaines who owned it as late as 1915. It then passed into the hands of John Ruff, and is now (1937) operated by Mrs. John Ruff. It is known by both the names Gaines and Ruff. (J. K. Langford; C. Butler; Mrs. J. F. Kelley)

Gaines Switch (Butler)
It was established in the early 1900's, on the Frisco R.R. 2 mi. n. of Naylor. A Mr. Gaines operated a saw-mill here, and lumber and ties were loaded. It is one of the many mill and timber villages. (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woodard)

Galbraith Cemetery (Carter)
An old burial ground in Henpeck Valley (q.v.). Originally it was known as the Baker Graveyard, for Nathaniel Baker who settled the land in 1829. Some years later Andrew McElmurray owned land near and the cemetery held his name for years. In 1869 Thomas Galbraith came from Tennessee and settled land in the valley near the burial ground. His grandson, Samuel Galbraith, lives on the farm. (W. N. Baker; J. J. Chilton)

Galbraith Mill (Carter)
See Mill Creek

**Galigini (Ripley)
As early as 1802, this was the name of a trading post at the present site of Doniphan (q.v.), but the origin of the name has not been found. It sounds like an Indian name. (Land Mark Club)

Galloway School (Howell)
3 mi. n.w. of West Plains. One of the first schools; still an independent school. James Galloway, who bought land soon after the Civil War, gave the site. G. Washington Galloway, the informant's father, organized the Primitive Baptist Church which continuod until the early 1920's and used the school house for services. (T. J. Whitmire; S. J. Galloway)

Gamblin School (Ripley)
See Gamburg

Gamburg (Ripley)
A little village and p.o., now extinct, about 3 mi. s.w. of Fairdealing (q.v.). When the p.o. was established, this name was coined from the syllable Gam- for Gamblin, because there were Gamblins in the community, and the suffix -burg. The earlier name was Cross Roads for its location at the crossing of the Old Doniphan and Poplar Bluff Road and the Military Road. The old Gamblin School, later divided into other school districts, was near the location of Torch. (E. Abington; Mr. and Mrs. D. Varner; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Borth; J. K. Langford; Rev. Wm. McPheeters; P.L. 1883, Polk; P.O. 1886-1910)

G and G Mine (Howell)
A zinc mine in n.w. Benton T. on a forty acre track owned by Frank Gregg and William Gordon of West Plains. It was quite a productive mine from 1898 to 1902, but has not been operated since that time. It was also known as Big Dipper Zinc Mine, which name was suggested by a later operator, Frank Cook, because of its shape. (D. W. Epley; W. N. Odell; J. S. Vaughn; C. Vaughn)

Garden Switch (Carter)
An earlier name for Orchard Switch (q.v.). Here an elderly man, Ennis Agers, started a little farm of twenty acres, where he grew a variety of fruits. Doubtless the name was given for the fruit gardens. Later the larger orchards were developed. (J. A. Sollars)

Garfield (Oregon)
A little village and p.o. in Oak Grove T. The village was earlier known as Sittonville for a captain of the Confederate Army, John J. Sitton, who kept a store on his farm. When the p.o. was established in his store, Thomas Hays, an old army chum of his, suggested the name for President James A. Garfield (1831-1881), who had been assassinated a few years before. All has disappeared but the school and church. (W. E. Harrod; A. J. Robinson; E. Williams; P.G. 1886-1910)

Garfield Church (Oregon)
A community building for all denominations near the site of the old p.o. of Garfield (q.v.). Originally it was a Methodist Church supported chiefly by John L. Sitton, whose wife "Aunt Nannie," was very religious. It was a small building, but neat and painted white. As it was unusual for rural schools and churches to be painted, it was generally known as White Church. (Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Robinson; Chas. Braswell)

Garfield School (Oregon)
See Garfield. Now consolidated with Couch School.

Garrett's Branch (Howell)
Heads w. of Brandsville and flows into Warm Fork Creek. Jacob Garrett settled there when he came from Tennessee during the 1830's. (Mrs. H. L. Garrett)

Garretson School (Butler)
About 2 mi. s.w. of Harviell. Named for Robert and Frank Garretson, who had a stone and lumber business in Harviell in the 1870's and 1880's. They owned the land near the school. The name was later changed to Maple Hill, because of the maple trees growing on the hill around the school. (Mrs. Eva Webb; S. Myrant)

Gatewood (Ripley)
A p.o. and declining village in Gatewood T. The office, now in the Cronin store, was established before the Civil War in the home of Richard C. Hudson and named for an old settler near, Richard Gatewood, who had entered land there about 1850. Before the office was moved to the present location in 1882 it was kept in various homes and stores. It was moved to the present location of Ponder about 1880, where it was known as Doherty for about two years. Then the office was re-established as Gatewood at its present site. The village took the name of the p.o. (Mrs. E. Cline; W. R. Holland; Mrs. E. O'Neill; Wm. S. Doherty; S. C. Sisk; P.L. 1860, Sutherland, 740; P.L. 1874, Campbell, 480; P.G. 1886-1941)

Gatewood Township (Ripley)
In the s.w. corner of the county. Organized September 11, 1882 from Union and Forshe townships and named for the p.o. (C. Myatt; W. R. Holland; Court Records F, 359)

Gay Fork (Carter)
See North Prong of Carter Creek

Gentry Branch (Howell)
A small tributary of Bennett's R. in w. Benton T. George Gentry lived here long before the Civil War. Also called Easley Branch for Reuben Easley who came from Illinois and homesteaded land near by. Sometimes known as Horn Branch for Lon Horn, who came from Pennsylvania in 1872 and owned land there. (C. Vaughn; J. S. Vaughn)

Gentzen School (Butler)
A name given to the old Qulin School (q.v.) when it was moved about a mi. to the farm owned by William Gentzen from Germany, a brother-in-law of Judge Kelley. Cf. Kelly School. (E. Calvin; R. Missenhammer)

George Ederer Clug House (Ripley)
On the w. side of Current R. near the mouth of Wild Cat Hollow (q.v.). In 1927 Mr. Ederer established it for the purpose of renting to hunters and fishermen. (W. D. Randel)

George's Graveyard (Carter)
An old burial ground in Carter T. near the old mill site on Mill Cr. The first persons buried here were some members of John George's family. See Mill Creek.

George's Mill (Carter)
See Mill Creek

*George Washington School (Butler)
The colored school in Neelyville. It was obviously named for the "Father of Our Country."

Gerhardt's Greenhouse (Butler)
A man by this name has operated the small greenhouse on his farm for a number of years. Cf. Crowley Hill.

German Settlement (Butler)
This name is shown on Parker's map, 1865 and Campbell's Atlas of 1873, for a place n.w. of Poplar Bluff. In this community are families of German descent whose ancestors came soon after the Civil War, among whom are Van Dover, Patty, Freer, Boxx, Eudaley, Ruebottom, Wisecarver, and Walton.

Gibson's Mill (Ripley)
See Keel's Mill

Gill (Howell)
A p.o. of n.c. Benton T., established in 1898 in a country store belonging to Wm. Gill from Tennessee. John Taylor, a bondsman for the postmaster D. C. Stephens, suggested the name for Mrs. Rebecca Gill, assistant postmistress. The p.o. was discontinued in 1902 when the Gill family moved to Amy. (P.G. 1901; Mrs. Rebecca Gill; D. C. Stephens)

Gill Branch (Howell)
Flows into Barn Hollow. Samuel K. Gill, a private soldier of the Federal Army, came from Illinois about 1872, bought a small farm and lived there until his death in 1912. The old school of hewed pine logs was also named for him. In 1890, the house was moved 1 mi. n.e. near Hellum Spring, where Isaac Winningham gave two acres for the site. It was known for some time as Winningham School, but the name was later changed to Columbia (q.v.). (Geo. W. Winningham)

Gilliam's Ferry (Butler)
During the Civil War, John J. Gilliam, later county judge (1865-1866), operated the ferry near Indian Ford, where the Frisco R.R. crosses the St. Francis R. He sold the ferry to John Friend who operated it, and whose name it acquired. It was later changed to Hodge's Ferry (q.v.). (Wm. Ham; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. H. Potillo; B. Deem)

Gillis Bluff (Butler)
An old river port on Black River. Before the Civil War a man by the name of Gillis came up the river and made a settlement on the first low bluffs. Later known as Carola (q.v.). From this old trading post furs were shipped to Europe. Listed by Campbell's Gaz. of Mo., p. 20, as a p.o. (B. Deem; E. Calvin)

Gillis Bluff Ridge (Butler)
This low ridge extends along the e. side of Black R. in the vicinity of Gillis Bluff (q.v.). N. of this ridge and on the w. side of the river, levees have been constructed to aid in preventing overflows. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Gillis Bluff Township (Butler)
In the s.e. corner of the county; organized in 1866, and doubtless named for the river port. (Goodspeed, 375; Douglas I.312)

Gill School (Howell)
See Gill Branch

Gilpin's Cut (Butler)
A cut through one of the larger sand hills s. of Ash Hill, for the old Palmer R.R. John Gilpin lived near. (Geo. Windsor)

Gimlin Creek (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Glaze Creek (Ripley)
A small tributary of Current R. in Poynor T. A family of that name is said to have lived here before 1850. More probably, however, it is an old French name of similar origin to Glaze, Glaize, Auglaize, or Grand Auglaize Creek in Camden and Miller counties (see Mr. Weber's thesis): i.e., a topographical or descriptive name from the French "au glaize" or "au glaise," meaning "at the clay or lick." McDermott in his Glossary of Mississippi Valley French (p. 81) explains the term as one used by the French hunters

for places the Americans called "licks" for the wild animals, or "salines." (Mrs. Sarah Misel)

Glenn (Ripley)
A p.o. and timber village in Varner T. Earnest Hess named the place for his son Glenn. (Mr. and Mrs. Dan Chinn)

**Globe (Howell)
A p.o. s.w. of Brandsville. Shown on 1907 map. (P.G. 1909-1910)

Goat Hollow (Oregon)
A small e. branch of Warm Fork, in Thayer T. It acquired this name because George Hopper lived there for years and raised many goats. (Mrs. W. Fraley; R. Childers)

Godsey Spring (Howell)
See Spout Spring

Godsey Branch (Howell)
See Cane Creek

Goebel Township (Oregon)
Formed between 1915 and 1919 from that part of King T. w. of Eleven Points R. Mr. Weaver, then county judge, asked that it be named for the recently assassinated Gov. William Goebel (1856-1900) of Kentucky, who was a strong Democrat. (W. Weaver; H. Heiskell; N. B. Allen)

Goldsberry School (Howell)
The old pioneer school located in what is now the w. part of Mountain View. William H. Goldsberry (see Goldsberry T.) owned the land.

Goldsberry's Church (Howell)
See Mount Olivet

Goldsberry Township (Howell)
The n.e. division; but at the time of replatting after the Civil War, it included what is now Chapel T. also. Named for Wm. H. Goldsberry, a pioneer Baptist minister and landowner who came from North Carolina in 1856 and settled at the present site of Mountain View. (H. A. Smith; H. Chapin; Sam Weaver; D. W. Epley; Geo. W. Winningham; Mr. and Mrs. S. Holden)

Good Hope Church (Butler)
The early name for Cane Creek Methodist Church. Organized in 1891 by L. M. Lee of the Shiloh Church, and named by Mrs. Amos Houts. It stands near the Cane Creek School, at the foot of the hill upon which is situated the older Cane Creek Baptist Church. An idealistic name, expressing denominational zeal. (Mrs. J. E. Kearby; M. Caldwell)

Good Hope General Baptist Church (Ripley)
See Good Hope School

Good Hope School (Butler)
On Highway 67 about 6 mi. s.w. of Poplar Bluff. The idealistic name was given by J. B. Marshall, David Booser, H. T. Horton and others of the poor community who had "good hopes" that their families would be greatly benefited by the new school. (Mrs. A. Ward)

Good Hope School (Ripley)
In Jordan T. Formed as early as 1898 from Macedonia School. It is used for church also. An idealistic name. (N. Sullivan; Mrs. G. G. Davis; Mrs. M. Nunnellee; W. D. Randel)

Goose Creek (Butler)
See Wah Branch

Gooseneck Hollow (Carter)
A long, narrow, partly bluff-walled valley, heading near Eastwood and leading into Current R. The shape of its curve suggested the name. (C. Sample; W. N. Baker)

Gooseneck Pond (Ripley)
A bay in Current R. in Harris T. formed in the shape of the neck of a goose, so that it makes a good trap for fish as they get into this eddy. (Mr. and Mrs. C. M. O'Brien)

Gospel Hill Church (Howell)
See Mount Pisgah Church (Christian)

Goyer Spring (Howell)
See Moore Spring

Grab (Oregon)
See Haywood's

Grace Church (Howell)
A Northern Methodist Church, w. of Vaughn School in Goldsberry T. Named for Miss Grace Coynor, whose father was the chief contributor to the building of the house in the 1890's. (Geo. W. Winningham)

Graham Club House (Oregon)
"Doc" Graham, a druggist of Poplar Bluff, Missouri, owns a small club house near Eleven Points R. about 1½ mi. s. from Greer Mill (q.v.). (W. E. Harrod; N. Bell)

Graham Mill (Oregon)
See Graham Spring

Graham Spring (Howell)
In Spring Creek T., 2½ mi. n.e. of Pottersville. Harvey Graham homesteaded the land soon after the Civil War. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Collins; Wm. Fox)

Graham Spring (Oregon)
Near the mouth of Dry Fork, 8 mi. n.w. of Alton. A good spring strong enough to give power for a small grist mill. Soon after the Civil War, a bachelor Union soldier of this name built a small corn grist mill there and operated it until his death, after which the mill was fast going to ruin, when in 1880, a Mr. Collins repaired the mill and operated it for a few years until it burned. (E. Williams; E. Bailey; Geo. Moore; N. Bell; Mrs. Susie Huddleston)

Grammer Creek (Howell)
Also known as North Branch, since it unites with South Branch in s. Howell T. to form East Fork of South Fork of Spring R. John Grammer settled there before the Civil War. (D. W. Epley; H. Chapin)

Grand Gulf (Oregon)
A natural topographical curiosity in Big Apple T., 4 mi. w. of Koshkonong. A marvelous example of nature's handwork in the Ozarks is this gulf or enormous depression covering possibly 50 acres. There are two craterlike gulfs variously estimated about 3/4 mi. long, 50-100 ft. wide, and 150-200 ft. deep, so deep that large sycamore trees at the bottom are dwarfed in comparison with the great walls of limestone. The cavern may be traversed when dry, and from it roaring waters may be heard. Some doubt that this rushing water is the underground stream that forms Mammoth Spring in Arkansas, but the story that bundles of straw thrown into the cave do come out into the spring is still told and believed by many of the natives. The natural bridge, the spring, the valley, the cavern, and the great horseshoe shaped depression make it a grand gulf in a generally level country. (Where to Go in the Ozarks; Commonwealth of Mo., 55; R. T. Boles; W. Heiskell)

Grand Hollow (Oregon)
A more recent name given by fishermen and hunters for Cane Bluff Hollow (q.v.) because of the splendid hunting and fishing region there. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Grandin (Carter)
A small town in Johnson T. on the Frisco R.R. and North Prong of Little Black R. About 1885, the Mo. Lumber and Mining Co. established here one of the largest lumber mills in the state. The president, John B. White, was influential in getting the Kansas City Co. to extend the railroad on to this place. The mill town grew until there was a population of over 2000 in the timber days. The fine timber lands were bought in many cases at $1. per acre. The town was laid out by the Mo. Lumber and Mining Co. September 20, 1910, and named for the two main stock holders, E. B. Grandin and George Grandin of Pennsylvania. (J. McGhee; C. Hunter; A. Hinchey; Williams Hist. of Mo., 496; P.G. 1889-)

Grandin Mills (Carter)
In addition to their large mill at Grandin, the Mo. Lumber and Mining Co. had portable mills and camps in various places in the section. All of the mills were generally known as the Grandin Mills. See Grandin.

Grandin Switch (Carter)
Also Junction Switch. The crossing of the Grandin Lumber logging road and the Houck R.R., 4 mi. w. of Ellsinore. Formerly there was a store; now there is nothing but a timber and tie loading switch. (C. Hunter)

Granite Mountain (Carter)
A name very recently given to Carter Mountain (q.v.) because of the fine building and paving stone there. A Kansas City company sponsored the quarrying which made a good industry near Van Buren for three or four years about 1928. (R. L. Coleman; J. J. Chilton)

Grassy Hollow (Howell)
A tributary of Gunter's Creek, in e. Howell T. A descriptive name.

Grassy Valley (Carter)
Heads in Jackson T. and leads into Current R. s.e. of Chilton. The early pioneers gave the name because of the fine grass growing wild making it a good grazing section. (H. D. Condray; A. M. Link)

Grassy Valley School (Carter)
In the valley from which it took its name. About 6 mi. n. of Hunter. (H. D. Condray; J. Smith)

Gravel Ridge School (Howell)
In s.w. Goldsberry T. Formed about 1917 from parts of Mountain View, Center Hill, and Pond schools. A descriptive name. (Mrs. E. O. Bess; S. Weaver; L. Thomas)

Graveyard Hollow (Oregon)
In s.w. Falling Springs T., leading into Eleven Points R. One of the very old pioneer burial grounds, formerly just called the graveyard, but later known as the Ross Cemetery (q.v.), is there. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; W. E. Harrod; P. Williams)

Graveyard Hollow (Ripley)
On the e. side of Devil's Backbone (q.v.). Here is located the Lewis Cemetery, formerly belonging to John C. Lewis, the informant's father, who died in 1878 and was the second person buried there. Now deeded to the public. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis)

Green Briar Creek (Ripley)
See Briar Creek

Greenbriar Hollow (Oregon)
In King T., leading into Eleven Points R. Rather notorious for the moonshine whiskey made there. The greenbriar, also known as saw briar, vines grow there abundantly. (C. S. Gohn; W. Heiskell)

Green Community (Ripley)
See Green School

Green Forest Church (Butler)
A Church of Christ, one branch of the Christian Church, formed by some of the members of Cedar Valley Church (q.v.), 3 mi. w. of Poplar Bluff on Highway 60. The house now standing is the third one built here, as the first one was burned, and the second was destroyed by a tornado in 1929. The name, suggested by Mrs. Alice Sparkman, was given because a forest surrounded the house on three sides. (Mrs. Alice Sparkman; Wm. Montgomery)

Green Hill Cemetery (Butler)
See Green Hill Farm

Green Hill Farm (Butler)
A farm, later owned by the Mengel family, is known by this name, according to some informants, because on it is a blue grass-covered hill 3 mi. n. of Poplar Bluff, the first elevation on the n. border of the large lowland

region to the s. and e. On the hill is a burial ground, thought by some to be very old. The name is apparently of double origin, but it seems quite certain that truly it is a personal name. The plat of 1859 shows this land belonging to the David E. Green heirs. By the explanation of Greenwood School (q.v.), we know that Green is a family name in the vicinity. Doubtless the Green family also owned land farther e. and s. where there were no hills, and this farm took its name, no doubt, from the topography as well as from the family name. (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sutherland; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Martin; J. H. H. Potillo; J. J. Van Eaton)

Green Mountain School (Carter)
It was situated on the divide 3 mi. s.w. of Fremont, with which it was consolidated in 1916. John L. Green, from Tennessee, who owned land and lived near was influential in getting it established. (J. J. Chilton; H. D. Condray; J. J. Holland)

Green School (Ripley)
In Washington T. One of the oldest schools, established in 1869 in the Green Community, ½ mi. s.w. of the present site. In 1866 and 1867 four families of Greens--Ira, William, Jesse, and John--came from Gray's Co., Kentucky, and bought land here. The old log house with its wide fireplace was first known as Polsgrove School for Jacob Polsgrove who gave the site. (Mrs. M. Arnold; Mrs. A. Mahan; Green Bros.)

Greenville and Doniphan Road (Wayne, Butler, and Ripley)
The first "three notch road" in this section, was made about 1852 and led from Greenville, in Wayne Co., to Poplar Bluff, and then over the hills to Doniphan. Main Street of Poplar Bluff is a part of this old road. Tradition has it that this road was measured with a grapevine measure. (The American Republic, May 15, 1929)

Greenwood School (Butler)
Established about 1880, possibly earlier, and also known, earlier, as Dooley School (q.v.). It was the first school in Butler Co. e. of Black R. and is consolidated with Rombauer in 1925. Its name was given for J. M. Green, who had entered land near the site and who taught the first school; and for the heavily timbered region in which it was located, explained Mr. Sutherland, who now uses the old building as a smoke house and storage room. (Wm. Sutherland; J. L. Haulston; J. H. H. Potillo)

Greenwood School (Howell)
3 mi. s. of West Plains. One of the newer schools, in the old Lamons community. The site, a shallow valley, is in a forest. (T. J. Whitmire; Mrs. Ira May)

Greenwood School (Ripley)
In Harris T. A descriptive name for its location near a dense forest. (Mrs. J. R. Kelley)

Greer (Oregon)
A small village and discontinued p.o. in Woodside T. When the p.o. was established January 10, 1890, the first postmaster, Mr. Peter Williams, who is still serving (1937) suggested the name for Capt. Samuel Greer of the Confederate army, who had entered the land before the Civil War. The office was discontinued between 1939-1941. (P. Williams; W. Heiskell; P.O. 1891-1939)

Greer Mill (Oregon)
A large three-story flour mill, built in 1888 upon the hill about ¼ mi. from Greer Spring. It was run by a cable from the large water wheel at the spring. Because of competition it has not been in operation since 1916. The original small grist mill set at the spring in 1855 was known as the Simpson Mill for its owner Thomas C. Simpson, a pioneer Baptist minister from Tennessee, who sold it to Capt. Samuel Greer during the Civil War. (P. Williams; W. Heiskell; W. E. Harrod; W. B. Simpson)

Greer Spring (Oregon)
One of the largest springs in the U. S., 12 mi. n.e. of Alton. Its average flow of 209,000,000 gal. (maximum 539,000,000) rushes from under a precipitous bluff, a most picturesque surrounding, and flows with a fall of 46 ft. through a narrow, rocky gorge with heavily wooded slopes to Eleven Points R. 1½ mi. away. One of the scenic gems of the Ozarks, it is a place of unusual beauty and grandeur. Named for a former owner, Samuel Greer, a pioneer from Tennessee, who later was captain in the Civil War. The spring and a large tract of surrounding land are now owned by Mr. L. E. Denning of St. Louis. (P. Williams; W. Heiskell; Where to Go in the Ozarks, 22)

Greer Spring Branch (Oregon)
A picturesque stream, about 1½ mi. long, carrying the water of Greer Spring to Eleven Points R.

Griffin Spring (Ripley)
A spring near Handy p.o. in Pine T., on land originally owned by Wm. Griffin, one of the Irish settlers (see Wilderness). An exceptionally strong stream of good water that was quite famous in the pioneer days, as it was near the old Bellview Road, over which there was considerable travel and freighting. It was a good camping place. (Jno. Chilton; Geo. Dale)

Griffith School (Howell)
See Trask School

Grimmett (Howell)
A p.o., now kept by Jesse R. Byers in his store in n.e. Spring Creek T., where there are a filling station, a canning factory, and a grist mill. Samuel Grimmett, a farmer and old resident, got the p.o. established as early as 1895 and kept it in his home about 4 mi. s.e.

of the present location. After a few years, James L. House put a small store in his home 2 mi. w. and kept the office. Its name and location were later changed (see Shinkle). In 1917 Jesse R. Byers, who lived 1½ mi. s.e. of the present site of Grimmett, took the office and restored the old name. In 1919 he bought the store at the present location and moved the office there. Discontinued between 1937 and 1939 and supplied by West Plains Route. (J. A. Duffy; J. R. Byers; Mr. and Mrs. L. Collins; Mrs. Leona Long; P.O. 1897-1937)

Grimmett School (Howell)
Built on land belonging to Samuel Grimmett. See Grimmett and New Central School

Grindstaff Hollow (Ripley)
A small branch of Big Barren Cr. in Pine T. There is a spring of the same name in the hollow. John Grindstaff, an old resident, owned a farm here. (J. Lewis; W. D. Randel)

Grindstaff Spring (Ripley)
See Grindstaff Hollow

Grisham Graveyard (Carter)
In the Dry Hill School district. Before the Civil War, Andrew G. Grisham and his four sons--George, William, David, and Joseph--came from New York and settled along Big Brushy Cr. A number of the family are buried here. (J. J. Chilton; A. M. Link; Rev. H. H. Stratton)

Grisham Mill (Oregon)
See Mill Stone Branch

Grisham Spring (Oregon)
See Mill Stone Branch

Griswold (Oregon)
A small village and p.o. in Cedar Bluff T. There were a store, a cotton gin, and a grist mill, but all were gone before 1910. James Griswold had a store and kept the p.o. for a time. It is said that a drunken man killed a member of a wedding party one evening, and this incident caused the death of the village, because people began moving one by one. (P.O. 1888-1901; J. H. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton; W. J. Birchert)

Grubb's Graveyard (Carter)
On land near the home of Harry Grubb. See Phillips Springs.

Grubb's Springs (Carter)
See Phillips Springs

Guiteau (Oregon)
Soon after the assassination of Pres. Garfield in 1881, Robert Hall set up a store about 3 mi. s.e. of Garfield (q.v.) saying that he would kill that village. Since the Sitton store was spoken of as Garfield, this store was known as Guiteau, for Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of Pres. Garfield. Still with some feeling of political enmity in the community when the Garfield District was divided, the new school, Guiteau, took the name of the

Hall Store. The store failed to develop into a village and soon the proprietor moved to Oklahoma. (O. Young; Chas. Braswell; E. Williams; A. J. Robinson)

Guiteau School (Oregon)
See Guiteau

Gum Cemetery (Ripley)
See Gum Spring

Gum School (Oregon)
See Smyrna Church

Gum School (Ripley)
See Gum Spring

Gum Spring (Butler)
Near Hendrickson, this spring walled with a portion of a hollow log, marks the old Davidson homestead. David Davidson, grandfather of Dr. Hugh Davidson, and great-grandfather of Dr. A. W. Davidson of Poplar Bluff, settled here in the 1850's. He died in 1865 at the age of 101 years. It is also known by the old family name. (I. L. Davidson)

Gum Spring (Carter)
In Holland Valley that leads into Grassy Valley (q.v.). It was walled in with a wooden gum casing. Now called Holland Spring for Richard Holland, who owned it until his death in 1931. (Rev. H. H. Stratton; A. M. Link)

Gum Spring (Oregon)
On a farm now owned by Emil Oesh, in King T. Mr. John Mills, who formerly lived there, dug out the spring to a depth of 8 ft. and put in a large black gum casing, the origin of the name. Gum Spring School, 1¼ mi. from the spring, took the name of the spring. It is now discontinued and consolidated with Freemont. (N. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills; E. Williams)

Gum Spring (Ripley)
An old spring on land now belonging to V. Dobnikar, who came from Jugoslavia in 1901, 2½ mi. n. of Naylor. The spring was earlier curbed in with a section of a hollow log, thus giving the name gum, a kind of tree, which is probably the one used for such purpose. The school and cemetery near took the name of the spring. The school, a box house was built about 1888. Cf. Gum Spring in Dallas County (Miss O'Brien's thesis). (Mrs. Eva Patterson; Mrs. Lillie Hilborn; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Van Dover; Mr. and Mrs. V. Dobnikar)

Gum Spring School (Oregon)
See Gum Spring

Gunter Draw (Howell)
See Gunter Valley

Gunter's Creek (Howell)
In Howell and Sisson townships. A branch of Eleven Points R., known as Middle Fork in Oregon Co. It took the name of Samuel B. Gunter who came from East Tennessee in 1857 and settled near the center of the valley. (H. Chapin; H. A. Smith; J. N. Barnett)

Gunter Valley (Howell)
Drained by Gunter's Creek. Also known as Gunter Draw. See Gunter's Creek.

Hackberry Sink (Oregon)
A large depression with an average depth of about 15 ft., covering about 15 acres, in Big Apple T. Originally there was a large spring there known as Hackberry Spring. A dense growth of hackberry trees suggested the name. (R. T. Boles)

Hackberry Spring (Oregon)
See Hackberry Sink

Hale Spring (Howell)
See Turner School

Hagenbuck Store (Howell)
Near County Line Garage in Oregon Co. (q.v.). F. E. Hagenbuck, former editor and publisher of The Kiowa Record, of Kiowa, Kansas, set up a store in 1936 and plans a beautiful place there at his new home. (F. E. Hagenbuck)

Haigart (Howell)
A discontinued station on the Frisco R.R., n. of Brandsville. William R. Haight of Brandsville, later in Jefferson City where he served as attorney for the Highway Department, F. J. Stuart, a financier of St. Louis, and others developed the mines at Carson (q.v.) and set up a smelter during the World War, No. 1, but the war closed before their plans were completed. The name is a coined word formed from the names of the two men, Haig-ht and Stu-art. (T. J. Whitmire; J. A. Duffy; A. T. Hollenbeck)

**Hainleys (Howell)
Found on an 1895 map, n.w. of West Plains, but nowhere else. Informants know of the families Haney and Haynes who lived in that vicinity but nothing of this name could be found.

Hale Hollow (Butler)
Old hunting grounds near Beaver Dam Creek, where many opossums and raccoons were found. A man, called Prof. Hale, lived there long before the Civil War. Mr. Ward thinks he was the father of the founder of Hale College, in Wayne Co. (A. Ward; A. Powers)

Hale School (Howell)
An old school about 2½ mi. s.w. of the site of Burnham (q.v.), named for Monroe Hale, a landowner there. It is now a part of Burnham and Dry Creek districts. (J. G. Collins; Mrs. Anna Ferguson; H. A. Smith)

Hale Spring (Butler)
In Hale Hollow (q.v.)

Half Way School (Howell)
4 mi. s.w. of Hutton Valley. It received its name because it is almost equidistant from Burnham and Lost Camp schools. (H. A. Smith; J. M. Spence; N. T. Modrel)

Hall Cemetery (Oregon)
In Woodside T., 1½ mi. w. of Greer. On land entered by Ira C. Hall, who came from Kentucky about 1854. The first person buried there was a northern soldier during the Civil War. (P. Williams; E. Bailey; W. E. Harrod)

Hall Cemetery (Ripley)
A family burial ground about 4 mi. e. of Doniphan, started by Joseph Hall on his land as early as 1885. Seldom used now. (Wm. Ponder)

*Hall Hollow (Carter)
Leads into Current R. from the w. Phillips Spring (q.v.) is located here. Perhaps named for an early settler. (J. Lewis)

Halloran (Butler)
A p.o. near the Halloran School from which it was named. (P.O. 1891-1911; J. E. Kearby; B. Deem)

Halloran Graveyard (Butler)
A small Catholic Cemetery established by the Hallorans, Bemans, and other Irish settlers in Cane Creek T. (Jno. Eudalay; W. H. Boxx)

Halloran School (Butler)
In the n.w. part of Epps T. near Ten Mile Creek. It took the name of an early Irish settler from New Hampshire, James A. Halloran, who, Mr. Harmon explained, was the leader of a party of Irish who came to America in 1852 and then on into Butler Co. in 1856. Patrick Harmon and a Mr. Whalin were in the group also. (J. E. Kearby; W. H. Boxx; Jno. Harmon)

Hall Town School (Howell)
See Orchard Grove School

Ham Church (Butler)
A Primitive Baptist Church, long since disbanded, that was built in 1875 in Hamtown. The Ham, Harwell, and Agee families were the leading members. Miss Evelyn Harwell furnished the money to build the house. Rev. William Ham organized the church with "Uncle Samuel Agee" as clerk. It was also known as Harwell Church. (Rev. Wm. Ham; Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Davidson)

Hamilton Cemetery (Howell)
A name by which New Salem Cemetery (q.v.) is sometimes known. In 1918 Christopher Baker Hamilton, a farmer and landowner, who had come to Howell Co. in 1888 (originally from Kentucky) was buried there. In 1890, his wife was the second person buried there. Soon after 1918, his son-in-law, a Mr. Day, was influential in getting the grounds deeded for a public burial ground. It is sometimes known as Blankenship Cemetery because the ½ acre was deeded by Caleb Blankenship. (Geo. W. Winningham; Mrs. Sadie Day)

Ham Store (Carter)
A small rural store and filling station on Highway 60, 3 mi. n.e. of Van Buren, established in April, 1935 by M. C. Ham. (F. E. Ham)

Hamtown (Butler)
Near the c. of St. Francis T. Although there was no town, p.o., or store, the community has been known by this name for the four brothers, John, James, Steve, and Rev. William Ham, who came from Illinois with their families soon after the Civil War. They had lived in Callaway Co., Missouri before the war. (J. J. Van Eaton; Wm. Ham)

Hamtown Cemetery (Butler)
About 3 mi. n.w. of Rombauer, in the Hamtown Community. See Hamtown School.

Hamtown School (Butler)
The school in Hamtown Community (q.v.). The early house of logs was known as the Huffman School for the earlier family that came from North Carolina. The burial ground here was first known as the Huffman Cemetery.

Hamtown Union Church (Butler)
Near the Hamtown Cemetery, 2 mi. from the school house. Originally organized by the Primitive Baptists in the old log school house (see Ham Church). The present house was dedicated about fifteen years ago. The General and Primitive Baptists, the Methodists, and the Christians hold services there. (Mrs. M. Zoll; K. Ham)

Hancock Cemetery (Ripley)
See Hancock School

Hancock School (Ripley)
One of the older schools built before 1882 for school and church. Later divided into other districts, chiefly Barkadare (q.v.) and West Point (q.v.). Hancock Cemetery the old burial ground, named for the landowner, in Barkadara district marks the location of the old school. A pioneer farmer doctor, Dr. J. G. Hancock, gave the land. (Mrs. T. Hancock; Rev. Wm. McPheeters)

Handy (Ripley)
A p.o. in Pine T. Established in Noah Haney's small country store. The story is told that because of poor penmanship in the petition, the postal authorities mistook the suggested name Haney for Handy. Some remarked that the name was appropriate for it would now be so "handy"--convenient--to get the mail twice a week right at home, instead of going the long distance to Pine. (A. C. Randel; J. Whitwell; Harry Thaxton; P.O. 1915-)

Handy School (Ripley)
Named for p.o. (q.v.)

Hanna (Carter)
A p.o. near Elm Branch (q.v.), kept in the home of Joseph Hanna about 1892 to 1896. (H. D. Condray; J. M. Blue)

Hannar's Graveyard (Ripley)
A small burial ground 2½ mi. s.e. of Lewis Cave started after 1877. Clayburn Hannar, a resident of the vicinity, was the first person buried there. Doubtless the correct spelling is Hanna's. Cf. Hanna in Carter County. (A. C. Randel; J. Lewis)

Happy Hollow (Ripley)
Known by this name because of the location there, 1½ mi. e. of Liebig (q.v.), of a little log house used by the Freewill Baptist Church for a few years, prior to about 1915. The name comes from the fact that these people believed in and practiced shouting and the washing of feet. It is a widespread humorous or derisive name throughout the state for localities or sections somewhat looked down on by their neighbors: cf. the Happy Hollow in Webster Co. (Miss Bell's thesis), in Lafayette Co. (Miss Atchison's thesis), in Marion Co. (Miss Elliott's thesis), and others. (C. Myatt; Rev. J. A. Leroux)

Hardcastle School (Carter)
See Hickory Grove School

Hard Scrabble School (Howell)
See Pleasant View School

Hargrove Bridge (Butler)
The bridge over Black River for Highway 53. Named for Mr. Charles H. Hargrove, who formerly was a member of the Hargrove-Ruth Lumber Co., and owned a large farm in the vicinity. A popular camping place for hunters and fishermen. (S. Pottenger; C. H. Hargrove)

Harley Sipes Club House (Ripley)
It was established at Sandlin Bay (q.v.) about 1930, by Harley Sipes, a farmer, carpenter, and landowner there. (L. Young; W. D. Randel)

Harmony Church (Butler)
A Baptist Church, established about 1880, near the upper part of Cane Creek. One informant explained that it was Missionary at first; then became General Baptist. The name is idealistic. Another name, a nickname that stuck, was Barefoot Church. Two reasons are given for this name. It was explained that so many children went to the church without shoes. Another informant explained that an elderly man, Lafayette Kearby, of a highly respected early family went to church barefooted. Either explanation may be very authentic; but I prefer to accept this last reason because it was not uncommon for children to go to these out-of-the-way churches shoeless, and it is very probable that occasionally a grownup might do likewise. Before the twentieth century it was not uncommon for children to go to rural churches with bare feet. As late as 1885 it was not uncommon in some communities for grownups, when walking to church, to go with bare feet, carrying their shoes to put on when near the church. (H. D. Condray; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Eudalay)

Harper Creek (Howell)
A n. tributary of Gunter's Creek, in Howell T. Pate Harper owned land on the stream. (J. Ferguson; J. N. Barnett)

Harper's Ferry (Butler)
See Deken's Ferry

Harris Cemetery (Howell)
The old burial ground in the s. part of Willow Springs, no longer used. James W. Harris owned a large farm in what is now the s. part of town as early as 1858. (Mrs. Anna Ferguson; Mr. and Mrs. J. Kinion)

Harris Creek (Ripley)
Rises in Doniphan T. and flows into Little Black R. in Varner T. It took the name of a pioneer settler, Washington Harris. (J. K. Langford; F. M. Van Dover)

Harris Mill (Ripley)
See Waddle's Mill

Harrison Mill (Butler)
See Roxie

Harrison School (Howell)
See Rudville School

Harris Ranch (Oregon)
In King T., 11,000 acres of land formerly owned by the Ozark Land and Lumber Co. Wm. T. Harris, now of Indianapolis, Indiana, bought the land about 1916, stocked it with cattle and sheep, and lived there a few years until the financial slump immediately following the World War. (G. C. Martin)

Harris Ridge School (Butler)
The two schools, one for negro children, are on land formerly a part of the I. M. Davidson estate, a portion of which was owned by a man named Harris at least sixty-five years ago. Situated on a low, sandy ridge. (I. H. Barnhill)

Harris Ridge School (Butler)
See above. The school for colored children.

Harris Township (Ripley)
On the s. border of the county. As relocated and established in June, 1871, it included the s.e. part of the county. Named for Travis Harris, farmer and landowner, the first representative from the county to Jefferson City after the Civil War. (J. K. Langford; F. M. Van Dover)

Hart Ditch (Butler)
Named for the Hart School (q.v.), near which it begins.

Hartman Creek (Butler)
A w. tributary of Black River in Black River T. Named for a family that owned land there 25 years ago. (Mr. and Mrs. S. Agee; Mrs. Wm. Melton)

Hart School (Butler)
One of the more recently formed schools, 2½ mi. n. of Neelyville. It took the name from Hart's Switch (q.v.). It was later named Walsh School (q.v.).

Hart Spring (Oregon)
A good spring, 1 mi. w. of Couch, on the Sam Rhodes farm. Named for Thomas Hart who came from California soon after the "gold rush" of 1849 and lived there several years on land he entered. (Chas. Braswell; W. Highfill)

Hart's Switch (Butler)
An abandoned station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. 2½ mi. n. of Neelyville, where H. H. Hart owned land and operated mills during the timber days. (I. H. Barnhill; S. Myrant)

Harviell (Butler)
A small town about 8 mi. s. of Poplar Bluff, established by the Mo. Pac. R.R. about 1873, and named for Simeon Harviell, who owned a large tract of land in the vicinity. (Maps 1874 ff.; Eaton, 265; S. Pottenger; B. Deem; P.O. 1876-)

Harviell Ditch (Butler)
Named for the town near its source.

Harviell Store (Butler)
Before the Civil War, Simeon Harviell kept a store near Cane Creek at what is now known as Nickey Bridge. Merchandise was brought by oxen-drawn wagons from Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve. (B. Deem)

Harviell Township (Butler)
Formed from Beaver Dam T. in November, 1886, and named for Simeon Harviell, a large landowner. When the townships were re-located in 1871, it was divided among Poplar Bluff, Neely, Beaver Dam, and Coon Island townships. (B. Deem; Douglas I.312; County Records, Book A, 460-461)

Harwell Church (Butler)
See Ham Church

Harwell Creek (Butler)
A small tributary of Black River, n. of Poplar Bluff, which took its name from Edwin Harwell, grandfather of Dr. James Lee Harwell of Poplar Bluff, who came from Tennessee in 1859 and settled there. (Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Davidson)

Hastings Graveyard (Ripley)
See Cypress Creek School

Hatcher Hollow (Oregon)
A n. tributary, leading into Eleven Points R. ½ mi. below Thomasville. Robert Hatcher, one of the very early pioneers settled here about 1814 according to some informants. Campbell says Samuel Hatcher settled on Eleven Points R. in 1816. Parker says the first settlement was made in 1803 by Charles Hatcher. Now known also as Mill Hollow because Oliver Longgreer operated a lumber and planing mill here about 1884-1892. Hatcher Spring, now Posey Spring (q.v.), is 1 mi. up the hollow. (Geo. Moore; J. Griffith; Mrs. A. O. Roberts; Mo. as It Was in 1867, 344; Campbell, Gaz. of Mo., 405)

Hatcher Spring (Oregon)
See Hatcher Hollow

Hatfield Cemetery (Howell)
See Meredith Hollow

Hatfield Church (Howell)
See Meredith Hollow

Hatfield School (Howell)
See Meredith Hollow

Hathaway Station (Butler)
Evidently the place mentioned by Goodspeed, as the business place of Geo. Glass (b. 1841), "dealer in timber bolts, piling, logs, etc." and "a large land owner of Neelyville T.," was named for some earlier landowner, as court records show S. L. Hathaway taking action with the county November 29, 1881, making application to enter swampland. Mrs. Zimmerman explained that Simeon Hathaway an elderly man (who lived in Arkansas 3 mi. from the state line) at his death about 1921, formerly had a woodyard and tie yard here when the Mo. Pac. R.R. was being built. Remarking of his character, she said his only mean word was "Ay Judas." The name was later changed to Moark, and evidently was moved slightly, for that name is given to a place on the Arkansas side at the present time. (Goodspeed, 1075; Co. Court Records A, 2; Mrs. N. Zimmerman)

Haw Branch (Butler)
A small stream n. of Lone Hill School named for the many black haw trees growing along its banks. Known also as Boyer Branch (q.v.). (A. Ward; Geo. Powers)

Haw Branch (Oregon)
See Carter's Branch

Hawes Club House (Ripley)
A well equipped lodge on the e. side of Current R. 8 mi. n. of Doniphan. Harry B. Hawes (1869-) owned the place and it has retained his name although it is now owned by A. H. Handlan of St. Louis. Mr. Hawes served as U. S. Senator (1927-1933). (Mr. and Mrs. L. Young; W. H. Roberson)

Hawkins Cemetery (Howell)
About 2½ mi. n.e. of Moody, near Willow Grove School. Harrison Hawkins lived there during the Civil War and deeded one acre for the burial ground. Later known as McElmurry Cemetery for Andrew J. McElmurry who acquired the farm. (H. Chapin; Mrs. Dora Hoglen; P. Gray)

Hayes (Butler)
A mill village, now lost, about 3 mi. s. of Fisk, shown on a 1912 map. Named for Ruben Hayes, who operated the mill there. (Geo. Windsor)

Hayes School (Butler)
Spelled Hays, also, a shortened form of the old family name. The old Pleasant Hill School (q.v.) assumed this name about 1903, while Jno. Hayes was county judge. Several Hayes families were prominent in Ash Hill T. (E. Calvin; S. Myrant)

Hay Hollow (Carter)
Another name for Little Pike Valley (q.v.). So named because of the blue stem grass that grew wild so abundantly. People of the community would mow the grass which made fine winter forage. (H. D. Condray)

Hay Hollow Branch (Howell)
Locally pronounced "holler", also. Heads in Siloam Springs T., fed by springs, and runs into Tabor Creek in Douglas Co. Following the Civil War, people cut for hay the big blue stem grass that grew so abundantly in the valley. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Duffy)

Haywood's (Oregon)
This store was set up as early as 1896. It was given the nickname of Grab. Mr. Haywood was a very fine, generous man, but kept only a very limited stock of groceries. An example of good-natured joking. (Geo. Moore; Wm. D. Willard)

Hazel Dell School (Butler)
One of the Neelyville consolidated schools. Organized more than forty-six years ago in a rather low region, originally covered with a dense growth of hazel brush. (E. Calvin; I. H. Barnhill; J. L. Raulston)

Hazel Ridge School (Butler)
In Coon Island T., organized about 1921 and named for the low sandy ridges covered with a dense growth of hazel shrubs. Later Pleasant Ridge (q.v.). (J. L. Raulston; S. Myrant)

Hazel Ridge School (Butler)
In Neely T., but consolidated with the Naylor schools in Ripley Co. Organized about 1924 and named for the topographical situation. (J. L. Raulston)

H. D. Williams Cooperage Factory (Butler)
A large stave mill near the s. limits of Poplar Bluff during the timber days. Mr. Williams was the manager. It was destroyed by fire December 15, 1901. Earlier it was operated by the American Stave and Cooperage Company, and previous to that, by the F. C. Oxley Stave Company when it was known as Oxley Stave Factory. (The Evening Citizen, January 1902; Deem, 29)

Hellum Spring (Howell)
In Barn Hollow. An early settler of this name lived there prior to 1852. This surname was probably the familiar family name Helm, here spelled Hellum on account of its local pronunciation; cf. Elm, locally pronounced as "ellum." Later known as Rushing Spring for Joel P. Rushing, who bought the land about 1872. About 1888 Wm. McCollouck bought the place, and for some time, it was known by his name. As the farm changed hands several times later, the spring, a good one, now (1937) owned by J. Carl Turner who lives there, seems to have lost its names. (Geo. W. Winningham)

Hemenway (Ripley)
A p.o. established in Wm. Taylor's store on the Frisco R.R. 3 mi. s.w. of Naylor. Wm. Taylor, who had come from Indiana, gave the name for James Hemenway, congressman and senator from Indiana. James Alexander Hemenway (1860-1923) served as representative in Congress from 1895 to 1905, and as Senator from Indiana from 1905 to 1909 (Biog. Dict. of the Am. Congress, 1774-1927). (Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Chinn; C. D. Sinsabaugh; P.G. 1909-1919)

Hendrickson (Butler)
A town in the n.w. part of Black River T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R., about 1 mi. e. of Reeves Station (q.v.). Established by the railroad in 1873 and named for Nathan Hendrickson, who owned a large tract of land there, and according to Eaton (p. 265), was of Danish descent. The indications of iron mentioned by Campbell, Gaz. of Mo. (1874) 85, has not been worked very extensively. (Mrs. C. Hunter)

Hengler Branch (Ripley)
A small stream flowing into Hurricane Creek. Named for Michael Hengler who owns a good farm on the creek. (S. B. Misel)

Henpeck Creek (Carter)
It heads in Reynold Co. and flows into Current R. in the n. part of Carter T. Mr. Hinchey explained that there is a tradition that the stream acquired its name because in that community one of the wives was "boss." Mr. Chilton, whose ancestors lived in that part of the county, told the following story. At Woods Mill lived two families whose daughters were courted by the mill hands and by young men from the Sugar Creek neighborhood. The two young men from Sugar Creek, eventually successful in inducing the young ladies to marry them, were teased by their former rivals, who called them "henpecked." Thus "Sugar Creek" became "Henpeck Creek." (A. Hinchey; J. J. Chilton)

Henpeck School (Carter)
In n. Carter T., near the stream whose name it took when it was established in 1868. When a good stone building was erected years afterward for church and school, the name was changed. See Clear Springs School. (J. J. Chilton)

Henry Mill (Howell)
Samuel Henry had a good-sized sawmill in Siloam Springs T. and furnished much of the lumber used in rebuilding West Plains after the Civil War. (Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Duffy)

Henson Cemetery (Carter)
The burial ground for Ellsinore and community, near Hill Top (q.v.). The land was given in the early 1880's by L. Benton Henson who homesteaded there as early as 1880. (J. Lehr; J. Smith)

Herron Graveyard (Howell)
See Blue Mound School

Herron School (Howell)
See Blue Mound School

Herron Spring (Howell)
Near Blue Mound School. Mrs. Polly ("Grandma") Herron's family lived there during the Civil War. The widow with her three sons and one daughter remained for some years after the war. See Blue Mound School. (Mrs. Leona Long; G. Callahan; T. Willis)

Hesley Spring (Oregon)
About 1½ mi. s.e. of Couch (q.v.). An early settler, named Hesley, lived here before the Civil War. (Chas. Braswell; A. Williams)

Hickory Creek (Butler)
A small tributary of Black R. n. of Poplar Bluff. Black hickory trees grew along the stream. (J. J. Van Eaton; K. Ham)

Hickory Grove Cemetery (Oregon)
See Hickory Grove Church

Hickory Grove Church (Oregon)
About 6 mi. n.e. of Alton, near a grove of black hickory trees, are two churches of this name, both used occasionally. The Cumberland Presbyterian was organized as early as 1880. The Church of Christ, organized about 1893, is about 200 yds. from the Presbyterian Church. Hickory Grove Cemetery, an older burial ground is near the Presbyterian Church. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; P. Williams; W. E. Harrod)

Hickory Grove Church (Oregon)
See Hickory Grove Church above.

Hickory Grove School (Butler)
In Beaver Dam T. in a great forest of hickory trees. (A. Ward)

Hickory Grove School (Carter)
In the s. part of Kelley T., located in a beautiful grove of black hickory timber. It is sometimes known as Lower Barren School because of its location about 4 mi. from the mouth of Big Barren Creek. When the first house was built in 1887, 1½ mi. n.w. of the present location, it was named Hardcastle School for James Hardcastle, a farmer and landowner of the community. About 1891, it was moved to the Tabor Mill (q.v.) 2 mi. n. of its present site, where it took the name of the mill, but it was also known as Barren School for Big Barren Creek near by. In 1899, it was moved to its present location where it was given its new name, "Hickory Grove." (J. Lewis; H. D. Condray)

Hickory Hill Church (Carter)
In 1933, the Missionary Baptist, some of whom came from Mount Carmel Church (q.v.), organized under Rev. J. A. Duncan and bought the old Hickory Hill School house (q.v.), transferring the name to their new church. (J. P. Boyer; J. Lehr)

Hickory Hill School (Carter)
Established in the early 1880's, 3 mi. w. of Hunter. Discontinued and consolidated with Hunter in 1915. Descriptive of the timber and topography. (H. D. Condray; J. P. Boyer)

Hickory Mill (Butler)
Also known as the Oil Well Supply Mill and Higgins Mill. Its operations were begun in the 1890's under the management of J. E. Higgins and the supervision of the Oil Well Supply Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. After it

burned, the Bimel-Ashcroft Mill (q.v.) was built there. It almost exhausted the near by hickory timber in the manufacture of sucker rods and other supplies needed in drilling oil wells. (Souv. Ed. The Evening Citizen, 1901-1902)

*Hickory Top (Howell)
A p.o. kept by Ezekial Jones in his home before the Civil War located at the present site of Landers Lumber Yard in Willow Springs. The name was probably given for the three large hickory trees in his yard. (Mrs. Anna Ferguson; P.L. 1862-1867; Goodwin and West, 47)

Hicoria (Butler)
See Hicoria Spur

Hicoria Spur (Butler)
A mill village, now lost, n.e. of Qulin on a short branch of the B. C. R.R. Named by Mr. Barron and Charles Langlotz, because of the abundance of "shagbark" hickory trees formerly growing in that section. Mr. Barron explained that Hicoria is the botanical family name for the hickories, and that shell bark hickory is Hicoria Ovata, and the big shell bark is Hicoria Laciniosa. The name is Latin. The station was also known as Hicoria. (Map 1910; B. Deem; W. N. Barron (see his letter in Intro. to Survey of Mo. Place Names, p. 36)

Hide Out School (Oregon)
A name by which Norman School (q.v.) was often known because it was so far out in the forest region between Alton and Thayer. (Mrs. Geo. Moore; Mrs. W. Fraley)

Higgins Mill (Butler)
See Hickory Mill

Highland Park Church (Howell)
The Baptist Church in Lanton. Originally 1 mi. s.w. of the site of Lanton in a small park on a higher elevation. (D. W. Epley; H. Chapin)

Highland School (Howell)
Built on higher elevation, 4½ mi. s.e. of Olden. (Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cage; F. A. Elderinghoff)

Highland Township (Oregon)
One of the w.c. divisions, formed as early as 1873. Of topographical significance. (Campbell, Atlas 1873; Geo. Moore)

High View School (Ripley)
In Flatwoods T. Formed in 1903 from Matthews and Flatwoods schools. Named from its location on the low divide between the n. part of Little Black and Logan counties. (Mrs. W. H. Tate; Mrs. C. Gomer)

**Hilbert (Butler)
A p.o. listed by Polk's Gaz. of Mo. of 1883, p. 88. Mr. Martin explained that it was the name of the earlier p.o. at Hilliard Switch (q.v.), but nothing could be found of the origin of the name. (Jno. Martin)

Hillard
See Hilliard

Hill Crest Church (Howell)
A union church at South Fork on Highway 80, ½ mi. n.w. from the old Cross Roads School where services were held by various denominations. This church, replacing Cross Roads Church (q.v.), was erected on the crest of a hill, and dedicated, on the first Sunday in June, 1923, to the M. E. South and Congregational Methodist, Missionary Baptist, and Christian denominations. "Uncle" Stilly Garrett of Pottersville, gave the site, and Mrs. E. L. Knox suggested the name. (Mrs. Nancy Hunter; T. Proffitt; Mrs. J. L. Hovey; Mrs. Violet Ritchey)

Hilliard (Butler)
A p.o. and station, 7 mi. n. of Poplar Bluff, established and named by the St. L. I. M. R.R. officials for Hill's Yard (q.v.). The postal authorities shortened the form to Hillard, but the old spelling remains for the station. (Maps 1885 ff.; P.G. 1886 ff.; Goodspeed, 1077; E. Calvin)

Hilliard Switch (Butler)
An earlier name for Hilliard (q.v.).

Hillis Cemetery (Butler)
In Ash Hill T. near the large farm settled by Henry Hillis before the Civil War. Robert Hillis now lives there. (E. Calvin)

"Hillis" Graveyard (Butler)
See Lillis Graveyard

Hill's Park (Howell)
A filling station and cabins established by B. Humphries on Highway 60, 3 mi. w. of Mountain View. Operated by Wm. R. Hill, who bought it in 1935 from Richard M. Hutchinson. Formerly known as Hutchinson Heights. (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Hill)

Hill's Yard (Butler)
In 1869, George W. Hill came from Washington Co., Arkansas and bought a large tract of heavily timbered land n. of Poplar Bluff. He established a wood yard when the Mo. Pac. R.R. was built and furnished the company with fuel until they began using coal. On p. 1090, Goodspeed spells the name Hillyard. (Goodspeed, 1090 and 1077; E. Calvin)

Hill Top (Carter)
The highest elevation along the Frisco R.R. between Ellsinore and Williamsville, about 1½ mi. e. of Ellsinore. Also known as Hill Top Switch. When trains were heavily loaded during the timber days, it was necessary to divide the train at this place, take over one half of the load, and return for the remainder. (J. M. Blue; A. M. Link)

Hill Top Inn (Ripley)
A store, filling station, cabins, bench room, and dance hall, on Highway 14, 1½ mi. n. of Doniphan, situated on a high elevation. Established and named by Tom Crook in 1928. (Mrs. T. Crook; E. M. McNew)

Hill Top School (Ripley)
In Sherley T. Named from its topographical situation. Also called Flat Top School, because the present building has a flat roof portion with sloping sides. (C. Myatt)

Hill Top Switch (Carter)
See Hill Top

Hines Hill (Howell)
In West Plains, now known as South Hill, where the Federal soldiers had headquarters after the town was destroyed. Capt. B. F. Hines of the Federal Army bought the location and built a good home soon after the Civil War. The city water plant is now situated there. (Mr. and Mrs. E. Dixon)

Hines School (Howell)
In n.e. Goldberry T. The name of a landowner there, Louis Hines. (H. A. Smith; L. Thomas)

Hitt Ranch (Oregon)
A large ranch in Ozark T. along Eleven Points R. R. M. Hitt, a fruit agent of Koshkonong, and his brother John Hitt of Chicago bought the Boyd Ranch and other land at the close of the World War. The Boyd Ranch had been started about 1910. In 1933 it was sold to Dr. J. D. Brock of Kansas City. See Brock Ranch. (W. Heiskell; E. Williams)

Hi Wassie (Oregon)
See Low Wassie Creek

Hi Wassie Hollow (Oregon)
See Low Wassie Creek

Hixon Mill (Carter)
See Mill Branch

Hocomo (Howell)
A p.o. established in 1931 in n.e. Benton T. when Russell McHan put in a store and filling station on Highway 80. The name was suggested by the merchant's father, B. McHan. Coined by combining the first two letters of Howell and the abbreviations of County and Missouri. (G. Callahan; Mrs. Joe L. Lair; P.O. 1935-1941)

Hodge's Ferry (Butler)
On the St. Francis R., near the present crossing of the Frisco R.R. Darius Hodge, a wealthy landowner in Stoddard Co., had a store and ferry there at least forty years ago. (Mr. and Mrs. J. H. H. Potillo; K. Ham)

Hodo Camp (Ripley)
At Hodo Spring (q.v.). A camp of the Western Tie and Timber Co. See Camp Roy.

Hodo Spring (Ripley)
In n.w. Pine T.; it is the chief source of Running Water Creek. It took the name of Martin Hodo who lived there for a number of years. (Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Franken; J. N. Sparks)

Hoetop Creek (Butler)
A small stream flowing into Black R. through the farm now owned by William Hoetop in Black River T. (Mrs. Wm. Melton; S. Agee)

Hoey School (Howell)
A discontinued older school s.e. of Pomona in Dry Creek T. Now a part of Olden School. Named for John P. Hoey, a farmer and stockdealer who deeded the site. (D. G. Turner; T. J. Whitmire)

Hogan Club House (Oregon)
In s. Franks T. near Eleven Points R. Built in 1928 by Dr. Edward Hogan of West Plains. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; P. Williams; W. E. Harrod)

Hogan Hollow (Carter)
It leads into Cane Creek (q.v.). The name of an early family there. Hogan Hollow School, in the hollow, 12 mi. s.e. of Ellsinore, is not one of the oldest schools. (H. D. Condray; Mrs. R. L. Coleman)

Hogan Hollow School (Carter)
In Johnson T., 12 mi. s.e. of Ellsinore. It took the name of the hollow in which it is located. (H. D. Condray)

Hogg's Distillery (Butler)
About 2 mi. w. of Poplar Bluff near the upper end of Hogg's Lake (q.v.), set up in 1886 by James Hogg, a large landowner, who was sheriff of Butler Co. for several years. The Evening Citizen of 1901 says of it: "A capacity of 30,000 gallons of pure and unadulterated whiskey, made from the corn grown on the Missouri hills, and is coming more and more into popular favor as it becomes better known." The plant of Hogg's highly advertised "Famous Corn Whiskey" has been displaced by good suburban bungalows. (J. J. Van Eaton; B. Deem)

Hogg's Lake (Butler)
See Copeland Lake

Hog Hollow (Carter)
Leads into Big Barren Cr. in Kelley T. from the n.w. of Eastwood. Probably many hogs were raised there. Mr. Brame declares that the wild hogs of the early days had bristles on their sharp backs that reminded one of perch fish. (Mr. and Mrs. C. Sample; T. J. Brame)

Hog Hollow (Oregon)
A small branch of Pine Hollow (q.v.) in Black Pond Hollow. One of the camps of the Ozark Land and Lumber Co. was located here. The name was acquired because so many hogs were raised around the camp. (N. Bell)

Hog's Backbone (Oregon)
A ridge, so known because of its shape, said to be 400 ft. high, between East and West Prongs of Mill Creek (q.v.). (J. Old)

Holford Service Station (Ripley)
Established in 1929 on Highway 14, 7 mi. w. of Doniphan by George Holford, a World War veteran. Operated until 1933. (Mrs. Geo. Holford)

Holland (Carter)
The first name for Fremont (q.v.). While the railroad was being built, reaching this place in 1887, James Holland operated a store and kept the p.o., officially known as Peggy (q.v.). Because there was already a Holland, Missouri, in Pemiscott Co., this name could not be given officially when the town was laid out, and the name McDonald (q.v.) was given for the railroad station. (Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mills)

Holland Spring (Carter)
See Gum Spring

Holland Spring (Ripley)
A living spring e. of Sycamore Hole (q.v.). It was walled up by John Holland who came from Tennessee and entered the land before the Civil War. (Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young)

Holland Valley (Carter)
See Gum Spring

Holley's Mill (Butler)
One of the many sawmills of the timber days. It was near the B. C. R.R. s.e. of Morocco, and was operated by a man of this name. (Wm. D. Martin)

Hollis School (Oregon)
In the n.e. part of Woodside T. Named for the donor of the site, Jesse Hollis, a pioneer from Tennessee. (N. Bell; W. Weaver)

Hollis Settlement (Oregon)
In Goebel T. A Tennessee family of that name were pioneer settlers here. The settlement was also known as "East Tennessee because it was the most eastern settlement of Tennessee at that time." The Livingston family and others had come from the same state. (Clipping from The South Missourian recent issue. Article by Lewis Simpson.)

Holman School (Howell)
See Free Union School

Holt Graveyard (Butler)
See Lillis Graveyard

Holy Cross Protestant Episcopal Church (Butler)
It is located on Main Street in Poplar Bluff.

Homeland (Howell)
A discontinued p.o. 6 mi. s.w. of West Plains on Highway 80. Established after the Civil War and kept first by John Burnsworth in his farm home. He gave the name because they could now get their mail at home instead of going to West Plains for it. The office was kept later by John Spencer, who had a store there, and by some others. Joe Taylor has a store and filling station built there in 1934 and tried in vain to get the office reestablished. The cemetery and school very near were named for the office. (J. J. Taylor; T. Proffitt; Mr. and Mrs. Ira May; P.L. Polk (1876) 16; P.O. 1887-1893)

Homeland Cemetery (Howell)
The burial ground at the Homeland Church and school. Formerly known as Hunt's Graveyard for Jesse Hunt who came before the Civil War and deeded the grounds. (J. J. Taylor; Geo. Callahan)

Homeland Church (Howell)
A Congregational Methodist Church, organized in the old Cloninger School house by Rev. J. W. Mustion and Rev. S. T. Proffitt soon after the p.o. was established. The name was suggested by Rev. Riley Proffitt and soon a building was erected at the p.o. site. The Methodist organization had dwindled away by 1927, and the building is rented by the Baptist who completed their organization in 1936. (J. J. Taylor; Geo. Callahan; T. Proffitt)

Homeland School (Howell)
At the site of the Homeland p.o. which name it had acquired before it was moved about 1920. The old log school 1 mi. n.w. of present site was known as the Cloninger School for Thomas Cloninger, a farmer who gave the land. (Mr. and Mrs. Ira May; Mrs. Celia Dooley; J. J. Taylor)

Homestead (Carter)
A p.o. and large farm in the extreme s.e. part of Johnson T. In the late 1890's W. S. Windsor from St. Louis, a building contractor, made a "homestead" for himself here: he bought 400 acres of land, built good house, started a large orchard, and kept a small farm supply store at this home. A p.o. was kept in the store for a short time. The farm now belongs to W. R. Brown. (J. Smith; J. McGhee; J. M. Blue; Mrs. R. L. Coleman)

Honeycutt Mill (Butlr)
See Howell Mill

Hood Pond (Oregon)
In Penwood School district. A later settler of this name made a small pond out in the forest to furnish water for the range cattle. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Hooper Branch (Carter)
Heads n.w. of Grandin and flows into Little Black R. George and Ennis Hooper entered land here before the Civil War. (Rev. H. H. Smelser; Mrs. Mary J. Wallace; J. J. Chilton)

Hooper Hollow (Oregon)
Leads into Little Hurricane Cr. (q.v.). Joseph Hooper lived there and after the death of Simpson Couch, operated the Couch Mill (q.v.). (Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson)

Hooper Valley (Carter)
See Aldrich Valley

Hopewell Church (Ripley)
A very old Methodist Church, a good hewed log house, 1 mi. e. of Oxly (q.v.), which was earlier used for school, too. It is an idealistic name. In the early 1880's, the house was sold to the Baptists who changed the name to Antioch for the city of Syria, a famous Bible name. They later

erected the frame building which is still used. (Mrs. M. Arnold; J. K. Langford; Green Bros.; Acts 13:14)

Hopewell School (Howell)
In s.w. Myatt T., 3 mi. w. of Lanton. The old log house was used for church and school until the concrete house was erected in 1931. An idealistic name. (Mrs. Ada Nale; E. M. Nale)

Hopkins Church (Howell)
See New Hope Church

Hopkins Graveyard (Howell)
Now New Liberty Cemetery for the church near. Originally known as the Hopkins Graveyard on John Hopkins' land near the old Hopkins School (q.v.). Known later as the Johns Graveyard for John F. Johns who came from Franklin Co., Missouri (originally from Tennessee) and bought the land there soon after the Civil War. (R. W. Johns; D. W. Epley; T. Proffitt; J. R. Byers)

Hopkins School (Howell)
S.w. of Grimmett 3 mi., built on land then owned by Wm. Hopkins. The original log building, used for church and school, was on John Hopkins' land n.e. of the present site about 1½ mi. The old district was divided into the new Hopkins and Grimmett schools. The Hopkins settlement was started by John Hopkins who came from Tennessee before the Civil War and reared his family here. (R. W. Johns; Mrs. Mary Long; G. T. Brown; Mrs. E. O. Bess)

Horn Branch (Howell)
See Gentry Branch

Horner's Branch (Oregon)
In w. King T., a branch of White's Cr. James Horner of Tennessee came to Missouri soon after the Civil War, bought land and lived there. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills)

*Horse Hollow (Ripley)
A logging camp on Little Barren Cr. Doubtless horses were used for the timber work there, says Mr. Lewis. Possibly a camp was there, too, where the teams were kept. (J. Lewis)

Horseshoe Lake (Butler)
See Carpenter's Bend. Shown on plat of 1859.

Horton (Howell)
The same location as Cordz (q.v.). It was laid out in 1883 by the railroad officials and named by them for George Horton of Springfield, Missouri, a civil engineer who had surveyed for the road. A p.o. of the name was established. Soon Henry Cordz put in a store, his wife was made postmistress, and the name changed to Cordz. After the timber boom, as the population (during the 1880's and 1890's it reached 1500) decreased, and the town was almost gone it became known as Old Horton. Nothing remains except Horton Cemetery, also known as the Parrish Cemetery for Henry Parrish who lived there for some time. (J. C. Cage; A. T. Hollenbeck; J. A. Duffy; P.G. 1886)

Horton Cemetery (Howell)
See Parrish Cemetery

Hortsman Store (Butler)
In 1866 or 1867 Harvey H. Hortsman set up a cotton gin and grist mill on Menorkenut Slough, about 2 mi. e. of the present site of Broseley (q.v.). He also had a store. When the railroad was built, he moved to Ash Hill. (Mrs. Ruth Craft; L. Guess; Deem, 34)

Hoskins Graveyard (Carter)
The family burial ground started during the Civil War by Washington Hoskins, whose daughter was the first person buried there. About 2 mi. s. of Carter Creek School. See Hoskins Valley. (Miss Leona Hoskins; Mrs. Edith Crist; T. J. Brame)

Hoskins Store (Carter)
Soon after the Civil War Washington Hoskins established a good general store near Carter Creek School and operated it for several years. See Hoskins Valley. (T. J. Brame)

Hoskins Valley (Carter)
Long before the Civil War Washington Hoskins owned much land along the upper part of Carter Cr. which was locally known by this name. (T. J. Brame)

House's Creek (Carter)
A small stream in Carter T. flowing from the s.w. into Current R. about 2 mi. n. of Van Buren. Matthew House, who was born in Germany, came from Tennessee in 1818, the first settler on this stream. Reaching the e. bank of Current R. the House family crossed over in their wagon and landed among the Indians. This crossing about 2 mi. n. of Van Buren is known as House's Ford. (J. J. Chilton; T. J. Brame; W. N. Baker; H. D. Condray)

House's Creek Graveyard (Carter)
Near the school. Named for the stream. (J. J. Chilton; H. D. Condray)

House's Creek School (Carter)
In n.w. Carter T. near the stream which name it adopted. Used for school and church, formerly Methodist but now most of the people are Pentecost. (H. D. Condray; J. J. Chilton)

House's Ford (Carter)
See House's Creek

Houts Graveyard (Butler)
See Berry Lewis Graveyard

Howell County (Howell)
Formed March 2, 1857, from Oregon and Ozark counties. Thomas Jefferson Howell, early settler in Howell Valley, who represented Oregon Co. in the Legislature at the time was instrumental in getting the county organized. It was named for the early settlers in the valley. See Howell Valley. (H. Chapin; Jno. Perkins)

Howell Creek (Howell)
See Howell Valley

Howell Mill (Butler)
The name first given to the old grist mill at Keener's Spring. More than fifty years ago, Levi Carpenter deeded the mill site to a Mr. Howell from Bardwell, Kentucky, to get a mill built. Soon Mr. Turk and the neighbors gave financial aid. After a few years, Mr. Howell went back to the old home state and left the mill to Mr. Turk, whose name was soon given ~~for~~ to it. In later years Mr. Honeycutt from Kentucky operated the mill which took his name. Only the ruins of the old mill dam remain. Later it was known as the Reeves Mill (q.v.). (Mr. and Mrs. C. Hunter)

Howell Spring (Howell)
In People's Park in West Plains. It was near this old spring that Wiley Howell settled in pioneer days. Later, when Peter Bingaham acquired the land, the spring took his name. (Mrs. Fidelis Willis; H. A. Smith)

Howell Township (Howell)
The division now includes the s.e. portion extending e. to the county line; but included some parts of surrounding townships in Howell Co., and a large portion of n.w. Oregon Co., formed by the court of Ripley Co., prior to 1844. Mrs. Risley explains that in the election of 1844, the presidential vote of Howell T. was fourteen, all for James K. Polk. The name was given for the early settlers. See Howell County. (Mrs. A. C. Risley; R. Childers; T. Hofstedler)

Howell Township (Oregon)
Originally the n.w. part of the county and one of the four original divisions. The name of a very early pioneer family. Four sons of Thomas Jefferson Howell (see Howell Valley in Howell Co.) settled in varous localities: Joseph, on Bay Creek (q.v.); Jasper, on Anthony Creek (q.v.); William Benton, on Warm Fork (q.v.); Eason, on Middle Fork (q.v.). See Howell Township of Howell County. (Geo. Moore; R. Childers)

Howell Township (Ripley)
See Howell Township in Howell County

Howell Valley (Howell)
A very shallow, wide valley, drained by the upper part of Warm Fork Creek (earlier known as Howell Creek for the settlers there) in the c. of which is West Plains. Josiah Howell, who bought the Adams Improvement (see Town Spring), considered the first permanent settler in the present limits of the county, and his sons Thomas Jefferson, later in the Legislature, and Wiley came from Tennessee in the early 1840's. (Mrs. A. C. Risley; S. J. Galloway; H. Chapin; R. Childers; Mrs. Fidelis Willis)

Howell Valley Cemetery (Howell)
Another name for Langston Cemetery in Howell Valley. In 1929, Ralph Morrison, oil capitalist of San Antonio, Texas, whose parents and brother were buried here, had a wall of native stone built around the grounds, and

requested that its original name Howell Valley be restored. (Mrs. Wm. Clark; Miss Pauline Smith)

Howell Valley Church (Howell)
The old Baptist Church, now defunct, later Langston Church (q.v.), where the Penningtons and Cordells were influential. The association met there as early as 1869 and as late as 1900. (T. Proffitt; D. W. Epley; Minutes 1936)

The Hoxie Branch (Butler and Ripley)
See The Illinois, Missouri, and Texas Railroad

Hoxie Branch (Butler)
That portion of the Frisco R.R. built about 1903 from Hoxie, Arkansas through n. Arkansas and across Missouri to Mingo in Stoddard Co. where it connected with the Houck R.R. Hoxie at that time was the division point for both the Mo. Pac. R.R. and the Frisco R.R.

Hubbel (Butler)
A station on the Doniphan R.R., earlier called Hubbells for the mill and the landowner who lived near by. (Maps 1910 ff.; I. H. Barnhill)

Hubbells
See Hubbel

Hubbell's Branch (Butler)
A small branch of Cane Creek in Beaver Dam T. Named for a family that lived there long before the Civil War. Now sometimes called Wells Creek for the family living near. (J. S. Hudgens; Wm. Montgomery)

Huddleston Branch (Oregon)
In e. Moore T., leading into Eleven Points R. John Huddleston settled here before the Civil War. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Huddleston Ferry (Oregon)
See Stubblefield Ford

Huddleston Graveyard (Oregon)
In Moore T., 6 mi. n.w. of Alton. It was begun in 1887 on land belonging to John Huddleston, when his daughter Mishie (Mrs. Thomas Braswell) was buried there. This is now a public burial ground still used; but in Franks T. is a very old cemetery, no longer used, which was started as a family burial ground long before the Civil War, on the pioneer farm belonging to Nathaniel Huddleston, who came from Tennessee. (Mrs. Susie Huddleston; Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Huddleston Graveyard (Oregon)
In Franks T. See Huddleston Graveyard above.

Huddleston Hollow (Oregon)
See Bone Hollow

Huddleston's (Oregon)
Also Huddleston. A settlement and p.o. about 5 mi. n.w. of Alton. Benjamin Huddleston was a pioneer settler here long before the Civil War. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell; P.L. 1860 Sutherland, 740)

Hudgens Cemetery (Butler)
In Beaver Dam T. ½ mi. w. of Green Forest Church. The land was deeded in 1904 by J. G. Hudgens. (J. S. Hudgens; Wm. Montgomery)

Hudgens Hill (Butler)
A larger, steep hill on the Miller Road at the Hudgens farm, settled in 1870 by William Hudgens. The grandson, D. Hudgens, lives there. (J. S. Hudgens)

Huffman Cemetery (Butler)
Jake Huffman gave the land before 1870. See Hamtown School. (K. Ham; Mrs. Clara Cleveland)

Huffman School (Butler)
See Hamtown School

Huff Mill (Oregon)
An early grist mill on Warm Fork, down the creek from the present site of King's Point School (q.v.), built by Walton Huff, from North Carolina, before 1852. Burned during the Civil War. The Huff homestead is now owned by Albert Wiggs, Jr. (R. Childers)

Hufstedler Hollow (Ripley)
A small branch of Little Barren Cr. John Wesley Hufstedler from Perry Co., Tennessee bought land and lived here. His son, Samuel R. Hufstedler lives there now. (A. C. Randel; J. Lewis)

Hughlett School (Howell)
In s.e. Sisson T. Named for Brown Hughlett, a good farmer and stock dealer of the community, who owns land. (D. G. Turner; Mrs. Martha Gilliam)

Hunt (Butler)
A p.o. at Bailey's End (q.v.). Two informants of the vicinity say that Richard Hunt got the p.o. and kept it in a small store belonging to John Funk, but Mr. Myrant says that Alfred Hunt kept it in his home for a while. Both statements are possibly true, because so many early p.o.'s were often moved. (S. Myrant; Mrs. Geo. Garver; J. W. Sadler; Maps 1910-1912; P.G. 1910-1915)

Hunter (Carter)
A small town on the Frisco R.R. in w. Johnson T. Established by George Nettleton October 27, 1888. The town was laid out by the Mo. Lumber and Mining Co. May 8, 1891, and August 18, 1891. The name was given for L. L. Hunter, the secretary of the corporation. (J. McGhee; Co. Plat; P.G. 1900-)

Hunt School (Butler)
Named for Alfred Hunt who lived near. Now Caledonia School, the name of the hills (q.v.). (S. Myrant; J. L. Raulston; H. W. Gunnels)

Hunt's Creek (Howell)
Heads near Lanton and flows e. into Myatt Cr. Henry Hunt lived on the upper part a short time. (Mrs. Ada Nale; E. M. Nale)

Hunt's Graveyard (Howell)
See Homeland Cemetery

Hurricane Creek (Butler)
The largest stream flowing into Ten Mile Cr. At some time prior to 1856, a tornado or "hurricane" destroyed some trees and a few buildings in the vicinity. Mrs. Daniel Epps, whose home was destroyed, saved her life by getting under the tall, corded bed, thus keeping the fallen logs from crushing her. This incident gave rise to the name. (A. Powers; J. S. Hudgens)

*Hurricane Creek (Oregon)
Heads in Ripley Co., and leads through Ozark and Cedar Bluff townships, into Eleven Points R. A storm uprooted trees along the stream years ago, but the name more probably originated because of the topographical condition, causing the water to flow with great force during heavy rains. (Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton)

Hurricane Creek (Ripley)
A w. tributary, flowing into Current R. in Current River T. Tradition says that over a hundred years ago, a severe wind storm destroyed all the timber in the vicinity, thus suggesting the name to the early settlers. It is also known as Logan Creek for Stephen Logan who owned land there in the earlier days. (J. K. Langford; Mrs. Sarah Misel)

Hurricane Hollow (Howell)
Hurricane Hollow heads near Brandsville and leads into Warm Fork Creek. As the regions are hilly with some abrupt jagged slopes, the streams flow very rapidly during heavy rains. Name given, no doubt, because of the topographical and physical conditions. Another Hurricane Hollow in Chapel T. It is an earlier name for Kenaga Hollow (q.v.). The earliest school of the community was located here. Cf. Hurricane School, Kenaga Mills, and Kenaga School.

Hurricane Hollow (Howell)
See above.

Hurricane School (Howell)
The old pioneer log school in Hurricane Hollow (q.v.). During the 1870's a box house was erected and the school was known as Kenaga School for the mill and its owner. See Kenaga Mill. In the late 1880's, a frame house was built at the natural pond ½ mi. w. and the name changed to Pond School. When it was moved in 1930 ½ mi. s. and a much better house built, the poetical, descriptive name of Forest Dell was given because of its location on the forest covered low ridge and shallow valley near. (Stan Kenaga; S. Weaver; H. A. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas; Mrs. E. O. Bess)

Hutchinson Heights (
See Hill's Park

Hutton Draw (Howell)
See Hutton Valley

Hutton Valley (Howell)
A small town and p.o. in Hutton Valley T., on the Current River Branch of the Frisco R.R., laid out in 1873 by Richard Marion Smith and Hercules W. Bolin. R. M. Smith, who had come from Tennessee in 1870, and Pleasant N. Gulley put up the first store. Kit Redden and Samuel Finley put in a second store. Hercules W. Bolin, who prior to 1873 had kept a store and p.o. in his home 1½ mi. n.w. of present Hutton Valley, suggested the name, because the first settler of the valley, a Mr. Hutton who came about 1841 lived there for several years. (H. A. Smith; Miss Sarah Howe; Mrs. A. E. Risley; P.L. 1860 Sutherland, 740; Campbell Gaz. (1873) 257; P.G. 1886-1941; Mrs. A. C. Risley)

Hutton Valley (Howell)
Often called Hutton Draw, leads into Eleven Points Cr. near Hutton Valley p.o. from the n. It took its name from the p.o. (J. N. Barnett; H. A. Smith)

Hutton Valley Township (Howell)
The central of the three n. border divisions. It originally included all the n. part of the county. Named for the p.o. (H. A. Smith)

H Vam School (Butler)
In the s. part of Poplar Bluff T., one of the Coon Island schools. Named for Ole K. H. Vam, who came from Sweden more than fifty years ago and bought a large tract of land where he developed a fine farm. He returned to Sweden three years ago, only a short time before his death. K Vam Cemetery was so named because Ole K. H. Vam gave the land. (B. Deem; J. L. Haulston)

Hy (Oregon)
A p.o. kept by a pioneer school teacher, John Dillard in his home on the old Myrtle Road. Its location on the divide between Warm Fork and Frederick's Creek suggested the name, a whimsical spelling of "high." (P.G. 1886-1887; E. Williams; J. H. Taylor)

*Ieie (Butler)
A discontinued p.o. about 3 mi. n.w. of Bailey (q.v.). It is a feminine Christian name. The informants say that Mr. Hayden, who lived in the vicinity of Junland, which would be near this place had a daughter of this name, but no definite connection between this personal name and the p.o. has been found. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Martin; Houck I.72 map; P.G. 1876-1899)

Ilex (Butler)
Another one of the lost mill camps, on the B. C. R.R., near Fagus (q.v.). The Latin and botanical name for holly was given by Mr. W. N. Barron, who says "holly does not occur in the bottom lands of this section," but a few older residents say an occasional tree was found; possibly these few were not indigenous. (W. N. Barron (see his letter in Intro. to Survey of Mo. Place Names, 36); Geo. Windsor)

Illinois, Missouri and Texas Railroad (Butler and Ripley)
This was the name when the road building was begun through Butler and Ripley counties in 1901. Later under new management it was the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, which name is abbreviated to "The Frisco." When the road was extended from Hoxie, Arkansas to Poplar Bluff about 1901-1902, it was locally known as The Hoxie Branch. (The Commonwealth of Mo., 617)

Illinois Town (Howell)
In the earlier day, the n. part of West Plains was known by this name because the first residents, Samuel Risley, J. S. Paden, S. D. Foster and some others had come from Lebanon, Illinois. Now a large part of this section is known as Nigger Town because the negroes live there. (Mr. and Mrs. E. Dixon; Miss Ella Williams)

I. M. Davidson Church (Butler)
A Christian Church established in Poplar Bluff in 1877 by Eld. E. R. Childress with a small membership. After three or four years it dwindled away, but in May, 1887, it was re-organized by Rev. G. A. Hoffman, and a house was erected on Main Street. Because Isaac M. Davidson, who gave the site, was the chief financial supporter and an influential member, it was often known by his name. It is often spoken of as the First Christian Church. As far as I have been able to find it was the first church of this denomination to be organized in the county. Goodspeed mentions that there were organizations at Piedmont, Greenville, Mill Springs, Greenwood Valley, and Coldwater. (Douglas 1.495; Goodspeed (1888) 565-566; Mrs. J. J. Van Eaton; Rev. J. L. Wilkinson)

Independence Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church, established in the early 1900's, about 4 mi. s.w. of Neelyville. It is a subjective name. (Mrs. Iva Murray)

Independence School (Butler)
See 16 to 1 School

Indian Branch (Ripley)
A small branch of Briar Creek in Sherley T. There are many Indian mounds in this vicinity. (H. George; E. Fogle)

*Indian Creek (Butler)
Rises in the w. part of St. Francis T. and flows s.w. into Black R. An old name, probably given because the Indians lived there among the early white settlers. (Maps 1865 ff.; B. Deem)

Indian Creek (Howell)
See Big Indian Creek

Indian Ford (Butler)
Colton's 1870 map shows two Indian fords. One is near the Wayne-Butler border; another, near where the Frisco R.R. now crosses the St. Francis R., farther s. Here Gilliam's Ferry (q.v.) was later established.

Indian Ford (Butler)
Another Indian Ford. See William's Ferry.

Indian Ford (Carter)
The old crossing of Current River, just s. of Chilton where the Indians waded across in low water time. The old Indian trail is still followed by persons on foot or horseback from this ford through Aldrich Valley to Van Buren. (J. J. Chilton; F. Kelley)

Indian Ford (Ripley)
About 3 mi. n. of the Arkansas line on Current R. During Jackson's administration when the Indians were being moved by way of the old Military Road, the owner at Pittman's Ferry, Arkansas, asked too much for the use of their ferry. The authorities cut out a road and forded the river. The name Indian Ford remained for many years. This is probably the same place that was later known as Dug Ford (q.v.). (J. K. Langford; C. Butler)

Inlow (Butler)
A p.o. near Blue Springs (q.v.) on the "Cat R.R.," shown on Houck's map (Houck I.72). A family of that name lived there when the Ferguson and Wheeler Mills were in operation in that section. Mr. Martin says that John Johnson had a store there and kept the p.o., and Mr. Sutherland said a family of this name lived near. Doubtless it is a family name. (E. Calvin; S. Myrant; Mrs. Geo. Davis; J. Martin; Wm. Sutherland; P.O. 1892-1895)

Inter-River Drainage District (Butler)
That part of lowland Butler Co. between St. Francis and Black rivers where a splendid system of ditches and levees have been made for draining the lowlands and protecting them from the overflow of these two rivers. Plans were begun in 1914, when a board of five supervisors, with William N. Barron as president, was organized under the Circuit Court; of that group, now (1943) only Mr. John C. Corrigan is living. An extra ditch tax was assessed on the land, which proved a burden on some smaller landowners, but the rich farming lands have resulted. Actual construction was begun in 1918, and Mr. Barron's office gives the cost as over two million dollars. The ditches were designated by numbers from No. 1 to No. 37, but some of them have acquired other names also. Mrs. Alice Ida Johnson, personal secretary for Mr. Barron, very graciously gave me in detail the ditches and their location.

The drainage ditches w. of Black R. were made under the supervision of the County Court. They are not all known by numbers, and their names are included among the place names of Butler and Ripley counties. Cf. Ditches and Main Ditch. (Mrs. Al. Johnson)

Irish Settlement (Oregon and Ripley)
An early settlement, chiefly in Ripley Co., a few mi. n. of the present site of Bardley (q.v.), sponsored by Rev. John Hogan, priest of St. Michael's Parish of St. Louis.

Father Hogan and others, imbued with the Missionary spirit, soon after the panic of 1857, set about to aid the poor Irish, good home and peace-loving Catholics, many of whom were distressed railroad laborers. Some had fled from persecution in Ireland. Rev. James Fox, of Old Mines, Missouri, bought a tract of land for the settlement. A one-story log house, 40 ft. square, was erected, and partitioned: one, for chapel; the other for the private residence. Land clearing, house building and well digging were begun, and by the spring of 1859, about forty families had settled on land entered at 12½ cents an acre, or on improved farms near by. Father Hogan had settled there in November, 1858.

Old Priest Field, now owned by Wm. Hatfield, about 2 mi. s.e. of Wilderness (q.v.), is now grown up in timber; the ruins of the well, a pile of stones that made the foundation, and some excellent citizens--descendants of these early settlers--remain to mark the missionary efforts. During the Civil War, marauding bands devastated the settlement. Some were killed; all who could fled to other states or sections. The region, in ruins and covered with much timber, was later known as the Irish Wilderness. Some land was sold for taxes. The timber was worked off by the Ozark Land and Lumber Co. and the Moss Tie Co. (Geo. Dale; C. Franken; Mrs. E. O'Neill; Mission in Missouri, 35-36, 59-60, 95)

Irish Wilderness (Oregon and Ripley)

See Irish Settlement

Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad (Butler)

In July 1870, the county court granted to the Iron Mountain and Southern and Cairo and Fulton Railroad Companies vast tracts of swamp lands in consideration of reclamation work to be done by the companies. In 1872, the Iron Mountain and Southern R.R. was completed to Poplar Bluff, at which time it was locally known as the Iron Mountain Road, because it was being extended from Iron Mountain to ~~Iron Co.~~ Its official name was St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway (q.v.). It was being extended into the s. country, Missouri and Arkansas, from St. Louis by way of Iron Mountain. Later, after its ownership was changed, it has carried the name Missouri Pacific Railroad for its location. (Deem, 47)

Iron Mountain Railroad (Butler)

See Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

Iron Ore Hollow (Howell)

In the w. part of Spring Creek T. It is thought there is a considerable amount of iron ore there, but it has not been developed. (T. Proffitt)

Isaac's Creek (Ripley)

An e. tributary of Current R. in Jordan and Doniphan townships. Named for Isaac Payne, a pioneer from Tennessee who settled here long before the Civil War. (J. K. Langford)

*Jackson Township (Carter)
The n.e. division of the county just as it was in 1873. The source of the township name has not been ascertained. The fact that Van Buren (q.v.), the county seat, was named for one president, and Johnson T., the adjoining township, may have been named for another, suggests the possibility that Jackson T. was named for President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), who had many warm admirers in Missouri.

James Branch (Oregon)
In Big Apple T. Flows into Warm Fork (q.v.). Early settlers of this name lived there. (R. Childers)

James Creek (Oregon)
A tributary of Strawberry R. in Arkansas, heading in Oak Grove T. The name of very early pioneers, in Arkansas, near the stream. (Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson; J. H. Taylor; O. Young)

Jamup Creek (Howell)
A small branch of Jack's Fork of Shannon Co., that heads s.e. of Mountain View. It flows through a canyon probably 200 ft. deep. Because a ridge, through which the water has worn an opening and formed a natural bridge, crosses the canyon the water during heavy rains fills the canyon making a jamming of the water; hence the name. (Samuel Weaver; H. A. Smith)

Jeff (Oregon)
A discontinued village and p.o. in Oak Grove T. In 1883 Mr. James H. Taylor, former postmaster and present merchant, applied for the establishment of an office on the old star route from Gatewood to Mammouth Springs. He offered "Jeffers" for Joseph Jeffers, a Cherokee Indian who owned land and operated the grist mill near by, but the postal authorities, afraid of confusion, gave the first part of name only. Only the store remains of the little village. (J. H. Taylor; W. J. Birchert; P.O. 1886-1913)

Jeff School (Oregon)
In Oak Grove T. Named for the village and p.o.

Jennies Ridge (Ripley)
See Devil's Backbone

Jennings Ditch (Butler)
A drainage ditch through land in Butler and Ripley counties, owned by Jennings and Barthold, who operated timber mills in the vicinity. (S. Pottenger; S. Myrant; A. Powers)

Jerome (Carter)
A p.o., named for Jerome J. Kintz, a lawyer and at one time prosecuting attorney of the county, who while a teacher at Cross Roads School, had the p.o. in his home s.w. of Van Buren about 5 mi. (R. L. Coleman; P.O. 1886-1888)

Jim Jones Spring (Ripley)
Head of Indian Cr. (q.v.). The name of a former owner. Now owned by Henry George. (H. George; E. Fogle)

J. Minnie Smith School (Butler)
The tornado of 1927 destroyed the East Side School building (q.v.). One child, Harry Rexford, was killed and several others were injured. A new and larger building was soon erected and this name given by the Parent-Teacher Association, for Miss Minnie J. Smith, who had served as principal of the school from 1897 to 1941 at which time she retired. (Deem, 199)

*Joan Spur (Carter)
A timber center on the Frisco R.R., 1 mi. n. of Chilton, established and named by the railroad officials about 1915. The Dunn brothers operated a sawmill and Joe Graham bought ties. R. L. Coleman operated a ferry on Current R. near for a time. The source of the name has not been ascertained. It looks like a girl's name. (R. L. Coleman; F. Kelley)

Job (Oregon)
See Jobe

Jobe (Oregon)
Also spelled Job. A decadent village and p.o., discontinued in 1907 when a mail route was established from Couch, near the c. of Jobe T. Campbell describes it as a "thriving little village 21 mi. s.e. of Alton." There is only one store now. Later maps and postal guides give the spelling "Job" which Mr. Heiskell explains is the true spelling for the family. Jacob Job was a landowner and influential citizen there. See Jobe Township. Mr. William L. Gum now owns the Job land and operates a large stock farm there. Doubtless named for the Jobe family. (W. Heiskell; W. L. Gum; Campbell, Gaz. (1874) 408; P.L. 1853, Hayward, 824; P.G. 1886-1902)

Jobe Cemetery (Oregon)
The old burial ground near Jobe (q.v.). Named for the early pioneers. See Jobe Township. (W. L. Gum)

Jobe Township (Oregon)
A small division in the s.e. part of the county. One of the original townships, it included also what is now Myrtle and Cedar Bluff townships. Named for a pioneer family. In 1830, Eli Job came from Tennessee with his family when his son Jacob was five years of age. He entered land where the village and p.o. Jobe (q.v.) was later established. (Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Robinson; W. L. Gum)

Johns Graveyard (Howell)
See Hopkins Graveyard

Johnson and Wells Mill (Butler)
A large sawmill, operated at Broseley for several years. It was one of the chief industries of the town. Named for the owners. (E. Calvin)

Johnson Ferry (Oregon)
About ½ mi. s. of the present highway No. 42 crossing of Eleven Points R. Lum Johnson built in the ferry about 1880 and operated it until 1914, when the bridge was built. (T. Hofstedler; Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson; N. Bell)

Johnson Graveyard (Howell)
See Johnson School

Johnson Graveyard (Ripley)
Near King Bee (q.v.). It is an old family name of the county. (F. Cope)

Johnson Hollow (Oregon)
Leads into Spring Cr. in Moore T. Gilbert Johnson homesteaded land there about 1900. (G. Moore)

Johnson Mill (Carter)
See Kelley Mill

Johnson Mills (Butler)
Large lumber mills operated by M. A. Johnson in the n.w. part of the county during the 1880's. Mr. Johnson was almost as great a timber man in Butler Co. as Mr. Holliday in Wayne Co. (Jno. Eudalay; Wm. Montgomery)

Johnson Pond (Oregon)
A deep natural pond on Harry Johnson's farm in Thayer T., formerly owned by his father who came from Chicago in the 1880's. Earlier it was the only watering place for the stock of the community. (Mrs. W. Fraley; R. Childers)

Johnson School (Howell)
An old log house, gone years ago, used for the early schools and church near the present site of Pleasant Hill Church. Later Cedar Grove School. The Johnson Graveyard, now Pleasant Hill Cemetery for the school 1 mi. w. James Johnson, one of the first settlers of long before the Civil War, reared his family there. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Ford)

*Johnson Township (Carter)
In the s.e. corner of the county. It was formed from Kelley T. shortly after 1873. It may have been a local family name, for there are a number of Johnsons in this section. For the possibility, however, that it was named for President Andrew Johnson (1808-1875), see above under Jackson T. It was formed just about the time of the ex-president's death, which would have been a natural time to honor him; and townships are more often named for men of national reputation than places of any other class.

Johnson Township (Oregon)
A small s.e. division of the county w. of Eleven Points R. Originally it included Ozark T. and parts of other townships. In 1844, James Johnson, of Tennessee, came with his family and settled near the mouth of Dry Creek (q.v.). He entered land on both sides of the river. His sons, Tom, Lum, Robert, and James, became leading men of the county. The larger Johnson T. later was divided into Johnson T. No. One, w. of the river; and

Johnson T. No. Two, e. of the river. (E. Williams; N. Bell; J. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson)

Johnson Township, No. One (Oregon)
See Johnson Township

Johnson Township, No. Two (Oregon)
See Johnson Township and Ozark Township

Johnson Township (Ripley)
In the n.e. corner of the county. Re-organized and re-located in June, 1871. It took the name from a pioneer family, William Johnson who came in the early 1820's. (J. K. Langford; J. R. Hume; Co. Court Rec. E, 166; I, 460)

Johnston's Cemetery (Ripley)
See Johnston's Chapel

Johnston's Chapel (Ripley)
A Methodist Church 1 mi. s. of Ponder, still used. The first house of logs was built probably 100 years ago. Named for Lewis Johnston who owned a farm near. The old house was used for school also. The cemetery, not so old, took the name of the church. (Mrs. L. Pulliam; C. Myatt; Mr. and Mrs. E. Cline)

Jolliff Church (Oregon)
See Jolliff Graveyard

Jolliff Graveyard (Oregon)
In Highland T. about 2 mi. n.e. of Rover (q.v.). During the Civil War, there was a little skirmish near the Jolliff home, and Captain Maples, sent to suppress the bushwhackers, was killed and buried there. After the war Randall C. Jolliff, who had come from Illinois during the 1850's, deeded the land for a church and cemetery. The Shiloh Hardshell Baptist Church, generally known as Jolliff Church for the donor, a Baptist minister, was in existence only a short time. The old log house was also used for school, but later torn down and used in building the new school, which took the name of the church and leader Jolliff. (G. W. Jolliff; Mrs. Mary Cowen; Mrs. Alice Humphrey; J. Old, N. Bell)

Jolliff School (Oregon)
See Jolliff Graveyard

Jolliff Spring (Oregon)
In Highland T., the head of Barren Fork (q.v.). Randall C. Jolliff settled here before the Civil War. See Jolliff Graveyard.

Jones Branch (Carter)
A n. tributary of Pike Cr. in w. Pike T. Richard Jones owned land here years ago. Also, later, William Jones owned the farm here when the Jones Hollow Camp of the Grandin Mills was established here in 1902. Store No. 7 was at this camp. (J. J. Chilton; J. N. Sparks)

Jones Graveyard (Butler)
In the w. part of Beaver Dam T. Named for one of the early settlers, Gordon Jones, who came from Tennessee. (Mrs. B. Langley)

Jones Hollow (Carter)
For William Jones. See Jones Branch.

Jones Hollow Camp (Carter)
See Jones Branch

Jones Mill (Ripley)
See Righter's Mill

Joplin Church (Carter)
A defunct General Baptist Church, the site of which is known by the Joplin Graveyard, about 4 mi. s.w. of Ellsinore. It was organized as early as 1867, and took the name of a prominent member and landowner, A. G. Joplin, who had lived there for years, having settled there before the Civil War. (Rev. H. H. Smelser; Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith)

Joplin Graveyard (Carter)
The first person buried there was a member of A. G. Joplin's family. See Joplin Church. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith)

Joplin Store (Carter)
Before the Civil War A. G. Joplin kept a store in his farm home. They hauled the goods from Cape Girardeau. See Joplin Church.

Jordan Pond (Howell)
A pond in w. Sisson T., on land owned by Thomas P. Modrel. It was made by the community for stock water, but sometimes it was used as a baptistry. About 1902, a Baptist preacher, giving his address at a baptismal service, made the statement among other expressions of his crude oratory, "Here we stand on the banks 'uv Jurden' ( )," making reference, of course, to the River Jordan in Palestine. The boys of the community "took up the name and it 'stuck'." The pronunciation "Jurden" is wide spread in Missouri even today among the uneducated and formerly was wellnigh universal. (W. T. Modrel)

Jordan Township (Ripley)
One of the n. e. border townships reorganized and relocated in 1871. It is an old pioneer name. Smith Jordan, one of the "forty-niners," and his brother George were prominent farmers here. Their father, David Jordan, came from Kentucky. (Rev. H. H. Smelser; S. McPheeters; Mrs. M. Nunnellee; J. K. Langford)

*Josh Polk Slough (Butler)
One of the old sloughs (drained now) that lay between Qulin (q.v.) and Fagus (q.v.). Doubtless a man of this name lived there. Cf. Polk Township. (Mrs. Ruth Craft)

Joshua Myres Spring (Oregon)
Good living water on South Prong of Barren Fork (q.v.), 6 mi. s. of Thomasville. Joshua Myres of North Carolina entered the land and lived here during the Civil War and to an advanced age for some years afterward. Now on Davidson Ranch. (J. Old; Geo. Moore)

Julian Mines (Howell)
See Rex Mines

The Junction (Carter)
See Keeney Corner

Junction Switch (Carter)
See Grandin Switch

*June Switch (Carter)
In Jackson T. on the Frisco R.R. It looks like a girl's name; cf. Joan Spur.

Jungle Ranch (Howell)
A part of the Tory Ranch, 900 acres in South Fork and Myatt townships, bought in 1918 by G. B. Nale, where he and his son set up sawmills. See Nale Mills. Mr. Nale gave the name because it was in a basin surrounded by hills with a thick growth of virgin timber. (Mrs. Ada Nale; E. M. Nale)

Junland (Butler)
An abandoned station on the "Cat" R.R. about 6 mi. e. of Poplar Bluff. When the mill village, Blue Springs No. 2 (q.v.), was made a station, the railroad officials gave the name because "it was surely in the jungles." A shortened form of Jungleland. (Map 1924; W. N. Barron; Geo. Windsor)

Junland School (Butler)
Named for the railroad station. Used as the meeting place of the Junland General Baptist Church. (Mrs. Dora Holloway)

Kansas City Club House (Carter)
See Club House

Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis Railroad (Howell and Oregon)
This road, named for the former terminal points, was constructed through this section during the very early 1880's. It is now a part of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway.

Kearby Cemetery (Butler)
Known also as the Halloran Cemetery (q.v.). Land was deeded by Wesley Kearby for the cemetery and church (q.v.). (Jno. Eudalay; N. H. Boxx)

Kearby Chapel (Butler)
A defunct Methodist Church, organized in the early 1870's. In 1880, a building was erected on the Kearby homestead, near Ten Mile Creek, where Thomas Lee Kearby and family, from Tennessee (originally from North Carolina) settled in 1838. The church was named for this early settler. The building burned several years ago and has not been replaced. (Jno. Eudalay; J. E. Kearby; Deem, 167)

Keel's Mill (Ripley)
A grist mill on Fourche Cr. in Union T. Operated for many years by John G. Keel. Now owned by Jesse Gibson. (J. K. Langford; L. Pulliam)

Keel's Store (Ripley)
On Highway 14, 15 mi. w. of Doniphan. In 1932 James M. Keel set up the store and filling station. (J. M. Keel)

Keener (Butler)
A station and p.o. on the Mo. Pac. R.R., named by the officials for Ephraim B. Keener, who gave the right of way for the road. He came from North Carolina, and took up 1000 acres of land in what is now Butler and Wayne counties. A considerable village grew up during the timber days, as there were seven mills there in succession, but it has declined greatly since the mills have gone. Shown in postal guides from 1886 to 1891 as Keener's and as Keener in 1895 ff. Doubtless "Keener's" originated with the mills, the chief interest of the village, and the postal authorities made the usual shortened form. (R. L. Keener; Mrs. C. Hunter)

Keener Cave (Butler)
A large cave between the springs (q.v.).

Keener Creek (Butler)
A short stream leading from the springs to the river.

Keener Gravel Pits (Butler)
During recent years two large machines have been busy lifting gravel from the beds of the creek and Black River for road improvement. Many car loads have been shipped. A lake is gradually being made.

Keener's (p.o.) (Butler)
See Keener

Keener's Ferry (Butler)
The ferry was kept at the old Military Road crossing a few yards down the river from the gravel pitt. (C. W. Wallis)

Keener Springs (Butler)
Two large springs 1 mi. s.w. of Keener, near Black R. The ruins of the mill dam (see Howell Mill), the hills, the springs, and the streams make a picturesque retreat for nature lovers. A part of the natural beauty is being destroyed, as the present owner, Mr. Steffan, is making a modern summer camp there. The old story is still told that in the early days when the Indians lived there peacefully among the white settlers, they would bring from somewhere between the two springs gold bullion. (Jno. Eudalay)

Keeney Corner (Carter)
A grocery store, lunch room, and Conoco filling station in Jackson T. at the junction of highways 21 and 34. It was established by Samuel Keeney about 1925. Now owned by Fred Darnell and James Howard of Ellsinore, but the name has not been changed except as it is occasionally known locally as The Junction. Operated by Ray Miller. (Ray Miller)

Kegville (Carter)
On Highway 60 about halfway between Van Buren and Fremont. Named Midway, but generally known by its acquired name.

About 1929 Mr. James Hedgepeth put in a small store here and bought ties; so a sort of tie camp grew up. Whiskey was smuggled in and accordingly the owner was known as "Keg." Mr. and Mrs. J. Holland explain that all they had in the store for chairs were nail kegs. (R. L. Coleman; J. J. Chilton; Mr. and Mrs. J. Holland)

Kelley Cave (Oregon)
See Kelley Hollow

Kelley Fork (Carter)
In Jackson T. Flows into Big Brushy Cr. Named for an early settler. A sawmill village grew up here known as Woodville for the mill owner, a Mr. Wood from St. Louis. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith)

Kelley Graveyard (Carter)
See Kelley Spring

Kelley Hollow (Carter)
Leads from near Grandin into Current R. in Kelley T. One of Isaac Kelley's sons settled there. (J. J. Chilton)

Kelley Hollow (Oregon)
In Falling Springs T., leading into Big Hurricane (q.v.). Camp Four (q.v.) was located on the ridge near. In the hollow is Kelley Cave, with several rooms, one of the largest in the county. Some slight improvements have been made at the cave, and the vicinity has become a great hunting region. The name of very early pioneers. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills; P. Williams; W. E. Harrod)

Kelley Mill (Carter)
A grist mill about 8 mi. s. of Chilton on Current R. operated by Charley Kelley before the Civil War. Soon after the Civil War Harry Johnson bought it and put in a sawmill also. (Mrs. Mary Wallace)

Kelley Spring (Carter)
In Kelley T. s. of Chilton on the w. side of Current R. Isaac E. Kelley of Tennessee entered 160 acres of land and made the first settlement in this part of the county in 1817. The Kelley Graveyard near is thought to be the oldest burial ground in the county. It is about 2 mi. s. of Chilton on the Kelley homestead. (Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Dell; F. Kelley; J.J. Chilton)

Kelley Township (Carter)
It now includes the s.w., the s.c., and the c. part of the county. In 1873 it also included what is now Johnson T. (q.v.). Some think it was named for Marion Kelley who had settled e. of Current R.; others, for Isaac Kelley the early settler. See Kelley Spring. Mr. Fred Kelley, a grandson of Isaac Kelley, says it was named for Isaac Kelley. (J. Lewis; F. Kelley; Mrs. Mary Wallace)

Kelley Township (Ripley)
One of the n. border divisions, reorganized and relocated in June, 1871. A pioneer name. Probably named for the first settler on Buffalo Creek, Wesley Kelley, who reared

a large family. It was one of the original divisions. Cf. Kelley T. in Carter Co. (Co. Court Rec. E, 166; Geo. Dale; J. R. Hume; J. Lewis)

Kelly School (Butler)
The early school, said to have been established in the early 1880's, 3/4 mi. from the present site of Qulin (q.v.). It was named for Alfred Kelly, who had come from Tennessee in 1868 and settled near Ash Hills (q.v.). Later he bought 120 acres in the vicinity of present Qulin from Charles P. Choteau of St. Louis. Here he was a progressive citizen, and got a p.o. established, which he kept in his home. He gave to it the name Qulin (q.v.). He was a county Judge of the Eastern District (1884-1886), the first Republican judge in the county. The old school house burned and the new school, erected about 2 mi. from the present Qulin was named Qulin School for the p.o. in the Kelly home. Later, this building burned, and the new school came to be called Gentzen (q.v.). (E. Calvin; Mrs. Jno. Craft; R. Missenhammer)

Kelly Town (Butler)
The s. suburb of Poplar Bluff, on the w. side of the Mo. Pac. R.R. About thirty years ago, Joe Kelly, a barber who later was in the real estate business in Poplar Bluff, bought the tract of land and laid it out in lots. Many of the residents are employed in the mills in that vicinity. (J. C. Corrigan)

Kelly Town School (Butler)
A two-room elementary school, established in 1921, at a cost of $3500. In Kelly Town (q.v.). Later the name was changed to Eugene Field School. (School Records; P. C. Hays)

Kenaga Church (Howell)
See Kenaga Mills and Ebenezer Church

Kenaga Hollow (Howell)
A small stream, heading in Chapel T., drains this valley into Eleven Points R. in Sisson T. Matthias Kenaga, who came from Ohio, was a farmer and sawmill man in the vicinity. He was a Republican Judge of the county for two terms in the 90's. He had formerly lived in Indiana and was a Civil War veteran from that state. He was in Ohio before coming to Missouri. Cf. Kenaga Mills. (H. A. Smith; Stan Kenaga; S. Weaver)

Kenaga Mills (Howell)
In 1870, Mathias Kenaga of Salisbury, Ohio came to Hurricane Hollow where he entered land at 25 cents an acre and began setting up timber mills. The first mill was at Blowing Spring (q.v.). It was small, a cross cut saw upon a scaffold, operated by two men, one below and one above the scaffold. A larger portable, the first steam mill in the county, was put in on Peace Valley 1½ mi. from its mouth. A larger planing and sawmill was set up later in Hurricane Hollow. After operating here for a few years and then farming and serving as county judge during the

1890's, he moved to Oregon. (Stan Kenaga; H. A. Smith; J. Ferguson)

Kenaga School (Howell)
See Hurricane School and Kenaga Mills

Kenner Spring (Butler)
Near Black River Church on a farm owned by a Baptist minister, E. H. C. Kenner, from 1879 to 1928. The spring branch flows into Black Creek. The spring was earlier known as Thompson for a former landowner, Samuel Thompson. Now it is sometimes called Eidelman Spring for the present owner. (E. Thurman; C. Pottenger; Mrs. L. Hillgorve; J. S. Hudgens)

Kenner Spring Branch (Butler)
See Kenner Spring

Kenyon Cemetery (Ripley)
An old and large burial ground n.w. of Ponder in Sherley T. On land formerly owned by Thomas Kenyon. (Wm. S. Doherty)

Kenzie Graveyard (Butler)
A very old burial ground s.w. of Bethel Church (q.v.). It is still used and well kept. It was started on land belonging to James Adams Kenzie, grandfather of the informant, who came from Kentucky to Missouri before 1821. His youngest daughter, Didamia, was the first person buried there. (Thos. Kenzie; S. Pottenger)

Kenzie School (Butler)
An old log house was built near the Kenzie Graveyard (q.v.) in pioneer days for subscription schools. It took the name of the landowner, James Adams Kenzie. Later Pleasant Hill and Kremlin schools were formed chiefly from this old district. (Thos. Kenzie)

Kerens (Butler)
A discontinued p.o., which Eaton says was named for R. C. Kerens, a former postmaster of St. Louis. Local residents say a Mr. Kerens had a store here for a while and kept the p.o. Near Eureka School. (P.G. 1904-1921; J. E. Kearby; Mo. Hist. Rev., 272)

Kerens Chapel (Butler)
A Pentecostal Church, in the Kerens p.o. community, established in 1918. Also called Kurz Chapel because W. A. Kurz, landowner and resident there, gave the land for the site. (W. A. Kurz)

Kernic Hollow (Ripley)
In Sherley T. Leads into Fourche Cr. Lewis Kernic, a shipbuilder directly from Germany, settled there after the Civil War. (J. W. Dodd; W. R. Holland)

Kernz Graveyard (Howell)
About 1894, Mrs. Rebecca Kernz, formerly in Indiana, deeded 1 acre for a burial ground 1½ mi. n. of Oak Ridge School No. 3. (Mrs. Dora Hoglen; Mrs. L. Renner)

Kilman Hollow (Howell)
A s. tributary of Gunter's Cr. in Sisson T. Robert Kilman came from Tennessee in 1857 or 1858 and settled in the valley. (J. N. Barnett; J. Ferguson)

Kimes Hollow (Oregon)
Leads into Dry Cr. in Jobe T. A family of this name settled there soon after the Civil War, but none of the family are now in the county. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

King Bee (Ripley)
Later Kingbee. An abandoned mill village and p.o. in Flatwoods T. Established by Thomas L. Wright, the owner of the mill, in 1895. It was the largest mill in the county at that time. Besides grinding grain, they sawed and planed the lumber. Telephone service was extended to the place. The name was given to signify the importance of the place.

For this interesting Americanism, see the Mark Twain Lexicon, by R. L. Ramsay and Frances G. Emberson, Univ. of Mo. Studies, 1938, with a quotation from Mark Twain's Joan of Arc (II.vii.236): "He was king-bee of the little village". The meaning is obviously "supreme ruler, master, autocrat". This sense is not given in any dictionary, but is cited in Dialect Notes, vol. IV, from Virginia. It is a figurative use from the obsolete use of "king-bee" for "queen-bee", cited in the OED as early as 1679. Earlier English writers, after the Latin, labored under the misapprehension that the ruler of the beehive was masculine, and citations applying the term "king" to the queen-bee are given in the OED from about 1386 to 1710. (J. K. Langford; E. B. Slayton; P.O. 1897-1910)

Kingbee (Ripley)
See King Bee

Kingbee Service Station (Ripley)
A small store and filling station on Highway 14, 3 mi. w. of Fairdealing. Built in 1929 by Mrs. L. R. Strand, who gave the old village name (q.v.). (Mrs. L. R. Strand)

King Mountain School (Howell)
About 2½ mi. e. of Willow Springs. It took the name of the mountain near by. (Miss Pauline Smith; Mrs. Anna Ferguson)

King's Chapel (Oregon)
A Methodist Church, a box house 1 mi. n.w. of Rover used as early as 1887 for school purposes also. It took the name of a family, farmers who settled there a few years after the Civil War. The church organization was disbanded, and the house, long since gone to ruins, was sold to James Willard for a barn. (Wm. D. Willard; Geo. Moore)

*King's Mountain (Howell)
Maps of 1850 and 1855 give it as King's Mount. Hardly a real mountain, it is, as Parker said, a high central point, or watershed from which streams run in every direction. Some informants say a man by that name lived there in the early days; others deny this and think the name grew up merely because it is the highest elevation in that region. The use of the apostrophe favors the personal origin of the name. It is also possible that the name was

borrowed from the famous battle of the Revolutionary War, fought on October 7, 1780, at King's Mountain, South Carolina. Cf. the near by and somewhat smaller Queen's Mountain. I think it is most probable that the true origin of the name is topographical. (Mo. As It Was in 1867, 275; Mrs. Anna Ferguson; J. N. Barnett)

King's Mountain Draw (Howell)
See Cane Creek

King's Place (Butler)
A log house, long since gone, that was built by the earliest settlers of Shiloh Community, near Mr. King's home. Here religious services were conducted, and the capable persons would teach the children, each giving a week of his time free. (Jno. Eudalay; W. H. Boxx)

King's Point School (Oregon)
About 6 mi. n. of Thayer. About 1900, John King gave the site for the present school which was named for him. The school is situated in Warm Fork Valley, a nearly level ground where the King farm came to a point with adjoining lands. A nice level point, the term "point" being used for location. The earlier school, 1½ mi. n. was known as the Perkins School, an old log house, built soon after the Civil War, on land belonging to James Perkins, a pioneer settler. (A. Childers; N. Bell; E. Williams)

King Township (Oregon)
In the n.e. part of the county. Robert A. King, a Presbyterian minister, father of informant, originally from Tennessee, was one of the earliest settlers in this section soon after the Civil War. Since he was influential in getting the township established, the court named it for him. (T. King; W. Heiskell)

Kinnard School (Carter)
Established about 1907, 2 mi. s.w. of Van Buren. George Kinnard, descendant of early settlers, gave the land for the school. (J. J. Chilton; R. L. Coleman)

Kinyon School (Butler)
See West End School

Kinzer (Butler)
A large lumber village, now gone, e. of Poplar Bluff, on the "Cat" R.R. Isaac Kinzer of Pennsylvania, began the timber business there for the Keystone Lumber Company in the early 1870's. Harry Kinzer succeeded his father as manager. (Mrs. S. Mast; S. Pottenger; P.G. 1886; Map 1910)

Kirby Graveyard (Carter)
An old burial ground in Johnson T. about 4 mi. s.e. of Ellsinore. Named for Rosin Kirby on whose farm it was started. (J. Smith; H. D. Condray)

Kittrell Graveyard (Butler)
Apparently the first burial ground of the white man in what is now Butler Co., the small cemetery is across Cane Creek from the farm, now owned by Mr. Odie Smith, which was a part of the tract of land entered by the

Kittrells. Seldom is one buried here, and the roads and highways have left the place quite remote and solitary, suggestive of a Missouri "Gray's 'Elegy'." Crude chiseling of names and dates on some of the rough, native slabs of stone are still legible. One has the inscription: "MA April 12, 1820"; another, "MP DECT Sept 3 1823." The most notable one, "S Kit B 1777 D 1838," corresponds with the dates in the old Kittrell Bible, now held by Mrs. Martha Smith of Poplar Bluff, which records Samuel Kittrell (1777-1838) and four others, Solomon, Joseph, Lemuel, and Samuel, who Mrs. Smith says are the four sons of Samuel Kittrell. The grave, "S Kit," is pointed as that of Samuel Kittrell, and one, unmarked except by the old method of surrounding and covering over with large, flat, native stones is said to be that of Solomon Kittrell who died in 1872. I mention this because it disproves statements in history that Solomon Kittrell was the first settler.

Since the father did not live many years and appears not to have been active in business circles, it is easy for history to speak only of Solomon. Old residents point with pride to the place where Samuel Kittrell, a squatter built his cabin, and to the hillside near by where the home of Solomon was built with quarters for their slaves. (Mrs. Cecil Burton; Mrs. Martha Smith; Cf. Kittrell's Mill in Ripley Co.)

Kittrell School (Butler)

All traces are gone of the log house with a puncheon floor, split log benches, and broad fireplace; but Lemuel Kittrell, an elderly ancestor who died three years ago, had pointed out the place to those living near the spring just across Wah Branch from the old site which is marked only by a maple tree. The nearest school after the public school law was passed was Shiloh School. Victory School is now about a mi. n. (Mrs. Cecil Burton)

Kittrell's Mill (Ripley)

A pioneer grist and carding mill about 1 mi. s. of Doniphan on Current R. It was set up by a large pioneer landowner, Lemuel Kittrell the first permanent settler of that vicinity, who came from Kentucky in 1819 with none but Indians for his neighbors. He entered large tracts of land, had many slaves, and became a wealthy and influential citizen of the county. The mill remained through the Civil War. (C. Myatt; L. Pulliam; Polly Ann Powers; Mo. in 1867, 376; Douglas I.305)

Kittrell Store (Butler)

Solomon Kittrell, one of the first settlers of what is now Butler Co., came with his family and elderly father Samuel Kittrell, who lived only a short time, from Kentucky in 1819, and settled on Cane Creek near Wah Branch, with only Indians for their neighbors. He soon set up a trading post and general store, bringing his goods by ox wagons from Cape Girardeau. Here he did a

good business with the Indians and pioneer hunters and trappers. Later he put in a distillery and tanyard. Mr. Van Dover says he also had a grist mill on Cane Creek. (Polly Ann Powers; Deem, 15; Goodspeed (1888) 309; M. F. Van Dover)

Klenn Creek (Ripley)
In Sherley T. Heads near Flat Top School and flows into Current R. It took the name of the landowner, Frank Klenn. (C. Myatt; S. B. Misel)

Klice Ranch (Howell)
A part, 9000 acres, of the Tory Ranch; a large part of it is virgin timber land in Myatt and South Fork townships. A. B. Klice of Grand Rapids, Michigan, died in 1935 leaving the lands to his heirs, the Klice Timber Company of Michigan. (E. M. Nale)

Knickerbocker School (Butler)
See Star School

Knob Hill School (Oregon)
In Black Pond T. A topographical name for the low, rounded hills of the vicinity. Also called Cotton Rock, a derisive name given because very small patches of cotton were cultivated among the stony fields. (E. Williams; W. Weaver; N. Bell)

Koelling's Graveyard (Howell)
A later name for Davis Graveyard, an old cemetery 2 mi. s.e. of Hatfield School, the old Meredith Graveyard (q.v.). Wm. Koelling owned the land near during the 1880's. It was owned by Wm. Davis some years before. (Mrs. Ada Nale; E. M. Nale)

Koshkonong (Oregon)
A small town in Big Apple T., on the Frisco R.R. It was established in 1882 by real estate men, one of whom was Colonel Dobizie, who served on the Northern side in the Civil War. The name was suggested by Mr. Diggings, a railroad superintendent, for Lake Koshkonong in southern Wisconsin, where he had enjoyed duck hunting. A creek and town in Rock County, Wisconsin, also bear this name. Koshkonong is an Indian word of doubtful meaning, possibly, according to Gannett, referring to koshkosh, a hog. Others have suggested such meanings as "wild rice," which grew around the Wisconsin lake, or "cross," referring to an Indian village where old trails crossed, or "big water," referring to the lake. It is probably connected with the name Kaskaskia, explained by Gannett as an Indian word of unknown meaning, the designation of a tribe of Illinois Indians. Of course the original signification of the name of the Wisconsin lake has no necessary connection with that of the Missouri village, which merely borrowed it. (Gannett; P.O. 1897-1941; J. Hitt; R. T. Boles; Mrs. A. O. Roberts; T. J. Richardson)

Kremlin (Butler)
A discontinued p.o. at Kremlin Mill, on the route from Harviell by Fredie p.o. and Gamburg p.o. (q.v.). (P.O. 1888; A. Ward)

Kremlin Mill (Butler)
About 1878 George H. Crumb, who was located at Ironton, Missouri, as registrar of government land, had a vision of making a great industry at the old Brannum Mill (q.v.) place and retiring from the land business. He built a three-story burr grist mill for grinding corn and wheat, and named it for the old citadel in the heart of Moscow, Russia, which is now the communist government center. After his death, the mill was bought by John Lucian Ball of Poplar Bluff, about 1900, and operated by him for a number of years. It is still known by his name locally. During the Crumb ownership, the mill was also known as Brown's Mill for a Mr. Brown who operated it for some time. Mr. Ball put in a sawmill. Also a store was established and it was a thriving place for a number of years until the roller flour mill of Poplar Bluff was established. Now only the old ruins remain. (Mrs. Julia Warren; Thos. Kenzie; I. H. Barnhill; E. Abington; B. Adams; S. McPheeters; Maps 1879-1912)

Kremlin School (Butler)
A school near Kremlin Mill, for which it was named. It is also known as Ball's Mill School for the later name of the mill. See Kremlin Mill. (Mrs. Julia Warren: Thos. Kenzie)

Ku Klux Bend (Butler)
See Price's Shop

Kurz Chapel (Butler)
See Kerens Chapel

K Vam Cemetery (Butler)
See H Vam School

La Crone (Howell)
A later name for Haigart. A Mr. La Crone, one of the St. Louis stockholders, connected with the Carson Mine project (see Haigart) bought the mines which took his name. Later F. J. Stuart became the owner and the name was changed to Stuart. (J. T. Whitmire; Mrs. H. L. Garrett)

Ladd Pond (Ripley)
A one-acre fish pond on Thomas Hancock's farm about 4 mi. s. of Doniphan. The farm was owned by Berthold Ladd, who made the pond. Cf. Berthold. (Mrs. T. Hancock; Wm. Ponder)

Lade School (Butler)
In St. Francis T., now consolidated with Rombauer. Named for Frank Lade, Sr., Who lived near. (J. L. Raulston; J. H. H. Potillo)

*Lake Ponds (Butler)
Two small lakes near each other in what is now St. Francis T., s. of Deep Slough. Lost by drainage. Evidently the two merged into one large lake during the rainy season. (Co. Plat 1859)

Lake Slough (Butler)
From Swan Lake (q.v.) into Black R. Drained by Ditch No. 11. A descriptive name. (Co. Plat 1859; Map 1930)

Lamons Creek (Howell)
A name given to East Fork of South Fork of Spring R., for Peter Lamons, who came from Alabama in the late 1850's, settled here and reared his family. The old Lamons School later formed parts of Doty, Mott, and Greenwood schools. (H. Chapin; T. J. Whitmire; Mr. and Mrs. Fred McKelvey)

Lamons Graveyard (Howell)
In s.e. Howell T. Deeded by Henry Jefferson Lamons during the 1870's. Probably a family burial ground earlier. See Lamons Creek. It has acquired the name Evergreen because of the many large evergreen trees of various kinds set out years ago. (S. Lambe; H. Chapin; Mrs. E. O. Bess)

Lamons School (Howell)
See Lamons Creek

Lance Cemetery (Oregon)
A public cemetery 2½ mi. s. of Many Springs (q.v.), on land settled in 1854 by Daniel J. Lance, who started it as a family burial ground during the Civil War. (J. R. Trimble)

Lane Mill (Butler)
See Roxie

Langston Cemetery (Howell)
See Langston School

Langston Church (Howell)
See Langston School

Langston School (Howell)
The school, church, and cemetery are at the same place, 3 mi. s.e. of West Plains, on land owned as early as 1875 by Henry Mode Langston and his sons, Jefferson and Samuel, from Tennessee. The school is now consolidated with West Plains. The church, originally Baptist, later Methodist, is a union church now used chiefly by Baptists and Methodists. The two brothers put up a little store on the settlement, which business increased to become in after years the largest department store in West Plains. (H. Chapin; N. J. Ramsey; J. L. House; Mrs. H. L. Garrett; T. Proffitt)

Langston Store (Howell)
See Langston School

Lanton (Howell)
A village and p.o. in s.w. Myatt T. James Sutton and John Sloan settled what is now Lanton before the Civil War, during Lincoln's first administration. Later Wm. and Joseph Sutton, brothers, were prominent farmers and landowners there. John Lancaster, a physician, came from S. E. Missouri. The agreement was made between these two prominent families that the p.o. name should

be a combination of their family names, Lan-caster and Sut-ton. (H. Chapin; E. M. Nale; P.O. 1883-1941)

Lanton School (Howell)
W. of Lanton 1¼ mi. Named for the p.o. (E. M. Nale)

Larly Spring (Howell)
See Turner School

Larmore Spring (Carter)
In Clay Hollow (q.v.). In 1924, Walter Larmore built a house for his home near the spring, on land belonging to Mr. Donald Crites. (Mrs. D. Crites)

Last Chance (Butler)
A store, lunch room, and filling station on U. S. Highway 67 near the state line. It was leased, in 1934, by G. W. Warren from the Kiser family who had established it several years before. The name was given because it is the last opportunity to buy gasoline in Missouri, where it is much cheaper because of the higher state tax in Arkansas. (Bert Ruble)

Lat Ditch (Butler and Ripley)
Evidently a name of position, the abbreviated form for lateral, as it is the most western ditch in the county. As shown by the maps of 1912 and 1926 it is the same as Lateral Ditch in Ripley Co. It is a short ditch heading in Butler Co. and leading into Ditch No. One in Thomas T. of Ripley Co.

Lateral Ditch (Butler and Ripley)
See Lat Ditch

Lattie Valley (Carter)
Leads into Carter Cr. about 1½ mi. from its mouth in Kelley T. Andrew Lattie settled there before the Civil War. (T. J. Brame)

**Lawrence (Oregon)
A p.o. listed by Sutherland, but none of the informants had ever heard of it. (P.L. 1860 Sutherland, 741)

Leach (Carter)
A p.o. established by Henry Hardin in his home 4 mi. s. of Ellsinore and named for his neighbor, James Leach, a farmer and landowner. The mail was carried by horse from Mill Springs in Wayne Co. Discontinued when Ellsinore was established. (J. Smith; J. Lehr; P.O. 1887-1888)

**Leader (Howell)
A discontinued p.o. in n.w. Myatt T. The origin has not been found. (P.O. 1909-1910; Map 1907)

Lead Hollow (Carter)
See Bryant Hollow

Lead Hollow (Howell)
Near Bly. Heads into Bennett's Bayou. Bert Taylor, a desperado and murderer, was hanged in Corning, Arkansas in the early 1880's. (L. Thomas; Mrs. Jesse Lee; C. Pottenger)

L'Eau Noire (Butler)
The French name for "Black Water": another name for Black River (q.v.). See Le Noir River.

Lebanon Church (Ripley)
An old two-story log building 3/4 mi. s.w. of Tucker. Built before the Civil War. Used for services by the Methodists, Baptists, and Christian churches, for school, and for the Farmer's Grange. Prior to its being torn down about 1920, it had been used for some time as a barn. One stipulation of the deed was that it should revert to the owner of the land when no longer used for church or school. A Bible name, the Lebanon Mountains in Syria, whence Solomon brought cedars for building the temple. (E. Weeks; F. M. Shipman; J. P. Campbell; W. R. Holland; 1 Kings 2:7; F. M. Shipman)

Lebanon Spring (Ripley)
Marks the location of Lebanon Church (q.v.), for which it is named.

Lebo (Howell)
A p.o. in s. e. c. South Fork T., discontinued in 1933. Frank M. McCoy, landowner, farmer, and later Co. Judge, who helped to get the p.o. established in 1892 and kept it in his home (later kept in stores of the community), gave the name for his old home in Kansas. Lebo, Kansas (possibly for Lebeau) is a small town in Coffey Co. about 20 mi. e. of Emporia. (T. A. Many; D. W. Epley; P.G. 1897-1932)

Lebo School (Howell)
See Lost Spring School

Ledbetter Graveyard (Howell)
A later name for Fox Graveyard (q.v.). James Ledbetter lived near and owned land, before Henry Parker. See Fox Hollow. (Mrs. H. L. Garrett; Mrs. Mary Long; Wm. F. Harper)

Lee (Carter)
Andrew Potterson kept the p.o. in his home 1 mi. n.e. of the site of Grandin. He named it for Daniel Lee, a merchant of Doniphan. The mail was carried by horse from Doniphan by this p.o. to Van Buren. Discontinued when Grandin (q.v.) was established. (Rev. H. H. Smelser; C. Hunter; P.L. 1883 Polk, 90; P.G. 1886-1889)

Lee Hollow (Howell)
Heads in Chapel T.; flows s.w. into Eleven Points R. Alfred Lee, from Tennessee, settled near the middle of the valley long before the Civil War. His three sons were Robert, William, and John. John later owned the old homestead and lived there for years. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas; Mrs. Wm. Lee)

Lee Potter School (Butler)
An earlier name for Fagus School, ½ mi. from the station. The name of landowners. Lee Potter lived there during the 1880's. Later Potter School (q.v.). Mrs. Jno. Craft)

Legate Creek (Butler)
A small stream in Black River T. flowing into Black R. An old family name. The right of way map made by the railroad officials shows William and James Legate as landowners there. (Map 1873; C. Hedspeth)

Leo (Howell)
A discontinued p.o. in n.e. South Fork T. on the old Lebo route. Some informants thought that Charles P. Harper, now (1937) of Los Angeles, California, was the first postmaster; but Mr. Many, who carried the mail at that time, on the route, explained that Andy A. Hinkle, who had a store, was the first custodian and gave the name for his nephew Leo Harper, a son of Charles P. Harper, who soon moved from Kansas to the vicinity, bought the store and kept the p.o. (Mrs. F. McKelvey; Mrs. Dorris Farley; T. J. Whitmire; T. A. Many; P.O. 1897-1901)

Leota (Howell)
A village and p.o. in Benton T. When the office was established in 1900, Grant Thompson, who lived 1½ mi. s. of the present site, took care of the mail in his home for several years. The name was suggested by Mrs. Lizzie Vaughn for Leota, the daughter of Frank R. Cook who had opened up a little zinc mine near the present site of Leota. Zinc was not found in paying quantities, but Mrs. Cook laid out 20 acres in lots and named the village Pearl City for Mrs. Pearl Holman, a neighbor. When the p.o. was moved to the village in 1912, the village name was changed to the office name. (P.O. 1907-1941; Mrs. Myrtle Burgess; Mrs. Nancy Hunter; D. P. Epley; W. N. Odell)

Levee Ditch (Butler)
It extends parallel with the levee on the w. bank of Black R. from the n. junction of Dan R. with Black R. to the Arkansas line. (P.O. Haag; Map 1930; F. M. Kinder)

Lewis Cave (Ripley)
In Kelley T. 3½ mi. from Current R. It is at least 20 ft. high and 50 ft. wide at its mouth, and a large, spring-fed stream flows from it into Big Barren Cr. ½ mi. e. There are several rooms in the cave and boats can go back for some distance. Mushrooms are cultivated, and the cave is noted, locally, for its stalagmites and stalactites and blind fish. Mr. James Lewis, the owner who came from Tennessee in 1877, has put in electric lights and the place is popular with tourists, fishermen, and picnickers. It was earlier known as Big Cave on Barren or Big Barren Cave. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis; J. R. Borth; Mo. Guide, 544)

Lewis Creek (Ripley)
A small stream in Poynor T. flowing into Current R. Named for John A. Lewis who came from Tennessee in 1877 and homesteaded. It is also known as Mill Creek, because

the landowner had a small timber mill on the stream. (Mrs. S. Misel; C. Myatt; J. Lewis)

Lewis Mill (Ripley)
See Lewis Creek

Leyda Hill (Howell)
The present site of Christa Hogan Hospital in the s. part of West Plains. It was so called for Prof. J. E. Leyda, a Presbyterian minister who was president of West Plains College, which operated as a business college and normal school for some years during the 1880's. Later it was operated by the Catholic sisters as Our Lady of the Ozarks. (Miss Ella Williams)

Liberty Cemetery (Butler)
See Liberty School

Liberty Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church, built near the Potillo Graveyard about 1879; now defunct. The building committee, composed of Joseph Porch, A. Granville Riggins, and Jacob Potillo, who were made the trustees, accepted the idealistic name suggested by Joe Wallis. (J. H. H. Potillo; Rev. E. H. C. Kenner's Notes)

Liberty Church (Howell)
A Missionary Baptist Church 1½ mi. n.e. of Pomona. Organized in the College Hill School, in 1888, by Rev. Daniel Shipman and named by Newton C. Epps for his old home church in Green Co., Missouri. It is a stock name for churches in many parts of Missouri. As other communities grew, the church was disbanded, and soon after 1905 the house was sold to John Webb for a dwelling. (Mrs. Nancy Kinion; D. W. Epley; D. C. Turner; Minutes 1936)

Liberty Church (Oregon)
About 3/4 mi. n.e. of Calm (q.v.), a log house was built as early as 1884 for church and school. Later a house, which burned in 1936, was erected on the old grounds for the Missionary Baptists. This denomination dwindled and the Freewill Baptists became the leaders. The old log house was open for all denominations. Liberty School, ½ mi. e. of Calm, took the old church name. It is a favorite ideal name. (Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton; W. R. Holland)

Liberty Church (Oregon)
An old United Baptist Church in Falling Springs T. It is now a Missionary Baptist organization and the name is changed to New Liberty Church. The school took the name of the church near by. (W. D. Weaver)

Liberty Hill Church (Ripley)
Now Bennett Church, situated on a hill 1 mi. n.w. of Bennett (q.v.) now used by all denominations of the community. It was built at least as early as 1892 by the Presbyterians and named by their preacher, Rev. Egbert Whitwell, because other denominations should be welcome to use the building. As the Presbyterians scattered, the Missionary Baptists organized in 1922 and took over the house. The name

gradually took on the present name Bennett Church. (H. Thaxton; J. Whitwell; A. C. Randel; M. B. G. A. 1934)

Liberty School (Butler)
About 1888, a house was built 2 mi. n. of the present site of Liberty School s. of Poplar Bluff for school and church. This Missionary Church disbanded after a few years. The place, which is marked now by Liberty Cemetery, was given this idealistic name. Later the present school house was erected and carried on the old name. (Wm. D. Martin; Wm. Bumgardner)

Liberty School (Oregon)
See Liberty Church near Calm

Liberty Union Church (Howell)
Built at Pottersville early in 1900's, to be used by all denominations. An ideal name. (S. T. Proffitt)

Lick Branch (Butler)
An e. tributary of Cane Creek in Black River and Epps townships. The name was given by the early hunters and trappers because for some distance along the banks the deer would actually lick the whitish saline clay. The clay banks were known as Deer Licks. (M. Caldwell)

Lick Branch (Howell)
A n. branch of Tabor Cr. In the vicinity of the big deer licks of pioneer times. See Big Lick p.o.

Lick Branch (Oregon)
See Buck Horn Branch

Lick Log Hollow (Carter)
Heads near Eastwood and leads into Current R. n.e. of Bark Camp Cr. The early settlers bored holes in logs into which they put salt to entice the deer. Later stock raisers used the same method for salting cattle on the range. (J. J. Chilton; J. Lewis; T. J. Brame)

Lick Spring (Ripley)
In Harris T. near a deer lick near Wolf Cr. (J. K. Langford)

Liebig (Ripley)
A discontinued p.o. in Union T. A family name. John Liebig of St. Louis Co., originally from Germany, homesteaded land in this part of the county in the early 1870's. (J. K. Langford; C. Myatt; P.G. 1909-1930)

Lillis Graveyard (Butler)
Near Hillard. It was named for a St. L. I. M. R.R. section foreman, Joe Lillis, who owned land and lived there soon after the railroad was built. He gave the land and was the first person buried there. It is now generally called Hillis Graveyard which name, Mr. and Mrs. Martin explain, is a mistake, a mispronunciation of the old name, although a Hillis family does live near this community but not near the cemetery. This is an excellent example of how a name father may be forgotten, as well as how a new name may arise through pronunciation or a defect in hearing. The oldest name was Holt Graveyard, given for Drury Holt, who lived there during the

Civil War. (Mr. and Mrs. S. Agee; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Melton; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Martin; Cf. Hillis Cemetery)

Lilly School (Howell)
An old school later divided into Lost Camp and Half Way schools. The site was given by Frank Lilly, a farmer and landowner, who came to the vicinity soon after 1865. (Mrs. Nancy Kinion; H. A. Smith; W. T. Modrel)

Limestone Hollow (Oregon)
Into Dry Creek in Johnson T. There is some limestone in the small valley but not of commercial value. (Mrs. Walker Johnson; T. Hofstedler)

Lincoln Nichols Hollow (Howell)
See Nichols Branch

*Lincoln School (Howell)
The school in West Plains for colored people. It was named in 1927 for Abraham Lincoln. (Supt. J. R. Martin)

Lindley Club House (Oregon)
Kept by Ollie C. Lincley, now (1934) sheriff of Oregon Co. In Ozark T. on the Brock Ranch (q.v.). Mrs. Ollie C. Lindley, Supt. of the Co. Schools, thinking of the wildness of the region and of Hawthorne's Tanglewood Tales has christened it Tanglewood. (W. E. Harrod; W. Heiskell)

Lindsay Club House (Butler)
See Rinky Dink Club House

*Lingo Branch (Ripley)
A small branch of Briar Cr., on the Oscar Randels farm in Sherley T. Mr. Young thinks it is an old family name. (Lee Young; H. George)

Linstead (Butler)
A discontinued station on the "Cat" R.R. near the site of the Palmer Stave Factory, at the junction of the relocated B. C. R.R. with the "Cat" R.R. A lake near by suggested the name to Mr. Barron. Linstead is a compound word made up of "Lin" which is Celtic for "lake" and "stead" is Saxon for "place." Hence a place by the lake. (W. N. Barron (see his letter in Intro. to Survey of Mo. Place Names, 36); OED)

Little Barren Creek (Ripley)
It rises in Pine T. and flows across Kelley T. into Current R. approximately 4 mi. s. of the mouth of Big Barren Creek, which see.

Little Barren School (Ripley)
In Kelley T., on the stream, from which it derived its name. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis)

Little Beaverdam Creek (Ripley)
A small w. tributary of Beaver Dam Creek in Johnson T.

Little Bethel Church (Butler)
A small Missionary Baptist Church (now defunct) for colored people. It was organized in 1883 by Rev. H. A. Anthony, and a small house was built w. of the present site of Morocco (q.v.). This body of seven members dwindled after a few years, and Morning Star Church (q.v.) was established

at which time Little Bethel "was re-resurrected in a dwelling house" near Morocco and continued for a few years. The diminutive term seems to have been given because the membership was small. The Bible name is that which Jacob gave for Luz, the place of his vision. Cf. Morning Star. (Wm. D. Martin; Gen. 28:19)

Little Black (Butler and Ripley)
See Little Black River

Little Black (Ripley)
A p.o. that was kept in various homes and stores for a number of years, but finally lost its name when Gamburg (q.v.) was established. Named for the largest stream in the vicinity. (Mrs. M. Arnold; Rev. Wm. S. McPheeters; P.L. 1860 Sutherland, 741; P.L. 1867 Goodwin and West, 49; P.L. 1876 Polk, 17)

Little Black River (Butler and Ripley)
"A stream of clear water 90 ft. wide with a swift current," rising in Carter Co., and flowing across Butler and Ripley counties into Black River in Arkansas. The descriptive name was doubtless given by the pioneers to distinguish this stream from the larger one, Big Black River (q.v.). The river is formed by the junction, in Johnson T., Ripley Co., of North Fork of Little Black R. and South Fork of Little Black R. North Fork rises in s.e. Carter Co. South Fork heads about 12 mi. n. of Doniphan. Mr. Slayton explains that it was named by the government surveyors in 1821. The diminutive term distinguishes it from the larger stream, Big Black River. Locally it is often called Little Black, omitting the element "River." (E. B. Slayton; Schoolcraft, 85)

Little Brushy Creek (Carter)
Heads in Johnson T. and flows n.e. into Big Brushy Cr. Descriptive name. (J. J. Chilton)

Little Brushy School (Butler)
Formed from Hamtown District, but now one of the Rombauer (q.v.) schools. Named because at the time of its establishment there was such dense growth of underbrush in the forest around the school. (Mrs. M. Zoll; Mrs. Dora Holloway)

Little Caney (Butler)
A small branch of Big Caney Slough (q.v.).

Little Caney Slough (Butler)
A small stream in Neely T., now drained, flowing into Cane Creek. (Maps 1873-1907; B. Deem)

Little Creek (Howell)
A small stream heading in s. Benton T. and flowing into Bennett's R. in Arkansas. Also known as Middle Bayou to distinguish it from the two larger streams, Bennett's Bayou on the w. and Bennett's R. on the e. (C. Vaughn; T. P. Gray)

Little Devil's Run Branch (Carter)
See Big Devil's Run Creek

Little Graveyard (Ripley)
An old burial ground in Sherley T. s.w. of Briar Cr. Named for Hardy Little who deeded the ground. (Wm. S. Doherty; C. Myatt)

Little Greasy Creek (Howell)
See Big Greasy Creek

Little Hunting Slough (
See Big Hunting Slough

Little Hurricane Creek (Oregon)
Heads in Piney T. and flows into Eleven Points R. in Goebel T. A storm in 1880 blew away some timber and homes along the stream. It is much smaller than Big Hurricane (q.v.), the mouth of which is up the river a few mi. (E. Bailey; W. E. Harrod)

Little Indian Creek (Howell)
See Big Indian Creek

Little Logan Creek (Ripley)
See Logan Creek

Little Mill (Oregon)
The Ozark Land and Lumber Co. had a sawmill on Eleven Points R. near the mouth of Big Hurricane, the capacity of which reached forty thousand feet a day. It was known by this diminutive name to distinguish it from the main mill at Winona. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore)

Little Pike Valley (Carter)
Leads from s.w. Pike T. n.e. into Pike Cr. Fremont is situated in the lower part of the valley. (Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland)

Little Pine Creek (Howell)
See Big Pine Creek and Big Spring Creek

Little Piney Creek (Oregon)
In Cedar Bluff T., flowing into Eleven Points R. Scattered pine trees grow along the stream. The diminutive term distinguishes it from Piney Creek (q.v.) of Frederick's Fork. (Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton)

*Little Rock (Ripley)
The site of the old log cabin of Lemuel Kittrell, the first settler in what is now Ripley Co. He came from Kentucky in 1819, entered large tracts of land along Current R. and set up a grist mill just s. of the site of Doniphan. He also had a brick yard. Doubtless the name grew up in later years for the rocky cliff at the old homestead. Cf. Kittrell's Mill. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Pulliam; Miss M. Williams; S. McPheeters)

Little School (Butler)
Near Ditch No. 16, s. of Ash Hill 2½ mi., one of the Fisk schools. Established about 1914 and named for an Illinois immigrant, Lee Little, who gave the land for the grounds. (Mrs. P. Sattyman; Mrs. J. T. Jordan)

Little School (Ripley)
See Pleasant Hill School

Little Spring Hollow (Howell)
In s.w. Dry Creek T., leading into Dry Creek. An important place for the community, since so many haul water from the small living spring there. (J. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. L. Collins)

Little Springs Church (Oregon)
The Presbyterian Church in Wilderness (q.v.), organized in 1881 by Rev. Robert A. King. Named for the small springs near by. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Mills; T. King)

Little Vine Church (Butler)
An abandoned Primitive Baptist Church, established about 1910, near Marble Hill School (q.v.). It was destroyed by a tornado in 1928, and has not been rebuilt. For several years, Agee School had been used by the Methodists and Baptists for services. "Grandpa," Thomas M. Henson, who had brought his family from Tennessee in 1898, was the dynamic figure in the building of the church. When, at the school election, some one said, "I'm in favor of locking the doors and not letting anyone preach there," Mr. Henson remarked that he "hated to live in a neighborhood where the school house can't be used." He encouraged the brethren, saying that there was not a church house between Poplar Bluff and Hendrickson, and that he had some money. He then got donations for $175 and furnished the balance himself. Other leaders were Rev. Ples Whitwell, Rev. A. R. Raulston, T. Gilliam, and S. Agee. The name was suggested by the pastor's wife, Mrs. Ples Whitwell from the words of Jesus: "I am the vine; ye are the branches" (John 15:5). It is a favorite church name in this part of Missouri. Cf. ~~above~~ below. (Thos. Henson; S. Agee)

Little Vine Church (Butler)
A General Baptist Church 6 mi. s. of Fisk. Organized in 1910 under a brush arbor, by Rev. J. N. Gaines of Dudley, Missouri. Named by Mrs. Etta Warren, a charter member, for her childhood church, a Missionary Baptist Church in Dunklin Co., Missouri. During the winter, services were held in the Hayes School house until 1912 when a house was erected on the old arbor site. (Mrs. Dora Rescetter; Mrs. Etta Warren)

Little Vine Church (Howell)
A Baptist Church built of logs 2 mi. n. of Pottersville about 1870. Also used for the early schools. The school was moved to Pottersville and the church disbanded, the members going to Pottersville and Union Grove. For the name cf. above. (Wm. Fox)

Little Willis School (Ripley)
A school near the present site of Tucker, built during the middle 1880's on land belonging to William Smelser, who wanted to call it Shiloh and placed the name over the door, but the community refused to accept that name and jokingly gave it the name of Little Willis for a variety of corn, which at that time was gaining popularity.

"Uncle William" was very enthusiastic about this kind of corn and would grow no other. The new school, erected in a pine grove which developed from two trees, near Tucker, in 1928, was named Pine Grove. It is now often known as Tucker School for the p.o. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Pulliam; S. B. Misel; F. M. Shipman)

Little Zion Church (Howell)
The defunct Missionary Baptist Church at Trask, where the house was erected about 1902. The church, organized in 1894, was originally 1½ mi. n.w. and sometimes known as Uncle Johnny Smith Church, for John Smith, an influential member who lived near. Zion is used in the Bible literally to mean all of Jerusalem, but strictly it is the s.w. and highest hill of the city where a Jebusite fortress was taken by David; figuratively it represents the spiritual city--the city of God. (Minutes 1936; Mrs. Laura Gaston; H. A. Smith; II Sam. 5:7; Isa. 24:23; I Kings 1:8; Rev. 14:1)

Little Zion Church (Howell)
A Primitive Baptist Church, organized in 1932. A small house was built at the Fox Graveyard. Cf. Little Zion Church at Trask. (Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hopkins)

Live Oak School (Butler)
Near Highway 53, s.e. of Poplar Bluff 5 mi. Mr. Hawe Jett was most instrumental in getting it established. The vicinity was wooded with various kinds of oak trees and "the people were very much alive in the community," Mrs. Easton explaind. It is possibly a physical name descriptive of the people, but doubtless this species of oak was the real cause of the name being given. I do not know that any oak of this species grew there, but post oak with its slender leaf which resembles the live oak slightly, grows there abundantly. Doubtless it is a flora name. The school was formerly known as Addie School, for Charles W. Addy, Co. Collector, who gave the land. (B. Adams; Mrs. Wm. Easton)

Livingston Iron Mines (Howell)
Unprofitable iron mines opened up a few years ago s.w. of Pomona, on land now owned by the heirs of A. Hayden Livingston, an attorney of West Plains. (T. J. Whitmire; D. C. Turner)

Lizard Camp School (Oregon)
See Pleasant Hill School No. 52

Logan Creek (Ripley)
Rises in Jordan T., flows across Doniphan T., and empties into Little Black R. in Varner T. That part of the stream about the mouth of Cypress Cr. is also known as Little Logan Cr. What is now Cypress Cr. and the lower part of what is now Logan Cr. was known as Big Logan Cr. The Logans, settlers who came in the 1830's or 1840's settled near the junction of Cypress Cr. with Logan Cr. See Cypress Creek. (J. K. Langford; Mrs. E. Cunningham; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young)

Logan Creek (Ripley)
Another Logan Creek, a tributary of Current R. See Hurricane Creek.

Logan Creek Church (Ripley)
A Missionary Baptist Church on Logan Cr. in the vicinity of Logan School. The old log house was used for school and this church which was organized before 1869. One informant explains that "we used to go in ox wagons over hill and valley to this church." The church was later disbanded and some members went to Antioch Church (q.v.). (Mrs. M. Arnold; Rev. Wm. McPheeters; Minutes of Cane Creek Association)

Logan Creek School (Ripley)
In Washington T. The district was formed from Bell and Cypress Creek schools, through the efforts of Rev. Wm. McPheeters, who suggested the name for the creek ½ mi. away. It was often called Logan School for the pioneer settlers. (Rev. Wm. McPheeters; Mrs. M. Arnold)

Logan School (Ripley)
See Logan Creek School

Log Cabin (Ripley)
A small store and dance hall on Highway 14, 5⅛ mi. w. of Doniphan. Established in 1935 by Homer Shepard from Success, Arkansas. Now (1937) owned by Dewit Fogle of Briar; operated by Mrs. Homer Shephard. A descriptive name for the style of building. (Mrs. Homer Shephard)

Loma Linda (Butler)
A tourist camp, n. of Poplar Bluff, at the junction of highways 60 and 67. There are two large concrete buildings in Spanish style, a service filling station, a lunch room, and some cabins. It was built in 1932 and 1933 by R. M. Elkins of Poplar Bluff. The name was suggested by Mr. Hinchey (son of Allen Hinchey of Cape Girardeau) who first operated the place. It is a Mexican name for "soil (Loma) and "land lay" (Linda), explains Mrs. Elkins. (Mrs. Lillian Elkins)

Lone Beech School (Butler)
One of the Broseley schools. A peculiarity of this section was an occasional beech tree found among various other kinds of trees. Only one tree, a beech, stood on the school ground for years. Established more than forty years ago on the Calvin farm s.w. of the present site of Broseley. (S. Pottenger; Mr. and Mrs. E. Calvin)

Lone Beech School (Ripley)
See Beech Ridge School

Lone Elm Ranch (Howell)
About 1912 Mr. R. W. Scott who owned 160 acres 1½ mi. s.w. of West Plains set out a considerable acreage of strawberries, peaches, and apples. The name was given because of the one elm tree left standing. (Mr. and Mrs. I. May; G. W. Ford)

Lone Hill (Butler)
A topographical name given years ago to one of the larger foothills, near Black R., standing somewhat apart from the others, s.w. of Rombauer. (Mrs. M. Zoll; K. Ham)

Lone Hill Cemetery (Butler)
In the Lone Hill Church yard (q.v.).

Lone Hill Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church near Lone Hill School, from which it derived its name. Organized by Rev. Gray about 1897. (Mr. and Mrs. A. Ward)

Lone Hill School (
See Epps School

Lone Hill Shoots (Butler)
A narrow portion of Black River about 5 mi. n. of Poplar Bluff near the railroad crossing of the river near Lone Hill (q.v.). Here the river may be said to leave the hills, as the valley begins to widen considerably. The pronounced fall in the stream causes increased swiftness and the water is unusually deep below the fall. The spelling "shoots" is an Anglicized form of the French word "chute," fall, used for a rapid. (F. M. Kinder)

Lone Oak Church (Butler)
A General Baptist Church at Nyssa Switch (q.v.), organized August, 1921, by Rev. Herd of Piggott, Arkansas. Jack F. Dunning gave one acre of land for the site and suggested the name for the one oak tree standing near by. Most of the timber was gum. (Mrs. Jno. Craft; Mrs. W. A. Coulter; Mrs. Geo. Garver; Mrs. J. H. Dickey)

Lone Pine Cemetery (Howell)
An old burial ground 5 mi. n.w. of West Plains, in Howell T. Originally there was one pine tree on the grounds. Now several are scattered about. Lone Pine School, established before 1885, took the name of the cemetery. See New Central School. (L. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ford)

Lone Pine School (Howell)
See Lone Pine Cemetery

Lone Star Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church 3 mi. s. of Poplar Bluff, organized August 19, 1906, in the Live Oak School house by Rev. J. T. Savelle, pastor of the First Baptist Church (q.v.). The present site was deeded by Byrd Duncan a banker of Poplar Bluff and the house was erected in 1910. The name, given by Mrs. Dora Ketchum, who with her husband David H. Ketchum was a leader in getting the church organized, was suggested to her because her father, M. C. McGuire, who had lived for many years in Texas, the "Lone Star State," was more desirous, as he grew older, of returning to that state. (Mrs. Dora Ketchum)

Lone Star (East) School (Ripley)
See Lone Star School

Lone Star School (Butler)
See Star School

Lone Star School (Ripley)
There were two schools by this name, one in Jordan T. and one in Sherley T. The one in Jordan T. was also known as Fernnook School and Carlyle School. Cf. Fernnook. Later when the other Lone Star School was formed w. of Current R., the direction names were added to distinguish them. Thus the Johnson T. school became Lone Star (East) School, and the other one Lone Star (West) School. The carpenters placed a large wooden star in the gable end of both of the early schools. (N. Sullivan; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Davis; W. D. Randel)

Lone Star School (Ripley)
Another Lone Star School for which see Lone Star above.

Lone Star (West) School (Ripley)
See Lone Star School

Longgreer Mill (Oregon)
See Hatcher Hollow

Long Hollow (Carter)
Enters Pike Cr. from s. near Kegville (q.v.). One of the longest valleys. (J. J. Chilton)

Long Hollow Creek (Oregon)
The longest stream in Woodside T., flowing through a comparatively deep valley, into Eleven Points R. (Mrs. J. Owens; P. Williams)

Lookout Tower (Carter)
A government tower recently erected near Ellsinore. A descriptive name.

Lorey Club House (Ripley)
In 1925, Donald Lorey, a farmer and landowner, established and operated the place as a tourist camp. It is 6½ mi. s. of Doniphan. He sold it to a Mr. Block of St. Louis. It is only an ordinary place, but is still used. (L. Young; W. H. Roberson)

Lost Camp (Howell)
An old discontinued p.o., evidently named for the creek. Campbell says, "A p.o. 16 mi. n. and n.w. of West Plains" which would put it s. of Hutton Valley and on the headwaters of Lost Camp Creek. (P.L. 1860 Sutherland, 741; P. L. 1873 Campbell, Gaz. of Mo., 257)

Lost Camp Church (Howell)
A Missionary Baptist Church, organized in 1903, in a brush arbor near Lost Camp School from which it took its name. (J. N. Barnett; Mrs. Nancy Kinion; Minutes 1936; M.B.G.A. 1934)

Lost Camp Creek (Howell)
A s. tributary of Eleven Points R., in Hutton Valley T. Its origin appears lost in tradition--possibly adventurous, romantic, and tragic, for various stories are told. One, which sounds very plausible, is that when the government surveyors were sectionizing this region, one crew that had their camp in this vicinity became lost from their camp for a day or more, at least long enough that they gave the name for the creek. Another is that during

the early days a man by the name of Camp was lost in the wilderness along the stream, thus the name. Another elderly informant relates that his mother had told him that long before the Civil War some hunters were in the region, and found the dead body of a boy who had been lost there. Another old tale is that a pioneer hunter had made camp near the stream (very few settlers within miles). Once he was missing; his camp was found, but not the man. Old people who told Mr. Epley (now, 1937, very old) said they had no idea of what became of the hunter, but the incident gave the name for the stream. The story handed down to another old family is that before the Civil War, when the country was sparsely settled, "a bunch of hunters struck camp to hunt wild turkeys and other game." A young man became lost from the camp, and was surrounded by wolves, when he "shot off his gun." He was answered by the campers, after which he got back safely to the camp. Another, possibly the most tragic, is that two hunters, one a young man, the other, older and supposed to be a bachelor came to the region. "Back at home these two men loved the same girl." It is told that this elder killed the young man long, long before the Civil War. This tale further relates that when the surveyors were in the vicinity in 1840, they found the name for the stream had been given by the early pioneers.

Another elderly informant says that long before 1858 some people were camping there and one was lost. Another relates that some early pioneers, who were moving, became lost and camped on the stream. Authentic history may never record the exact incident, but the story of camping and being lost in a wild wood as that must have been cannot be questioned for its truth. (D. W. Epley; H. A. Smith; W. T. Modrel; J. N. Barnett; Mrs. Mary Wadley; L. Thomas; S. D. Goyer)

Lost Camp School (Howell)

In s. Hutton Valley T., 3 mi. s. of Hutton Valley village, near Lost Camp Creek from which it took its name. (G. F. Brown)

Lost Cave (Carter)

See Titanic Cave

Lost Cave of the Romines (Butler)

A series of underground chambers, the entrance of which became lost, but has more recently been found, near Romine Springs (q.v.). There are old legends about the caves; one is that it is the lost cave somewhere in the hills where a very large sum of money and metal was hidden by the Indians. (McCanse; Mr. and Mrs. John Martin)

Lost Man's Cave (Carter)

See Titanic Cave

Lost Pond (Oregon)

In Ozark T. about 3/4 mi. from Charter Oak School (q.v.). It is never dry and the depth has not been found. (C. S. Cohn)

Lost Pond School (Oregon)
In Highland T. A large natural but shallow pond near by gave the name. The pond, receiving the drainage of a large section, covers ten acres during heavy rains, but soon the water is gone and the basin is dry most of the time. (W. Heiskell; N. Bell)

Lost Spring Church (Howell)
See Stuart's Chapel

Lost Springs (Howell)
See Lost Spring School

Lost Spring School (Howell)
In South Fork T. Also called Lebo School for the p.o. of the community. The good living spring in a deep canyon, originally in a densely wooded section where the school was built suggests the name. The school house was used for church services until Stuart's Chapel (which is also called Lost Spring Church, for the school) was erected 1 mi. away. Many other small springs and the wooded section near South Fork Creek make a good camping, hunting, and fishing place, which is known as Lost Springs. (Miss Ella Williams; Mr. and Mrs. P. Gray; Mrs. Nancy Hunter; Mrs. E. O. Bess)

Louse Creek (Oregon)
A smaller stream in Oak Grove T. flowing into Frederick's Fork. A mocking name, for some untidy, careless families who lived there in the early pioneer days. (Chas. Braswell)

Lovan Graveyard (Howell)
See Dry Creek School

Lovan School (Howell)
See Dry Creek School

Lover's Leap (Howell)
A picnicking place on Dry Creek 1½ mi. n.w. of Turner School. The precipice, about seventy-five feet high, was named about 1886 by Clara Greenwood when a group of girls were there for an outing. Clara, somewhat older than the other girls, and having reached the age for love dreams, found no difficulty in imagining this romantic name. It is a stock name for any abrupt elevation. (Mrs. D. G. Turner; Mr. and Mrs. L. Collins)

Lowell Junction (Butler)
The junction of the Palmer R.R., both of which are gone, with the "Cat" R.R., 3 mi. w. of Fisk. Named by the railroad officials for Lowell M. Palmer of New York City, who at that time was president of the Palmer Company that operated large mills e. of Poplar Bluff. (Maps 1907-1912; Geo. Windsor; S. Pottenger)

Lower Barren School (Carter)
See Hickory Grove School

Lower Carola School (Butler)
Formed from the s. part of the old Carola District. Known also as the Berger School, for Amiel Berger, an immigrant from Germany, who gave the land for the school. (J. L. Raulston; B. Deem)

Lower Carter's Creek School (Carter)
Located s.e. of Van Buren, in the lower part of Carter Creek Valley. One of the older schools. It consolidated with Van Buren School in 1916. (H. D. Condray)

Lower Fork (Howell)
See Spring Creek

Lower Pike Slough School (Butler)
In the s. part of Poplar Bluff T. near Pike Slough (q.v.). So named to distinguish it from Upper Pike Slough School 3½ mi. n.

Lower Ten Mile School (Carter)
In n.e. Johnson T. The name signifies its position on Ten Mile Creek. (H. D. Condray)

Lowery Creek (Ripley)
Another name for Deerey Creek (q.v.). One of the early settlers John Lowery owned a farm here. (Mr. and Mrs. C. M. O'Brien)

Lowe's Chapel (Carter)
See Bear Camp Church

Low Wassie (Oregon)
See Low Wassie Creek

Low Wassie Creek (Oregon)
A small e. branch of Spring Creek in Franks T. The lower part of the valley was formerly known as Low Wassie Hollow, and the upper part as Hi Wassie Hollow. Through the valley ran the old road from Thomasville to Piedmont in Wayne County. Presumably located in the two parts of the valley respectively are the postoffices listed by Campbell in 1874: "Hiwassie, a post-office 10 miles n. of Alton. Low Wassie, a post-office 13 miles n.e. of Alton" (p. 408). Low Wassie appears also on the postal lists of 1862 and 1867, but neither of them appears among Oregon County postoffices in later postal guides, or on later maps of the county. One of the two places must be identical with the "Yowassia" placed in the n.e. corner of the county on Colton's Sectional Map of Missouri of 1867.

There is a town called Low Wassie in Shannon County, located on Pike Creek, but it cannot possibly be the same as the place in Oregon County: in the first place because it is at least 30 miles from Alton and in a different county, and secondly because the Shannon County town has borne the name of Low Wassie only since 1892, being formerly named Pomeroy (see Miss O'Brien's thesis). Presumably it borrowed the old name only after the Oregon County village had passed out of existence.

Today the two hollows also have lost their old names. Hi Wassie Hollow is now known generally as Three Mile Spring Hollow, for its spring on the old Thomasville-Piedmont road, a famous place for early travelers and teamsters to make camp. Low Wassie Hollow, and likewise Low Wassie Creek, are now called Two Mile Spring Hollow, for the approximate length of the lower part of the valley.

The origin of the old names is a matter of peculiar interest, for if they are Indian in origin, as seems probable, they are the oldest names in the county. Hiwassie, or its variant Yowassia on the 1867 map, is presumably closest to the original form. The name Hiwassee is used for Hiwassee River in Tennessee; there is also the settlement formerly known as Great Hiwassee, now called Savannah Ford, on its n. bank just above Columbus in Polk Co., Tennessee, and another at its junction with Peachtree Creek, above Murphy, in Cherokee County, North Carolina. All of them, as pointed out by Hodge in his Handbook of American Indians (under "Hiwassee"), were former settlements of the Cherokee tribe of Indians. Hodge interprets the word as originally Ayuhwasi, meaning 'savannah' or 'meadow'; other forms cited by him are Euforse, Highwassee, Hiwasse (in Bartram's Travels), and Owassa.

The presence of Cherokees in what is now Oregon Co. in the early part of the 19th century is entirely plausible. Shortly after 1800, according to Hodge, numbers of the more conservative Cherokees, wearied by the encroachments of the whites, had left their homes in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, and had crossed the Mississippi and made new homes in the wilderness, in what is now Arkansas. The most famous member of the tribe, Sequoya (1760-1843), the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, came out to Arkansas in 1822 to introduce writing to the western division of the nation, and took up his permanent residence among them after 1823.

There is also evidence that there were Cherokees in Missouri, at least in the southern part of the state, although this was properly speaking Osage country. In Schoolcraft's Journal of a Tour into Missouri and Arkansas in the Years 1818 and 1819, there is an interesting passage bearing on this point. It is part of a conversation which Schoolcraft had with a white settler named M'Gary, who was living on the White River in Arkansas: "He informed us that a deadly and deep-rooted hostility existed between the Cherokees, who had lately exchanged their lands in Tennessee for the country lying between the Arkansas and Red River, and the Osages, and that they were daily committing depredations upon the territory and properties of each other. Having but a short time before witnessed the conclusion of a treaty of peace between these two tribes, made at St. Louis under the auspices of Governor Clark, I was surprised to hear of the continuance of hostilities. To prove what reliance is to be placed on the faith of such treaties, he mentioned that when the Cherokees returned from the council which concluded that treaty, they pursued a party of Osages near the banks of White River, and stole, unperceived, twenty horses, and carried them safely off" (p. 37).

A Cherokee settlement within the bounds of Oregon Co. is therefore a distinct possibility, and the name Hiwassie or Yowassia would be derived naturally from the original Indian form. The change from Hiwassie to Low Wassie is apparently an instance of popular etymology. Here the explanation given by Miss O'Brien for the Shannon County Low Wassie may be cited. Miss O'Brien says it was so "named because of a sink hole close to the village. A 'wassie' is a dialect term for a rain wash or a swamp. On p. 239, in her "Appendix of Americanisms," she further expands this explanation: "The word 'wassie' or 'wossie' is used locally in the sense of swamp or rainwash. It seems likely that we have here an interesting survival in Missouri dialect of a word or form that has become obsolete in Standard English. Cf. OED Wase: obs. form of Ooze; 1463, only ex. OED Ooze, sb., with the forms wase, 11th c.; wose 14-15th c.; woose, woes, 16th c. Ooze is defined 1.Wet mud or slime, esp. that in the bed of a river or estuary. c.725...1582, sp.wase or wose; 1547...1859, sp.ooze. 1b. A stretch or extent of mud; a mud-bank; a marsh or fen, a piece of soft boggy ground. c.1500, sp. wose; 1568...1865, sp.ooze. So Webster, Century, and Standard. The adj. oozy is also cited with the earlier form woosy, which is closest of all to the Missouri form of the word. The Shannon County 'wassie' or 'wossie' is probably to be taken as a derivative sb., with the suffix -ie, of the obs. English sb. Wase, Wose, Ooze in the sense of mud-bank, marsh, boggy ground."

This derivation from a local dialect term would not in any way be contradicted by the ultimate Indian origin, if that can be established, of the earlier forms Hiwassie or Yowassia. The pioneers were merely following the ordinary processes of popular etymology, by replacing an Indian term that was of course unintelligible to them by a familiar dialect word. Out of Hiwassie, interpreted as "High Wassie," they first created "Low Wassie," and then understood "Wassie" as a common noun. The fact that the whole region is amply supplied with small springs, marshy spots, and sink-holes would have given frequent occasion for the use of such a topographical term as "wassie." (Schoolcraft; Hodge; Campbell; Goodwin; P.O. 1862; Map of 1867; Miss O'Brien's thesis; Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell)

Low Wassie Hollow (Oregon)

See Low Wassie Creek

Loyd Millsap Store (Oregon)

A crossroads store about 5 mi. n.w. of Alton, established in 1925 by Loyd Millsap by whom it is operated. (O. Young; W. E. Harrod)

Lula (Oregon)

A discontinued p.o. in Johnson T.; kept in his store, by Wm. J. Stairs, a landowner and former judge of the county. The Christian name of Mrs. Wm. J. Stairs was suggested by

a Baptist minister, Wm. L. Williams. (Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson; E. Bailey; P.G. 1909-1911)

Lumly Branch (Butler)
An e. tributary of Cane Creek in Epps T. through the farm now owned by Ray Sliger. Named for an early settler of the 1830's. (M. Caldwell)

Lumly Hollow (Butler)
Drained by the small stream of this name (q.v.).

Lutz Cemetery (Butler)
Started across the road from Simm's Graveyard (q.v.) when the latter was nearly filled. George Lutz, whose child was the first one buried there, gave the land. (Mrs. Zimmerman)

*Lynn Township (Oregon)
The original s.w. division, including about ¼ of the county as shown by an 1878 map. Linn or Lynn is a common American synonym for the linden or line tree (Tilia americana). From it are derived the names of Linn County and Linville in northern Missouri, Linn Township in Shannon County, and other place names. The linden is a common tree in all parts of the state. Some informants say it is here a family name found in old land records; but no one so named appears to live in the county now. (N. Bell; N. B. Allen; A. Williams; R. Childers; G. Moore; Mrs. T. Hofstedler; see Miss Adams' and Miss O'Brien's theses)

Maberry Church (Butler)
A General Baptist Church, organized in 1906 and named for Monroe Maberry who lived near by. The two-story building was erected n. of the present site of Broseley for the Odd Fellows Lodge and for the church, on land given by the Great Western Land Company, with the stipulation that, when no longer used for that purpose, it should go back to the owners. The building was practically destroyed by a storm about 1925, and has not been rebuilt. The members went to neighboring organizations. Cf. Maberry School. (H. W. Gunnels)

Maberry School (Butler)
One of the Broseley schools. Named for Monroe Maberry, who settled there in the early 1890's and was the leader in establishing the school. (J. L. Haulston; S. Myrant)

Mabrey Bay (Ripley)
See Mabrey Spring

Mabrey Graveyard (Ripley)
See Mabrey Spring

Mabrey Mill (Ripley)
See Mabrey Springs

Mabrey Springs (Ripley)
Near the mouth of Big Barren Cr. ½ mi. from Current R. Thomas Mabrey had a grist and sawmill there as early as 1877. The mill which burned in 1885 was never replaced. A dam was made to furnish water power, thus forming a bay which gave rise to the names Mabrey Bay and Bay Mill. Pinkney Mabrey, a brother, also lived there. The cemetery

of this name marks the place. (A. C. Randel; D. S. Bates; H. Thaxton; J. Lewis)

McCammon Cave (Howell)
A large cave, with several rooms, about 6 mi. e. of West Plains, on land now (1937) owned by Mr. Glenn Marshall. Nathan McCammon settled in the vicinity in 1841. Later Matthew McCammon homesteaded the land having the cave. It was earlier known also as Mammoth Cave because of its size. (J. L. House; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Garrett; Mrs. A. C. Risley; E. Dix)

McCann Crossing (Howell)
The old road crossing of Eleven Points R. near the mouth of Peace Valley Cr. Taint and Tolliver McCann, brothers, owned a large farm there and operated a still for a few years during the 1870's. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas)

McCord Cemetery (Ripley)
See Dalton's Mill

McCormick Hollow (Oregon)
In Franks T., leading into Eleven Points R. Old settlers of the name lived there long before the Civil War. (P. Williams; James Johnson; E. Bailey)

McCown Ford (Butler)
The old crossing at Cane Creek ½ mi. s. of the present site of Miller Bridge. Named for Dr. J. C. McCown, who came from Bourbon Co., Kentucky in 1878 and bought a large section of land which he developed into one of the best farms on the creek. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Powers)

McCullouck Spring (Howell)
See Hellum Spring

McDaniel Branch (Oregon)
In Moore T., flowing into South Prong of Barren Fork. Early settlers of the name lived there before the Civil War. (Geo. Moore)

McDonald (Carter)
The earlier railroad station name for Fremont (q.v.). The e. part was laid out by James and Peggy Snyder April 25, 1888; the remainder by George and Julia A. Nettleton (see Chicopee) July 10, 1888. Named for Dr. John McDonald who owned a farm and lived there. The name was given by officials of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R.R. which was built to this place in 1887. (R. L. Coleman; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mills; Co. Plat; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland)

Macedonia Cemetery (Ripley)
See Macedonia Church for which it was named.

Macedonia Church (Ripley)
A Methodist Church on South Prong of Little Black R. about 8 mi. s. of Grandin (q.v.) in Jordan T. Before the Civil War a small log house was built for church and subscription schools. A few families--Benjamin Thompson from Tennessee, Elgin McKinney from Alabama, Jordan, and a few others--had settled here just before the Civil War. Far from home and very much dissatisfied, Mrs. Nunnelly, a

daughter of Benjamin Thompson, explained that they gave their church this Bible name. After the war a hewed log house was erected for school and church services for both the Methodists and Baptists. In 1887 the Methodists erected a new house near the old site, and the Baptists built a house about 3 mi. n. on North Prong of Little Black R. called Shiloh Church (q.v.). Elgin McKinney deeded two acres for the Macedonia School and Cemetery, and later his son Thomas deeded an adjoining acre on which stood the church house. The school and cemetery took the church name. Macedonia was the country n. of Greece where Paul did missionary work, and about which he had a vision calling him to this field. (Mrs. M. Nunnellee; Acts 16:9)

Macedonia Church (Oregon)
A Missionary Baptist Church 5 mi. n. of Alton. Also known locally as Elm Pond Church for Elm Pond (q.v.) near by. The report of the General Association of 1934 gives the organization date as 1902, but elderly residents say it is much older. For the name, cf. above. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell; Mrs. W. N. Huddleston; Acts 16:17)

Macedonia School (Oregon)
One of the early schools, established soon after the Civil War, near the church for which it was named. The school house was built about 1890. Later as the Grandin Mills caused the increase in population, a new school, New Hope was formed from Macedonia in Jordan T. (J. Lewis; Mrs. M. Nunnellee; N. Sullivan)

McElmurry Branch (Howell)
In w. Howell T. It flows into Davis Cr. Charley McElmurry, a farmer, owned land there. (T. Proffitt)

McElmurry Cemetery (Howell)
See Hawkins Cemetery

McElmurry Graveyard (Carter)
See Galbraith Cemetery

McFry Crossing (Oregon)
A fishing resort on Eleven Points R., 10 mi. n.e. of Alton, where the river can be forded in low water time. During the early 1900's, W. J. McFry owned a farm near; now his son Ab McFry, who owns the farm, keeps rooms and board for tourists. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; McCanse, 46)

McFry Ford (Oregon)
McFry Crossing (q.v.) is generally known by this name by the older residents. (Mrs. and Mrs. N. Bell)

McGee Graveyard (Ripley)
In Jordan T., 3 mi. n. of Doniphan. Started before the Civil War on a farm belonging to William McGee. (W. H. Roberson; Rev. J. A. Leroux)

McIlroy (Ripley)
A p.o. of short duration, established about 1895, and kept by William T. McIlroy in his small store near the old Dalton Mill (q.v.). (J. K. Langford; C. Myatt)

McKelvey School (Oregon)
See Mint Spring School

Mackey Church (Howell)
See Pleasant Valley Church

Mackey Graveyard (Howell)
See Pleasant Valley Church

McKinney School (Carter)
An old school s.w. of Grandin, named for Thomas McKinney who operated sawmills in Carter and Ripley counties. Later the name was changed to Oak Grove for the oak forest near. Now consolidated with Grandin School. (Rev. H. H. Smelser; H. D. Condray)

McKinney School (Ripley)
A name by which Shiloh School was often known for the McKinney Mill (q.v.) and the owner. (Rev. H. H. Smelser)

McKinney's Mill (Ripley)
A p.o. and mill in Jordan T. established by Thomas McKinley who set up the water power grist mill on Little Black R. as early as 1859. After the Civil War he rebuilt the grist mill and put in a sash saw for furnishing neighborhood lumber. It was all run by a gasoline engine. Although the mill was owned by others it acquired only one other name, Shiloh for the community in which it was located. Thomas McKinney was postmaster until the p.o. was transferred to Fernnook. (J. K. Langford; Mrs. M. Nunnellee; J. R. Borth; Mrs. A. Mahan; Rev. Wm. McPheeters; P.G. 1886-1888; P.L. Polk, 90)

Mackintosh School (Butler)
It is in the n.c. part of Neely T. The family name is also spelled McIntosh; it belonged to a restaurant proprietor in Poplar Bluff in the early 1900's, according to the town paper. The "o" of the last syllable is often pronounced as short "u." Mrs. Cook remembers hearing that an elderly man of the name lived there. Mr. Kinzie (cf. Kenzie Graveyard) says that an old man of the name settled there before the Civil War, and built his house near the site of the school. During the war, he disappeared, and has never been heard of. (Souv. Ed., The Ever'ng Citizen, 1901-1902; Mrs. H. E. Cook; Thos. Kenzie)

McRone Graveyard (Carter)
About 1 mi. e. of Grandin. An old family name. (Rev. H. H. Smelser; F. Kelley)

McSpadden Hollow (Carter)
Leads into Chilton's Cr. in the vicinity of Short (q.v.). In 1912 or 1914 Frank McSpadden had a sawmill there. (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman)

Madie (Butler)
A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. s. of Neelyville. The name is a coinage from the surnames of two men in the Poplar Bluff office of the railroad company: Maintenance of the Way Clerk, T. Clarence Maddox and Chief Clerk, G. R. Mabie. It was made, Mr. Maddox writes, by taking the first three letters of his name and adding the last two

letters of Mr. Mabie's. (Letter from T. C. Maddox; Maps 1912, 1926)

Magill Ferry (Butler)
Before the railroad was built, Henry Magill, a prominent farmer, owned a store and ferry boat at the present site of Hendrickson. (Mr. and Mrs. S. Agee; Mrs. Wm. Melton)

Main Ditch (Butler)
Also known as Ditch No. 1. It starts at the foothills near Rombauer (q.v.), extends southward to Spread (q.v.), then follows a course generally parallel with Black R., and empties into that river near Gillis Bluff (q.v.). Ditches numbered 1A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7A, 8, 9, and 13 are short lateral ditches extending in e.-w. lines from the low ridge along Black R. to Main Ditch. The other ditches extend in a general n.-e. to s.-w. direction. No. 1A was added after the original plan was made for the purpose of carrying off the excess drainage near Sawyer (q.v.). (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Malay Branch (Howell)
In Chapel T. It flows into Eleven Points R. Milford Malay bought land there, known formerly as the Durnell farm. (L. Thomas; S. Weaver; H. A. Smith)

Malden Hollow (Carter)
In Kelley T., leading into Big Barren Cr. from the s. During the 1870's two brothers, Ennis and John Malden lived there. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis)

Maltebarger Graveyard (Howell)
An old burial ground w. of Christy (q.v.). J. J. Maltebarger, a Union soldier owned the land and lived near for many years. (T. A. Manx)

Mammoth Cave (Howell)
See McCammon Cave

Mammoth Springs Cemetery (Oregon)
Near Mammoth Springs, Arkansas, but just over the state line. (W. J. Birchert)

Manilla Camp (Carter)
One of the camps, also known as Camp Three, of the Grandin timber industry, situated s. of Grandin. Since it was established in the late 1890's, doubtless it was named for Manilla, capital of the Phillippine Islands, and scene of military action during the Spanish American War. (J. N. Sparks)

Mansco Hollow (Ripley)
A small valley in Kelley T., which drains into Buffalo Cr. An old settler of the name lived there before the Civil War. The family was all gone before 1880. (A. C. Randel; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dale; J. Lewis)

Many Springs (Oregon)
A village and p.o. about 9 mi. s.e. of Alton on Highway 42. In the early days, the mail was brought by horseback from Doniphan (q.v.). Now it comes on a rural route from Alton. The name was suggested by the great number

of small springs in the valley. Only one store and filling station, the church, school, and three or four small springs remain. (P.L. Polk (1876) 17; P. L. Polk (1883) 90; P.O. 1886-1911; W. Bell; J. R. Trimble)

Maple Hill School (Butler)
See Garretson School

Maple Sink (Oregon)
One of the larger depressions in Big Apple T. 2½ mi. w. of Koshkonong. It covers about 10 acres, averages about 15 ft. in depth and is covered with maple trees. (R. T. Boles)

Marble Hill Cemetery (Butler)
Named for the school (q.v.) near by. (Mrs. Wm. Melton)

*Marble Hill School (Butler)
One of the older schools, n. of Poplar Bluff 2½ mi. The hard marble-like rocks, underlying so much of the surface soil in the vicinity probably gave the name. (J. L. Haulston)

*Maries (Butler)
This name is found on Mitchell's map, 1836. Apparently it was near the present location of Qulin (q.v.), near Menorkenut Slough. Parker, 1865, Campbell, 1873, and Rand McNalley give the name as Mariesville, and it appears to be near the site of Broseley (q.v.). No one has been found who knows anything of the name. It could be from the feminine name "Mary" or "Marie," but it is more probable that it is the anglicized form of the French term "Marais" meaning swamp. Cf. "Marais Croche" = Crooked Swamp or Lake, from its shape, in St. Charles Co., and the name of Maries County, originally Marais, for which see Mr. Weber's thesis. (Commonwealth of Mo., 173)

*Mariesville (Butler)
See Maries

Mark Twain School (Butler)
An elementary school building on N. Main Street, Poplar Bluff, erected in 1910, at a cost of $15,000. Named for the famous Missouri author and humorist, Samuel B. Clemens (1835-1910). Considerable additions were made to the building in 1921. (School Records; P. C. Hays)

Marlin Cemetery (Ripley)
Eaton Graveyard was also known by this name for James Marlin who owned land and lived near in the 1880's. (Mrs. S. E. Sands)

Marshall (Butler)
A lost mill camp on the old Palmer R.R. s. of Lowell Junction. Named for John B. Marshall who was a great sawmill man in the vicinity. (Map 1910; Geo. Windsor; S. Pottenger)

Marsh Mill (Carter)
See Mill Creek

Martin Cemetery (Howell)
See Big Spring School

Martin Cemetery (Ripley)
Near Oxly (q.v.). It was started during the Civil War on land belonging to John P. Martin. (Mrs. M. Arnold; J. K. Langford)

Martin Hill (Howell)
The hill just opposite Siloam Springs, where D. F. Martin had an unusually large and beautiful home for those days. See Martinsville.

Martinsburg (Ripley)
John F. Martin, a landowner, had a store and kept the p.o. near the present site of Oxly. (S. McPheeters; M. F. Van Dover; P.L. Haywood (1853) 824; P.L. Goodwin and West (1867) 49; Map 1850)

Martin School (Butler)
One of the older schools, s.e. of Hillard; originally made of hewn logs and named for John J. Martin, Sr., who gave the site from land he had entered in 1845. (Mrs. Wm. Melton; K. Ham; Jno. Martin)

Martin Spring (Howell)
See Big Spring School

Martinsville (Howell)
See Brown Springs and Siloam Springs

Mary Long Hollow (Carter)
It leads into Ten Mile Creek. Mary Long, possibly widow of Samuel Long who lived there and was killed during the Civil War, lived there for years. (J. H. Lehr)

Masonic Cemetery (Butler)
The old burial ground of the Masonic Order, near the old City Cemetery, on what is now the e. side of Pine Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets in Poplar Bluff. Graves were removed to the re-located City Cemetery, and Central and the high school now occupy the grounds. (Mrs. J. J. Van Eaton)

Massey Switch (Butler)
During the 1880's, a logging camp was established 3½ mi. n. of Harviell (q.v.) in a large cypress brake, where logs for piling were shipped out on the Mo. Pac. R.R. The name was given for a family of loggers living there. (J. R. Nentrup)

Mast Church (Butler)
A General Baptist Church n.e. of Poplar Bluff, named from the school (q.v.). (Mrs. Dora Holloway)

Mast School (Butler)
In n.e. Poplar Bluff T. Named for Aaron Mast, who came from Reading, Pennsylvania, over forty-six years ago to operate mills for the Keystone Lumber Co. He later became a large landowner and prominent citizen of the county, serving as public administrator for a time before he was elected judge of the county in 1890. (B. Deem; Mrs. S. Mast)

Matna Hollow (Howell)
In e. Howell T. a s. branch of Gunter's Cr. Pioneers of the name settled near the mouth of the stream in the 1850's. (J. N. Barnett; J. Ferguson)

Matthews School (Ripley)
In Doniphan T. One of the oldest schools situated about ½ mi. from the site of the original log house. Green Matthews an early pioneer gave the land. (Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young; Mrs. E. O'Neill; Mrs. E. Cunningham)

Melton Cemetery (Butler)
On the farm now owned by Chas. Smith s. of Poplar Bluff. John Melton, an earlier landowner and resident, gave the land, but a legal deed was not made; consequently trouble recently developed but has been settled, and the place remains a public burial ground. (J. L. Raulston; Mrs. Wm. Easton)

Melville (Butler)
A mill village, at which is now Qulin, on the Palmer R.R. Named by Charles Langlotz, railroad engineer, for Lowell Melville Palmer. See Palmer Plant. When a p.o. was established, the postal authorities r fused this name because it would be a duplication, and accepted Qulin, which was the name of a school 3 mi. s.w. of the village. (Geo. Windsor; W. N. Barron; Map 1910)

Melville School (Butler)
Near the mill village Melville (q.v.), an early name, now Qulin. (Geo. Windsor; Mrs. Jno. Craft)

*Mendonsa (Butler)
An abandoned mill camp and station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. 2 mi. s. of Neelyville. The mill was set up during the timber days, in the early 1880's by a Canadian, possibly of this name. (Map 1910; Ed Abington)

Mengel (Butler)
A logging station at the head of navigation on Black R., where the Mo. Pac. R.R. now crosses the river. During the 1880's John Mengel, Sr. (who died in 1892) and sons owned a large tract of land near by, from which they floated logs to the mills near Poplar Bluff. (Jno. C. Corrigan)

*Menorkenut Slough (Butler)
Rises n.e. of Poplar Bluff and flows into Black R., as shown by old plat. Now drained by Ditch No. 19. Mr. Barron explains that since the land was surveyed in 1825 it is probably an Indian name. Another informant remembers hearing his father say that the name was given by the Indians. Mr. Guess says it is an Indian name. Mr. Martin, whose grandfather settled here in 1845, says that many "yonkquapin" plants grew in the slough, and that his father told him "Menorkenut" is another name for this plant. (W. N. Barron; R. Missenhammer; L. Guess; Jno. Martin)

Meredith Cemetery (Howell)
See Meredith Hollow

Meredith Church (Howell)
See Meredith Hollow

Meredith Hollow (Howell)
In Myatt T., leading into Myatt Cr. from the w. Three brothers, Rice, James, and John Meredith, lived along Myatt Creek in that vicinity as early as 1875. The first house for school and church was built of hewed pine logs brought from Arkansas in 1878, on land given by James Meredith. The cemetery near is yet sometimes known as the old Meredith Cemetery, but generally as Hatfield for the school rebuilt in 1901, ½ mi. from the old Meredith School, on the farm belonging to Francis M. Hatfield. During the 1920's, a new building was erected on the old Meredith school site for funerals and religious meetings of the community. It is generally known as Hatfield Church, for the school, but still often called Meredith Church. (H. Chapin; Mrs. Ada Nale; E. M. Nale)

Meredith School (Howell)
See Meredith Hollow

Merrell Branch (Ripley)
A small tributary of Current R. in Paynor T. John and James Merrell lived there and had a large sugar maple orchard. They were very early settlers. The stream was often known as Sugar Branch. (S. B. Misel; Mrs. Sarah Misel)

Merrell School (Ripley)
The earlier name for Pratt School (q.v.). John and James Merrell lived near. (Mrs. E. O'Neill; S. B. Misel)

Metcalf Mill (Oregon)
A man of this name operated a small sawmill in Panther Hollow (q.v.) as early as 1880. (P. Williams; W. E. Harrod)

Midco (Carter)
A village and p.o. of short, but vivid life that grew up about 2 mi. n. of Fremont near Peck Spring (q.v.) during the first World War. Shortly preceding the entrance of the United States into the war, a Kansas City Company, known as the Mid Continent Iron Company was formed for the purpose of producing war supplies. In 1914, Midco Plant, abbreviated form for the company name, was erected and E. H. Busick was made manager. Charcoal, wood alcohol, and pig iron were produced. When in full blast, the plant used as much as 240 cords of four foot oak wood a day. Some local iron ore was used, but trainloads of Michigan ore were shipped in. A railroad track was extended out to the plant and camps from Fremont, a large hotel was erected, and the population was thought to have reached nearly 3000. The school soon grew to be a two-year high school, and ninety were enrolled in the first grade. Many investors became bankrupt. The government took control and invested large sums during the war. Little now remains but the old ruins and the tall chimney of the old smelter. The p.o., Midco, named for the

plant, was established prior to 1918. (Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland; F. Kelley; H. D. Condray; P.G. 1918-1932)

Midco Plant (Carter)
See Midco

Midco School (Carter)
A large but short-lived school established near the Midco plant, for which it is named. Consolidated with Fremont about 1920. (H. D. Condray)

Midco Spring (Carter)
See Dresser Spring

Middle Barren School (Carter)
See Bristol School

Middle Bayou (Howell)
See Little Creek

Middle Brushy Creek (Carter)
Heads in Jackson T. and empties into Big Brushy Cr. near Williamsville, Wayne Co. Named for its position between Big Brushy Cr. (q.v.) and Little Brushy Cr. (q.v.). (J. J. Chilton; J. Lehr)

Middle Fork (Oregon)
One branch of Eleven Points R., flowing through Thomasville. It is fed by springs. See Gunter's Creek in Howell County.

Middle Indian Creek (Howell)
See Big Indian Creek

Middle Prong of Cane Creek (Carter)
See Cane Creek

Middle Prong of Fourche Creek (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

**Midt Creek (Howell)
Leads into Spring R. in Arkansas. Found only on an 1850 map. Rev. Mr. Epley thinks it is a family name. I am inclined to believe it may be a misprint for Myatt Creek. (D. W. Epley)

Midway (Carter)
See Kegville

Midway (Oregon)
On Highway 19, halfway between Alton and Thayer, there ~~is~~ are a store, filling station, and blacksmith shop. In 1907 Geo. W. Moore, from Indiana, built a neighborhood blacksmith shop, known as Moore's Shop. The store was added in 1914. All are operated by Mr. Moore and his family. (Mrs. Geo. W. Moore)

Midway (Ripley)
In 1925 Jason W. Dodd established a store and filling station near his home on Highway 14 halfway between Doniphan and Alton. Three years later, when he discontinued the store and station, he erected a building for the Pentecost Church. This church took the name of the store. Now used for a dwelling house. (Mrs. B. Hayes; J. W. Dodd)

Midway Church (Ripley)
See Midway

Midway Park (Butler)
In 1929, W. G. Henson of St. Louis bought 40 acres of land on Highway 60. He has a store and filling station and has made a small tourist camp. It is about halfway between Poplar Bluff and Elsinore.

Midway Park (Howell)
A store and filling station, halfway between Willow Springs and Mountain View, on Highway 60, was erected by Thomas J. Allen in 1929. Mr. Allen plans to make a beautiful place here for camping and parking privileges. (T. J. Allen)

Midway Tourist Camp (Howell)
At the junction of highways 60 and 14, halfway between Pomona and West Plains. Established and named in 1927 by Benjamin Letto from Chicago. Bought in 1929 by Mr. George W. Ford, and now (1937) operated by his son, Melvin D. Ford. The place consists of a service station, garage, cabins, and a cottage in a small, pretty park. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Ford)

Military Road (Butler and Ripley)
It is a part of one of the most famous trails, the Natchitoches Path (q.v.). Dr. John R. Hume wrote as quoted in the Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 24, p. 613: "One of the oldest and most interesting roads in the Middle West, because it is woven into the warp and woof of our pioneer life in such a way as to make it inseparable from our national history." Houck wrote: "After the settlement of the country, the Natchitoches Path became the military and wagon road of the immigrants moving into Arkansas, crossing the Mississippi River at Bainbridge or Cape Girardeau, thence moving to the St. Francois River, crossing the same at the Indian Ford, thence to Black River, there crossing near Poplar Bluff and then Current River at what was long as Pittman's Ferry." Tradition says it was along this road that the Kittrells (cf. Kittrell Store in Butler Co. and Kittrell's Mill in Ripley Co.) came, and that it was along this trail that under President Jackson's command was cut out the road over which the U. S. moved the Indians in 1839-1839 (cf. Indian Ford in Ripley Co.). Older settlers mention the road in connection with General Price and his army during the Civil War and point out occasional insulators in the Cane Creek community, where wires were extended by him for sending messages (cf. Reeves Station in Butler Co. and Battle Hollow in Ripley Co.).

Col. Wm. Monks of West Plains, who remembered the Cherokee Indians in Alabama, wrote that his father, James Monks, who with his family came from Alabama, and located first in Fulton County, Arkansas (later came to Howell Co.), "came by way of Jackson, Missouri, traveled the old Military road made by the government troops in removing the Cherokee Indians from the State of Alabama

to their present location." He further states that it was the only road leading west.

The Missouri Cash Book, Aug. 6, 1936 has an interesting article on the removal of the Cherokee Indians from N. and S. Carolina, e. Tennessee, n. Georgia, and n. Alabama to Arkansas, and Indian Territory. The writer explains that in 1817 some of the dissatisfied Cherokees traded their rights for lands west of the Mississippi along the upper branches of Red and White rivers. They located in n.w. Arkansas. Then in 1838-1839, because of encroachments of the Whites, the other branch of the Cherokees, by a treaty of 1835, were moved by military force from their old home to the Cherokee Reservation (now in Oklahoma), where those of Arkansas joined them. Dr. Hume also mentions an old trail leading from Sunflower Landing on the Mississippi R. below the mouth of St. Francis R. across the canebrakes to White R. and up the river to the now famous Cherokee Bay and northward. These statements add weight to the local reports that a portion of the Military Road in Butler and Ripley counties was also known as the Cherokee Bay Road (q.v.). Some of the oldest settlers interviewed spoke of the country about Corning, Arkansas, as the Cherokee Bay section. It seems quite certain that both names, the Military Road and Cherokee Bay Road derive their names from these Indians; the first, for their forced removal, the latter for the early settlement in Arkansas. (C. Pottenger; Mrs. G. Powers; Houck I.227; Mo. Hist. Rev. Vol. 24, 613; The Cash Book)

Mill Branch (Carter)

Into North Prong of Little Black R. near Grandin. Before the Civil War John Hixon operated a grist mill here. (Rev. H. H. Smelser)

Mill Creek (Butler)

See Spencer Creek

Mill Creek (Carter)

Heads in Shannon Co. and empties into Current R. in Carter T. Named for the water power grist and saw mill set up near its mouth about 1830 by John George. He sold to John Woods who operated it for many years. Thomas A. Galbraith bought it soon after the Civil War and made considerable improvements. After a number of years, Alvin Marsh of New York bought it. He discontinued the sawmill but improved the grist mill by putting in a turbine wheel, quite an improvement over the old paddle wheel. He sold to Daniel Frazier of Tennessee who in turn sold to James M. Russell from whom Noah Clark bought it. Later Thomas Chilton, and then James F. Baker owned it. Later Henry Gassaway operated it for a few years, when it was abandoned in the early 1890's, but it seems not to have taken his name. (J. J. Chilton; Wm. N. Baker)

Mill Creek (Carter)
An old p.o. at Woods Mill, which see. Also see Mill Creek, the stream from which it was doubtless named. It is shown on an 1850 map. (P. L. Hayward (1853) 826; P.L. Goodwin and West (1867) 49)

Mill Creek (Oregon)
In the e. part of Moore T. flowing n. into Barren Fork. Also known as South Prong of Barren Fork. Josiah Howell had a sawmill in that vicinity in the early 1880's. West Prong and East Prong converge to form Mill Creek. Ruins of an old grist mill remain. (J. Old; R. Childers; Geo. Moore)

Mill Creek (Oregon)
Another Mill Creek, which heads in Oak Grove T. and flows through Myrtle T. into Eleven Points R. A number of grist mills have been operated along the stream at various times. Some owners and operators at various times were James Young, Joe Stubblefield, John Taylor, and Hiram Kirk. (J. Old; G. Underwood; W. J. Birchert)

Mill Creek (Ripley)
It heads w. of Gatewood (q.v.) and flows s. into Fourche Creek. Its name grew up because a pioneer grist mill was located near its mouth. See Dalton's Mill. Father Hogan tells of an experience of his at this place, 13 mi. s. from the Irish Settlement and 1 mi. n. of the Arkansas line, when he was there on a sick call in December, 1859. Here his life was endangered by an ex-convict, but he was protected by Judge Hutcheson on Mill Creek. Parker speaks of Mill Creeks. (S. B. Misel; Mission in Missouri, 67-68, 71; Parker, Mo. Handbook (1865) 147)

Mill Creek (Ripley)
Another Mill Creek. It is also known as Lewis Creek (q.v.).

Mill Creek (Ripley)
A settlement and p.o. at the present location of Ponder (q.v.). This name is shown on maps of 1867, 1870, 1873 and 1884. On map 1889 it appears to be Segin (q.v.), while on the 1891 map and thereafter it is Ponder. It is on the West Fork of Fourche Creek (q.v.) which was known as Mill Creek in the earlier day, because a man by the name of Murdock had a mill there before the Civil War. The Ponders and Murdocks were living there in 1858. Evidently the settlement took the name of the stream. (Mrs. Ellen O'Neill; P.L. 1862)

Mill Creek (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Mill Creek Camp (Carter)
This camp and store No. 5 of the Grandin Mills were located in the upper part of Mill Creek valley in Pike T. about 1901. (J. N. Sparks)

Mill Creek Church (Oregon)
A Missionary Baptist Church, organized by Rev. R. O. Tribble before the Civil War, situated in Myrtle T. near

the stream whose name it acquired. In 1893, Mill Creek and Fairview churches united to form the Myrtle Church which was erected 1 mi. e. of Myrtle (q.v.). See Fairview School. (W. J. Birchert; M.B.C.A. 1934)

Mill Creek School (Carter)
In Pike T. near the stream that bears its name. (H. D. Condray; J. J. Chilton)

Mill Creek School (Ripley)
In Paynor T. Named for the creek near by.

Miller Bridge (Butler)
On Cane Creek, 7 mi. w. of Poplar Bluff. Named for Ezekiel Miller, a prominent landowner and business man in Poplar Bluff, and at one time county judge, who later developed a good farm on Cane Creek. His son Fred Miller now lives there. A splendid retreat for picnics and fishing. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Powers)

Mill Hollow (Oregon)
See Hatcher Hollow

Mill Hollow (Ripley)
On the headwaters of Buffalo Cr. in Pine T. The old trail from this community to Boze Mill (q.v.) in Oregon Co. followed this hollow. (A. C. Randel; J. Lewis; G. Whitewell)

Mill Spring (Oregon)
See Thomason Mill Spring

Mill Spring Hollow (Carter)
In Kelley T. Leads into Big Barren Cr. from the n. Soon after the Civil War, Walker Neal operated a grist mill at the spring. (Mrs. J. H. Mills)

Mill Stone Branch (Oregon)
A w. tributary of Warm Fork (q.v.) in Big Apple T. Near Warm Fork Cr. above the mouth of Mill Stone Branch is a spring, large enough to supply water for an early grist mill, which was operated during the Civil War by a Mr. Clark. Mart Grisham operated the mill for a number of years after the war. Native stones for building the mill were taken from along Mill Stone Branch. (R. Childers)

Mine Hollow Branch (Howell)
A branch of Tabor Cr., n.w. of Siloam Springs. Much prospecting for lead and zinc was done during the 1880's and later at various times, but no really paying developments were made. (Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Duffy; L. Collins)

Minson Branch (Howell)
Heads w. of Arditta and flows into Setzer Branch s.w. of Cureall. Thomas Minson, a Baptist minister, lived near the stream. (S. T. Proffitt; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Duffy)

Mint Spring (Howell)
See Mint Spring Graveyard

Mint Spring (Oregon)
See Mint Spring School

Mint Spring Graveyard (Howell)
One of the oldest public burial grounds in the county, 4 mi. s.e. of Lanton. It was started before the Civil War upon the hill above Mint Spring, which still is never dry. The mint plant grows profusely along the spring and its branch. (Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Nale)

Mint Spring School (Oregon)
In Moore T., 3 mi. s.w. of Thomasville, near a good spring where the mint plant grows abundantly. The original school, a log house, known as McKelvey School was on land belonging to Wm. McKelvey, 3 mi. n. of the present site. When the school was moved, in the early 1890's, for a good water supply, the name was changed. Discontinued and consolidated with Thomasville. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Griffith; Geo. Moore; Mrs. A. O. Roberts)

Misel Cemetery (Ripley)
In Poynor T. Originally the family cemetery of the Misel family, who came from Tennessee in 1850. It was recently deeded to the public by Mrs. Sarah Misel. (Mrs. Sarah Misel)

Missouri Pacific Railroad (Butler)
On March 10, 1849, a charter was granted to a St. Louis company to construct a railroad w. across Missouri. The contract to build the road was let, and on July 4, 1850, a multitude met on the s. bank of Choteau's Pond w. of Fifteenth Street, whence Luther M. Kennett, mayor of St. Louis, removed the first spadeful of earth. The first locomotive, "The Pacific" ran out to Manchester Road in November, 1852. Later this company became owner of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway, and the latter's name became the Missouri Pacific Railroad. This company now owns all the railroads in these five counties except those owned by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company. (The Commonwealth of Mo., 604)

Mitch (Oregon)
A discontinued p.o. 1½ mi. n.e. of Riverton. It was kept by a farmer, Geo. Kellums, in his home. A shortened form for Norman A. Mitchell, who was a leading farmer and landowner of the community. (C. Franken; O. Young; Mrs. T. Hofstedler; N. Bell; P.O. 1897-1902)

Mitchell School (Oregon)
One of the older schools in Ozark T. It was named for Norman A. Mitchell, who was an influential farmer and landowner of the community. Later, as the result of a local squabble, the district was divided into Districts No. 37 and No. 38. District No. 37 was still known as Mitchell School, but was given the name Seed Tick, for the insects so common on the hills, as a term of derision. The s. part, No. 38 was named Pleasant Hill. (Mrs. O. Lindley; E. Williams)

Mitchell Spring (Howell)
See Moore Spring

Modrel School (Howell)
Now 3 mi. n.e. of Pomona. The old district was formed and the log house built in 1871 on land belonging to Henry W. Modrel who, during the Civil War, was a saddle and harness maker in Tennessee and came to this section

in 1868. Later the district was divided to make College Hill School and Modrel, which was moved 3/4 mi. on land deeded by Wm. T. Modrel in 1900. (L. Thomas; W. T. Modrel)

Moffett Graveyard (Howell)
W. of Hutton Valley 2 mi. near the first site of Mount Pisgah Church, on land then belonging to Andrew J. Smith. It was named for a Mr. Moffett (Dr. James Moffett's father) an early settler there. (Mrs. Mary Kinion; E. Dixon; H. A. Smith)

Mole Hill Cemetery (Butler)
An old cemetery s.e. of Broseley. It received its name because there were so many moles found in the sandy elevations of that community. (B. Deem; E. Calvin)

**Montay (Carter)
A p.o. 1911-1913 in the vicinity of Eastwood. Nothing could be ascertained about the source of the name. (P.G. 1911-1913)

Montgomery Graveyard (Butler)
A cemetery 3/4 mi. s.w. of Green Forest Church. Established and deeded to the public by John Montgomery in 1882. The Montgomery families, prominent farmers, came from Illinois in 1870. (Wm. Montgomery)

Moody (Howell)
A p.o. in s.w. South Fork T. Formerly it was quite a village with two cotton gins, five or six stores, and several residences; now there are only a store with the p.o. and homes near. The name was given for the spring there. (T. J. Whitmire; D. W. Epley; P.L., Polk (1883) 88; P.G. 1886-1941)

Moody Creek (Howell)
An e. branch of Bennett's R. that heads s. and e. of Moody p.o. An early pioneer of the name settled near the spring at Moody during the 1850's but left during the Civil War. (D. W. Epley; P. Gray; S. T. Proffitt; C. Vaughn)

Moody School (Howell)
Near the p.o. for which it was named. The old log school of the community was 1½ mi. s.e. and known as Strange School for A. A. Strange who deeded the land. He came from Kentucky in 1857. (H. Chapin; D. W. Epley)

Moody Spring (Howell)
See Moody Creek

Mooney Branch (Oregon)
A small stream flowing into Frederick's Fork near Couch (q.v.). Named for Joseph P. Mooney, a farmer, minister, and landowner living near. (Mrs. Irma Pinkley.)

Moore's Hollow (Howell)
In Hutton Valley T. Flows into Big Pine Cr. Early settlers of the name lived there. Hugh and Thomas Moore, brothers, lived there as early as 1867. (H. A. Smith; Mrs. Wm. Lee)

Moore Spring (Howell)
About 1875, Dr. Smith B. Moore from Batesville, Arkansas, bought the William Peace place, 2 mi. w. of White Church; the good spring was long known by his name. Prior to that it was known as Goyer Spring for Daniel Goyer who purchased it from the Peace family in 1860. It is now (1937) known as Mitchell Spring for the owner Geo. Mitchell. (L. T. Burgess; S. D. Goyer)

Moore's Shop (Oregon)
See Midway

Moore Township (Oregon)
One of the reorganized divisions of the county, including the n.w. part. Named for a pioneer family from Tennessee. John Moore, grandfather of the informant, who settled on Barren Creek before 1846, had three sons: Robert, Doc, and John who became heads of prominent families in the vicinity. (W. E. Harrod; Wm. Weaver; Geo. Moore)

Morgan Branch (Howell)
See Cox Draw

Morgan School (Oregon)
In Piney T., s.e. of Alton. Formed about 1915 from a part of Whitten School and named for Hugh Morgan, a farmer, who gave the site. (N. Bell)

Morning Glory Mines (Howell)
A zinc mine, never very productive, opened about 1902 by Ed Dyer on J. R. Bridges' land 1½ mi. n. of Caulfield. It was then known as Bridges' Mines. Later Frank R. Cook bought the lease and gave the name Morning Glory for the vines growing there. (Wm. F. Harper; J. W. Briggs)

Morning Star Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church (colored) near Morocco (q.v.). It was organized in October, 1922, by Rev. J. L. Nash from Fredericktown, field-missionary, who suggested the name, which is evidently a subjective name in this case, because some of these members had formerly belonged to Little Bethel Church at its first location, and Rev. Nash remarked that it would not do to call this church Little Bethel (q.v.). From my conversation with these colored people I gathered that the name seems to suggest "a new day," another attempt, with exalted hope, to make life better, the inherent goal of the normal man. (Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Vest; Wm. D. Martin)

Morocco (Butler)
A workman's camp, and later a railroad village, established 3 mi. s.e. of Poplar Bluff, when the B. C. R.R. was under construction. As most of the work was done by negroes, many of whom lived near by, the name of the African country was given to it. Some of the workmen remained as farmers, and the settlement came to be called "Nigger Town." Wm. D. Martin, colored, explained that they had to go on to Holley's Mill to board the trains so they (the colored people living near) "got after Mr. Barron to get a stop and we named it for Morocco." (S. Pottenger; W. N. Barron; F. M. Kinder; Wm. D. Martin)

Morocco School (Butler)
Established for the negro children in the "Nigger Town" settlement. See Morocco.

Morrison Mines (Howell)
Small zinc mines, opened in 1905 by Allen Rowden and operated for a short time only, on land owned by Gibbon Morrison. Also known as Chapin Mines for Chapin Station (q.v.). (J. W. Briggs; H. Chapin)

Mosby Hill (Oregon)
An elevation near the mouth of Little Hurricane Cr., across the Eleven Points R. from Couch Mill. A Mr. Mosby kept a store here before the Civil War. (E. Bailey; P. Williams)

Mott (Howell)
A p.o. on the old mail route from West Plains to Lanton. Kept by Wm. McGinty and named for Miss Martha Briscoe, later Mrs. Oscar Kelley of West Plains, who had been a teacher and was affectionately called Aunt Mott. (Mr. and Mrs. Fred McKelvey; T. J. Whitmire; Mrs. Ada Nale; H. Chapin; P.G. 1893-1910)

Mott School (Howell)
Formed from the old Lamons and Briscoe schools. Named for the p.o. Cf. Mott.

Mountain View (Howell)
A town in Goldsberry T. on the Current River R.R. Laid out in 1888 by the railroad but the village was named when the p.o. was established December 22, 1879, with John J. Campbell as postmaster. Frank Pollock gave the right of way and set up a store near the depot site. During the earlier days, large timber was scarce, and one could see over the hills, plains, and valleys for a long distance. The Campbell and Goldsberry stores and village, now known, locally, as Old Town, was on a small elevation; thus the name Mountain View. (Geo. W. Winningham; Stan Kenaga; Sam Weaver; H. A. Smith; News and Leader; P.L. Polk (1883) 88; P.G. 1886-1942)

Mount Calvary Church (Butler)
The Methodist Church for colored people, situated at 914 Benton Street, Poplar Bluff. The name is that of the small elevation near Jerusalem where Jesus was crucified (Luke 23:33).

Mount Carmel Cemetery (Carter)
See Mount Carmel Church

Mount Carmel Church (Carter)
A Missionary Baptist Church organized in the home of Anderson Boyer February, 1894, by Rev. H. H. Smelser. Soon the house was erected 3½ mi. e. of Hunter. Mrs. William Boyer suggested the Bible name, the place where Elijah proved to the prophets of Baal the power of God. Mount Carmel, in Palestine, is a mountain ridge 12 mi. long; it juts out into the Mediterranean Sea about 1700 feet above sea level. The word means a fruitful place. The cemetery of the same name is near the church. The

school near by took the name of the church. It is now consolidated with Hunter. (J. P. Boyer; J. H. Lehr; I Kings 18: Indexed Bible, p. lxviii)

Mount Carmel Church (Oregon)
A United Baptist Church about 2 mi. s. of Calm. Organized by Rev. D. L. Poynor with eleven members and admitted to the association in October, 1877. After a few years the church disbanded and the house was sold. Later a school was built and named for the old church. For the name cf. above. The burial ground near by is known as Mount Carmel Graveyard; also as Stubblefield Graveyard (q.v.). (Hist. of Lib. Bap, 240; Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton; L. Pulliam; I Kings 18)

Mount Carmel Graveyard (Oregon)
See Mount Carmel Church

Mount Carmel School (Carter)
See Upper Ten Mile School; also Mount Carmel Church.

Mount Carmel School (Oregon)
See Mount Carmel Church

Mount Confusion (Howell)
See Free Union School

**Mount Elizabeth (Ripley)
See Elizabeth Methodist Church

*Mount Jefferson (Carter)
A high elevation on Current R. and Highway 60 in the edge of Van Buren on the right of the river. It was probably named for President Thomas Jefferson. One can readily agree with McCanse, who says, "The panorama it commands of the Current River basin is one of the most inspiring of the entire Ozarks." Current River Lodge, a modern family resort, is located here. (McCanse, 64)

Mount Moriah Church (Ripley)
In n.w. Jordan T. A Bible name: the hill where Abraham went to sacrifice Isaac, and where later the Temple was built by King Solomon (Gen. 22:2; II Chron. 3:1)

Mount Nebo Church (Oregon)
About 5 mi. s.e. of Alton a log house was erected for church and school. The Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1867 by Rev. R. O. Tribble but later disbanded. The log house upon the hill was replaced by a school building at the foot of the hill, and named Nebo for the old church. Mount Nebo in the land of Moab is the mountain peak from which Moses was permitted to view Canaan, the promised land. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson; E. Williams; Deut. 32:49)

Mount Olive Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church (colored) in East Poplar Bluff near Bartlett Street. The name is that of the famous mountain ridge e. of Jerusalem to which David fled, and the place where many scenes in the life of Jesus were enacted, as related by the Gospels. (Mrs. Roxie Blue; II Sam. 15:30)

Mount Olive Church (Ripley)
A Presbyterian Church 2 mi. e. of Tucker (q.v.), built in 1889. Formerly they had used the Walnut Grove School for services. It existed only about fifteen years. A Bible name, a mountain near Jerusalem. (L. Pulliam; W. R. Holland; Matt. 21;1; 24;3)

Mount Olivet Church (Howell)
The Missionary Baptist Church in Mountain View. The present house is on the site of the old log building in Old Town (q.v.), used for church and school, on land then belonging to William Goldsberry; the early church was sometimes known as Goldsberry's church. According to the Minutes, it was organized in 1895, but old residents say it is older. Mrs. Holden explains that she attended school there as early as 1867. The present house was perhaps erected in 1895. Mount Olivet is a famous mountain e. of Jerusalem, the scene of many events connected with the life of Christ. (Matt. 24:3; 26:31-45; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Holden; G. W. Winningham; D. W. Epley; Minutes 1936)

Mount Olive Union Church (Ripley)
Built in 1907 by the community 4 mi. s.w. of Doniphan for community gatherings. A union Sunday School is still maintained. A Bible name, the mountain near Jerusalem where Jesus often went. (Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Young; Matt. 21:1; 24:3)

Mount Pisgah Church (Howell)
The first Missionary Baptist Church organized in the present limits of Howell Co. formed in 1857. The original house of pine hewed logs used by the Methodists and Baptists and for school was 2 mi. w. of its present location on the homestead of Andrew J. Smith, who came to Howell Co. in 1856. The present house, at Hutton Valley, was erected in 1877. Some of the leading charter members, whose influence was of such great value to their own and other communities, were Rev. Daniel Shipman, Newton C. Epps, Daniel Lovan, and Judge Pleasant N. Gulley and their wives. When the old log church was torn down, Rev. "Dan" Shipman, the first Baptist minister ordained in Howell Co., made a gavel from one of the logs and presented it to the Baptist Association in 1888. Mr. M. A. Widener of West Plains Church now (1937) has the gavel. The name is that of the mountain ridge on which was located Mount Nebo, from which Moses was permitted to see Canaan, the promised land. (H. A. Smith; D. W. Epley; Minutes of H. Co. 1936; Num. 21:30; 23:14; Deut. 3:27; 34:1)

Mount Pisgah Church (Howell)
A Christian Church, a small box building, erected upon a hill about 1912, 1½ mi. n.e. of Cureall p.o. The Bible name, for which see above, was suggested by Pierce Fox. Since it is of the non-progressive branch of the Christian Church it was often spoken of perhaps derisively as Gospel

Hill Church because they claim to have the true Bible Church. Because there are so many seed ticks in the vicinity it is often called Seed Tick, no doubt, somewhat in ridicule. (T. Proffitt; Mrs. Mary Long; E. Williams; D. W. Epley; Num. 21:20; 23:14; Deut. 3:27; 34:1)

Mount Pisgah Church (Oregon)
The Rover (q.v.) Missionary Baptist Church. It was organized in King's Chapel (q.v.) several years before 1889, the first Baptist Church in Highland T. Soon a house was erected 2 mi. s. of the present site. The present building was completed in 1927. For the name cf. above. (C. Moore; Wm. D. Willard; Deut. 34:1)

Mount Pisgah School (Ripley)
Another name by which Little Willis School (q.v.) was known. Here is revealed rivalry, not so congenial, perhaps, as at some other places. Cf. Brannum School. Both Methodists (organization name, Mount Pisgah) and Baptists (Shiloh) met here for worship. It was named for the Bible mountain whence Moses viewed the Promised Land (Deut. 34:1), and also in honor of "Uncle" John Pisgah Smith, an elderly leader of the Methodists in the community. The Baptist name appears not to have been accepted for the place, but they succeeded in getting another of their names, Little Willis School (q.v.) to honor one of their leaders, William Smelser. (Mrs. L. Pulliam; J. R. Holland; J. Pulliam; E. Weeks; J. W. Dodd)

Mount Pleasant Church (Howell)
The Missionary Baptist Church at Cureall. Organized in February, 1877 by Rev. D. W. Epley, Zee Martin, and Robert Wild in the old Williams School house ½ mi. n.e. of the present site. The school was on a hill. The present house was erected in 1880. (D. W. Epley; Mrs. Mary Williams; Minutes 1936)

Mount Pleasant Church (Ripley)
A defunct Missionary Baptist Church which was organized before 1857. The log building was situated on a small hill n. of Little Black R. about 2 mi. w. of Pennington Mill (q.v.). It was also known as Pennington Church for Rev. Isaac Pennington, an influential member who owned land near, and served as pastor for years. The church dwindled and was disbanded during the late 1880's. Rev. Pennington moved to the Bethel Church, Butler Co. community, and some of the members helped to organize the Spring Hill Church (q.v.), about 3 mi. s. of this church. (S. McPheeters; Rev. J. R. Leroux; Minutes of Cane Creek Association; Hist. of Mo. Bap., 152)

Mount Pleasant Church (Ripley)
The Methodist Church, generally known now as Fairdealing Church of that village. The present house ¼ mi. s. of the old site, was built about 1893. The old hewed log two-story building was used jointly by the church and Masons during and before the Civil War. Soldiers camped

in the house during a part of the Civil War. The site is on a high elevation. (Mrs. A. Mahan; Mrs. M. Arnold; S. McPheeters)

Mount Pleasant Church (Ripley)
A General Baptist Church organized in 1884 in the Simpson Creek School (q.v.) house, which at that time was of hewed logs. The organization was supervised by the Reverends L. J. Thornburg, J. A. Leroux, and D. Poynor. Later a good building was erected by the community for the school and church. The house is sometimes known as Mount Pleasant. The church remains active. (Rev. J. A. Leroux; Mo. Lib. Bap., 244)

Mount Pleasant School (Howell)
The school for the Leader Community, ½ mi. s. of the p.o. A term of approbation.

Mount Pleasant School (Oregon)
Situated on a small elevation in Myrtle T. A topographical and complimentary name. (E. Bailey; N. Bell)

Mount Prairie Branch (Oregon)
Heads in n.w. Highland T. and flows into Middle Fork (q.v.) in Moore T. It drains the high plateau region in Highland T., said to have been almost a prairie in the earlier days. (W. Heiskell; Geo. Moore)

Mount Zion Cemetery (Howell)
See Mount Zion Methodist Church and Mount Zion Baptist Church

Mount Zion Cemetery (Oregon)
See Mount Zion Church

Mount Zion Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church organized in 1836, on Brush Cr. in Wayne Co., where a small log house was used for worship. The present house was erected in Butler Co., during the late 1880's, ½ mi. s.w. of the original location. It remains a member of the Wayne Co. Association. Obviously named for the royal residence of David in Jerusalem. Mount Zion Graveyard, at the original site in Wayne Co., took the name of the church. (Jno. Casey; Mrs. Mary Robinson; Goodspeed (1888) 556; Isaiah 10:32)

Mount Zion Church (Howell)
An active Missionary Baptist Church, 2½ mi. w. of Olden, in Dry Creek T. Although the old records were lost, informants agree that it was organized about 1875 in the old Bridges School house, by the ministers William Hade Turner, J. W. Jackson, and Geo. W. Byers. Some of the charter members were James Bridges, Henry M. Bridges and wife Sarah, Savila A, and Francis Burgess. The cemetery near took the name of the church. See Little Zion Church for Bible reference. (D. W. Epley; L. T. Burgess; D. G. Turner; J. Collins; Minutes 1936)

Mount Zion Church (Oregon)
A Primitive Baptist Church in Black Pond T.; formerly Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church (q.v.). Organized on the fourth Sunday in August, 1897, by Rev. Thomas J.

Jenkins who suggested the name. Mount Zion is literally the s.w. and highest hill of Jerusalem where David's palace was located, but the name is used for the city as a whole. Figuratively it represents the City of God, the spiritual city. The church was sometimes known earlier as Bradley Chapel for an influential member W. C. Bradley. Mount Zion Cemetery was also known as Bradley Graveyard for W. C. Bradley. (Mr. and Mrs. W. Weaver; N. Bell; II Sam. 5:7; Isa. 51:16; 24:23; Rev. 14:1)

Mount Zion Freewill Baptist Church (Howell)

See Mount Zion Union Church

Mount Zion Methodist Church (Howell)

An active church 4 mi. n. of Moody in s.w. South Fork T. Informants do not agree on the date of organization. Some say it was organized before 1873; others, before the Civil War. All agree it was one of the oldest in the county and that it was in the leading neighborhood of the county. The old log house was used for school, church, and the Masonic Lodge. The Masonic Lodge of West Plains was organized here. See Little Zion Church for Bible reference. The old burial ground of the name is near the church. (S. T. Proffitt; D. W. Epley; Mr. and Mrs. Grover Klain; P. Gray; Mrs. Rebecca Gill; D. C. Stephens)

Mount Zion School (Howell)

In s.w. South Fork T. Named for the old church of the community ½ mi. e. (S. T. Proffitt)

Mount Zion Union Church (Howell)

The present house was built about 1907 by the community 4 mi. n. of White Church p.o. There are Baptist, Methodist and Pentecost congregations there. The first building, a box house, was erected about 1877 by the Freewill Baptists and the name of Mount Zion given. In burlesque this house was called Slop-Bucket. See Little Zion Church for Bible reference. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elderinghoff; S. D. Goyer)

Mud Creek (Butler)

A descriptive name applied to a small stream in St. Francis T., flowing into St. Francis R. (Co. Plat 1859 and Maps ff.)

Mud Creek (Ripley)

See Stanley Branch. A descriptive name.

Mud Creek Township (Butler)

One of the four townships relocated in 1850. In the n.e. part of the county and named for the chief creek. It was formed from the original Black River T. through which Black R. ran. Later the name was changed to Black River Township (q.v.). (Douglas 1.312; Goodspeed, 374)

Muddy Branch (Butler)

A stream in Beaver Dam T., flowing into Cane Cr. Also known as Big Muddy. Both are descriptive names.

Muddy Branch (Carter)

A small stream leading into Henpeck Cr. Store No. 9 of the Grandin Mills was here for a short time. A descriptive name. (J. N. Sparks; T. J. Brame)

Mud Hollow (Carter)
Leads into Current R. from near Eastwood. A descriptive name. (Mr. and Mrs. C. Sample)

Mud Hollow (Howell)
See Turner School

Mulaney Draw (Howell)
Heads s.w. of Mountain View and leads into Eleven Points R. Michael Mulaney was an early settler in the lower part of the valley. (S. D. Goyer; J. N. Ferguson)

Mulberry Creek (Ripley)
A w. tributary of Current R. in Sherley and Union townships. Named for the heavy growth of mulberry trees in the section. (C. Myatt; J. K. Langford)

Mule Camp (Oregon)
See Paty Hollow

Mullen (Ripley)
Also known as Mullen's Switch and Mullens. A small village, established by the officials of the Doniphan Br. R.R., about 4 mi. e. of Doniphan. Named for Michael Mullen, a landowner and farmer there, who operated a lumber mill. (Mrs. E. O'Neill; Mrs. D. Varner; R. Borth)

Mullens (Ripley)
See Mullen

Mullen's Switch (Ripley)
See Mullen

Murdock Mill (Ripley)
See Mill Creek the settlement and Fourche Creek.

Murray School (Butler)
An old school s.w. of Harviell (q.v.). Named for an earlier, large landowner Mark Murray. Before 1905 the district was divided and New Hope was given for the new school s.e. of the older one. New Hope Church, listed in the Minutes of the Association, used this school house for services. Between 1910 and 1915, Oak Dale School, now consolidated with Neelyville, was formed between New Hope and Neelyville from a part of New Hope District. (Mrs. Iva Murray; J. L. Raulston; I. H. Barnhill)

Murray Spring (Oregon)
A good spring 1½ mi. n.e. of Jeff. A pioneer, Nicholas Murray, lived there before the Civil War. (J. H. Taylor; N. Bell)

Mushroom Cave (Howell)
See Bay Crossing

Mussel Shoals (Butler)
An old ford on the St. Francis R., 5 mi. s. of Fisk (q.v.). The river is shallow here, and many mussels were formerly found there. It is a baptizing place for the Walnut Grove Church (q.v.). (L. Guess)

Mustion Draught (Howell)
A pioneer settler of this name came from Kentucky as early as the 1840's and entered a large tract of land. It heads

s.w. of West Plains and leads s. and e. into Warm Fork. (Mr. and Mrs. Ira May)

Mustion Hollow (Howell)
Heads n.e. of West Plains and leads n.e. into Gunter's Cr. Earlier known as Owens Hollow for William Owens who settled there very soon after the Civil War. Later Pone Mustion bought the land and Alfred Mustion settled near. (Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elderinghoff; J. Ferguson; J. N. Barnett)

Myatt Creek (Howell)
Heads in Howell T. and flows across Myatt T. into Spring R. in Arkansas. Various spellings are shown: "Myatts," on 1842 map; "Miatt," on 1855; "Myattee," on 1865. The story has been handed down that an old settler and landowner of this name was buried near the mouth of the creek long before 1851, explains Mr. Chapin. Israel Stevens, who came to the vicinity of Salem, Arkansas, soon after 1812, related to Mr. Nale that "old man Myatt" was buried among a few graves, out in the field 1 mi. from Stevens Graveyard near Salem. (H. Chapin; McCanse, 40; A. Hollenbeck; E. M. Nale)

Myatt Spring (Ripley)
A good spring in Union T. on a farm owned by Calvin Myatt. A splendid center for hunters and campers. (C. Myatt; E. Cline)

Myatt Township (Howell)
The s.e. division of the county. The name is taken from its main stream.

Myrtle (Oregon)
A village and p.o. in Myrtle T. The village was started about 1878 by Scott Moore, who set up a store, and named the place for his daughter. (Geo. Underwood; W. J. Birchert; P.G. 1887-)

Myrtle Church (Oregon)
See Mill Creek Church

Myrtle Township (Oregon)
One of the s.e. divisions, formed from Jobe T. and named for the village. (Geo. Underwood; W. J. Birchert; W. E. Harrod)

Nale Branch (Howell)
In Myatt T. Flows s.w. into Myatt Cr. It traverses the farm homesteaded in the lower part of the valley, by Hezekiah Nale who came from Illinois in 1870. (Mrs. Ada Nale; E. M. Nale)

Nale Mills (Howell)
Lumber mills now (1937) operated in s.w. Myatt T., e. of Lanton, by G. T. Nale, and earlier, by his father (son of Hezekiah Nale) G. B. Nale. (Mrs. Ada Nale; E. M. Nale)

Nale's Creek (Howell)
A later name for Hunt's Cr. (q.v.). It took the name from the lumber mills there. See Nale Mills. The old name is Sullivan Creek for an early settler. (Mrs. Ada Nale; E. M. Nale)

The Narrows (Oregon)
One of the beauty spots of unusual scenery near Eleven Points R. in Myrtle T. The natural, narrow valley, e. of Billmore (q.v.), barely wide enough for cars to pass, is hedged in on both sides by bluffs of 100 to 200 feet. Beauty is added by the variety of timber, much of which is cedar. (W. Heiskell; H. Taylor)

Natchitoches Path (Butler and Ripley)
An old Indian trail on the s. side of the Mississippi R., starting from near the present site of Cape Girardeau, and diverging "southwest to Natchitoches, one of the ancient Spanish posts of Mexico, now in Louisiana." Houck (II, 104) says it crosses the St. Francis River at "Indian Ford." By his map (I, 227) the Indian Ford is unquestionably the one later called William's Ferry (q.v.) and Pollard's Ferry (q.v.), for the trail is shown as crossing Butler Co. from the extreme n.e. corner in a s.w. direction n.w. of Poplar Bluff, and across the s.e. corner of Ripley Co. into Arkansas. Later known as the Military Road (q.v.). It leads to Natchitoches, on Red R., an old French mission town, founded in 1714. It is now the seat of Natchitoches Parish. Its origin is that of an Indian tribe, the Natchez along the lower Mississippi R. and westward. (Houck I.227; II.104)

Naylor (Ripley)
A small town at the junction of the Frisco and Doniphan Br. railroads in Thomas T. Formerly Barfield (q.v.). Because freight destination was confused with Barfield, Arkansas, the Horton Land and Lumber Co., operating in the vicinity, asked that a change of name be made. The mill officials suggested the name for Wm. A. Naylor, their land surveyor, who was a Federal Captain from Indiana. (F. M. Van Dover; Mrs. S. E. Sands; P.G. 1893-)

Nebo School (Oregon)
See Mount Nebo

Need More (Howell)
Formerly a sawmill village. Now only a small store kept by Mrs. Eva Womack. In Spring Creek T., 3 mi. n.w. of Pottersville on R.F.D. No. 1. Formerly R. Jesse Byers had a store there. A mocking name imputing poverty; a typical specimen of pioneer humor. (J. R. Byers; J. A. Duffy; L. Collins)

Neelysville (Butler)
See Neelyville

Neely Township (Butler)
Formed in 1871 from Thomas T. and named for a large landowner, Obadiah Neely. (Goodspeed, 375; I. H. Barnhill)

Neelyville (Butler)
A small town in Neely T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Established in 1872 by the railroad officials and named for a landowner, Obadiah Neely. About 1910 the postal authorities shortened the earlier spelling, "Neelysville." (Maps 1873 ff.; P.G. 1876 ff.; I. H. Barnhill)

Neelyville Colored School (Butler)
Just w. of the town, for the negro children.
Neelyville Consolidated Schools (Butler)
Organized in 1925, and composed of Neelyville, Hazel Dell, Hazel Ridge, Oak Dale, and 16 to 1. A two-year high school is conducted at Neelyville. (J. L. Haulston)
Neelyville Handle Mill (Butler)
A successful branch of the Boyden Mill until 1910, when it burned. (Douglas, II.1179)
Negro Hill School (Oregon)
See "Nigger" Hill Ford
Negro School (Butler)
See Wheatley School
Nelson Hollow (Carter)
See Bryant Hollow
Nentrup Store (Butler)
Mrs. Rose Nentrup explained that she established the small general store and filling station at the junction of highways 51 and 53 n.w. of Qulin in 1928.
New Attie School (Oregon)
Formerly the community of Attie p.o. had used King's Chapel (q.v.) for school, and when a good two-story building was erected ¼ mi. from the p.o., it was named New Attie. When this building was burned in the late 1890's the district was divided into Lost Pond and New Attie, but New Attie, the smaller house, built 1 mi. n.e., acquired the name Sailor School for Sailor Gentry, a feebleminded and troublesome lad who lived near. (Geo. Moore; Wm. D. Willard; E. Williams)
New Bethel Church (Howell)
The Missionary Baptist Church at Bakersfield, in Ozark Co. The old Bayou Church in Ozark Co. was dissolved and New Bethel was organized about 1877 on Bennett's Bayou in s.w. Benton T. The church was moved to Bakersfield about 1888. Bethel, meaning house of God, is the name of a town n. of Jerusalem, where Jacob had his dream. (D. W. Epley; Gen. 28:12-22)
New Central School (Howell)
A newer school 6½ mi. e. of Siloam Springs, formed by the consolidation of Bridges, Grimmett, Lone Pine, and Rudville schools. Its location gives the name. (J. R. Byers)
New Franklin (Howell)
See Frankville
New Harmony Church (Butler)
A Pentecostal Church, now defunct, organized and continued under a brush arbor or in neighboring homes for three or four years about 1898. A little friction in the Lone Hill Church resulted in a few members leaving and helping to establish this church about 2 mi. n. of the Lone Hill Church. The idealistic name may have been suggested by these circumstances. (A. Ward; Mrs. E. Webb)

New Home Cemetery (Oregon)
Sometimes known as Perkins Cemetery. See New Home Church.

New Home Church (Ripley)
A Freewill Baptist Church on Bay Cr., 4 mi. s.w. of Tucker (q.v.), erected in 1900 on land given by H. T. Redus. Originally some members from Mount Carmel Church (q.v.), then in need of repairs, some from Little Willis School, and possibly others of the community composed this earlier United Baptist Church. The name is an ideal one, for the place was indeed a new home for the members. (W. R. Holland; Mrs. L. Pulliam)

New Home Church (Oregon)
A General Baptist Church, now (1937) defunct for about five years, in e. Big Apple T. Organized by Rev. Allen Barnett under a brush arbor, during the 1880's. Now used as a dwelling by Mr. John Perkins, a charter member, who had deeded the site for church and cemetery under the stipulation that, when no longer used for church, the land should revert to the heirs. The name was suggested by Jasper Howell, then not a member, because this house should be a church home, new and different from Pleasant Ridge School (q.v.) and arbors that were formerly used. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Perkins; R. Childers; Mrs. W. Fraley)

New Hope Cemetery (Howell)
See Pickard Chapel

New Hope Cemetery (Ripley)
It took the name of the church at which it is situated.

New Hope Church (Carter)
A General Baptist Church organized about 1920. The house was built about 1 mi. from the old Joplin Graveyard and site of the old Joplin Church, defunct for a number of years. An ideal name. (J. P. Boyer; Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith)

New Hope Church (Howell)
A Baptist Church organized September 30, 1866, in a little log building, Pickard Chapel, with dirt floor and split log benches, used for the gathering place of the community. The present building is near Peace Valley p.o. about 1 mi. n.e. of the original site. It was organized by Rev. Jacob Smith of Hutton Valley and the idealistic name given at that time. Rev. Nathaniel Barnett and wife were charter members, and others of the Barnett family became members later; so the church became generally known as Barnett church, but still retains its original name. (J. N. Barnett; May Barnett; Mrs. Martha Gilliam; Minutes 1936)

New Hope Church (Howell)
A defunct Primitive Baptist Church, organized in 1866 in the old Hopkins School house. About 1885 a building was erected near the old school on the Hopkins land. Often known earlier as Hopkins Church for those families were strong supporters. The organization dwindled away

gradually and the house was torn down in 1932. The few members left went to New Liberty Church near. See above. (J. R. Byers; T. Proffitt; Minutes H. Co. 1931; R. W. Johns)

New Hope Church (Ripley)
A Missionary Baptist Church in Harris T. across the road from Cross Roads School. In 1887, it was organized during a revival meeting in a brush arbor in the Pope and Kelley neighborhood, 1½ mi. n. of Current View (q.v.), by Rev. John Summers who was also a teacher. In 1900 a new house was erected 2½ mi. n.e. at the present location. The name is idealistic. It is often known as Cross Roads Church for the school near by. (Rev. J. A. Leroux; Mrs. Sam Osborne; Mrs. C. M. O'Brien; M.B.G.A. 1934)

New Hope School (Butler)
See Murray School

New Hope School (Carter)
Situated 2 mi. e. of Fremont. The school was consolidated with Fremont in 1917, and the house was bought by the community to be used for funerals, church, and community activities. An idealistic name. (J. J. Holland; H. D. Condray)

New Hope School (Ripley)
In Jordan T. Formed from Macedonia School (q.v.).

New Lebanon Baptist Church (Ripley)
About 1885 the Baptists of Lebanon (q.v.) built a church ¼ mi. w. of Tucker and called it New Lebanon, but became inactive after several years. In 1934 the Missionary Baptist organized a new body. Now generally known as Tucker Church. (W. R. Holland; W. H. Roberson; E. Weeks; M.B.G.A.)

New Liberty (Oregon)
A p.o. in Falling Springs T. See Butts. Named for the school.

New Liberty Cemetery (Howell)
See Hopkins Graveyard

New Liberty Church (Howell)
Erected as a Union Church in 1891, s. of Grimmett, about 1½ mi. e. of the old Hopkins School. Although the house is open for all denominations, the Missionary Baptist, organized in 1893, is the only organized body there. The name "New" was prefixed to distinguish it from Liberty Church, near Pomona; "Liberty" promised freedom to all in the use of the house. (J. Collins; J. A. Duffy; J. R. Byers; Minutes H. Co., 1936)

New Liberty Church (Oregon)
See Liberty Church in Falling Springs T.

New Liberty Church (Ripley)
A defunct Church of Christ, established s.e. of Poynor about 1904. The prefix "New" was added to distinguish it from the older Liberty Church near Calm (q.v.). (W. R. Holland; S. B. Misel)

New Liberty School (Oregon)
In Falling Springs T. Named for the Baptist Church, New Liberty.

New Macedonia Church (Ripley)
A Missionary Baptist Church 3 mi. s.w. of Ponder. Organized in the early 1920's and given this name to distinguish it from Macedonia Church in Jordan T. (W. R. Holland; C. Myatt; Mr. and Mrs. E. Cline)

New Prospect Church (Carter)
A Missionary Baptist Church, organized as early as 1906, very likely in White's Mill School (q.v.), ½ mi. e. See White's Mill Church. The present building was erected about 1911. M.B.G.A. gives the organization date as 1933, but the Minutes of Cane Creek Association show it to have been an active church in 1906. An idealistic name. (Rev. H. H. Smelser; H. D. Condray; Mrs. D. Crites)

New Salem Cemetery (Howell)
See New Salem Church

New Salem Cemetery (Oregon)
See New Salem Church

*New Salem Church (Howell)
A Baptist Church, built in 1888, about 1½ mi. w. of Columbia School. Some years after 1890, but before 1918, the house burned. It was not rebuilt. The New Salem Cemetery for the church is also known as Hamilton Cemetery (q.v.). Salem, a Hebrew word meaning peace, is the original name for Jerusalem. It is a stock name for churches. (Heb. 7:1.2; Mrs. Sadie Day)

New Salem Church (Oregon)
A Union Church, ¼ mi. e. of Couch (q.v.), at the site of Webster p.o. The present house was erected in 1913. The old church known as Salem was erected by the Baptists before the Civil War. Mrs. Martha Couch, who died in 1933 at the age of 93 was a charter member. Some of the graves there are over 100 years old. For the name cf. above. (J. R. Trimble; Mrs. Erma Pinkley; N. Bell; M.B.G.A., 1934; C. Braswell; Gen. 14:18; Heb. 7: 1.2)

New Union Cemetery (Ripley)
See New Union Church

New Union Church (Ripley)
The box house was erected in the late 1880's on land belonging to James Sheehan (cf. Sheehan), who gave the name because he said all churches should use the house. The Freewill Baptists, of whom Mr. Sheehan was a member, was organized by Eld. J. N. Carner. Nothing remains now but the cemetery, New Union. (Rev. J. Leroux; Hist. of Lib. Bap., 242)

Nichols Branch (Howell)
A small stream in s.w. Benton T. emptying into Middle Bayou. A pioneer, Lincoln Nichols, who came from Tennessee long before the Civil War, settled here and entered land. (C. Vaughn)

Nickey Bridge (Butler)
Spans Cane Creek on Highway 60 near Harviell Store (q.v.). Named for an old family who owned the land and built the finest rural home in Butler Co. at that time. The son, E. C. Nickey, who died recently in California, was for a number of years the county engineer for Butler Co. A portion of the creek here was long used by Bethel Church for its baptistry and the wooded banks have long been popular for picnics and fishing parties. (S. Pottenger)

Nicks Graveyard (Howell)
In Benton T., begun as a family burial ground during the Civil War, when a negro woman, a Nicks slave, died. Ples Nicks, who came from Tennessee before the Civil War, entered land now owned by the Strong heirs. (Mrs. Nancy Hunter; C. Vaughn; Mrs. Myrtle Burgess)

Nigger Cave (Oregon)
A small cave with the entrance near the summit of the hill, in Woodside T. So named because during the Civil War the negroes would descend the cave on an Indian ladder to hide there to avoid going to the army. (E. Bailey; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills)

Nigger Creek (Butler)
See Spencer Creek

Nigger Hill (Oregon)
See "Nigger" Hill Ford

Nigger Hill Ford (Oregon)
The old crossing at the place where Johnson Ferry (q.v.) was later put in. The exact origin seems indefinite. One tradition is that a negro family lived there before the Civil War. Another story is told of a negro going to the old Boze Mill (q.v.) after the Civil War. His team balked and he was frozen to death. Some report that a negro who died near by was buried there. The school, erected in 1893 on the hill ½ mi. s. of Riverton (q.v.), is known as Negro Hill School. (Mrs. T. Hofstedler; J. Johnson; E. Williams; Wm. Weaver; N. Bell)

Nigger Hollow (Butler)
A name by which Mill Creek Valley is known because after the Civil War the freed slaves, Henry Spencer and his family, remained there. It was generally pronounced "Holler." (Mr. and Mrs. S. Agee; Mrs. Wm. Pace)

Nigger Town (Butler)
See Morocco

Nigger Town (Howell)
See Illinois Town

Nobblett Creek (Howell)
Heads s.w. of Willow Springs and flows into Upper Spring Creek in Douglas Co. In 1839 a man of this name, a hunter and squatter, settled near a little spring near the stream. (D. Ferguson; Mrs. Anna Ferguson; D. W. Epley)

Nobblett Mill (Howell)
The South Missouri Land and Lumber Co. operated a large mill during the 80's and 90's near the present site of

Noblet School which took the name of the mill and stream. Both spellings are found on different maps. (D. Ferguson; H. A. Smith; Carl Ferguson)

Noblet School (Howell)
See Nobblet Mill

Noel's Knob (Howell)
The second highest elevation in the county, between Siloam Springs and Payne Knob. Jacob Noel, who came from Illinois, bought the land in 1895. He was a farmer and stock raiser. Now owned by Bert Noel of Siloam Springs. (Miss Ida Noel; Bert Noel)

Le Noir River (Butler)
This name is a combination of French and English. Le Noir for "the black" was, no doubt, suggested to the early French explorers and hunters by the brackish water, very dark with sediment, when compared with the lighter, yellowish color of White River at their junction. Mr. Dorrance has found in the Colonial Archives proof of the French origin of the name. He found in papers, dealing with estates there, a document, dated October 22, 1773, in which two men, Colon and Joliet, state that one Jeanot Francoeur left, after his death, on L'eau Noire (the Black Water) "a cache of five hundred pots of bear oil, a gun, a powder horn, etc." In a second document (October 30, 1773) one Louis Chamard, merchant at Sainte Genevieve, represents that he also has a claim against the estate of the aforesaid Francoeur, a hunter on La Riviere Noire (the Black River). (Brown, Gaz. 175; Three Ozark Streams, 58)

Norman Church (Oregon)
See Norman School

Norman School (Oregon)
About 8 mi. s.w. of Alton, in the pioneer Norman Settlement. Thomas Norman, a pioneer from Tennessee, entered land here before the Civil War. George Norman, a son, gave the site. The church, built by Methodists and Baptists in 1918, is 1 mi. s.w. of the school that gave the name. (E. Williams; J. Old; N. Bell; Wm. Weaver)

North Branch (Howell)
Two smaller streams, North Branch and South Branch, join in s. Howell T., forming the East Fork of South Fork of Spring River.

North Fork (Butler)
The n. branch of Cane Creek. Rises in Wayne Co. and flows into Cane Creek in Cane Creek T. It is also known as the North Prong of Cane Creek. (Jno. Eudalay)

North Fork (Howell)
See Spring Creek

North Fork of Buffalo Creek (Oregon and Ripley)
Rises in King T. of Oregon Co. and flows across Pine T. into Kelley T. where it joins South Fork to form the main stream. Locally known as North Prong.

North Fork of Little Black River (Carter and Ripley)
See Little Black River
North Prong (Howell)
See Dry Creek
North Prong (Ripley)
See North Fork of Buffalo Creek
North Prong of Barren Fork (Oregon)
See Barren Fork
North Prong of Cane Creek (Carter)
See Cane Creek and North Fork
North Prong of Carter Creek (Carter)
Formerly known also as Smith Valley for Richard Smith who had entered land there long before the Civil War but left during the war. After the war Samuel Buchanan owned the farm and lived there a number of years. It is still known as Buchanan Valley by his name. South Prong was known as Gay Fork because some of the people there dressed so much better than the average persons and felt themselves "above common folks." (T. J. Brame)
North Prong of Fourche Creek (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek
North Prong of Little Black River (Carter)
Heads near Hunter, flows into Ripley Co. See Little Black River in Ripley Co.
**Norwood City (Carter)
Another paper town only; it was platted for a town about 8 mi. s.e. of Hunter by E. F. Willis, June 30, 1887 (cf. Forrest City). Reasons for the proposed name have not been learned. Possibly it was taken from the old Norwood Mill (q.v.) in the n. part of the county, but no connection between the two has come to light.
Norwood Hollow (Carter)
N. of Van Buren. Leads into Henpeck Cr. Named for the mill. Also called Possum Hollow, for the great number of opossums found there. (J. N. Sparks; Wm. N. Baker)
Norwood Hollow Camp (Carter)
One of the logging camps for the Grandin Mills in Norwood Hollow. (J. N. Sparks)
**Norwood Mill (Carter)
A grist and lumber mill, set up about 1865, near Henpeck Cr. (q.v.). The mill company was composed of Capt. A. D. Rose who had come from Fairview, Illinois, and a Mr. Thompson and a Mr. Hewlett. The source of the name has not been ascertained. (Mrs. R. L. Coleman; Mrs. Lizzie Haynes; Wm. N. Baker)
Novak Store (Ripley)
On Highway 14. 3 mi. w. of Fairdealing. Michael Novak operates the small store and filling station which he established in 1932. (Mrs. Michael Novak)
Nubbin Ridge School (Oregon)
See Pleasant Ridge School

Nunn Cemetery (Butler)
N. of Poplar Bluff. Named for the donor of the land, Matthew Nunn, who came from Virginia in the early 1850's. (J. H. H. Potillo; Mr. and Mrs. S. Agee)

**Nye (Butler)
A later name for the p.o. in the vicinity of Ash Hill (q.v.). One informant thought it was so near Inlow (q.v.) that Nye, a corrupt spelling for "nigh" would be an appropriate name. Mr. and Mrs. Martin explained that the name was given by the Post Office Department. This is a good example of how the early p.o., kept at mills, in homes, or small country stores changed names. Here Ash Hill came to be Inlow, which was later Nye. Doubtless the rural mail route from Poplar Bluff was established about 1918 when Nye was discontinued. (Wm. Sutherland; Mrs. Ruth Craft; Mrs. George Davis; L. Guess; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Martin; P.G. 1904, 1915)

Nyssa (Butler)
A station and timber village 3 mi. s. of Broseley, on the old B. C. R.R. It is the botanical generic name of Greek derivation, for tupelo gum, which was given by Mr. Barron and Charles Langlotz because that species of gum grew abundantly and to a very large size in s.e. Butler Co. and neighboring localities. Only a church house remains to make the place. (Map 1910; OED; Campbell, Atlas, 108; W. N. Barron (see his letter in Intr. to Survey of Mo. Place Names, p. 36)

Nyssa Switch (Butler)
Another name for Nyssa (q.v.).

Oak City (Carter)
A town only on paper. July 1, 1887, J. M. Bain and S. B. Bain and his wife of Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, laid out 40 acres in Jackson T. near Crites Cr. and filed with Carter Co. July 12, 1888 when additions were made. Much oak timber grows there. (R. L. Coleman; Co. Plat)

Oakdale (Ripley)
A later name for Martinsburg (q.v.). The change was made when Daniel Varner married the widow of John F. Martin and took charge of the store and office. A descriptive name. (M. F. Van Dover; L. Young; P.G. 1890-1904)

Oak Dale School (Butler)
See Murray School

Oak Forest Church (Oregon)
About 1915 some of the members of Hickory Grove Presbyterian Church (q.v.) withdrew and built a church for the United Presbyterian membership 2½ mi. s.e. of the old church. Mrs. Maggie Parsons, who was an influential member, gave the name for the forest near. The house was painted yellow. The rigidness of one of the ministers and the color suggested to the boys the nickname "Yellow Jacket," by which it was generally known for some time. Later, when the house was painted white, they gave the nickname "White Mule"; but this name was not generally

accepted. Both churches are still used. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; P. Williams; O. Young; W. E. Harrod)

Oak Grove Baptist Church (Butler)
See Oak Grove School

Oak Grove Cemetery (Howell)
See Fowler Graveyard and Oak Grove School No. 87

Oak Grove Cemetery (Ripley)
Near Oak Grove Church (q.v.). Also known as Sullivan Graveyard. The land was given by James Sullivan in the 1890's. (N. Sullivan; Mrs. E. O'Neill)

Oak Grove Church (Howell)
A Baptist Church in Spring Creek T. n.w. of Pottersville near the Fox Graveyard, which is often known as Oak Grove Cemetery for the church. The church was organized about 1910 and received its name because of the forest of white oak timber near by. (G. T. Brown; S. T. Proffitt)

Oak Grove Church (Ripley)
A Church of God erected about 1922 near Oak Grove School from which it took its name. (Rev. J. A. Leroux; N. Sullivan)

Oak Grove (East) School (Ripley)
See Oak Grove School

Oak Grove School (Butler)
It is about 3½ mi. n.w. of Poplar Bluff, and originally was in a large oak grove. The church, built later during the middle 1920's, took the name of the school near by. (J. S. Montgomery)

Oak Grove School (Carter)
See McKinney School

Oak Grove School (Oregon)
In Big Apple T., n.w. of Koshkonong (q.v.). Originally there was an oak forest near. (E. Williams)

Oak Grove School (Ripley)
In Doniphan T. The first house was erected as early as 1892 to be used for school and church. Much oak timber grew in this region. After a school of the same name was established in Pine T., this school gradually added "East" to its name to distinguish it from the newer school. (Rev. J. A. Leroux; J. W. Dodd)

Oak Grove School No. 59 (Howell)
In n.e. Howell T. Formerly ½ mi. w. in a grove of oak timber. Used for church until Smith Chapel was built. (E. Bissett)

Oak Grove School No. 87 (Howell)
Originally in a grove of oak trees in n.w. Benton T.; now on Highway 80 ¼ mi. from original location. Used by the Baptists who later moved membership to Cureall about 1910. (W. F. Harper; W. N. Odell; D. W. Epley)

Oak Grove Township (Oregon)
A s. border division formed as early as 1873. Doubtless named for the trees. (Campbell, Atlas 1873)

Oak Grove (West) School (Ripley)
In Pine T. Established about 1914 in a section originally covered with large pine trees, but here grew some oak timber. "West" was appended at the time it was established to distinguish it from the older Oak Grove School n.e. of Doniphan. It was sometimes known as Wild Cat School because there were so many of these animals in the forest. (J. W. Dodd; H. Thaxton; C. F. Franken; Geo. Dale)

Oak Hill Cemetery (Butler)
See Oak Hill Church

Oak Hill Church (Butler)
A union church 3 mi. n.e. of Hillard, established in 1890 by the Methodists of whom L. M. Lee, Joseph Turner and wife, Mrs. J. J. Martin, and John Carpenter were charter members. It was named for the hills and red oak timber. The burial ground, earlier known as the Patterson Graveyard, is 1½ mi. s. of Oak Hill Church, which name it has acquired. (Mrs. M. Zoll; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Martin)

Oak Hill School (Butler)
Near Highway 67, n. of Hillard. Formerly it was Pleasant Hill, but when moved to its present location in 1916, the name was changed for the topography and red oak timber. Mr. and Mrs. Agee think it was named for the church, but Mr. and Mrs. Martin, who live in the community say the school name has no connection with the church, which is about 3 mi. n.e. (Mr. and Mrs. S. Agee; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Martin)

Oak Hill School (Oregon)
In Johnson T. Topography and timber suggest the name. (E. Williams)

Oak Lawn Cemetery (Howell)
A descriptive name given the city cemetery of West Plains. The grassy, well-kept grounds are shaded by oak trees.

Oak Lodge (Carter)
A lodge built about 1905 1½ mi. n.e. of Eastwood (q.v.), by the Helm Eastwood Company. See Eastwood. A sort of hotel with a capacity of twenty-five persons, and a large barn were built for the purpose of accommodating persons who came to look for lands and home sites, advertised by the company. It was situated in a large grove of oak trees n.e. of Eastwood in Kelley T. The building burned in 1930. (F. Kelley; C. Sample; J. Lewis)

Oak Mound School (Howell)
In Benton T. 2 mi. s. of Caulfield (q.v.). Originally on the highest elevation in the community, in an oak forest. (W. N. Odell; D. W. Epley)

Oak Ridge Cemetery (Oregon)
In Koshkonong T. It is a topographical name.

Oak Ridge Church (Ripley)
In Sherley T. on Highway 14. The Church of God Congregation, which had organized in the Dunn School house, erected

this very splendid rural church in 1927. The name is descriptive. (J. M. Dodd; J. M. Keel; Mrs. Bertha Hayes)

Oak Ridge School (Butler)
Established in 1898. Named by a landowner, and Baptist minister, J. M. H. Russell, because a distinct ridge of the Ozark foothills extended through the district, and oak was the chief tree growing there. (Mrs. Eva Webb)

Oak Ridge School No. 1 (Howell)
In Sisson T. Chiefly red oak grows on the ridge. (Mrs. Martha Gilliam; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elderinghoff)

Oak Ridge School No. 2 (Howell)
In Howell T., n.w. of West Plains. Topographical and descriptive. (J. M. Spence)

Oak Ridge School No. 3 (Howell)
Established about 1902, 4 mi. s.e. of Moody. Several varieties of oak are found on the small elevation. (Mr. and Mrs. F. McKelvey; P. Gray)

Oaks Hollow (Oregon)
In Ozark T., leading into Eleven Points R. s. of Greenbriar Hollow. Noah Oaks operated a sawmill and kept a commissary there during the early 1890's. (Mrs. Jack Woodring)

Oak Spring (Carter)
See Oak Spring Hollow

Oak Spring Hollow (Carter)
In w.c. Jackson T. leading into Big Brushy Creek. It took the name of the good spring there. There were white oak trees around the spring. (A. M. Link; Rev. H. H. Stratton)

Odel Prong (Carter)
A s. branch of Big Brushy Cr., in w. Jackson T. Phillip Odel from Tennessee settled here long before the Civil War. (J. J. Chilton; T. J. Brame)

Ogdeon School (Butler)
A name by which the Gentzen School is sometimes known, because George Ogdeon (also spelled Augdeon) owned the land near by. (R. Missenhammer)

Oglesville (Butler)
Mr. Louis Ogle, a large landowner, has a store and filling station s.w. of Qulin. His home and a General Baptist Church organized in 1932 by Rev. W. M. Mangum are near the store. The church took the name of the store. (Garland Johnson)

Oglesville Church (Butler)
See Oglesville

Oil Well Supply Mill (Butler)
Another name for Hickory Mill (q.v.). (The Evening Citizen, December, 1901)

Old Batesville (Butler)
See Batesville

Olden (Howell)
A small town on Highway 60 and the Frisco R.R. in Dry Creek T. Established in 1882 by the railroad and named for Benjamin F. Olden, an early lawyer and influential

citizen of West Plains, who at that time was attorney for the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis R.R. Co. (later the Frisco R.R.). He came from Illinois during the late 1860's. During the construction of the road, the camp here was known as Edom for Edom Dixon of West Plains, one of the contractors. (T. J. Whitmire; Mr. and Mrs. E. Dixon; A. Hollenbeck; P.L. Polk (1883) 91; P.G. 1886-1941)

Old Field Hollow (Oregon)
Leads from the n.w. into Eleven Points R. about 1 mi. from Thomasville. About 3 mi. n.w. of Thomasville is a spring, now known as Trough Spring for the large trough put in to carry the water. Originally it was Thomas Spring for George Thomas an early settler of this name. Years ago the old fields near the spring were abandoned for some years, thus giving the name to the hollow. Now (1937) owned by the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis. (Mrs. A. O. Roberts; Geo. Moore)

Old Graveyard (Butler)
A very old cemetery, 3/4 mi. s.e. of Shiloh School, apparently having thirty graves. Very little is known, but tradition relates that Henry Turner's (a very large landowner before the Civil War) mother and other pioneers are buried there. (Jno. Eudalay)

Old Horton (Howell)
See Horton

Old Lebanon Church (Ripley)
A name which Lebanon Church (q.v.) later acquired. Cf. New Lebanon Baptist Church. Many older residents are proudly and joyfully reminiscent of the vivid life there in former times. (J. P. Campbell; W. R. Holland)

Old Mud Spring (Howell)
Still a fairly good spring, in the vicinity of Cedar Grove School (q.v.), on the old Rock Bridge Road of the pioneer days. At first it was a muddy mass in the hollow, but was dug out and walled up to make a good spring. It became a community center for picnics and political gatherings, and was a noted camping place for the freighters; occasionally a number of wagons were there at one time for a night's rest. (T. Willis; D. G. Turner; S. T. Proffitt)

Old Priest Field (Oregon)
See Irish Settlement

Old River (Butler)
A short stream, or arm, of Little Black River, which was formerly the main bed of the river. In Beaverdam T. crossed by Highway 42. (S. Pottenger)

Old's Cemetery (Oregon)
See Old's Mill

Old's Mill (Oregon)
A water grist mill, 1 mi. s. of Thomasville on Eleven Points R., was established during the 1850's by Thomas Old, an early settler and landowner, who came from Virginia to Oregon Co. in 1841 and settled at Thomasville.

It was burned during the Civil War. The early burial ground, Old's Cemetery, ¼ mi. s. of Thomasville, has not been used for at least fifty years. (E. Bailey; Geo. Moore)

Old Soldier Graveyard (Butler)
On the old Vandover farm on Beaver Dam Creek and Little Black River are the graves of seven soldiers who were killed there when Gen. Price's army made its raid along the old military road. During his lifetime, Mr. Vandover kept the graves fenced, but now they stand almost unmarked on the hillside near the barn. Explanations were passed on to Mr. Ward by "Uncle" Andy Powers, of Powers Mill. (A. Ward)

Old State Road (Butler)
See Natchitoches Path

Old Tom Tabor School (Howell)
See Tabor Creek

Old Town (Howell)
See Mountain View

Old Van Buren (Carter)
See Van Buren

Onyx Cave (Howell)
A small cave about 2 mi. n. of Peace Valley. The land is owned by a Kansas City man. It is claimed that onyx was found in the cave but not considered profitable until better roads are built. (Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elderinghoff)

Orchard (Carter)
See Orchard Switch

Orchard Branch (Oregon)
A tributary of Warm Fork in Big Apple T. near Koshkonong in the big orchard section.

Orchard Grove School (Howell)
In South Fork T. s. of West Plains. The house burned in 1935 and a neat cobblestone building was erected. Originally a large orchard was near the school on land now owned by Ray Rogers. It was also known as Hall Town School for the Henderson Hall family of Portuguese descent that lived near, and had owned land there as early as 1856. (D. C. Stephens; E. M. Nale; T. A. Many)

Orchard Hollow (Ripley)
It leads into North Fork of Buffalo Creek. Named for an orchard on the Whitwell farm. See Barn Hollow and Peach Orchard Hollow.

Orchard Switch (Carter)
A switch near Hill Top, established on the Houck R.R. (now Frisco R.R.) for loading timber. Named for the fine orchard near, started by L. Benton Henson. See Henson Cemetery. Later Jack Mauck owned the farm and increased the apple orchard to 100 acres in the later 1880's. The p.o. here, named Orchard, from the switch, existed only a short time. (R. L. Coleman; J. M. Blue; J. Link; P.G. 1916-1917)

Oregon County
Organized from Ripley Co. February 14, 1845, with a population of 750; and named for Oregon Territory. The controversy between Britain and the U. S. over the possession of this territory, which gave rise to the slogan "Fifty-four forty or fight," was a live issue at the time, finally settled in favor of the U. S. in 1846. Oregon Territory was organized in 1848, and became a state in 1859. It was named for the Oregon River, now the Columbia. The name is of Indian origin, but its precise meaning is uncertain. (Campbell, Gaz. of Mo. (1874) 407; Mo. Hist. Rev. (April, 1917) 337; Goodspeed, 181; W. E. Harrod; Clippings from The South Missourian)

Ormsby School (Ripley)
In Flatwoods T. Established about 1910. James F. Ormsby and his brother Charles, who gave the site, were prominent farmers in the community. The school was often known as Backwoods School because it was in a less highly developed part of the county. (Green Bros.; S. McPheeters; Mrs. A. Mahan)

Osborn School (Butler)
A more recently organized school s.e. of Qulin, named for Ike Osborn, a landowner, who was instrumental in getting the school established. (B. Deem; S. Myrant)

Otter Creek (Butler)
See Otter Creek Township

*Otter Creek Township (Butler)
One of the two original townships. It comprised the s. part of the county, but no definite reason has been found for its name. There is an Otter Creek in Wayne Co., but it could hardly have influenced the name for this township. It is very probable that Pike Slough (upper part Pike Creek) (q.v.), also called Copeland Creek, had an earlier name, Otter Creek, given by the early trappers and hunters, because otters were numerous in the early days in this section of Missouri. Cf. Otter Creek in Wayne Co. and Otter Pond and Otter Lake in Butler Co.) Pike Slough (possibly Otter Creek) flows through the region of Otter Pond (q.v.) into Cane Creek, and since it is the main stream (besides Cane Creek which no doubt is a very early name) of this early township, and because the other division was named for Black River, it is evident that the main stream here must have been Otter Creek for which this township was named. (Goodspeed, 374; B. Deem)

Otter Lake (Butler)
See Otter Pond

Otter Pond (Butler)
A mill village or camp on a short branch of the B. C. R.R. extending from Rossville Spur (q.v.) and named for the small lake near by which was the habitat of otters in the hunting days. Mr. Deem explained that there were many ponds or lakes where otters were found in the southern

part of Butler Co. (B. Deem; Map 1910; Geo. Windsor)

**Ottomen (Howell)
Found on an 1889 map in the n.w. part of the county, but no information has been found.

Our Lady of the Ozarks (Howell)
See Leyda Hill

Owen Graveyard (Butler)
Established about 1896 by a landowner J. W. Owen 3½ mi. s.e. of Rombauer. (Mrs. M. Zoll; K. Ham)

Owenmont (Ripley)
A p.o. near Brinkerhoff, kept by Dewitt Stanton in his store. Named for George Owen a lumberman who lived there. Nothing marks the site now but the small elevation. (Wm. Ponder; J. K. Langford)

Owens Hollow (Howell)
See Mustion Hollow

Owl Roost Mill (Carter)
A humorous descriptive name for the saw mill operated by a Mr. Evans and a Mr. Russell of Mill Spring, Wayne Co. It was set up 4 mi. n. of Ellsinore about 1895. The p.o. established here was named Evans for Mr. Evans. (J. J. Chilton; J. Smith; P.G. 1897-1901)

Ox Hollow (Oregon)
Heads in n.e. Falling Springs T. and leads through Shannon Co. into Current R. During the timber days of the Ozark Land and Lumber Co. oxen were used in this section to haul logs to the mill. (W. Heiskell)

Oxley Stave Factory (Butler)
About 1880, F. G. Oxley of Cincinnati, Ohio, set up a stave factory near the s.e. limits of Poplar Bluff. Later it was acquired by the American Stave and Cooperage Company and then by the H. D. Williams Cooperage Company. Under all the managements it was locally known as The Stave Mill. A Mr. Gilman and Mr. Reynolds operated a mill here previous to the Oxley Mill Goodspeed says, but it appears to have had no special name. (S. Pottenger; Deem, 29; Goodspeed, 479)

Oxly (Ripley)
A village and p.o. in Varner T., formerly known as Varner (q.v.) the railroad station and Oakdale (q.v.), the p.o. James Adams, who had come from Kentucky in 1885 put in another store and was made postmaster. He became one of the leaders in the village and furnished much timber from this section for the Oxley Stave Factory at Poplar Bluff. There was some confusion about the freight because there was also a Varner, Arkansas. James Adams suggested the new name, a shortened form, for F. G. Oxley of Cincinnati, Ohio, the owner of the Poplar Bluff factory. (M. F. Van Dover; S. Pottenger; L. Young; Mrs. E. H. Spitler; P.G. 1909-)

Oxstock Hollow (Carter)
Leads into Henpeck Cr. near Norwood Hollow Camp (q.v.). Jacob Angle, living here, set up a blacksmith shop for

the purpose chiefly of shoeing the oxen that were used in the logging business here. Stocks were built for fastening the oxen while they were being shod. (Wm. N. Baker; F. Kelley)

Ozark Dog Kennel (Butler)
During the late 1920's, R. E. Koontz established this place for the purpose of raising, training, and renting pointers and setters. He has a charming little home on Highway 60, n.w. of Poplar Bluff, back of which he keeps the kennels. The writers in Missouri Guide Series state that Mr. Koontz is nationally known as a dog trainer. Ozark is given for the foothills of the Ozarks in which it is located. (Mo. Guide Series, 428-429)

Ozark Handcraft Shop (Carter)
On Highway 60, 13 mi. s.e. of Van Buren. Established February, 1935 by R. H. Blurton who came from Illinois in 1926. Various articles, such as baskets, chairs, etc. are made from oak bark, willow, and rattan. Situated in these foothills of the Ozarks. (Mrs. R. H. Blurton)

*Ozark School (Howell)
In the n.w. part of Willow Springs T. in a very hilly section. The Ozark Land and Lumber Co. of Winona cut out the timber in this section. Very likely named for the company. (J. M. Spence; H. A. Smith)

Ozark Township (Oregon)
One of the e. border divisions. Earlier known as Johnson No. 2 T. (q.v.). It was named for the Ozark Land and Lumber Co. of Winona, that operated mills and helped to establish schools during the 1890's and early 1900's. (E. Bailey; Wm. Weaver; Geo. Dale; N. Bell)

Padgett Cemetery (Howell)
About 2 mi. s.w. of Mountain View. William Padgett, a pioneer from Tennessee, owned land there before the Civil War. (H. A. Smith)

Palmer Graveyard (Oregon)
A very old burial ground 1½ mi. n. of Clifton (q.v.). An early pioneer of the name lived there. (Mrs. W. Fraley; R. Childers)

Palmer Plant (Butler)
A large cooperage factory located just outside the city limits of e. Poplar Bluff during the timber days. Lowell Melville Palmer of New York City was president, and Elijah Windsor of New York City was sent to manage the plant. It was operated by the Brooklyn Cooperage Company. The local papers say of it: "One of the largest in the world . . . covering several acres of ground, having a railroad system of its own, and the owner of fine timber land, this plant manufactures coffee box and sugar barrel material which is shipped to Brooklyn and New Orleans where it is finished. Contrary to the usual custom, very few negroes are employed. It is equipped with modern machinery, a well 367 ft. deep, and employs about 300 men." The mill was

burned April 10, 1902. (The Evening Citizen 1901; Geo. Windsor; S. Pottenger; Deem, 109)

Palmer Railroad (Butler)
A small system of company railroads built during the late 1880's and early 1890's, connecting the timber lands with the "Cat" R.R. and with the Palmer Plant (q.v.). Charles Langlotz, who came with the company was the road engineer and manager. Later called the Butler County Railroad (q.v.). (S. Pottenger; Geo. Windsor)

Palmer Slough (Butler)
The remains of a reservoir, almost ½ mi. long and 50 ft. wide which was constructed by the Palmer Plant. Connecting with Black River it was used for soaking the logs, chiefly gum, to prepare them for sawing. (The Evening Citizen; S. Pottenger)

Panther Hollow (Howell)
A gulch in n.e. Goldsberry T., joining Jack's Fork in Texas Co. Habitat of panthers in early days. (T. J. Whitmire; L. Thomas)

Panther Hollow (Oregon)
A spring and hollow, in Goebel and Johnson townships, flowing into Eleven Points R. It is said that there were panthers in the wilds during the early days, and that one was killed near this small spring. Another hollow and spring of this name, n.w. of Thomasville, leads into Eleven Points R. It is also known as Sam Smith Spring and Hollow (q.v.). (E. Williams; N. Bell; Geo. Moore; Mr. and Mrs. T. Hofstedler)

Panther Hollow (Oregon)
See above

Panther Slough (Butler)
Now drained by Ditch No. 12. See Beaver Pond.

Panther Spring (Carter)
Another name for Cave Spring (q.v.) near Van Buren. There is a tradition that Timothy Reeves, Captain in the Confederate Army, chased a panther into this cave. There were panthers in the wilds during the early day. (Mrs. Mary Wallace; A. M. Link)

Panther Spring (Oregon)
See Panther Hollow and Sam Smith Spring

Panther Spring (Oregon)
See Panther Hollow

Paradise Ridge Church (Ripley)
An old disbanded Missionary Baptist Church that stood where Corinth Church (q.v.) now stands. The Church was organized in the old school house, and in 1903 or 1904 the church house was built. This church is mentioned in the Minutes of Cane Creek Association from 1892 to 1909. The building was sold to John Leslie about 1915. The informants explained that they "used to have such good, good meetings there." It is a subjective name. (Mrs. Eva Patterson; Mrs. Lillie Hilborn)

Park (Butler)
An abandoned lumber village and p.o. in Neely T. on the Frisco R.R. About 1906, John and Barnes Park, brothers and landowners in the vicinity, set up a huge sawmill there. (Maps 1907-1912; P.G. 1913-1917; C. Pottenger; Thos. Kenzie; Mrs. Julia Warren)

Park Chapel (Oregon)
The first M. E. Methodist Church in the community, ½ mi. n. of Rover (q.v.). Organized in 1886, under a brush arbor, by Rev. L. L. Whitehead of Alton. Soon the house was erected by John G. Jolliff, Wm. Park, and E. M. Thomas, three leaders of the community. It was named for Wm. Park, a carpenter and oldest member. The older organization dwindled and the building was bought by the Congregationalist Methodists. There is no organization there now, but the house is used for any denomination, chiefly the Pentecostals. (G. W. Jolliff; T. Proffitt; E. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore)

Parker Graveyard (Howell)
See Fox Hollow

Park View (Howell)
A small stone filling station and cabins, established in January, 1935 by William Farley of West Plains, who still owns it. It is on Highway 60, 3/4 mi. n. of West Plains, situated upon a small hill overlooking Peoples' Park. (Oran Griffith)

Parrish Cemetery (Howell)
See Horton

Patterson (Oregon)
An early p.o. on South Prong of Fourche Creek (q.v.). William Patterson was an older settler on this stream, near the county line, in what is now Ozark T. Patterson is an old family name in the s.e. part of the county. (C. Franken; Mrs. Jack Woodring; P.L. Goodwin and West (1867) 34)

Patterson Cemetery (Ripley)
An old burial ground about 1 mi. n. of Matthews School. The land was given by John Patterson, who came from Georgia long before the Civil War. The school and spring took his name as they were on his land. (Mrs. E. Cunningham; Mrs. E. O'Neill; R. Borth)

Patterson Graveyard (Butler)
Deeded to the public by William Patterson. Later Oak Hill Cemetery (q.v.). (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Martin)

Patterson School (Ripley)
Later Logan Creek School (q.v.). One of the oldest districts in the county, where subscription schools were taught long before the Civil War. The old log house stood near the Patterson Spring (q.v.). See Patterson Cemetery.

Patterson Spring (Ripley)
See Patterson Cemetery

Patty's Cave (Butler)
A small cave near Cane Creek, noted because during the Civil War, residents of the community hid corn, meat, and other provisions there from the "Jayhawkers." Named for John C. Patty, a farmer and blacksmith, who came from Tennessee in 1852 and bought land in the Cane Creek and Ten Mile communities. He later served as judge of the Western District and as probate judge for several years. (Mrs. Geo. Powers; Mrs. B. Langley)

Paty Hollow (Oregon)
In e. Moore T. leading into Spring Creek. There is a natural pond, Paty Pond, in the lower part of the valley, covering about 4 acres. A good hunting section for turkeys and ducks. Buck Paty homesteaded there soon after the Civil War. During the 1890's, the Cordz Fisher Lumber Co. of Birchtree ran a tram into this section, and Mule Camp (q.v.) was located there. Many mules were used in the logging industry. (W. E. Harrod; P. Williams; N. Bell)

Paty Pond (Oregon)
See Paty Hollow

Paul Finny Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church about 5 mi. n.w. of Poplar Bluff on Highway 67. Paul Finny gave the land about 20 years ago. (Mr. and Mrs. S. Agee; Mrs. Wm. Melton)

Payne Knob (Howell)
1 mi. n.e. of Siloam Springs. According to the Geological Survey made in 1929, it is 1200 ft. above sea level, the highest elevation in Howell Co. P. S. Payne, a former merchant at Siloam Springs, bought the land in 1894. A government tower is on the hill. (Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Duffy; L. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. Homer Young)

Payne School (Ripley)
In Jordan T. Ike Payne, a farmer, gave the site. (W. D. Randel; J. R. Borth)

Payne Spring (Oregon)
A good-sized spring about 3 mi. s. of Couch (q.v.) near Town Fork Creek (q.v.). Josiah Payne, a landowner, had a grist mill there soon after the Civil War. (P. Williams; W. Heiskell; A. Williams; E. Bailey)

Peace Valley (Howell)
A village and p.o. in Sisson T., 2½ mi. s. of the stream of this name. The p.o. was first at what is now White Church established about 1874 and kept by a Mr. Laye in his store, who gave the name for William and Elgin Peace, early families of the community. C. Henry Dryer then bought the store and took the office. After a few years he moved the office to his land at the present location and laid out the town which he named for the p.o. (J. N. Barnett; S. D. Goyer; G. F. Burroughs; P.L. Polk (1883) 91; P.G. 1886-1941)

Peace Valley Creek (Howell)
The stream that drains Peace Valley Draw (q.v.) into Eleven Points River.

Peace Valley Draw (Howell)
Heads n. and e. of West Plains and leads into Eleven Points R. in Sisson T. Very early pioneers of the name came from Tennessee long before the Civil War and settled w. of White Church. Some informants believe the name was Felix Peace, who was known as Grand-Daddy Peace; he reared a large family before 1860, on the large farm in the valley that was named for him. (T. J. Whitmire; S. D. Goyer; D. G. Turner)

Peace Valley High School (Howell)
It was formed about 1919 by the consolidation of Ferguson, Dryer, and Walnut Sink schools. Located near the p.o. for which it was named. (J. N. Ferguson)

Peace Valley School (Oregon)
In Myrtle T., formed from Fairview School District about 1894. After considerable disagreement and trouble the new district house was built in the valley with great hopes that all might be peaceful. (E. Williams; W. J. Birchert; Mrs. R. Dalton)

Peach Orchard Hollow (Ripley)
In Kelley T. Leads into North Fork of Buffalo Cr. So called because A. J. Whitwell had a family peach orchard on his farm. Such orchards were very scarce in this part of the county during the 1880's. (A. C. Randel; J. Whitwell)

Pearl City (Howell)
See Leota

Pearl Ponder Creek (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Pease Mill (Howell)
A large saw and planing mill ½ mi. s. of Siloam Springs, operated for a few years during the 1890's and early 1900's by two brothers, Myron and Orlando Pease, who were also large landowners. (S. T. Proffitt; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Duffy)

Peck Ranch (Carter)
See Dresser Spring

Peck Spring (Carter)
See Dresser Spring

Peggy (Carter)
The original name of the p.o. at Fremont, while the railroad station was McDonald (q.v.). See Holland also. The p.o. was established during the middle 1880's and the name suggested by John L. Green for Mrs. Peggy Snyder, the wife of his very close friend Dr. James Snyder, who had come before the Civil War. (J. J. Chilton; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland; P.G. 1889-1910)

Peggy Hollow (Oregon)
See Bone Hollow

Pennington Church (Ripley)
See Mount Pleasant Church and Pennington Mill

Pennington Mill (Ripley)
An old pioneer grist mill on Little Black R. 2 mi. below the mouth of Flat Cr. Isaac Pennington, a Baptist minister and landowner, kept a little store in his house and set up the mill before the Civil War. (S. McPheeters; Green Bros.; J. R. Borth; Rev. Wm. McPheeters)

Pen Wood School (Oregon)
Now consolidated with Alton (q.v.) 6 mi. e. Formed from Union Hill and Royal Oak chiefly. Named for Pen Andrews, who gave the site in the forest. (N. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore; J. Old; E. Bailey)

People's Park (Howell)
In the n.w. part of West Plains. It is owned by the county, and, as the name indicates, intended for general or popular use.

Peppermint Spring (Butler)
In St. Francis T., the head of Cypress Cr. (q.v.). Named for the plants growing there. (Wm. Ham)

Perkins Branch (Howell)
A tributary of North Prong of Dry Creek, in Dry Creek T. Perkins Spring, about 2 mi. w. of Olden, one of the best in the vicinity, is also known as Elm Spring for the elm trees growing near. James B. Perkins came from Tennessee in 1858 and entered the land. (Mrs. Mary Wadley; D. G. Turner; J. Collins)

Perkins School (Oregon)
See King's Point School

Perkins Spring (Howell)
See Perkins Branch

Pettit and Goldsberry Mill (Howell)
D. S. Pettit and John Goldsberry operated a saw mill in e. Chapel T. during the early 1880's. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierson; Mrs. Clara Conner)

Phillips Mill (Carter)
See Phillips Springs

Phillips Springs (Carter)
In Kelley T. near the Ripley Co. line, ½ mi. from Current R. in Hall Hollow. Henry Phillips, a farmer and landowner, lived here and operated a grist mill soon after the Civil War. He was captain of the Ku Klux Klan. Now owned by Harry Grubb, and sometimes called by his name. (J. J. Holland; J. Lewis; F. Kelley)

Phillips Store (Butler)
Mr. Harvey Phillips explained that in December, 1934, he established a small store in one room of his home on Qulin mail route one.

Pickard Chapel (Howell)
The old pioneer log building for church and school, near the present location of New Hope Church (q.v.). The very old burial ground Pickard Graveyard is now known as New

Hope Cemetery. Dr. Pickard lived here before the Civil War. (J. Ferguson; S. D. Goyer)

Pickard Graveyard (Howell)
See Pickard Chapel

Piedmont Hollow (Oregon)
In e. Moore T. leading into Spring Cr. The old pioneer road from Thomasville to Piedmont in Wayne Co., which was on the nearest railroad before 1870, led from Thomasville down this hollow. (N. Bell)

Pigeon Branch (Ripley)
A small branch of South Fork of Buffalo Cr. in Kelley T. The name was given because so many wild pigeons were seen along the stream in the early days. See Brown's Mill. (Geo. Dale; C. Myatt; J. Lewis)

Pigeon Roost (Howell)
Formerly a heavily wooded region, s. of Egypt School, on the old Mountain Home and West Plains Road, the habitat of wild pigeons. During the Civil War some people in this vicinity almost lived on pigeon meat. The pigeons were often so numerous that at night their weight broke large branches from the trees. (Mrs. Nancy Hunter; Mrs. Dora Hoglen; Mrs. Lucandy Matney)

Pigeon Roost (Oregon)
Near Wilderness in King T. Originally a great pine forest where the wild pigeons would gather by the thousands to roost on the trees. Older citizens point out various regions where pigeons gathered at night, but this seems to be the favorite resting place for the greatest numbers. When in the early 1880's they began the shipping of pigeons to St. Louis, they were soon killed and frightened away. Stories are told of the pigeons flying over in such large numbers that it appeared a great cloud hiding the sun. At night they would so weight the timber that trees were bent and branches were broken loose. (Mrs. E. O'Neill; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills)

*Pike (Carter)
A p.o. kept in various homes along Pike Cr. An 1860 map shows it near a region where lead was found; 1865 map gives the name. It was kept for a time by Mrs. Abrigal Barnes in her home 2 mi. n. of Fremont, and was moved to Fremont about 1890. No doubt it was named for the stream (q.v.). (Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland; P.L. Hayward (1853) 826; Goodwin and West (1867) 49; Polk (1883) 91; P.G. 1886-1890)

Pike Creek (Butler)
Doubtless it was named for Pike Lake (q.v.). Cf. Copeland Creek.

Pike Creek (Carter)
Heads in Shannon Co. Flows e. into Current R. near Van Buren. Earlier known as Davis Cr. (q.v.). It is shown as Davis Fork on 1850 map, Davis Creek on 1855, and Pike Creek on 1865 and later. Different reasons are given for the name. One story is told that long before the Civil

War some people who were traveling through caught some pike fish in the stream and this name struck the settlers. Mr. Kelley suggests the following fact as a possible reason. In the May of 1859 or 1860 Rance and William Kelley went to Pike's Peak in an ox wagon, but came back in the fall nearly starved; thus called pikers for two reasons. Another explains that some of the indolent settlers spent most of their time shooting the pike fish and were called pikers from which the stream gradually took its name. These conjectures are obviously mere guesses. Doubtless the stream was named for the fish, as Miss O'Brien concluded in her thesis on the place-names of Shannon County. It seems quite clear that there were pike fish in the stream, which is most likely the reason for the change of name. (F. Kelley; J. J. Chilton; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland)

Pike Creek School (Butler)
An old school w. of Poplar Bluff near the creek which gave the name. Discontinued as an individual school since consolidation with the Poplar Bluff School District. (J. L. Raulston)

Pike Lake (Butler)
See Copeland Creek and Lake

Pike Slough (Butler)
That portion of the stream s. of the old lake, earlier called Copeland Creek (q.v.).

Pike Township (Carter)
Includes the n.w. and w. c. part of the county. Formed about 1892 from Carter T. and named for its main stream. (J. J. Holland)

Pinch Misery (Howell)
An old logging camp about 6 mi. w. of Willow Springs, where the South Missouri Land and Lumber Company operated in the 1880's and 1890's. The women of the camp gave the name because their only way of getting to town was by the narrow gauge railroad, where they were so crowded and miserably uncomfortable. (Mrs. Anna Ferguson)

Pinch Off School (Butler)
A name, contemptuously given by some of the objectors to the Brower School, which was organized, only by arbitration, from Little Brushy School District. (Mrs. M. Zoll; J. H. H. Potillo)

Pine (Ripley)
A p.o. and village in s.w. Pine T. During the timber days it had a sawmill and three stores. Through the efforts of Andrew J. Whitwell, the p.o. was established and kept by a Mrs. Adams for a time in her home. He named it for the large pine timber there. (J. W. Dodd; W. D. Randel; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Franken; P.O. 1886-)

Pine Bluff School (Ripley)
In Doniphan T. Established about 1898, near the rough hillsides on Logan Cr., where some pine trees grew.

Also known as Schick School for John Schick, who lived near and had a large family of children. (S. McPheeters; Mr. and Mrs. L. Young)

Pinebrook Inn (Howell)
In the edge of Siloam Springs, it is an excellent hotel for a small place where one may rest and enjoy beautiful scenery. On the hills are many pine trees and the narrow valleys drained by small spring-fed streamlets are shaded by the pines. It was built in 1924 by N. O. Tate of Wichita, Kansas. John T. Woodruff of Springfield, Missouri now owns the 1000 acre tract. (Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Duffy)

Pine Church (Ripley)
See Pine Grove Missionary Baptist Church

Pine Creek (Howell)
The stream heads near Sterling (q.v.) in Willow Springs T. and flows into Jack's Fork in Texas Co. Much pine along the ridge gave the name. (R. T. Holloway; Mrs. Anna Ferguson)

Pine Grove Church (Howell)
See Pine Grove School

Pine Grove Missionary Baptist Church (Ripley)
The original name for the church near Pine (q.v.), now known as Pine Church. It was organized in 1881 by Rev. Wm. O. Gibson and named because of the immense pine forests in the vicinity. The old house is now used for a dwelling, and the house in Pine, Pine Church, is used by any denomination. (W. D. Randel; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dale; C. W. Drane)

Pine Grove School (Howell)
The old log house for school and church was built in 1873, 3½ mi. w. of Willow Springs. Charles Ferguson, later a merchant in Willow Springs, gave the name for his childhood school in Greene Co., Tennessee. It is an appropriate name, for there was much pine timber in the vicinity. The Methodist Church was organized here in 1878 by Rev. Riley M. Proffitt. Later new buildings were erected for the school and the church. The Methodist organization disbanded about 1907 and the church, named for the school, is used by the community and various denominations. (S. T. Proffitt; D. Ferguson; J. M. Spence)

Pine Grove School (Ripley)
See Little Willis School

Pine Hill School (Oregon)
A descriptive name for the school 3 mi. n. of Thomasville, now consolidated with Thomasville. (Mrs. A. O. Roberts)

Pine Hollow (Oregon)
In Black Pond T. Leads into Spring Cr. Much large pine timber grew in this region. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Pine Ridge Camp (Butler)
A tourist camp with cabins, lunch room, and a filling station, on Highway 60, 8 mi. n.w. of Poplar Bluff. It was established in June, 1926, by D. R. Scott on his

farm, which was the homestead of Lemuel Mills on the old Military Road (q.v.). Legend says that soldiers were camped here during the Civil War and that there are three soldiers buried there somewhere. The name was given for the topography and pine trees. (Mrs. D. R. Scott)

The Pines (Ripley)
A club house established about 1905, on Current R. 2½ mi. n. of Doniphan, by J. D. Gerlach of Doniphan. A more modern building was erected by the Heck brothers about 1914. Not much remains now. The pine timber suggested the name. (W. D. Randel; L. Young)

Pine School (Ripley)
Near the p.o., for which it was named. (W. D. Randel)

Pine Township (Ripley)
In the n.w. part of the county. Formed from Kelley and Fourche townships August 5, 1890. Named for the p.o. (M. Dodd; L. P. Whitwell; Court Records H, 278-279)

Pine Valley School (Carter)
In Kelley T., 8 mi. s. of Fremont. Originally large pine timber grew throughout this section. Sometimes known as Upper Barren School because of its location nearer the head of this stream. (H. D. Condray)

Pine Valley School (Ripley)
In Johnson T. near Beaverdam Creek. A descriptive name.

Pine View School (Ripley)
Established in 1915 in the e. part of Johnson T. Named because of the large pine trees surrounding the site. (E. B. Slayton)

Piney Cave (Oregon)
On Piney Creek near Piney School (q.v.). During the Civil War the county records are said to have been hidden in this cave by Major Geo. Norman, John C. Johnson, father of informant, Wm. C. Livingston, Andrew J. Livingston, and others. (N. Bell; J. H. Johnson)

Piney Creek (Oregon)
Formed by the junction of East Prong and West Prong in Piney T. Empties into Frederick's Creek in Jobe T. In the early day a small grove of pine trees grew near the junction of the two streams, thus giving the name. (E. Bailey; E. Williams)

Piney School (Oregon)
In Jobe T. Named for the stream near by. (N. Bell; E. Williams)

Piney Township (Oregon)
The central township, formed before 1873. The name of its main stream. (Campbell, Atlas 1873)

**Pin Hook (Butler)
A name given to the first sawmill camp in Ten Mile Community. The mill was operated by S. D. Author and D. Livingston during the early 1880's. Mr. John Eudalay said it was named by W. R. Minx, but the reason was not found. It is possible that it is a derisive name for small or something for play. Fifty years ago, and, no

doubt, long before that time, one amusement for children along the small streams was to "go fishing" with pin hooks made from large dress pins or hair pins. It was great fun to catch the minnows ("topwaters") as they played about the streams. Possibly a bend in the stream near by, a "hair pin" bend, or "pin hook" gave rise to the name, but the exact origin must remain for the present, a mystery to be solved later. Cf. Pin Hook in Pettis Co., the original name of the first county seat, later changed to St. Helena, now Helena. Mrs. Overlay states in her thesis that it was borrowed from one of three places named Pin Hook in Tennessee.

Pink Branch (Ripley)
A small stream, in Flatwoods T., flowing into Logan Cr. An abundance of pink root plants, used for medicine by earlier settlers, grew in the vicinity. (Rev. Wm. S. McPheeters)

Pinkleyville (Oregon)
An old village, now completely disappeared, and p.o. 2 mi. s. of Garfield (q.v.) on the old Alton to Pocahontas road. Emanuel Pinkley had a blacksmith shop there on his farm. Later a store and p.o. were established. His sons, Jeff and Ed, owned land near. The place was also known locally as Scott Town for Green Scott who had a store and the p.o. (E. Williams; P. Williams; Mrs. Erma Pinkley; Geo. Underwood; P.G.; Gaz. of Mo. (1874) 15; P.L. Polk (1876) 19)

Pitts Grove School (Howell)
S. of South Fork 4½ mi. Mrs. Hattie B. Pitts of West Plains gave the site and gave much material aid for a number of years. It was situated in a forest. The name Warner School was sometimes used because Chris Warner who lived near had a large family of progressive children in the school. (T. A. Many; Mrs. H. B. Pitts; H. Chapin)

Platanus (Butler)
A vanished sawmill village and switch on the B. C. R.R., 2 mi. n. of Fagus (q.v.). The name, given by Mr. Barron, is the Latin botanical name for sycamore, a kind of tree very common in this section of Missouri. (W. N. Barron (see his letter in Intro. to Survey of Mo. Place Names, p. 36)

Pleasant Dell (Howell)
A p.o., named for Pleasant Dell Farm (q.v.).

Pleasant Dell Farm (Howell)
James and David Estes, brothers, owned a good farm about 7 mi. s. of Willow Springs and gave it this complimentary name. Peter Kemp of the community kept a p.o. of the name in his home for only a short time about 1878. His place now belongs to the Powell heirs. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Kinion; S. T. Proffitt)

Pleasant Grove (Ripley)
A p.o. in Jordan T. Established in 1878 and kept by W. A. Brooks, who had a rural store, until his death about 1915. A descriptive and complimentary name. (R. Borth; J. K. Langford; P.L. Polk, 91; P.G. 1886-1910)

Pleasant Grove School (Ripley)
Established about 1890 in Jordan T. about 3 mi. s.w. of the p.o., for which it was named. (N. Sullivan; J. K. Langford)

Pleasant Grove School (Oregon)
In Myrtle T. A descriptive and complimentary name. Also known as Trimble School for George Trimble who donated the site. (E. Williams; W. J. Birchert)

Pleasant Hill Cemetery (Howell)
See Johnson School and Pleasant Hill Church

Pleasant Hill Cemetery (Oregon)
Near Pleasant Hill School in Cedar Bluff T. Named from the school. (Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton)

Pleasant Hill Church (Butler)
A General Baptist Church that stood for many years where the school (q.v.) is now situated, 4 mi. s. of Ash Hill. It was organized by Rev. Thos. Davis of Dexter, Missouri, and Parson Francis of Ash Hill about 1905 or 1906. A name of approbation, suggested by the low, sandy, elevations. When the house burned in 1919, the church was disbanded. (J. Elfers; Mrs. P. Saltzman; L. Guess)

Pleasant Hill Church (Butler)
Missionary Baptist Church (colored) on Garfield Street in Poplar Bluff. Cf. above.

Pleasant Hill Church (Butler)
An old Methodist Church in Beaver Dam T., erected on a low elevation given by Joe Stout. Earlier they had used the old Brannum School s.w. of the new location. A name of approbation. Before 1895, a school was built on the same grounds and it took the church name. (A. Ward; Thos. Kenzie)

Pleasant Hill Church (Butler)
A Pentecost Church w. of Pleasant Hill School s. of Ash Hill, established in 1929 by Rev. V. Hill of Illinois. Named from the school. (J. Elfers; Mrs. P. Saltzman)

Pleasant Hill Church (Howell)
A Missionary Baptist Church 7 mi. w. of West Plains. It was organized in the old Herron School in 1870 by Rev. H. Forest and Rev. B. H. Lanham. The name, Rev. Epley thinks, is probably that of the old home church in Tennessee, whence came the Herrons, the Forrests, and the Epleys who were charter members. It was often generally known in the earlier days as Spring Creek Church for the stream near by. The cemetery at the church is now known by the church name and as Cedar Grove Cemetery (q.v.). (Rev. D. W. Epley; M.B.G.A., 1934; Minutes 1931, 1936)

Pleasant Hill School (Butler)
An earlier name for Oak Hill School (q.v.).

Pleasant Hill School (Butler)
Established before 1890 and named for the old Pleasant Hill Church (q.v.). Known also as the Hayes School (q.v.) but the older residents would never accept this name. (J. Elfers; Mrs. P. Saltzman)

Pleasant Hill School (Butler)
See Pleasant Hill Church in Beaver Dam Township

Pleasant Hill School (Howell)
S.w. of Pottersville 3½ mi. Not an old school. The local name is Rosin Ridge, generally pronounced "Rosum," because the long elevation was formerly well wooded with pine trees. (Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Duffy; Mr. and Mrs. L. Collins)

Pleasant Hill School (Oregon)
No. 13, in Cedar Bluff T. An ideal and topographical name. Also called Seed Tick School because there were so many of the insects in the region. One of the oldest schools. (E. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton)

Pleasant Hill School (Oregon)
No. 38, in Ozark T. See Mitchell School.

Pleasant Hill School (Oregon)
No. 52, in Oak Grove T., situated on a small elevation, n. of Jeff (q.v.). Also called Lizard Camp School because there were so many of those reptiles in the vicinity. Earlier known as Ary School for a pioneer from Tennessee. (E. Williams; O. Young; J. Kester; Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell)

Pleasant Hill School (Ripley)
In Sherley T. The original school was known as the Little School, a family name. William Little from Tennessee was one of the earliest settlers. The name was changed when a new house was built upon a low hill ¼ mi. from the old site. (Miss Ethel Fogle; E. Fogle)

Pleasant Point School (Howell)
It is located upon a pointed hill, 3½ mi. s.e of Siloam Springs. (H. L. Garrett; J. Collins)

Pleasant Ridge School (Butler)
A newer name for Hazel Ridge School in Coon Island T., suggested by a former teacher, Mrs. Lovie Godwin. (J. L. Raulston)

Pleasant Ridge School (Oregon)
In Thayer T. An ideal and topographical name. Nicknamed Nubbin Ridge because the corn in that community was so small. (E. Williams)

Pleasant Site Cemetery (Carter)
See Pleasant Site Church

Pleasant Site Church (Carter)
A Methodist Church 1 mi. e. of the school for which it was named. A complimentary name which is well deserved; the cemetery at the church is one of the best kept in the county. (Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland)

Pleasant Site School (Carter)
In Pike T. 4 mi. w. of Fremont. Well improved beautiful surroundings. (Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holland)

Pleasant Valley Church (Howell)
A defunct Cumberland Presbyterian Church 2½ mi. e. of Pomona. The original building, erected in 1873, is used for Sunday School, funerals and other religious services of any denomination. The location, in a pretty valley with much beautiful grass and very little timber, suggested the name to Henry W. Modrel and John A. Mackey, two leading members and elders in the church which was organized in 1873, with seventeen members, in the home of John A. Mackey, a prosperous farmer who gave the land for the house and cemetery. After the division in 1906, the organization soon dwindled and was disbanded, and the building was deeded to W. T. Modrel and his successors. For many years the church and cemetery were known as Mackey for John A. Mackey. The first burial was that of the informant's brother, Lewis J. Modrel in January, 1874. (W. T. Modrel; T. J. Whitmire; C. D. Reynolds)

Pleasant Valley School (Butler)
This district was formed, in 1904, from that part of Pleasant Hill School in Beaver Dam T., lying nearer Little Black R. A name of approbation and topography. (S. Myrant)

Pleasant Valley School (Howell)
In Willow Springs T., 2½ mi. s.w. of Burnham. A topographical and complimentary name. Also known earlier as Hale School (q.v.) for a farmer of that name who owned land and lived there during the 1880's. (Mrs. Nancy Kinion)

Pleasant View Church (Howell)
A Church of Christ n. of West Plains, established about 1892. The site was given by Adolphus A. Cage who gave the name for the location. Forest fires destroyed the building about 1917 after which the church disbanded. (Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cage)

Pleasant View School (Howell)
In Howell T. n.e. of West Plains. It acquired the name of Hard Scrabble because the ridge soil is so thin and rocky that making a living is difficult. A descriptive name. (N. J. Ramsey; Mr. and Mrs. G. Kline; S. D. Goyer)

Plunk School (Ripley)
In Union T. The name is that of an old family, early settlers. Nicknamed Tick School because there were so many of these insects in the community. (S. B. Misel; C. Myatt)

Poca Hollow (Carter)
Another name for Dry Valley (q.v.). The old Bellview road, the early pioneer thoroughfare from Ironton, Missouri, the nearest railroad station, to Pocahontas, Arkansas, the head of navigation at that time on Black R., followed this valley. Hence the abbreviated form

of Pocahontas, Poca Hollow Camp, one of the Grandin Mill Camps, was here for a time. (J. J. Chilton; J. Lewis; J. N. Sparks)

Poca Hollow Camp (Carter)
See Dry Valley Camp. Also Poca Hollow.

Poe Graveyard (Howell)
See Poe Spring

Poe Hill (Howell)
See Poe Spring

Poe School (Ripley)
In Varner T. One of the older schools. Named for William Poe on whose land it was built. (Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Chinn; W. D. Randel; Wm. Ponder)

Poe Spring (Howell)
A good living spring just below the Highway 17 bridge on Eleven Points R. Poe Hill, the highest in the community is near. The old burial ground of the name, now seldom used, is upon the hill. Jesse Poe lived there during the Civil War, possibly earlier. He was a farmer and operated a distillery there during the early 1870's. He was buried in the old cemetery.

James Fisher, who now owns the place, has a hydraulic rod to pump the spring water up into his improved pond. (Mr. and Mrs. Lum Thomas; H. A. Smith)

Poison Spring (Howell)
The old name for Carmen Spring, a good living spring that furnishes water for a large community during drouths. Poison ivy grows abundantly near the spring and along the branch leading into Spring Creek. It is described as a lovely spring 4 mi. w. and 1 mi. s. of Burnham. Dr. Charles Carmen, a physician for the earlier settlers bought the land and lived there. (J. M. Spence; L. Collins; Mrs. Anna Ferguson; Mrs. Mary C. Farmer)

Polecat Hollow (Carter)
Leads into Big Barren Cr. in Kelley T. from the n. These animals were very numerous in the early days. (Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mills)

Polk Township (Butler)
In 1850 or 1851, a few months after the county had been re-divided into four townships, Polk T. was formed, evidently partly superseding Butler T. Any idea that it was named for Pres. James K. Polk (1795-1849) has been disproved by local history. Goodspeed mentions Samuel Polk as one of the pioneers with James Brannum (cf. Brannumsburg). Mr. Corrigan, an abstractor of Poplar Bluff for years, says there were landowners of this name in the county before the Civil War, and that the site of Morocco (q.v.) was owned by negroes of this name. An elderly, colored resident of the vicinity of Morocco, Mr. Martin, whose statement corroborates that made by Mr. Corrigan, and also that of Goodspeed, explains that two brothers, Pete and Tom Polk, who had been slaves of the Polk family in Arkansas, came here after they had been freed,

and settled on both sides of Black River. In 1866 when the new township of Gillis Bluff was organized, the name Polk T. disappeared from the map. (Goodspeed, 309, 375; J. C. Corrigan; Wm. D. Martin)

Pollard Ferry (Butler)
See William's Ferry

Polly Cave (Howell)
See Blue Hole Cave

Polsgrove School (Ripley)
See Green School

Pomona (Howell)
A small town in Dry Creek T., on Highway 60 and the Frisco R.R. The land had been homesteaded by William White who sold it to William Pitts who started a large fruit farm. H. D. Mackay owned a 400 acre farm of apples, peaches, pears, and berries; others owned large orchards near. Through the influence of H. D. Mackay and Geo. H. Nettleton, then president of the railroad company, and William Pitts, the town was laid out between 1894 and 1896. Jacob E. Kreybill, originally from Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, suggested the name for Pomona, the goddess of fruits, because it was situated in a good fruit section. (T. J. Whitmire; H. A. Smith; Mrs. H. D. Mackay; A. Hollenbeck; P.G. 1897-1941)

Pond Church (Howell)
See Ebenezer Church

Ponder (Ripley)
A p.o. and village in Union T. Earlier known as Doherty (q.v.). Pleasant John Ponder, son of Amos Ponder, one of a pioneer family who came from Tennessee in 1858 became a large land owner. He sold the sites for the Doherty store and for other places of business and homes. When the p.o. was established it was named for him. The village became quite a trading place with three stores, two blacksmith shops, a saloon, a church, and a cotton gin. Now there is only a store with the p.o. (Mrs. E. O'Neill; Wm. S. Doherty; C. Myatt; Wm. Ponder; P.G. 1889-)

Ponder Cemetery (Ripley)
The family burial ground for the Ponder and Murdock families, near Ponder. (W. D. Randel; Wm. Ponder)

Ponder Church (Ripley)
The Missionary Baptist Church now at Ponder (q.v.). Originally it was 2 mi. n. of the present location, and was named for Pleasant John Ponder, a large landowner and resident there. (Wm. S. Doherty)

Ponder Creek (Ripley)
An earlier name for Klenn Cr. (q.v.). Jefferson Ponder was an early settler there. (J. K. Langford; Wm. Ponder)

Ponder School (Ripley)
Built originally on the land belonging to Amos Ponder who brought his family here from Tennessee in 1858. This old log school 1 mi. n.w. from the present location of Ponder p.o. was also locally known as Elm School because

originally an elm tree shadowed the old log building. Later the old tree was cut and the first new house erected over the old stump. (C. Myatt; W. R. Holland; Mrs. E. O'Neill)

Ponder's Mill (Butler)
An earlier name for Powers Mill. It was owned by Thomas Ponder, who had married Andrew Powers' sister. (M. F. Vandover)

Ponder's Mill (Ripley)
Doubtless another and later name for Murdock Mill, which see. Pleasant John Ponder married into the Murdock family and later owned the mill. See Battle Hollow, Ponder, Ponder Cemetery, and Ponder Church. (W. D. Randel)

Pond School (Howell)
See Hurricane School

Pope's Chapel (Ripley)
A Cumberland Presbyterian Church organized by a Rev. McDowell from Charleston during the 1880's. An elderly member, Addison Pope, gave the site 1 mi. n. of Current View. The church became inactive but has recently been revived. More land was added and now a good rural church is built on the 3 acre lot. (Mrs. J. F. Kelley; L. Pulliam; Mrs. Chas. Osborn)

Pope School (Ripley)
The older school in Current View T., later divided into Current View and Greenwood schools. Named for Addison Pope, an early settler. (Mrs. J. F. Kelley; Mrs. Chas. Osborne)

Poplar Bluff (Butler)
This city, the largest in this section of counties, is now situated on both sides of Black R., on the Mo. Pac. and Frisco railroads, and it is the terminus of the "Cat" Branch, and Butler Co. R.R. It owes its rapid growth to the timber business and its means of transportation. The commissioners, appointed by the Co. Court, John Stevens, William Henley, and John F. Martin, selected for the site 160 acres of government land and appointed Obadiah Epps to receive small loans from individuals, with which to pay for the land. The town site was surveyed early in 1850 and, on May 17, and in August, public sales were made for selling lots. The p.o. was established February 27, 1850. In February, 1870, it was incorporated by the Co. Court as a village. Its name was suggested by the dense growth of the famous tulip tree, commonly called poplar, the magnolia of the North, which at that time covered the bluffs overlooking the river. The tulip or yellow poplar belongs to the magnolia family "magnoliaceae."

"Liridendron," meaning lily and tree, and "tulipifera," tulip bearing, are two Greek words describing this variety of poplar. It is one of the largest and most beautiful of our native trees and is known to have reached a height of 190 ft. with a trunk 10 ft. in diameter. Parker, Mo. As It Was in 1867, p. 200, gives the name "Poplar Bluffs" for

the place. Locally, in the rural section, "The Bluff" is a very commonly used term. They more often say "go to The Bluff" than "to Poplar Bluff." (P.L. and P.G. 1853-; Houck II.169-170; Douglas 1.312)

Poplar Bluffs (Butler)
See Poplar Bluff

Poplar Bluff Township (Butler)
When the townships were relocated in 1866, Poplar Bluff T. was established in the c. of the county and took the name of its central and largest town. (Goodspeed, 375; Douglas, 312)

Poplar Grove (Butler)
The Poplar Grove mentioned by Davis and Durrie is now seldom heard of, for the large tulip poplar trees, reaching a diameter of 3 and 4 ft., that grew all along Black R. for some mi. s. and e. of the foothills were cut years ago. Cf. Poplar Bluff. (Davis and Durrie, Mo., 328; J. J. Van Eaton)

Poplin Ferry (Butler)
This ferry was on the St. Francis R. where the Cairo Branch of the Mo. Pac. R.R. now crosses. It carried the name of the little mill village, Poplin, on the Stoddard Co. side, now one of the lost villages, which was a family name. Cf. Risk. (Mrs. E. Calvin; J. F. Jordan; Goodspeed, 479)

Posey Ranch (Oregon)
Posey Woodside, Captain in the Confederate Army, a farmer and treasurer of the county at his death in 1912, owned a large ranch (about 2000 acres) e. of Thomasville on Eleven Points R. Posey Spring is a good strong stream on the home place. In 1928 the Eleven Points R. Cattle Association of St. Louis was incorporated with C. B. Denman as the president; it included Posey Ranch and other tracts of land, a total of about 8000 acres n. and s. of the river. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore; Mrs. H. B. Pitts; C. S. Gohn)

Posey Spring (Oregon)
See Posey Ranch and Hatcher Hollow

Possum Creek (Ripley)
A small stream flowing into Briar Creek. The name was acquired because there were so many opossums in the valley. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dale)

Possum Hollow (Carter)
See Norwood Hollow

Possum Hollow (Ripley)
See Possum Creek

"Possum Trot" (Howell)
See Mountain View and Campbell Town

Post Oak School (Ripley)
Named for this variety of trees that makes a grove around the school. It is situated about halfway between Gatewood (q.v.) and Ponder (q.v.). (C. Myatt)

Potillo Graveyard (Butler)
An earlier name for Three Springs Cemetery, given for Jesse A. Potillo who came from North Carolina in the early 1850's and settled there. (J. H. H. Potillo)

Pottenger Spring (Butler)
See Powers Spring

Potter School (Butler)
A school near the present site of Fagus (q.v.), established as early as 1907, and named for Samuel Potter, a landowner there. It is now a part of the Fagus School. (W. H. Gunnels)

Pottersville (Howell)
A village and p.o. near the c. of Spring Creek T. Earlier it was a village of considerable size, but now there are only two stores and a few dwelling houses. Josiah Carrico and Joel M. Potter came to the vicinity long before the Civil War. Josephus Carrico, son of Josiah, was the first postmaster and named it for the elderly man Joel M. Potter who had several descendants and owned 160 acres of land near by, now the Norman Webster place. (W. S. Davis; Mrs. Mary J. Long; J. Collins; R. W. Johns; P.L. Sutherland (1860) 742; P.O. 1886-1941)

Pottersville Cemetery (Howell)
See White Church

Pottersville School (Howell)
1 mi. n.w. of the village.

Potts School (Howell)
One of the older present day schools, w. of White Church. William Potts, an early settler and farmer owned land and lived there when the school was established. (J. N. Barnett; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elderinghoff)

Powder Mill Bottom (Oregon)
In King's T. leading into Eleven Points R. about 6 mi. n. of Riverton. Powder was made there during the Civil War. (Mr. and Mrs. T. Hofstedler)

Powers Creek (Butler)
A small stream entering Black R. s. of Hendrickson. George Powers owned a farm there in the late 1870's or early 1880's. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Martin)

*Powers Fort (Butler)
A peculiar formation on the w. county line, near Little Black R. in Beaver Dam T., which Houck says is an Indian mound, and describes it: "an embankment enclosing an area of about 750 sq. ft. A ditch from 3 to 5 ft. deep surrounds the fort which has four mounds; on land owned by Powers." No other information was found, but I rather think, as the name indicates, that it may be the ruins of a sort of stockade built for protection during the Civil War, because Washington, and Andrew Powers, with their families, lived in that vicinity during the war. However, Indian mounds would be very probable, for the red men were here when the first settlers came. Cf. Powers Mill. (Houck I.74)

Powers Graveyard (Butler)
See Powers Mill

Powers Mill (Butler)
A pioneer grist mill, of which only the ruins remain, in Beaver Dam T. on Little Black R. and on the Military Road, near the Ripley Co. line. "Uncle Jimmy" Tubb built the mill before the Civil War apparently for Thomas Ponder, by whose name it was known for a time. Then Helly Powers, who lived in Ripley Co. and kept the Beaver Dam p.o. operated the mill before the Civil War. Later "Uncle Andy" (Andrew) Powers, for whom the mill was named, owned the mill and operated it for many years, when it was the best in the county at that time. It has not been used since in the very early 1900's. The p.o. near by was called Belcher. Powers Graveyard, in the vicinity of the mill, was started during the Civil War. It is known by this name because the older members of the Powers, Washington, and Andrew families were the first to be buried there. (E. B. Slayton; Mrs. M. Arnold; Polly Powers; A. Powers; A. Ward; M. F. Vandover)

*Powers Postoffice (Butler)
Mr. Montgomery says that there was a p.o. at the Powers Mill, which was kept by Washington Powers, a pioneer Baptist minister, son of Thomas Powers; but other informants think Belcher (q.v.) was the nearest p.o., and I did not locate the name in Postal Guides. It is quite probable that such a place did exist before Belcher was established. Washington Powers moved from the mill vicinity before 1885. It is more probable that Beaverdam p.o. in Ripley Co. (q.v.), kept by Helly Powers, son of Washington, is the one in mind, and "Powers" was only a local name. (J. S. Montgomery; O. Ferguson)

Powers School (Ripley)
In Washington T., not far from the site of the original old log house named for John W. Powers, a farmer, landowner, and pioneer teacher. (Mrs. M. Arnold; Green Bros.; Mrs. D. Varner)

Powers Spring (Butler)
On land in Beaverdam T., 4½ mi. n.w. of Harviell, owned by Washington Powers, a pioneer Baptist minister. About 1879, the youngest child Melvina, playing in the sand by a small stream, discovered a small stream. Spading out the place at the foot of a hill a strong spring was found, which has been made into a well, and that has never gone dry. Now called Pottenger Spring for Crayton Pottenger, who later owned the farm. The place was the neighborhood "washing place," for many brought the family laundering there, and many barrels of water were hauled away each summer. (Mrs. Eva Webb; Mrs. Melvina Pottenger)

Poynor (Ripley)
A p.o. and village in Poynor T. The village grew up on the Poynor land. Marion C. Poynor and a brother operated a store and mill here in the early 1880's. Marion got

the p.o. established in his store and named it in honor of his father, Rev. David L. Poynor. See Poynor Church. (W. D. Randel; J. K. Langford; W. H. Roberson; P.O. 1892-1932)

Poynor Cemetery (Ripley)
At the site of the old Poynor Freewill Baptist Church (q.v.) 1 mi. s. of the village. A pioneer family name. (S. B. Misel; J. K. Langford)

Poynor Church (Ripley)
The first General Freewill Baptist Church organized in this section of S. Missouri and N. Arkansas. Near the present site of Poynor. Organized in a brush arbor in 1870, by Rev. David L. Poynor, a pioneer Baptist minister, born in North Carolina. This church gradually declined and the Poynor Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1884. It is still active. (Rev. J. A. Leroux; History of Liberal Baptists, 235; M.B.G.A. 1934)

Poynor School (Ripley)
At Poynor (q.v.). This original school took the name of the early pioneers.

Poynor Township (Ripley)
One of the s. border divisions, formed August 5, 1920 from parts of Union and Current View townships. Named for the village. (S. B. Misel; Co. Court Record Q, 329)

Prairie Grove School (Howell)
In n. Benton T. A descriptive name. When the school was established during the 1870's there were only occasional patches of timber in that region. The house is used for community and religious meetings. (Wm. F. Harper; Mrs. Nancy Hunter; Mrs. Margaret Gill)

Prairie Hollow (Howell)
Leads into Nale Branch. Nothing but grass grew there in the earlier days. Now it is grown up with brush and timber. (Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Nale)

Pratt (Ripley)
A village and p.o. in Poynor T. When the p.o. was established in Benjamin Fugate's store it was named for David Pratt, a farmer and influential citizen who came from Alabama about 1885. His daughter, Mary Jane Pratt, was later Commissioner of the Schools for Ripley Co. The p.o. was discontinued in 1933. The school also was named for him. (J. K. Langford; S. B. Misel; Mrs. Sarah Misel; P.O. 1897-1933)

Pratt Church (Ripley)
Church of God. The house was erected in 1933, ¼ mi. n. of Pratt School which this church had used for services. (S. B. Misel)

Pratt School (Ripley)
See Pratt

Presley Branch (Howell)
An e. tributary of Myatt Creek in Myatt T. Pinkney Presley settled there about Civil War times. (Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Nale)

Price Graveyard (Ripley)
In n.w. Poynor T. Nathaniel Price, an early pioneer from Tennessee, owned a large farm here. Later Aaron Price who owned land here started the cemetery as a family burial ground. It is now used by some other families. Aaron Price died about 1905. (Mrs. Sarah Misel; S. B. Misel)

Price School (Ripley)
In s.e. Sherley T. The old school took the name of Nathaniel Price. See Price Graveyard. (Mrs. E. O'Neill; S. B. Misel)

Price's Shop (Butler)
Originally a blacksmith shop set up on the Charley Price farm (cf. Fredie), 1½ mi. w. of Harviell (q.v.) and s.e. of Round Pond (q.v.), as early as 1895. Later the son Frank became the owner. A store was added later and a dwelling house or two were built. The place later acquired the name of Ku Klux Bend, because during the Ku Klux trouble in Poplar Bluff about 1924, a group of Poplar Bluffians, said to be on the trail of the Klan, had a wreck at the abrupt bend in the road there. (B. Deem; F. M. Kinder)

Proffitt Spring (Howell)
This spring 1 mi. n. of Taylor's Store marks the settlement made by John Proffitt, father of the informant, who came from North Carolina in 1857 and entered 160 acres of land where he lived 40 years, the remainder of his life. (T. Proffitt)

Providence Church (Butler)
A Baptist Church near Highway 60, e. of Poplar Bluff. It is a Bible name.

Providence School
See Baskey School

Pry's Chapel (Butler)
A union church near the Victory School, organized 1924. Mrs. Charlotte Pry, a native of Germany, gave the land for the building. (Mrs. Cecil Burton; J. E. Kearby)

Pulaski (Ripley)
A discontinued p.o. for Mullen (q.v.), a Polish settlement. Chester Kellar, a merchant, was influential in getting the office established and his wife was the first postmistress. Named for Casimir Pulaski (1748-1779), the Polish count who served in the American Revolution. Outlawed by Russia for fighting for the liberty of Poland, he went to France where Franklin induced him to support the American colonies. Landing in Philadelphia in 1777, he served until he was mortally wounded in the attack on Savannah in 1779. Nearly twenty communities in fifteen different states bear his name. (New Standard Encyclopedia, Vol. 8, 1934; C. Butler; J. K. Langford; P.O. 1913-1935; L. Young)

Punkin Center (Howell)
A country store, filling station, and small grist mill on Highway 14 in Siloam Springs T. established in 1925 by Levi Collins and R. Jesse Byers. A group at the place were joking when some one mentioned "Uncle Josh of Punkin Center" a comic phonograph record, to which Mr. Collins answered, "Well 'Punkin Center' is all right"; so the name 'stuck.' (Mr. and Mrs. L. Collins; Mrs. Wm. Fox)

Purdyville (Butler)
A flourishing little sawmill village having a store and about twenty houses, situated n. of Harviell on the Mo. Pac. R.R. during the 1880's and 1890's. Named for Purdy, the man who operated the mill. (B. Deem)

Puritan (Howell)
A p.o. established in March, 1910, in the home (Walnut Grove) of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore 2 mi. n. of the site of Horton (q.v.). It was discontinued in June, 1918, when the rural route was established from Willow Springs. Mrs. Moore gave the name for the Puritans, who she said had always appealed to her because "they seemed so pure of soul, mind, and body." Hence it is an idealistic name. (Mrs. Lillian Moore)

Purman (Ripley)
A small village and p.o. in Harris T. Nothing remains of the village but two homes and the old two-story building formerly used for lodge and other community gatherings. J. Blake Bell got the p.o. established in his store, and named it for an elderly resident of the vicinity. (W. H. Roberson; J. K. Langford; L. Young; P.G. 1902-1913)

Queen's Mountain (Howell)
About 1 mi. e. of King's Mountain is a smaller elevation more recently given the name Queen's as a sister mountain to the larger King's Mountain. (H. A. Smith; Miss Sarah Rowe)

Quercus (Butler)
A Latin botanical name for "oak," given in 1906 by Mr. Barron and Charles Langlotz to a switch on the B. C. R.R., which was an important point for the concentration of cars for the Quercus Lumber Co. of East Poplar Bluff. The company had a contract with the Great Western Land Co. for cutting the oak timber from their vast tracts of land in Butler Co. G. C. Swallow, state geologist and professor of Missouri University, writes: "In 1856 our surveying party measured trees in South-East Missouri. In Mississippi County, a Spanish Oak, Quercus falcota, measured 28 ft. in circumference and 100 ft. in height." (W. N. Barron (see his letter in Intro. to Survey of Mo. Place Names, p. 36); S. Pottenger; OED; Campbell, Atlas (1873) 108)

*Qulin (Butler)
The name of a p.o. kept by Alfred Kelly in his home until a few days before his death (1896), when he turned it over to William Gentzen. I have not found whether the name was changed at that time or not. It was established as early as 1883. The origin of the name is not known definitely. Mr. Calvin thinks it was given for Quincy (later Mrs. William Gentzen), Mr. Kelly's eldest daughter; but Mrs. John Craft, a daughter of Mr. Kelly's gave the following explanation. Dr. Cook of the community suggested calling the office Ruth for Ruth Kelly (Mrs. John Craft), but that her father objected and just took some letters and made up the name. When the papers came from Washington, accepting the name, she, a mere child at the time, asked him what it meant and where he had got such a queer word. He answered, "I don't know." She further explained that the Quincy mentioned was a sister of her father's, and that his daughters were Ruth, Laura, Alice and Quincy. Alice was not living when the p.o. name was selected. She also stated that Fred Pratt, who was later a timber and mill man in that section, thought the word was the name of a kind of timber.

On the railroad map of 1910 the name is spelled Quilin, an attempt at simplified spelling. This spelling probably came from the idea that it was another of the tree-name villages along the Butler Co. R.R. It seems to me very obvious that the suggested names, Quincy and Laura, must have been the cause for Mr. Kelly's just taking some letters and forming a word. "Qu" from Quincy, the initial letter from "Laura," and the second two letters of Quincy make the word. However certain one may feel that the two daughters' names are the real parents of the p.o. name, one can only conclude that Mr. Kelly arbitrarily coined the word, and apparently we have no way of finding how he was thinking at the time. Cf. Kelly School, Qulin School, and Qulin the village. (E. Calvin; Mrs. Ruth Craft)

Qulin (Butler)
A small town on the B. C. R.R., a name which supplanted Melville (q.v.) prior to 1910. Mr. Barron, who was president of the railroad company, earlier its attorney, says he knows nothing of the origin or the name, but that "Qulin was the name of a schoolhouse some 3 mi. s.w. of the present town of Qulin and the name was stolen and transplanted to the town." It is possible that the old Qulin p.o. name could have been changed to another name before the town was established, but it is very likely that the old p.o. was moved to the station, and the new Qulin was merely the old p.o. name as well as the school name. Cf. Melville and Qulin p.o. (W. N. Barren (see his letter in Intro. to Survey of Mo. Place Names, p. 36); Map 1910)

Qulin Consolidated Schools (Butler)
Organized in May, 1929, and composed of Gentzen, Osborn, and Davis schools. A two-year high school is established at Qulin, and the others are elementary schools. (J. L. Raulston)

Qulin Ridge (Butler)
A low sandy elevation which extends from the St. Francis Ridge and level westward n. of Qulin to Black R. A number of the drainage ditches were dug across it. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Qulin School (Butler)
See Kelly School

Race Track Hollow (Howell)
Drains into Spring Cr. n.e. of Pottersville. The old horse race track, furnishing community entertainment in the earlier days, was on land now owned by Walter Howlett. (G. T. Brown; J. Collins)

Race Track Hollow (Ripley)
A long, level valley near Big Barren Cr. in Kelley T. The site of horse racing for the community. (A. C. Randel; J. Lewis)

Race Track School (Butler)
See Davis School

Rag Town (Butler)
A mill camp composed of shacks and ragged tents near one of Marshall's mills in the vicinity of Broseley in the timber days. A descriptive name. (E. Calvin)

Rainbow Springs (Howell)
Two beautiful springs on the headwaters of North Fork, owned by Birch O. Mahaffey, capitalist of St. Louis, Missouri, who has spent large sums in making it a fishing and pleasure resort. (J. A. Duffy: clipping from 1936 newspaper)

Rainey (Howell)
A p.o. kept for a short time during the late 1870's or early 1880's by Ira N. Rainey, M.D., who lived n. of Moody. The office was discontinued and Moody (q.v.) was established. Not found in P.O. or on map. (C. Vaughn; F. McKelvey)

Rainey Hollow (Oregon)
A very short hollow, between Old Field and Hatcher hollows, leading into Eleven Points R. 2 mi. from Thomasville. Dr. George Rainey lived there. (W. Heiskell; Mrs. Jack Woodring)

Rain Out Hill (Oregon)
A hill in Franks T. near the site of the Old Union Church (q.v.). The origin of the name seems extant only in legend. One old story related is that some people were camped on the hill, probably there for one of the protracted religious meetings. Such a heavy rain came that they were almost drowned and had to leave. Another story tells about a forest fire having been started by some soldiers in camp there during the Civil War, when a heavy

cloud came bringing a rain that extinguished the fire. This latter story was related to Mr. Harrod by Rev. Charley Bolten. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; P. Williams; W. E. Harrod)

Ralph's Place (Butler)
See State Line Service Station

Randall School (Butler)
In the n.w. part of Coon Island T. Named for the landowner, Loyd Randall.

Randles Mill (Butler)
See Roxie

Rattlesnake Branch (Howell)
A small stream flowing into Dry Creek, fed by Rattlesnake Spring about 4 mi. n.e. of Siloam Springs. Many rattlesnake dens were found in the earlier days. Also known today by cattlemen as Snake den "Holler." (Mr. and Mrs. L. Collins; J. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Duffy)

Rattlesnake Draw (Howell)
A small branch of Warm Fork between Elk and Big Greasy creeks. A rough rocky section where many large rattlesnakes were found during the earlier days. (Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Andrews)

Rattlesnake Spring (Howell)
See Rattlesnake Branch

Red Brush Valley (Oregon)
An extensive valley, good hunting grounds in earlier days, in King T., leading into Eleven Points R. It was covered with large pine timber and tall grass which prevented much underbrush, but occasionally oak began making its appearance. An unusual growth of oak shrubs, showing the rich color in autumn, suggested this name to the early pioneers and hunters. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dale)

Redburn Church (Oregon)
Originally a Methodist Church s.e. of Rover, built during the 1890's, on land given by Jace S. Redburn, for church and cemetery. The northern and southern Methodists of the community, attempting to unite in erecting the house, later divided and sold the house to the community. It is now used by all, but the Pentecostal people are the leaders. (C. Moore; Wm. D. Willard; J. Old)

Red Ranch (Howell)
See Red Ranch School. The name grew up because the buildings on the ranch were painted red.

Red Ranch School (Howell)
1½ mi. n. of Globe (q.v.). It took the name from the stock ranch of several hundred acres established about 1900 by T. J. Rittenhouse of Kansas City. (H. Chapin; T. J. Whitmire)

Red Sea (Butler and Ripley)
A lowland region that heads in Butler Co. and leads between Naylor and Neelyville into Little Black R. in Arkansas. Before the drainage system was established, it would, during rainy seasons, become an impassable sea.

This condition caused the early settlers to give it the Bible name for the sea over which Pharoah tried unsuccessfully to pursue the Israelites in their exodus from Egypt. (W. D. Randel; Rev. J. R. Leroux; I. H. Barnhill; Exodus: 14)

Reedville (Oregon)
In n.e. Myrtle T. About 1923 George A. Reed established a store near The Narrows (q.v.). It was operated only a few years. (N. Bell; H. Taylor)

Reeves Mill (Butler)
Albert Reeves had a pioneer grist mill at what is now known as Keener Springs. A few remains may yet be seen. Cf. Reeves Station. (Deem, 17)

Reeves Station (Butler)
According to Eaton, this was the earlier name for Hendrickson (q.v.); but old residents say Reeves Station was about a mile w. of that town, which location agrees with the 1859 plat. These local informants connect the name with Colonel Timothy Reeves, whom they declare was stationed there during the Civil War, on the old Albert Reeves farm, to head off General Sterling Price on his famous raid of August 29 to December 2, 1864, along the old military road. One informant remarked that German soldiers under his command took a special liking to him, and that "people enjoyed life while he was stationed there, for the Jayhawkers did not give so much trouble." An examination of authentic historical records, however, shows that local tradition has distorted the facts in making Reeves an officer on the Union side. He was in truth a Confederate officer under General Price, and is referred to as himself a notable "bushwhacker" in the official records of the Union Army. A report of the skirmish at Reeves' Mill, November 19, 1864, mentions "a rebel force of about 200 men under Timothy Reeves," and declares that the Union force "killed a notorious bushwhacker, Ely Garbert, at Reeves' Mill, and destroyed the mill, which had been used as a place of resort by them and was furnishing supplies continually." Col. Reeves has been better remembered by present day inhabitants at Battle Hollow (q.v.) in Ripley County, as an officer on the Confederate side and in command of the Southern troops at the skirmish of Ponder's Mill on September 20, 1864. Goodwin and West, 1867, p. 45 gives Reeves Station as a p.o. Mr. Deem explained that Col. Timothy Reeves was a brother to Albert Reeves. (J. H. H. Potillo; B. Deem; S. Agee; R. Keener; Eaton; The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1901, Series I, vol. xli, Part I. p. 924)

Relleford Store (Butler)
Built in 1866, by Arch Relleford who came from California at the close of the Civil War and built the store on the Military Road near the present site of Cane Creek School.

When Ezekial Sandlin bought the store, it soon acquired his name. See Sandlin Store and Cane Creek Baptist Church. (M. Caldwell)

Renfro School (Howell)
One of the older schools 2 mi. s.w. of West Plains named for Wm. Renfro who came from Kentucky. Farmer and landowner, he gave the school site. (T. J. Whitmire; Mr. and Mrs. Ira May)

**Renton (Butler)
A p.o. or town listed by Wilson, 1875, but no information could be found about it. Since it is an unusual name it is, no doubt, a misprint for Benton (q.v.).

Resnik (Butler)
About 10mi. w. of Poplar Bluff in the Bay Springs School Community. John Resnik has a blacksmith shop, a store, a filling station, and a garage at the place. (Mrs. Eva Webb)

Rex Mines (Howell)
At first known as Julian Mines for William Julian, a farmer who owned 80 acres of land n.w. of Arditta. In 1898 Allen Rowden bought the land and made further developments, after which it was known as Rowden Mines. About 1901 he sold to J. B. Ross of Independence, Kansas. A company known as the Rex Company, composed of George, Thomas, and Joseph Parkman, J. C. Kingsbury, and W. M. Atkinson worked the mine successfully for a few years. "Rex," by which the mine is known, is a Latin word, meaning king. It was claimed that this mine, having the best quality of zinc in that mining section, was the king of the mines. The name was given by George Parkman. For its significance compare one explanation of the name King's Mountain, above. In 1937 some mining was done here by Arch and Paul Wemman, on the land now owned by L. A. Gibbons. (Wm. F. Harper; J. W. Briggs; A. Hollenbeck)

Richbark Cave (Carter)
A cave on the Baptist Assembly grounds. In the early 1890's a man by the name of Richbark wanted to buy a good cow belonging to Mrs. A. D. Rhodes. As she refused to sell he killed the cow and hid the meat in this cave. He admitted his crime and was sent to the penitentiary for three years. Some years afterwards he was converted in Kansas and sent back the money to pay for the cow. (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman)

Rich Hill (Oregon)
The name given to the Hatcher homestead. See Hatcher Hollow and Rich Woods.

Richland Church (Oregon)
The Missionary Baptist Church in Thomasville. The General Association report of 1934 gives the organization date as 1894, which is about the time the present house was erected; but the church is much older, for the local association minutes report its meeting there as early as

1868, when Rev. R. O. Tribble was moderator. Because land in that vicinity is very fertile the name Rich Woods was given by the early settlers to their community. Hence the name of the church. (R. Childers; D. W. Epley; N. B. Allen)

Rich Woods (Oregon)
The name given by the early settlers to what is now Thomasville vicinity. The country was rich in land, timber, and wild animals. Rich Hill was the name given to his home, 3 mi. n. of Thomasville, by Charles Hatcher, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled there in 1809. The Thomases came in 1817; in 1818 the Bellah, Huddleston, and Howell families came. Campbell says Samuel Hatcher settled near the present site of Thomasville in 1816. Parker says the first settlement was made here by Charles Hatcher in 1803. (R. Childers; N. B. Allen; Clippings from the South Missourian; Mrs. H. B. Pitts; Campbell (1874) 405; Mo. As It Was in 1867, 344)

Riga (Ripley)
A flag station on the Frisco R.R. Merely a loading dock for that section. Formerly Hemenway (q.v.). According to one informant Samuel Potter who lived there at the time, a Russian, suggested the name. Another thinks S. Potter had nothing to do with the name. Undoubtedly in some way it borrowed its name from Riga, the capital and chief sea-port of Latvia, formerly a part of Russia. (Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young; J. K. Langford)

Riggs School (Howell)
In s.e. Sisson T. Named for James Riggs, a landowner and farmer near. (T. J. Whitmire; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elderinghoff)

Righter's Mill (Ripley)
Formerly Mabrey Mill (q.v.). William H. Righter, a lawyer of Doniphan, owned the mill for a short time. Then Harry Jones owned and operated the mill until his death in the 1880's, after which the millwas abandoned. (W. D. Handel; J. Lewis; C. Myatt)

Riley Cemetery (Ripley)
A small burial ground on Briar Cr. in Sherley T. An earlier settler Luke Riley lived there. (Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young)

Ringo Ford (Butler)
At the old crossing on Little Black R., now spanned by a bridge for Highway 42. A store, a filling station, and a number of cabins have been built, all of which add to the comfort of the popular picnic and fishing grounds. It acquired its name from the Ringo Mill (q.v.). (Jno. C. Corrigan; I. H. Barnhill)

Ringo Mill (Butler)
On August 1, 1838, Richard Ringo acquired a large tract of land on Little Black R. in the vicinity of Ringo Ford (q.v.). Here he operated a small grist mill, before the Powers Mill furthur up stream, was established. He and

his son, Lafayette, improved the mill and had started to add a flour and carding mill when the Civil War came. Legend has it that there was a little skirmish here during the war, but that the corn mill continued to operate for a while. Also, it is said that there are Indian graves in the vicinity. A portion of the old mill dam remains, and the small bay above has long been the baptizing pool for neighboring churches. (Jno. C. Corrigan; I. H. Barnhill; E. B. Stayton; Thos. Kenzie)

Rinky Dink Club House (Butler)

A fishing and hunting resort on Black R. 8½ mi. n. of Poplar Bluff. It was built by Dr. Joseph L. Lindsay, a dentist of Poplar Bluff, who gave the name. Dr. Lindsay says he borrowed the name from the "old comic series of 'Winnie Winkle the Breadwinner.' Perry, her little brother and his gang built a little shack and called it 'Rinky Dink'." This comic strip by B. Hanner in Kansas City Times and other publications has been very popular during this first half of the twentieth century.

The place is also known as Lindsay Club House for the owner. Dr. Lindsay explains that he has taken in three partners, and that the small two-room house has been improved into "a nice Ritzy place, but the name still holds." (Dr. J. L. Lindsay; Mrs. Clara Laughlin)

Rio Corrente (Carter)

See Current River

Rio San Francisco (Butler)

See St. Francis River

Ripley Chapel (Ripley)

A Presbyterian Church, organized by Rev. J. W. Beaucamp, in the vicinity of Freedom Church (q.v.), soon after the wrecking of that building. It was named for the county. There is no regular organization now, but the building is used by the community for Sunday School and other gatherings. (Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young; W. H. Roberson; J. K. Langford)

Ripley County

It is one of the s. border divisions lying between Butler Co. on the e. and Oregon Co. on the w. By an act of the General Assembly of Missouri, it was formed from Wayne County January 5, 1833. Wetmore defines the boundary: "beginning in Cane Creek, where the southern boundary line of the state crosses the same, in range five east; thence with the state line to a point where the same crosses the north fork of White river; thence running a northwardly direction on the dividing ridge between the headwaters of Spring, Eleven Points, and Current rivers, and the waters Osage and Gasconade rivers, to the southwest corner of Washington county; thence east along the township line between townships thirty-three and thirty-four, to the Madison county line; thence south with said line to Black river; thence with said river, along the middle of the main channel therof, to a point due west

of Cedar Cabin: thence with the southwest boundary of Wayne county to the beginning." Thus, Ripley originally was the mother of Howell, Oregon, Carter, and the w. part of Butler counties, besides some divisions farther n.

The assembly decreed that John Howard and John Greggs of Wayne Co. and Allen Duncan of Madison Co. be commissioners to select a seat of justice and that the courts be held in the house of Isaac E. Kelly, until the county court should fix a temporary seat of justice.

Van Buren (q.v.) was selected as the county seat. It was named for Gen. Eleazer Wheelock Ripley (1782-1839) of the War of 1812, who was conspicuous for gallantry in the defense of Fort Erie on August 15, 1814. Gen. Ripley was a member of Congress from Louisiana from 1835 to 1839. (Goodspeed (1888) 183; Williams, Hist. of Mo., 572; Douglas I.306; Wetmore, 159; Mo. Laws (1832-1833) 55-56; Mo. Laws, 15th Gen. Assembly, 35-36; Dict. of Amer. Biog. XV. 621)

Riverside Mill (Butler)
A name applied to the large timber mill operated in the 1880's and early 1890's, by Benjamin S. Garetson and Hugh Greason at the present site of Fisk (q.v.) on the w. side of St. Francis R. (Wm. Sutherland)

Riverside School (Butler)
A discontinued school, so named because of its location near Black R. in St. Francis T. (J. L. Maulston)

Riverton (Oregon)
A village in Ozark T. at the Highway 42 crossing of Eleven Points R., a good c. for hunting and fishing. Charles R. Jones, from Stoddard Co., put in the first store in 1923. He gave the name for Riverton, Wyoming, where he had operated a store for a short time. The name, meaning a town on the river, is quite appropriate. (B. N. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. T. Hofstedler; C. Franken)

La Riviere a l'Eau Noire (Butler)
Another French name for Black R., "the river of the black water." See Le Noir River.

La Riviere Courante (Carter)
See Current River

Riviere des Chepoussea (Butler)
See St. Francis River

La Riviere Noire (Butler)
See Le Noir River

Roaring Spring (Oregon)
Near Eleven Points R. above Graham Spring and Mill (q.v.) about ¼ mi. It flows from the hillside, making a roaring sound. (Geo. Moore; N. Bell)

Robbins Draw (Howell)
A n. branch of Eleven Points R. in Hutton Valley T. John Robbins from Tennessee was a settler in the valley soon after the Civil War. (L. Thomas; H. A. Smith)

Robertson Cemetery (Carter)
About 2 mi. w. of Union Hill Church (q.v.). Jesse Robertson owned the land. (Rev. H. H. Stratton)

Robertson Ferry (Ripley)
See Gaines Ferry

Roberts School (Oregon)
See Charter Oak School

Robinson Cemetery (Butler)
3 mi. e. of Mount Zion Church (q.v.). James Robinson, who came from Tennessee at the close of the Civil War, homesteaded here. (Mrs. Jno. Harmon; Mrs. R. C. Robinson)

Robinson's Ferry (Butler)
On the St. Francis R. e. of Rombauer at the mouth of Deep Slough, Louis Robinson, a farmer, keeps canoes for rental, but there is no real ferry boat. (K. Ham)

Rock Chapel Church (Oregon)
A Pentecost Church in the Knob Hill School community. Built of cobblestones about 1926. (Geo. Moore; J. Old; Wm. Weaver)

Rock Church
See Victoria Mission

Rock Hill School (Ripley)
In Flatwoods T. A descriptive name for the small rocky elevation.

Rockhouse Creek (Howell)
A small branch of Big Indian Cr. During the Civil War, an elderly man, hiding from service, constructed a small cave here out of rocks in which to live. (Mrs. Anna Ferguson)

Rock Valley Church (Howell)
See Rocky Valley School

Rocky Ford School (Butler)
See Ruebottom School

Rocky Point School (Ripley)
An old school in Sherley T., n.w. of Ponder, used for church also. Divided later chiefly into Upshaw and Rosson schools. A name descriptive of the limestone glades there. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Pulliam; Mrs. E. O'Neill; Rev. Wm. S. McPheeters)

Rocky Valley School (Howell)
Established about 40 years ago, 4½ mi. n.e. of Pottersville. A small valley near the very rocky ridge on which the house was built. Rock Valley Church was organized there in 1930, but never erected a house, and soon dissolved. (J. Johnson; Mrs. E. O. Bess)

Roger's Creek (Carter)
Heads in Shannon Co. and flows across n. Pike T. into Current R. in Carter T. about 8 mi. n. of Van Buren. John Rogers, a hunter and trapper settled on this stream near Current R. in 1821. (J. J. Chilton)

Roger's Creek School (Carter)
One of the younger schools. In Carter T. on the creek for which it was named. (H. D. Condray)

Rogers Graveyard (Ripley)
In the Slayton School district. A pioneer family name. Willoby Rogers lived there. (Mrs. A. Mahan; Rev. Wm. S. McPheeters)

Rombauer (Butler)
A small town in St. Francis T. on the Frisco R.R. Some of the citizens wanted to name it for George Spangler who gave the town site and right-of-way for the road, but a vote was taken which gave the name for Judge Rombauer of St. Louis. A story is told that Judge Rombauer was on the train with the first inspection group. When they came to this place, all the members of the party got off except him, and someone remarked that they should name the place for him. This name father, Roderick E. Rombauer, was born in Hungary and died in St. Louis in 1924 at the age of 91 years. He had been a prominent judge in St. Louis. (S. Babcock; Mrs. Sarah Mast; Mrs. M. Zoll; Wm. Sutherland; Eaton, 265; P.G. 1904 ff.)

Rombauer Consolidated Schools (Butler)
Organized March 14, 1928 and composed of Lade, Rombauer, Hamtown, Little Brushy, Brower, and Star schools. (J. L. Raulston)

Romine Springs (Butler)
Springs on land owned by Abraham Romine. Cf. Romine Springs (p.o. and station).

Romine Springs (Butler)
An abandoned station and p.o. on the Frisco R.R., near the large springs on the land formerly owned by Abraham Romine, one of the judges of the county court when it met in 1850, its first meeting in Poplar Bluff. (Douglas I.292-293; P.G. 1904; B. Deem)

Rongey Hollow (Ripley)
A small branch of Little Barren Cr. in Kelley T. John Rongey lived there in the early 1890's. (J. Lewis; A. C. Randel)

Rose (Howell)
A p.o. in existence only a short time, 3 mi. e. of Moody on the State Line Road. Mrs. Jennie Reed from Denver, Colorado, who kept the office in her home, suggested the name for her daughter Rose. (P.G. 1915; Mrs. Monroe Cole; Mrs. Nellie Bean)

Rose Hill Church (Oregon)
A Missionary Baptist Church organized in 1886. The present building was erected about 1919. It took the name of the school near by. (Joe Kester; J. H. Taylor; M.B.G.A. 1934)

Rose Hill School (Oregon)
In Oak Grove T. Named for D. D. Rose, a Christian minister and land owner who lived near. (J. Kester; J. H. Taylor)

Rosin Ridge School (Howell)
See Pleasant Hill School

Ross (Oregon)
A p.o. established in 1914, kept by Samuel Ross in his home in Falling Springs T. It was discontinued after

two or three months and the mail handled at Greer. (P. Williams)

Ross Alley Mill (Howell)
An early settler named Ross Alley built a grist mill on Bennett's Bayou, near Bly, immediately following the Civil War. It was owned by various persons. Under the ownership of Daniel Killian, it was washed away in 1878, and never rebuilt. (C. Vaughn)

Ross Cemetery (Oregon)
See Ross Spring

Ross Ford (Oregon)
See Ross Spring

Rosson School (Ripley)
In s.w. part of Sherley T. Named for James Rosson from Tennessee who owned land and lived near. (F. Doherty; C. Myatt)

Ross School (Oregon)
See Ross Spring

Ross Spring (Oregon)
A large spring in s. Falling Springs T. marking the homeplace of Samuel Ross who came from Tennessee in 1866. The school, near Big Hurricane, was named for him. The cemetery of the same name, on the Ross farm, now a public burial ground, was begun as a family graveyard. The Ross Ford of Eleven Points R. is the crossing of the old Alton-Van Buren road. (P. Williams; Geo. Moore; E. Williams; W. E. Harrod; W. Weaver)

Rossville Spur (Butler)
A mill village, or camp, on the B. C. R.R. from which a short branch extended w. Named by John Marshall, for the Widow Ross, who lived near. (B. Deem; Geo. Windsor)

Rough Hollow (Oregon)
A n. branch of Eleven Points R. in w. Black Pond T. The small canyon or gorge and the steep, rough hills suggested the name. (Geo. Moore; W. Weaver)

Round Pond (Butler)
On what is now the Price farm n.e. of Bethel Church, the site of an early distillery and Fredie p.o. Springs were not common in that immediate vicinity, and this pond was one of a few good watering places for stock. (A. Ward)

Rover (Oregon)
A small village and p.o. in n.w. Highland T. Nathaniel Haywood established the first store, set up a blacksmith shop, and was the first postmaster, caring for the mail in his store. Rab Jolliff suggested the name for Mr. Haywood's dog Rover. (Mrs. Mary Cowen; Wm. D. Willard; P.O. 1901-1939)

Rover Branch (Oregon and Howell)
A more recent name by which Elk Creek is sometimes known because it is the main stream near Rover (q.v.). (Wm. D. Willard)

Rowden Mines (Howell)
See Rex Mines

Rowe Spring (Howell)
A large spring about 9 mi. e. of Willow Springs, the town on Highway 60. Only very recently has it acquired the name of Rowe for George Rowe, a Union soldier who lived there for many years. The place was homesteaded by James F. Gaston in 1875. It soon passed to George Rowe, by purchase from the Hood family, but it still retained the name Willow Springs for the fine one large and some smaller springs there with many willow trees growing near. See Willow Springs. (Miss Sarah Rowe; G. W. Winningham)

Roxie (Butler)
A p.o. and old grist mill site on Cane Cr. between Poplar Bluff and Bay Springs Church. During the Civil War, it was operated by a Mr. Harrison, by whose name it was known. Later it was owned by Thomas M. Lane, who had come from Georgia to Butler Co. in 1869 and lived on a farm near the mill, then Tubb's Mill (q.v.). Later William Randles came from Indiana and bought land and the mill. He got the p.o. established, to which they wished to give his name, but the postal authorities would not accept that name. Mrs. Ollie Randles, daughter-in-law of William Randles, explains that her husband, Morton Randles, then a small boy, offered the name Roxie for his little sister who had died a short time before. This discovery disproves the possible origin, as suggested by Rev. Wallis, because of the fact that several loads of rocks had been thrown into the creek to make the ford more shallow. Nothing but the old ruins of the mill remain, but the place is a good place for picnicking and fishing. (Rev. C. W. Wallis; Thos. Kenzie; Mrs. Ollie Randles; P.G. 1892-1915; J. S. Hudgens)

Royal Oak School (Oregon)
An old school 7 mi. n.w. of Alton, built in a grove of oak trees. The oak is considered the king of trees; hence the adjective "Royal." The store on Highway 19, 1½ mi. s.e. took the name of the school. The store was established by Emory Uzzle in the early 1890's, but operated by some other persons at various times. It was later known as Crews Store also, for W. E. Crews who made considerable improvements and owned it for about ten years. He sold to E. N. Wallace in 1937. The old blacksmith shop and shack for the early store have been replaced by a more modern building for a filling station, store, and bus station for the Golden Arrow Bus Line from Thayer to St. Louis. The place is still known as Royal Oak Store. (Mrs. W. E. Crews; J. Old; Mrs. Alice Humphrey; Mrs. Belle Peace; Mrs. Susie Huddleston)

Royal Oak Store (Oregon)
See Royal Oak School

Rudville School (Howell)
In Dry Creek T., s. of Olden. James Rudd and others of the name lived in the community. It was earlier known as Harrison School for a Mr. Harrison (Mr. Turner thinks

his name was Benjamin), an early post Civil War settler. It is now a part of New Central School. (H. A. Smith; D. G. Turner; C. D. Reynolds)

Ruebottom School (Butler)
Also Rocky Ford School (q.v.). A school house built over 40 years ago by the residents in the s. part of Shiloh School district and named for one of the chief promoters. It was near a very rocky ford of Cane Creek. As they did not comply with proper legal regulations for relocating the house, an appeal was made to the Commissioner of Education and the house was never used. (Jno. Eudalay; W. H. Boxx)

Ruebottom Spring (Butler)
A large spring ¼ mi. s. of Shiloh School on land settled by Ezekial Ruebottom previous to 1820. (Jno. Eudalay; W. H. Boxx)

Ruff Ferry (Ripley)
See Gaines Ferry

Running Water Creek (Ripley)
A spring-fed stream in Pine T., flowing into Little Barren Cr. About ½ mi. from the source, Hodo Spring (q.v.), the stream sinks and flows underground most of the distance. It is the only living stream in that part of the township. (Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Franken; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dale)

Running Water School (Ripley)
In the n. part of Pine T. Named for the stream near by. (Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Franken; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dale)

Rush Cemetery (Ripley)
In Gatewood T., 1½ mi. s.w. of Tucker. James Rush, who came from Tennessee soon after the Civil War owned land and lived near. (F. Shipman; W. K. Holland)

Rush Creek (Oregon)
See Calvin Creek

Rush Creek (Ripley)
A n. tributary of Mill Cr. in Gatewood T. It took the name of a landowner. Cf. Rush Cemetery. (J. K. Langford)

Rushing Spring (Howell)
See Hellum Spring

**Rushville Camp (Butler)
A mill camp in Epps T. between Ten Mile and Beaver Dam creeks, where M. A. Johnson operated a sawmill, but nothing has been found about the origin of the name. Cf. Rushville School.

Rushville School (Butler)
Established in 1890 in the w. part of Epps T. It took the name of the mill camp where M. A. Johnson operated a large sawmill in the early 1880's. (Jno. Eudalay)

Russell Mill (Carter)
See Mill Creek

Ruth and Hargrove Mill (Butler)
A large spoke and handle mill, established in the late 1880's near the s. limits of Poplar Bluff by Harvey I. Ruth of Pennsylvania and Chas. H. Hargrove formerly of

Stoddard Co., Missouri. The mill was later operated by the son, Harry I. Ruth. (C. H. Hargrove)

Ruth and Hargrove Tram (Butler)
Built in the early 1890's s.w. from Poplar Bluff into the timber regions for the purpose of bringing logs to the Ruth and Hargrove Mill (q.v.). The road is being junked and the rails sold, since the use of trucks is now possible. (C. H. Hargrove)

Ruthville (Butler)
The old logging camp, about 12 mi. s.e. of Poplar Bluff, the terminus of the Hargrove and Ruth Tram (q.v.). Named for Harvey I. Ruth, Sr., from Pennsylvania, who was for years a prominent lumber and business man of Poplar Bluff. His son, Harry I. Ruth, continued the business. (C. H. Hargrove)

*Ryan (Butler)
Postal Guides, 1893, list this as an office in Butler Co. Nothing definite could be found about the p.o., but the name is a very common family name in this section of Missouri. Mrs. Ellen O'Neill of Doniphan explains that her father, Peter Ryan, came from Ireland and was one of the Irish settlers in Ripley Co. Ryan Hollow is listed in Carter Co. as a tributary of Cane Creek, and informants say that Johnny Ryan lived near the mouth of this hollow. Since this is very near the Butler Co. line, doubtless the p.o. was near this place and took his name. (P.G. 1893)

Ryan Creek (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Ryan Hollow (Ripley)
It leads into Little Black R. Johnny Ryan lived near the mouth of the hollow. (Rev. H. H. Smelser)

Sacred Heart Church (Butler)
The Catholic Church in Poplar Bluff which was first represented as a distinct body in 1871, when Bishop Hennessey of Wichita, Kansas, organized the first church with about a half dozen members. In the same year a small building was erected about two blocks w. of its present site. About 1891, a larger church was built on the old site. During the late 1920's a larger stone building was erected on Eighth and Pine streets with a large membership and school. (Mrs. M. Donnelly; The Evening Citizen, 1901)

Sailor School (Oregon)
See New Attie School

St. Elmo (Oregon)
A discontinued railroad station, 1½ mi. s. of Koshkonong, the shipping point for the St. Elmo Peach and Apple Orchards, a 400 acre peach orchard set in 1898. The orchard was probably named, Mr. Richardson thinks, by Mrs. McNair (wife of Orthwein McNair, one of the promoters) who was a great literary reader. St. Elmo, written in 1866, by Jane Evans Wilson, was widely read. Since a railroad accident is one of the central incidents of the story, it would

seem appropriate for a railroad town. Cf. Elmo in Nodaway Co. (Mrs. Ewing's thesis).

John G. McNair, grandson of the former Missouri governor, and brother of Orthwein, was the president of the McNair Orchard Company of Kansas City. Their developments in the vicinity of Koshkonong and Thayer began in 1893 with 160 acres, chiefly for apples and peaches. By 1898 there were 3500 acres. After a few years of flourishing business the orchards gradually went to ruins until now only a few scattered small ones remain. See American and Elberta. (E. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; Wm. Weaver; T. J. Richardson)

St. Elmo Orchard (Oregon)
See St. Elmo

St. Francis Ridge (Butler)
Along the w. side of St. Francis R., extends a low sandy elevation, preventing the natural drainage of the lowlands of the s.e. part of the county from entering the St. Francis R. It is not high enough to prevent the overflow of the river during rainy seasons and levees have been made from the Frisco R.R. southward. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

St. Francis River (Butler)
The chief stream of Wayne Co., and the e. boundary of Butler Co. It rises in the higher parts of the Ozark Mountains and empties into the Mississippi R. in Arkansas. The anglicized form of the French "St. Francois" is given on the 1821 map, and is now in general use. The San Francisco R., mentioned by Schoolcraft and Williams appears to be the Spanish form of the name. Houck quotes from Silliman's Journal of Science, Vol. III (1821) 25: "According to Bringier" it was known by the American Indians as "Cholohollay," a Choctaw word meaning "smoke," taken from "Oca Cholohollay" meaning "smoky water." He further states that on Franquelin's map, published in 1864, the St. Francois R. is named Riviere des Chepoussea, the same name as an Indian village farther n. Eaton says the name was given for the founder of the Franciscan Order, St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226). (Houck I.17,170; Wetmore, 28; Mo. the Mother of the West, I.78; Tour into Mo., 86; Eaton, 265)

St. Francis Township (Butler)
In the n.e. corner of the county. Formed from Black River T. in 1866. The earlier form St. Francois T., nearer the original French, is still sometimes used. The township was named for the river. (Goodspeed: Douglas, 312)

St. Francois River (Butler)
See St. Francis River

St. Joseph's Church (Howell)
A small frame Catholic Church building, painted white, erected at White Church in 1886. In 1934 it was replaced

by a beautiful cobblestone building. Named for Christ's foster father. (Mrs. C. H. Dotson; Rev. A. Stumpf)

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway (Butler, Carter, Ripley, Oregon and Howell)
The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company now owns all the roads in these five counties except the "Cairo Branch" and the Mo. Pac. R.R. Hence the present name, locally known as "The Frisco." It was taken, of course, from the terminal cities.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway (Butler and Ripley)
The road, completed from Iron Mountain (Iron Co.), through Wayne and Butler counties, was opened for traffic April 2, 1873. Cf. Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. (Records in St. Louis R.R. office, by G. R. Mabie)

Salem Church (Oregon)
See New Salem Church

Sam Smith Hollow (Oregon)
See Sam Smith Spring

Sam Smith Spring (Oregon)
The spring, about 2 mi. n.w. of Thomasville, and the hollow took the name of a pioneer settler, from Tennessee, Samuel Smith, who was the first owner. The story is told that, while this older man (who wore a buckskin coat) sat on a log near the spring waiting for his cow to come, he was attacked by a panther; thus the alternative name Panther Spring and Hollow. Mr. Weaver says a panther was killed here by a Mr. Haden. (Geo. Moore; Mrs. A. O. Roberts; W. D. Weaver)

Sanders Gravel Pit (Butler)
Opened recently on land near Rombauer owned by D. L. Sanders of Poplar Bluff, who opened the pit to the public without charge, so that the roads might have improvement. (J. H. H. Potillo; cf. Bluff City Business College)

Sanders Spring (Ripley)
See Corrigan Spring

Sandlin Bay (Ripley)
An old bayou of Current R. in Doniphan T. 3½ mi. s. of Doniphan. A good fishing place. Thomas Sandlin who inherited this part of the Kittrell estate lived here. See Kittrell's Mill. (Lee Young)

Sandlin Store (Butler)
See Kelleford Store

Sand Slough (Butler)
A descriptive name for a small slough near Marshall Junction before the drainage system was begun. (Mr. and Mrs. E. Calvin)

Sand Springs (Oregon)
In Pine Hollow (q.v.). A shallow basin where the water bubbles up from the sand. It covers about ¼ acre, and is a good watering place for range cattle. (Mrs. S. P. Kesner)

Sanky Hall (Ripley)
A Holiness Church ½ mi. s. of Dizmang School (q.v.), built 1895. A derisive name given to the church because they claim sanctification in the sense of being without sin. However, the name remained. (S. B. Misel)

Sappington Ditch (Butler)
Extends through the farm now owned by John Sappington, near Harviell. (S. Pottenger)

Saratoga Park (Howell)
See Saratoga Springs

Saratoga Springs (Howell)
Two good springs near the head of Big Indian Cr. 3 mi. n.w. of Willow Springs. Some hunters who came into that vicinity remarked that the water tasted like that of Saratoga Springs of New York. In 1887 F. F. Teeter laid out a few lots for a town and attempted to make a health resort, giving this name. In 1926 Harve Littrel, Ford Pyatt, Barton Wessler of Springfield, Missouri, and others started a pleasure resort by putting in cabins, a swimming pool, a club house, and a dance pavilion where much of the native stone was used. They gave the name Saratoga Park. Now, 1937, not much is there. The famous New York watering place has become a stock American place name, being adopted by at least a dozen localities in as many different states. (Mrs. Anna Ferguson; J. M. Spence)

Satterfield Hollow (Howell)
See Wilson Hollow

Sawyer (Butler)
A discontinued station and p.o. on the Frisco R.R. about 2½ mi. s.w. of Rombauer. Named for Charley Sawyer, who had a large sawmill and kept the p.o. (Mrs. M. Zoll; P.G. 1904-1915)

Sawyer Hollow (Howell)
Near Doty School, leading into South Fork Cr. Early settlers of the name lived there, but none are left in the vicinity. (T. A. Many)

Scales Valley (Howell)
Leads into Sims Valley from the n.e. M. W. Scales, a squatter, set up a cabin and cleared a few acres in early pioneer days. The place is now owned by Joe Godsey. (H. A. Smith; Miss Sarah Rowe)

Schick School (Ripley)
See Pine Bluff School

Schneider School (Howell)
N.e. of West Plains 4½ mi. The school was built on land belonging to Frank Schneider, a Civil War veteran, who came from Franklin Co., Missouri, and became a prominent farmer and landowner. (Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elderinghoff; Mr. and Mrs. G. Kline; T. J. Whitmire)

Schraeder (Butler)
A switch (shown on the 1910 map) on the Mo. Pac. R.R. s. of Neelyville, in the timber days, for loading piling and other large timbers. It took its name from a sawmill

operated there by a man of the name. (A. Powers; Thos. Kenzie)

Schraeder Mill (Butler)
See Schraeder

Schwaner's Lake (Butler)
See Copeland Lake

Scott Graveyard (Carter)
Near Ten Mile Cr. n.e. of Grandin. James Scott settled land there long before the Civil War. (J. N. Blue; J. Smith)

Scott Town (Oregon)
See Pinkleyville

Scott Valley (Howell)
See Tice Valley

Second Baptist Church (Butler)
A Missionary Baptist Church in Poplar Bluff, on Pine and Fifth streets. In 1905, a number of persons, some from the older, now First Baptist Church, formed an organization and met for a time in East Poplar Bluff in a store building on Front Street. In 1907, a building was erected at the present site, and in 1922, a substantial addition was made to the building. Its membership has grown rapidly, and a notable feature is that they have had only one pastor, Rev. William S. Smelser, whose father and grandfather were ministers in this section. (Deem, 198)

Seed Tick Camp (Carter)
A camp for the Grandin Mills, s. of Fremont. A humorous epithet. (J. N. Sparks)

Seed Tick Church (Howell)
See Pisgah Church (near Cureall). See Mount Pisgah Church (near Cureall).

Seed Tick School (Oregon)
See Pleasant Hill No. 13 and Mitchell School No. 37

Segin (Ripley)
A p.o. established during the late 1880's, in a country store ½ mi. e. of Ponder (q.v.). Otto and Albert Lammers, formerly residents of Sequin, Guadelupe Co., Texas, owned land here, set up the store, and got the office which they named for their old home town. The office was kept here only a short time, until it was established at Ponder (q.v.). (J. K. Langford; C. Myatt; P.G. 1887)

Setzer Branch (Howell)
Heads n.e. of Arditta and flows n.w. into Spring Cr. James Setzer was an early settler there. (S. T. Proffitt; Wm. Fox; Wm. McDaniel)

Seven Points Hills (Oregon)
Near Thomasville are seven low hills, the points of which converge 4 mi. s.e. of the town, thus making the head of a small hollow near Eleven Points R. The old Alton Pocahontas Road followed this hollow. (J. Old; Geo. Moore)

Sewell School (Ripley)
In Varner T. George and James Sewell who died several years ago lived in the neighborhood. Their father had settled there before the Civil War. (Mrs. D. Varner; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Chinn)

Shadle Graveyard (Butler)
A burial ground near Cedar Valley Church, which took its name from Samuel Shadle a resident there since the Civil War. (J. S. Hudgens)

Shady Grove Church (Howell)
A Baptist Church, established s.e. of Christy, in the late 1880's or early 1890's. The organization was later moved to Brandsville. (D. W. Epley)

Shady Grove School No. 116 (Howell)
In s.w. Benton T. It was built in a grove of Black Jack timber. The school house is used for church also. (C. Vaughn)

Shady Grove School No. 16 (Howell)
In s.w. Goldsberry T. Originally in a grove of native black oak and black jack timber. The house is also used for church services by the Methodists and United Brethren. (Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas; H. A. Smith)

*Sharoon Ford (Ripley)
At Sharoon Spring on Logan Cr. at the crossing of the old Doniphan and Poplar Bluff Road. It was a fine camping ground during the wagon freighting days. Mrs. Cunningham remembers the old ruins of a grist mill there when she was a child. A man of this name settled there, explained Mr. and Mrs. Lee. (Mrs. E. Cunningham; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young)

Sharoon Spring (Ripley)
The spring on Logan Cr. s. of Matthews School, near the old Doniphan and Poplar Bluff Road. See Sharoon Ford.

Sharp Hollow (Howell)
A s. tributary of Gunter's Cr., in Howell T. Robert Sharp settled there in 1859. (J. N. Barnett; J. C. Cage)

Shaver Hollow (Howell)
Leads into Myatt Cr. from the e. Marion Shaver lived there as early as 1875, perhaps earlier. (E. M. Nale; Mrs. H. L. Garrett)

Shaw Patch Hollow (Carter)
A small hollow leading from the e. into Carter Cr. A man by the name of Shaw cleared a little place for a cabin some years after the Civil War and lived there for a time. (T. J. Brame)

Sheehan (Ripley)
A switch on the Doniphan R.R. established about 1910 near the old site of Borth, for loading timber. Named for James A. Sheehan, a farmer living near. (J. K. Langford; M. F. Van Dover)

Sheppard Cemetery (Butler)
A private burial ground, established by Elijah Sheppard, an old Mexican War soldier from Illinois. In Poplar Bluff T. s.e. of Green Forest Church. (Wm. Montgomery)

Sherley Cemetery (Ripley)
In Sherley T. near Briar Cr., on land formerly owned by Frank M. Sherley, a Confederate Captain. (W. S. Doherty; J. K. Langford)

Sherley School (Ripley)
Now generally known as Briar Creek School for the village 1 mi. w. Named for Frank M. Sherley. See Sherley T. (Mrs. Geo. Holford; E. Fogle)

Sherley Township (Ripley)
Formed August 10, 1892, by consolidation of Briar Creek T. and Fourche T. and named for Frank M. Sherley, a former landowner and farmer, who was a captain in the Confederate Army. (J. K. Langford; C. Myatt; Co. Records H, 605)

Shiloh (Butler)
A discontinued p.o. that was kept by various persons in the community. See Shiloh School and Church. (P.G. and P.L. 1874-1901)

Shiloh Cemetery (Oregon)
See Shiloh

Shiloh Church (Butler)
A Methodist Church, near the c. of Cane Creek T. established in May, 1842, and said to be the second church established in Butler Co. Cf. Black River Church. The first house was of logs, at the site of Shiloh Graveyard, used for school also. It has continued active, and during the early days was the scene of many camp meetings. A familiar Bible name. (Cf. Gen. 49:10; Jno. Eudalay; Deem, 83-84; W. H. Boxx)

Shiloh Church (Howell)
See Dry Creek School. A favorite Bible name, for the city on the highway between Bethel and Shechem, where the Tabernacle and Ark remained from the days of Joshua through the ministry of the Judges. Here Joshua divided among the Israelites the new lands of Canaan. (Jos. 18:1-28; 22:9)

Shiloh Church (Oregon)
An old church, log house originally, 4 mi. s.w. of Alton, built according to some informants as early as 1867--possibly earlier. Used by all, but most of the earlier community were Baptists and Methodists. Also used for school. The present house, erected in 1921, is a Missionary Baptist, but it is open to other denominations. The minutes give the organization date as 1868. Shiloh School, ¼ mi. away, took the name of the old church. Shiloh Cemetery was earlier known as Crews Cemetery for John Crews who owned the land. For the name see above. (Mrs. Wm. Clark; J. Old; E. Bailey; Mrs. Susie Huddleston; E. Williams; M.B.G.A. 1934; Jos. 18:1)

Shiloh Church (Oregon)
A defunct Hard Shell Baptist Church. See Jolliff Graveyard.

Shiloh Church (Ripley)
Prior to 1887, the Missionary Baptists of Macedonia Church (q.v.) built a log house on North Prong of Little

Black R. Because the membership was small and weak they soon united with the church in Grandin. The church is now (1937) a Freewill Baptist Church. In 1887 it was organized with nine members. Their leader was Rev. Julius A. Leroux, who was born in Paris, France, and had served in the Federal Army during our Civil War. The present house was erected about 1890 and is still used.

The school built about ½ mi. from the church is known by the church name and as McKinney School (q.v.). The word Shiloh, meaning resting place, is the city between Bethel and Shechem, where the Israelites, under Joshua, set up the tabernacle after crossing the Red Sea in their flight from Egypt. (Rev. H. H. Smelser; Rev. J. A. Leroux; Mrs. M. Nunnellee; Hist. of Lib. Bap., 244; Jos. 18:1)

Shiloh Graveyard (Butler)
A very old burial ground near Shiloh Church, which name it acquired.

Shiloh Mill (Ripley)
See McKinney's Mill

Shiloh School (Butler)
A school near Shiloh Church for which it was named.

Shiloh School (Oregon)
See Shiloh Church

Shiloh School (Ripley)
See Shiloh Church

Shiloh Union Church (Butler)
The old Shiloh School house, just across the road from the present school house. About 1920 Rev. Wandaline of Grandin organized a union church, and the old house is used occasionally by various religious sects. (W. H. Boxx; Jno. Eudalay)

Shinkle (Howell)
A p.o. established about 1907 at the present location of Grimmett (q.v.) and named for Harvey M. Shinkle, who with Charles Duckett, kept a store and grist mill there. It was the p.o. name for the Grimmett neighborhood for about 8 years. (J. A. Duffy; J. R. Byers; Mr. and Mrs. L. Collins; P.G. 1907-1915)

Shipman Cemetery (Ripley)
An old burial ground in the s.w. part of Gatewood T. Named for Daniel Shipman, a pioneer landowner and farmer who came from Tennessee in 1848 and settled near the state line. He was a Confederate soldier. (F. Shipman; W. R. Holland)

Shipman Ford (Butler)
On Black R. not far from Hillard. Named for Daniel Shipman, first white child born in what is now Poplar Bluff, who later lived near Hillard. (B. Deem; J. P. Bumgardner)

Short (Carter)
A flag station on the Frisco R.R. The road workers' camp was there in 1887. Named for William Short, a farmer who owned the land. (J. J. Chilton; F. Kelley)

Short (Ripley)
A p.o. in Kelley T. established in a commissary owned by Thomas L. Wright during the timber days. Named for William Short, a farmer who owned land near by. The mail was brought by a gasoline boat from Doniphan. In 1930 the p.o. was discontinued when the mail route from Bennett (q.v.) was established. (Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis; A. C. Randel; Mrs. J. A. Thaxton; P.O. 1901-1926)

Siding (Oregon)
A railroad station or switch near Thayer. The railroad put in a side track in the early 1880's out to a packing plant. (Wm. Weaver)

Sigler School (Howell)
Prairie Grove School (q.v.) was sometimes known by this name for Jacob Sigler, a progressive farmer and landowner who lived near. (Mr. and Mrs. P. Gray; Mrs. Florence Vaughn)

Sibtka Spring (Oregon)
In Jobe T. on the Brock Ranch. Being near Eleven Points R., it is a good camping and fishing place. A man of this name lived there during the timber days. (E. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton)

Siloam Springs (Howell)
A village and p.o. beautifully situated in the Ozark Hills in s.w. Siloam Springs T. It reached a population of about six hundred persons during the timber days of the 1880's and 1890's, and for many years it has been noted as a health resort. It is said that originally there were ten or twelve springs; now there are three good springs, all claimed to have various medicinal properties. It is related that as early as 1817 Elijah Fenton, living at the old French trading post near Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, having heard of the springs through Indian traders, took his invalid wife there where her health was restored. Another report is that of Dr. I. A. Norman of Illinois who came and regained his health at the springs in 1859. In 1913 Dr. W. E. Eckles, a physician of Howell Co., explained that these spring waters are classed as Chalybeate and derive their virtues from the ferrous and manganese bicarbonates in conjunction with earthy salts and ferrous sulphate. The Bible name (see John 9:1-26) was suggested by Mrs. Ellen Woodworth, Jonathan Brown's daughter (see Brown Springs) as the name for the springs and p.o. (G. T. Brown; Woodruff Folder; P.L. Polk (1883) 93; P.O. 1886-1941)

Siloam Springs Hollow (Howell)
Leads through Siloam Springs into Tabor Cr. Pinebrook Hotel is in the little valley. (L. Collins; J. A. Duffy)

Siloam Springs School (Howell)
In Siloam Springs T. s.w. of the springs.

*Siloam Springs Township (Howell)
One of the w. border central divisions. No doubt it was named for the springs.

Simms Graveyard (Butler)
Very old. About 3 mi. from Neelyville. Jackson Simms, an early settler, gave the land. (Mrs. N. Zimmerman)

Simons Mill (Ripley)
An old grist mill shown on 1867 map. Later Mabrey Mill (q.v.). "Aunt" Sally Simons lived there. (J. Lewis; J. K. Langford; Colton's map)

Simpson Cemetery (Oregon)
See Andrews Cemetery

Simpson Creek (Ripley)
A small e. tributary of Current R. in Doniphan T. Peter Simpson settled there in the 1850's. (Jno. Chilton; J. K. Langford)

Simpson Creek School (Ripley)
Near the stream, from which it took its name.

Simpson Graveyard (Oregon)
An old and large burial ground 2½ mi. s. of Greer (q.v.). Started on land owned by Thomas C. Simpson, a Baptist minister and pioneer, who came from Tennessee in 1853. He represented the county in the Legislature in 1858 and during the 1880's served as judge of the county. Now known as Bailey Cemetery for later land owners. Daniel Bailey, who came from Tennessee in 1858, entered land near. His son, Harvey Bailey, father of the informant, deeded more land for the cemetery. (E. Bailey; W. B. Simpson; P. Williams; W. E. Harrod)

Simpson's Mill (Oregon)
See Greer Mill and Simpson Graveyard

Sims Valley (Howell)
Also spelled Simms. It leads from the n. into Eleven Points R. e. of Hutton Valley. A family of this name from Tennessee settled in the valley about 1856. Sims Valley School was established about 1878 and took the name of the valley in which it was located. (Miss Sarah Rowe; H. A. Smith)

Sims Valley School (Howell)
See Sims Valley

Sinking Branch (Carter)
Campbell's map 1873 gives this name for what is now known as Little Pike Valley (q.v.). The stream is dry except just after a rain. (H. D. Condray)

Sinking Creek (Carter and Ripley)
See Big Barren Creek

Sink Ins School (Howell)
A name often used for Christy School because there are so many sink holes in the vicinity. A topographical name. (Mrs. Ada Nale)

Sinsabaugh (Ripley)
A switch on the Frisco R.R. near Acorn (q.v.). In 1902 a mill was put in by the Ohio Hardwood Lumber Co. D. A.

Sinsabaugh was the manager and chief owner. (J. K. Langford; C. D. Sinsabaugh)

Sisco (Carter)
A settlement in n.e. Jackson T. One of the family was a justice of the peace and had the p.o. for a short time. It is shown on the map of 1907. (J. J. Chilton; R. L. Coleman; T. J. Brame)

Sisson Creek (Howell)
See Sisson Township

Sisson Township (Howell)
One of the e. border central divisions made before 1873. An early pioneer of this name owned a good farm and slaves in Peace Valley long before the Civil War. The family had come from Tennessee. Peace Valley Creek was also known earlier as Sisson Creek for the family. The township was named for this early settler. (Stan Kenaga; H. A. Smith; S. D. Goyer)

16 to 1 School (Butler)
Organized about the time of the Bryan and McKinley campaign of 1896 when the monetary standard was the chief issue. Also called Independence School, for the church about 1 mi. n.w. (J. L. Raulston; Mrs. M. Zimmerman; Mrs. Iva Murry)

Sitton Knob (Oregon)
A considerable elevation in Oak Grove T. near the home of John J. Sitton, captain in the Confederate Army, who owned a large farm here. (Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Robinson)

Sitton Spring (Oregon)
See Sitton Valley

Sitton Valley (Oregon)
In King T., leading into White's Cr. Warren Sitton owned land here and ran a blacksmith shop at his farm home during the timber days of the 1880's and 1890's. Sitton Spring is on the farm. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills; W. Heiskell)

Sittonville (Oregon)
See Garfield

Skunk Hollow (Howell)
Leads into Eleven Points R. s.e. of the mouth of Webb Hollow (q.v.). Habitat of many of these animals in earlier days. (Stan Kenaga)

Skunk Town (Howell)
An old timber camp of the South Missouri Land and Lumber Co., 6 mi. s.w. of Willow Springs on Noblett Cr. It is a habitat of these animals, but the name was probably conferred in a spirit of mockery. (D. Ferguson)

Slagle (Ripley)
A timber switch and station on the Frisco R.R. at Acorn (q.v.). William W. Slagle, a landowner, operated a sawmill for a time before 1902, and was postmaster of Acorn for several years. (Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Chinn; D. C. Sinsabaugh)

Slapout (Butler)
A derisive name given by the workmen to their camp at what is now Fagus. While building the railroad, the crew boarded at the one shack of a settler there, who habitually excused the absence of meat or some other needed food by saying he was "slap out" of the article, but would get it soon. (W. N. Barron (see his letter in Intr. to Survey of Mo. Place Names, p. 36)

Slayton School (Ripley)
In Flatwoods T. When the first house was erected in 1883, it was known as the Brown School for a landowner of the community, James Brown. In 1914 the site was changed and the new name given for Benjamin W. Slayton, a prominent family of the community. (E. B. Slayton; Green Bros.)

Sliger Filling Station (Butler)
A country store in Oak Grove School District on Highway 60, established in July, 1933, by W. C. Sliger, near his home.

"Slop Bucket" (Howell)
See Mount Zion Union Church

Sluiceway Ditch (Butler)
See Ditch No. 26

Smith Cemetery (Oregon)
A public burial ground ½ mi. n. of Alton. Named for Jacob Smith, who gave the land. (W. Heiskell; N. Bell)

Smith Chapel (Howell)
On Highway 80, 3 mi. n.e. of West Plains, built in 1906 or 1907, and named for "Grandpa" Smith who owned land and lived near. A community building used by any denomination. (J. N. Barnett; E. Bissett)

Smith Draw (Howell)
See Smith Valley

Smith's Chapel (Carter)
A Methodist Church established 4 mi. s. of Ellsinore about 1894. The site was donated by Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, now of Hunter (q.v.), who lived near. (J. P. Boyer; Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith)

Smith Valley (Carter)
See North Prong of Carter Creek

Smith Valley (Howell)
What is now Hutton Draw was earlier known by this name for Richard, Marion, and Andrew Smith, brothers, who came from Tennessee in 1870 and became large landowners along Eleven Points R. and in Hutton Draw, then known as Scott Valley (q.v.). A small valley w. of Hutton Draw is also known as Smith Draw for the early landowners and for Henry A. Smith of Hutton Valley, who owns land there. (H. A. Smith; R. Dunnivan)

Smyrna Cemetery (Oregon)
See Smyrna Church

Smyrna Church (Oregon)
A Freewill Baptist Church, 6 mi. n.w. of Alton, built during the very early 1880's. Used for school purposes, too, until the Smyrna School, ¼ mi. away, was erected a few years later. The school was also known as Gum School for Benjamin Gum, an influential farmer and landowner. The large burial ground at the church is known by the church name. Smyrna was a commercial city of Ionia on the Aegean Sea. Here was one of the seven churches of Asia to which John wrote special messages in the Book of Revelation. (N. Bell; Wm. Perigo; Mrs. Susie Huddleston; J. Old; Rev. 1:11; 2:8)

Smyrna School (Oregon)
See Smyrna Church

Snake Den Hollow (Howell)
See Rattlesnake Branch

Snyder School (Butler)
Near Blue Springs. One of the Fisk Consolidated Schools. William H. Snyder gave the land and was a leader in its establishment. (J. C. Corrigan; Wm. Sutherland)

Souders Ferry (Butler)
John Souders, a farmer and timber man had a ferry boat at the old Military Road crossing of Black R. near Hilliard, about forty years ago. (S. Agee; L. M. Henson)

South Branch (Howell)
See North Branch

South Buffalo School (Ripley)
In Sherley T. on the headwaters of South Fork of Buffalo Creek, from which it received its name.

South Crooked Hollow (Oregon)
See Crooked Hollow

Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad (Butler)
The road was completed from Hoxie to Poplar Bluff in October, 1901. Later known as "The Frisco." Locally it was at first known as the Hoxie Branch. (Souv. Ed. of The Evening Citizen, January, 1902)

South Fork (Howell)
See Spring Creek

South Fork (Howell)
The p.o. and later name for Cross Roads, a very early name for the community. It is located on the headwaters of West Fork of South Fork of Spring R., from which it took its name. William Black, father of Dr. James Black (see Amy), who had a store 2 mi. w. of the road crossing was the first postmaster. The log cabin store was still standing in 1937. Now owned by Thomas Divine. (N. J. Ramsey; T. Proffitt; P.L. 1862, 1867, 1883; P.G. 1886-1941)

South Fork of Buffalo Creek (Ripley)
Heads near Bardley. Flows through Pine, Sherley, and Kelley townships to form the main stream by its junction with North Fork. Locally known as South Prong.

South Fork of Little Black River (Ripley)
It heads n. of Doniphan 10 or 12 mi. and flows s. and e. into Little Black R. in Flatwoods T.

South Fork of Spring River (Howell)
This stream, which flows into Spring R. at Hardy, Arkansas, is formed by the junction, in s.e. South Fork T., of West Fork and East Fork of South Fork, which streams drain the s.c. part of the county.

South Fork Township (Howell)
The c. s. border division of the county, named for its main stream.

South Hill (Howell)
See Hines Hill

**South Park (Howell)
Found on Cram's map 1879 in the s.w. part of the county, but no other information could be found. I think it is a misprint for "South Fork" (q.v.).

South Prong (Howell)
See Dry Creek

South Prong (Ripley)
See South Fork of Buffalo Creek

South Prong of Barren Fork (Oregon)
Same as Mill Creek (q.v.). See Barren Fork.

South Prong of Cane Creek (Carter)
See Cane Creek

South Prong of Carter Creek (Carter)
See North Prong of Carter Creek

South Prong of Fourche Creek (Ripley and Oregon)
See Fourche Creek

South Van Buren (Carter)
This part of the town was platted by the Mo. Lumber and Mining Co. about 1910, but never incorporated. (J. J. Chilton)

Spain School (Ripley)
See Walnut Grove School

Spakeville (Oregon)
See County Line Garage

Sparkman Cave (Butler)
In Epps T. near Cane Creek on land now owned by John Sparkman. A popular place for outing parties.

Sparkman Cemetery (Butler)
On Cane Creek ½ mi. from Cane Creek Church; named from early settlers. A burial place long before the Civil War. (J. E. Kearby)

Sparkman Settlement (Butler)
The Cane Creek Settlement (q.v.) is now also known by this name from the very progressive families who came from Kentucky in 1840. (American Republic, May 15, 1929)

Spears Graveyard (Howell)
An old burial ground, no longer used, upon a hill ¼ mi. s. of Homeland p.o. site. Deeded by Joseph Spears who came from the South before the Civil War. (J. J. Taylor)

Spears Mill (Howell)
Joseph Spears had a water grist mill on Spring Cr. about 7 mi. s.w. of Pottersville before the Civil War. He lived in Illinois during the war. (Mrs. Mary Williams; Wm. Fox)

Spears Spring (Howell)
See Boiling Spring

Spell School (Ripley)
In Washington T. It took the name of William Spell, a landowner near by, who came from Kentucky soon after the Civil War. (Mrs. A. Mahan; Mrs. E. O'Neill; Rev. Wm. S. McPheeters)

Spencer Creek (Butler)
A w. tributary of Black R., n. of Agee School. William Spencer, from Virginia, was an early settler there. It was also known as Mill Creek and Nigger Creek after the Civil War because James Spencer, who operated the grist mill during the war, gave it to his elderly freed slave, Henry Spencer, at the close of the war. More recently it has acquired the name Hoetop, for a recent landowner. (J. H. H. Potillo; M. Caldwell; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Martin)

Spencer's Mill (Butler)
See Spencer Creek

Spout Spring (Butler)
See Bullock Spring

Spout Spring (Howell)
A good-sized spring bubbling in a strong stream from the side of a hill n. of King's Mountain. Its waters are carried through Spout Spring Hollow into Jack's Fork in Shannon Co. Harrison Godsey, who now owns the land, has put in pipes for carrying the water up the hill into his home. The spring is sometimes known by his name. (Miss Sarah Rowe; A. Dunnivan)

Spout Spring Hollow (Howell)
See Spout Spring

Spradling Draw (Howell)
Leads into Warm Fork s.e. of West Plains. C. Ruff Spradling was an influential farmer and landowner there. He was county judge about 1922. (J. N. Barnett; S. D. Goyer)

Spread (Butler)
A station on the B. C. R.R. 2½ mi. n.w. of Broseley. It received this name when the road was under construction and the workmen's camp was here, because, even in slightly rainy seasons, the overflow water spread out around this higher elevation into a vast sheet. (W. N. Barron; H. W. Gunnels)

Spring City (Oregon)
Quite a little village grew up just over the state line from Mammouth Springs, Arkansas, but now practically all gone but a store and the spring. See Boise City and Tunsel Spring. Arkansas's passing the prohibition law prior to Missouri's action made the liquor business very thriving at this place, and at Boise (q.v.). It was the

p.o. for both places. (P.L. Polk (1883) 93; E. Bailey; Wm. Weaver)

Spring Creek (Howell)
Heads in w. Howell T. and flows into North Fork in Ozark Co. Fed by springs along its course. Maps of 1844 and 1865 give names North Fork of Spring Creek, now considered the main stream, and South Fork of Spring Creek, later called Davis Creek (q.v.), joining to form Spring Creek. North Fork was also known as Upper Fork, and South Fork as Lower Fork. (N. J. Ramsey)

Spring Creek (Oregon)
Rises in Shannon Co. and flows s.e. through Black Pond T. into Eleven Points R. in s. Franks T. The stream is fed by springs along its course. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Spring Creek Baptist Church (Howell)
See Pleasant Hill Baptist Church

Spring Creek Cemetery (Howell)
See Spring Creek Methodist Church

Spring Creek Cemetery (Oregon)
In Franks T. near the stream of this name.

Spring Creek Church (Howell)
A defunct Congregational Methodist Church 1 mi. n.e. of Blue Mound School, organized about 1892 by Rev. Daniel Boles. The church took the name of the stream near, and the small burial ground, more recently started, took the church name. As there are no regular services the house is used for community gatherings. (Mrs. Fidelis Willis)

Spring Creek School (Oregon)
In Franks T. near the stream of this name. One of the oldest schools, it was at first called Bodenhamer School for John C. Bodenhamer who came from North Carolina in 1855 and entered the land on which the school was built. (Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Spring Creek Township (Howell)
One of the border townships on the w., shown on 1873 map. Named for the stream (q.v.). (N. J. Ramsey)

Spring Hill Church (Ripley)
An active Missionary Baptist Church in Flatwoods T., situated on a hill above Casteel Spring (q.v.) about 3 mi. s. of the old Mount Pleasant Church (q.v.). Organized during the 1880's in Cypress Creek School. (L. Young; J. A. Leroux; Mrs. A. Mahan; S. McPheeters; Minutes of Cane Creek Association)

Springs Branch (Oregon)
Leads into Warm Fork below Huff Mill place (q.v.). Two good springs near Kings Point School (q.v.) feed the stream. (R. Childers)

Spring Valley Creek (Oregon)
Heads in n.w. Myrtle T. and leads into Eleven Points R. Many small springs in the valley feed the stream. (W. J. Birchert; Geo. Underwood)

Stalactite Cavern (Howell)
A recent name given for McCammon Cave (q.v.) because of the stalactite and stalagmites formed there.

Stanley Branch (Ripley)
A small branch of Logan Cr. James Stanley was an old settler here who served in the Civil War. Also known as Mud Creek. (Mrs. E. Cunningham; W. D. Randel)

Star Cemetery (Howell)
See Star School in Willow Springs T.

Star School (Butler)
This school, now consolidated with Rombauer, was formed from Greenwood School about 1893. It was first known as Lone Star School because it was situated so far toward the e. away from other schools. Later the prefix Lone was dropped. The old school was also known as Knickerbocker School for H. C. Knickerbocker, a blacksmith, who helped to get it established. (Wm. Ham; Wm. Sutherland)

Star School (Howell)
In Siloam Springs T., 3 mi. n.e. of Siloam Springs. It was formed from part of the Turner School about 1893. The house was built by John Bridges and William Collins who gave the name and placed the wooden emblem above the door. (J. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. L. Collins; J. A. Duffy)

Star Schoolhouse (Howell)
The house was erected in 1872 in what is now the s. part of Willow Springs. It was used for school and for services by the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Christians who came in the early day in oxen drawn carts from miles away. An elderly carpenter, "Uncle" Christopher Harkey, named it and made a large wooden star which was placed over the door. The cemetery near was known as the Star Cemetery for the school. It was also known as the Harris Cemetery for James Harris who owned the land long before the town was established. The building has been removed and the burial ground is no longer used. (D. S. Ferguson; H. A. Smith)

State Line Service Station (Butler)
Established in 1931 on Highway 67 by Ralph Shelton at the Arkansas-Missouri line, s. of Last Chance (q.v.). Also known as Ralph's Place. A neat building which serves a home, a little store of groceries, lunch counter, and filling station. (Mrs. Ralph Shelton)

The Stave Mill (Butler)
See Oxley Stave Factory

Sterling (Howell)
A railroad station on the Frisco in the n. part of Willow Springs T. When the railroad was under construction, the railroad officials gave the name of the camp there for John Sterling, who had come from Illinois, entered land there, and built a cabin. A p.o. was soon established and the place became a saw mill village during the timber days. (D. S. Ferguson; A. Hollenbeck; P.G. 1886-1902)

Sterling School (Howell)
About 2 mi. w. and n. of Sterling for which it was named.
Still Camp (Butler)
See Still Camp Slough
Still Camp Ditch (Butler)
Named for the slough (q.v.) which it drains.
Still Camp School (Butler)
Named for the slough near by. (J. L. Raulston)
Still Camp Slough (Butler)
In Coon Island T., now drained by Still Camp Ditch. Mr. Haag explained that there was a large logging camp there during the timber days. Persons interviewed did not know or were reluctant to tell, but Mrs. Craft says that back in the 1870's or early 1880's there was a large distillery there. (P.G. Haag; Mrs. Ruth Craft; Plat 1859)
Still House Hollow (Carter)
Leads from s. of Eastwood into Cave Fork. It was an old whiskey joint headquarters. (Mr. and Mrs. C. Sample)
Still House Hollow (Ripley)
In Kelley T., leading into Big Barren Cr. Soon after the Civil War and possibly earlier there was a still here for making whiskey. (J. Lewis; J. Whitwell)
Stillhouse Hollow (Oregon)
In King T. Leads into Eleven Points R. 6½ mi. n. of Riverton (q.v.). Before the Civil War a twelve foot still was built here where they continued making whiskey during the war. After prohibition was established much moonshine whiskey was made in this thinly settled region. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hofstedler)
Stillhouse Spring (Oregon)
A good spring in Black Pond T. It received its name from the large still, operated there before the Civil War by a landowner, Solomon Depriest, who came from Illinois. (W. Weaver)
Stinking Pond (Oregon)
See Stinking Pond Hollow
Stinking Pond Hollow (Oregon)
Heads near Wilderness (q.v.) and leads into Eleven Points R. in Kings T. The pond, filled by backwater, sometimes reaches ¾ mi. in length, and is about 30 yds. wide. Continuous decaying vegetation give an offensive odor. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills)
Stone Branch (Howell)
Heads in Arkansas and flows n.e. into Myatt Cr. George Hill settled at the head of the stream but soon sold his claim during the 1880's to William Stone who came from North Carolina. (Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Nale)
Stone Graveyard (Ripley)
In Washington T., 4 mi. n.e. of Purman. Early settlers of the name lived near by. (Mr. and Mrs. C. M. O'Brien)
Stony Lonesome (Howell)
A timber camp during the 1880's, 14 mi. s.w. of Willow Springs. The country was rough and rocky, and it was

an immense pinery. The women were so very lonely and homesick there. (Mrs. Anna Ferguson)

Stony Point School (Howell)
About 4 mi. s. of Hocomo. A considerable valley on either side makes a high, rugged, stony point of land on which the house stands. (D. W. Epley; Mrs. Nancy Hunter)

Stony Point School (Oregon)
An old school, originally log, near Bay Creek. Used also for church services. A descriptive name. Although the school was moved, its old name was retained. Now consolidated with Koshkonong. (R. Childers)

Store No. 5 (Carter)
See Mill Creek Camp

Store No. 7 (Carter)
See Jones Branch

Store No. 9 (Carter)
See Muddy Branch

Stout Hollow (Howell)
In Myatt T. It leads s.e. into Myatt Creek. Very early settlers of the name lived there. (Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Nale)

Stout Lake (Ripley)
In Thomas T. Originally a lake of several acres, now drained by ditch No. 1 into Little Black R. Thomas L. Stout, a pioneer settler, owned the land. (E. G. Hurlson; Mr. and Mrs. J. Thagmartin)

Strange School (Howell)
See Moody School

Stringtown (Butler)
A timber camp of rough huts arranged in a row on a branch of the B. C. R.R. near Marshall, during the mill age. (E. Calvin)

Stringtown (Butler)
During the prohibition days of the Eighteenth Amendment, there was said to be a bootlegging joint, about 12 mi. w. of Poplar Bluff, where the less scrupulous went "stringing in and out." A name of disapproval. (Mrs. Eva Webb)

Stuart (Howell)
See La Crone

Stuart's Cemetery (Howell)
See Stuart's Chapel

Stuart's Chapel (Howell)
A cobblestone, community church house to be used by any denomination. The building was started in September, 1921, at the old Stuart family burial ground. John W. Stuart gave 1½ acre for the building and a public cemetery. The church is sometimes known as Lost Spring Church for the school 1 mi. away. (Mrs. Nellie Bean; Mrs. Louise Renner; T. A. Manz; Mrs. Nancy Hunter)

Stubblefield Branch (Oregon)
A small stream in Myrtle T., flowing into Mill Creek (q.v.). Joseph Stubblefield settled there before the Civil War. (E. Bailey)

Stubblefield Cemetery (Oregon)
See Stubblefield Ford and Walnut Grove Church

Stubblefield Creek (Oregon)
See Stubblefield Ford

Stubblefield Ford (Oregon)
The old crossing of Eleven Points R. about 2 mi. n. of the state line. Clinton and William Stubblefield of Tennessee settled in the vicinity before the Civil War. Stubblefield Graveyard, on Mr. Rufus Dalton's land in Cedar Bluff T., is no longer used. Stubblefield Creek, another name for Calvin Creek (q.v.) enters Eleven Points R. near the Ford and took the name of the pioneer settlers. By 1916 the river had become deeper at the ford and a ferry was put in, known as Huddleston Ferry because it was first operated by Lon Huddleston. A bridge now spans the river. (W. Heiskell; N. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. R. Dalton; O. Young; J. Brewer; Mr. and Mrs. T. Hofstedler; W. J. Birchert)

Stubblefield Graveyard (Oregon)
See Stubblefield Ford and Mount Carmel Graveyard

Studdard Branch (Howell)
A small tributary of Dry Creek in Siloam Springs T. John Studdard, from Franklin Co., Missouri, homesteaded 160 acres there soon after the Civil War. (D. G. Turner; J. Collins)

"Stump Suck" (Howell)
See Blue Mound School

Sugar Branch (Ripley)
See Merrell Branch

Sugar Creek (Carter)
See Henpeck Creek

Sugar Grove Church (Ripley)
A name locally applied to the Poynor General Baptist Church (q.v.) before their house was built. They had services in the brush arbor in the large sugar maple grove s. of Poynor. (Rev. J. A. Leroux)

Sugar Tree Grove School (Ripley)
One of the oldest schools in the s. part of the county, in Union T. It was located in one of the several maple orchards of the vicinity. (S. B. Misel; Mrs. E. O'Neill)

Sullivan Creek (Howell)
See Nale's Creek

Sullivan Graveyard (Ripley)
See Oak Grove Cemetery

Summer Breeze Camp (Butler)
A small tourist camp on Highway 60 about 3 mi. n.w. of Pine Ridge Camp (q.v.). Situated on a high hill, it has the full benefit of any currents of the air. A topographical name.

Summers Addition (Howell)
See Brush Town

Summers School (Howell)
Now consolidated with West Plains. The school was named for George Summers who was a farmer and landowner s. and e. of West Plains. (S. T. Proffitt; Mrs. H. L. Garrett)

Sunny Side (Carter)
The n. addition to Van Buren. Platted by Thomas C. Brown October 10, 1887. This residential section is on a slope of the hill getting full benefit of the sun. (Mrs. R. L. Coleman; Plat)

Surprise (Oregon)
A p.o., discontinued about 1922, when rural route No. 2 from Alton was established. See Turner Springs.

Surprise School (Oregon)
Near Turner Spring. Named for the p.o. (N. Bell; E. Williams)

Swamp Branch (Oregon)
A small tributary of Frederick's Creek, in Myrtle T. The section drained is rather low and wet. (W. J. Birchert)

Swan Lake (Butler)
Formerly a shallow lake (now in good farms), covering about 600 acres of land between the "Cat" and Frisco R.R. Swans wintered there in the early days, and later the region was a great hunting section, the habitat of wild ducks. (Co. Plat 1859; B. Deem)

Swan Pond (Butler)
Formerly a large expanse of water between Cache R. and the site of Carola. Swans are said to have been there in the very early days. It is now drained by Swan Pond Ditch (q.v.). (B. Deem; Mrs. A. Johnson)

Swan Pond Ditch (Butler)
A name given to Ditch No. 27, because it drains Swan Pond (q.v.). The ditch is only about 3 mi. long and leads into Cache R. (Mrs. A. Johnson)

Sweet Home Church (Butler)
The organization name for the colored Methodists of Morocco vicinity, who were organized in March, 1932, and use Woodruff Chapel (q.v.) to which they also apply the name Sweet Home. Their pastor explained, "We all meet there for the convenience of the people; it is a pleasant place to meet to worship God." Hence a name of approbation. (Rev. M. D. Giles; Wm. D. Martin)

Swift Creek (Butler)
A descriptive name given to a small w. tributary of Black R., among the hills of Black River T. (C. Hunter; C. Hedspeth)

Swift Water (Carter)
See Current River

Sycamore Hole (Ripley)
A deep bayou in Logan Cr., e. of Matthew School, where Highway 14 now crosses this creek. It was the old family washing place, the community fishing grounds, and the baptising pool for the early settlers. A very old

sycamore tree was cut down when the highway was made. (Mrs. E. Cunningham; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young)

Sycamore Hollow (Howell)
A small w. branch of Myatt Creek that heads n. of Lanton (q.v.). Sycamore timber grows in the hollow. (E. M. Nale; Mrs. Ada Nale)

*Sylvan School (Howell)
About 4 mi. s. of West Plains. One informant thinks pioneers of the name lived there, but I have been unable to find the name. I rather believe it was named for the location in the forest, as the word means woody, pertaining to the forest, or rustic. (Mrs. Ira May; D. W. Epley)

Sylvan School (Ripley)
In Thomas T. Formed from the old Taylor School (q.v.). A descriptive name for the forest near.

Table Cave (Howell)
Near Onyx Cave (q.v.). The old story is told of a man who lived there during the Civil War. The old table and some other articles were found there later. It is a descriptive name, for the water, very deep farther in the cave, has worn a natural table of rock just within the entrance. (J. N. Barnett; S. D. Goyer; L. Thomas)

Tabor Creek (Howell)
A tributary of North Fork of White River. Heads in Howell T. and flows across Spring Creek T. Eli L. Tabor from Kentucky settled in the vicinity of Spring Creek in 1840. A son, Andy V. Tabor, a hunter and farmer settled on Tabor Creek, s. of Siloam Springs, before the Civil War, and after the war he homesteaded n. of Pottersville. Another son, Thomas Tabor, bought land w. of Pottersville. The old log school, known as Tabor School (also as Old Tom Tabor School) was built 1½ mi. w. of Pottersville immediately following the war. It was later made a part of Pottersville School. (Wm. Fox; Mrs. A. C. Risley; T. J. Whitmire; B. B. Tabor)

Tabor Mill (Carter)
A Mr. Tabor set up and operated a timber mill on Big Barren Creek about 1889. The school near by took the name of the mill. (J. Lewis)

Tabor Mill School (Carter)
See Tabor Mill

Tabor School (Howell)
See Tabor Creek

Taft (Butler)
A former p.o. and sawmill village on the Frisco R.R. in Neely T. Only one small store remains. Ira Taft owned land there and operated a sawmill, which facts led some informants to think it was named for him; but the donor of the name, Mr. Thomas Kenzie, says he himself had a small store at the place, got the office established, and named it for William Howard Taft (1857-1930) who was then president of the U. S. (1909-1913), which fact verifies

Eaton's statement. (C. Pottenger; T. Ward; Thos. Kenzie; P.G. 1910-1927; Eaton, 265)

Taft Ditch (Butler)
In Neely T., beginning near Taft (q.v.). (Map 1926 ff.)

Talcott (Howell)
A man of this name from Illinois kept the p.o. for a short time in his home e. of Willow Springs. (D. Ferguson; P.L. Polk (1883) 93)

Tanglewood (Oregon)
See Lindley Club House

Tank Pond (Howell)
Formerly a good fishing pond, now pretty well filled and dry, 6 mi. n.w. of West Plains, where the railroad had dug a well and put in a watering tank. The pond covering about 4 acres was formed by the railroad bed's damming a small shallow valley. (Ray Halstead)

Tan Yard Creek (Butler)
A small branch of Indian Creek, known by this name because a Mr. Walker had a tan yard there in pioneer days. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Martin)

"Tater" Hill (Howell)
A name more recently given to Dyestone Mountain (q.v.) because its shape resembled that of a potato. (Mrs. Anna Ferguson; D. Ferguson)

Taylor School (Ripley)
The earlier school in Thomas T. William Taylor owned a large tract of timber land where Torch (q.v.) later grew up. Mr. Taylor was influential in getting the school established. As the population increased in the vicinity of Torch, the old school district was divided into Torch School, named for the p.o., and Sylvan School, which was situated out in the forest region. (Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Chinn; Mrs. S. E. Sands)

Taylor's Store (Howell)
See Homeland

Team Camp (Carter)
Another name by which Carter's Creek Camp (q.v.) in the Brame Settlement was often known. Cf. Team Camp in Pike T.

Team Camp (Carter)
One of the logging camps for the Mo. Land and Lumber Co. in Pike T. on Roger's Creek. Mules were kept here for the work. Another such camp was in the Brame Settlement (q.v.), known also as Carter's Creek Camp, for the stream near by. (J. N. Sparks; T. J. Brame; Mrs. E. Crist)

Team Camp (Ripley)
A logging camp of the Grandin Mills, 6 mi. s. of Grandin, where the company kept eighty mules. Many other teams belonging to individuals were used also. (J. McGee)

Tedder Graveyard (Carter)
On land now owned by Oscar Tedder. Also known as Brame Graveyard in the Brame Settlement (q.v.) for John M. Brame, who owned the land and was the first one buried there. (Mrs. Edith Crist; T. J. Brame)

Templeton Rock (Ripley)
A bluff on Current R. in Greenwood School District. A pleasant retreat for outings. On one of these picnics early in 1900 Miss Jennie Templeton dropped her ring into the river below, thus giving rise to the name. (Mr. and Mrs. C. M. O'Brien)

Ten Mile (Butler)
A p.o., near Ten Mile Creek, about 1½ mi. s.w. of Halloran (q.v.) from which the office was moved. Discontinued November 1, 1931, when a mail route from Poplar Bluff was established. (P. T. Nance; P.G. 1915-1931)

Ten Mile Creek (Carter and Butler)
Heads n.e. of Hunter in Johnson T. and flows into Cane Creek in Butler Co. Named for its length. (Rev. H. H. Stratton; A. M. Link; Wm. Montgomery)

Ten Mile School (Butler)
The old school of the settlement on Ten Mile Creek, later moved and named Halloran (q.v.). (P. T. Nance)

Terrapin Spring (Ripley)
See Corrigan Spring

Terrible Creek (Ripley)
A turbulent little stream in Pine T., flowing into the South Fork of Buffalo Creek. The very abrupt and hilly topography suggested the name. (Mrs. E. O'Neill; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dale)

Thaxton Camp (Ripley)
See Blue Hole

Thayer (Oregon)
A small city in Thayer T. on the Frisco R.R. and on highways 63 and 19. Platted as Augusta (q.v.). When the p.o. was established, there was considerable confusion about a name. Upon a petition of the majority of the citizens of the town, the circuit court, on August 24, 1886, gave the name for Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, Massachusetts, a very wealthy stockholder of the railroad company. (N. B. Allen; W. Highfill; N. Bell; Court Record Bk. 5, 201; P.G. 1887-)

Thayer Township (Oregon)
The s.w. border division, formed from Lynn T. It was named for its chief town, Thayer. (N. Bell; N. B. Allen)

Third Ward School (Butler)
See Benton School

Thomas Cemetery (Oregon)
An old burial ground, not used for twenty-five years, or longer, 1½ mi. n.w. of Thomasville (q.v.) on the old George Thomas homestead. The land was deeded by Mrs. Lydia Hoover, whose maiden name was Thomas. The name of early settlers. (Geo. Moore; Mrs. A. O. Roberts)

Thomas Fork (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

Thomason Mill (Oregon)
A pioneer grist mill set up before the Civil War by a Mr. Ferguson, and known by his name as Ferguson Mill. Soon after the war Jack Thomason from Tennessee bought the

farm and mill. Now owned (1937) by Wm. Sheers, a merchant of St. Louis, and operated by S. S. Williams. Besides meal, flour, and stock feed grinding, cotton is ginned. (H. Taylor; W. E. Harrod; J. Johnson; E. Bailey)

Thomason Mill Spring (Oregon)
Another name for the larger Blue Spring, for the pioneer mill of that name (q.v.). Also known locally as Mill Spring.

Thomas Spring (Oregon)
See Old Field Hollow

Thomas Township (Butler)
Formed in 1860 from Butler and Beaver Dam townships. A family name. Cf. Thomas T. in Ripley Co. (Goodspeed, 375; Douglas, 312; Map 1873)

*Thomas Township (Oregon)
Original division in n.w. part of county. It took the name of early settlers; cf. Thomasville. Moore T. was formed from it. (N. B. Allen)

Thomas Township (Ripley)
The s.e. division of the county, formed from Harris T., July 16, 1872. An old family name there before the Civil War. Ad. Thomas was an early landowner there. (J. K. Langford; Co. Court Records E, 214; Mrs. D. Varner)

Thomasville (Oregon)
A small village and p.o. in Moore T., originally known as Rich Woods (q.v.) the oldest settlement in the county and adjacent region. The original county seat of Oregon Co., it was laid out in 1846, incorporated in 1873, and named by the Co. Court for George Thomas who settled 1 mi. n. of Thomasville on land now owned by Charles Gum. The Thomases came in 1817. George Thomas had four sons: Lee, Julian, Marshall, and Stonewall Jackson; and two daughters: Lydia and Jane. They became heads of prominent families. (Jno. Old; N. Bell; Geo. Moore; Gaz. of Mo., 409; Good. and West, 26; Hayward (1853) 824 ff.; P.G. 1887-)

Thompson Spring
See Kenner Spring

Thrasher Ford (Oregon)
An old crossing place of Eleven Points R. 2½ mi. w. of the mouth of Greer Spring Branch (q.v.). Wm. Thrasher, who died before 1920, owned land and lived there for years. (Geo. Moore; P. Williams; N. Bell)

Three Mile Ridge (Ripley)
Along Terrible Cr. on the w. The Bennett road from Highway 14 follows this ridge that was an early trail. It was named for its approximate length. (E. Fogle; J. Lewis)

Three Mile Spring Hollow (Oregon)
See Low Wassie Creek

Three Springs Camp Ground (Butler)
Near the site of Three Springs School. The first Methodist camp built in the county for religious camp meetings, very famous in pioneer days. Usually a brush arbor or a clapboard open shed was built, and sometimes a few log cabins were constructed. These "protracted meetings" continuing for three or four weeks, were attended by some persons who came in ox-drawn wagons from their homes 20 to 30 miles away. "Batching" supplies were brought, and a very enjoyable social, as well as religious, gathering was experienced. (J. H. H. Potillo; Polly Powers)

Three Springs Cemetery (Butler)
The old Potillo burial ground later acquired the name of the school. (J. H. H. Potillo; S. Agee)

Three Springs School (Butler)
In the w. part of Black River T. Organized in the early 1870's, and the name acquired from the old Camp Ground (q.v.) and the three springs. Although no springs now exist, they were very good in the early days. (Mr. and Mrs. S. Agee; J. H. H. Potillo; O. B. Gomer)

Tice Valley (Howell)
Immediately after the Civil War, Reuben Tice settled at the head of what is now Hutton Draw (q.v.). Later Samuel Scott bought the place and the valley assumed his name. It later was known as Smith Valley (q.v.). (R. Dunnivan; H. A. Smith)

Tick School (Ripley)
See Plunk School

Tight Wad (Ripley)
A derisive name. See Bardley.

Tinker Hollow (Ripley)
In Kelley T. Leads into Big Barren Cr. Alexander Tinker was an early settler. (J. Lewis)

Titanic Cave (Carter)
A large cave, named for its size, near Cave Camp (q.v.), the entrance of which is upon the hill, not easily found by one unacquainted with the vicinity. One enters the cave by a ladder. Hence it is also known as Lost Cave and Lost Man's Cave. (H. D. Condray)

T. L. Club House (Ripley)
Established about 1919, on the e. side of Current R. about 3 mi. s. of Doniphan. Its name was given for two of the thirteen men of Doniphan who were the owners, T. L. Pulliam, a merchant, and T. L. Moore, a hotel proprietor. (W. D. Randel)

Tolliver Pond (Carter)
On land belonging to a Mr. Tolliver who lived there before the mills were put up at Grandin. See White's Pond. (J. N. Sparks)

Torch (Ripley)
A railroad station and p.o. on the Frisco R.R. in Thomas T. In 1918 N. R. Townley bought a large tract of timber land in the vicinity and put in mills for planing, making

shingles, and sawing. They put in a store and the son, Richard I., was the first postmaster. Some railroad officials suggested the name to Mr. Townley because the flames of the burning mill refuse reminded them of torches. It grew to be a village of 500, but nothing left now but Torch School, a store, and p.o. (Richard Townley; Mrs. J. F. Kelley; P.O. 1921-1941)

Torch School (Ripley)

Named for the p.o. See Taylor School.

Tory's Place (Howell)

The headquarters (Fruitville p.o.) of the Tory ranches and farms, chiefly in Myatt T. Col. Jay L. Tory of the Spanish American War came to West Plains in 1904 or 1905 and traded his Nebraska ranch for 20,000 acres of the Crane ranch, where he soon got the p.o. established. His half brother, R. A. Tory, a veteran of the Federal Army, and a captain in the Spanish American War, came in 1907. Capt. Tory had organized Roosevelt's Rough Riders. The brothers put various kinds of fruits, chiefly peaches and apples, and had herds of cattle, goats, horses, and some other domestic animals on their farms. The farms were known as Fruitville Farms, for the p.o. Tory's place or Fruitville became a great gathering place. One informant explained that "they didn't care much for money and spent lots for 'blowouts'." Walter Williams, then dean of the School of Journalism of Missouri University, was more than once a visitor at Tory's Place, and Col. Tory gave large donations to the Journalism School. As the captain died first, Col. Tory, his only heir, later willed the whole of the estate to his wife, Mrs. J. L. Tory, formerly Miss Fannie Lamons, and his secretary W. B. Hodge. The land and farms have been sold to various persons, one tract of which is the Klice Ranch (q.v.). (H. Chapin; H. A. Smith; W. B. Hodge; E. M. Nale)

Tower Mountain (Carter)

Near Eastwood. Upon it is located a government tower, erected in 1935. (C. Sample)

Towles Ferry (Ripley)

See Gaines Ferry

Towles School (Ripley)

In Doniphan T. It was built on land belonging to H. H. Towles who was at one time sheriff of the county. (L. Pulliam; Mrs. Jno. Towles)

Town Fork (Oregon)

A small stream in Oak Grove T. flowing into Frederick's Fork 2½ mi. s. of Couch (q.v.). Some think the name is derived from an old Indian village, as the remains of the old burial ground may be seen. Many Indian relics have been found along the stream. Local records reveal that Lindley Couch came with his family from Fulton Co. Arkansas (originally from Virginia) in 1830 and located on a fork of Frederick R. and put up a little store that gave the creek the name of Town Fork. He was the father of

Simpson Couch and grandfather of Alfred and George Couch. See Couch and Alf Couch Mill. He moved to Dade Co., Missouri, and died soon after the Civil War. (Chas. Braswell; Mrs. Irma Pinkley; J. H. Taylor; Rem. Hist. of Ozarks, 767-)

Township Line School (Howell)
About 2½ mi. n.w. of Mott. Named for its location on the line between South Fork and Myatt townships. (Mrs. Ira May; H. Chapin)

Town Spring (Howell)
The old spring of West Plains of the early days, marking the first settlement, that made by a Mr. Adams who came during the summer of 1839 and, in the early 1840's sold his improvement to Josiah Howell. West Plains p.o. is over the old spring. (Clippings; Mrs. A. C. Risley; Mrs. H. B. Pitts)

*Trace Creek (Oregon)
Heads in Arkansas and flows through Thayer and Oak Grove townships into Spring R. No reason could be found for the name; but it is very crooked and Mr. Childers answered "I guess it was hard to keep the trace of it," which statement seems a very plausible origin. (R. Childers)

Trainer Graveyard (Butler)
A private Catholic cemetery 2½ mi. w. of Shiloh School, on land formerly owned by Matthew Trainer, a native of Ireland, who came to the community in the early 1870's. As Mrs. Trainer had been a nurse in a hospital of Rolla, Missouri, she was the community physician for many ills. (Jno. Eudaley; W. H. Boxx)

Tram Hollow (Oregon)
In Falling Springs T. Heads near Brushy Pond (q.v.) and leads into Cook Hollow (q.v.). The tram road of the Ozark Timber Co. of Winona extended into the vicinity. (N. Bell)

Tram Hollow (Ripley)
In Kelley T. Leads into Big Barren Cr. from the n. This hollow led to the tram railroad in Carter Co., built out from Grandin by the Mo. Land and Lumber Co. The old road was removed in 1904. (J. Lewis; C. A. Randel)

Trantham Cave (Oregon)
See Trantham Hollow

Trantham Hollow (Oregon)
Leads into Warm Fork (q.v.). Eli Trantham from Tennessee settled there during the 1850's. Trantham Cave in the hollow is about 4 mi. s.e. of Rover (q.v.). (Jno. Perkins; J. Old)

Trantham Mill (Oregon)
A small grist mill on Warm Fork above Clifton (q.v.) operated by John Trantham for a few years soon after the Civil War. (Mrs. W. Fraley; R. Childers)

Trask (Howell)
A station and one store now, formerly a little village and p.o., on the Current River Branch of the Frisco R.R., in Hutton Valley T. Lee Bolin bought three acres of land, laid out the town in 1888 or 1889, and got the office established. It was discontinued in 1935. A family of this name, old settlers living near, had charge of the first office. (Miss Sarah Rowe; H. A. Smith; H. Sollars; Mrs. Mattie Phipps; P.O. 1897-1935)

Trask School (Howell)
Near the village and p.o. for which it was named. During the early 1880's, and until it was moved to its present location in 1901, it was known as the Griffith School, established about 1775, because it was 1 mi. e. on land belonging to John Griffith. (H. A. Smith; Mrs. Laura Gaston; Mrs. Mattie Phipps)

Triangle Store (Howell)
A small store and filling station, built in 1931 by David Meredith on his farm, at the junction of Highway 80 and Buffalo Shoals Road. The name originated from the triangular plot, the site of the building, made by the Highway Department in constructing the road. Mr. Meredith sold this farm in 1935 and built Burr Oaks (q.v.) about 1 mi. e. on Highway 80. (Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Meredith)

Trimble School (Oregon)
See Pleasant Grove School

Trough Spring (Oregon)
See Old Field Hollow

Tubb's Mill (Butler)
James, "Uncle Jimmy," Tubb owned the mill in 1866, before William Randles acquired it. It was on the old road from Poplar Bluff to Doniphan. Cf. Roxie. (Co. Court Records Bk. A, 450)

Tucker (Ripley)
A discontinued p.o. in Gatewood T. About 1888 John Tucker put up a country store. It was known as Tucker's and later as Tuckertown, when a grist mill, a blacksmith shop, another store and a cotton gin were put in. When the p.o. was established the name was shortened to Tucker. Nothing remains but one store. (Wm. S. Doherty; Mr. and Mrs. L. Pulliam; F. Shipman; W. R. Holland; P.O. 1892-1910)

Tucker Bay (Ripley)
See Tucker's Mill

Tucker Branch (Oregon)
A small stream in Piney T., flowing into Frederick's Cr. John Tucker, an old resident, lived near the stream. (N. Bell; W. Weaver)

Tucker's (Ripley)
See Tucker

Tucker School (Ripley)
In Washington T. Named for George Tucker, a farmer and justice of the peace who gave the site before 1900. (Mrs. Anna Sheridan; Rev. Wm. S. McPheeters)

Tucker School (Ripley)
See Little Willis School

Tucker's Mill (Ripley)
A grist and saw mill set up before the Civil War by James Tucker. Father Hogan makes mention of the place at a ford on Current R., the mill and homestead owned by Appollinaris Tucker when he had gone to the place in June, 1852. It was not far from Mabrey Bay, which is also known as Tucker Bay. The mill was not used much after 1880. (W. D. Randel; Mrs. E. O'Neill; D. S. Bates; Mission in Missouri, 40)

Tucker Town (Ripley)
See Tucker

Tunnel Bluff (Ripley)
A bluff of limestone formation more than 100 feet high, 15 mi. (28 mi. by river) n. of Doniphan, on Current R. There is in it a natural tunnel through which one may see from the river. (Mrs. H. P. Stone; F. Kelley; Mo. Guide, 544)

Tunsel Spring (Oregon)
A well-kept spring at Spring City (q.v.). Harry Tunsel, landowner, had a store and small lot with spring for a number of years during the 1880's or earlier. This spring was the origin of the name Spring City, according to some informants. Cf. Spring City. (R. Childers; Jno. Perkins)

Turkey Creek (Oregon)
Leads into Elk Creek (q.v.). There were many wild turkeys in the early days. (Lewis Simpson; Geo. Moore)

Turkey Island (Ripley)
In Thomas T. A higher sandy elevation s.e. of Naylor. When this section was still wild and undrained, wild turkeys would gather here during high water. Thus they were easily served for food. (J. Thagmartin)

Turkey Knob (Ripley)
One of the highest hills in the s. part of Pine T. near Highway 42. During the early days there were many wild turkeys and the gobblers appeared to frequent this particular elevation. (Geo. Dale; Mrs. B. J. Hayes)

Turkey Pen Hollow (Ripley)
In Harris T. Leads into Harris Cr. Formerly owned by Dr. J. G. Hancock. See Hancock School. In the early days they built pens here to trap wild turkeys. (Mrs. Thos. Hancock; Wm. F. Doherty)

Turk Mill (Butler)
See Howell Mill

Turley School (Carter)
The old school that later developed into the Midco School (q.v.). For William Turley, an early settler who owned land near. His son, Carl Turley, still lives on the farm. (H. D. Condray)

Turner Mine (Howell)
Small lead and zinc mines on the David Turner land in Siloam Springs T. Considerable prospecting has been done for fifty years, but minerals have not been found in paying quantities. (D. G. Turner; J. Collins)

Turner School (Howell)
5 mi. n.e. of Siloam Springs. ⅜ mi. n.e. of Hade Spring, the site of the old log school house. William Hade Turner, a pioneer Baptist preacher who lived near the spring, gave the site for the house, which was used for school and church. Rev. Mr. Turner, who was born in E. Tennessee in 1842, came with his brother D. G. Turner to this locality in 1872. The school took the family name while the spring was known by the Christian name of Rev. Mr. Turner. The valley in which the spring is located is known as Mud Hollow and Black Hollow because of the soil, a kind of dark gumbo. The spring was earlier known as Larly Spring for Marion Larly, who came before the Civil War and lived for a time in a sod house. (J. G. Collins; D. G. Turner; D. W. Epley; Geo. Callahan)

Turner's Mill (Oregon)
See Turner Spring

Turner Springs (Oregon)
A later name for Falling Springs (q.v.). During the late 1880's or early 1890's Jesse L. Clay Turner, from Tennessee, homesteaded 160 acres on Eleven Points R., thus securing ownership of the spring, the daily flow of which is estimated at 1,600,000 gallons. About 1895 he bought from the Hardin brothers the ruins of the old Williams Mill (q.v.) and put it in repair here. Later he put in a sawmill and operated a store. For a time he operated a toll bridge; and when the p.o. was established, he gave the name Surprise, saying people would be surprised at what a well-improved, good place he was developing. His mill, too, went into ruins after his death and the p.o. was discontinued, but the spring remains strong and beautiful. (McCanse, 26; W. E. Harrod; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills; P. Williams; W. Weaver; W. Heiskell; P.O. 1897-1922)

Turtle Island (Oregon)
See Turtle Island Hollow

Turtle Island Hollow (Oregon)
In Johnson T. Leads into Eleven Points R. 2½ mi. n. of Riverton. A rather picturesque place. Rugged hillsides and one boulder after another with the spring branch and main stream make a good sized island in the stream. It is a habitat of fresh-water turtles. (Mrs. W. Johnson; T. Hofstedler)

Twin Mountains (Howell)
Two small mountains 1 mi. s. of Dyestone Mountain.

Twin Springs (Carter)
Two springs of average size on the Samuel Gabraith farm in Henpeck Creek vicinity. Because the water flows

boldly, or bubbles out, from these springs at irregular intervals, they are also known as Flowing Springs. (J. J. Chilton; L. E. Dell)

Twin Springs (Carter)
The two large springs generally known as Phillips Spring (q.v.). (L. E. Dell; J. Lewis)

Twin Springs (Ripley)
See Mabrey Springs

Twin Springs Church (Butler)
A General Baptist Church, established in 1934 and named for the school near by. (A. Emerson)

Twin Springs School (Butler)
Formed from Black Creek and Good Hope districts. Named for the two springs near the school. (A. Emerson)

Two Mile Creek (Oregon)
A small stream of Big Apple T. flowing into Warm Fork. A descriptive name. (E. Bailey)

Two Mile Spring Hollow (Oregon)
See Low Wassie Creek

Tyson School (Ripley)
In Union T. Established in 1885 and named for a landowner there. When the house burned, the name was changed to Union School (q.v.). (Mr. and Mrs. L. Pulliam; C. Myatt)

Ulmus (Butler)
A Latin botanical name for elm, given by Mr. Barron and Charles Langlotz to a mill camp on the Palmer R.R., 2 mi. e. of Qulin. Much elm timber grew in the region. (W. N. Barron (see his letter in Intro. to Survey of Mo. Place Names, p. 36)

Uncle Johnny Smith Church (Howell)
See Little Zion Church

Undine (Howell)
A p.o. kept for a time by John A. Mackey in his home 3 mi. s.e. of the site of Pomona during the 1870's and early 1880's. On the old freight and mail route from Rolla, Missouri. The name is mythological, like Pomona. "Undine" was a very popular story, by the German novelist Baron de la Motte Fouque, published in German in 1811, and translated into many languages. Undine was a water-spirit who was endowed with a soul by her marriage with a mortal. (S. D. Goyer; W. T. Modrel; Mrs. Nancy Kinion; C. D. Reynolds)

Union Cemetery (Ripley)
The burial ground near the old Union Church in Union T.

Union Chapel (Howell)
A neat building of native stone at Amy (q.v.). It was erected in 1928 by the Methodist, Christian, and Baptist denominations, the last having organized in 1930. (Mrs. Rebecca Gill; D. W. Epley; Minutes 1936)

Union Church (Oregon)
An old log church erected about 1853 for all denominations and for the early schools near the mouth of Spring

Creek (q.v.). After the Civil War the old church activities declined rapidly, and by 1884 the house was in ruins. Spring Creek School, also used for church services, had been built farther up the creek as more settlers came. The old church was the scene of many pioneer camp meetings. Hogan Club House (q.v.) is near the old church house site. (P. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell; W. E. Harrod)

Union Church (Ripley)
The old church erected soon after the Civil War for the Baptists and Methodists of Doniphan and vicinity. It was built on the Livensparger homestead near the present site of the Mo. Pac. R.R. depot. The Baptist Church had been organized in 1850 according to old residents' reports, but the minutes give the date as 1856. The Methodists had organized in 1849 with Lemuel Kittrell (cf. Kittrell's Mill) as sponsor. The Methodists erected a building in 1888 and the Baptists continued to use the Union Church until 1894 when their house was built. (Miss Myrtle Williams; M.B.G.A.)

Union Church (Ripley)
Methodists and Presbyterians from Illinois settled in Union T. and established the church in 1891. Both organizations have disbanded, and the house was sold in 1930. It is an idealistic name. (Wm. S. Doherty; C. Myatt; Mr. and Mrs. L. Pulliam)

Union Ford (Oregon)
The crossing place of Eleven Points R. near the old Union Church (q.v.). (P. Williams; W. E. Harrod)

Union Grove Cemetery (Howell)
See Fox Hollow and Union Grove Church

Union Grove Church (Howell)
The old General Baptist Church at the Fox Graveyard (q.v.), built about 1890. The new organization was composed chiefly of members from the Vienna and Little Vine churches that had disbanded. Much of the country was cleared at this time, but a grove of oak and hickory trees shaded the building. (Wm. Fox; D. W. Epley; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Byers)

Union Hill Cemetery (Oregon)
See Union Hill Church

Union Hill Church (Carter)
A General Baptist Church in Jackson T., near Crommer Town School. In the early 1880's the Missionary Baptists and the General Baptists built a little box house upon a hill 1½ mi. from the present location. Rev. H. H. Stratton suggested the idealistic name. When in 1904 the church was moved to its present location it came to be known as the Crommer Town Church for the school near. The organization was still Union Church. In 1934 an unusually good building was erected by the community and any denomination uses the house. (H. D. Condray; Rev. H. H. Stratton; A. M. Link)

Union Hill Church (Howell)
About 4 mi. n.w. of Christy in Myatt T., situated on a hill, are the church for any denomination, and an older cemetery of the name. (T. A. Manz)

Union Hill Church (Oregon)
About 3 mi. s. of Thomasville. John Nanny and Wm. Old deeded 1 acre for school and church purposes. The house, used by any denomination and for school, stands upon a high level elevation. The school is consolidated with Thomasville. The old burial ground, now generally called Union Cemetery, was started before the Civil War, and known as Beaty Cemetery for Daniel Beaty, a landowner there. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore; Mrs. Susie Huddleston; Jno. Old)

Union Hill School (Howell)
See Free Union School

Union Hill School (Oregon)
See Union Hill Church

Union Point School (Oregon)
Now a neat rock house 7 mi. n.w. of Thayer. The house is used for school and services by any denomination. (W. E. Harrod)

Union School (Ripley)
In Union T., erected in 1901 and named for the church near by (q.v.). (Wm. S. Doherty; C. Myatt; Mr. and Mrs. L. Pulliam)

Union Township (Ripley)
One of the s. border townships, relocated and bounded in June, 1871. Originally it included all of the s.w. part of the county. An ideal name. (J. K. Langford; C. Myatt; Co. Court Record E, 167-168; Wm. S. Doherty)

Upper Barren School (Carter)
See Pine Valley School

Upper Carola School (Butler)
A name given to the original Carola School when the district was divided, to distinguish it from Lower Carola School (q.v.), which is at the s. end of the district. (J. L. Haulston)

Upper Fork (Howell)
See Spring Creek

Upper Pike Slough School (Butler)
In Poplar Bluff T., near the head of Pike Slough. It is now generally known as Willow Oak School, for that species of oak growing there. Cf. Lower Pike Slough School farther s. (J. Humphreys; B. Adams)

Upper Ten Mile School (Carter)
In n.c. Johnson T. Named for its position on Ten Mile Cr. Also called Mount Carmel School for the church near. (H. D. Condray; J. H. Lehr)

Upshaw Hollow (Ripley)
In the s.w. part of Sherley T., where Reuben Upshaw, from North Carolina made an earlier settlement in Fourche Creek Valley. (C. Myatt; J. K. Langford)

Upshaw School (Ripley)
One of the older schools in Sherley T. established on land formerly owned by Reuben Upshaw. See Upshaw Hollow.

*Upton (Butler)
A p.o. about which nothing definite could be found. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Duncan say there were people of this name in Wayne and near by counties. Mrs. Maggie Duncan relates that several years ago, an elderly man of this name lived not far from their home s.w. of Piedmont. The p.o. name is doubtless a family name. (Mr. and Mrs. A. Duncan; Mrs. Maggie Duncan; P.G. 1887)

Vail Cemetery (Butler)
On land formerly owned by a Mr. Vail before the Civil War; 2 mi. n.e. of Broseley. A soldier, killed during the Civil War, was the first person buried there. (E. Calvin; Mrs. P. Saltzman)

**Vail Spring (Carter)
Houck mentions this as being below Van Buren, but I have been unable to find anyone who ever heard of the name. (Houck I.18)

Valley Star School (Howell)
In South Fork T. Earlier much used for church services; it is now also the balloting place for this precinct. The original house was in a small valley; later it was moved out near the old Buffalo Shoals road. A descriptive and idealistic name. (T. A. Manz; H. Chapin)

Valley View Church (Howell)
See Valley View School

Valley View School (Howell)
In Howell T. s.e. of West Plains with which it consolidated in 1919. A descriptive and topographical name. Valley View Church, named for the school 3/4 mi. away, was built in 1931 for all denominations. Disagreements arose and the house was torn down in 1933. (Mr. and Mrs. Ira May; Mrs. H. L. Garrett)

Van Buren (Carter)
Situated on Highway 60 and the Frisco R.R. 1 mi. from Current R. in the n.c. part of Carter T. It was established in 1830 and had been the county seat of Ripley Co. until Carter Co. was established in 1859, when Doniphan (q.v.) took its place in Ripley Co. It was named for Martin Van Buren (1782-1862) who was at that time Secretary of State under President Andrew Jackson, but was already a recognized leader of the Democratic Party and became President (1837-1841). The first settlement apparently on Current R., on the w. side was later known as old Van Buren. When the county was formed, Zimri Carter sold 59 acres for a town site. In 1867, the court house, only recently replaced by a new building, was erected; and the old log court house, built in 1833, was abandoned. (Douglas I.372; P.L. Wetmore (1837) 273; P.L. Haywood (1853) 824; P.G. 1876-; Eaton, 271; J. J. Chilton)

Van Dousen Branch (Howell)
Heads near Cabool, Missouri, and flows into Indian Creek (q.v.). It took the name of an old squatter and hunter who lived there long before the Civil War. (D. Ferguson; H. A. Smith)

Varner (Ripley)
A former name for Oxly (q.v.). When the Doniphan R.R. was built in 1882, the railroad surveyors gave the name for Daniel Varner, who had a store and the Oakdale p.o. (q.v.). Mr. Varner, who was also a large landowner, gave the right-of-way for the railroad. (Mrs. D. Varner; M. F. Van Dover; Mrs. M. Barnhill; P.G. 1886-1902)

Varner Township (Ripley)
In the s.e. part of the county. Formed May 7, 1890 from parts of Washington and Harris townships. Named for its chief railroad station at that time. Mr. McPheeters, my informant, circulated the petition for the formation of the township and presented it to the court in the late 1880's. See Varner. (J. K. Langford; Rev. Wm. S. McPheeters; Court Records H, 243)

Vastus (Butler)
A discontinued p.o. near Coon Island School. Named by Judge B. Deem, when he, then a young man, taught the school and was instrumental in getting the p.o. established in 1883. Mr. Deem explains that as the postal authorities wanted a short and unusual name, he chose the Latin word meaning "great," because "we thought we were great then and had great possibilities." (P.G. 1892-1927; B. Deem)

Vastus Community (Butler)
A name by which a part of Coon Island School District is still known, 6 mi. e. of Neelyville. Named from the p.o. (B. Deem; I. H. Barnhill)

Vaughn Hollow (Howell)
Heads near Arditta (q.v.) and leads into Bennett's Bayou. A prominent farmer and former County Judge Clell Vaughn owns land and lives there. (C. Vaughn)

Vaughn Hollow (Howell)
The small stream of the valley flows into Bennett's Bayou in the w. part of Benton T. Named for an early settler, Richard Vaughn. (Mrs. Nancy Hunter; C. Vaughn)

Vaughn Mill (Howell)
See Williams Mill

Vaughn School (Howell)
Now a part of the Trask School District. The site, 1 mi. n.e. of Trask, was given by John H. Vaughn. (H. A. Smith; Geo. W. Winningham)

Vaughn Springs (Howell)
In s.w. Benton T. on land belonging to Sherwood Vaughn; formerly homesteaded by a Mr. Lee. Since the water was said to have medicinal properties, an attempt was made to develop a health resort. Some advertising was done and a few cabins were built in 1878, but it never proved worthwhile. (C. Vaughn)

Venable School (Ripley)
In Varner T. One of the older schools. Frank and Joe Venable lived in the district. Their father, Frank Venable, entered land here long before the Civil War. (Mrs. D. Varner; Mrs. A. Mahan)

Vermillion Chapel (Carter)
A Methodist church and cemetery 3 mi. n.e. of Fremont. The church was organized by Rev. S. D. Biffle in 1887 and named for John Vermillion a prominent citizen who, with others, had come from Ohio about 1870. (J. J. Chilton; R. L. Coleman)

Victoria Mission (Howell)
A Pentecost Church, built 1 mi. n.e. of Elk School, in 1931. The name was suggested by Oscar Kelley, for Victoria Hall in Los Angeles, where the Pentecostal movement started in 1906. Because the building is of native stone, it is often known as the Rock Church. (Mrs. Ben Rose; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Anderson; Miss Islet Oakes)

Victory Hill (Butler)
An idealistic name, by which Vinegar Hill (q.v.) is now known because that suburb was rebuilt so promptly and with buildings much better than those destroyed by the tornado of 1927.

Victory School (Butler)
In Epps T. Named by Fabian Toutant, a Canadian Frenchman, who bought land in the community and, with a few neighbors, finally succeeded in getting the district formed from the Cane Creek District in 1895. He probably chose the name to commemorate his success. (Mrs. Cecil Burton; Mrs. Dora Holloway)

Victory School (Ripley)
A local name, often applied earlier, for Emmons School, because they had considerable difficulty in getting it formed from Shiloh and Lone Star districts. (Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Davis)

*Vienna School (
In n. Spring Creek T. The old school which had two rooms and was graded, burned about 1906 after which a smaller school was built. Probably named for Vienna, Austria, but why is not remembered. The house was earlier used for church by the Methodists and Baptists. (Wm. Fox; S. T. Proffitt)

Vinegar Hill (Butler)
A suburb of Poplar Bluff in the s.w. part, now generally known as Victory Hill. The following story is told to account for the name. About 1880, when only a few houses stood on the hill, a farmer, Horace Horton, was going to town with a load of sorghum molasses and vinegar. While going up the hill, the ingate of the wagon fell out and some of the contents were spilled. The place was known for a time as Molasses Run and Vinegar Hill. By 1894 this suburb had grown considerably, being populated almost

exclusively by employees of Alfrey's Heading Factory (q.v.). (B. Deem; The Evening Citizen, 1901)

Vinegar Hill School (Butler)
Cf. Eugene Field School and Vinegar Hill.

Virginia Settlement (Butler)
During the 1850's the Spencer and Agee families (possibly others) came from Virginia and settled n.w. of the site of Poplar Bluff. Cf. Agee School and Spencer Creek.

**Virginia Warrior Path (Butler, Carter, Shannon, Howell).
Houck's map shows it extending westward from Poplar Bluff from the Natchitoches Path through Butler, across Carter and Current R. s. of Van Buren, across Shannon and Howell counties. Nothing has been found about the origin of the name, but very likely it is from the state of this name. (Houck I.226)

Waddle's Mill (Ripley)
A pioneer grist mill on Little Black R. William H. Waddle owned the mill before the Civil War. After the war Travis Harris, for whom Harris T. (q.v.) is named, rebuilt the mill and operated it a few years when it took his name. (Lee Young; J. K. Langford; Rev. Wm. S. McPheeters)

Wadley Branch (Howell)
It leads into Spring Cr. n. of Pottersville. John Wadley was an early settler there. (S. T. Proffitt; R. M. Johns)

Wah Branch (Butler)
An e. tributary of Cane Cr. near Victory School, named for an early squatter of Indian descent. In later years it acquired the name of Goose Creek because so many tame geese were raised along the stream. Still later it was known as Fulton Branch (q.v.). (Mrs. Martha Smith; C. Hunter)

Walker Cemetery (Oregon)
In Big Apple T. s.e. of Koshkonong. A very old burial ground on land formerly owned by John Walker. (R. Childers; Jno. Perkins)

Walker's Chapel (Howell)
A Southern Methodist Church 1½ mi. s. of Trask (q.v.). It was built about 1886 and named for Rev. Helton Rethford Walker, who owned a farm near the church. Rev. Walker was a Confederate veteran from Tennessee and a pioneer teacher and minister. (L. Thomas; Mrs. Mattie Phipps)

Wallace Store (Oregon)
On Highway 14 about 5 mi. e. of Alton, a service station with groceries, now (1937) owned and operated by Earnest Wallace. (Mrs. Earnest Wallace)

Walnut Bottom (Oregon)
A large lowland section in Warm Fork Basin, formerly well timbered with black walnut. (N. B. Allen)

Walnut Branch (Oregon)
A small branch of Barren Fork in Moore T. Much walnut timber grows in the valley. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore)

Walnut Creek (Howell)
See Walnut Sink Creek

Walnut Grove Cemetery (Oregon)
It acquired the name of Walnut Grove Church (q.v.).

Walnut Grove Church (Butler)
A General Baptist Church, near Mussel Shoals, organized in 1912 by Rev. Thomas Sheffield. A descriptive name. (L. Guess)

Walnut Grove Church (Oregon)
A United Baptist Church in s.e. Myrtle T. A descriptive name. The cemetery is also known as Stubblefield Cemetery for Joseph Stubblefield who lived there when the first person was buried before the Civil War. (E. Bailey)

Walnut Grove School (Ripley)
An old school, established in Gatewood T. in 1885. The name is descriptive of the black walnut timber growing there. Later some factions developed, and in 1898, just as the Spanish American War (1896-1898) ended, this district was divided into two new schools, Cuba and Spain. The names for Cuba and Spain were quite appropriate for the school names, as the war contention had been between Spain and Cuba. (Rev. Wm. S. McPheeters; W. R. Holland; W. H. Roberson; Mrs. L. Pulliam)

Walnut Hill Cemetery (Butler)
Near the H Vam School. Named because of the large black walnut timber growing there in the earlier days and for the low sandy elevation on which it is situated. (B. Deem)

Walnut Sink Creek (Howell)
Rises near Peace Valley and flows into Gunter's Cr. Walnut trees grow along the stream. Some of the many sinks in that part of the county are near. Also known as Walnut Creek. (J. N. Barnett)

Walnut Sink School (Howell)
Located s.e. of Peace Valley, on the rather flat region near Walnut Cr. in the region of small sinks. It was discontinued and the house sold to Mr. James N. Barnett about 1900. (J. N. Barnett; J. Ferguson)

Walnut Spring (Oregon)
See Williams Spring

Walsh (Butler)
See Walsh Spur. Doubtless "Spur" was dropped from the name when the p.o. was established. (P.G. 1911-1913)

Walsh Mill (Butler)
See Walsh Spur

Walsh School (Butler)
See Walsh Spur and Walsh. Doubtless it was named for the mill.

Walsh Spur (Butler)
Now, known as Walsh, near Hart's Switch. A man of this name had a sawmill there. Hart School (q.v.) is now known by this name, for the station. Walsh is still a station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. (Mrs. M. Zimmerman; Jno. C. Corrigan)

Walton's Chapel (Butler)
A Methodist Church in the extreme n.w. part of Cane Creek T., ½ mi. w. of Walton School (q.v.), from which it took its name. Goodspeed says it was organized in 1887, but old residents give the date as 1890 and say it was organized as an "arm" or branch of Shiloh Church (q.v.). (Goodspeed, 544; Jno. Eudelay; W. H. Boxx)

Walton School (Butler)
Formed from the Shiloh District in 1884. Four brothers--William, Tom, John, and Rube Walton, whose father came from Tennessee in the early 40's, were the leading families in the n.w. part of Cane Creek T. (Jno. Eudalay; W. H. Boxx)

Wappapello Unit of the U. S. Forest (Butler, Wayne, and Carter)
It took its name from the village Wappapello in Wayne Co. Approximately 78,000 acres were in Butler, 130,000 in Wayne, and 35,000 in Carter, according to a report of March 27, 1934. Probably more has been added. (The American Republican, March 27, 1934)

Ward School (Ripley)
Now Burnham School (q.v.) ½ mi. from the old log school with a big fireplace, a long window, and puncheon floor and seats. Henry Ward, who came here from Tennessee in 1855, gave one acre for the site. (Mrs. C. Crosson; Mrs. M. Arnold)

Warm Fork (Oregon)
A small town and p.o.,2 mi. n. of Clifton (q.v.), laid out in 1873 on Warm Fork Creek for which it was named. It was the business point for the s.w. part of the county. It is shown on an 1855 map and listed a p.o. as early as 1862. Nothing now remains of the place. (P.L. Goodwin and West (1867); Polk (1876) 21; Gaz. of Mo. (1874) 409; N. B. Allen)

Warm Fork Creek (Howell and Oregon)
It heads e. of West Plains (q.v.), flows across Thayer T. (q.v.), and into Spring R. in Arkansas. The name came from its water's being of a higher temperature than that of Spring R. Its average is about 60 to 65 degrees, while that of Mammoth Spring is about 58 degrees. (N. B. Allen)

Warner School (Howell)
See Pitts Grove School

Warren Graveyard (Butler)
Another and later name by which the old Kittrell Graveyard is known, because "Old Grandpa Warren" (whose son was a physician, not living) owned a small farm near by during the Civil War. (Mrs. Cecil Burton)

Washington Township (Ripley)
Originally it included all of the s.e. part of the county. Relocated and bounded in June, 1871. Named for George Washington, one informant reports. (J. K. Langford, Green Bros.; Co. Court Records E, 167)

Wason (Oregon)
A p.o. kept by Alec Wasson 5 mi. e. of Thayer, Mr. Heiskell thinks. A family name in that part of the county. Doubtless the postal authorities shortened the name. (W. Heiskell; R. Dalton; Mrs. N. Bell; R. Childers; Mrs. W. Fraley; P.G. 1901-1902)

Water (Oregon)
A p.o. between Gatewood (q.v.) and Calm (q.v.). Springs in that vicinity keep small streams of water running at all seasons. (P.G. 1901-1902; Mrs. R. Dalton)

Water Cress Spring (Carter)
About ½ mi. n.w. of Van Buren, on the Baptist Assembly grounds. So called for this plant growing abundantly there. (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman)

Watered Branch (Howell)
A n. tributary of Elk Cr. (q.v.). Springs along the stream make it a good living stream, whereas the other small branches are dry a part of the time. (Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Andrews)

Watered Fork (Oregon)
A small s.w. branch of Middle Fork of Eleven Points R. Fed by small springs, it always has plenty of water. Geo. Moore)

Watered Hollow (Carter)
In Kelley T. Leads into Aldrich Valley n. of Chilton. Small springs furnish water here, in a region generally dry. (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman)

Watered Hollow (Oregon)
Leads into Frederick's Fork s. of Couch. Small springs furnish water for stock. A descriptive name.

Watered Rock Branch (Oregon)
A branch of Warm Fork in Big Apple T. Big Spring also known as Cold Rock Spring (q.v.) feeds the stream with living water. On the old county road from Alton to Koshkonong. (W. Heiskell; Mrs. W. Fraley)

Watermelon Ford (Carter)
In pioneer days this was a good ford, about 7 mi. n. of Van Buren. In the spring of 1819 Isaac Kelley's brother, who had settled near the present site of Current View, went to visit the Kelley and Chilton settlers in Carter Co. At this sandy ford he scattered some watermelon seeds. When he returned in the late summer excellent melons were growing there. Apparently this ford is Houses Ford (q.v.), but the name has stuck through all these years, for it is mentioned in Missouri, A Guide to the "Show Me" State. (Mo. A Guide)

Water Works Spur (Butler)
The watering place for the engines of the Frisco R.R. The Poplar Bluff Light and Water Plant is located there and a small park is being developed there near Black R., about the plant.

Watson Skinner Mill (Butler)
A sawmill and camp s. of Harviell on the Mo. Pac. R.R.; operated by Watson Skinner during the early 1890's. (E. Calvin; C. Pottenger)

Watson Spring (Oregon)
Marks the old settlement 5 mi. e. of Rover, where Samuel Watson from Tennessee settled before the Civil War. (Jno. Old; Geo. Moore; R. Childers)

Webb Hollow (Howell)
A n. tributary of Eleven Points R., in Chapel and Sisson townships. John H. Webb homesteaded near the stream in the early 1870's. (J. N. Barnett; L. Thomas)

Webb School (Butler)
In s.e. part of Ash Hills T. Named for James Webb who gave the site and lived near. (J. L. Raulston; L. Guess)

Webster (Oregon)
An old p.o. and trading post of some importance 6 mi. s. of Alton. Lemuel Braswell, who came from Tennessee in 1856, got the office established and kept it in a store. Mr. Braswell thinks it was established in 1869, but Goodwin lists it a p.o. in 1862. He named it for Noah Webster (1758-1843), the famous lexicographer. (Chas. Braswell; J. H. Taylor; Gaz. of Mo. (1874) 15 ff.; P.L. Polk (1876) 21; Goodwin (1862)

Weilputz Club House (Oregon)
See Bamby Ranch

Wells Creek (Butler)
A later name for Hubbell's Branch, given for James Wells, who came from Kentucky about sixty-three years ago and bought land there. (J. S. Hudgens)

Wells Creek (Ripley)
A small stream in the n. part of Sherley T., flowing into Current R. Named for John Wells, who entered land there before the Civil War. (J. K. Langford)

Wells Creek School (Ripley)
In Sherley T. on the creek, from which its name was derived. (J. K. Langford)

West Branch of Fourche River (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

West End School (Butler)
A two-room elementary school, erected in 1892, in the w. part of Poplar Bluff on Vine Street. In 1925, a larger modern building was erected at a cost of $75,000 and named Kinyon School, for Mrs. Mary I. Kinyon who had given a lifetime service as teacher and principal of the school. Mrs. Kinyon died soon after her retirement in 1933. (School Records; P. C. Hays)

West Fork of Fourche Creek (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

West Fork of South Fork of Spring River (Howell)
See South Fork of Spring River

West Lake (Howell)
A p.o. in 1867, but very little information has been found. Mr. McDaniel explains that there was a lake of that name 7 mi. w. of West Plains and doubtless named for its position. Others say there were lakes in the vicinity of Homeland (q.v.). Mrs. Wadley mentions West Lake Valley s.w. of Pomona, but no one knows of the p.o. Doubtless the p.o. and valley took the name of the lake. (Wm. McDaniel; Geo. Moore; Mrs. Nancy Hunter; Mrs. Mary Wadley; P.L. 1862; P.L. Goodwin and West (1867) 47)

West Lake (Howell)
See West Lake p.o.

West Lake Valley (Howell)
See West Lake p.o.

West Liberty School (Howell)
It is located w. of Willow Springs. (J. M. Spence)

West Plains (Howell)
The county seat of Howell Co., located on Highway 63 and the Frisco R.R. In 1849 or 1850 the town was surveyed, and named by John R. Woodside because it was in a westerly direction from Thomasville of Oregon Co., the nearest town, and because its site was in the rolling grassy plains where very little timber grew. In 1850 it was the only p.o. within the present limits of the county and was kept by Josephus Howell in his home. The town with its records were burned during the Civil War, but it has grown rapidly since the war. (H. Chapin; S. Galloway; Mrs. A. C. Risley; Mrs. H. B. Pitts; Clippings; West Plains Quill, September 12, 1912; P.L. Hayward (1853) 824 ff.; P.O. 1886-1941)

*West Point School (Ripley)
An old school n.w. of Purman. Doubtless named for the Military Academy at West Point, opened in 1794. Over a dozen towns, and a vast number of schools, have borrowed the name. (Mrs. Chas. S. Osborn)

West Prong of Fourche Creek (Ripley)
See Fourche Creek

West Prong of Mill Creek (Oregon)
See Mill Creek

West Prong of Piney Creek (Oregon)
See Piney Creek

**Wetbolt (Butler)
Campbell gives this name of the 1873 map. It was, before the drainage system was established, a great swampy region in the s.w. part of the county. Nothing has been found about the meaning of "bolt." (A. Powers; I. H. Barnhill)

Wet Hollow (Oregon)
Leads into Orchard Hollow (q.v.). Very seepy ground. (R. Childers; E. Williams)

*Wheatley School (Butler)
The new building for a colored elementary and high school was erected in 1928, on the old Negro School grounds, on Garfield Street in Poplar Bluff. The old school was a

four-room brick, erected in 1901. Named for Phyllis Wheatley, early negro poetess. (Mrs. Roxie Blue)

Wheeler Cave (Carter)
See Wheeler Hollow

Wheeler Hollow (Carter)
Leads into Henpeck Valley. Name of early settlers. William Wheeler was born on the old Wheeler farm and lived there until 1901, when he moved to Oklahoma. Wheeler Hollow Camp of the Grandin Mills was located here. Wheeler Cave, in the valley, is on land now owned by Orville Chilton. (J. N. Sparks; J. J. Chilton)

Wheeler Hollow Camp (Carter)
See Wheeler Hollow

White Church (Howell)
A village, p.o., and community in the w.c. part of Sisson T., known by this name because of the churches established there. The Cumberland Presbyterians finished their church here in 1864; one informant said it was begun before the Civil War. The St. Louis Board furnished the money and the leaders of the community did the work, so it was possible to have a better house than was usually built at the time; because the house was plastered and painted white it was known as White Church. As the members died or moved away the organization was disbanded, and the house was sold to the Methodist M. E. Church about 1880. Eventually this body too dwindled and the house was sold in 1931 to James M. Ferguson who tore it down and made it into his dwelling house near by. White Church stood about 125 yds. s.e. of the present Catholic Church. The Catholics, too, had erected a small white church, recently replaced by the new cobblestone house (see St. Joseph's Church). Some time after Peace Valley p.o. was moved to the present location, White Church p.o., named for the church, was established by J. M. Robinson in his store, informants say earlier than 1901. During the late 1890's the Catholics of the community established the Parochial School in the village. It was a two-story building, plastered and painted white, with class rooms, dormitory, and dining room. For a few years it was successful, having local and boarding students. The activities of the church were retarded as members moved, and for a time no services were held, but in 1930 a priest came, and plans are made to repair the old school for use. (Mrs. C. H. Dotson; G. F. Burroughs; S. D. Goyer; J. M. Ferguson; T. J. Whitmire; P.G. 1901-1915)

White Church (Howell)
Catholic. See White Church p.o.

White Church (Howell)
Presbyterian. See White Church p.o.

White Church (Howell)
A small box house, painted white, built 1 mi. e. of Pottersville by the Congregational Methodists soon after the Civil War. After the house burned at least 40 years ago,

the membership united with Liberty Union Church at Pottersville. The burial ground at the little church was known as Adams Graveyard for Benjamin Adams who lived there; it is now called Pottersville Cemetery for the village. (S. T. Proffitt; R. W. Johns; D. W. Epley)

White Church (Oregon)
See Garfield Church

White Church Parochial School (Howell)
See White Church (village and p.o.)

White Mule Church (Oregon)
See Oak Forest Church

White Oak Bottom (Oregon)
Also known as White Oak Hollow. Leads into Eleven Points R. w. of Big Hurricane (q.v.). Noted for the fine white oak timber, highly prized by railsplitters, before the timber companies came with mills. The McFry Crossing (q.v.) is near. (Geo. Moore; W. Heiskell)

White Oak Hollow (Oregon)
See White Oak Bottom

White Ranch (Howell)
A name applied to Crane Ranch (q.v.) because the buildings were painted white. (H. Chapin)

White's Cave (Oregon)
See White's Creek

White's Creek (Oregon)
In King's T. Flows into Eleven Points R. A pioneer family of the name "White" lived there before the Civil War. White's Cave in the valley is the largest in Oregon Co. The old school took the family name. (Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills; W. Heiskell; N. Bell)

White's Mill (Carter)
A portable sawmill set up on Big Brushy Cr. 4 mi. n. of Ellsinore about 1878. It was the first mill established in this county by the Mo. Lumber and Mining Co. Named for their president, J. B. White. (H. D. Condray; J. N. Sparks; J. Smith)

White's Mill Church (Carter)
The name by which New Prospect Church (q.v.) is generally known locally, because the school of this name (q.v.) was used for church services for a number of years. (Mrs. D. Crites; Rev. H. H. Smelser; Rev. Wm. S. Smelser)

White's Mill School (Carter)
In Jackson T. at the old White's Mill site, established in the late 1870's. Now consolidated with Ellsinore, but still used as a local school. (H. D. Condray; W. N. Sutherlin; A. M. Link)

White's Pond (Carter)
Also Tolliver Pond (q.v.). A natural pond enlarged to about 5 acres by the Mo. Lumber and Mining Co. at Grandin. Used for preserving the logs at the mill. It acquired this name for J. B. White, manager of the mill and president of the lumber and mining company. Mr. White was a poor boy, a country school teacher of Pennsylvania, but

became a millionaire in the timber business. (J. McGhee; A. Hinchey; C. Hunter)

White's School (Oregon)
See Charter Oak School and White's Creek

White's Spring (Carter)
In Henpeck Valley. Shawnee Indians were living there in 1818-1820. A family of this name were the first settlers at the spring. (J. J. Chilton)

Whitten School (Oregon)
E. of Alton 12 mi. The Ozark Land and Lumber Co. gave the site. It was named for Drew Whitten, who owned land and lived near, when the school was established in the early 1900's. (E. Williams; Wm. Weaver; Mr. and Mrs. N. Bell)

Whitwell Spring (Ripley)
A large spring at Bennett, on the farm owned by Andrew J. Whitwell, a pioneer Baptist preacher who came from Perry Co., Tennessee, in 1878. (A. C. Randel; J. B. Gibson)

Widow Creek (Butler)
A name by which Spencer Creek (q.v.) was known for a time after the Civil War, because so many war widows lived there, some of whom were Mesdames Lacks, Jonas, Varner, Harviell, Keener, Stewart, and Hammons. (J. H. H. Potillo)

Wilby (Butler)
A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. 2½ mi. s. of Hendrickson. A story, which was perhaps only a late invention, is told that two Davidson brothers kept a store and the p.o. there. As many calls were made for articles not in stock, customers would be repeatedly answered with "We will have (the article) before long." So in a spirit of ridicule, the name, a corruption of "Will be" was given the place. The reason given by Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, lifelong residents there, is doubtless the true origin of the name. A man by the name of Whitworth had a wood yard there, and as the timber business opened up, the people asked the railroad company to put in a spur. Instead they put in a siding, the work of which was managed by an experienced elderly man by the name of Wilby, for whom the place was named. (J. H. H. Potillo; Mrs. S. Agee; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Davidson; W. Head)

Wilcox Cemetery (Howell)
See Big Spring School

Wilcox School (Butler)
A family name for the voting precinct, but the Bates School (q.v.) was sometimes known by the name. The family lived near. (E. Calvin; J. L. Raulston; 1912 map)

*Wild Cat Hill (Oregon)
A very steep hill e. of Alton. Doubtless named for the animal; cf. Panther Spring and Hollow.

Wild Cat Hollow (Ripley)
It leads into Current R. 1 mi. below the mouth of Buffalo Cr. There were many of these animals during the earlier days. (J. Lewis; W. D. Randel)

Wild Cat School (Ripley)
See Oak Grove School (West)

Wilderness (Oregon)
A village and p.o. in King's T. The name is a survival of the old Irish Wilderness Settlement (q.v.). Robert A. King, a Presbyterian minister, was the first postmaster about 1881. (T. King; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mills; P.L. Polk (1883) 93; P.O. 1886-1941)

Willard (Oregon)
A store, trade center, and filling station at the junction of highways 80 and 14 in n.w. Highland T. established by William D. Willard in 1932. (Wm. D. Willard; G. W. Jolliff)

Willcutt Hill (Butler)
A very steep, long hill in the Miller Road, 4 mi. w. of Poplar Bluff, named for an early family that lived near. (J. S. Hudgens; Geo. Powers)

Williams Ferry (Butler)
An old Wayne Co. family name for Indian Ford (q.v.), given by Colton's Map of 1867. Later called Pollard Ferry for the man who ran the ferry. (Wm. Ham; Map 1865)

Williams Mill (Howell)
A pioneer grist mill in s.e. Benton T. on Bennett's R. operated by a family of this name long before the Civil War. In 1867, Sheerwood Vaughn, born in Tennessee, pioneer of Benton T. a war refugee in Maries Co., Missouri, returned to Howell Co., and bought the old mill which he operated until 1878 when it was washed away. (C. Vaughn)

Williams Mill (Oregon)
Earlier Couch Mill (q.v.). William Williams, born in Scotland, bought the mill in 1867 or somewhat earlier. The dam washed out, and he sold it in the early 1870's to the Hardin brothers, who tried to keep the dam repaired, but soon gave up and the old mill went to ruins. Some of the old mill stones may still be seen. (P. Williams; W. E. Harrod)

Williams School (Howell)
The old school, 1½ mi. n. of Dixon Springs (q.v.) named for Joseph Williams, a farmer and landowner there who came from Ohio soon after the Civil War. The old log house burned during the early 1880's and a frame building was erected nearer the springs and named for the village and p.o., Cureall (q.v.). (E. Williams; D. W. Epley)

Williams Service Station (Howell)
On Highway 63, 5 mi. n. of West Plains, where some cabins have been built, and Skelley gas, lunches, and soft drinks are sold. Built by Talley Hughes of West Plains in 1934. Now owned and operated by James R. Williams. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Ford)

Williams Spring (Oregon)
In the e. part of Piney T. It is the head of Williams Spring Branch which flows into Piney Creek, and is

sometimes called Walnut Spring because of the black walnut trees growing there. S. D. Williams, a Baptist minister and native of Georgia owned the land. (H. Williams; W. E. Harrod)

Williams Spring Branch (Oregon)
See Williams Spring

Williams Store (Howell)
Near the present site of Shady Grove School, William Williams from Tennessee kept a little store in his home soon after the Civil War. He later moved to West Plains and put in a store. (Mrs. Wm. Lee)

Willis Spring (Howell)
On the old road about halfway between West Plains and Pottersville on land owned by Fidelis Willis during the early 1890's. Now owned by his son Thomas Willis. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Ford; T. Willis)

Willow Fork (Howell)
The old name for Setzer Branch (q.v.). (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Harper)

Willow Grove School (Howell)
In South Fork T. 2½ mi. n.e. of Moody. A grove of willow grows about the spring near the school. (Mr. and Mrs. P. Gray)

Willow Oak School (Butler)
See Upper Pike Slough School

Willow Springs (Howell)
See Rowe Spring

Willow Springs (Howell)
A town on highways 60 and 63 at the junction of the Frisco and Current River R.R. It was named for the p.o. first established at what is now Rowe Spring (q.v.) 9 mi. e. of the town site. In January, 1868, the office was moved from the springs to the Ben Carter Store (q.v.) and James W. Harris was made postmaster. (R. F. Holloway; Mrs. Anna Ferguson; P.L. Campbell Gaz. (1874) 257; P.O. 1886-1941)

Willow Springs Hollow (Oregon)
Heads near Paty Pond (q.v.) and leads into Two Mile Spring Hollow (q.v.). There are small springs and a good sized cave in the hollow where much willow timber grows. (N. Bell; W. Heiskell)

Willow Springs Township (Howell)
The n.w. part of Howell Co., formed before 1873. No doubt it was named for the springs, now known as Rowe Spring (q.v.). (Campbell, Atlas)

Wilson Cemetery (Ripley)
In Sherley T. 7 mi. w. of Doniphan. Named for the early settler, William Wilson. (Mrs. Geo. Holford; Geo. Dale)

Wilson Creek (Howell)
A s. prong of Davis Creek in Spring Creek T. Thomas F. Wilson came from Illinois and homesteaded 160 acres there about 1884. He bought adjoining land and established a 440 acre ranch. (N. J. Ramsey; D. C. Stephens)

Wilson Hollow (Howell)
Leads into East Fork of South Fork in s.w. Myatt T. James and Goodrich Wilson, brothers, owned a farm and lands of 500 acres after the Civil War. A man by the name of Satterfield was the first settler there. The land is now owned by G. B. Nale. (Mrs. Ada Nale; E. M. Nale)

Wilson School (Howell)
The old school ½ mi. s.e. of the site of Burnham. Israel Wilson lived there. During the late 1880's or early 1890's it was divided to make Burnham and Pleasant Valley schools. (Mrs. Nancy Kinion)

Wilson School (Ripley)
In Sherley T. The oldest school in this part of the county. Named for William Wilson, a landowner and blacksmith who settled here long before the Civil War. (Geo. Dale; H. George)

Winchester (Butler)
An old logging camp on the Hargrove and Ruth Tram R.R. (q.v.) 3 mi. s.e. of Poplar Bluff. Named by Mr. C. H. Hargrove, at that time log manager for the mill, because he had one of the famous Winchester rifles, named for their American manufacturer, Oliver F. Winchester (1810-1880) while the other men had only common shot guns. (Webster's Dict.; C. H. Hargrove)

Winneyham Branch (Ripley)
Into Flat Creek in Flatwoods T. A very old family name. (Rev. Wm. S. McPheeters; Rev. J. A. Leroux)

Winningham Hollow (Howell)
See Barn Hollow

Winningham School (Howell)
See Gill Branch and Columbia School

Wiser Chapel (Oregon)
A Pentecost Church built in 1917 in the Mount Nebo (q.v.) community. James Wiser gave the site. (Mrs. Earnest Wallace; E. Bailey)

W K School (Butler)
See Williamson Kennedy School

Wolf Branch (Carter)
A small stream leading into Big Brushy Cr. in e. Jackson T. Habitat of wolves, very numerous in the earlier day. (J. J. Chilton; J. Lehr)

Wolf Creek (Butler)
A small stream flowing into Pike Cr. 6 mi. w. of Poplar Bluff. According to Goodspeed, Joseph W. Morris settled there in 1867 and owned 300 acres of land. During earlier days there were many wolves there. (Goodspeed, 1084; Wm. Montgomery)

Wolf Creek (Howell)
A tributary of Jack's Fork, rising in n.e. Hutton Valley T. Habitat of numerous packs of wolves in the early days. Even now, wolf hunting in the vicinity is good sport. (L. Thomas; Mrs. Anna Lassater)

Wolf Creek (Ripley)
See Deerey Creek

Wolf Den Hollow (Butler)
Drained by Nigger Creek (q.v.). The great number of wolves in the earlier day gave the name. Some wolves are yet found in the vicinity. (M. Caldwell)

Wolf Hollow (Carter)
In n.e. Carter T. into Carter Cr. from the e. During the Civil War the few inhabitants were glad to hear the howl of the wolf and the cry of the panther instead of the tread of the "Bushwhackers." (T. J. Brame)

Wolf Pen Hollow (Oregon)
Near Spring Cr. in Franks T. During the early hunting days, pens were common in this community for trapping wolves. (W. Weaver)

Womack's Store (Howell)
See Need More

Wooden Station (Howell)
A store and filling station 1 mi. s.w. of West Plains on Highway 80. Established in 1930, by Reece Wooden who operated the place. (Reece Wooden)

Woodlawn Cemetery (Butler)
The newer addition, e. of the highway, of the City Cemetery. Named because of the wooded lands where it is located.

Woodring Graveyard (Oregon)
A small burial ground 3 mi. s. of Bardley (q.v.) on land now (1937) owned by Ollie Lindley; formerly owned by W. Morgan Woodring. (Mrs. B. Hayes; Mrs. Jack Woodring)

Woodring Graveyard (Ripley)
See Bardley and Bardley Cemetery

Woodrom Branch (Howell)
A branch of Spring Cr.; heads in n.w. Howell T. Barton C. Woodrom, formerly of Tennessee, came from Camden Co., Missouri and homesteaded 160 acres at the head of the stream in 1867. He lived there for many years, but later moved to Oklahoma. (Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Ford)

Woodruff Chapel (Butler)
A Freewill Baptist Church, colored, organized June 30, 1889, by Rev. J. Crumpton, in the woods in front of Tolliver Lay's house. Services were held in a log cabin until 1894, when Woodruff Chapel, "named in memory of the church starting in the woods and for its pastor at the time of building, Rev. J. W. Woodruff," explained Mr. Martin. At this time (1932) only three members are left of the Freewills--Mr. Martin, his son Jitty, and Mr. Murphy, who worship with the Methodists. Cf. Sweet Home Church. (Rev. M. D. Giles; Wm. D. Martin)

Woodside (Oregon)
A little settlement and p.o., 6 mi. n. of Alton. Nothing remains now but the ruins of an old mill. It was named for the large landowner Jno. R. Woodside, a native of Franklin Co., Kentucky, who was a prominent citizen and

circuit judge for several years; he moved to Oregon Co. about 1844 near Thomasville. (Campbell, Gaz. of Mo., 409; P.L. Goodwin and West (1862) 45; P.O. 1889-1915; W. E. Harrod; Mrs. H. B. Pitts)

Woodside Township (Oregon)
A small division of the county in the n.c. part. Originally it included all the n.e. quarter of the county. Named for Judge Jno. R. Woodside, a pioneer from Tennessee, who was a prominent landowner and the first attorney in the county. (Campbell, Atlas, 1873; W. Weaver; Jno. Chilton; Jno. Old)

Woods Mill (Carter)
See Mill Creek

Woodville (Carter)
See Kelley Fork

Woody School (Howell)
A name often used locally for Riggs School because it was built on land owned by Elijah Woody. (Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Andrews)

Wright Club House (Ripley)
It was erected across the river from Doniphan by Thomas L. Wright, a sawmill man and lumber contractor, about 1924. (W. D. Randel)

Wright's Mill (Howell)
One of the old grist mills, set up on Moody Cr. as early as 1872, perhaps earlier, by William Wright. Only 3/4 mi. n.w. of Moody (q.v.), it has not been used for twenty years or more. (Mrs. Nancy Hunter; C. Vaughn)

Wright's Mill (Ripley)
In the vicinity of Shiloh School. T. L. Wright operated a lumber mill for a short time before he established the larger mill at Kingbee (q.v.).

Yankee Doodle (Howell)
An early p.o. kept by E. Jefferson Friend (see Big Spring School) in his home near Bly, to which place the p.o. was moved during the 1880's. He was born of Tennessee pioneers in Ozark Co. The name chosen is that of the old Revolutionary War song. (D. W. Epley; D. C. Stephens; C. Vaughn; P.L. Campbell, Gaz. (1873); Campbell, Gaz. (1874) 257; Polk (1876) 21; P.O. 1876)

Yale School (Carter)
See Dry Valley School

Yates Mill (Butler)
Mrs. Mary Greer, an elderly resident of the community, says that James Yates had the first little grist mill at what is now Ringo Ford. And that the Ringo family bought it from him. (Mrs. Mary Greer)

Yellow Jacket Church (Oregon)
See Oak Forest Church

Young and Wick's Mill (Ripley)
In 1907 Lee Young and John Wicks set up a sawmill on Logan Cr. and in 1911 operated the mill s.w. of Doniphan. (Lee Young)

Youngblood Cemetery (Howell)
Near Oak Grove School in Benton T. Jonathan Youngblood, one of the first settlers there in the early 1880's, owned the land. (Wm. Harper; S. T. Proffitt)

Young Cemetery (Ripley)
Usually known now as Bethany Cemetery for the church near by (q.v.). The first person buried there was George W. Young in 1886, who had come from Tennessee before the Civil War and entered land here. He was collector and sheriff of the county for several years prior to 1875. His widow, Mrs. Rose Ann Young and her son Lee Young deeded the land for the burial ground. (Mrs. Emma Cunningham; Lee Young)

Young School (Butler)
The school for colored people near Morocco (q.v.). The site was given by Norvelle H. Young, a colored landowner who lived there for many years. (Jno. C. Corrigan; J. P. Bumgardner)

Yowassia (Oregon)
See Low Wassie Creek.

CHAPTER TWO

CLASSES OF PLACE NAMES

The total number of names entered in the preceding dictionary is 3016, distributed among the five counties as follows: Butler, 789; Carter, 363; Howell, 734; Oregon, 572; Ripley, 558. For purposes of computation, place names belonging to more than one county have been counted with the first one mentioned.

This mass of material, interesting as it may be in some respects, would be a small contribution to the field of English without further consideration. In content it would be merely local history. To bring this mass of names somewhat out of chaos and to give them pertinent significance, they have been classified on a basis of their origin. Such division naturally falls into five main parts: Borrowed Names, Historical Names, Personal Names, Environmental Names, and Cultural Names. Further subdivisions have been made within each of the five larger groups.

The following tabulation of the number of names in each class, together with the percentage, which is based upon the actual total of 3016, is indicative of their relative importance. Those names whose origins have not been

found, and, of course, which could not be classified, are listed as Unsolved Names.

I.	Borrowed Names	739	or	25.50+%
II.	Historical Names	167	or	5.53+%
III.	Personal Names	1430	or	47.41+%
IV.	Environmental Names	903	or	29.94+%
V.	Cultural Names	228	or	7.55+%
	Unsolved Names	30	or	.99+%

These divisions make a total of 3497, 481 more than the actual number of names. This discrepancy is the result of an overlapping; because of their nature, a large number of the place names belong in two or more of the five classes.

I. BORROWED NAMES (739)

Although Frank Thone,[1] in his article, "Borrowed Names," was commenting chiefly on the nomenclature of animals and plants, the place-name enthusiast will readily agree with his statement that "deep-seated, ineradicable, seems to be the tendency of people in strange lands to give old names to new things."

As men have in the past looked with wonder and hope upon new continents and into new localities, and as horizons were widened and frontiers extended, there came varied occasions for the bestowing of many names. Pioneers of all time, with courage in their hearts, perhaps sought to alleviate the tang of homesickness and to bring a touch of beautiful thought from that home of childhood to the newer, adopted one by giving it the old familiar appellations. Three such names are unquestionably of this type: Bethel Church and Lone Star Church of Butler and Pine Grove School of Howell County.

However, many borrowed names, which, when first transferred, doubtless, carried with them deep sentiment, have been used variously and numerously until their significance has been obscured or even lost. Sixty-three such stock names have been listed in this section, and they have been divided into three classes: general names, favorite school

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1. Science News Letter, Nov. 26, 1938, p. 351.

names, and favorite church names. One of them is a Lover's Leap, so familiar in mountainous regions. This vicinity of Missouri has not remained unloyal, perhaps though with little thinking, to Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln; nor has it been hostile to the patriotic terms, Columbia and Liberty. One of the many Eldorados proved here to be only another of the fabulous phantoms of hope; and too, this section can boast of its Eureka, though the great Archimedes, doubtless, was unknown to the bestower of this local school name.

Although one can feel quite certain that little, if any, cognizance of the full significance of meaning accompanied the naming, forty of the fifty church names are from eleven Biblical place-names, while Liberties, Concords, and an Ebenezer complete the list.

It seems almost strange that fourteen unfamous places near the central part of the North American Continent should receive their names from three continents: Europe, Asia, and Africa, but this section seems to have been quite hospitable. A group of Slavic timber workers and settlers enshrined their homelands in Budapest, Riga, and Kremlin. From Africa comes Morocco for a Negro village. Unlerlaid with a missionary zeal came Egypt Settlement and China Church in undeveloped, remote localities of Howell County, while Chinese Wall and Chinese Mountain grew out of controversy, at the root of which was love for commercial gain. Mr. Barron must have remembered the beauty of "an English

apple orchard in the spring" when he displaced Bailey's End with his native home name, Broseley.

All the fifty-two names from ancient regions (forty-one from Palestine) help confirm the statement that the early settlers, who came chiefly from Kentucky and Tennessee, were home-loving and God-fearing people. Story after story was related by the eldest informants that "a log house was soon built for church and school." Such reverence for ideals and the Holy Book as is implied in this list of place-names, can only command the highest respect for the generally otherwise untutored, zealous home-makers of young Missouri.

This section, like Stephen V. Benet,[2] must ". . . have fallen in love with American names,

> The sharp names that never got fat,
> The snake-skin titles of mining claims
> The plumed war-bonnet of Medicine Hat,
> Tucson and Deadwood and Lost Mule Flat,"

for, from California and Oregon on the Pacific to Massachusetts and Connecticutt on the Atlantic, from New York and Wisconsin to Texas and Louisiana have come names to live among those that came from near by neighboring sister states. The earliest settlers brought a bit of Kentucky and Tennessee, Carolina and Virginia, while later industries and new-comers brought names from the remaining twelve.

By far the largest number of borrowed names, five hundred seventy-two, are local transfers. Other sections of

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2. "American Names," Life, Jan. 31, 1944, p. 48.

Missouri, mainly the east part, have contributed twenty-four which consist of stream, ferry, spring, hill, forest unit, school, church, club-house, rail and dirt roads, and industry names.

Doubtless, because of their basic usefulness to the pioneers, streams and springs have been the most prolific of the natural features in suggesting names. Twenty-eight springs supplied forty-one, and sixty streams gave one hundred thirty-three names. Twelve names sprang from nine lakes and ponds set like small mirrors in the landscape. Three bluffs and three islands added eight other names; likewise, peculiarly came twelve more names, derived from two ridges, two hills, and two mountains towering above the numerous hollows and valleys which gave rise to twenty more names in the section.

Of the three hundred twenty-two borrowings from earlier artificial features, schools, churches, and cemeteries have been most generous in the cognomen exchange. Four cemeteries are the name-fathers of two schools, one church, one hollow, and another burial ground. Fifty-two churches have given names to thirty-one cemeteries, twenty-two schools, six other churches, three postoffices, one mill, and one ford. Forty-six schools have made loans to twenty-nine churches, fourteen cemeteries, six other schools, two ditches, two postoffices, one town, one store, and one road. Twenty-three mills, grist and timber, representing both earlier

and later centers of communication, are responsible for the names of seven streams, six schools, five villages or post-offices, four hollows, three springs, two railroads, two river crossings, one gravel pit, and one church.

It is interesting to note that the one hundred thirty-two names taken from the eighty-eight small towns, post-offices, and other settlements form a heterogenous list as diverse as were the interests and ideals of the people. Included are schools, churches, cemeteries, postoffices, villages, towns, townships, springs, creeks, ditches, ponds, hollows and valleys, towers, camps, railroads, mines, gravel pits, mills, oil stations, and farms. Truly by the name study of a region, much is revealed of the social and industrial life of its people. Two of these places especially challenging are Wilderness and Old Priest Field, both of which lead the inquirer back to 1858 when religious fervor ventured into the wilds to establish a haven for the lonely and scattered laborers and home-seekers who were building the frontier, only to have her efforts crippled and her plans thwarted by the war god of 1861. Only a pile of stones in a small shrubby clearing now marks the location of the crude little church. The surrounding farms became wilderness[es] of undergrowth scattered amid the extensive forests; but now, ten miles from the parish clearing lies the village, Wilderness, a reminder of noble efforts and heroic endeavors which cannot be destroyed by war.

From the five local political divisions were derived one church, one cemetery, one postoffice, three townships, and five railroad names. A contrasting mental activity underlies the two Johnson townships, number one and number two, and Hocomo, the latter of which reveals the vitality of imagination. Three great industries: manufacturing, transportation, and farming are the sources of fifteen of the borrowed names. Four of the last ones listed are earthy, homey names, while Carola, faraway and musical, found its name in a steamboat that plied its course from the cloudy waters of lower Black River to the clear, sparkling rapids miles northward.

"How stolid, uninteresting, and unthinking must the people have been who borrowed so freely from antiquity or from places directly connected with daily life! So little originality!" the cursory observer might think. There does seem a great lack of imagination or wide culture as reflected by the names; but one must remember that these pioneers, earlier and later, were too busy with conquering the forces of nature, establishing industries, and providing for primitive wants to have the leisure necessary for higher and happier living.

A. Stock Names (63)

1. General (7)

Egypt Settlement
Eldorado Springs
Lover's Leap
Mount Jefferson
New Franklin
Saratoga Springs
Washington Township

2. Favorite School Names (6)

Columbia School
Eureka School
George Washington School
Liberty School
Lincoln School
Mount Pisgah School

3. Favorite Church Names (50)

Antioch Church (2)
Antioch Christian Church (2)
Bethany Baptist Church
Bethany Methodist Church
Bethel Church
Bethlehem Church (3)
Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church
Concord Church (2)
Ebenezer Church
Lebanon Church
Liberty Church (4)
Liberty Hill Church
Little Zion Church (2)
Little Bethel Church
Mount Carmel Church (2)
Mount Olive Church (2)
Mount Olivet Church
Mount Olive Union Church
Mount Pisgah Church (3)
Mount Zion Church (3)
Mount Zion Freewill Baptist Church
Mount Zion Methodist
Mount Zion Union Church
New Bethel Church
New Lebanon Church
New Liberty Church (3)
New Salem Church
Salem Church
Shiloh Church (5)

B. From Foreign Places (66)

1. Modern (14)

Africa: Morocco
Austria: Vienna School
China: China Church, Chinese Mountain, Chinese Wall
Cuba: Cuba School
Egypt: Egypt Settlement
England: Broseley
Germany: Cottbus
Hungary: Budapest
Latvia: Riga
Phillippine Islands: Manilla Camp
Russia: Kremlin Mills
Spain: Spain School

2. Ancient (52)

Greece (5)

Corinth Church
Macedonia Church (2)
New Macedonia Church
Smyrna Church

Palestine (41)

Bethany Baptist Church
Bethany Methodist Church
Bethel Church (2)
Bethlehem Church (3)
Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church
Emmaus Baptist Church
Jordan Pond
Little Bethel Church
Little Zion Church (2)
Mount Carmel Church (2)
Mount Calvary Church

Mount Moriah Church
Mount Nebo Church
Mount Olive Church (2)
Mount Olivet Church
Mount Olive Union Church
Mount Pisgah Church (3)
Mount Pisgah School
Mount Zion Church (3)
Mount Zion Freewill Baptist Church
Mount Zion Methodist Church
Mount Zion Union Church
New Bethel Church
Red Sea
Salem Church
Siloam Springs
Shiloh Church (5)

Syria (6)

Antioch Christian Church (2)
Antioch Church (2)
Lebanon Church
New Lebanon Church

C. From Other States (38)

Arkansas: Arkansas Branch; Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas R.R.; Cherokee Bay Road; Hoxie Branch; Mammoth Springs Cemetery; Poca Hollow; The Hoxie Branch
California: St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.; Victoria Mission
Connecticut: Charter Oak School
Illinois: Alton; Cairo Branch; Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas R.R.; Illinois Town; Illinois, Missouri, and Texas R.R.
Kansas: Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis R.R.; Lebo
Kentucky: Bardley
Louisiana: Natchitoches Path
Massachusetts: Chicopee
New York: Saratoga Springs; West Point School
North Carolina: Buncomb Ridge
Oregon Territory: Oregon County
Pacific Ocean: Missouri Pacific R.R.
Tennessee: Bethel Church (Butler); East Tennessee; Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis R.R.; Pine Grove School; Pleasant Hill Church (?) (Howell)
Texas: Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas R.R.; Illinois, Missouri, and Texas R.R.; Lone Star Church; Segin
Virginia: Virginia Settlement; Virginia Warrior Path (?)
Wisconsin: Koshkonong
Wyoming: Riverton

D. Local Transfers (572)

1. From Other Sections of Missouri (24)

Chepoussea: Riviere des Chepoussea
Dunklin County: Little Vine Church (Butler)
Greene County: Liberty Church (Howell)
Iron County: Annapolis (?); Iron Mountain and Southern R.R.; Iron Mountain R.R.; St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern R.R.

Kansas City: Kansas City Club House; Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis R.R.
North Missouri: Barkadara School
Ozark County: Alice Spring
Ozark Mountains: Ozark Dog Kennel, Ozark Handcraft Shop; Our Lady of the Ozarks
St. Louis: St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.; St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern R.R.
Stoddard County: Friendship Church; Poplin Ferry
Washington County: Caledonia Hills; Caledonia Slough
Wayne County: Greenville and Doniphan Road; Piedmont Hollow; Wappapello Unit of the U. S. Forest; Yale School

2. From Natural Features (226)

a. Streams (133)

Barren Fork: North Prong of B. F.; South Prong of B. F.
Bear Camp Creek: B. Camp Church; B. Camp School; B. Camp Spring
Beaver Dam Creek: Beaverdam (p.o.); B. D. Camp; Little Beaverdam Cr.; B. D. Township
Big Barren Creek: Barren (p.o.); Barren School; B. B. Cave; B. B. School; Big Cave on Barren; Lower Barren School; Middle Barren School; Upper Barren School
Black Creek: B. C. School
Black River: B. R. (p.o.), B. R. Church; B. R. Club House, B. R. School (2); B. R. Seminary; B. R. Township
Blue Hole: B. H. Spring
Blue Hole Branch: B. H. Hollow
Blue Springs Slough: B. S. Pond
Blue Water Creek: B. W. School
Briar Creek: Briar (p.o.); B. C. (p.o.); B. C. Township
Buffalo Creek: B. School; North Fork of B. C.; North Prong of B. C.; South Fork of B. C.; South Prong of B. C.
Caledonia Slough: C. Hills; C. School
Cane Creek: C. C. (p.o.); C. C. Church (2); C. C. School; C. C. Settlement; C. C. Township, Middle Prong of C. C.; North Prong of C. C.; South Prong of C. C.
Carter's Creek: Carter Creek; Carter's C. Camp, Carter's C. School; Lower C. C. School
Cave Fork: C. F. Hollow
Colvin Creek: C. C. School
Copeland Creek: Copeland Lake
Cotton Creek: C. C. Cemetery; C. C. School
Current River: C. R. Branch, C. R. Branch of the St. Louis-San Francisco R.R.; C. R. Fishing and Hunting Club House; C. R. Lodge; C. R. Township; Current View
Cypress Creek: C. C. School
Davis Creek: D. C. School
Devil's Run Creek: D. R. School
Dry Creek: D. C. Cemetery; D. C. Church; D. C. Township
Dry Creek: D. C. School

Eleven Points River: Eleven Points; E. P. Creek
Elk Creek: E. C. Church; E. C. School
Elk Slough: E. School
Elm Branch: E. B. Camp; E. B. School
Fourche Creek: F. Township; South Prong of F. C.
Gunter's Creek: Gunter Draw; Gunter Valley
Henpeck Creek: H. School
House's Creek: H. C. Graveyard; H. C. School
Little Barren Creek: L. B. School
Little Black River: Little Black; L. B. (p.o.); North Fork of L. B. R.; South Fork of L. B. R.
Logan Creek: L. C. Church; L. C. School
Lost Camp Creek: L. C. (p.o.); L. C. School
Low Wassie Creek: Hi Wassie Hollow; Low Wassie Hollow
Mill Creek: M. C. (p.o.); M. C. School
Mill Creek: M. C. Church
Mill Creek: M. C. Camp; M. C. (p.o.); M. C. School
Mud Creek: M. C. Township
Myatt Creek: M. Township
Nobblett Creek: N. Mill; Noblet School
Otter Creek: O. C. Township
Pike Creek: P. C. School
Pike Creek: Pike (p.o.); P. Township
Piney Creek: P. Cave; P. School; P. Township
Roger's Creek: R. C. School
Running Water Creek: R. W. School
St. Francis River: St. F. Mountains; St. F. Ridge; St. F. Township
Simpson Creek: S. C. School
South Fork: S. F. (p.o.); S. F. Township
South Fork of Buffalo Creek: S. Buffalo School
Spring Creek: S. C. Church; S. C. Baptist Church; S. C. Township
Spring Creek: S. C. Cemetery; S. C. School
Still Camp Slough: S. C. Ditch; S. C. School
Ten Mile Creek: Lower T. M. School; T. M. (p.o.); T. M. School; Upper T. M. School
Warm Fork Creek: W. F. (p.o.)
Wells Creek: W. C. School

b. Springs, Lakes, and Ponds (53)

Bethel Lake: B. Bridge
Big Spring (Benton T.): B. S. Cemetery; B. S. Church; B. S. School
Big Spring (Howell Valley T.): B. S. Creek
Big Spring (Kelley T.): B. S. Branch; B. S. State Park; B. Springs Valley Camp
Black Pond: B. P. Mills; B. P. Township
Blue Springs: B. S. Cemetery; B. S. No. 1; B. S. No. 2; B. S. School; B. S. Slough
Cates Pond: C. P. Baptist Church
Cave Spring (near Hunter): C. Camp

Cave Spring (near Van Buren): C. Creek
Cave Springs: C. S. Missionary Baptist Church; C. S. School
Clear Spring: C. Springs School
Cold Rock Spring: Watered Rock Branch
Cureall Springs: Cureall
Dripping Springs: D. S. Cemetery; D. S. Church
Dry Spring: D. S. (p.o.)
Elm Pond: E. P. Church
Falling Springs: F. S. Township
Greer Spring: G. S. Branch
Gum Spring (Oregon Co.): G. S. School
Gum Spring (Ripley Co.): G. Cemetery; G. School
Kenner Spring: K. S. Branch
Lost Springs: L. Spring School
Mint Spring (Howell Co.): M. S. Graveyard
Mint Spring (Oregon Co.): M. S. School
Moody Spring: Moody
Oak Spring: O. S. Hollow
Pike Lake: P. Creek; P. Slough
Romine Springs: Lost Cave of the Romines (?); R. S. (p.o.)
Saratoga Springs: S. S. Park
Spout Spring: S. S. Hollow
Stinking Pond: S. P. Hollow
Swan Lake: Lake Slough
Swan Pond: S. P. Ditch
Tunsel Spring: Spring City (?)
West Lake: W. L. (p.o.) (?); W. L. Valley (?)
Williams Spring: W. S. Branch
Willow Springs: W. S. (p.o.); W. S. Township

c. Hills, Mountains, and Ridges (12)

Beech Ridge: B. R. School
Buncomb Ridge: B. School; B. Slough
King's Mountain: K. M. Draw; King M. School; Queen's M.
Lone Hill: L. H. Shoots
Nigger Hill: N. H. Ford; Negro H. School
Ozark Mountains: Big O. Spring; O. Dog Kennel; Our Lady of the Ozarks

d. Valleys and Hollows (20)

Aldrich Valley: A. V. School
Barren Hollow: B. H. School
Bilmore Hollow: B. Spring
Dry Valley: D. V. Camp; D. V. Cemetery; D. V. School
Fool Catch Hollow: F. C. Camp
Grassy Valley: G. V. School
Hi Wassie Hollow: H. W. (p.o.)
Hogan Hollow: H. H. School
Howell Valley: H. V. Cemetery; H. V. Church
Hurricane Hollow: H. School
Jones Hollow: J. H. Camp

Low Wassie Hollow: L. W. (p.o.)
Norwood Hollow: N. H. Camp
Peace Valley: P. V. Creek
Poca Hollow: P. H. Camp
Sims Valley: S. V. School
Wheeler Hollow: W. H. Camp

e. Bluffs and Islands (8)

Big Island: B. I. School
Cane Bluff: C. B. Ford; C. B. Hollow
Coon Island: C. I. School; C. I. Township
Gillis Bluff: G. B. Ridge; G. B. Township
Turtle Island: T. I. Hollow

3. From Earlier Artificial Features (~~382~~ 158)

a. Churches and Cemeteries (71)

Amity Church: A. C. No. 2
Bay Springs Church: B. S. Cemetery
Bennett's Chapel: B. C. Cemetery
Bethany Methodist Church: B. Cemetery
Bildad Baptist Church: B. School
Black Creek Church: B. C. Cemetery
Black River Church: B. R. Cemetery
Bond Church: B. School
Buffalo Church: B. Cemetery
Center Hill Church: C. H. Church No. 2
Chapel Hill Church: Chapel (p.o.); C. H. Cemetery; C. H. School
China Church: China
Evergreen Cemetery: E. Church; E. School
Independence Church: I. School
Johnston Chapel: J. Cemetery
Lebanon Church: L. Spring; New L. Baptist Church; Old L. Church
Lewis Cemetery: Graveyard Hollow
Liberty Church (near Calm): L. School
Liberty Church (Falling Springs T.): New L. Church
Lillis Graveyard: "Hillis" G.
Lone Hill Church: L. H. Cemetery
Lone Pine Cemetery: L. P. School
Macedonia Church: M. Cemetery: M. School
Mount Carmel Church (Oregon Co.): M. C. Graveyard; M. C. School
Mount Carmel (Carter Co.): M. C. Cemetery; M. C. School
Mount Nebo Church: Nebo School
Mount Zion Church (Howell): M. Z. Cemetery
Mount Zion Church (Oregon): M. Z. Cemetery
Mount Zion Methodist Church: M. Z. School
New Home Church: N. H. Cemetery
New Hope Church: N. H. Cemetery

New Liberty Church (Howell): N. L. Cemetery
New Liberty Church (Oregon): N. L. School
New Salem Church (Howell): N. S. Cemetery
New Salem Church (Oregon): N. S. Cemetery
New Union Church: N. U. Cemetery
Oak Grove Church (Ripley): O. G. Cemetery
Oak Grove Church (Howell): O. G. Cemetery
Oak Hill Church: O. H. Cemetery
Pickard Chapel: P. Graveyard
Pleasant Hill Church (Butler): P. H. School
Pleasant Hill Church (Howell): P. H. Cemetery
Pleasant Site Church: P. S. Cemetery
Providence Church: P. School
Salem Church: New S. Church
Shiloh Church (Butler): Shiloh (p.o.); S. Graveyard; S. School
Shiloh Church (Oregon): S. Cemetery; S. School
Shiloh Church (Ripley): S. Mill; S. School
Smyrna Church: S. Cemetery; S. School
Spring Creek Church: S. C. Cemetery
Three Springs Camp Ground: T. S. School
Union Church (Oregon): U. Ford
Union Church (Ripley): U. School
Union Grove Church: U. G. Cemetery
Union Hill Church: U. H. Cemetery; U. H. School
Walnut Grove Church: W. G. Cemetery
White Church (Presbyterian): White Church (p.o.)

b. Schools (56)

Agee School: A. Church
Ashcraft School: A. Cemetery
Baskey School: B. School No. 1; B. School No. 2
Bay Springs School: B. S. Church
Bellview School (Flatwoods T.): B. Missionary Baptist Church; B. (East) School
Bellview School (Union T.): B. Road (?); B. (West) School
Big Barren School: B. B. Church
Black Creek School: B. C. Church
Blue Mound School: B. M. Cemetery
Brown School: B. Ditch
Buffalo School: B. Church
Buncomb School: B. Cemetery
Cedar Grove School: C. G. Cemetery; C. G. Church
Center Hill School; C. H. Church; C. H. School No. 1; C. H. School No. 2
Craven School: Craven's Chapel
Cyclone School: C. Cemetery; C. Church
Elk School: E. Church
Fisk School: F. Consolidated School
Halloran School: Halloran (p.o.)
Hart School: H. Ditch
Hatfield School: H. Cemetery; H. Church

Hickory Hill School: H. H. Church
Liberty School: L. Cemetery
Lone Hill School: L. H. Church
Lost Camp School: L. C. Church
Lost Spring School: L. S. Church
Marble Hill School: M. H. Cemetery
Mast School: M. Church
New Liberty School: N. L. (p.o.)
Norman School: N. Church
Oak Grove School (Butler): O. G. Baptist Church
Oak Grove School (Ripley): O. G. Church; O. G. (East) School
Pine Grove School: P. G. Church
Pleasant Hill School: P. H. Church
Pleasant Hill School No. 13: P. H. Cemetery
Pleasant Site School: P. S. Church
Pond School: Pond Church
Pratt School: P. Church
Qulin School: Qulin (town)
Rose Hill School: R. H. Church
Royal Oak School: R. O. Store
Shiloh School: S. Union Church
Star School: S. Cemetery
Three Springs School: T. S. Cemetery
Twin Springs School: T. S. Church
Valley View School: V. V. Church
Walton School: Walton's Chapel

c. Mills (31)

Ball's Mill: B. M. School
Booser Mill: Booser
Boze Mill: B. M. Crossing; B. M. Hollow (2); B. M. Spring
Dalton's Mill: Mill Creek (present name)
George's Mill: Mill Creek
Hixon Mill: Mill Branch
Kremlin Mill: Kremlin (p.o.); K. School
Lewis Mill: Mill Creek
Longgreer Mill: Mill Hollow
Murdock Mill: Mill Creek (p.o.)
Nale Mill: Nale's Creek
Norwood Mill: N. Hollow
Oxley Stave Factory: Oxly
Palmer Plant: P. Railroad; P. Slough
Ringo Mill: R. Ford
Rushville Camp: R. School
Schraeder Mill: Schraeder
Spencer's Mill: Mill Creek
Tabor Mill: T. M. School
Thomason Mill: Mill Spring; T. M. Spring
Walsh Mill: W. School, W. Spur
White's Mill: W. M. Church; W. M. School
Wright's Mill: W. Gravel Pit

4. From Towns, Postoffices, and Other Settlements (not including larger town schools and churches having only the town name) (132)

Acorn: A. School
Amy: Amy (p.o. No. 2)
Ash Hill: A. H. School
Ash Hills: A. H. (p.o.); A. H. Cemetery; A. H. Township; Ash Hill (p.o.); Ash Hill Township
Attie: A. School
Bailey's End: Bailey's
Bardley: B. Camp; B. Cemetery
Batesville: Old B.
Bennett: B. Church
Bly: B. Cemetery; B. Creek
Borth: B. Spring
Brame Settlement: B. Cemetery; B. (p.o.)
Braswell: B. Tower
Broseley: B. School; B. Consolidated School
Burnham: B. Cemetery
Camp Five: C. F. Pond
Camp Roy: C. R. Sawmill
Carola: C. School
Carson: C. Switch
Chapin: C. Mines
Chicopee: C. Spring
Clifton: C. School
Colemansville: Colemanville (p.o.)
Couch: C. Hollow
Crommer Town: C. T. Church; C. T. School
Cross Roads: C. R. Church; C. R. School
Doniphan: D. Branch; Greenville and D. Road, D. Township
Eastwood: E. Cemetery; E. School
Elsinore: Elsinore (p.o.)
Egypt Settlement: E. School; E. Grove Church
Fair Dealing: Fairdealing
Fairdealing: F. Academy; F. Church
Father Hogan's Settlement: Old Priest Field
Fernnook: F. School
Flatwoods: F. School; F. Township
Freeland: F. School
Fruitville: F. Farms; F. School
Garfield: G. Church; G. School
Gatewood: G. Township
Grandin: G. Mills; G. Switch
Green Community: G. School
Guiteau: G. School
Hamtown: H. Cemetery; H. School; H. Union Church
Handy: H. School
Hart's Switch: H. School
Harviell: H. Ditch
Hilliard: Hillard
Hill's Yard: Hilliard; Hilliard Switch

Homeland: H. Cemetery; H. Church; H. School
Horton: H. Cemetery; Old Horton
Hutton Valley: H. Draw; H. V.; H. V. Townsnip
Irish Settlement: I. Wilderness
Irish Wilderness: Wilderness
Jeff: J. School
Junland: J. School
Keener: Keener Gravel Pit
Keener's: Keener
Kelly Town: K. T. School
Kerens: K. Chapel
King Bee: Kingbee
Kingbee: K. Service Station
Lanton: L. School
Lebo: L. School
Melville: M. School
Moody: M. School
Mott: M. School
Morocco: M. School
Myrtle: M. Church; M. Township
Neelyville: N. Colored School; N. Consolidated School; N. Handle Mill
Oglesville: O. Church
Orchard: O. Switch
Peace Valley: P. V. High School
Pine: P. Church; P. School; P. Township
Pleasant Grove: P. G. School
Poplar Bluff: P. B. Township; The Bluff; The Bluff City Business College; Poplar Bluff and Doniphan Road
Pottersville: P. Cemetery; P. School
Poynor: P. Township
Qulin (p.o.): Q. School
Qulin (village): Q. Consolidated School; Q. Ridge
Rombauer: R. Consolidated Schools
Rover: R. Branch
Siloam Springs: S. S. Hollow; S. S. School; S. S. Township
Sterling: S. School
Still Camp: S. C. Slough
Surprise: S. School
Taft: T. Ditch
Thayer: T. Township
Trask: T. School
Varner: V. Township
Vastus: V. Community
Vinegar Hill: V. H. School
Walsh Spur: Walsh (p.o.)
White Church: W. C. Parochial School
Willow Springs (p.o.): Willow Springs (town)

5. From Townships, Counties, or State (12)

Butler County: B. C. Cemetery; B. C. Railroad; B. Township
Howell County: Hocomo

Johnson Township: J. T. No. 1; J. T. No. 2
Missouri: Hocomo; Mo. and Texas R.R.; Mo. Pac. R.R.; Illinois, Mo., and Texas R.R.; Southern Mo. and Arkansas R.R.
Ripley County: R. Chapel

6. From Industries and Trade Names (10)

American Orchard Company: American
Bamby: B. Ranch
Brooklyn Cooperage Company: B. Cooperage Plant
Empire Lumber Company: Empire
Mid-Continent Iron Company: Midco; Midco Plant
Ozark Land and Lumber Company: Ozark School; Ozark Township
Rex Company: Rex Mines
Winchester guns: Winchester

7. From Farms and Ranches (4)

Peck Ranch: P. Spring
Pleasant Dell: P. D. (p.o.)
Red Ranch: R. R. School
St. Elmo Orchard: St. Elmo

8. From Railroads, Highways, and Old Roads (1)

Bellview Road: B. School (?)

9. Miscellaneous (5)

Bat Cave: B. C. Hollow
Blue Hole: B. H. Cave; B. H. Hollow
Carola: Carola
The Barrens: Big Barren Hollow

II. HISTORICAL NAMES (167)

A careful study of the nomenclature of a locality reveals much of its history. Here the historical names have been classified into two distinct groups. Only the first of these is given here, the second being relegated to an appendix. In the first division the classification is made according to the historical periods, the persons, or nationalities, and the conditions or incidents which each reflects. The second group, Appendix A, consists of a table of periods in which the names are arranged chronologically according to their origin.

One would not question a statement in family history that relates how the first white settler in Butler County found, in 1819, a camp of Indians who were friendly and who remained for about three years, then moved onward leaving their sugar orchard to the settlers, for the Red Man truly has left his footprints in at least twenty names in this region. Seven--four fords and three streams--have only "Indian" for their designation, but other names are beautiful and harmonious, and one would sing with Virginia S. Miner:

No other names
. . . . . .
'Can Savour the glory that still abounds
With an almost magic spell

In the great old Indian names that star
These towns and lakes and springs

As rich and strange as the feathers are
Of a mallard's breast and wings.

And these are the names where arrowheads
Are lying close by the rushes.
Where the blue gills rise from off their beds,
And there's singing of the rushes

. . . . . .
Except about these, legends grew,
A wealth of debated story' 3

Two names, Donawali and Galigini, where now stand two towns of Ripley County, are doubtless of Indian origin but definite proof has not been found. Six names, only partly Indian, are tinged with the earth and early pioneers in their hunting and home-making. Blue Mound School and Powers Fort, though prefixed by a color and a personal name, as is Town Fork, are relics of Indian occupation. Ozark came from a tribal name, and one visions the beam on the alert countenance of the bronzed face when he was able to use the English "Dyestone" for the color he gathered for his paints from the mountain, or the value of "Swift" to describe the moving stream winding through the hills. One can only wish to know what word the Red Man had for each name. In the mirrors of imagination one may view along Cherokee Bay Road, Virginia Warrior's Path, and Natchitoches Path, the Red Man, now peaceful and friendly, now hostile and warlike, as he pursues the chase or trade in happiness, but later, moving stolidly and reluctantly at the will of the White Man,

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3. "Indian Names" by Virginia Scott Miner in Saturday Review of Literature 25:24, Nov. 21, 1942

leaving his old haunts to the oncoming invaders. But the strong word "Menorkenut" and twenty others remain, a tribute to the first owners of these forests and fields.

While some names in the above class smack of the white man, but are distinctly of Indian origin, there are seven names the origin of which can be traced to early discovery and exploration. Although there is no evidence that the French and Spanish were on the soil of this section, the influence of both nations is obviously clear in seven stream names. While Eleven Points River is listed as of pioneer origin, the term "points," probably a variant of the French "pointe" meaning forest, connects this name with the French. Cache River, which flows through Oil Trough Bottom of Arkansas, recalls the work of the trappers and hunters along the streams as they stored away in hiding places the bear grease, skins, and furs to be sent to France. Puzzling to the place-name worker, hence interesting, are such names as Fourche (French for "fork") River and its numerous tributaries and variants. Current, Black, and St. Francis rivers have completely disrobed themselves of their earliest European origin.

After the Indians and explorers, then came the pioneers following the old Indian trails, and territories expanded rapidly giving rise to many fine, honest names. Fifty-seven names that speak of the pioneer and territorial expansion have been found here. All have a twang of primitive life.

Here the trappers found a happy hunting ground, as is evident in such names as Bear Pen Hollow, Beaver Pond, Buck Creek, Coon Island, Otter Lake, Big Hunting Slough, and Turkey Pen Hollow. The Barrens served as good grazing pastures; Hog Hollow suggests the "razor backs" of early days; Tan Yard Creek and Mill Creek hint at a picture of manufacturing long before the advent of the Industrial Revolution in Missouri. Elk Creek and Buffalo Wallow mark the last traces of those then-fast-disappearing animals in this section, as one informant testified when he said no elk were seen later than the middle eighteen forties. Indian Ford in Ripley County might be said to commemorate the final passing of the Indian from this section and neighboring regions. Blowing Springs records early superstition and such names as Wolf Branch and Panther Hollow remind us of the dangers and fears encountered by the pioneers.

War has not failed to leave its influence on the nomenclature of these counties. While Buncomb Ridge and King's Mountain are only indirect reflections of the conflict for freedom, the old Revolutionary War song gave its name to a postoffice. As nations seem ever ready to honor military leaders, so have two counties and one town become monuments to commanders of battles: Butler, Ripley, and Doniphan; and but for the leader of the Revolution, Washington Township would, doubtless, have a different name.

As a result of the Spanish-American War, three foreign placenames have found homes in this section, and the ruins of Midco remain a symbol of the ravage of the First World War.

As the country rang with "All Oregon or none!" and "Fifty-four forty or fight!" Oregon County was given her name, as was 16 to 1 School, a reminder of the Free Silver Coinage struggle. From a man who saw something of military life but later became a national leader, a statesman from Missouri in this period, Benton School took its name.

The origin of fourteen names is traceable to the Civil War. The old Natchitoches trail, by the tramp of the army, became Military Road over which General Price had made his raid in this section. Battle Hollow marks the place of one skirmish, as, no doubt, does Powers Fort. Although the latter is considered by history to be an Indian mound, "Fort" leads one to believe it was made to serve as a shelter or firing place because history records a skirmish at Ponder's Mill[4] which was in the vicinity of the mound near which lived the Washington Powers family. Camp Yarn Hollow, Nigger Cave, and Polly Cave come from methods of selfpreservation. From the guerilla raids come Bone or Boze Hollow and Dead Man's Hollow, while Irish Wilderness, Widow Creek, and Old Soldier Graveyard typify the stark grimness of any war.

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4. See Dictionary, Chapter I

Of more recent origin are Lookout Tower and Tower Mountain that came with the creation of the later national forests and their management.

The twelve names reflecting church history show much of blunt human nature, individualism, or custom. Barefoot Church suggests an early custom so far removed from the present day as to be almost incredible. In such names as "Dishrag," "Yellow Jacket" Church, and "Mount Confusion" are manifest personal ambitions and intolerance of even Christian leaders. Father Hogan's Settlement typifies the extension of Catholicism. Full Gospel Church and Victoria Mission mark the advent of a newer religious sect in this section, and Old Lebanon Church signifies in its adjective a passing of the early and great power of such rural institutions.

Thirty-five names are listed as reflecting local history. Each has its own story of ambitions or struggles; of hatred, humor, or brotherly love; of failure or triumph as found in the life of the various communities. Each name tells a little history which is recorded in full in Chapter One.

1. Indian Memories (21)

Blue Mound School
Cherokee Bay Road
Cholohollay
Donawall (?)
Dyestone Mountain
Galigini (?)
Hiwassie (Yowassia)
Indian Branch
Indian Creek (2)
Indian Ford (4)
Menorkenut Slough
Natchitoches Path
Ozark
Powers Fork
Swift Water
Town Fork
Virginia Warrior Path

2. Discovery and Early Exploration (7)

Cache River
Eleven Points River
Fourche a Thomas (and variants)
La Riviere Courante (Rio Corrente, etc.)
La Riviere des Chepoussea
La Riviere Noire (L'Eau Noir, etc.)
Rio San Francisco (St. Francois R.)

3. Revolutionary War (4)

Buncombe Ridge (?)
King's Mountain (?)
Yankee Doodle
Washington Township (?)

4. War of 1812 (1)

Ripley County

5. Pioneer and Territorial Expansion (57)

Barren Fork
Barren Hollow
Bear Camp Creek
Bear Hollow
Bear Mountain
Bear Pen Hollow
Bear Spring Hollow
Beaver Dam Creek
Beaver Pond
Bee Fork (2)
Bee Hole Branch
Big Hunting Slough
Big Lick
Blowing Spring
Buck Creek
Buck Hollow
Buck Horn Branch
Buckskull
Buffalo Pond
Buffalo Wallow
Coon Island (?)
Crane Roost
Eleven Points River
Elk Creek
Elk Slough
Hog Hollow
Indian Ford (Ripley)
Jackson Township (Carter) (?)
Johnson Township (Carter) (?)
Lick Branch (2)
Lick Log Hollow
Little Hunting Slough (?)
Lost Camp Creek
Mill Creek (Carter)
Mill Creek (p.o.) (?)
Otter Creek
Otter Lake
Otter Pond
Panther Hollow (3)
Panther Spring (3)
Pigeon Roost (2)
Tan Yard Creek
The Barrens (3)
Turkey Creek
Turkey Pen Hollow
Wolf Branch
Wolf Hollow
Wolf Pen Hollow

6. Mexican War and the Forty-Niners (1846-1860) (4)

Benton School
Butler County
Doniphan
Oregon County

7. Civil War (14)

Battle Hollow
Bone Hollow (Bose Hollow)
Camp Yarn Hollow
Dead Man's Hollow (Carter)
Irish Wilderness
Military Road
Nigger Cave
Old Soldier Graveyard
Polly Cave
Ponder's Mill
Powder Mill Bottom
Powers Port (?)
Reeves Station
Widow Creek

8. Spanish American War (4)

Cuba School
Manilla Camp
Spain School
Tory's Place

9. World War and Recent History (6)

Caulfield
Lookout Tower
Midco
Midco Plant
16 to 1 School
Tower Mountain

10. Church History (12)

Barefoot Church
Bradford Memorial Chapel
"Buck Snort"
"Dishrag"
Father Hogan's Settlement
Full Gospel Church
Mount Confusion
Old Lebanon Church
Old Priest Field
Victoria Mission
"White Mule" Church
"Yellow Jacket" Church

11. Local History (37)

Bark Camp Creek
Brannum's School
Chinese Mountain
Climax School
Coleman's Failure
Cureall Springs
Cyclone School
Dead Man's Cut
Dead Man's Hollow (Butler)
Fool's Hole
Fool's Hole Hollow
Guiteau
Henpeck Creek
Horse Hollow
Hurricane Creek (Ripley)
Hurricane Creek (Butler)
Indian Ford (Ripley)
Irish Wilderness
Jordan Pond
Kegville
King's Place
Little Willis School
Lost Camp Creek
Lost Cave of the Romines
Mule Camp
Old Horton
Oxstock Hollow
Pinch Misery
Race Track Hollow
Race Track School
Rain Out Hill
Red Brush Valley
Sharoon Spring
Team Camp (2)
Victory Hill
Vinegar Hill

III. PERSONAL NAMES (1430)

It has been said that one of man's most dynamic ambitions is that he may build some sort of monument by which he shall not be forgotten. The great number of personal names used for places seems to corroborate this statement. Whether or not they would wish it so or consider it an honor, 1430 place names of these five counties carry the names of very nearly that many persons. There are only three foreign personal names: the two churches for ancients of Palestine, Job's friend and the earthly father of Jesus, and the more modern Count Pulaski's is that of a discontinued postoffice given by Polish workers.

Nineteen places have taken the names of eighteen national characters. Eight presidents' names are used to designate two villages, one town, one elevation, three townships, and two schools. While New Franklin, according to some informants, was given for two local men, it is very likely that honor was intended for the inventor and statesman. Bryan School and Goebel Township reflect the strong political feeling of their people. Missouri's famous humorist and her beloved St. Louis poet, Field, and the Negro poetess Wheatley have been honored by schools, while the names of the great lexicographer and that of Guiteau, the killer, are names of only ghost villages.

Only one name, Fourche à Thomas, reflects an early territorial character but there are six outstanding state figures: three senators, one congressman, one judge, and one governor have their names applied to two schools, one recreational place, and three villages.

The largest number of places, one thousand, two hundred ninety-four, received their names from persons who were vitally interested in the promotion of industries, chiefly timber, and in founding municipalities and institutions have their names inscribed in as many churches, villages, and schools. Fourteen postoffices were named for their keepers.

Local officials appear to have been held in high esteem if one would judge by the nomenclature of these counties. Ten county officials' names: two collectors, one treasurer, one sheriff, and six judges remain for twelve various places: hollow, spring, stream, ranch, clubhouse, village, township, and school. Representatives from three counties left their names in five places, but one name only carries that of a member of a Board of Education. Possibly man appreciates less his unpaid servants. Fourteen places were named for military officers, eleven colonels and captains representing our last four wars preceding the present one. Eight railroad officials' names were given for that number of stations, only two of which now remain.

A study of names of places also shows considerable influence of professional leaders, for eighty-four places

have been named for sixty-seven such persons. Again the respect for religious ideals is manifest by the fact that the names of twenty-three clergymen have been given to thirty-four places, sixteen of which are churches, cemeteries, or schools. From ~~fif~~six teen educators came the names of eighteen places, seven of which are schools. The twenty places, whose names are those of eighteen physicians, are suggestive of the high place in public esteem held in early days by the country doctor. Only three of these names, two of club houses and one of a ranch, are named for later physicians whose homes were in the cities. Only eight attorneys, three civil engineers, and one journalist have given rise to place names; but business men have ranked second in influencing the naming of places. The one hundred ninety-eight leaders of business who have their names remembered by two hundred twenty-six various places, include three bankers; and twenty-nine executives, fourteen of whom were leaders in the timber business, giving thirty-six names; fifty-nine names came from merchants, who were chiefly rural; one hundred two names, among which are sixty-two mills, are the names of ninety-four millers, chiefly timber; seven names for nine miners, ten for ten ferrymen, five for four blacksmiths, two for two carpenters, and one each for an insurance agent and a hotel proprietor complete the list of names derived from business and industrial leaders of this section.

The largest number of places, eight hundred thirty-nine, took their names from the landowners, settlers, and residents--in most part the common man, the strong warp of a nation upon which are woven and perpetuated the customs, standards, aspirations, and ideals that lead that nation to decline and failure or to magnificent success. These place-names recall the words of great poets about the common man. Of none more truly than of these who have built up this section could such sentiments be expressed as are found in the famous and loved elegy of the poet Gray:

> Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield
> Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke.
> How jocund did they drive their team afield!
> How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!

Because of their large number these place names have been arranged alphabetically by counties.

The names of seventy-six places have been attributed to sixty-four family names. No definite data could be obtained about a good many of these places except that "an early family of the names lived there." Some of the families such as Anthony, Bennett, Cook, Frederick, and Herron no longer have any descendants in the region as far as could be ascertained. Others, such as pioneers like Carter, Chilton, and Davis, have so many descendants that the name could not be attributed to any certain one; the name "just grew up." The origin of a few names seems somewhat uncertain, at least, questionable. Buzzard, affirmed by one person as unquestionably a family name, could be for the

large bird common here, or possibly, as one suggested, for some families whose standards of life were not too elevated. Although no person of the name lived in the immediate vicinity, and a young family of the name in another community could give no definite data, the old postoffice Crass was for the earlier family. Another old postoffice, Upton, commemorates a family that apparently has passed away. No longer are any of the Lynn family found in this vicinity but the family is known in other sections of Southwest Missouri, and no definite evidence was found that Lynn Township was given for a person; one elderly native explained that it could have been for the linden tree, locally known as "linn" or "lynn." Lingo seems questionable as a family name while Deerey Creek is extremely doubtful. Though said to be from a family name, one can but feel that it is more likely a descriptive name such as Caney Slough, coined from the word "deer." In this section such adjectives as "bushy," "brushy," "shrubby," "weedy," and "snakey" are common in the vernacular; and because it is known that many deer were earlier in the section, one can hardly help believing that the name refers to the animal, not the family.

Six names are said to have originated definitely from five persons--all women--but their surnames were not to be discovered. Some informants stated clearly that a man in the community had named the post office Carie for an old sweetheart of his, but when this namefather was interviewed,

he refused to divulge the secret. Perhaps other name-origins were hidden by modesty or secrecy.

A group of one hundred eight names commemorate the familiar rural custom of calling neighbors by their Christian names. Twenty-four such masculine names have been given to twenty-three places, and thirty-two femine names account for thirty-one places. The discrepancy is accounted for by three instances of duplication: two "Franks" are jointly responsible for New Franklin, as are two girls' names for Ellsinore; and from Catherine came two place names. Twenty-eight places were given combined Christian and surnames.

A final group of twenty-five names presents a most interesting study--names taken from groups of persons. They present a sort of panoramic view of the section over a long range of years. Again much of history is reflected. From the early Indian fords and streams one may travel over the old Cherokee Bay Road and follow the trails to the Danish, German, and Irish settlements. Because of the servitude of the black man have come "Negro" and "Nigger" names. Widow Creek and Ku Klux Bend were ushered in by civil warfare and reconstruction. Emblematic of democracy and the brotherhood of man are Peoples Park and AF and AM and Masonic cemeteries. Truly much geography and history may be gathered by the study of names.

A. Foreign (3)

Bildad: Bildad Baptist Church
Pulaski, Count Casimir: Pulaski
St. Joseph: St. Joseph Church

B. National Figures (19)

1. Statesmen and Political Leaders (12)

Bryan, William J.: Bryan School
Franklin, Benjamin: New Franklin (?)
Garfield, President James A.: Garfield
Goebel, Governor William (Kentucky): Goebel Township
Jackson, President Andrew: Jackson Township (?)
Jefferson, President Thomas: Mount Jefferson (?)
Johnson, President Andrew: Johnson Township (Carter) (?)
Lincoln, President Abraham: Lincoln School
Taft, President William Howard: Taft
Van Buren, Secretary of State Martin: Van Buren
Washington, President George: George Washington School; Washington Township

2. Artists and Journalists (4)

Field, Eugene: Eugene Field School
Clemens, Samuel L. (Mark Twain): Mark Twain School
Webster, Noah: Webster
Wheatley, Phyllis: Wheatley School

3. Miscellaneous (3)

Butler, General William O.: Butler County
Guiteau, Charles J.: Guiteau
Ripley, General Eleazer: Ripley County

C. Territorial Figures and Indians (1)

Thomas: Fourche à Thomas

D. State Figures (6)

Benton, Senator Thomas Hart: Benton School
Bland, Congressman Richard P.: Bland School
Caulfield, Governor Henry S.: Caulfield
Hawes, Senator Harry B.: Hawes Club House
Hemenway, Senator James: Hemenway
Rombauer, Judge ... (of St. Louis): Rombauer

E. Local Figures (1294)

1. Local Leaders and Public Officials (64)

a. Promoters and Founders (9)

Brown, John: Brown Chapel
Davidson, I. M.: I. M. Davidson Church
Eastwood, R. H.: Eastwood
Grandin, George and E. B.: Grandin
Hitt, R. M. and John: Hitt Ranch
Hunter, L. L.: Hunter
Martin, D. F.: Martinsville
Ruebottom, ...: Ruebottom School
Spake, Joseph W.: Spakeville

b. Postmasters (14)

Brawley, James: Brawley
Carson, Jack: Carson
Chapin, Frank: Frankville
Crites, Mrs. Matilda: Crites
Cull, David W.: Cull
Gill, William: Gill
Haney, Noah: Handy
Hanna, Joseph: Hanna
Hunt, Richard or Alfred: Hunt
Kerens, ...: Kerens
Perkins, Albin: Albina
Sisco, ...: Sisco
Talcott, ...: Talcott
Wasson, Alec: Wason

c. County Officials (12)

Addy, County Collector Charles: Addy School
Calvin, Judge Charles: Calvin Spur
Chapin, Judge Hugh: Chapin; Chapin Branch
De Priest, County Collector Isaac (?): De Priest Hollow
Franks, Judge M.: Franks Township
Hayes, Judge John: Hayes School
Lindley, Sheriff Ollie C.: Lindley Club House
Romine, Judge Abraham: Romine Springs
Woodside, Judge John R.: Woodside; Woodside Township
Woodside, County Treasurer Posey: Posey Ranch

d. Board of Education Members (1)

Reese, D. W.: Reese School

e. Representatives (5)

Barnett, Rep. Nathaniel: Barnett Cemetery; B. Church; B. School
Braswell, Rep. Thomas: Braswell
Simpson, Rep. Thomas C.: Simpson's Mill

f. Military and Naval Officers (14)

Brawley, Captain Samuel: Brawley Bluff
Doniphan, Colonel Alexander W.: Doniphan
Greer, Captain Samuel: Greer; G. Mill
Hines, Captain B. F.: Hines Hill
Ladd, Captain Berthold P.: Berthold
Reeves, Colonel Timothy: Reeves Station
Sherley, Captain Frank M.: Sherley Cemetery; S. School; S. Township
Sitton, Captain John J.: Sitton Knob; Sittonville
Tory, Colonel Jay L.): Tory's Place
Tory, Captain R. A.)
Woodside, Captain Posey: Posey Spring

g. Railroad Officials (9)

Ballard, Engineer Raymond: B. Switch
Barron, President W. N.: Barron
Benton, R.R. Attorney George H.: Benton (?)
Burnham, Vice-President C. B.: Burnham
Nettleton, Mrs. Augusta (wife of President George Nettleton: Augusta
Olden, R.R. Attorney Benjamin F.: Olden
Thayer, Nathaniel, stockholder: Thayer
Wilby, ... Section Foreman: Wilby

2. Professional Men (84)

a. Clergymen (34)

Ashcraft, Rev. Willis: Ashcraft School
Barnett, Rev. Nathaniel: Barnett Cemetery: B. Church; B. School
Bell, Rev. Alec: Bell and Cotton Springs; Bell Spring
Cantrell, Rev. James: Cantrell Spring
Carlyle, Rev. Elmore: Carlyle School
Clifton, Rev. John: Clifton Branch
Cotton, Rev. Morgan: Bell and Cotton Springs; Cotton Spring
Epps, Rev. Newton: Epps Cemetery
Goldsberry, Rev. William H.: Goldsberry's Church; Goldsberry School; G. Township
Hogan, Rev. John: Father Hogan's Settlement; Old Priest Field
Jolliff, Rev. Randall C.: Jolliff Church
Kenner, Rev. E. H. C.: Kenner Spring; K. Spring Branch
King, Rev. Robert A.: King Township
Leyda, Rev. J. E.: Leyda Hill
Minson, Rev. Thomas: Minson Branch
Pennington, Rev. Isaac: Pennington Church; P. Mill
Powers, Rev. Washington: Powers Spring
Poynor, Rev. David L.: Poynor; P. Cemetery; P. Church
Rose, Rev. D. D.: Rose Hill School
Turner, Rev. William Wade: Wade Spring; Turner School

Walker, Rev. Helton R.: Walker's Chapel
Williams, Rev. S. D.: Williams Spring
Woodruff, Rev. J. W.: Woodruff Chapel

b. Educators (18)

Braswell, Thomas: Braswell
Briscoe, Miss Martha (Aunt Mott): Mott
Brown, James: Brown Hollow; B. Spring
Carmical, Mary: Carmical School
Foster, Margaret: Foster School
Friend, Commissioner Elijah Jefferson: Friend's School; F. Spring
Green, J. M.: Greenwood School
Hale, Prof. ...: Hale Hollow; H. Spring
Kinyon, Mrs. Mary: Kinyon School
Leyda, Prof. J. E.: Leyda Hill
McKinney, Mrs. Thomas (Elizabeth): Elizabeth Methodist Church
Powers, John W.: Powers School
Sanders, President D. L.: Sanders Gravel Pit
Williamson, Prin. Mrs. Hattie): Williamson-Kennedy School
Kennedy, Mrs. Walter)
Smith, J. Minnie: J. Minnie Smith School

c. Physicians (20)

Ashworth, Dr. James: Ashworth
Bandy, Dr. J. R.: Bandyville
Brock, Dr. J. D.: Brock Ranch
Brown, Dr. Jonathan: Brown Springs
Carmen, Dr. Charles: Carmen Spring
Davidson, Dr. Hugh C.: Davidson School
Dixon, Dr. J. C. B.: Dixon Springs
Dresser, Dr. ...: Dresser Spring
Hancock, Dr. John H.: Hancock Cemetery; H. School
Hogan, Dr. Edward: Hogan Club House
Lancaster, Dr. John: Lanton
Lindsay, Dr. Joseph L.: Lindsay Club House
McCown, Dr. J. C.: McCown Ford
McDonald, Dr. John: McDonald
Moore, Dr. Smith B.: Moore Spring
Pickard, Dr. ...: Pickard Chapel; P. Graveyard
Rainey, Dr. George: Rainey Hollow
Rainey, Dr. Ira N.: Rainey

d. Lawyers (8)

Busick, E. H.: Busick Spring; B. Spur
Dryden, Nathaniel: Dryden
Harris, L. Brady: Brady
Kinty, Jerome: Jerome
Livingston, A. Heyden: L. Iron Mines
Olden, Benjamin F.: Olden
Righter, William H.: Righter's Mill

e. Journalists (1)

Hagenbuck, F. E.: Hagenbuck Store

f. Civil Engineers (3)

Horton, George: Horton
Naylor, William A.: Naylor
Nickey, C. H.: Nickey Bridge

3. Business Men (225)

a. Bankers (3)

Anderson, S. A.: Anderson Knob
Boyd, Everett: Boyd Ranch; B. Spring

b. Executives (27)

Ashcroft, Joseph: Ashcroft-Macom Addition; A. Addition; A. Mill
Boyden, John: Boyden School
Burr, Moses: Burr
Busick, E. H.: Busick Spring; B. Spur
Chroninski, Roy: Camp Roy
Cliff, George and William J.: Clifton
Cordz, Henry: Cordz
Couch, George W.: Couch
Cummings, John B.: Cummings
Denman, C. B.: Denman Ranch
Denning, Louis E.: Denning Club House
Dixon, Edom: Edom
Drew, W. E.: Drew
Fristoe, J. W.: Fristoe Unit of the U. S. Forest (?)
Grandin, E. B. and George: Grandin
Higgins, J. E.: Higgins Mill
Kinzer, Isaac: Kinzer
Kittrell, Solomon: Kittrell's Store
Palmer, Lowell Melville: Lowell Junction; Melville; Palmer Plant
Ruth, Harvey I.: Ruthville
White, J. B.: White's Mill; W. Pond

c. Manufacturers (9)

Alfrey, Fremont: Alfrey; Alfrey's Heading Factory; A. Switch
Ashcroft, Joseph: Ashcroft Mill
Bimel, Fred and): Bimel-Ashcroft Mill
Ashcroft, Joseph)
Brand, Michael: Brandsville
Oxley, F. G.: Oxley Stave Factory
Weilputz, Mack: Weilputz Club House
Williams, H. D.: H. D. Williams Cooperage Factory

d. Merchants (59)

Arthur, William: Arthur's Service Station
Baldridge, Mrs. Wade: Baldridge Service Station
Bolin, Hercules: Bolin's Store
Burk, ...: Burk
Carner, Henry: Carner Town
Carson, Jack: Carson
Carter, Benjamin: Carter Store
Cates, Jesse: Cates
Crews, W. E.: Crews Store
Crider, Pierce: Crider
Crites, Donald: Crites Corner
Cull, David W.: Cull
Dale, John: Dale
Davidson, Mrs. Elsie: Davidson's Store
Deaderick, Dan: Deaderick
Doherty, William S. and Thomas: Doherty
Dryer, C. Henry: Dryer School
~~Durham, Frank: Frank Durham's Store~~
Durham, Frank): Frank Durham's Store; New Franklin
Campbell, Frank)
Dusch, Mrs. S. E.: Dusch's Store
Fogle, Earl: Fogle Store
Fowler, Homer: Fowler's Store
Freemott, W. A.: Freemott's Place
Fugate, Benjamin: Fugate
Graham, "Doc": Graham Club House
Griswold, James: Griswold
Ham, M. C.: Ham Store
Haney, Noah: Handy
Haywood, ...: Haywood's
Hedgepeth, James ("Keg"): Kegville
Hill, William R.: Hill's Park
Holland, James J.: Holland
Hortsman, Harvey H.: Hortsman Store
Hutchinson, Richard M.: Hutchinson Heights
Keel, James: Keel's Store
Keeney, Samuel: Keeny Corner
Kester, Ernest: Ernie's Place
Langston, Jefferson and Samuel: Langston Store
Lee, Daniel: Lee
Millsap, Loyd: Loyd Millsap Store
Mosby, ...: Mosby Hill
Nentrup, Mrs. Rose: Nentrup Store
Novak, Michael: Novak Store
Pulliam, T. L.: T. L. Club House
Relleford, Arch: Relleford Store
Resnik, John: Resnik
Sandlin, Ezekial: Sandlin Store
Scott, Green: Scott Town
Shinkle, Harvey M.: Shinkle
Taylor, Joe: Taylor's Store

Tucker, John: Tucker's; Tucker Town; Tucker
Wallace, Earnest: Wallace Store
Willard, William D.: Willard
Williams, William: Williams Store
Womack, Mrs. Eva: Womack's Store
Wooden, Reece: Wooden Station

e. Millers (102)

Bailey, William: Bailey; Bailey's; Bailey's End
Baker, James F.: Baker Mill
Ball, James: Ball's Mill
Ball, Robert: Ball's Mill
Benson, M. E.: Benson Mill
Boise, ...: Boise City
Booser, William T. and Sons: Booser Mill
Borth, Herman: Borth
Boyden, Charles: Boyden Mills
Boze, Richard: Boze Hollow; B. Mill
Brinkerhoff, S. L.: Brinkerhoff Spur
Brown, ...: Brown's Mill
Brown, William A.: Brown's Mill
Burkett, Robert: Burkett's Mill
Clark, ...: Clark Mill
Collins, ...: Collins Mill
Couch, Simpson: Couch Mill
Couch, Alfred: Alf Couch Mill
Dildine, ...: Dildine Gin
Dudley, Jarrett H.: Dudley Mill
Eastwood, Jeff: Eastwood Switch
Evans, ...: Evans
Ferguson, James: Ferguson Mill
Ferguson, William: Ferguson Switch
Ferguson, ...: Ferguson Mill
Fisher, Joe, ...: Fisher Mill
Fisk, Samuel: Fisk
Frazier, Daniel: Frazier Mill
Fulton, Joe: Fulton Mill
Gaines, ...: Gaines Switch
George, John: George's Graveyard; G. Mill
Gibson, Jesse: Gibson Mill
Graham, ...: Graham Mill; G. Spring
Grisham, Mort: Grisham Mill; G. Spring
Harrison, ...: Harrison Mill
Hart, H.H.: Hart's Switch
Hayes, Reuben: Hayes
Henry, Samuel: Henry Mill
Hixon, John: Hixon Mill
Holley, ...: Holley's Mill
Honeycutt, ...: Honeycutt Mill
Howell, ...: Howell Mill
Jeffers, Joseph: Jeff
Jennings, ...: Jennings Ditch
Johnson, Harry: Johnson Mill

Johnson, ...)
Wells, ...): Johnson and Wells Mill
Johnson, M. A.: Johnson Mills
Jones, Harry: Jones Mill
Keel, John: Keel's Mill
Kelley, Charles: Kelley Mill
Lane, Thomas: Lane Mill
Longgreer, Oliver: Longgreer Mill
McKinney, Thomas: McKinney's Mill; McKinney School (Carter); M. School (Ripley)
McSpadden, Frank: McSpadden Hollow
Marsh, Alvin: Marsh Mill
Marshall, John: Marshall
Mendonsa, ...: Mendonsa (?)
Metcalf, ...: Metcalf Mill
Nale, G. T. and G. B.: Nale Mills
Oaks, Noah: Oaks Hollow
Park, John and Barnes: Park
Payne, Josiah: Payne Spring
Pease, Myron and Orlando: Pease Mill
Pettit, D. S. and)
Goldsbury, John): Pettit and Goldsberry Mill
Ponder, Thomas: Ponder's Mill
Ponder, Pleasant John: Ponder's Mill
Powers, Andrew: Powers Mill
Purdy, ...: Purdyville
Reeves, Albert: Reeves Mill
Ringo, Richard: Ringo Mill
Alley, Ross: Ross Alley Mill
Russell, James: Russell Mill
Ruth, Harvey I.)
Hargrove, Charles): Ruth and Hargrove Mill; R. and H. Tram
Sawyer, Charles: Sawyer
Schraeder, ...: Schraeder; S. Mill
Sinsabaugh, D. A.: Sinsabough
Trantham, John: Trantham Mill
Tubb, James: Tubb's Mill
Tucker, James: Tucker Bay; Tucker's Mill
Turk, ...: Turk Mill
Vaughn, Sherwood: Vaughn Mill
Waddle, William H.: Waddle's Mill
Walsh, ...: Walsh Mill
Williams, William: Williams Mill
Williams, ...: Williams Mill
Wood, ...: Woodville
Wright, Thomas: Wright Club House; Wright's Mill
Wright, William: William's Mill
Yates, James: Yates Mill
Young, Lee): Young and Wick's Mill
Wicks, John)

f. Mine Owners and Operators (7)

Buckhart brothers: Buckhart Zinc Mine
Carson, Jack: Carson
Gregg, Frank): G and G Mine
Williams, Gordon)
Haight, William R.): Haigart
Stuart, F. J.)
La Crone, ...: La Crone
Rouden, Allen: Rouden Mines
Stuart, William R.: Stuart

g. Carpenters (2)

Larmore, Walter: L. Spring
Park, William: Park Chapel

h. Inkeepers and Hotel Owners (1)

Moore, T. L.: T. L. Club House

i. Insurance Agents (1)

Bradford, Refundon: Bradford Memorial Chapel

j. Blacksmiths (5)

Deckard, James and Kellis: Deckard
Moore, George: Moores Shop
Pinkley, Emanuel: Pinkleyville
Sitton, Warren: Sitton Spring; Sittonville

k. Ferrymen (10)

Caldwell, George: Caldwell's Ferry
English, John H.: English Ferry
Friend, John: Friend's Ferry
Gaines, William G.: Gaines Ferry
Gilliam, John L.: Gilliam's Ferry
Harper, ...: Harper's Ferry
Huddleston, Lon: Huddleston Ferry
Johnson, Lum: Johnson Ferry
Pollard, ...: Pollard Ferry
Ruff, John: Ruff Ferry

4. Landowners, Settlers, and Residents (839)

Butler County (181)

Ackerman, Louis: A. Ditch
Agee, William: A. Creek; A. School
Alford, Melbourne: A. School
Ashcraft, Willie: A. Ditch

Ashcroft, Joseph): Ashcroft-Macom Addition
Macom, Henry and John)
Baize, ...: Bay Springs School
Baskey, Peter: B. School
Bates, Horace: B. School; Batesville
Batterton, Sanford: Batterton's Mill
Baumister, Henry: B. Graveyard
Bayless, ...: Bayless Creek
Belcher, "Doc": Belcher (p.o.)
Berger, Amiel: B. School
Berryman, John: B. School
Boyer, Robert: B. School
Brannum, James: B. Graveyard; Brannumsburg; B. School; Brannum's Mill
Brower, George: B. School
Brown, John: B. School
Bullock, Jerry and Joshua: B. Spring
Bumpus, William: Bumpus Store
Byrns, Samuel: B. Ditch
Carpenter, Ephriam: Carpenter's Bend
Cochran, Joel: C. Cemetery
Collins, G. H.: Collins Store
Copeland, Van and Green: C. Creek
Craven, Eli: C. Ditch; C. School
Crowley, Charles: Crowley Hill
Daniels, ...: Daniel's River
Davidson, David: D. Spring; Davidson's Mill
Davis, Gabriel: D. Ferry
Davis, E.: D. School
Deken, ...: Deken's Ferry
Depoyster, Joe L.: D. School
Dickens, Hardy: D. Graveyard
Doolen, ...: Dollen's (?); Doolen's Pasture (?)
Dooley, John: D. School
Dunham, ...: Dunham's Eddy
Dunlap, Jesse: Dunlap Graveyard
Dunning, Andrew J.: D. Cemetery
Eidelman, ...: E. Spring
English, Elijah: English School
Epps, John: E. Slough
Epps, Obadiah: Epps Township
Epps, Daniel: Epps Mill; Epps ~~Township~~ School
Fairless, Martin: F. School
Fletcher, ...: F. Branch
Funk, Ralph: F. Creek
Garretson, Frank: G. School
Gentzen, William: G. School
Gerhardt, ...: Gerhardt's Greenhouse
Gillis, ...: G. Bluff
Gilpin, John: Gilpin's Cut
Green, David E.: Green Hill Farm (?)
Halloran, James A.: H. Graveyard; H. School
Ham, John, James, Steve, and Rev. William: Hamtown

Hargrove, Charles: H. Bridge
Harris, ...: H. Ridge School (2)
Hartman, ...: H. Creek
Harviell, Simeon: Harviell; Harviell Store; Harviell Township
Harwell, Edwin: H. Creek
Hathaway, Simeon: H. Station
Hendrickson, Nathan: Hendrickson
Hill, George W.: Hill's Yard
Hillis, Henry: Hillis Cemetery
Hodge, Darius: Hodge's Ferry
Hoetop, William: Hoetop Creek
Hogg, James R.: Hogg's Distillery; Hogg's Lake
Holt, Drury: Holt Graveyard
Houts, Amos: Houts Graveyard
Hubbel, ...: Hubbel
Hudgens, J. S.: H. Cemetery
Hudgens, William: H. Hill
Huffman, Jake: H. Cemetery
Hunt, Alfred: H. School
Vam, Ole K. H.: H Vam School
Jones, Gordon: Jones Graveyard
Kearby, Thomas Lee: K. Cemetery; K. Chapel
Keener, Ephriam: Keener's; K. Cave; K. Creek; Keener's Ferry; K. Springs
Kelly, Alfred: K. School
Kelly, Joe: K. Town
Kenzie, James Adams: K. Graveyard; K. School
King, ...: King's Place
Kittrell, Samuel and Solomon: Kittrel Graveyard
Kittrell, Solomon: K. School; K. Store
Knickerbocker, H. C.: K. School
Kurz, W. A.: Kurz Chapel
Vam, Ole K. H.: K Vam Cemetery
Lade, Frank: L. School
Legate, William and James: L. Creek
Lillis, Joe: L. Graveyard
Little, Lee: L. School
Lumly, ...: L. Branch; L. Hollow
Lutz, George: L. Cemetery
Maberry, Monroe: M. Church; M. School
Mackintosh, ...: M. School
Magill, Henry: M. Ferry
Martin, John J.: M. School
Massey, ...: M. Switch
Mast, Aaron: M. School
Melton, John: M. Cemetery
Mengel, John and sons: Mengel
Miller, Ezekial: M. Bridge
Montgomery, John: M. Graveyard
Murray, Mark: M. School
Neely, Obadiah: N. Township; Neelysville
Spencer, Henry: Nigger Creek; Nigger Hollow
Nunn, Matthew: N. Cemetery

Ogdeon, George: O. School
Oglesville, Louis: Oglesville
Osborn, Ike: O. School
Owen, J. W.: O. Graveyard
Patterson, William: P. Graveyard
Patty, John C.: Patty's Cave
Phillipps, Harvey: P. Store
Polk, Pete and Tom (?): P. Township
Potillo, Jesse A.: P. Graveyard
Potter, Samuel: P. School
Pottenger, Crayton: P. Spring
Powers, George: P. Creek
Powers, Washington and Andrew: P. Fort (?); P. Graveyard
Powers, Washington or Hally: Powers (p.o.) (?)
Price, Charley: Price's Shop
Pry, Mrs. Charlotte: Pry's Chapel
Shelton, Ralph: Ralph's Place
Randall, Loyd: R. School
Randles, William: R. Mill
Ringo, Richard: R. Mill
Robinson, James: R. Cemetery
Robinson, Louis: Robinson's Ferry
Romine, Abraham: R. Springs
Ross, Mrs. ...: Rossville Spur
Ruebottom, Ezekial: R. Spring
Ryan, Johnny (?): Ryan (?)
Sappington, John: S. Ditch
Schwaner, Henry: Schwaner's Lake
Shadle, Samuel: S. Graveyard
Sheppard, Elijah: S. Cemetery
Shipman, Daniel: S. Ford
Simms, Jackson: S. Graveyard
Sliger, W. C.: Sliger Filling Station
Snyder, William H.: S. School
Sparkman, ...: S. Cemetery; S. Settlement
Spencer, William: S. Creek
Spencer, William and Henry: Spencer's Mill
Thompson, ...: T. Spring
Trainer, Matthew: T. Graveyard
Vail, ...: Vale Cemetery
Wah, ...: W. Branch
Warren, ...: W. Graveyard
Webb, James: W. School
Wells, James: W. Creek
Wilcox, ...: W. School
Willcutt, ...: W. Hill
Walton, William, Tom, John, Rube: Walton School
Young, Norvelle H.: Y. School

Carter County (91)

Aldrich, John: A. Valley
Baker, Nathaniel: B. Cemetery

Boyer, Thomas: B. Creek
Brame, Peter: B. Settlement
Brightenstein, ...: B. Hollow
Bristol, Frank: B. School
Brown, James: B. Hollow; B. Spring
Bryant, Phillip: B. Hollow
Buchanan, Samuel: B. Valley
Canty, Thomas: C. Branch
Carter, John and William: Carter; C. Station; Carterville
Carter, Zimri: C. County; C. Creek; C. Mountain
Chilton, Truman: Chilton's Creek; Gilton's Graveyard
Chilton, John and Mark: Chilton's Creek; Chilton's Mill
Chilton, Thomas: Chilton's Mill
Clark, Noah and John W.: Clark's Mill
Clay, Robert: C. Hollow
Clyburn, Levi: C. Branch
Coleman, William: Colemansville
Coleman, Robert L.: Coleman's Ferry; Coleman's Failure
Coleman, ...: C. Valley
Cole, Reuben: C. School
Condray, Ellis N.: C. Graveyard
Crites, Solomon: C. Creek
Davis, ...: D. Creek; D. Fork
Doyle, Andrew J.: D. Branch
Ellis, Joseph: E. Chapel
Freeman, A. Jackie: Fremont
Galbraith, Thomas: G. Cemetery; G. Mill
Green, John L.: G. Mountain School
Grisham, Andrew G. and/or sons: G. Graveyard
Grubb, Harry: Grubb's Graveyard; Grubb's Spring
Hall, ...: H. Hollow
Hardcastle, James: H. School
Henson, L. Benton: H. Cemetery
Holland, Richard: H. Spring; H. Valley
Hooper, George and Ennis: H. Branch
Hoshkins: H. Graveyard; H. Store; H. Valley
House, Matthew: House's Creek; House's Ford
Jones, Richard: J. Branch
Jones, William: J. Hollow
Joplin, A. G.: J. Church; J. Graveyard; J. Store
Kelley, ...: K. Fork; K. Hollow
Kelley, Isaac: K. Graveyard; K. Spring; K. Township (?)
Kinnard, George: K. School
Kirby, Rosin: K. Graveyard
Lattie, Andrew: L. Valley
Leach, James: Leach (p.o.)
McElmurry, Andrew: M. Graveyard
Malden, Ennis and John: M. Hollow
Nelson, James: N. Hollow
Odel, Phillip: O. Prong
Peck, George, Seth, Frank, and Albert: P. Ranch; P. Spring
Phillipps, Henry: P. Springs; P. Mill
Richbark, ...: R. Cave

Robertson, Jesse: R. Cemetery
Rogers, John: Roger's Creek
Scott, James: S. Graveyard
Shaw, ...: S. Patch Hollow
Short, William: Short
Smith, James: Smith's Chapel
Smith, Richard: S. Valley
Tedder, Oscar: T. Graveyard
Tolliver, ...: T. Pond
Turley, William: T. School
Vermillion, John: V. Chapel
Wheeler, ...: W. Cave; W. Hollow
White, ...: White's Spring

Howell County (254)

Adams, Benjamin: A. Graveyard
Adams, ...: A. Improvement
Adams, James, Wesley, and George: A. School
Anderson, S. A.: A. Knob
Andrews, Henry: A. Branch
Ashworth, Dr. James: Ashworth
Baker, Smalley: B. Community
Ball, Robert E.: B. Spring
Bay, William: B. Cave; Bill Bay Crossing
Bennett, Frank: Bennett's Chapel
Bennett, George and William: Bennett's River
Bingaham, Peter: B. Spring
Blankenship, Caleb: B. Cemetery
Boatman, Samuel: B. School
Bolerjack, Thomas C., Henry, and Marion: B. Community
Bolin, Robert: B. School
Bradford, John: B. School
Brand, Michael: Brandsville
Bridges family: B. Creek
Bridges, J. R.: B. Mine
Bridges, Henry M.: B. School
Briscoe, Thomas: B. Creek; B. School
Brooks, Jacob: B. Ridge
Brower, Wesley: B. School
Brown, Dr. Jonathan: B. Springs
Buff, George: B. Graveyard
Bussell, Morton: B. Branch
Butts, William: B. School
Campbell James and John J.: C. Town
Cannon, James: C. Graveyard
Carmen, Dr. Charles: C. Spring
Carner, Henry: C. Town
Chapell, George: C. Township; Chapel Hill Church
Chapin, Frank: Frankville
Chapin, Hugh: Chapin; C. Branch
Chapin, Hugh and John: C. Station; Chaponville
Christy, E. S.: Christy; C. School

Clinton, Robert: C. School
Cloninger, Thomas: C. School
Coffee, William: C. Creek
Collins, Aaron: C. Cemetery
Comer, ...: C. Hollow
Cox family: C. Draw
Crane, Albert: C. Ranch
Crider, Pierce: Crider
Cull, David W.: Cull
Davis, Solomon, George, Marion, and William: D. Creek
Davis, James: D. School
Davis, William: D. Graveyard
Denton, Jacob: D. Creek
Dixon, Dr. J. C. B.: D. Springs
Doty, Townsend W.: D. School
Dowling, Joseph: D. School
Dryden, John: D. School
Dryer, C. Henry: D. School
Dunnivan, Jack: D. Branch
Easley, Reuben: E. Branch
Elliott, Robert: E. Spring
Emerson, Lemuel: E. Cemetery
Epps, Rev. Newton C.: E. Cemetery
Fare, James: F. Spring
Featheringill, Andy: Featheringill
Ferguson, John W.: F. School
Forrest, Hezekiah: F. Branch
Fowler, George: F. Graveyard
Fox, Gatus: F. Graveyard
Fox, Gatus, Esau, Jeff, and Sim: F. Hollow
Francis, Oliver: F. Cemetery
Friend, Elijah J.: F. School, Friend's Spring
Galloway, James: G. School
Garrett, Jacob: Garrett's Branch
Gentry, George: G. Branch
Gill, Samuel K.: G. Branch; G. School
Godsey, David: G. Branch
Godsey, Harrison: G. Spring
Goldsberry, William: Goldsberry's Church; G. School; G. Township
Goyer, Daniel: G. Spring
Graham, Harvey: G. Spring
Grammer, John: G. Creek
Griffith, John: G. School
Grimmett, Samuel: G. School
Gunter, Samuel B.: Gunter's Creek
Hale, Monroe: H. School
Hall, Henderson: Hall Town School
Hamilton, Christopher B.: H. Cemetery
Harper, Fate: H. Creek
Harris, James W.: H. Cemetery
Harrison, Benjamin: H. School
Hatfield, Francis M.: H. School

Hawkins, Harrison: Hawkins Cemetery
Hellum, ...: H. Spring
Hines, Louis: H. School
Hoey, John P.: H. School
Holman, ...: H. School
Hopkins, John: H. Graveyard
Hopkin, William: H. School
Horn, Lon: H. Branch
Howell, Wiley: H. Spring
Hughlett, Brown: H. School
Hunt, Henry: Hunt's Creek
Hunt, Jesse: Hunt's Graveyard
Hutton, ...: H. Valley (p.o.)
Johns, John F.: J. Graveyard
Johnson, James: J. Graveyard; J. School
Julian, William: J. Mines
Kenaga, Matthias: K. Church; K. Hollow; K. Mills; K. School
Kerns, Mrs. Rebecca: K. Graveyard
Kilman, Robert: K. Hollow
King, ...: King's Mountain (?)
Klice, A. B.: K. Ranch
Koelling, William: Koelling's Graveyard
Lamons, Peter: L. Creek; L. School
Lamons, Henry J.: (L. Graveyard
Langston, Henry Mode: (L. Cemetery; L. Church; L. School
Larly, Marion: L. Spring
Ledbetter, James: L. Graveyard
Lee, Alfred: L. Hollow
Lilly, Frank: L. School
Lovan, Marion: L. Graveyard; L. School
McCammon family: McC. Cave
McCann, Taint and Tolliver: McC. Crossing
McCullouck, William: McC. Spring
McElmurry, Charley: McE. Branch
McElmurry, Andrew J.: McE. Cemetery
Mackey, John A.: M. Church; M. Graveyard
Malay, Milford: Malay Branch
Maltebarger, J. J.: M. Graveyard
Martin family: M. Cemetery; M. Spring
Martin, D. F.: M. Hill; Martinsville
Matna, ...: M. Hollow
Meredith, Rice, James, and John: M. Cemetery; M. Church; M. Hollow; M. School
Mitchell, George: M. Spring
Modrel, Henry W.: M. School
Moffett, ...: M. Graveyard
Moody, ...: M. Creek; M. Spring
Moore, Hugh and Thomas: Moore's Hollow
Moore, Dr. Smith B.: M. Spring
Morgan, George: M. Branch
Morrison, Gibbon: M. Mines
Mulaney, Michael: M. Draw
Mustion family: M. Draught

Mustion, Pone and Alfred: M. Hollow
Myatt, ...: M. Creek
Nale, Hezekiah: N. Branch
Nichols, Lincoln: L. Nichols Hollow; N. Branch
Nicks, Ples: N. Graveyard
Nobblett, ...: N. Creek
Noel, Jacob: Noel's Knob
Owens, William: O. Hollow
Padgett, William: P. Cemetery
Parker, Henry H.: P. Cemetery
Parrish, Henry: P. Cemetery
Payne, S. P.: Payne Knob
Peace, William and Elgin: Peace Valley (p.o.)
Peace, Felix (?): P. Valley Creek; P. V. Draw
Pease, Myron and Orlando: P. Mill
Perkins, James B.: P. Branch; P. Spring
Pitts, Mrs. Hattie B.: P. Grove School
Poe, Jesse: P. Graveyard; P. Hill; P. Spring
Potts, William: P. Graveyard
Potter, Joel M.: Pottersville
Presley, Pickney: Presley Branch
Proffitt, John: P. Spring
Renfro, William: P. School
Riggs, James: R. School
Robbins, John: R. Draw
Rowe, George: R. Spring
Rudd, James and others: Rudville School
Rushing, Joel P.: R. Spring
Satterfield, ...: S. Hollow
Scales, M. W.: S. Valley
Schneider, Frank: S. School
Scott, Samuel: S. Valley
Setzer, James: S. Branch
Sharp, Robert: S. Hollow
Shaver, Marion: S. Hollow
Sigler, Jacob: S. School
Sims family: S. Valley
Sisson family: S. Creek; S. Township
Smith, ...: S. Chapel
Smith, Henry A.: S. Draw
Smith, Richard M. and Andrew: S. Valley
Spears, Joseph: S. Graveyard; S. Mill; S. Spring
Spradling, C. Ruff: S. Draw
Sterling, John: Sterling
Stone, William: S. Branch
Stranger, A. A.: S. School
Stuart, John W.: Stuart's Cemetery; Stuart's Chapel
Stubbs, Andrew: Andrew Cave
Studdard, John: S. Branch
Sullivan, ...: S. Creek
Summers, Joseph and Park: S. Addition
Summers, George: S. School

Tabor, Andy V.: T. Creek
Tabor, Thomas: Old Tom T. School; T. School
Tice, Reuben: T. Valley
Tory, Col. Jay L. and Capt. R. A.: Tory's Place
Trask family: Trask
Turner, David: T. Mine
Turner, Rev. William Hade: Hade Spring; T. School
Van Dousen: Van D. Branch
Vaughn, Cal: V. Hollow
Vaughn, Richard: V. Hollow
Vaughn, John H.: V. School
Vaughn, Sherwood: V. Springs
Wadley, John: W. Branch
Warner, Chris: W. School
Webb, John H.: W. Hollow
Wilcox, Robert: W. Cemetery
Williams, Joseph: W. School
Willis, Fidelis and Thomas: W. Spring
Wilson, Israel: W. School
Wilson, James and Goodrick: W. Hollow
Wilson, Thomas F.: W. Creek
Woodrom, Barton C.: W. Branch
Woody, Elijah: W. School
Youngblood, Jonathan: Y. Cemetery

Oregon County (148)

Anderson, James: A. Creek; A. School; A. Spring
Andrews, Alec: A. Cemetery
Bailey, Harvey: B. Cemetery
Baker, James H.: B. School
Bales, William M.: B. School
Ballard, James: B. Hole
Bandy, J. R.: Bandyville
Bates, James: B. Spring
Batman, Thomas: B. School
Beaty, Daniel: B. Cemetery
Bellah, Walter: B. Cemetery
Biffle, Joseph: B. Branch
Black, Jerry, B. Hollow
Bodenhamer, John C.: B. School
Bond, Andrew: B. Church
Boyd, Everett: B. Ranch; B. Spring
Boze, Richard ("Devil Dick"): B. Mill; B. Hollow
Bradley, W. C.: B. Chapel; B. Graveyard
Braswell, Thomas: Braswell
Brawley, James: Brawley
Brawley, Samuel: B. Bluff
Broadfoot, ...: B. Spring
Brock, Dr. J. D.: B. Ranch
Brown, James: B. Cemetery; B. Hollow
Butler, Daniel: B. Hollow
Butts, John: Butts (p.o.); B. Mill; B. School

Byrd, Jesse: B. Cemetery; B. School
Caldwell, George: C. Ferry
Carter, Ned: Carter's Branch
Cates, Ephriam: C. Pond
Chasteen, John: C. School
Childers, Frank: C. Spring
Cliff, George and Doc: C. Cemetery; Clifton
Conner, George and James: C. Hill
Couch, Simpson: C. Mill
Couch, George W.: Couch
Crews, John: C. Cemetery
Culp, Caleb: C. Branch
Dalton, Luther: D. Chapel School
Deckard, Kellis: Deckard
Denny, John: D. Hollow
Denning, Louis E.: D. Club House
Duncan, ...: D. Hollow
English, Theodore: E. School
Fagan, W. W.: F. Cemetery
Freeman, Peter: F. Hollow
Greer, Samuel: G. Spring
Gum, Benjamin: G. School
Hall, Ira G.: H. Cemetery
Harris, William T.: H. Ranch
Hart, Thomas: H. Spring
Hatcher, Robert, Samuel, or Charles: H. Hollow; H. Spring
Hesley: H. Spring
Hollis, Jesse: H. School
Hood, ...: H. Pond
Hooper, Joseph: H. Hollow
Horner, James: Horner's Branch
Howell, Joseph, Jasper, Anthony and William: H. Township
Huddleston, Benjamin: Huddleston (?); Huddleston's (?)
Huddleston, John: H. Branch; H. Graveyard
Huddleston, Nathaniel: H. Graveyard; H. Hollow (?)
Huff, Walton: H. Mill
James, ...: J. Branch
Job, Eli: Jobe Township
Johnson, Gilbert: J. Hollow
Johnson, Harry: J. Pond
Johnson, James: J. Township
Jolliff, Randall C.: J. Church; J. Graveyard; J. School; J. Spring
King, ...: King's Chapel
King, John: King's Point School
Lance, Daniel J.: L. Cemetery
Lynn, ...: L. Township (?)
McCormick, ...: McC. Hollow
McDaniel, ...: McD. Branch
McFry, W. J. and Ab: McF. Crossing; McF. Ford
McKelvey, William: McK. School
Mitchell, Norman A.: Mitch; M. School

Mooney, Joseph P.: M. Branch
Moore, John: M. Township
Morgan, Hugh: M. School
Murray, Nichols: M. Spring
Norman, George: N. School
Old, Thomas: Old's Cemetery; Old's Mill
Palmer, ...: P. Graveyard
Paty, Buck: P. Hollow; P. Pond
Andrews, Pen: Pen Wood School
Perkins, James: P. School
Redburn, Jace S.: R. Church
Reed, George A.: Reedville
Roberts, William: R. School
Ross, Samuel: Ross (p.o.); R. Cemetery; R. Ford; R. School; R. Spring
Gentry, Sailor: S. School
Smith, Samuel: S. Hollow; S. Spring
Sibtka, ...: Sibtka Spring
Simpson, Samuel M.: S. Cemetery
Simpson, Thomas A.: S. Graveyard
Sitton, Warren: S. Valley
Smith, Jacob: S. Cemetery
Stubblefield, Joseph: S. Cemetery; S. Branch
Stubblefield, Clinton and William: S. Creek; S. Ford; S. Graveyard
Thomason, Jack: T. Mill
Thomas, George: T. Cemetery; T. Spring; T. Township; Thomasville
Thrasher, William: T. Ford
Trantham, Eli: T. Cave; T. Hollow
Trimble, George: T. School
Tucker, John: T. Branch
Tunsel, Harry: T. Spring
Turner, Jesse L. Clay: Turner's Mill; T. Spring
Walker, John: W. Cemetery;
Watson, Samuel: W. Spring
White, ...: White's Cave; W. Creek; W. School
Whitten, Drew: W. School
Wiser, James: W. Chapel
Woodring, W. Morgan: W. Graveyard

Ripley County (165)

Arnold, James: A. Cemetery
Barfield, Oscar: Barfield; B. Switch
Bell, F. W.: B. School
Bennett, Wm.: Bennett (p.o.)
Bennett, Claud: B. Point School; Bennett's Point School
Bennett, William: B. School
Bethel, William and John: B. Church; B. Lake
Blackley, Eli: B. School
Bollinger, David: B. Mill
Bond, Josiah: Bond's Branch

Brown, James: B. School
Burnham, John: B. School
Buzzard, John: Buzzard's Run (?)
Caldwell, ...: C. Creek
Carrico, ...: C. School
Casteel, George and John: C. School
Chestnut, Thomas: C. Cemetery
Clark, James: C. Graveyard
Cogshell, Caleb: Cogshell Branch
Compton, John: C. Creek; C. Hollow
Cope, Sandy: C. Branch
Crook, Green: C. Spring
Dalton, Elijah: Dalton's Graveyard; Dalton's Mill
Dizmang, John: D. School
Doherty, William S.: D. Spring
Doyle, Calvin: Doyle
Dudley, Willis: D. Creek; D. Settlement
Dunn, John: D. School
Eaton, Henry M.: E. Graveyard
Elkins, Robert: E. Spring
Emmons, William: E. School
Gatewood, Richard: Gatewood
Gimblin, William: G. Creek
Green, Ira, William, Jesse, John: G. Community
Grindstaff, John: G. Hollow; G. Spring
Griffin, William: G. Spring
Hall, Joseph: H. Cemetery
Hannar, Clayburn: Hannar's Graveyard
Harris, Washington: H. Creek
Harris, Travis: H. Mill; H. Township
Hasting, George: H. Graveyard
Hengler, Michael: H. Branch
Hodo, Martin: H. Camp; H. Spring
Holford, George: H. Service Station
Holland, John: H. Spring
Hufstedler, Wesley: H. Hollow
Johnson, William: J. Township
Johnston: J. Chapel
Jordan, David: J. Township
Kenyon, Thomas: K. Cemetery
Kelley, Wesley: K. Township
Kernic, Lewis: K. Hollow
Kittrell, Lemuel: Kittrell's Mill
Klenn, Frank: K. Creek
Ladd, Berthold: Berthold; L. Pond
Lewis, James: L. Cave
Lewis, John A.: L. Creek
Liebig, John: Liebig
Little, Hardy: L. Graveyard
Little, William: L. School
Logan, ...: Big L. Creek; Little L. Creek; L. Creek; L. School
Logan, Stephen: L. Creek

Lorey, Donald: L. Club House
Lowery, John: L. Creek
Mabrey, Thomas: M. Bay; M. Graveyard; M. Mill; M. Springs
McCord, Calvin: M. Cemetery
McGee, William: M. Graveyard
McIlroy, William F.: McIlroy (p.o.)
Mansco, ...: M. Hollow
Marlin, James: M. Cemetery
Martin, John F.: M. Cemetery; Martinsburg
Matthews, Green: M. School
Merrell, John and James: M. Branch; M. School
Misel, ... and Mrs. Sarah: M. Cemetery
Mullen, Michael: Mullen; Mullens; Mullen's Switch
Murdock, ...: M. Mill
Myatt, Calvin: M. Spring
Ormsby, James and Charles: O. School
Owen, George: Owenmont
Patterson, John: P. Cemetery; P. School; P. Spring
Payne, Ike: P. School
Plunk, ...: P. School
Poe, William: P. School
Polsgrove, Jacob: P. School
Ponder, Pleasant John: Ponder; P. Cemetery; P. Church; Ponder's Mill
Ponder, Amos: P. School
Ponder, Jefferson: P. Creek
Pope, Addison: Pope's Chapel; P. School
Pratt, David: Pratt; P. School
Price, Aaron: P. Graveyard
Price, Nathaniel: P. School
Purman, ...: Purman
Riley, Luke: R. Cemetery
Robertson, ...: R. Ferry
Rogers, Willoby: R. Graveyard
Rongey, John: R. Hollow
Rosson, James: R. School
Rush, James: R. Cemetery
Ryan, Johnny: R. Hollow
Ryan, Patrick: R. Creek
Sanders, James: S. Spring
Sandlin, Thomas: S. Bay
Sewell, George and James: S. School
Schick, John: S. School
? = Sharcon, ...: S. Ford; S. Spring
Sheehan, James: Sheehan
Shipman, Daniel: S. Cemetery
Short, William: Short
Simons, Mrs. Sally: S. Mill
Simpson, Peter: S. Creek
Slagle, William W.: Slagle
Slayton, Benjamin W.: S. School
Spell, William: S. School
Stanley, James: S. Branch

Stone, ...: S. Graveyard
Stout, Thomas L.: S. Lake
Sullivan, James: S. Graveyard
Taylor, William: T. School
Templeton, Miss Jennie: T. Rock
Thaxton, J. A.: T. Camp
Thomas, Ad (?): T. Township
Tinker, Alexander: T. Hollow
Towles, H. H.: T. Ferry; T. School
Tucker, George: T. School
Tyson, ...: T. School
Upshaw, Reuben: U. Hollow; U. School
Varner, Daniel: Varner; V. Township
Venable, Frank and Joe: V. School
Ward, Henry, W. School
Wells, John: W. Creek
Whitwell, Andrew J.: W. Spring
Wilson, William: W. Cemetery; W. School
Woodring, Peter: W. Graveyard
Young, George W.: Y. Cemetery

5. Families (76)

Alexander: Alexander School
Anthony: Anthony Creek
Ary: Ary School
Barrett: Barrett Branch
Bay: Bay Creek (Howell)
Bay: Bay Creek (Oregon and Howell)
Bellah: Bellah's Falls; B. Ford
Bennett: Bennett's Bayou
Benton: Benton Township
Blankenship: Blankenship Cemetery (Oregon)
Bond: Bond's Hollow
Brown: Brown's Chapel
Buzzard: Buzzard's Run (?)
Cane: Cane Creek (Howell)
Carter: Carter School
Chilton: Chilton
Clark: Clark Branch
Collins: Collins Chapel; Collinsville
Colvin: Colvin Creek (Ripley)
Colvin: Colvin Creek (Oregon)
Conway: Conway Hollow
Cook: Cook Hollow
Corder: Corder's Cave
Corrigan: Corrigan Spring
Coward: Coward's Hollow (?)
Cox: Cox's Creek; Cox Town
Crass: Crass (?)
Craven: Craven School
Davidson: Davidson's Mill
Davis: Davis Ferry
Davis: Davis Fork
Davis: Davis School
Deerey: Deerey Creek (?)
De Priest: De Priest Hollow
Diles: Diles Creek
Dizmang: Dizmang Cemetery
Dooley: Dooley Graveyard
Driver: Driver Spring
English: English; E. Creek
Franklin: Franklin Creek
Frederick: Frederick's Fork
Gamblin: Gamburg
Glaze: Glaze Creek
Ham: Ham Church
Harwell: Harwell Church
Haywood: Haywood's
Herron: H. Graveyard; H. School; H. Spring
Hogan: Hogan Hollow
Hollis: Hollis Settlement
Hopkins: Hopkins Church
Howell: Howell County; H. Creek; H. Township; H. Valley

Huffman: Huffman School
Inlow: Inlow
Job: ~~Job~~ Jobe; Jobe Cemetery; J. Township
Johnson: Johnson Graveyard
King: King's Mountain (?)
Lingo: Lingo Branch (?)
Lowe: Lowe's Chapel
Lynn: Lynn Township (?)
McRone: McRone Graveyard
Stout: Stout Hollow
Thomas: Thomas Township (Butler)
Upton: Upton (?)
Williams: Williams Ferry
Winneyham: W. Branch

6. Unknown (6)

Carie: Carie
Catherine: C. Lake; C. Slough
Cynthia: Cynthia
Joan: Joan Spur
June: June Switch

F. Christian and Middle Names (108)

1. Masculine (23)

Albin Perkins: Albina
Andrew Stubbs: Andrew Cave
Captain Berthold P. Ladd: Berthold
William Richmond: Bill's Creek
Brady L. Harris: Brady
Roy Chroninski: Camp Roy
Coin Jones: Coin
Edom Dixon: Edom
Ernest Slayton: Ernest
Earnest ("Ernie") Kesler: Ernie's Place
Frank Chapin: Frankville
Fred Smiser: Fredie
Glenn Hess: Glenn
Rev. William Hade Turner: Hade Spring
Isaac Payne: Isaac's Creek
Jerome Kinty: Jerome
Leo Harper: Leo
John Pisgah Smith: Mount Pisgah School (?)
Frank Durham): New Franklin
Frank Campbell) (?)
Pen Andrews: Pen Wood School
Posey Woodside: Posey Ranch; P. Spring
Sailor Gentry: Sailor School

2. Femine (31)

Amy Black: Amy
Mrs. Annie Clinton: Annie Hollow
Mrs. M. B. Clark (nee Attie Old): Attie
Mrs. Augusta Nettleton: Augusta
Mrs. Lucinda Matney: Aunt Cindy Spring
Mrs. Rebecca Willoby: Becky Hollow
Mrs. Betsy Sipe: Betsy Hollow
Carie, ...: Carie
Catherine, ...: Catherine Lake; C. Slough
Cynthia, ...: Cynthia
Della Morris: Del Haf
Mrs. Elizabeth McKinney: Elizabeth Methodist Church
Elsie and Nora Pace: Ellsinore
Elva Willett: Elva
Eula Downing: Eula

Mrs. Evelyn Green: Evelyn Cemetery
Grace Coynor: Grace Church
Icie Hayden: Icie (?)
Joan, ...: Joan Spur
June, ...: June Switch
Leota Cook: Leota
Mrs. Lula Stairs: Lula
Martha Brisco ("Aunt Mott"): Mott
Myrtle Moore: Myrtle
Mrs. Pearl Holman: Pearl City
Mrs. Peggy Snyder: Peggy
Mrs. Peggy Huddleston: Peggy Hollow
Polly Collins: Polly Cave
Rose Reed: Rose
Roxie Randles: Roxie

3. Combined with Surnames (28)

Alfred Couch: Alfred Couch Mill
Berry Lewis: Berry Lewis Graveyard
Mrs. Dicie Kearby: Aunt Dicie Kearby Hollow
William Bay: Bill Bay Crossing
William Moore: Billmore; B. Hollow; B. School
Richard Sanders: Dick Sanders Hollow
D. W. Reese: D. W. Reese School
Frank Durham: Frank Durham's Store
George Ederer: George Ederer Club House
Harley Sipes: Harley Sipes Club House
James Jones: Jim Jones Spring
Miss J. Minnie Smith: J. Minnie Smith School
Josiah Polk: Josh Polk Slough
Joshua Myres: Joshua Myres Spring
Lee Potter: Lee Potter School
Lincoln Nichols: Lincoln Nichols Hollow
Loyd Millsap: Loyd Millsap Store
Mrs. Mary Long: Mary Long Hollow
Thomas Tabor: Old Tom Tabor School
Paul Finny: Paul Finny Church
Pearl Ponder: Pearl Ponder Creek
Ross Alley: Ross Alley Mill
Samuel Smith: Sam Smith Hollow; S. S. Spring
John Smith: Uncle Johnny Smith Church
Watson Skinner: Watson Skinner Mill

4. Names of Groups of Persons, Tribes, etc. (25)

A. F. and A. M. Cemetery
Cherokee Bay Road
Danish Settlement
German Settlement
Indian Branch
Indian Creek (2)
Indian Ford (4)
Irish Settlement
Ku Klux Bend
Masonic Cemetery
Negro School
Negro Hill School
Nigger Cave
Nigger Creek
Nigger Ford
Nigger Hill
Nigger Hollow
Nigger Town (2)
People's Park
Widow Creek

IV. NAMES OF ENVIRONMENT (905)

The environmental names naturally fall into three main groups: first, names that define, of which there are three hundred forty-seven, by designating the location or position, or the number, size or shape of the place with reference to its surroundings; second, names that describe, numbering five hundred eleven, which reflect situation and landscape, plant life, animal habitat, mineral or soil features, or miscellaneous characteristics; and third, forty-five in number, names indicative of pleasing or unhappy emotions connected with the christening of the place. On these names little explanation is needed because many speak for themselves, but a few may be intriguing. In general they are the most sturdy and honest but least imaginative names of the section. Some are pretty and beautiful from sheer simplicity; note the music in Edgewood Seminary or Middle Bayou.

Of the first list of ninety-nine names, one can usually speak by using the prepositions "by" or "near" or the conjunctive adverb or the present participle "having" to make the sense clear; e.g. Linstead is the place by the lake; County Line Garage is the Garage near the county line; Summer Breeze Camp is the camp having a summer breeze.

Most of the ninety names of direction and position are self-explanatory, but comments might well be made on a few. Bailey's End was at the terminus of a local railroad, and the position of Del Haf is midway between two neighboring postoffices.

The one hundred fifty-eight names employing number, size, or shape are in some respects the most monotonous of all. "Big" has been employed twenty-two times and "Little" is found in twenty-one names. Number names are unusually numerous; ordinals were used three times, "twin" twice; cardinals occur in seventy-eight names. Such sameness is relieved by a few such shape names as Bell Rock, Horseshoe Lake, and Titanic Cave. Another group of these names presents a picture of varied landscape--of plains, barrens, dells, hollows, valleys, ridges, hills, and mountains, having a variety of soils and minerals--all cooled and shadowed by forests of various timbers, beautified by the variety of color and perfume, and animated by great numbers of animals found there. Among the sixty names that denote situation and landscape, are harsh, sharp names like Devil's Backbone, Hill Top, Knob Hill School, and Flat Creek; but, also, there are a few such soothing and mellow names as Fairview School, Valley View School, and Sunny Side.

Of the one hundred eighty-two names derived from plant life, nineteen definitely named smaller plants are

found in thirty place names, and seven words "bush," "brushy," "grassy," "hay," "Willis" and "nubbin"--designating corn, and "poison", for the ivy, are connected with thirteen names. However, the tree names are most numerous. Thirty distinct tree names have been used in naming one hundred twenty-seven places. "Pine" is connected with nineteen, and thirty-three places have some form of the oak tree used. While it is claimed the oak family numbers about two hundred varieties, only four specific names, white, post, live, and willow are included in this list.

Eight extremely interesting names, sparkling with scholarship, were given by two men, between 1905 and 1915, for places along Butler County Railroad. The road construction was begun under the direction of Charles Langlotz, but completed by William N. Barron. Four names, Hicoria, Ulmus, Nyssa, and Quercus were jointly bestowed; but the latter later added Celtis, Fagus, Ilex, and Platanus. Although not in this section, three places on this road in Arkansas deserve mention because they, too, as well as some others listed in the Dictionary of this study, are attributed to W. N. Barron. McDougal in Arkansas was for the maiden name of Mrs. Robert M. Parker whose husband was a former president of the road. Styria, is the botanical name for sweet gum, very numerous in Southeast Missouri. The third name, Tipperary, the World War One song, Mr. Barron wrote, "stuck, notwithstanding some effort to change

it"[5] as a result of his remark, "It is a long way to Tipperary" which he made at the end of his five mile walk on a warm day over the road bed to the place where the grading crew was working. In 1908 Mr. Langlotz went back to his native state New York, where he passed away in 1923, leaving his work to others; but it was my privilege and rare joy to have a short interview with Mr. Barron, a scholarly, business man who was vividly connected with many projects of improvement in Southeast Missouri. He, too, passed away recently at the age of eighty-one.

Seven other words "apples," "Elberta," evergreen," "Fruitville," "sugar," "orchard," and "rosin"--names indicative of trees--are used in the names of sixteen places. These great primeval forests, as indicated by placenames, made predominantly by the sturdy oaks, the strong hickory, the towering tupelos, and the branching elms interspersed with colors ranging from the white of the cottonwood and the sycamore, the yellow green of the poplar blossom, and the darker sheen of the pine to the gorgeous gums and maple kindle anew such sentiments as

> A tree that looks at God all day,
> And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

Now as one searches in vain for one specimen of the large spreading poplars that gave the name for the largest town in this section, and that cast their shade on the bluffs

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5. University of Missouri Studies, Vol. IX, p. 37

and their beauty into the crystal stream, and remembers that civilization has already destroyed much of the natural beauty, he cries as did William Cowper:

> The poplars are felled: farewell to the shade
> And the whispering sound of the cool colonnade;
> The winds play no longer and sing in the leaves,
> Nor Ouse on his bosom their image receives.
> . . . . . .
> The blackbird has fled to another retreat
> Where the hazels afford him a screen from the heat:
> And the scene where his melody charm'd me before
> Resounds with his sweet-flowing ditty no more. 6

Surprisingly long, numbering thirty-nine, is the list of animals that have influenced the one hundred nine names of places. Most of these names are simple and earthy with primitive and pioneer life. As a rule their origin is obvious. One readily guesses the origin of Rover: such names as Bly and Cavalcade Park, however, will hardly be immediately connected with horses.

The one hundred twenty-one additional descriptive names present a variety of characteristics. There are colors from Black and White to Rainbow. Other places have water which is Muddy, Smoky, Black, or Clear; Cold or Warm; Dripping, Falling, Boiling, or Spouting; Running and Swift or Deep and Sinking; Flowing or Moving in Riffles or Shoots, with a Rush; Blowing, Roaring, and Terrible; Stinking or Grand. Some places are Rough or Calm; others, Dry or Wet; some are New; some, Old; others, Lost. Squalor is suggested by Rag Town, but beauty and grandeur by Stalactite Cavern.

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6. "The Poplar Field," Palgrave, Golden Treasury, p. 140.

The last group of forty-five names are indicative of varied situations and emotions. Some express feelings of disapproval. Hard Scrabble and Nubbin Ridge schools point to man's struggles in providing for his necessities in some communities, and Stony Lonesome and Pinch Misery recall the loneliness and other hardships of the laborers in timber camps far from their earlier homes. This section is not without its places of vice, for Stringtown is one of those secluded places where man breaks the law by making the drink that drags him further into crime. Surprise expresses a joy and hope, as aspirations for gain and success are seen in Rex, Climax, Eldorado, and Bonanza. Other names are soothing and comforting. Twenty-three Pleasants exist. Fancy Farm, for order and beauty; Fair Dealing, for honesty; Freeland and Cureall, for opportunity; Cozy Grove, for quiet and ease--all express satisfaction and approval.

A. Names of Definition (347)

1. Location and Situation (99)

Bark Camp Creek
Barn Hollow
Bay Creek (Thayer Township)
Bay Mill
Bear Pen Hollow
Big Spring Valley
Blue Hole Branch
Blue Hole Cave
Blue Hole Hollow
Bluff Eddy Cave
Bluff Spring (2)
Box
Cache River
Camp Yarn Hollow
Cave Hollow
Cave Fork
Cave Spring (2)
Cave Springs
City Cemetery
Cliff Spring
Club House
Copper Mine Creek
Copper Mine Spring
County Line Branch
County Line Garage
County Line Hollow
Cross Roads (2)
Cross Roads Church
Cross Roads School (2)
Cut Off Slough
Deep Water School
Edgewood Seminary
Freeland
Garden Switch

Graveyard Hollow
Green Mountain School
Hill Top Inn
Hill Top Switch
Inter-River Drainage District
tion Switch> Last Chance
Levee Ditch
Lick Log Hollow
Little Brushy School
Little Spring Hollow
Little Springs Church
Linstead
Lost Camp Creek
Main Ditch
Many Springs
Mill Creek (Oak Grove Township)
Mill Hollow
Mill Spring (Oregon)
Mill Spring Hollow (Carter)
Mill Stone Branch
Mine Hollow Branch
Old Field Hollow
Park View
Pond School
Powder Mill Bottom
Race Track Hollow (2)
Race Track School
Riverside Mill
Riverside School
Rockhouse Creek
Rocky Ford School
Siding
Sluiceway Ditch
Spread
Spring Creek
Spring Hill Church
Springs Branch
Spring Valley Creek
State Line Service Station
Still Camp
Still House Hollow (2)
Stillhouse Hollow
Stillhouse Spring
Summer Breeze Camp
Swamp Branch
Tank Pond
Tan Yard Creek
The Junction
Three Springs Camp Ground
Tower Mountain
Town Fork
Township Line School
Town Spring
Tram Hollow (2)
Twin Springs School
Water
Water Works Spur

2. Direction and Position (90)

Bailey's End
Bellview (East) School
Bellview (West) School
Center Grove Church
Center Hill Missionary Baptist Church
Center Hill Church
Center Hill School
Central Baptist Church
Central School (2)
Cross Slough
Del Haf
East Branch of Fourche Creek
East Fork of Fourche Creek
East Fork of South Fork of Spring River
East Poplar Bluff
East Prong of Mill Creek
East Prong of Piney Creek
East Prong of Spring Creek
East Side School
East Tennessee
Half Way School
Hi Wassie Hollow
Lat Ditch
Lateral Ditch
Lone Star (East) School
Lone Star (West) School
Lower Barren School
Lower Carola School
Lower Carter's Creek School
Lower Fork
Lower Pike Slough School
Lower Ten Mile School
Low Wassie Creek
Low Wassie Hollow
Middle Barren School
Middle Bayou

Middle Brushy Creek
Middle Indian Creek
Middle Fork
Middle Prong of Cave Creek
Middle Prong of Fourche Creek
Midway (3)
Midway Church
Midway Park (2)
Midway Tourist Camp
New Central School
North Branch
North Fork (2)
North Fork of Buffalo Creek
North Fork of Little Black River
North Prong
North Prong of Barren Fork
North Prong of Cane Creek
North Prong of Carter Creek
North Prong of Fourche Creek
North Prong of Little Black River
Oak Grove (East) School
Oak Grove (West) School
South Branch
South Crooked Hollow
South Fork
South Fork of Buffalo Creek
South Fork of Little Black River
South Fork of Spring River
South Hill
South Prong
South Prong of Barren Fork
South Prong of Cane Creek
South Prong of Carter Creek
South Prong of Fourche Creek
South Van Buren
Third Ward School
Upper Barren School
Upper Carola School
Upper Fork
Upper Pike Slough School
Upper Ten Mile School
West Branch of Fourche River
West Fork of Fourche Creek
West End School
West Lake Valley
West Liberty School
West Fork of South Fork of Spring River
West Plains
West Prong of Piney Creek

3. Number, Size, and Shape (158)

Baskey School No. 1
Baskey School No. 2
Bell Rock
Big Barren Creek
Big Barren Hollow
Big Black
Big Black River
Big Black Water River
Big Brushy Creek
Big Caney Slough
Big Cave on Barren
Big Devil's Run Creek
Big Dipper Zinc Mine
Big Eddy
Big Greasy Creek
Big Hunting Slough
Big Hurricane Creek
Big Indian Creek
Big Island
Big Logan Creek
Big Muddy
Big Ozark Spring
Big Pine Creek
Big Slough
Big Spring (5)
Blue Springs No. 1
Blue Springs No. 2
Camp Five
Camp Four
Camp No. 6
Camp No. 7
Camp No. 8
Camp No. 9
Camp No. 10
Camp Three
Clay Pit No. 1
Clay Pit No. 2
Chimney Cave
Crooked Branch (2)
Crooked Creek
Crooked Hollow
Crooked Slough
Davis School No. 1
Davis School No. 2
Devil's Backbone
Devil's Horn Hollow

Ditch No. One
Ditch No. Two
Ditch No. 1
Ditch No. 1A
Ditch No. to Ditch No. 7 (6)
Ditch No. 7A
Ditch No. 8 to Ditch No. 37 (30)
18 Mile Creek
Eleven Points
Eleven Points Creek
Eleven Points River
First Baptist Church
First Christian Church
Fool Catch Hollow
Gooseneck Hollow
Gooseneck Pond
Hog's Backbone
Horseshoe Lake
King's Mountain (?)
Little Barren Creek
Little Beaverdam Creek
Little Bethel Church
Little Black
Little Black River
Little Brushy Creek
Little Caney
Little Caney Slough
Little Creek
Little Devil's Run Branch
Little Greasy Creek
Little Hunting Slough
Little Hurricane Creek
Little Indian Creek
Little Logan Creek
Little Mill Creek
Little Pike Valley
Little Pine Creek
Little Piney Creek
Little Rock
Little Zion Church (2)
Long Hollow
Mammoth Cave
Oak Grove School No. 87
Oak Grove School No. 59
Oak Ridge School No. 1
Oak Ridge School No. 2
Oak Ridge School No. 3
Pleasant Hill School No. 13
Pleasant Hill School No. 38
Pleasant Hill School No. 52
Queen's Mountain
Round Pond
Second Baptist Church
Seven Points Hills
Store No. 5
Store No. 7
Store No. 9
Table Cave
"Tater" Hill
Ten Mile Creek
Three Mile Ridge
Three Mile Spring Hollow
Titanic Cave
Trace Creek
Triangle Store
Tunnel Bluff
Twin Mountains
Twin Springs (3)
Two Mile Creek
Two Mile Spring Hollow

B. Names of Description (511)

1. Situation and Landscape (60)

Bald Knob
Barren Creek
Barren Fork
Barren Hollow
Black Creek
Blue Mound School
Devil's Backbone
Devil's Run
Devil's Run Creek
Dry Hill School
Fairview School (2)
Flat Creek
Flatwoods
Flatwoods School
Forest Dell School
Forest Grove School
Forest View School
Fremont
Green Forest Church
Green Hill Farm (?)
Green Hill Cemetery (?)
Greenwood School (Howell)
Greenwood School (Butler)
Greenwood School (Ripley)

Highland Park Church
Highland School
Highland Township
High View School
Hill Crest
Hill Top
Hollow (2) > Jungle Ranch
Junland
Knob Hill School
Lone Hill
Lone Hill School
Lost Cave
Lost Man's Cave
Mountain View
Mount Prairie Branch
Pen Wood School
Prairie Hollow
Prairie Grove School
Rock Hill School
Shady Grove Church
Shady Grove School No. 116
Shady Grove School No. 16
Sink Ins School
Spring Hill Church
Sunny Side
Sylvan School
The Barrens (3)
The Narrows
Valley Star School
Valley View School
Woodlawn Cemetery

2. Flora (182)

Acorn
Ash Hills
Ash Hills Township
Bear Grass Hollow
Beech Ridge
Big Apple School
Big Apple Township
Big Brushy Creek
Big Pine Creek
Black Jack School (2)
Brushy Creek (2)
Brushy Pond
Cane Bluff
Cane Creek
Cane Hill School
Caney Island
Caney Slough
Cat Tail Creek
Cedar Bluff
Cedar Bluff Hollow
Cedar Bluff Township
Cedar Creek (2)
Cedar Grove School
Cedar Hole
Cedar Lodge Club House
Cedar Valley Church
Celtis
Chestnut Ridge
Cotton Creek
Cotton Rock School
Cottonwood Hollow
Cupola Pond
Cypress Branch
Cypress Creek
Cypress Swamp
Elberta
Elder Spring
Elm Branch
Elm Grove Church
Elm Hollow
Elm Pond
Elm School
Elm Spring (2)
Evergreen Cemetery
Fagus
Ferndale Church
Fern Ridge School
Fernnook
Flag Pond
Fruitville
Grassy Hollow
Grassy Valley
Green Briar Creek
Greenbriar Hollow
Hackberry Sink
Hackberry Spring
Haw Branch
Hay Hollow
Hay Hollow Branch
Hazel Dell School
Hazel Ridge School
Hickory Creek
Hickory Grove Cemetery
Hickory Grove Church (3)
Hickory Grove School (2)
Hickory Mill
Hicoria
Hicoria Spur
Ilex
Little Brushy Creek

Little Brushy School
Little Caney
Little Caney Slough
Little Pine Creek
Little Piney Creek
Little Willis School
Live Oak School (?)
Lone Beech School (2)
Lone Oak Church
Lone Elm Ranch
Lone Pine Cemetery
Lynn Township (?)
Maple Hill School
Menorkenut Slough (?)
Mint Spring
Morning Glory Mine
Mulberry Creek
Mushroom Cave
Nubbin Ridge School
Nyssa
Nyssa Switch
Oak City
Oakdale
Oak Dale School
Oak Forest Church
Oak Grove Church
Oak Grove School (4)
Oak Grove School No. 87
Oak Grove School No. 59
Oak Grove Township
Oak Grove (West) School
Oak Hill Church
Oak Hill School (2)
Oak Lawn Cemetery
Oak Lodge
Oak Mound School
Oak Ridge Cemetery
Oak Ridge Church
Oak Ridge School
Oak Ridge School No. 1
Oak Ridge School No. 2
Oak Ridge School No. 3
Orchard
Orchard Branch
Orchard Hollow
Orchard Switch
Orchard Grove School
Peach Orchard Hollow
Peppermint Spring
Pine
Pine Bluff School
Pinebrook Inn
Pine Creek
Pine Grove Missionary Baptist Church
Pine Grove School
Pine Hill School
Pine Hollow
Pine Ridge Camp
Pine Valley School (2)
Pine View School
Piney Creek (2)
Pink Branch
Platanus
Poison Spring
Poplar Bluff
Poplar Bluffs
Poplar Grove
Post Oak School
Quercus
Red Brush Valley
Royal Oak School
Rosin Ridge School
Sugar Branch
Sugar Creek
Sugar Grove Church
Sugar Tree Grove School
Sycamore Hole
Sycamore Hollow
Ulmus
Walnut Bottom
Walnut Branch
Walnut Creek
Walnut Grove Cemetery
Walnut Grove Church (2)
Walnut Hill Cemetery
Walnut Sink Creek
Walnut Sink School
Walnut Spring
Water Cress Spring
Water Melon Ford
White Oak Bottom
White Oak Hollow
Willow Fork
Willow Grove School
Willow Oak School
Willow Springs
Willow Springs Hollow

3. Fauna (109)

Angus
Bat Cave
Bear Camp Creek
Bear Hollow (2)

Bear Mountain
Bee Fork (2)
Bee Hole Branch
Bee Rock
Beaver Dam Creek
Beaver Pond
Bly
Buck Creek
Buck Hollow
Buck Horn Branch
Buckskull
Buffalo Creek
Buffalo Wallow
Buzzards' Cave (2)
Buzzards' Run (?)
Calf Horn Hollow
Cavalcade Park
Coon Island
Cow Creek
Cow Hollow
Crane Roost
Deer Leap
Deer Lick
Deerey Creek (?)
Dog Town (2)
Elk Creek
Elk Horn Creek
Elk Slough
Fish Trap Slough
Fox Den Hollow
Fox Hollow
Goat Hollow
Goose Creek
Gooseneck Hollow
Gooseneck Pond
Hog Hollow
Horse Hollow
Jennies Ridge
Lead Hollow
Lizard Camp School
Louse Creek
Mole Hill Cemetery
Mule Camp
Mussel Shoals
Otter Creek
Otter Lake
Otter Pond
Owl Roost Mill
Ox Hollow
Oxstock Hollow
Ozark Dog Kennel
Panther Hollow (3)
Panther Spring (3)
Panther Slough
Pigeon Branch
Pigeon Roost (2)
Pike Creek (2)
Pike Lake
Pike Slough
Pole Cat Hollow
Possum Creek
Possum Hollow (2)
Rattlesnake Branch
Rattlesnake Draw
Rattlesnake Spring
Rover
Seed Tick Church
Seed Tick School (2)
Skunk Hollow
Skunk Town
Snake Den Hollow
Swan Lake
Swan Pond
Team Camp (3)
Terrapin Spring
Tick School
Turkey Creek
Turkey Island
Turkey Knob
Turkey Pen Hollow
Turtle Island
Wild Cat Hill
Wild Cat Hollow
Wild Cat School
Wolf Branch
Wolf Creek (3)
Wolf Den Hollow
Wolf Hollow
Wolf Pen Hollow

4. Mineral and Soil (37)

Big Dipper Zinc Mine
Big Lick
Bog Hollow
Buckhart Zinc Mine
Chalk Hole Valley
Clay Pit No. 1
Clay Pit No. 2
Cobalt
Copper Mines
Copper Mountain

<Cold Rock Spring

Cotton Rock School
Dyestone Mountain
Granite Mountain
Gravel Ridge School
Iron Ore Hollow
Lead Hollow
Lick Branch (3)
Lick Spring
Limestone Hollow
Livingston Iron Mines
Marble Hill School
Onyx Cave
Richland Church
Rock Chapel Church
Rock Church
Rock Hill School
Rock Valley Church
Rocky Point School
Rocky Valley School
Sand Slough
Sand Springs
Stony Lonesome
Stony Point School (2)

5. Other Descriptive Names (123)

Barn Hollow (for Barren)
Big Black Water River
Big Greasy Creek
Big Hurricane Creek
Black Hollow
Black Island
Black Pond
Black River
Black Water
Blue Hole (3)
Blue Spring
Blue Springs (2)
Blue Water Creek
Blowing Spring
Boiling Spring (2)
Calm
Cholohollay
Clear Creek
Clear Springs
Cold Rock Spring
Corona
Current River
Deep Hole
Deep Sink
Deep Slough
Devil's Elbo
Devil Shoot Hollow
Devil's Riffle
Dripping Springs
Dry Branch (2)
Dry Creek (3)
Dry Fork
Dry Hollow
Dry Spring
Dry Valley
Dug Ford (3)
Falling Springs
Flat Top School
Flowing Springs
Grand Gulf
Gum Spring (3)
Hide Out School
Hurricane Creek (?)
Jamup Creek
Lake Ponds
La Riviere a l'Eau Noire
La Riviere Noire
L'eau Noir
Le Noir River
Little Greasy Creek
Little Hurricane Creek
Log Cabin
Loma Linda
Lookout Tower
Lost Pond
Lost Springs
Maries (?)
Mariesville (?)
Mud Creek (2)
Muddy Branch (2)
Mud Hollow (2)
New Bethel Church
New Central School
New Franklin
New Lebanon Baptist Church
New Salem Church
Old Batesville
Old Graveyard
Old Horton
Old Lebanon Church
Old Mud Spring
Old River
Old State Road
Old Soldier Graveyard
Old Town
Old Tom Tabor School

Rag Town
Rainbow Springs
Red Ranch
Rich Hill
Rich Woods
Richland Church
Roaring Spring
Rough Hollow
Running Water Creek
Rush Creek
Sinking Creek
Spout Spring (2)
Spring Creek
Stalactite Cavern
Stinking Pond
Stringtown (on B.C.R.R.)
Swift Creek
Swift Water
Terrible Creek
The Stave Mill
Warm Fork Creek
Watered Branch
Watered Fork
Watered Hollow (2)
Watered Rock Branch
Wet Hollow
White Church (4)
White Ranch

C. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation (45)

Bonanza Springs
Climax School
Cozy Grove
Cureall Springs
Eldorado Springs
Fancy Farm
Fair Dealing
Freeland
Grand Hollow
Hard Scrabble School
Kingbee (or Bee)
King's (or King) Mountain
Mount Pleasant Church (2)
Mount Pleasant School (2)
Nubbin Ridge School
Peace Valley School (Oregon)
Pinch Misery
Pleasant Dell Farm
Pleasant Grove
Pleasant Grove School
Pleasant Hill Church (3)
Pleasant Hill School (3)
Pleasant Hill School No. 13
Pleasant Hill School No. 38
Pleasant Hill School No. 52
Pleasant Point School
Pleasant Ridge School (2)
Pleasant Site School
Pleasant Valley Church
Pleasant Valley School (2)
Pleasant View Church
Pleasant View School
Queen's Mountain
Rex Mines
Stony Lonesome
Stringtown (w. of Poplar Bluff)
Surprise

V. CULTURAL NAMES (228)

The culture of a nation can be no greater than the ideals of its people. A study of the names of places in a country does reflect to some extent to what degree civilization has influenced its people and to what heights the soul of a region has been lifted. In names may be reflected from man's heart the dark and low or the glorious and grand emotions. What thinking person could fail to appreciate mottoes and emblems, for are they not stepping stones that help one to reach his ideals? Only such fine idealism as underlies cooperation, tolerance, and brotherly love could prompt names like Amity, Concord, Brethren, Freedom, Liberty, and Union; and rugged simplicity and honesty lie behind Full Gospel Church, Puritan, and Fair Dealing. Courage, patriotism, and forward-looking hope gleam through College Hill and Columbia schools, in the fourteen "Hope" names, and in New Prospect Church. Calm ecstacy, brought by enthusiastic effort and success of endeavor, beams forth in Vastus and Victory. Thwarted affection brings the tragedy of Lover's Leap. The quality of independence has not been omitted, neither has that of beauty, for the aesthetic value in Forest Flower and Valley Star schools makes appeals to the eye and ear as well as to the love for emblems. Seven other places have made

use of "star," the word that beckons to higher and better things. One should have to hear the soft, subdued speech, mingled with pathos and joy, and catch the calmness on the black, shiny face of the lonely, elderly informant as he related the struggles attending the promoting and naming of Morning Star and Sweet Home churches to realize the religious zeal and faith that sustained their souls and gave strength to the black man. How thrilled with all that home means must have been the weary travelers when they selected Homeland for their new home name! Much of the mind and heart is revealed by this group of sixty-eight place-names.

Of the eighty-six religious names, eighty-one are direct Bible names. Two Bible characters, Bildad and Joseph are used in three names; Little Vine, referring to Christ, is a part of five names, and Paradise is used in one. The remaining seventy-two places refer to twenty-three Bible place-names. Four other names are of Catholic origin and one of Protestant. One could conclude from a study of this group of names that the Bible has been one of the most influential of all factors affecting the life of this section.

The literary taste of a people is an excellent index to their state of culture. Twelve such places in this section have been found. The lighter characteristics, indicative of youth, are exemplified in the names of two small

club houses taken from two contemporary comic strips of daily newspapers; doubtless, also in Panchon; in Pumkin Center from the popular phonograph record; and in "Yankee Doodle." Also the three popular novels: by E. P. Roe and Augusta Jane Evans, widely read during the half century preceding the last two decades, and Undine, the fairy romance from a German pen, reflect the lighter reading taste of a large majority of America; but this section may well feel proud also of the classically minded who knew Hawthorne and something of Greek and Shakespeare, as one may perceive by such names as Tanglewood and Pomona and Ellsinore.

If one judged a community by its humorous names alone, he would certainly find in this section little to exalt the mind and heart. In the thirty-nine names listed here one finds squalor and poverty in Louse Creek, Need More, Slapout, and Hard Scrabble, while debauchery undermines Happy Hollow, Stringtown, and Drunkard Spring. In Stony Lonesome and Pinch Misery one can feel the pang of privation and the hunger of the soul in the many lumber camps. In such names as Barefoot Church, "Tater" Hill, Vinegar Hill, and Seed Tick Camp there is the poetry of primitive living. The mocking name Henpeck reveals unbalanced family life, and Gay Fork shows disdain for the less fortunate. Names of ridicule like "Dishrag," "Bucksnort," "Stump Suck," "Slop Bucket," and White Mule Church show that coarse humor and

scornful temper can exist even among church people where only true zeal for helpfulness and love should be found.

The twenty-~~one~~ two coined and miscellaneous names, though born of simple, close-by objects, do show a certain ingenuity. Although Green Hill Cemetery and Church sound like purely environmental names, records prove that they are combinations of the personal and topographical, as are Green Mountain, Bellview, and Pen Wood schools, Del Haf, Fremont, and Owenmont. Haigart, Lanton, and Qulin are unusual combinations from personal names as Hocomo and Midco are of geographical names. Cat Branch is a striking example of a name formed from the initials of a long name. Considered in connection with history the names of this section present a considerable diversity of cultural interests.

A. Ideals, Emblems, and Mottoes (68)

Amity Missionary Baptist Church
Brethren Church
Chicken Dinner Inn
College Hill School
Columbia School
Concord Church (2)
Eureka School
Fair Dealing
Forest Flower School
Freedom Church
Free Union Church
Free Union School
Full Gospel Church
Good Hope Church
Good Hope General Baptist Church
Good Hope School (2)
Harmony Church
Homeland
Hopewell Church
Hopewell School
Independence Church
Liberty Church (4)
Liberty Hill Church
Liberty School
Lone Star School (3)
Lover's Leap
Morning Star Church
New Harmony Church
New Home Church
New Hope Church (4)
New Hope School (2)
New Liberty Church (Howell)
New Prospect Church
New Union Church

Puritan
Star School (2)
Star Schoolhouse
Shiloh Union Church
Sweet Home Church
Union Chapel
Union Church (3)
Union Grove Church
Union Hill Church (3)
Union Hill School
Union Point Church
Union Township
Valley Star School
Vastus
Victory Hill
Victory School (2)
West Liberty School

B. Religious Names (86)

1. Bible Names (81)

Antioch Church (2)
Antioch Christian Church (2)
Bethany Cemetery
Bethany Baptist Church
Bethany Methodist Church
Bethel Church (2)
Bethlehem Church (3)
Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church
Bildad Baptist Church, B. School
Corinth Church
Ebenezer Church
Egypt Settlement
Emmaus Baptist Church
Jordan Pond
Lebanon Church
Little Bethel Church
Little Vine Church (3)
Little Zion Church (2)
Macedonia Cemetery
Macedonia Church (2)
Macedonia School
Mount Calvary Church
Mount Carmel Church (2)
Mount Carmel Cemetery
Mount Carmel Graveyard
Mount Carmel School (2)
Mount Moriah Church
Mount Nebo Church
Mount Olive Church (2)
Mount Olivet Church
Mount Olive Union Church
Mount Pisgah Church (3)
Mount Pisgah School
Mount Zion Cemetery
Mount Zion Church (3)
Mount Zion School
Mount Zion Freewill Baptist Church
Mount Zion Methodist Church
Mount Zion Union Church
New Bethel Church
New Salem Cemetery (2)
New Salem Church (2)
Paradise Ridge Church
Red Sea
St. Joseph's Church
Salem Church
Shiloh Cemetery
Shiloh Church (5)
Shiloh Graveyard
Shiloh School (3)
Shiloh Union Church
Siloam Springs
Siloam Springs School
Smyrna Cemetery
Smyrna Church
Smyrna School

2. Saints' Names (not in the Bible) (1)

St. Francis River

3. Other Religious Names (4)

Holy Cross Protestant Episcopal Church
Our Lady of the Ozarks
Providence Church
Sacred Heart Church

C. Literary, Mythological, Musical, and Journalistic Names (12)

Alley Oop
Burr Oaks
Ellsinore (?)
Fanchon (?)
Pomona
Punkin Center
Rinky Dink Club House
St. Elmo Orchard
Tanglewood
Titanic Cave
Undine
Yankee Doodle

D. Humorous and Mocking Names (40)

Barefoot Church (?)
Black Church
"Bucksnort"
Buncomb Ridge (?)
China Church
Chinese Mountain
Coleman's Failure
Cotton Rock School
Dead Man's Cut
"Dishrag"
Drunkard Spring
Gay Fork
Gospel Hill Church
Grab
Happy Hollow
Hard Scrabble School
Henpeck Creek
Louse Creek
Mount Confusion
Need More
Pinch Misery
Pinch Off School
Pin Hook (?)
Possum Trot
Punkin Center
Sanky Hall
Seed Tick Camp
Seed Tick Church
Skunk Town
Slapout
Slop Buckett
Stony Lonesome
Stump Suck
Stringtown
"Tater" Hill
Tick School
Tight Wad
Vinegar Hill
White Mule Church
Yellow Jacket Church

E. Coined and Miscellaneous Names (20)

Bellview School (Doniphan T.
Billmore
Cat Branch
Cat Railroad
Del Haf
Ellsinore
Fremont
Gamburg
G. and G. Mine
Green Hill Cemetery (?)
Green Hill Farm (?)
Green Mountain School
Greenwood School
Haigart
Hocomo
Lanton < Madie
Midco
Owenmont
Pen Wood School
Qulin
The Cat

UNSOLVED NAMES (38)

Little can be said about the thirty-~~one~~ unsolved names, but that definite data could not be found. Conjectures and ingenious after-thoughts, such as have been recorded in some instances, may indicate the correct solutions, but authentic information must be found before names can be definitely assigned to a distinct class. ~~Ten~~ Nine of these names probably existed only in print. Two of them, Engleside and Mt. Elizabeth, should perhaps have been placed below in class C, with the names for which information is lacking; for the former was listed in the postal guide and was found on one map; and Mt. Elizabeth possibly marks the site of Elizabeth Church in that vicinity. Renton is doubtless a misprint for Benton, since their locations on maps appear identical, as likewise is the case with "Midt" for "Miat" and "South Park" for "South Fork."

Five postoffice names are said to have been arbitrarily assigned by postoffice authorities for unknown reasons. It is regrettable that sixteen names remain about which more information is needed, but it is hoped that future research and workers may be able to solve them, even though most of the places were of short life and no longer exist. Two, Forrest City and Norwood City, existed only in projected land schemes. No one was found who even heard of Vail

Spring, which likewise may never have existed except on paper.

A. Unsolved because Probably Non-Existent (~~10~~ 9)

Big Bailey Creek
David River
Engleside
Flat Hollow
Hainleys
~~Hadie~~
Midt Creek
Mt. Elizabeth
South Park
Renton

B. Unsolved because Arbitrarily Assigned (5)

Arditta
Celynda
Fanchon (?)
Farewell
Nye

C. Unsolved for Lack of Information (16)

Donawali (?)
Forrest City
Galigini (?)
Globe
Hilbert
Lawrence
Leader
Montay
Norwood City
Norwood Mill
Ottomen
Pin Hook (?)
Rushville Camp
Vail Spring
Virginia Warrior Path
Wetbolt

CHAPTER THREE

SPECIAL FEATURES OF PLACE NAMES

Upon further study of the place-names in this section, a second classificiation has been made with reference to five main divisions of special interest to students of language, social history, and psychology. However, not all the 3016 names found in the five counties have been considered.

In place-name study the linguist finds a fertile field, filled with various specimens of word formations and name changes, and he searches for the philological and natural laws underlying each. He is also interested in the time and manner of new arrivals to the nomenclature and in folk etymologies.

The sociologist finds in names much of the traditions, customs, and industries, the life of the people for and by whom the places were given names. He is interested, also, in the folklore of every age, often revealed in place-names, which may be found in this section from the Kentuckian and Tennessean in blue and brown jeans and linsey-woolsey to the present, during which time many places have become more cosmopolitan in choosing their names.

Searching for a deeper meaning underlying all, the psychologist endeavors to delve deep into the human mind for the emotions and intelligence--those two dynamic forces of man's world--which often lie deep in a name. As Eaton said:

> In an original tongue and among a primitive people, every place-name had a significant meaning. They were not arbitrary names. It remained for later more cultivated and mixed races to give arbitrary names, or to translate them from some other tongue or some other land. 7

Even these arbitrary and borrowed names, doubtless, are all full of meaning if only the mind of the name-father could speak to us.

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7. Mo. Hist. Rev. Vol. 10, No. 3, p. 197, April, 1916.

I. COMPOSITION OF PLACE NAMES (3617)

In this division a study was made of the nature of the names with reference to their composition, or the manner in which the names were formed. Two lists of names were made: first, those names that have common place-name elements, and second, miscellaneous and nonce combinations. The three thousand six hundred seventeen names listed are six hundred one more than the total number of place names in this section. This difference in totals obviously results from the fact that many names contain more than one of these common elements.

A. Common Place-Name Elements (177)

Among the common place-name elements, a great many interesting features were found. To one who has never given careful thought to this phase of linguistics, the number of place-name elements is surprisingly large. One hundred seventy-seven have occurred three thousand five hundred eighty-four times in this study. As prefixes and suffices have enriched the English language, so have place-name affixes given a richer nomenclature to a country.

A very large number of the elements in these counties fall naturally into a few special groupings with reference to the kind of places they designate. A few tabulations reveal some interesting facts. In addition to the elements

suggesting customs, folklore, and industry, the largest in number, which will be discussed later, the next largest group consists of those elements referring to water or its influence, as shown in this table:

Element	Occurrences	Element	Occurrences
Bay	12	Fourche	2
Bayou	2	Gulf	1
Bend	2	Hole	15
Branch	103	Island	10
-brook	1	Lake	15
Creek	239	Pond	32
Crossing	5	Prong	22
Dam	2	Rio	2
-dam	2	River	39
Ditch	59	Riviere	4
Eddy	3	Run	6
Falls	1	Slough	26
Ferry	22	Spring	181
Ford	22	Springs	51
Fork	35	Shoot	1
		Shoots	1

Total: 31 elements in 918 names.

Elements representing land physiognomy rank next in frequency of occurrence:

Element	Occurrences	Element	Occurrences
Bluff	22	Hollow	191
Bluffs	1	Knob	7
Bottom	3	-mont	2
Cave	45	Mound	3
Dale	1	Mount	36
-dale	2	Mountain	9
Dell	4	Mountains	2
Draught	1	Point	7
Draw	9	Points	3
Heights	1	Prairie	3
Highland	3	Ridge	26
Hill	82	Sink	6
Hills	6	Swamp	1
		Valley	26

Total: 27 elements in ~~382~~ 502 names.

The two tables suggest the closeness of the people to nature about them. One finds in the land-surface names a great variety from the sinks and bottoms and prairies to the ridges and hills and mountains. While truly there are no really high mountains in this section, the element is appended to eleven names in these Ozark foothills. A traveller in this section might soon agree with Carl Sandburg that the Ozark region is a place where the hills don't get any higher, but the hollows get deeper and deeper.[8]

The water elements range from the deep hole, gulf, and sluggish slough to the rivers, prongs, and brooks--all of which remind one of lines from Mr. Masefield's late poem:

> Beauty of water gave delight again:--
> The earth was shining after winter rain,
> Each little brook was shouting in its run,
> Each meadow was a jewel in the sun.
> . . . . . .
> But exquisite delight my spirit took
> In many a roadside--many a meadow-brook,
> One above all so beautiful a thing
> I thought God had a cottage at its spring.
> . . . . . .
> One other water blessed me with her grace,
> A deep, calm quiet in a sunny place
> Where yellow flags grew tall and reeds grew gray
> As though all time would be a summer day. [9]

Some of the suffixed and prefixed elements, both attached and detached, have been used in various positions: initially, medially, and internally, as well as sometimes

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8. Vance Randolph, An Ozark Anthology, p. 6.

9. The Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 172, pp. 54 ff., Nov., 1943.

combined. "Graveyard" found as a suffixed element eighty-six times is in "Graveyard Hollow" a prefixed element. "Spring," listed one hundred eighty-one times, illustrates interchange of elements in names with reference to position: Alice Spring, a suffixed; Mint Spring School, internal; prefixed in Spring City.

Again two or more elements are combined so that one, having lost its affixed nature, becomes the main or root word as "Cemetery" in Big Springs Cemetery, has become the root and "Big Spring" is the prefixed adjective element. "School," found as a detached suffixed element five hundred thirty-three times fills an unusual place in Star Schoolhouse. This unhyphenated term reflects earlier colloquial expressions such as "The preachin' will be at the schoolhouse tonight," for often the proper name of the school was omitted by persons in the locality.

There are unusual elements and their uses to be noted. "The," as in "the schoolhouse," was found as a distinct prefix in twelve names, one of which is "The Bluff," a local name for Poplar Bluff. Obviously, when history is considered, it is seen to be a survival from the early settlement—when the place was only a poplar-covered bluff and a trading post from which furs were sent southward by water to the Mississippi. Occasionally an element is attached in some names and loose in others, one example of which is "Side," used to help make the beauty of flowing music in such names as

Sunny Side, Engleside, and Riverside. "Shoot" and its plural, each appearing once, are examples of true Americanisms, but it was honored by England's poet-laureate just last year.

> Then at the final shoot, I saw below,
> Alive, close-to, the thing I dreaded so; 10

It is pleasing to American vanity that the poet used this term rather than the usual French "chute," and, possibly it illustrates one of many ways of how, in this World War, America is affecting the speech of the mother country.

"Fork" and its French variant "Fourche" help to form problems in the study. The latter appears no less than ten times in names of two places, in such variants as Fourche de Main, Fourche du Mas, Fourche de Thomas, East Fork of Fourche River, and Fourche Township. Similarly, "Fork" in West Fork of South Fork of Spring River forces the student to have a good map whereby he may keep locations. "Prong," found in twenty-two names, and Fork, in thirty-five names are strictly Americanisms of the early pioneer.

Of the eight "city" names only two which refer to the same city have proved faithful to man's hopes, for two are fast dying villages, one has disappeared, three never existed in reality. Five town elements exist: "burg," three; "-ton," three; "town," six; "-town," twenty-one; and "-ville," thirty-six times.

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10. Op. cit.

Two other elements are worthy of comment. Numerals, unusual in Missouri nomenclature, exist in at least one hundred names in this section. They are found most often in schools, in the drainage district, and in connection with the timber industries. The Arabic numeral, as Ditch No. 5, is most numerous, but the word is also written as in Camp Five. Three ordinals, as in Third Ward School, were found. "Old" has a special connotation in some instances, as in Old Lebanon Church, for a strong sentiment is attached to the place because of the earlier activities and spirit connected with it.

A List of Common Elements with the Place Names Using Them

(Where names are conveniently listed elsewhere, in Chapter One or later in Chapter Three, a cross-reference is given. The element used is usually omitted when final and detached; otherwise it is written out or represented by an initial.)

-a (1)
  Albina
Academy (1)
  Fairdealing
Addition (3)
  Ashcroft
  Ashcroft-Macom
  Summers
Bay (12): Nine initial, for which see Dict. in Chap. I; also
  Mabrey
  Sandlin
  Tucker
Bayou (2)
  Bennett's
  Middle
Bend (2)
  Carpenter's
  Ku Klux
Big (42): Always intial; see Dict. in Chap. I
Bluff or Bluffs (20)
  B. Eddy Cave
  B. Spring
  Brawley
  Cane
  Cane B. Ford
  Cane B. Hollow
  Cedar B. Township
  Doniphan and Poplar B. Road
  East Poplar
  Gillis
  Pine B. School
  Poplar Bluff
  Poplar Bluffs
  Poplar B. Township
  The Bluff
  The B. City Business College
  Tunnel
Bottom (3)
  Powder Mill
  Walnut
  White Oak
Branch (103)
  Andrews
  Arkansas
  Barrett
  Bee
  Biffle

17

Big Spring
Blue Hole
Boyer
Buck Horn
Bussell
Cairo
Canty
Carter's
Chapin
Clark
Clifton
Clyburn
Cogshell
Cope
County Line
Crooked (2)
Culp
Current River
Cypress
Doniphan
Doyle
Dry (2)
Dunnivan
Easley
East B. of
Fourche Creek
Elm
Elm B. Camp
Elm B. School
Fletcher
Forrest
Garrett's
Gentry
Gill
Godsey
Greer Spring
Haw (2)
Hay Hollow
Hengler
Hooper
Horn
Homer's
Hoxie
Huddleston
Hubbell's
Indian
James
Jones
Kenner Spring
Lick (3)
Lingo
Little Devil's
Fun
Lumly
McDaniel
McElmurry
Malay
Merrell
Mill Stone
Mine Hollow
Minson
Mooney
Morgan
Mount Prairie
Muddy
Nale
Nichols
North
Orchard
Perkins
Pigeon
Pink
Presley
Rattlesnake's
Rover
Setzer
South
Springs
Stanley
Stone
Stubblefield
Studdard
Sugar
The Hoxie
Tucker
Van Dousen
Wadley
Wah
Walnut
Watered
Watered Rock
West B. of
Fourche Creek
Williams Spring
Winneyham
Woodrom
Bridge (4)
Bethel
Hargrove
Miller
Nickey
-brook (1)
Pinebrook Inn
Brush (1)
Red B. Valley
Brushy (5)
Big B. Creek
B. Creek
B. Pond
Little B. Creek
Little B. School
-burg (3)
Brannumsburg
Gamburg
Martinsburg
Cabin (1)
Log
Camp (50)
Bardley
Bark C. Creek
Bear C. Church
Bear C. Creek
Bear C. School
Beaver Dam
Big Springs Valley
C. Five
C. Five Pond
C. Four
C. Three
C. No. 6
C. No. 7
C. No. 8
C. No. 9
C. No. 10
C. Roy
C. Roy Sawmill
C. Yarn Hollow
Carter's Creek
Cave
Dry Valley
Elm Branch
Pool Catch
Hodo
Jones Hollow
Lizard C. School
Lost
Lost C. Church
Lost C. Creek
Lost C. School
Manilla
Midway Tourist
Mill Creek
Mule
Norwood Hollow
Pine Ridge
Poes Hollow
Rushville
Seed Tick

Still
Still C. Ditch
Still C. School
Still C. Slough
Summer Breeze
Team (3)
Thaxton
Wheeler Hollow
Camp Ground (1)
Three Springs
Cave (45)
Andrew
Bat
Bat C. Hollow
Bay
Big Barren
Big C. on Barren
Blue Hole
Bluff Eddy
Bluff Spring
Buzzards' (2)
C. Camp
C. Creek
C. Fork
C. Hollow (2)
C. Spring (3)
C. Springs
C. Springs Missionary Baptist Church
C. Springs School
Chimney
Corder's
Keener Cave
Kelley
Lewis
Lost
Lost C. of the Romines
Lost Man's
McCammon
Mammoth
Mushroom
Nigger
Onyx
Patty's
Piney
Polly
Richbark
Sparkman
Stalactite
Table
Titanic
Trantham
White's
Cemetery (156): See list in Chap. III, p.468

Center (10): Nine initial, for which see Dict. in Chap. I; also Punkin C.
Central (4)
C. Baptist Church
C. School (2)
New C. School
Chapel (35)
Bennett's
Bennett's C. Cemetery
Bradford Memorial
Bradley
Brown
Brown's
Chapel (p.o.)
C. Hill Cemetery
C. Hill Church
C. Hill School
C. Hill Township
Collins
Craven's
Dalton C. School
Johnston's
Kearby
Keren's
King's
Kurz
Lowe's
Park
Pickard
Pope's
Prys
Ripley
Rock C. Church
Smith
Smith's
Stuart's
Union
Vermillion
Walker's
Walton's
Wiser
Woodruff
Church (242): See list in Chap. III, p.462
City (8)
Boise
C. Cemetery
Forrest
Norwood
Oak
Pearl
Spring
The Bluff C. Business College
Club House (16)
Black River
Cedar Lodge
Current River Fishing and Hunting
Denning
George Ederer
Graham
Harley Sipes
Hawes
Hogan
Lindley
Lindsay
Lorey
Kinky Dink
T. L.
Weilputz
Wright
College (2)
C. Hill School
The Bluff City Business
Community (4)
Baker
Bolerjack
Green
Vastus
Corner (2)
Crites
Keeney
County (10)
Butler
Butler C. Cemetery
Butler C. R.R.
Carter
C. Line Branch
C. Line Garage
C. Line Hollow
Howell

Oregon
Ripley
Creek (239)
Agee
Anderson
Anthony
Bay (3)
Bark Camp
Barren
Bayless
Bear
Beaver Dam
Big Bailey
Big Barren
Big Brushy
Big Devil's Run
Big Greasy
Big Hurricane
Big Indian
Big Logan
Big Pine
Big Spring
Black
Black C. Cemetery
Black C. Church
Black C. School
Blue Water
Bly
Boyer
Briar
Briar C. (p.o.)
Briar C. Township
Bridges
Brisco
Brushy (2)
Buck
Buffalo
Cane (2)
Cane C. (p.o.)
Cane C. Church (2)
Cane C. School
Cane C. Settlement
Cane C. Township
Capps
Carter
Carter's
Carter's C. Camp
Carter's C. School
Cave
Cedar (2)
Chilton's (2)
Clear
Coffee
Colvin (2)
Compton
Copeland
Copper Mine
Cotton
Cow
Cox's
Crooked
Crites
Cypress
Cypress C. Cemetery
Cypress C. Methodist Church
Cypress C. School
Davis (2)
Deerey
Denton
Devil's Run
Denton
Diles
Dry (3)
Dry C. Cemetery
Dry C. Church
Dry C. School (2)
Dry C. Township
Dry Valley Creek
East Branch Fourche
East Fork of Fourche Creek
East Prong of Mill
East Prong of Spring
18 Mile
Eleven Points
Elk
Elk C. Cemetery
Elk C. Church
Elk C. School
Elk Horn
English
Flat
Fourche
Franklin
Funk
Gimlin
Glaze
Goose
Grammer
Green Briar
Gunter's
Harper
Harris
Hartman
Harwell
Henpeck
Hickory
Hoetop
House's
House's C. Graveyard
House's C. School
Howell
Hunt's
Hurricane (3)
Indian (2)
Isaac's
James
Jamup
Keener
Klenn
Lamons
Legate
Lewis
Little
Little Barren
Little Beaverdam
Little Brushy
Little Greasy
Little Hurricane
Little Indian
Little Logan
Little Pine
Little Piney
Logan (2)
Logan C. Church
Logan C. School
Long Hollow
Lost Camp
Louse
Lower Carter's C. School
Lowery
Low Wassie
Middle Brushy
Middle Indian
Middle Prong of Cane
Mill (6)
Mill C. (p.o.) (2)
Mill C. Camp
Mill C. Church
Mill C. School (2)
Moody

Mud (2)
Mulberry
Myatt
Nale's
Nigger
Nobblett
North Fork of Buffalo
North Prong of Cane
North Prong of Carter
Otter
Otter C. Township
Peace Valley
Pearl Ponder
Pike (2)
Pike C. School
Pine
Piney
Ponder
Possum
Powers
Rockhouse
Roger's
Roger's C. School
Running Water
Rush
Ryan
Simpson
Simpson C. School
Sinking
Sisson
South Fork of Buffalo
South Prong of Cane
South Prong of Carter
South Prong of Fourche
Spencer
Spring Creek (2)
Spring C. Cemetery (2)
Spring C. Church
Spring C. Baptist Church
Spring C. School
Spring C. Township
Spring Valley
Stubblefield
Sugar
Swift
Tabor
Tan Yard
Ten Mile
Terrible
Trace
Turkey
Two Mile
Walnut
Walnut Sink
Warm Fork
Wells (2)
Wells C. School
West Fork of Fourche
West Prong of Mill
West Prong of Piney
White's
Widow
Wolf (2)
Crooked (6)
  C. Branch (2)
  C. Creek
  C. Hollow
  C. Slough
  South C. Hollow
Crossing (5)
  Bay
  Bill Bay
  Boze Mill
  McCann
  McFry
Cut (3)
  C. Off Slough
  Dead Man's
  Gilpin's
Dale or -dale (3)
  Ferndale Church
  Oakdale
  Oak D. School
Dam or -dam (4)
  Beaver D. Creek
  Beaver D. Township
  Beaverdam (p.o.)
  Little Beaverdam
Dell (4)
  Forest D. School
  Hazel D. School
  Pleasant
  Pleasant D. Farm
Den (3)
  Fox D. Hollow
  Snake D. Hollow
  Wolf D. Hollow
Ditch (59)
  Ackerman
  Ashcraft
  Brown
  Byrns
  Craven
  D. No. Two
  D. No. One
  D. No. 1
  D. No. 1A
  D. No. 2 to D. No. 7 (6)
  D. No. 7A
  D. No. 8 to D. No. 37 (30)
  Epps
  Hart
  Harviell
  Jennings
  Lat
  Lateral
  Levee
  Main
  Sappington
  Sluiceway
  Still Camp
  Swan Pond
  Taft
Distillery (1)
  Hogg's
Draught (1)
  Mustion
Draw (9)
  Cox
  Gunter
  Hutton
  King's Mountain
  Mulaney
  Peace Valley
  Robbins
  Smith
  Spradling
Dry (18)
  Always initial; see Dict. in Chap. I.
East (12)
  Ten initial, for

which see Dict. in Chap. I; also
Bellview (East) School
Lone Star (East) School
Eddy (3)
Big
Bluff E. Cave
Dunham's
Factory (3)
Alfrey's Heading
H. D. Williams Cooperage
Oxley Stave
Falls (1)
Bellah's
Farm (3)
Fancy
Green Hill
Pleasant Dell
Farms (1)
Fruitville
Ferry (22)
Caldwell
Coleman's
Davis (2)
Deken's
English
Friends
Gaines
Gilliam's
Harpers
Hodges
Huddleston
Johnson
Keener's
Pollard
Poplin
Robinson
Robertson
Ruff
Sanders
Towles
Williams
Field (2)
Old F. Hollow
Old Priest
Forest (7)
F. Dell School
F. Flower School
F. Grove School
F. View School
Green F. Church
Oak F. Church
Wappapello Unit of the U. S. Forest
Ford (22)
Bellah's
Cane Bluff
Dug (3)
House's
Indian (4)
McCown
McFry
Nigger Hill
Ringo
Rocky
Ross
Sharoon
Shipman
Stubblefield
Thrasher
Union
Watermelon
Fork (35)
Barren
Bee (2)
Cave
Cave F. Hollow
Davis (2)
Dry
East F. of Fourche Creek
East F. of South F. of Spring River
Frederick's
Gay
Kelley
Lower
Middle
North
North F. of Buffalo Creek
North F. of Little Black River
North Prong of Barren
South
South F. (p.o.)
South F. of Buffalo Creek
South F. of Little Black River
South F. of Spring River
South F. Township
South Prong of Barren
Thomas
Town
Upper
Warm F. Creek
Warm F. (p.o.)
Watered
West F. of Fourche Creek
West F. of South F. of Spring River
Willow
Fort (1)
Powers
Fourche (2)
Fourche Creek (with variant forms and tributaries)
F. Township
Gin (1)
Dildine
Grand (2)
G. Gulf
G. Hollow
Graveyard (87)
See list in Chap. III, p.469 ; also
G. Hollow
Grove (48)
Cedar G. Cemetery
Cedar G. Church
Cedar G. School
Center G. Church
Cozy
Egypt G. Church
Elm G. Church
Forest G. School
Hickory G. Cemetery
Hickory G. Church (2)
Hickory G. School (2)
Oak G. Baptist Church
Oak G. Cemetery (2)
Oak G. Church (2)
Oak G. (East) School
Oak G. School (4)
Oak G. School No. 58
Oak G. School No. 59

Oak G. (West) School
Oak G. Township
Orchard G. School
Pine G. Church
Pine G. Missionary Baptist Church
Pine G. School (2)
Pitt's G. School
Pleasant
Pleasant G. School (2)
Poplar Grove
Prairie G. School
Shady G. Church
Shady G. School No. 116
Shady G. School No. 16
Sugar G. Church
Sugar Tree G. School
Union G. Cemetery
Union G. Church
Walnut G. Church (2)
Walnut G. Cemetery
Gulf (1)
Grand
Heights (1)
Hutchinson
Highland (3)
H. Park Church
H. School
H. Township
Hill (82)
Ash
Ash H. School
Ash H. Township
Cane H. School
Center H. Cemetery
Center H. Church
Center H. Church No. 2
Center H. Missionary Baptist Church
Center H. School
Center H. School No. 1
Center H. School No. 2
Chapel H. Cemetery
Chapel H. Church
Chapel H. School
College H. School
Conner
Dry H. School
Gospel H. Church
Green H. Cemetery
Green H. Farm
Hickory H. Church
Hickory H. School
H. Crest
H. Top Inn
H. Top School
Hines
Hudgens
Knob H. School
Leyda H.
Lone
Lone H. Cemetery
Lone H. Church
Lone H. School
Lone H. Shoots
Maple H. School
Marble H. Cemetery
Marble H. School
Martin
Mosby
Negro H. School
Nigger
Nigger H. Ford
Oak H. Cemetery
Oak H. Church
Oak H. School (2)
Pine H. School
Pleasant H. Cemetery (2)
Pleasant H. Church (5)
Pleasant H. School (5)
Pleasant H. School No. 13
Pleasant H. School No. 38
Pleasant H. School No. 52
Poe
Rain Out
Rich
Rock H. School
Rose H. Church
Rose H. School
South
Spring H. Church
"Tater
Union H. Cemetery
Union H. Church (3)
Union H. School (2)
Victory
Vinegar
Vinegar H. School
Walnut H. Cemetery
Wild Cat
Willcut
Hills (6)
Ash
Ash H. (p.o.)
Ash H. Cemetery
Ash H. Township
Caledonia
Seven Points
Hole (15)
Ballard
Bee H. Branch
Blue (3)
Blue H. Branch
Blue H. Cave
Blue H. Hollow (2)
Blue H. Spring
Cedar
Chalk H. Valley
Deep
Fool's
Sycamore
Hollow (191)
Annie
Aunt Dicie Kearby
Barn (2)
Barren
Barren H. School
Bat Cave
Battle
Bear
Bear Grass
Bear Pen
Bear Spring
Becky
Betsy
Big Barren
Billmore
Black (2)
Blue Hole (2)
Bond's

Bone
Bose
Bose Mill
Brightenstein
Brown (2)
Bryant
Buck
Butler
Calf Horn
Camp Yarn
Cane Bluff
Cave
Cave Fork
Cedar Bluff
Clay
Comer
Compton
Conway
Cook
Cottonwood
Couch
County Line
Cow
Coward's
Crooked
Dead Man's (2)
Denny
De Priest
Devil's Horn
Devil Shoot
Dick Sanders
Doniphan
Duncan
Dry
Elm
Flat
Fool Catch
Fools
Fox
Fox Den
Freeman
Goat
Gooseneck
Grand
Grassy
Graveyard (2)
Greenbriar
Grindstaff
Hale
Hall
Hatcher
Hay
Hay H. Branch
Hi Wassie
Hog
Hogan
Horse
Hooper
Huddleston
Hufstedler
Hurricane (2)
Iron Ore
Johnson
Jones
Jones H. Camp
Kanaga
Kelley (2)
Kernic
Kilman
Kime's
Lead (2)
Lee
Lick Log
Limestone
Lincoln Nichols
Little Springs
Long
Long H. Creek
Low Wassie
Lumly
McCormick
McSpadden
Malden
Manaco
Mary Long
Matna
Meredith
Mill (2)
Mill Spring
Mine H. Branch
Moore's
Mud (2)
Mustion
Nelson
Nigger
Norwood
Norwood H. Camp
Oaks
Oak Spring
Old Field
Orchard
Owens
Ox
Oxstock
Panther (3)
Paty
Peach Orchard
Peggy
Piedmont
Pine
Poca
Poca H. Camp
Pole Cat
Possum
Race Track (2)
Rainey
Rongey
Rough
Ryan
Sam Smith
Satterfield
Sawyer
Sharp
Shaver
Shaw Patch
Siloam Springs
Skunk
South Crooked
Snake Den
Spout Spring
Still House (2)
Stillhouse
Stinking Pond
Stout
Sycamore
Three Mile Spring
Tinker
Tram
Trantham
Turkey Pen
Turtle Island
Two Mile Spring
Upshaw
Vaughn (2)
Watered
Webb
Wet
Wheeler
Wheeler H. Camp
White Oak
Wild Cat
Williams Spring
Wilson
Winningham
Wolf
Wolf Den
Wolf Pen

Improvement (1)

Adams

Inn (3)
Chicken Dinner
Hill Top
Pinebrook
Island (10)
Big
Big I. School
Black
Caney
Coon
Coon I. School
Coon I. Township
Turkey
Turtle
Turtle I. Hollow
Junction (3)
Lowell
J. Switch
The
Knob (7)
Anderson
Bald
K. Hill School
Noel's
Payne
Sitton
Turkey
Lake (15)
Bethel
Catherine
Copeland
Hogg's
Horseshoe
L. Ponds
L. Slough
Otter
Pike
Schwaner's
Stout
Swan
West
West L. (p.o.)
West L. Valley
-land (12)
Freeland
Freeland School
Highland Park Church
Highland School
Highland Township
Homeland
Homeland Cemetery
Homeland Church
Homeland School
Junland
Junland School
Richland Church
-lawn (1)
Woodlawn Cemetery
Lick (6)
Big
Deer
L. Branch (2)
L. Log Hollow
L. Springs
Line (5)
County L. Branch
County L. Garage
County L. Hollow
Township L. School
State L. Service Station
Little (31)
Always initial; see Dict. in Chap. I.
Lodge (3)
Cedar L. Club House
Current River
Oak
Lone (16)
Always initial; see Dict. in Chap. I.
Long (2)
L. Hollow Creek
L. Hollow
Lost (12)
Always initial; see Dict. in Chap. I.
Lower (6)
See Dict.
Middle (7)
See Dict.
Midway (4)
See Dict.
Mill or Mills (143)
See list in Chap. III, p.470 ; also
Ball's M. School
Bose M. Crossing
Bose M. Hollow
Bose M. Spring
East Prong of M. Creek
M. Branch
M. Creek (7)
M. Creek (p.o.) (2)
M. Creek Camp
M. Creek Church
M. Creek School (2)
M. Creek Hollow (2)
M. Spring
M. Spring Hollow
M. Stone Branch
Powder M. Bottom
Tabor M. School
Thomason M. Spring
West Prong of M. Creek
White's M. Church
White's M. School
Mine (8)
Big Dipper Zinc
Bridges
Buckhart Zinc
Copper M. Creek
Copper M. Spring
G and G M. Hollow Branch
Turner
Mines (7)
Copper
Chapin
Livingston
Iron
Morning Glory
Morrison
Rex
Rowden
Mission (1)
Victoria
-mont (2)
Fremont
Owenmont
Mound (3)
Blue M. Cemetery
Blue M. School
Oak M. School
Mount (36)
Always initial; see Dict. in Chap. I.
Mountain (9)
Dyestone
Iron M. and Southern R.R.

Iron M. R.R.
King M. School
King's
King's M. Draw
M. View
Queen's
St. Louis, Iron M.
and Southern R.R.
Mountains (2)
St. Francois
Twin
New (32)
See Dict.
-nook (2)
Fernook
Fernook School
North (11)
See Dict.
Numerals (100)
Amity Church No. 2
Baskey School No. 1
Baskey School No. 2
Blue Springs No. 1
Blue Springs No. 2
Camp Five
Camp Five Pond
Camp Four
Camp Three
Camp No. 6
Camp No. 7
Camp No. 8
Camp No. 9
Camp No. 10
Center Hill Church No. 2
Center Hill School No. 1
Center Hill School No. 2
Clay Pit No. 1
Clay Pit No. 2
Davis School No. 1
Davis School No. 2
Ditch No. One
Ditch No. Two
Ditch No. 1
Ditch No. 1A
Ditch No. 2 to Ditch No. 7
Ditch No. 7A
Ditch No. 8 to Ditch No. 37
18 Mile Creek
Eleven Points
Eleven Points Creek
Eleven Points River
First Baptist Church
First Christian Church
Johnson Township No. 1
Johnson Township No. 2
Lower Ten Mile School
Oak Grove School No. 87
Oak Grove School No. 59
Oak Ridge School No. 1
Oak Ridge School No. 2
Oak Ridge School No. 3
Pleasant Hill School No. 13
Pleasant Hill School No. 38
Pleasant Hill School No. 52
Second Baptist Church
Seven Points Hills
Shady Grove School No. 16
Shady Grove School No. 116
16 to 1 School
Store No. 5
Store No. 7
Store No. 9
Ten Mile Creek
Ten Mile (p.o.)
Ten Mile School
Third Ward School
Three Mile Ridge
Three Mile Spring Hollow
Three Springs Camp Ground
Three Springs Cemetery
Three Springs School
Twin Mountains
Two Mile Creek
Two Mile Springs Hollow
Upper Ten Mile School
Old (12)
See Dict.
Park (7)
Big Spring State
Cavalcade
Highland P. Church
Hill's
Midway
People's
Saratoga
Path (2)
Natchitoches
Virginia Warrior
Pen (3)
Bear P. Hollow
Turkey P. Hollow
Wolf P. Hollow
Pit or Pits (4)
Clay P. No. 1
Clay P. No. 2
Keener Gravel Pits

Sanders Gravel
Place (5)
Ernies
Freemott's
King's
Ralph's
Tory's
Plant (3)
Brooklyn Cooperage
Midco
Palmer
Pleasant (37)
34 intial, for which see Dict. in Chap. I; also
Mount P. Church (4)
Mount P. School (2)
Point (7)
Bennett P. School
Bennett's P. School
King's P. School
Pleasant P. School
Rocky P. School
Stony P. School
Union P. School
Points (3)
Eleven P.
Eleven P. Creek
Eleven P. River
Pond (32)
Beaver
Black
Black P. Mills
Black P. Township
Blue Springs
Brushy
Buffalo
Camp Five
Cates
Cates P. Church
Cupola
Elm
Elm P. Church
Flag
Gooseneck
Hood
Johnson
Jordan
Ladd
Lake Ponds
Lost
Lost P. School
Otter
Paty
Round
Stinking
Stinking P. Hollow
Swan
Swan P. Ditch
Tank
Tolliver
White's
Prairie (3)
Mount P. Branch
P. Grove School
P. Hollow
Prong (22)
East P. of Fourche River
East P. of Mill Creek
East P. of Piney Creek
East P. of Spring Creek
Middle P. of Cane Creek
Middle P. of Fourche Creek
North (2)
North P. of Barren Fork
North P. of Cane Creek
North P. of Carter Creek
North P. of Fourche Creek
North P. of Little Black River
Odel
South (2)
South P. of Barren Fork
South P. of Cane Creek
South P. of Carter Creek
South P. of Fourche Creek
West P. of Mill Creek
West P. of Piney Creek
Race Track (3)
R. T. Hollow (2)
R. T. School
Railroad (11)
Butler County
Cairo, Arkansas and Texas
Cat
Current River
Iron Mountain and Southern
Iron Mountain
Illinois, Missouri, and Texas
Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis
Missouri Pacific
Palmer
Southern Missouri and Arkansas
Railway (2)
St. Louis and San Francisco
St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern
Ranch (13)
Bamby
Boyd
Brock
Denman
Harris
Hitt
Klice
Lone Elm
Peck
Posey
Red
Red R. School
White
Ridge (26)
Beech
Beech R. School
Brooks
Buncomb
Chestnut R. School
Fern R. School
Gillis Bluff
Gravel R. School

Harris R. School (2)
Hazel R. School
Jennies
Oak R. Cemetery
Oak R. Church
Oak R. School
Oak R. School No. 1
Oak R. School No. 2
Oak R. School No. 3
Paradise R. Church
Pine R. Camp
Pleasant R. School (2)
Qulin
Rosin R. School
St. Francis
Three Mile
Rio (2)
Rio Corrente
Rio San Francisco
River (39)
Bennett's
Big Black
Big Black Water
Black
Black R. (p.o.)
Black R. Cemetery
Black R. Church
Black R. Club House
Black R. School (2)
Black R. Seminary
Black R. Township
Cache
Current
Current R. Branch
Current R. Fishing and Hunting Club House
Current R. R.R.
Current R. Lodge
Current R. Township
Dan
Daniels
East Fork of South Fork of Spring
East Prong of Fourche
Eleven Points
Fourche de Main
Fourche
Inter-R. Drainage District
Le Noir
Little Black
North Fork of Little Black
North Prong of Little Black
Old
Riverside Mill
Riverside School
St. Francis
South Fork of Little Black
South Fork of Spring
West Branch of Fourche
West Fork of South Fork of Spring
Riviere (4)
La R. a l Eau Noire
La R. Courante
La R. Noire
R. des Chepoussea
Road (5)
Bellview
Cherokee Bay
Greenville and Doniphan
Military
Old State
Roads (7)
Cross (2)
Cross R. Church (2)
Cross R. School (3)
Rock (10)
Bee
Cold R. Spring
Little
R. Chapel Church
R. Church
R. Hill School
Rockhouse Creek
R. Valley Church
Templeton
Watered R. Branch
Rocky (3)
R. Ford School
R. Point School
R. Valley School
Roost (4)
Crane
Owl R. Mill
Pigeon (2)
Run (6)
Big Devil's R. Creek
Buzzard's
Devil's
Devils R. Creek
Devils R. School
Little Devil's R. Branch
School (533)
See list in Chap. III, p. 464
Schoolhouse (1)
Star
Seminary (2)
Black River
Edgewood
Service Station (6)
Arthur's
Baldridge
Halford
Kingbee
State Line
Williams
Settlement (11)
Brame
Cane Creek
Danish
Dudley
Egypt
Father Hogan's
German
Hollis
Irish
Sparkman
Virginia
Shoot (1)
Devil S. Hollow
Shoots (1)
Lone Hill
Shop (3)
Moore's
Ozark Handcraft
Price's
Side (2)
East S. School
Sunny

-side (5)
Engleside
Riverside Mill
Riverside School
Woodside (p.o.)
Woodside Township
Sink (6)
Deep
Hackberry
Maple
Sink Ins School
Walnut S. Creek
Walnut S. School
Site (3)
Pleasant S. Cemetery
Pleasant S. Church
Pleasant S. School
Slough (26)
Big Caney
Big Hunting
Big Blue Springs
Buncomb
Caledonia
Caney
Catherine
Crooked
Cross
Cut Off
Deep
Elk
Fish Trap
Josh Polk
Lake
Little Caney
Little Hunting
Lower Pike
S. School
Menorkenut
Palmer
Panther
Pike
Sand
Still Camp
Upper Pike S. School
South (19)
17 initial, for which see Dict. in Chap. I; also
East Fork of S. Fork of Spring River
West Fork of S. Fork of Spring River
Southern (3)
Iron Mountain and S. R.R.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and S. Railway
S. Missouri and Arkansas R.R.
Spring (181)
Alice
Anderson
Aunt Cindy
Ball
Bates
Bear Creek
Bear S. Hollow
Bell
Big (4)
Big Ozark
Big S. Branch
Big S. Cemetery
Big S. Church
Big S. Creek
Big S. School (2)
Big S. State Park
Big S. Valley
Billmore
Bingaham
Blowing
Blue
Blue Hole
Bluff (2)
Boiling (2)
Bonanza
Borth
Boyd
Boze Mill
Broadfoot
Brown (2)
Bullock
Busick
Carmen
Casteel
Cave (2)
Chicopee
Childers
Cliff
Cold Rock
Copper Mine
Cotton
Crook
Davidson
Doherty
Dresser
Drunkard
Dry (2)
East Fork of South Fork of S. River
Eidelman
Elder
Elkins
Elliott
Elm (2)
Fare
Friend's
Godsey
Goyer
Graham (2)
Greer
Greer S. Branch
Grindstaff
Griffin
Grisham
Gum (4)
Hackberry
Hade
Hale
Hart
Hatcher
Hellum
Herron
Hesley
Hodo
Holland (2)
Jim Jones
Jolliff
Joshua Myres
Keener
Kelley
Kenner
Kenner S. Branch
Larly
Larmore
Lebanon
Little S. Hollow
Lost S. Church
Lost S. School
McCullouck
Martin
Midco
Mill
Mill S. Hollow

Mint (2)
Mint S. Graveyard
Mint S. School
Mitchell
Moody
Moore
Murray
Myatt
Old Mud
Oak
Oak S. Hollow
Panther (3)
Patterson
Payne
Peck
Peppermint
Perkins
Poe
Poison
Posey
Pottenger
Proffitt
Rattlesnake
Roaring
Rowe
Ruebottom
Rushing
Sam Smith
Sanders
Saratoga
Sharoon
Sibtka
Sitton
South Fork of S. River
Spears
Spout (2)
Spout S. Hollow
S. City
S. Creek (2)
S. Creek Cemetery (2)
S. Creek Church
S. Creek Baptist Church
S. Creek School
S. Creek Township
S. Hill Church
S. Valley Creek
Stillhouse
Terrapin
Thomason Mill
Thomas
Thompson
Three Mile S. Hollow
Town
Trough
Tunsel
Two Mile S. Hollow
Vail
Walnut
Water Cress
Watson
Whites
Whitwell
Williams
Williams S. Branch
West Fork of South Fork of S. River
Willis
Springs (51)
Bay S. Cemetery
Bay S. Church
Bay S. School
Bell and Cotton
Big S. Valley Camp
Blue (2)
Blue S. Cemetery
Blue S. No. 1
Blue S. No. 2
Blue S. Pond
Blue S. School
Blue S. Slough
Cave
Cave S. Missionary Baptist Church
Cave S. School
Clear S.
Clear S. School
Cureall
Dixon
Driver
Falling S. Township
Flowing
Grubb's
Lick
Little S. Church
Lost
Mabrey
Mammoth S. Cemetery
Many
Phillips
Rainbow
Romine
Romine S. (p.o.)
Sand
Siloam
Siloam S. Hollow
Siloam S. Township
S. Branch
Three S. Camp Ground
Three S. Cemetery
Three S. School
Turner
Twin (3)
Twin S. Church
Twin S. School
Willow
Willow S. (p.o.)
Willow S. Township
Spur (8)
Brinkerhoff
Busick
Calvin
Hicoria
Joan
Rossville
Walsh
Water Works
Station (7)
Barfield
Carter
Chapin
Hathaway
Reeves
Sliger Filling
Wooden
Stillhouse (2)
S. Hollow
S. Spring
Store (34)
Bolin's
Bumpus
Carter
Collins
Crews
Davidson's
Dusch's
Fogle
Fowler's
Frank Durham's
Hagenbuck

Ham
Harviell
Hortsman
Hoskins
Jopkin
Keels
Kittrell
Langston
Loyd
Millsap
Nentrup
Novak
Phillips
Relleford
Royal Oak
Sandlin
Store No. 5
Store No. 7
Store No. 9
Taylor's
Triangle
Wallace
Williams
Womack's
Swamp (1)
Cypress
Switch (17)
Alfrey's
Ballard
Carson
Eastwood
Ferguson
Gaines
Garden
Grandin
Hart's
Hilliard
Hill Top
June
Junction
Massey
Mullen's
Nyssa
Orchard
The (12)
T. Barrens (3)
T. Bluff
T. Bluff City
Business College
T. Cat
T. Frisco
T. Hoxie Branch
T. Junction
T. Narrows
T. Pines
T. Stave Mill
-ton (3)
Clifton
Clifton School
Riverton
Top (6)
Flat T. School
Hickory
Hill
Hill T. Inn
Hill T. School
Hill T. Switch
Tower (3)
Braswell
Lookout
T. Mountain
Town (21)
Brush
Campbell
Carner
Cox
Crommer
Crommer T. Church
Crommer T. School
Dog T. (2)
Hall T. School
Illinois
Kelly
Kelly T. School
Nigger (2)
Old
Rag
Scott
Skunk
T. Fork
Tucker
-town (6)
Hamtown
Hamtown Cemetery
Hamtown School
Hamtown Union Church
Stringtown (2)
Township (76)
Ash Hill
Ash Hills
Beaver Dam
Benton
Big Apple
Black Pond
Black River
Briar Creek
Butler
Cane Creek
Carter
Cedar Bluff
Chapel
Coon Island
Current River
Doniphan
Dry
Epps
Falling Springs
Flatwoods
Forshe
Fourche
Franks
Gatewood
Gillis Bluff
Goebel
Goldsberry
Harris
Harviell
Highland
Howell (3)
Hutton Valley
Jackson
Jobe
Johnson (3)
Johnson No. 1
Johnson No. 2
Jordan
Kelley (2)
King
Lynn
Moore
Mud Creek
Myatt
Myrtle
Neely
Oak Grove
Otter Creek
Ozark
Pike
Pine
Piney
Polk
Poplar Bluff
Poynor
St. Francis
Sherley
Siloam Springs
Sisson

South Fork
Spring Creek
Thayer
Thomas (3)
T. Line School
Union
Varner
Washington
Willow Springs
Woodside
Unit (2)
Fristoe U. of the U. S. Forest
Wappapello U. of the U. S. Forest
Upper (5)
See Dict.
Valley (53)
Aldrich
Aldrich V. School
Big Spring
Big Springs V. Camp
Buchanan
Cedar V. Church
Chalk Hole
Coleman
Dry
Dry V. Camp
Dry V. Cemetery
Dry V. School
Grassy
Grassy V. School
Gunter
Holland
Hooper
Hoskins
Howell
Howell V. Cemetery
Howell V. Church
Hutton
Hutton V. (p.o.)
Hutton V. Township
Lattie
Little Pike
Peace
Peace V. Creek
Peace V. Draw
Peace V. High School
Peace V. School
Pine V. School (3)
Pleasant V. Church
Pleasant V. School (2)
Red Brush
Rock V. Church
Rocky V. School
Scales
Scott
Sims
Sims V. School
Sitton
Smith (2)
Spring V. Creek
Tice
V. Star School
V. View Church
V. View School
West Lake
View (11)
Current
Fair V. School
Forest V. School
High V. School
Mountain
Park
Pine
Pleasant V. Church
Pleasant V. School
Valley V. Church
Valley V. School
-view (8)
Bellview (East) School
Bellview Missionary Baptist Church
Bellview Road
Bellview School (2)
Bellview (West) School
Fairview School (2)
-ville (36)
Bandyville
Batesville
Brandsville
Carterville
Chapinville
Colemanville
Colemansville
Collinsville
Frankville
Fruitville
Fruitville Farms
Fruitville School
Kegville
Mariesville
Martinsville
Melville
Mellville School
Neelyville
Neelysville
Oglesville
Oglesville Church
Old Batesville
Pinkleyville
Pottersville
Pottersville Cemetery
Pottersville School
Purdyville
Reedville
Rudville School
Rushville Camp
Rushville School
Ruthville
Sittonville
Spakeville
Thomasville
Woodville
Wallow (2)
Bear
Buffalo
West (16)
Fourteen initial, for which see Dict in Chap. I; also
Bellview (W.) School
Lone Star (W.) School
Wilderness (2)
Irish
Wilderness (p.o.)
Wood (2)
Pen W. School
Woodlawn Cemetery
Woods (1)
Rich
-wood (3)
Edgewood Seminary
Greenwood School (2)

-woods (5)
Backwoods School
Flatwoods (p.o.)
Flatwoods School (2)
Flatwoods Township

B. Miscellaneous and Nonce Combinations (33)

The second group presents some interesting unusual names and combinations. Del Haf, Hill's Yard, and Doolen's Pasture have combined person and place and Haigart, Lanton, and Qulin each are for two personal names. This section has its "Devil" names, a term used with two meanings: rough land surface and the rough element in society. Neither is it without the common lowly Possum Trot and Punkin Center.

Some striking contrasts are noticeably apparent: the difference between the appearance of places in Spread, Sluiceway Ditch, and Jamup; the soil quality and surface in Loma Linda, Welbolt, and Sink Ins School; the chill penury of Pinch Misery, Stony Lonesome and Slapout, against the ease and joy of Rinky Dink Club House and Sweet Home Church.

Each name is unique within itself as "beauty is its own excuse for being", but it also has unusual connotations such as the good American names, Pinch Off School and Stump Suck School, suggesting strife and worthlessness; and the Indian element in Low Wassie and the Celtic and Saxon influence in Linstead, which are mentally refreshing.

Del Haf
Devil's Backbone (2)
Devils Elbo
Devil's Horn Hollow
Devils Riffle
Doolen's Pasture
Fish Trap Slough
Haigart
Hill's Yard
Hocomo
Hog's Backbone
Jamup Creek
Lanton
Linstead
Loma Linda
Low Wassie
Pinch Off School
Pinch Misery
Pin Hook
Possum Trot
Punkin Center
Qulin
Rain Out Hill
Rinky Dink Club House
Sink Ins School
Slapout
Sluiceway Ditch
Spread
Stony Lonesome
Stump Suck
Sweet Home Church
Wetbolt

II. OTHER LINGUISTIC FEATURES (162)

Some other features of place names are of interest to the linguist. The orthographical variants result from various causes. Bardley, borrowed from Bordley, Kentucky, is said to have become so by careless or poor penmanship. Segin (for Seguin) and Oxly (for Oxley) possibly reflect illiteracy, but could be from the influence of postal authorities, who usually insist on shorter names, as was the case in Elsinore (Ellsinore). Doubtless by lack of distinct hearing or from faulty pronunciation have come such names as Calwell, Cupola, and Hellum. Jobe, for the Bible spelling Job, which is said by descendants of the family to be their original form, is probably an attempt to ensure the correct pronunciation of the name. Both spellings now exist in Job, a postoffice, and Jobe Township. "Myatte" reflects a French and "Yowassia" an Indian influence.

In listing apostrophe omissions, names in which the possessive "s" may once have been written, but is no longer found, have also been included. Two such names are Brandsville and Neelysville from the two men, which may be compared with Brannumsburg from the earlier Brannum's Mill.

Some names are "like coins long in circulation, that have often lost their original markings."[11] Hillard is such a name. It was started as Hill's Yard because of the

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11. English Words and Their Background, p. 359.

large amount of fuel wood assembled and sold, in the very early seventies, by a Mr. Hill for the new Iron Mountain Railroad. Later the reduction of the capital and consolidation yielded Hillyard. Further mutilation came with the company's establishing a station spelled Hilliard, and later the postal authorities shortened the name to Hillard. Thus we see with Longnon and others that "no place-name can be interpreted in the light of its present day form alone, but must be traced back to its earliest recorded form and that no explanation of a place-name, however, convincing as philology, can hold good if inconsistent with the known history and topography of the site, and conversely, that no explanation based upon legend or topography is of value if inconsistent with philology."[12]

The apostrophe is indicative of age, also, as it has been found generally in the older appellations of places. Alfrey's Switch later became Alfrey, and the older names were Chilton's Creek, Graveyard, and Mill but the village only Chilton. A natural law, ease of speech, may have played its part, too; e.g., in such names as Bond's Hollow, the "s" would be natural, but not spoken with ease in adding the "s" to "Bond" in Bond School.

Some of the most striking consolidations of detached prefixes and suffixes are Kingbee, Fairdealing, and

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12. Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 17, p. 987.

Stringtown. All these features illustrate a tendency, continuously at work in the English language, that of shortening the forms and making the language more simple.

Phonetic peculiarities result sometimes from anglicized or Americanized pronunciations of foreign words. A shift of accent is noticeable in seven names, and the substitution of native for foreign sounds is seen in ten names.

Twenty-six place names have been listed as illustrating contamination, blends, and popular etymologies. Six names, as Greenwood School in Butler County, Fremont, and Owenmont are blends formed from personal names and those of topography, names to which McKnight has applied the term mongrel words; while Lanton is a blend of two prominent local family names, and Hocomo, ~~of~~ in Howell County, of county and state. Personal and civic pride must lurk behind each of these two names, and in the unusual name, Qulin, is memorialized paternal love for two daughters.

Contamination doubtless exists in four names. Maries, the earlier name for Mariesville, very likely, was descriptive of the locality, from Marais or swamp, but quite possibly with a connotation of Mary or Marie, for Chouteau earlier held large tracts of land in the region, so that there was reason for the local personal name or for reference to the mother of Jesus so highly honored by Catholicism. In Ellsinore, said to have been for two sisters of a local family, it is likely that Elsinore of Hamlet's

Denmark may have been held in mind also; for Louis Houck, a man of learning and a railroad magnate of Southeast Missouri, was influential in the naming of some places along the Current River road. Forshe Township is an interesting name. While it is most likely a misspelling for "Fourche," it could be a misspelling of a later name that grew up from a family name "Forsee," since there were families of the name in that part of the county. In tracing the county records to find boundary lines for townships, we found both spellings for townships at two different dates. Doubtless the early name Fourche Township, named for its main stream and later divided into other political divisions, became confused with the family name. One wonders if such confusion in the spelling was a cause for the disappearance of both names from the map, for Fourche would be the most natural name for the chief stream.

Folk etymology is obvious in abbreviated forms such as Hy, Lat Ditch, The Cat Branch, The Cat, and The Frisco. Low Wassie from the Indian Hi Wassie, is doubtless a result of the pioneers interpreting the Indian "Hi" as meaning upper or higher part of a region along a stream and "Wassie" as water or stream, thus accepting the sound for the sense. "Barn" Hollow, given by one informant as having received its name from the large barns in the valley, is more likely the result of the illiterate mispronunciation of "Barren," since the section was said to have had few trees in the

earlier days. Other features of local pronunciation are shown in the table.

A. Spelling and Punctuation (8%)

1. Orthographical Variants (25)

Bardley (from Bordley)
Big Spring and Big Spring State Park (Big Springs Valley Camp)
Caldwell Creek (Calwell)
Carie (usually Carrie)
Catherine Lake and Slough (also Catharine)
Chapel Township (from Chapell)
Clear Spring (Clear Springs School)
Cordz (usually Cords)
Cottbus (for German Kottbus)
Cupola Pond (for Tupelo)
Current River (Current's, Currents, Currant from Riviere Courante and Rio Corrente)
Elsinore (Elsinore (p.o.)
Fourche Township (also Forshe)
Handy (from Hainey)
Hannar's (from Hanna ?)
Hellum Spring (for Helm ?)
Jobe (from Job)
Lone Hill Shoots (Chutes)
Lost Springs (Lost Springs Church and School)
Low Wassie (from Yowassia?)
Myatt Creek (also Myatts, Miatt, Myatte, Midt (?)
Nobblett Creek and Mill (Noblet School)
Oxly (from Oxley)
Segin (from Seguin ?)
Sims Valley (also Simms)

2. Omission of Apostrophe (40)

Alfrey's Switch (Alfrey)
Bailey's End, Bailey's (Bailey)
Ball's Mill (Ball Spring)
Bellah's Falls, Bellah's Ford (Bellah Cemetery)
Bennett's Point School (Bennett Point School)
Bolin School (Bolin's Store)
Bond's Hollow (Bond School)
Brandsville (Brand)
Brannum's Mill (Brannumsburg and Brannum School)
Carter's Creek, Carter's Creek Camp and School (Carter County, Creek, Mountain, Station, Township, and Carterville)
Chilton's Creek, Graveyard, and Mill (Chilton)
Colemansville (Colemanville)

Copeland's Creek (Copeland Creek and Lake)
Craven's Chapel (Craven Ditch and School)
Davidson's Mill (Davidson Spring)
Devil's Backbone (Devil School Hollow)
Doolen's Pasture (Doolens)
Goldsberry's Church (Goldsberry School and Township)
Gunter's Creek (Gunter Draw and Valley)
Hart's Switch (Hart Ditch and School)
Hill's Yard (Hillyard, Hilliard, Hillard)
Hog's Backbone (Hog Hollow)
Hubbell's Branch, Hubbells (Hubbell)
Huddleston's (p.o.) (Huddleston Branch, Ferry, Graveyard, Hollow)
Keener's Ferry and Kenner's (p.o.) (Keener Cave, Gravel Pits, Springs, and (p.o.)
King's Mountain (King Mountain School)
McKinney's Mill (McKinney School)
Moore's Shop (Moore Township)
Mullen's Switch (Mullens, Mullen)
Neelysville (Neelyville)
Nale's Creek (Nale Branch and Mills)
Ponder's Mill (Ponder Cemetery, Church, School, and Creek)
Pope's Chapel (Pope School)
Robinson's Ferry (Robinson Cemetery)
Simpson's Mill (Simpson Graveyard and Cemetery)
Spencer's Mill (Spencer Creek)
Tucker's (Tucker Town, Tucker)
Tucker's Mill (Tucker Bay)
Turner's Mill (Turner Spring)
Walton's Chapel (Walton School)

3. Consolidation of Detached Prefixes and Suffixes (27)

Edgewood Seminary (Edge Wood)
Fairdealing (Fair Dealing)
Fairview School (Fair View)
Flatwoods (Flat Woods)
Fernnook School (Fern Nook)
Gerhardt's Greenhouse (Green House)
Greenwood School (Green Wood)
Hamtown (Ham Town)
Highland School (High Land)
Homeland (Home Land)
Hopewell (Hope Well)
Jamup Creek (Jam Up)
Junland (Jungle Land)
Kingbee Service Station (King Bee)
Little Beaverdam Creek (Beaver Dam)
Pinebrook Inn (Pine Brook)
Richland Church (Rich Land)
Riverside Mill (River Side)
Rockhouse Creek (Rock House)

Slapout (Slap Out)
Stringtown (String Town)
Tanglewood (Tangle Wood)
Woodlawn Cemetery (Wood Lawn)

B. Phonetic Peculiarities (74)

1. Anglicized Pronunciations of Foreign Words (17)

a. Shift of accent (7)

Cache kæʃ	for	French	Cache kaʃe or kaʃ
Currant 'kɜ ənt	"	"	Courante kuˈrɑ̃t
Current 'kɜ ənt	"	Spanish	Corrente korˈɛntɪ
Fanchon fæntʃn	"	French	Fanchon fɑ̃ˈʃɔ
Lebo 'lɪˌbo	"	"	Le Beau lə 'bo
St. Francis River sent 'frænsɪs 'rɪvɚ	"	"	St. Francois sɑ̃ frɑ̃ 'swa
St. Francis River sent 'frænsɪs 'rɪvɚ	"	Spanish	San Francisco rɪo sanfran 'θɪθˌko

b. Substitution of native for foreign sounds (10)

Cache kæʃ	for	French	Cache kaʃ
Cottbus 'kat bəs	"	German	Kottbus 'kɔt bus
Current 'kɜ ənt	"	French	Courante kurɑ̃t
Fourche 'foɚˌʃɪ	"	"	Fourche furʃ
Fanchon 'fæntʃn	"	"	Fanchon fɑ̃'ʃɔ̃
Francis 'frænsɪs	"	"	Francois frɑ̃ 'swa
Koelling 'kʌʃɪŋ	"	German	Koelling 'kœlɪŋ
Le Noir lə nɔɚ	"	French	Le Noir lə 'nwaɚ
Liebig 'lɪˌbɪk	"	German	Liebig 'lɪ bɪç
Maries 'meɚɪz	"	French	Marais maˈri

2. Contaminations, Blends, and Popular Etymologies (29)

Barn Hollow, from Barren (confusion due to local pronunciation of "barren")

Buncomb Ridge (personal and possibly also satirical)
Bellview (a blend of the personal and topographical names)
Cat Branch, Cat Railroad (folk etymology from Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas R.R.)
Chapel (Chapell) Hill (a blend of "chapel" and the surname)
Deerey ? (said to be a personal name; but, doubtless, it is purely for the animal)
Elsinore (a contamination of the personal name with Elsinore of Denmark)
Forshe Township (a misspelling for the stream name "Fourche" confused with the personal name Forsee)
Fremont (a blend of the surname Freeman and the topography)
Green Hill Farm (a blend of the family name and the elevation)
Green Mountain School (a blend of the family name and the elevation)
Greenwood School (Butler) (a blend of the family and landscape names)
Hi Wassie (from Low Wassie)
Hocomo (from Howell, County, and Missouri)
Hy (from high, the divide)
Junland (from "jungle" and "land")
Lanton (from Lancaster and Sutton)
Lat Ditch (for Lateral)
Linstead (from "lin" (lake) and "stead" (place)
Madie (from Maddox and Mabie)
Maries, Mariesville (for Marais, but probably confused with Mary or Marie)
New Franklin (for Frank Durham and Frank Campbell, probably blended with the statesman)
Owenmont (blend of personal and topographical names)
Poca Hollow (from Pocahontas)
Qulin (Quincy and Laura)
The Cat (from Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas)
The Frisco (from San Francisco)

3. Other Features of Pronunciation (28)

Name	Local Pronunciation		Standard English
Alice	ˈæl əs	for	ˈæl ɪs
American	əˈmɪʒ əkən	"	əˈmɛr ɪkən
Augusta	ɔˈgʌstɪ	"	ɔˈgʌstə
Barren	bɑrn	"	ˈbær ən
Bennett	ˈbɪnət	"	ˈbɛn ɪt
Blowing	ˈblo ən	"	blo ɪŋ

Boyer	ˈbu jɚ	**for**	ˈbɔ jɚ
Caldwell	ˈkal wɨ	"	kalˈwɛl or ˈkald wɛl
Caulfield	ˈkɔˌfild	"	ˈkɔl fild
Celynda	səˈlɪn dɪ	"	səˈlɪn də
Cemetery	ˈsɪm ɪˌtɛrɨ	"	ˈsɛm əˌtɛrɨ or ˈsɛm ətrɨ
China	ˈtʃaɪ nɪ	"	ˈtʃaɪ nə
Coffee	ˈkɔ fɪ	"	ˈka fɪ
Creek	krɪk	"	krik
Eleven Points	ˈɛbɱ paɪnts or ˈɛvən pɔɪnts	"	iˈlɛvən pɔɪnts
Elm	ˈɛl əm	"	ɛlm
Fairdealing	ˈfɛɚˌdɪl ɪn	"	ˈfɛɚˌdɪl ɪŋ
Hellum Spring (for Helm?)	ˈhɛl əm	"	hɛlm
Hog Hollow	hɔg ˈhal ɚ	"	hag ˈha lə
Hollow	ˈha lə	"	ˈha lə
Hoskins	ˈhaʃ kənz	"	ˈhas kɪnz
Jordan	ˈdʒʒdɲ or ˈdʒʒɪdʌnz	"	ˈdʒɔɚ dən
Lost Camp	last kæmp	"	lɔst kæmp
Moffett	ˈma fɪt	"	ˈma fət
Panther	ˈpæn tɚ	"	ˈpænθɚ
Rosin (Ridge)	ˈɹɔz əm, ˈɹɔzən	"	ˈɹa zɲ
Tater Hill (for Potato)	ˈtetɚ	"	ˈpo te tə
Vienna	ˈvaɪ ɛnɨ	"	vaɪˈɛnə

C. Dialect Terms and Americanisms

See Appendix III

III. NON-ENGLISH PLACE NAMES (60)

Although seven nationalities are represented in the nomenclature of this section, there is little evidence that any persons of those nations besides the Indians have lived or even visited the immediate vicinity. Of the eleven Indian names, no definite proof of the Indian origin of Galigini was found, and Ozark is a blend with French, while Low Wassie and Yowassia are, doubtless, partly Americanized. Possibly the Hi Wassie in this section was actually given by the Indians, but it may have been borrowed from another state since there is a Hi Wassie in Carolina and another in Northwest Arkansas. One can easily make a plausible conjecture that the Cherokee Indians in leaving their earlier homes east of the Alleghenies and moving westward through Southeast Missouri and Northwest Arkansas on their way to the Oklahoma reservation left the names behind them. Other Indian names, such as Koshkonong and Saratoga, are known to have been borrowed. Menorkenut may be the only name given by the Indians of the vicinity.

At the present time, only two Indian names for prominent places in this section are commonly used, Koshkonong and Ozark. Saratoga is fast declining, Low Wassie remains as a postoffice, but in Shannon County, Menorkenut Slough is losing itself in the multiplicity of drainage ditches,

and Natchitoches Path is practically lost in Highway 67 and other improved roads.

The French names are all of streams that reach into other sections, where they doubtless received their names, except three, the old Ozark, Lebo, and the more recent Fanchon. Likewise the Spanish names consist of two streams and the recent tourist camp Loma Linda. Four German names were found, Vienna and the Anglicized Cottbus from German towns, Liebig and Koelling from German surnames.

Of the ten Latin names, seven are botanical tree names which were discussed in Chapter Two of this study. Pomona reflects Roman mythology and Rex and Vastus reveal American pride and bent for grandiloquence.

The language most reflected is Hebrew. These thirteen names, together with four of the six Greek names, show the great influence that the Bible has had here; for they are all Biblical place-names which have been used in many school, cemetery, and church names.

A. Indian (12)

Chepoussea
Choloholley
Donawali
Galigini (?)
Hi Wassie
Koshkonong
Low Wassie
Menorkenut
Natchitoches
Ozark
Saratoga
Yowassia

B. French (12)

Cache
Eleven Points
Fanchon
Fourche à Thomas (with variant forms and tributaries
La Rivière à l'Eau Noire
La Rivière Courante
La Rivière Noire
La Rivière St. Francois
L'eau Noire
Lebo
Ozark
Rivière des Chepoussea

C. Spanish (3)

Loma Linda	Rio Corrente	Rio San Francisco

D. Hebrew (13)

Bethany	Emmaus	Salem
Bethel	Jordan	Shiloh
Bethlehem	Moriah	Siloam
Carmel	Pisgah	Zion
Ebenezer		

E. Greek (6)

Antioch	Eureka	Nyssa
Corinth	Macedonia	Smyrna

F. Latin (10)

Celtis	Platanus	Rex
Fagus	Pomona	Ulmus
Hicoria	Quercus	Vastus
Ilex		

G. German (4)

Cottbus	Koelling	Liebig	Vienna

IV. CHANGES IN PLACE-NAMES (515)

If the desire for rapid change is an index to the age of a country as it is of a person, then truly one can conclude that this section is young, for five hundred fifteen changes in names of places have been found.

Various reasons have been discovered as to why places changed their names. In one group of two hundred two changes, four various material reasons had prevailed. A change in location or surroundings was responsible in fifty-four cases, thirty-seven of which are school names; seven are of churches, and four are postoffices. While most were from changed location, some were definitely the result of changed surroundings, for Nigger Hill Ford of pre-Civil War times became Johnson Ferry, which after thirty years or more, became a modern bridge, which now spans Eleven Points River for Highway 14. Another improved condition is seen in the change of Garden Switch to Orchard Switch, when within a few years a large (for that vicinity) orchard replaced the smaller gardens with only a few various fruit shrubs and trees. As settlements grew and farms were developed, Dry Creek became Dry Valley.

A further growth of communities as signalized by incorporation of a town or the establishment of a postoffice gave rise to at least nineteen changes. Occasionally an

older near by postoffice was discontinued when a new one was established as in Amy becoming Hocomo. When Fremont was incorporated, the postoffice name, Peggy, of the place was discarded. One of the most interesting is that of the early Hill's Yard becoming the railroad station Hilliard and the postoffice Hillard.

One of the most typical examples of the death of a community and the later re-establishment is that of the postoffice Butts changed to Brawley.

Change of ownership, management, or citizenry, rebuilding, or re-organization was found to be the cause in one hundred twenty-five name changes of, at least, twenty different kinds of places. Mills, which represent the largest number, springs, and mines have very often had name change from different owners, and burial grounds have often acquired the names of later residents. Occasionally the element "Cemetery" took the place of "graveyard" in the older name; e.g., the old Dalton Graveyard came to be McCord Cemetery.

Both growth and decline brought name changes. The earliest Adams Settlement at the old spring became West Plains. The railroad construction camp Flag Pond became the small town Brandsville. As settlements and population increased, larger townships and school districts were divided, and by re-organization, names were often changed. An example is that of Lynn Township being organized into Big Apple and Thayer townships. Mitchell School became

Mitchell and Pleasant Hill No. 38 schools. Conversely, in later years during the first quarter of the twentieth century, consolidation of schools was quite common; as Rombauer, Lade, Hamtown, Little Brushy, Brower, and Star schools became Rombauer Consolidated School. In some changes, one sees a decline of some place-name elements, as in the older Willow Fork becoming Setzer Branch and in Morgan Branch becoming Cox Draw. Much sentiment lies in the decline which is illustrated in Irish Settlement becoming Irish Wilderness and in Horton and Lebanon Church becoming known as Old Horton and Old Lebanon Church.

Some name changes were made for a practical reason. Sometimes a railroad station or a postoffice was a duplication of a name in a nearby state, thus causing confusion, and a change of name became necessary, as in Holland or McDonald, the station, and Peggy the postoffice being changed to the one name, Fremont; another was that of a Bellview School in the east part of Ripley County and one of the same name in the west part of the county giving rise, when the county was more densely peopled, to the changes of Bellview (East) and Bellview (West) schools. A general tendency toward a liking for brevity is seen in the dropping of apostrophes and capitals, and in consolidation and abbreviated terms. The translation of foreign names was found to be the cause of twelve changes in this section.

Personal reasons have been found responsible for forty changes. Although there might have been a dislike or, at least, unpopularity, for a name-father, as perhaps in the case of Busick Spring, for a financier of the Mid Continental Company, to Midco Spring, generally the person whose name has been abandoned was only one who had been forgotten by the lapse of years, for in many instances the former name-father was very prominent and popular in his day, as is illustrated by the present Evergreen Cemetery having been the early Lamons Graveyard. Occasionally the desire to bestow great honor upon some person brought a name change, as in Edom becoming Olden, or Third Ward School changing to Benton School for Missouri's great senator, and later to Williamson-Kennedy School for two long-term teachers.

Aesthetic reasons play a part in the homely name Possum Trot becoming the beautiful and high sounding Mountain View, or in the idealistic Columbia School displacing the personal name Winningham School. Changing an early post-office, Chapel, to Cobalt was doubtless for the purpose of advertising to induce a boom in land sales. Occasionally a nickname would be accepted locally as is shown in the list of thirteen changes.

No definite reason could be found for seven name changes, and many instances were found where two or more names had existed simultaneously, or so remain at the present time, each apparently struggling for supremacy, as the list discloses. In the Drainage District a few of the

many ditches, formerly designated only by number, have taken other names and are yet known by both, as Sluiceway Ditch is the same as Ditch No. 26. Often in the transfer of ownership, a place might carry two names for a number of years, as in the case of Big Spring in Howell County still being known, also, as Friend's and Martin Spring for former owners. During the earlier part of 1800, six other names appeared for Fourche River, doubtless all having been used by various persons or communities. Victoria Mission and Rock Chapel are interesting modern rival names for the neat stone church.

A. Material Reasons (202)

1. Change in Location or Surroundings (54)

Amy (p.o.) to Hocomo
Anderson School to Mitchell School
Baskey School to Baskey School No. 1 and Baskey School No. 2
Bayou Church (Ozark Co.) to New Bethel Church)
Bellview School to Bellview (East) School
Bridges, Grimmett, Lone Pine, and Rudville schools to New Central School
Brisco School to Mott and Doty schools
Camp Five Pond to Brushy Pond
Clinton School to Bridges School
Cloninger School to Homeland School
Concord Church to Chapel Hill Church
Cross Roads Church to Hill Crest Church
Dry Creek to Dry Valley
Dryer, Ferguson, and Walnut Sink schools to Peace Valley High School
Elm School to Ponder School
Fairless School to Lone Hill School
Garden Switch to Orchard Switch
Gill School to Winningham School
Griffith School to Trask School
Grimmett to Shinkle to Grimmett
Hale School to Burnham and Dry Creek schools
Hancock School to Barkadara and West Point schools
Hardcastle School to Tabor Mill School to Hickory Grove School

Herron School to Blue Mound School
Johnson School to Cedar Grove School
Kelly School to Qulin School to Gentzen School
Kenaga School to Pond School to Forest Dell School
Kenzie School to Kremlin and Pleasant Hill schools
Lamons School to Evergreen School
Liberty Hill Church to Bennett Church
Lilly School to Lost Camp and Halfway schools
Little Willis or Mount Pisgah School to Pine Grove School to Tucker School
McKelvey School to Mint Spring School
Matthews and Flatwoods schools (part) to High View School
Meredith Cemetery to Hatfield Cemetery
Mill Creek Church to Myrtle Church
Modrel School to Modrel and College Hill schools
Nigger Hill Ford to Johnson Ferry
Perkins School to King's Point School
Pike (p.o.) to Fremont
Pine Grove Missionary Baptist Church to Pine Church
Polsgrove School to Current View and Greenwood schools
Sinking Branch to Little Pike Valley
Strange School to Moody School
Stubblefield Ford to Huddleston Ferry
Taylor School to Torch and Sylvan schools
Triangle Store to Burr Oaks
White Church (Methodist) to Liberty Union Church
Williams School to Cureall School
Wilson School to Burnham and Pleasant Valley School

2. Growth of Community, as Signalized by Incorporation or Establishment of a Post Office (19)

Amy (p.o.) to Hocomo
Bailey to Broseley
Blue Springs School to Junland School
Boise City to Spring City
Campbell Town to Mountain View
Cross Roads to Gamburg
Cross Roads to South Fork
Eleven Points or Rich Woods to Thomasville
Emerson Cemetery to Burnham Cemetery
Fugate to Pratt
Haywood's to Rover
Hill's Yard to Hilliard's Switch and Hilliard to Hillard
Kelly School to Qulin School (rural)
Keener's to Keener
Little Black (p.o.) to Gamburg
Martinsville to Siloam Springs
Pearl City to Leota
Peggy (p.o.) to Fremont
Sittonville to Garfield

3. Death of Community and Later Re-establishment (4)

Butts to Brawley
Gatewood to Doherty to Gatewood
Homeland to Taylor's Store
New Hope Church to New Liberty Church

4. Change of Ownership, Management, or Citizenry (reorganization or rebuilding) (125)

Adams Graveyard to Pottersville Cemetery
Adams Improvement to West Plains
Amity Missionary Baptist Church to Bethany Methodist Church
Ash Hill, Fisk, Little, Riverside, and Snyder schools to Fisk Consolidated School
Baker Graveyard to McElmurry Graveyard to Galbraith Cemetery
Batesville to Old Batesville
Bay Cave to Mushroom Cave
Beaty Cemetery to Union Cemetery
Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church (Oregon) to Mount Zion Church
Bimel-Ashcroft Mill to Ashcroft Mill
Bodenhamer School to Spring Creek School
Boyd Ranch (the larger part) to Hitt Ranch
Boyd and Hitt ranches to Brock Ranch
Brannum's Mill to Ball's Mill and Kremlin Mill
Brawley to New Liberty
Bridges Mine to Morning Glory Mine
Broseley, Brown, Calvin, Elk, Wilcox, Maberry, and Lone Beech schools to Broseley Consolidated School
Brown Springs to Martinsville
Butler Township and part of Beaver Dam Township to Thomas Township
Clark Mill to Grisham Mill
Crews Cemetery to Shiloh Cemetery
Couch Mill to Williams Mill
Copeland Lake to Schwaner's Lake to Hogg's Lake
Cross Roads Church to Hill Crest
Dalton Graveyard to McCord Cemetery
Davis Graveyard to Koelling's Graveyard
Donawali to Buckskull to Current View
Dresser Spring to Peek Spring
Falling Springs to Turner Springs
Father Hogan's Settlement to Old Priest Field
Ferguson Mill to Thomason Mill
Flag Pond to Brandsville
Fourche (Forshe) Township to Sherley, Kelley, and Pine townships
Fox Graveyard to Ledbetter Graveyard to Parker Graveyard to Bluff Graveyard to Union Grove Cemetery
Frankville to New Franklin
Friend's School to Big Spring School
Friend's Spring to Martin Spring

G and G Mine to Big Dipper Mine
George's Mill to Woods to Marsh to Frazier to Russell to Clark's to Chilton's to Baker Mill
Gilliam's Ferry to Friend's
Gillis Bluff to Carola
Goyer Spring to Moore Spring
Graham Mill to Collins Mill
Haigart to La Crone to Stuart
Hatcher Spring to Posey Spring
Hawkins Cemetery to McElmurry Cemetery
Hellum Spring to Rushing to McCullouch Spring
Hines Hill to South Hill
Hopewell Church to Antioch Missionary Baptist Church
Hopkins Graveyard to Johns Graveyard to New Liberty Cemetery
Horton to Old Horton
Howell Mill to Turk to Honeycutt to Reeves Mill
Howell Spring to Bingaham Spring
Huffman Cemetery to Hamtown Cemetery
Huffman School to Hamtown School
Hunt's Graveyard to Homeland Cemetery
Hutchinson Heights to Hill's Park
Illinois, Missouri, and Texas Railroad to St. Louis-San Francisco Railway
Irish Settlement to Irish Wilderness
Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad to Missouri Pacific Railroad
Jobe Township (east part) to Cedar Bluff Township
Jobe Township (west part) to Myrtle Township
Johnson Graveyard to Pleasant Hill Cemetery
Johnson Township (Oregon) to Johnson Township No. 1 and Johnson Township No. 2 (and small parts of other divisions)
Johnson Township No. 2 to Ozark Township
Julian Mines to Rowden to Rex Mines
Kelley Mill to Johnson Mill
King Township (south-west part) to Goebel Township
Larly Spring to Hade Spring
Lebanon Church to Old Lebanon
Liberty Church (Falling Springs T.) to New Liberty Church
Lynn Township to Big Apple and Thayer townships
Martinsburg to Oak Dale
Mitchell School to Mitchell and Pleasant Hill No. 38 schools
Moore Spring to Mitchell Spring
Morgan Branch to Cox Draw
Mud Creek Township to Black River Township
Needmore to Womack's Store
Neelyville, Hazel Dell, Hazel Ridge, Oak Dale, and 16 to 1 schools to Neelyville Consolidated School
New Attie School to New Attie and Lost Pond schools
Otter Creek ? to Copeland's Creek
Otter Creek Township to Beaver Dam and Butler townships
Owens Hollow to Mustion Hollow
Paradise Ridge Church to Corinth Church
Poison Spring to Carmen Spring

Polk Township to Gillis Bluff Township (possibly parts of other divisions)
Posey Ranch to Denman Ranch
Relleford Store to Sandlin Store
Robertson Ferry to Towles to English to Gaines Ferry
Rombauer, Lade, Hamtown, Little Brushy, Brower, and Star schools to Rombauer Consolidated School
Salem Church to New Salem Church
Satterfield Hollow to Wilson Hollow
Simpson Graveyard to Bailey Cemetery
Simpson Mill to Greer Mill
Smith Valley to Buchanan Valley
Sullivan Creek to Hunt's to Nale's Creek
Tabor School to a part of Pottersville School
Thomas Township (Butler) to Coon Island and Neeley townships
Thomas Township (Oregon) to Moore and Black Pond townships
Thompson Spring to Kenner to Eidelman Spring
Tice Valley to Scott to Smith Valley
Union Hill School to Free Union School
Waddle's Mill to Harris Mill
White's School to Robert's School
Williams Mill (Howell) to Vaughn Mill
Willow Fork to Setzer Branch
Woodside Township (north part) to Franks Township
Yates Mill to Ringo Mill

B. Practical Reasons (43)

1. To Avoid Confusion (12)

Augusta to Thayer
Barfield to Naylor
Baskey School No. 2 to Providence School
Bellview School to Bellview (East) School
Bellview School to Bellview (West) School
Holland to McDonald to Fremont
Lone Star School to Lone Star (East) School
Lone Star School to Lone Star (West) School
Melville to Qulin
Oak Grove School to Oak Grove (East) School
Peggy to Fremont
Varner to Oxly

2. To Shorten and Simplify (19)

Alfrey's Switch to Alfrey
Ash Hills to Ash Hill
Ash Hills Township to Ash Hill Township
Barfield Station to Barfield
Bennett's Point School to Bennett Point School
Briar Creek to Briar
Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad to Cat Branch, Cat Railroad, and The Cat

Carter's Creek to Carter Creek
Carterville to Carter
Colemansville to Colemanville
Fair Dealing to Fairdealing
Hill's Yard to Hilliard
Keener's to Keener
Old Tom Tabor School to Tabor School
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway to The Frisco
St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway to Iron Mountain Railroad and Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad
Tucker Town to Tucker
Uncle Johnny Smith Church to Little Zion Church
William-Kennedy School to W-K School

3. To Translate a Foreign Name (12)

Indian Cholohollay to French Riviere des Chepoussea to Spanish Rio San Francisco to English St. Francois River and St. Francis River
Fourche a Dumas, Fourche a Thomas, Fourche de Main River, Fourche de Mas, Fourche de Thomas, and Fourche Dumas to Fourche River
Fourche a Thomas to Thomas Fork or Fourche Creek
La Riviere a l Eau Noire to Black Water River
L'eau Noire to Black Water
Lost Indian name meaning "Swift Water," to French Riviere Courante, to Spanish Rio Corrente to English Current River
Riviere Le Noir to Black River

C. Personal Reasons (40)

1. Dislike or Unpopularity (or mere forgetfulness) of Original Name-father (24)

Ary School to Pleasant Hill School No. 52
Ashcroft-Macom Addition to Ashcroft Addition
Berry Lewis Graveyard to Houts Graveyard
Bryant Hollow to Nelson Hollow
Busick Spring to Midco Spring
Carrico School to Dunn School
Clark Graveyard to Catholic Cemetery
Davis Creek to Pike Creek
Dooley School to Greenwood School
Epps School to Fairless School
Harrison School to Rudville School
Hasting Graveyard to Cypress Creek Cemetery
Herron Cemetery to Blue Mound Cemetery
Hi Wassie Hollow to Three Mile Spring Hollow
Hunt School to Caledonia School
Lamons Graveyard to Evergreen Cemetery
Low Wassie Hollow to Two Mile Spring Hollow
McKinney School to Oak Grove School
Patterson School to Logan Creek School

Pickard Graveyard to New Hope Cemetery
Potillo Graveyard to Three Springs Cemetery
Thomas Spring to Trough Spring
Tolliver Pond to White's Pond
Turley School to Midco School

2. To Show Honor (16)

Benton School to Williamson-Kennedy School
Cordz to Old Horton
Doherty to Ponder
Drew to Horton
East Side School to J. Minnie Smith School
Edom to Olden
Galigini ? to Doniphan
Horton to Cordz
Hurricane School to Kenaga School
Johnson Township No. 2 to Ozark Township
Kelly Town School to Eugene Field School
Merrell School to Pratt School
Nelson Hollow to Lead Hollow (Carter)
Peck Spring to Busick Spring
Third Ward School to Benton School
Vinegar Hill School to Eugene Field School

D. Aesthetic Reasons (22)

1. To Advertise or Make More High Sounding (9)

Addy School to Live Oak School
Brown Springs to Siloam Springs
Chapel to Cobalt
Dixon Springs to Cureall Springs
Dry Valley School to Yale School ?
Moore's Shop to Midway
Possum Trot to Mountain View
White's or Roberts School to Charter Oak School
Winningham School to Columbia School

2. A Nickname Later Adopted (13)

Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad to Cat Branch, Cat Railroad, The Cat
Haywood's to Grab
Knob Hill School to Cotton Rock School
Mitchell School to Seed Tick School
Norman School to Hide Out School
New Attie School to Sailor School
Oak Forest Church to White Mule and Yellow Jacket churches
Pleasant Ridge School to Rubbin Ridge School
Pleasant View School to Hard Scrabble School
Plunk School to Tick School
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway to The Frisco

South Prong of Carter Creek to Gay Creek
Sugar Creek to Henpeck Creek

E. Various and Unknown Reasons (7)

Friend's Ferry to Hodge's Ferry
Garretson School to Maple Hill School
Gum Spring to Holland Spring
Mill Creek (p.o.) to Doherty (locally)
Patterson Graveyard to Oak Hill Cemetery
Tyson School to Union School
Walnut Grove School to Cuba and Spain schools

F. Two or More Names (former rival names, or names still unsettled) (201)

Aldrich Valley and Hooper Valley
Alford School and Black River School
Alfrey and Alfrey's Switch
Andrews Cemetery and Simpson Cemetery
Antioch Christian Church (Howell), "Buck Snort," and "Dish-rag"
Arkansas Branch and part of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad
Bailey and Baileys
Ball's, Brown's, and Kremlin Mill
Ball's Mill School and Kremlin School
Barefoot Church and Harmony Church
Bark Camp Creek and Bear Camp Creek
Barn Hollow and Winningham Hollow
Barnett Church and New Hope Church
Barren, Big Barren, and Sinking Creek
Bay Crossing and Bill Bay Crossing
Bear Camp Church, Bradford Memorial Chapel, and Lowe's Chapel
Bellview School and Bellview (East) School
Bellview School and Bellview (West) School
Big Black, Big Black River, Big Black Water River, and Black River
Big Ozark Spring and Greer Spring
Big Spring (Oregon) and Cold Rock Spring
Big Spring (Howell), Friend's, and Martin Spring
Big Spring Cemetery and Bly Cemetery
Big Spring Creek and Little Pine Creek
Bildad Church and Cates Pond Church
Billmore and Blue Spring
Black Hollow and Mud Hollow
Blue Hole Cave and Polly Cave
Blue Spring (the larger one), Thomason Mill Spring, and Mill Spring
Bly Creek and Bennett's Bayou
Bone, Boze, Huddleston, and Peggy Hollows
Boyer Creek and Crites Creek
Bradley Chapel and Graveyard and Mount Zion Church and Cemetery

Bristol School and Middle Barren School
Brown Spring and Big Spring (Carter)
Brushy Creek and Big Brushy Creek
Brushy Pond and Camp Five Pond
Buck Horn Branch and Lick Branch
Buffalo Cemetery and Chestnut Cemetery
Buff Graveyard and Union Grove Graveyard
Buncomb Slough and Red Sea
Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad (a part), Cairo Branch, Cat Branch, Cat Railroad, and The Cat
Camp Three and Manilla Camp
Cane Creek, King's Mountain Draw, and Godsey Branch
Carlyle School, Fernnook School, Lone Star (East) School, and Lone Star School
Carson and Carson Switch
Carter, Carter Station, and Carterville
Carter Mountain and Granite Mountain
Carter's, Biffle and Haw branches
Carter's Creek Camp and Team Camp
Cherokee Bay Road, Natchitoches Path, and Military Road (portion in Butler and Ripley)
Chimney Cave and Nigger Cave
Cedar Grove Cemetery and Church to Pleasant Hill Cemetery and Church
Center Hill School, Center Hill No. 1, and Chestnut Ridge School
Chapin, Chapin Station, and Chapinville
Chapin Mines and Morrison Mines
Christy School and Sink Ins School
Coffee Creek and Big Greasy Creek
Colvin, Rush, and Stufflefield creeks
Corona and Eldorado springs
Corrigan Spring and Griffin Spring
Crews Store and Royal Oak Store
Crommer Town Church and Union Hill Church
Crooked Hollow and South Crooked Hollow
County Line Garage and Spakeville
Current River Branch and Current River Railroad
Dan River and Daniels River
Davis Creek and David Fork
Davis, Deken's, and Harper's ferries
Davis Fork (Oregon) and Big Barren Creek ?
Dead Man's Hollow and Watered Hollow
Deerey Creek and Wolf Creek
Devil's Horn Hollow and Fool Catch Hollow
Ditch No. 1 and Main Ditch
Dog Town and Ashcroft Addition
Dry Creek Church and Shiloh Church
Dryden School and Winningham School
Dry Valley Camp and Poca Hollow Camp
Dunlap Graveyard and Brannum Graveyard
Dyestone Mountain and "Tater Hill"

East Branch or Fork of Fourche Creek, East Prong of Fourche River, and Pearl Ponder Creek
Eleven Points and Rich Woods
Elliott Spring and Fare Spring
Elm Pond Church and Macedonia Church
Elm School and Ponder School
Elm Spring and Perkins Spring
Father Hogan's Settlement and Irish Settlement
First Christian Church and I. M. Davidson Church
Flowing Springs and Twin Springs
Fowler Graveyard and Oak Grove Cemetery
Frank Durham's Store and New Franklin
Free Union School and Mount Confusion
Garfield Church and White Church
Gay Creek and South Prong of Carter Creek
Gentry, Easly, and Horn branches
Gimlin Creek, Middle Prong of Fourche, and Ryan Creek
Godsey Spring and Spout Spring
Goldsberry's Church and Mount Olivet
Grandin Switch and Junction Switch
Gum School and Smyrna School
Gunter's Creek and Middle Fork
Ham Church and Harwell Church
Hamtown School and Huffman School
Hall Town School and Orchard Grove School
Hatcher Hollow and Mill Hollow
Hay Hollow and Little Pike Valley
Herron School and Stump Suck
Hickory Grove School and Lower Barren School
Hickory, Oil Well Supply, and Higgins Mill
Hill Top and Hill Top Switch
Hollis Settlement and East Tennessee
Holmon School and Union Hill School
Hopkins Church and New Hope Church
Horseshoe Lake and Carpenter's Bend
Howell Valley Cemetery and Church and Langston Cemetery and Church
Hoxie Branch and St. Louis and San Francisco Railway (small portion)
Illinois Town and Nigger Town
Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad and Iron Mountain Railroad
Jolliff Church and Shiloh Church
Keeney Corner and The Junction
Kerens Chapel and Kurz Chapel
Knob Hill School and Cotton Rock School
Knickerbocker School and Lone Star School
Lamons Creek and East Fork of South Fork of Spring River
Lewis Cave, Big Barren Cave, and Big Cave on Barren
Lewis Creek and Mill Creek
Little Black River and Little Black
Little Creek and Middle Bayou
Little Willis School and Mount Pisgah School

Little Zion Church and Uncle Johnny Smith Church
Lizard Camp School and Pleasant Hill School No. 52
Logan Creek and Cypress Creek
Lost Spring Church and Stuart's Chapel
Lost Spring School and Lebo School
Mabrey Springs and Twin Springs
McCammon, Mammoth, and Stalactite caves
Marlin Cemetery and Eaton Cemetery
Meredith Cemetery, Church, and School and Hatfield Cemetery, Church and School
Merrell Branch and Sugar Branch
Midway and Kegville
Mill Creek (Butler) and Spencer Creek
Mill Creek (Oregon) and South Prong of Barren Fork
Mill Creek (Ripley) and West Fork of Fourche a Thomas
Morocco and Nigger Town
Mount Carmel Graveyard and Stubblefield Graveyard
Mount Pisgah Christian Church, Gospel Hill Church, and Seed Tick
Mount Zion Freewill Baptist Church and Slop Bucket
Mullen, Mullen's, Mullen's Switch
New Lebanon Church and Tucker Church
New Salem Cemetery and Hamilton Cemetery
North Fork and Upper Fork (of Spring Creek in Howell)
North Prong of Carter Creek and Buchanan Valley
North Prong of Carter Creek and Smith Valley
Norwood Hollow and Possum Hollow
Oak Grove Cemetery and Sullivan Cemetery
Old Lebanon Church and Lebanon Church
Ormsby School and Backwoods School
Palmer Plant and Brooklyn Cooperage Plant
Parrish Cemetery and Horton Cemetery
Pennington Church and Mount Pleasant Church
Perkins Cemetery and New Home Cemetery
Pinkleyville and Scott Town
Pike, Schwaner's, and Hogg's Lake
Pitts Grove School and Warner School
Pleasant Grove School and Trimble
Pleasant Hill School and Rosin Ridge School
Pleasant Hill School No. 13 and Seed Tick
Pleasant Valley Church and Mackey Church
Pleasant Valley School and Hale School
Pleasant View School and Hard Scrabble
Pond, Kenaga, and Ebenezer churches
Powers Spring and Pottenger Spring
Powers (p.o.) ? and Beaverdam (p.o.)
Prairie Grove School and Sigler School
Riggs School and Woody School
Rocky Ford School and Ruebottom School
Rowe Springs and Willow Springs
Sam Smith Hollow and Spring and Panther Hollow and Spring
Sherley School and Briar Creek School
Sisson Creek and Peace Valley Creek

Sluiceway Ditch and Ditch No. 26
South Prong of Fourche Creek and (present) Mill Creek
Tabor Mill School and Barren School
Tabor School and Old Tom Tabor School
Tedder Graveyard and Brame Graveyard
Thaxton Camp and Blue Hole Camp
Tight Wad and Bardley
Titanic, Lost, and Lost Man's Cave
Twin Springs and Phillips Springs
Victoria Mission and Rock Chapel
Walnut Creek and Walnut Sink Creek
Walnut Grove Cemetery and Stubblefield Cemetery
Walnut Spring and Williams Spring
Warren Graveyard and Kittrell Graveyard
West Branch of Fourche River, West Fork or Prong of Fourche Creek, North Prong of Fourche Creek, and Mill Creek
White Oak Hollow and White Oak Bottom
White's Mill Church and New Prospect Church
White's School and Roberts School
Wilcox School and Bates School
Williamson Kennedy School and W K School

V. FOLK WAYS AND FOLK LORE (1855 → 20)

Much folklore is revealed in the study of place names. In the one thousand eight hundred ~~fifty-five~~ twenty names (some appear in more than one division or group) are suggested much of the customs, industries, amusements, traditions, and ideals--the every day life of the people from the earliest days of this section to the present time. The largest number, one thousand six hundred ~~thirty-eight~~ and three, is that of local institutions and industries. For convenience, the schools numbering five hundred ~~thirty-eight~~ forty-two, and the two hundred seventy-three churches have been arranged alphabetically by counties. These and the two hundred forty-two burial grounds: one hundred fifty-six cemeteries and eighty-six graveyards, make one thousand fifty-~~three~~ seven, over half the names listed in this fifth study group.

A list of thirty-two names includes five pioneer roads, hardly known now by the younger generation, which have been superceded by paved highways and graded and gravelled roads. The size of the towns along the highways ranges from a mere village of about twenty-five persons at Crites Corner to the two largest cities, West Plains and Poplar Bluff, which according to The World Almanac of 1942 have a population of four thousand twenty-six and eleven thousand one hundred sixty-three respectively. One must

conclude from this list that this section is very largely rural in nature.

It is clear, from another study, that the rivers have played a very important role in the life of these counties. With St. Francis River bordering on the east, Black, Current, and Eleven Points extending in a general parallel direction through the section, these streams have presented conveniences and problems. All, in being navigable for some distance upstream, were early routes of transportation for the hunters and trappers and the pioneers in settlement and in the timber business. The largest city in the section began as a trading post on Black River. Donawali, now Current View, on Current River, as were Van Buren and Doniphan, grew from such early posts. The large number of ferries testify to a big business as a result of the problem of crossing larger streams. Such names as Devil's Riffle, Big Eddy, and Coleman's Failure suggest the difficulty and danger encountered by the boatmen and log rafters. Not only the upper waters of the larger streams, but many smaller ones, made possible the cheap operation of many mills, both grist and timber.

The list of one hundred twenty-one mill names indicates a very large industry in this section. The earliest, of course, were the very small pioneer corn mills, such as Kittrell's in Ripley County and Brannum's in Butler County. Later a few were used for grinding grain and for sawing

timber for making homes better than the earliest houses of logs. Besides the many sawmills, one cotton gin and seven larger timber plants and factories were found.

Eight railroads, the first having been extended into this section in 1872, now all owned by either the Missouri Pacific Railway or the St. Louis San Francisco Railway companies, have played a very important part in the life of the section, for as they were constructed, frontiersmen hurried in to establish settlements, mills, and homes. The largest railroad towns are generally the same ones as those of the rivers and highways. With the passing of the timber days have gone most of the villages, and the small towns are growing smaller.

The list of fifty-nine names of resorts and amusements is indicative to a large extent of the manner in which the people found entertainment, for from the pioneer sports of horse racing and swimming and outings as seen in Race Track Hollow and Ballard Hole and in Templeton Rock to the various springs, club-houses, inns, parks, and dancing halls of today one may find much about how leisure time was employed.

Seven other industries are indicated by a list of two hundred seventeen names. Such names as Angus, the various ranches, Grassy Valley, Gearhardt's Greenhouse, Big Apple Township, Sugar Creek, and Fruitville suggest various agricultural interests. Eight names, like Otter Creek, recall the fur industry of earlier days, and the one hundred nine

names are suggestive of the big lumbering interests of the section. Truly one might write an epic or romance of the timber days. From the early crosscut saw and small portable mill of the pioneers to the large factories, covering acres, of the 1890's and early 1900's, individuals and companies have risen or fallen. Many of them bestowed their names on places no longer in existence, for most of the early camps and villages have become meadowlands or fields of grain or reborn young forests.

In contrast, mining has never proved to be of much profit in this section, and most of the thirty-five names once connected with that small industry now remain only on paper.

Traces of the oil and gasoline industry are confined mainly to the many service stations found in the towns and along highways.

The real estate business, active at various times, though not always commendable in its methods, is reflected in some names. Oak Lodge, destroyed by fire, and the surviving village of East Wood in the vicinity of the three "blue-sky" towns previously mentioned in this chapter, are representative of this industry.

Powder making is in evidence in two names. In Powder Mill Hollow, ammunition was made for the Civil War, and Midco Plant played a part in our first World War.

A few further comments may well be made on a group of one hundred seventy-seven names indicative of tradition and custom. Nineteen names suggest the presence of home sites and Indian trails. The eighty-nine names listed under pioneer customs preserve much that has long since passed away, for no longer is there occasion for naming places like Deer Lick, Bear Pen Hollow, and Pigeon Roost. Also gone are the old mills like Murdock Mill and the simple blacksmith shops like Moore's Shop. Couch Hollow, Doniphan Hollow, and Sharoon Spring and Ford recall the long tiresome trips made by wagon freighters of pioneer times. Others, such as the names of country stores, or of Tan Yard Creek or Stillhouse Hollow, suggest manufacturing or the securing of provisions.

The earlier churches present some interesting facts. Barefoot Church, although given in mild derision, reminds one of the very early days when even grownups in the rural sections often went to church with bare feet. Ringo Ford and Jordan Pond were the open air baptistries of earlier days. King's Place is one example of the earliest pioneer schools, which were taught by men without any great knowledge of book lore, but nearly always with big hearts. As related by my oldest informant, Mrs. Polly Powers, one such teacher at this place took upon his lap the tired little ones as they arrived at various

hours after a long three to four miles' trudge. Church services, too, were held here, as at Brannum's School. At the latter place the Baptists and Methodists were very congenial in that early day, for after joint services the minister of each denomination stood before the audience, each accepting accessions to his flock according to the choice of the "jiner." In such names as Aunt Cindy Spring, Becky Hollow, and Mot lie half-hidden affection and respect for older neighbors.

Later customs are revealed in names of roadside stores, filling stations, pleasure resorts; in Oxstock Hollow, Ozark Handcraft Shop, and Still Camp. Government improvement is seen in names like Inter-River Drainage District, Lookout Tower, and Fristoe Unit of the United States Forest. Forty names have been listed as somewhat indicative of local legends and superstitions, the main ideas of which appear in the dictionary section of this study.

A. Local Institutions and Industries (1658 03)

1. Churches and Chapels (273)

a. Butler County (65)

Agee
Barefoot
Bay Springs
Bethel
Black Creek
Black River
Brown Chapel
Brown's Chapel
Cane Creek (2)
Cedar Valley
Central Baptist
Collins Chapel
Craven's Chapel
Elk
First Baptist
First Christian
Friendship
Good Hope
Green Forest
Ham
Hamtown Union
Harmony
Harwell
Holy Cross (Protestant Episcopal)
I. M. Davidson
Independence
Kearby Chapel
Kerens Chapel
King's Place
Kurz Chapel
Liberty
Little Bethel
Little Vine (2)
Lone Hill
Lone Oak

Lone Star
Maberry
Mast
Morning Star
Mount Calvary
Mount Olive
Mount Zion
New Harmony
Oak Grove Baptist
Oak Hill
Oglesville
Paul Finney
Pleasant Hill (4)
Providence
Prys Chapel
Sacred Heart
Second Baptist
Shiloh
Sweet Home
Three Springs Camp Ground
Twin Springs
Union
Walnut Grove
Walton's Chapel
Woodruff Chapel

b. Carter County (18)

Bear Camp
Bethlehem
Bradford Memorial Chapel
Concord
Crommertown
Ellis Chapel
Free Union
Hickory Hill
Joplin
Lowe's Chapel
Mount Carmel
New Hope
New Prospect
Pleasant Site
Smith's Chapel
Union Hill
Vermillion Chapel
White's Mill

c. Howell County (83)

Antioch Christian
Barnett
Bennett's Chapel
Big Spring
Brethren
"Bucksnort"
Cedar Grove
Center Grove
Center Hill
Center Hill No. 2
Chapel Hill
China
Concord
Cross Roads
Dishrag
Dripping Springs
Dry Creek
Dunkard
Ebenezer
Egypt Grove
Elk Creek
Evergreen
Ferndale
Full Gospel
Goldsberry's
Gospel Hill
Grace
Hatfield
Highland Park
Homeland
Hopkins
Howell Valley
Kenaga
Langston
Liberty
Liberty Union
Little Vine
Little Zion (2)
Lost Camp
Lost Spring
Mackey
Meredith
Mount Olivet
Mount Pisgah (2)
Mount Pleasant
Mount Zion
Mount Zion Free-will Baptist
Mount Zion Methodist
Mount Zion Union
New Bethel
New Hope (2)
New Liberty
New Salem
Oak Grove
Pine Grove
Pickard Chapel
Pleasant Hill
Pleasant Valley
Pleasant View
Pond
Rock
St. Joseph's
Seed Tick
Shady Grove
Shiloh
"Slop Bucket"
Smith Chapel
Spring Creek
Spring Creek Baptist
Stuart's Chapel
Uncle Johnny Smith
Union Chapel
Union Grove
Union Hill
Valley View
Victoria Mission
Walker's Chapel
White (3)

d. Oregon County (46)

Antioch
Bethany Baptist
Bethel Church
Bethlehem Missionary Baptist
Bildad Baptist
Bond
Bradley Chapel
Cates Pond Baptist
Cave Springs Missionary Baptist
Elm Pond
Garfield
Hickory Grove (2)
Jolliff
King's Chapel
Liberty (2)
Little Springs
Macedonia
Mill Creek
Mount Carmel
Mount Nebo
Mount Pisgah
Mount Zion
Myrtle
New Home
New Liberty
New Salem
Norman
Oak Forest
Park Chapel
Redburn
Richland
Rock Chapel
Rose Hill
Salem
Shiloh (2)
Smyrna
Union
Union Hill
Walnut Grove
White
White Mule
Wiser Chapel
Yellow Jacket

e. Ripley County (61)

Amity Church No. 2
Amity Missionary Baptist
Antioch Christian
Antioch
Bellview Missionary Baptist
Bennett
Bethany Methodist
Bethlehem (2)
Bethel
Big Barren
Black
Buffalo
Center Hill Missionary Baptist
Corinth
Cross Roads
Cyclone
Cypress Creek Methodist
Elizabeth Methodist
Elm Grove
Emmaus Baptist
Freedom
Fairdealing
Good Hope General Baptist
Hopewell
Johnston's
Lebanon
Liberty Hill
Logan Creek
Macedonia
Midway
Mount Olive
Mount Olive Union
Mount Moriah
Mount Pleasant (3)
New Home
New Hope
New Lebanon Baptist
New Liberty
New Macedonia
New Union
Oak Grove
Oak Ridge
Old Lebanon
Paradise Ridge
Pennington
Pine
Pine Grove Missionary Baptist
Ponder
Pope's Chapel
Poynor
Pratt
Ripley Chapel
Sanky Hill
Shiloh
Spring Hill
Sugar Grove
Union Church (2)

2. Schools (~~58~~ 42)

a. Butler County (149)

Addy
Agee
Alford
Ashcraft
Ash Hill
Ball's Mill
Baskey
Baskey No. 1
Baskey No. 2
Bates
Bay Springs
Berger
Berryman
Big Island
Black Creek
Black River (2)
Black River Seminary
Blue Water
Boyden
Brannum

Broseley
Broseley Consolidated
Brower
Brown
Caledonia
Calvin
Cane Creek
Carola
Carter
Central
Coon Island
Craven
Davidson
Davis
Davis No. 1
Davis No. 2
Depoyster
Dooley
East Side
Edgewood Seminary
Elk
English
Epps
Eugene Field
Eureka
Fairless
Fairview
Fisk Consolidated
Flatwoods
Forest Grove
Garretson
George Washington
Gentzen
Good Hope
Halloran
Hamtown
Harris Ridge (2)
Hart
Hayes
Hazel Dell
Hazel Ridge (2)
Hickory Grove
Huffman
Hunt
H Vam
Independence
J. Minnie Smith
Junland
Kelly
Kelly Town
Kenzie
King's Place
Kinyon
Kittrell
Knickerbocker
Kremlin
Lade
Lee Potter
Liberty
Little Brushy
Little
Live Oak
Lone Beech
Lone Hill
Lone Star
Lower Carola
Lower Pike Slough
Maberry
Mackintosh
Maple Hill
Marble Hill
Mark Twain
Martin
Mast
Melville
Morocco
Murray
Neelyville (colored)
Neelyville Consolidated
New Hope
Oak Dale
Oak Grove
Oak Hill
Oak Ridge
Ogdeon
Osborn
Pike Creek
Pinch Off
Pleasant Hill (3)
Pleasant Ridge
Pleasant Valley
Potter
Providence
Qulin
Qulin Consolidated
Race Track
Randall
Riverside
Rocky Ford
Rombauer Consolidated
Ruebottom
Rushville
Shiloh
16 to 1
Snyder
Star
Still Camp
Ten Mile
Third Ward
Twin Springs
Upper Carola
Upper Pike Slough
Victory
Vinegar Hill
Walsh
Walton
Webb
West End
Wheatley
Wilcox
Williamson-Kennedy
W K
Willow
Young

b. Carter County (42)

Aldrich Valley
Barren
Bear Camp
Bristol
Carter's Creek
Clear Springs
Cole
Crommer Town
Cross Roads
Devil's Run
Dry Hill
Dry Valley
Eastwood
Elm Branch
Freeland
Grassy Valley
Green Mountain
Hardcastle
Henpeck
Hickory Grove
Hickory Hill
Hogan Hollow
House's Creek
Kinnard

Lower Barren
Lower Carter's Creek
Lower Ten Mile
McKinney
Midco
Middle Barren
Mill Creek
Mount Carmel
New Hope
Oak Grove
Pine Valley
Pleasant Site
Roger's Creek
Tabor Mill
Upper Barren
Upper Ten Mile
White's Mill
Yale

c. Howell County (155)

Adams
Alexander
Barnett
Big Spring
Blue Mound
Boatman
Bolin
Bradford
Bridges
Briscoe
Brower
Burnam
Butts
Carmical
Cantrell
Cedar Grove
Center
Center Hill
Center Hill No. 1
Center Hill No. 2
Central
Chapel Hill
Chestnut Ridge
Christy
Clinton
Cloninger
College Hill
Columbia
Cross Roads
Davis
Davis Creek
Deep Water
Doty
Dowling
Dry Creek
Dryden
Dryer
D. W. Reese
Egypt
Elk Creek
Evergreen
Ferguson
Fern Ridge
Forest Dell
Forest Flower
Forest View
Foster
Free Union
Friend's
Fruitville
Galloway
Gill
Goldsberry
Gravel Ridge
Greenwood
Griffith
Grimmett
Hale
Half Way
Hall Town
Hard Scrabble
Harrison
Halfield
Herron
Highland
Hines
Hoey
Holman
Homeland
Hopewell
Hopkins
Hughlett
Hurricane
Johnson
Kenaga
King Mountain
Lamons
Langston
Lanton
Lebo
Lilly
Lincoln
Lone Pine
Lost Camp
Lost Spring
Lovan
Meredith
Modrel
Moody
Mott
Mount Confusion
Mount Pleasant
Mount Zion
New Central
Noblet
Oak Grove No. 87
Oak Grove No. 59
Oak Mound
Oak Ridge No. 1
Oak Ridge No. 3
Oak Ridge No. 2
Old Tom Tabor
Orchard Grove
Our Lady of the Ozarks
Ozark
Peace Valley High
Pine Grove
Pitts Grove
Pleasant Hill
Pleasant Point
Pleasant Valley
Pleasant View
Pond
Potts
Pottersville
Prairie Grove
Red Ranch
Renfro
Riggs
Rocky Valley
Rosin Ridge
Rudville
Schneider
Shady Grove No. 116
Shady Grove No. 16
Sigler
Siloam Springs
Sims Valley
Sink Ins
Star
Star Schoolhouse
Sterling

Stony Point
Strange
Stump Suck
Summers
Sylvan
Tabor
Township Line
Track
Turner
Union Hill
Valley Star
Valley View
Vaughn
Vienna
Walnut Sink
Warner
West Liberty
White Church
Parochial
Williams
Willow Grove
Wilson
Winningham

d. Oregon County (81)

Anderson
Ary
Baker
Bales
Barren Hollow
Batman
Big Apple
Bildad
Billmore
Black Jack
Bland
Bodenhamer
Bond
Bryan
Butts
Byrd
Cane Hill
Cave Springs
Charter Oak
Chasteen
Clifton
Climax
Cotton Creek
Cotton Rock
Dalton Chapel
Dry Creek
English
Fairview
Garfield
Guitesu
Gum
Gum Spring
Hide Out
Hollis
Jeff
Jolliff
King's Point
Knob Hill
Liberty
Lizard Camp
Lost Pond
McKelvey
Mint Spring
Mitchell
Morgan
Mount Carmel
Mount Pleasant
Nebo
Negro Hill
New Attie
New Liberty
Norman
Nubbin Ridge
Oak Grove
Oak Hill
Peace Valley
Pen Woods
Perkins
Pine Hill
Piney
Pleasant Grove
Pleasant Hill No. 13
Pleasant Hill No. 38
Pleasant Hill No. 52
Pleasant Ridge
Roberts
Rose Hill
Ross
Royal Oak
Sailor
Seed Tick
Shiloh
Smyrna
Spring Creek
Stony Point
Surprise
Trimble
Union Hill
Union Point
White's
Whitten

e. Ripley County (115)

Backwoods
Barkadara
Beech Ridge
Bell
Bellview (2)
Bellview (East)
Bellview (West)
Bennett Point
Bennett
Bennett's Point
Big Barren
Blackley
Brown
Budapest
Buffalo
Buncomb
Burnham
Carlyle
Carrico
Colvin
Cross Roads
Cuba
Cyclone
Cypress Creek
Davis
Dizmang
Dunn
Elm
Emmons
Fairdealing Academy
Fair View
Fernnook
Flat Top
Flatwoods
Gamlin
Good Hope

Green
Greenwood
Gum
Hancock
Handy
High View
Hill Top
Little Barren
Little Willis
Logan Creek
Logan
Lone Beech
Lone Star (2)
Lone Star (East)
Lone Star (West)
Macedonia
McKinney
Matthews
Merrell
Mill Creek
Mount Pisgah
New Hope
Oak Grove (East)
Oak Grove
Oak Grove (West)
Ormsby
Patterson
Payne
Pine Bluff
Pine Grove
Pine
Pine Valley
Pine View
Pleasant Grove
Pleasant Hill
Plunk
Poe
Polsgrove
Ponder
Pope
Post Oak
Powers
Poynor
Pratt
Price
Rock Hill
Rocky Point
Rosson
Running Water
Sewell
Schick
Sherley
Shiloh
Simpson Creek
Stayton
South Buffalo
Spain
Spell
Sugar Tree Grove
Sylvan
Taylor
Tick
Torch
Towles
Tucker
Tyson
Union
Upshaw
Venable
Victory
Walnut Grove
Ward
Wells Creek
West Point
Wild Cat
Wilson

3. Burial Grounds (242)

a. Cemeteries (156)

A. F. and A. M.
Andrews
Arnold
Ashcraft
Ash Hills
Bailey
Bardley
Barnett
Bay Springs
Beaty
Bellah
Bennett's Chapel
Bethany
Big Springs
Black Creek
Black River
Blankenship (2)
Blue Mound
Blue Springs
Bly
Brown
Buffalo
Buncomb
Burnham
Butler County
Byrd
Cantrell
Catholic (2)
Cedar Grove
Center Hill
Chapel Hill
Chestnut
City
Cliff
Cochran
Collins
Cotton Creek
Crews
Cyclone
Cypress
Dizmang
Dripping Springs
Dry Creek
Dry Valley
Dunning
Eastwood
Elk Creek
Emerson
Epps
Evelyn
Evergreen
Fagan
Francis
Galbraith
Green Hill
Gum
Hall (2)
Hamilton
Hamtown
Hancock
Harris
Hatfield
Hawkins
Henson
Hickory Grove
Hillis

Homeland
Horton
Howell Valley
Hudgens
Huffman
Jobe
Johnston's
Kearby
Kenyon
Kenzie
K Vam
Lance
Langston
Liberty
Lone Hill
Lone Pine
Lutz
Macedonia
McCord
McElmurry
Mammoth Springs
Marble Hill
Marlin
Martin (2)
Masonic
Melton
Meredith
Misel
Mole Hill
Mount Carmel
Mount Zion (2)
New Hope (3)
New Liberty
New Salem (2)
New Union
Nunn
Oak Grove (2)
Oak Hill
Oak Lawn
Oak Ridge
Old's
Padgett
Parrish
Patterson
Pleasant Hill (2)
Pleasant Site
Ponder
Pottersville
Poynor
Riley
Robinson
Ross
Rush
Sherley
Sheppard
Shiloh
Shipman
Simpson
Smith
Smyrna
Sparkman
Spring Creek (2)
Star
Stubblefield
Stuart's
Three Springs
Thomas
Union
Union Grove
Union Hill
Vail
Walker
Walnut Grove
Walnut Hill
Wilcox
Wilson
Woodlawn
Young
Youngblood

b. Graveyards (86)

Adams
Baker
Baumister
Berry Lewis
Brame
Brannum
Buff
Cannon
Chilton's
Clark
Condray
Dalton's
Davis
Dickens
Dooley
Dunlap
Eaton
Fowler
Fox
George's
Grisham
Grubb's
Halloran
Hannar's
Hasting
Herron
Hillis
Holt
Hopkins
Hoskins
House's Creek
Houts
Huddleston
Hunt's
Johns
Johnson (2)
Jolliff
Jones
Joplin
Kelley
Kernz
Kirby
Kittrell
Koelling's
Lamons
Ledbetter
Lillis
Little
Lovan
Mabrey
McGee
Mackey
McRone
Maltebarger
Mint Spring
Moffett
Montgomery
Mount Carmel
Nicks
Old
Old Soldier
Owen
Palmer
Parker
Patterson
Pickard
Poe
Potillo
Powers

Price
Rogers
Scott
Shadle
Shiloh
Simms
Simpson
Spears
Stone
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Tedder
Trainer
Warren
Woodring (2)

4. Mills (121)

Alf Couch
Alfrey's Heading Factory
Ashcroft
Baker
Ball's (2)
Batterton's
Bay
Benson
Bimel-Ashcroft
Black Pond Mills
Bollinger
Boyden Mills
Boze
Brannum's
Brooklin Cooperage Plant
Brown's
Butts
Burkett's
Camp Roy Sawmill
Chilton's (2)
Clark
Clark's
Collins
Couch
Dalton's
Davidson's
Dildine Gin
Dudley
Epps
Ferguson (2)
Fisher
Frazier
Galbraith
George's
Gibson's
Graham
Grandin Mills
Greer
Grisham
Harris
Harrison
H. D. Williams Cooperage Factory
Henry
Hickory
Higgins
Hixon
Holley's
Honeycutt
Howell
Huff
Johnson
Johnson and Wells
Johnson Mills
Jones
Keel's
Kelley
Kenaga Mills
Kittrell's
Kremlin
Lane
Lewis
Little
Longgreer
Mabrey
McKinney's
Marsh
Metcalf
Midco Plant
Murdock
Nale
Neelyville Handle Factory
Nobblett
Norwood
Oil Well Supply
Old's
Owl Roost
Oxley Stave Factory
Palmer Plant
Pease
Pennington
Pettit and Goldsberry
Phillips
Ponder's (2)
Powers
Randles
Reeves
Righter's
Ringo
Riverside
Ross Alley
Russell
Ruth and Hargrove
Schraeder
Shiloh
Simon's
Simpson's
Spears
Spencer's
Tabor
The Stave
Thomason
Trantham
Tubb's
Tucker's
Turk
Turner's
Vaughn
Waddle's
Watson-Skinner
White's
Williams (2)
Woods
Wright's (2)
Yates
Young and Wick's

5. Roads and Highway Towns (including villages) (32)

Alton
Bellview Road
Brandsville
Briar Creek or Briar
Broseley
Cherokee Bay Road

Crites Corner
Cross Roads ~~(C. R. Church, C. R. School~~
Doniphan
Eleven Points
Fairdealing
Fisk
Fremont
Greenville and Doniphan Road
Hendrickson
Hutton Valley
Koshkonong
Midway (Oregon)
Military Road
Mountain View
Neelyville
Olden
Old State Road
Pocahontas and Thomasville Road
Pomona
Poplar Bluff
Qulin
Riverton
Thomasville
Van Buren
West Plains
Willow Springs

6. River Traffic and River Towns (including villages (38)

Big Eddy
Buckskull
Caldwell's Ferry
Carola
Chilton
Coleman's Failure
Coleman's Ferry
Current View
Davis Ferry (2)
Devil's Elbow
Devil's Riffle
Donawali
Doniphan
Dunham's Eddy
English Ferry
Friend's Ferry
Gaines Ferry
Gilliam's Ferry
Gillis Bluff
Harper's Ferry
Hodge's Ferry
Huddleston Ferry
Johnson Ferry
Keener's Ferry
Mengel
Pollard Ferry
Poplar Bluff
Poplin Ferry
Riverton
Robertson Ferry
Robinson's Ferry
Ruff Ferry
Souders Ferry
Thomasville
Towles Ferry
Towles Ferry
Van Buren

7. Railroads and Railroad Towns (including villages) (79)

Acorn
American
Augusta
Bailey's End (Bailey, Bailey's)
Ballard Switch
Barfield (Barfield Station, now Nayton)
Barron
Boise City
Borth
Brinkerhoff Spur
Broseley
Burnham
Butler County Railroad
Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad
Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad (Cairo Branch, Cat Branch, Cat Railroad, The Cat)
Calvin Spur
Carson
Carter (Carter Station, Carterville)
Chapin (Chapin Station, Chapinville)
Chicopee
Chilton
Cordz
Cummings
Current River Branch of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad (Current River Branch, Current River Railroad)
Doniphan
Doniphan Branch
Elberta
Empire
Fisk
Fremont (Holland, McDonald)
Grandin Switch
Grandin
Haigart
Harviell
Hathaway Station
Hendrickson
Hicoria Spur
Hilliard (Hillard p.o

Horton (Old Horton
Hutton Valley
Illinois, Missouri and Southern Railway (Hoxie Branch The Hoxie Branch, Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad)
Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad
Iron Mountain Railroad
June Switch
Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis Railroad
Kinzer
Koshkonong
La Crone
Missouri Pacific Railroad
Mountain View
Mullen (Mullens, Mullen's Switch)
Naylor
Neelyville
Nyssa (Nyssa Spur)
Olden
Orchard (Orchard Switch
Oxly (Varner)
Palmer Railroad
Park
Poplar Bluff
Pomona
Qulin
Riga
Rossville Spur
Ruth and Hargrove Tram
Ruthville
St. Elmo
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway (Iron Mountain Railroad, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad)
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway (The Frisco, etc.)
Sawyer
Sheehan
Siding
Sinsabaugh
Slapout
Spring City
Sterling
Taft
Thayer
The Hoxie Branch
The Frisco
Torch
Varner
Walsh (Walsh Spur)
Water Works Spur
West Plains
Willow Springs

8. Resorts and Amusements (59)

Alley Oop
Bay Crossing (Bill Bay Crossing)
Big Spring State Park
Black River Club House
Bonanza Springs
Cavalcade Park
Cave Camp
Cave Spring
Club House
Cedar Lodge Club House
Chicken Dinner Inn
Cozy Grove
Cureall (Dixon Springs)
Current River Fishing and Hunting Club
Denning Club House
Dixon Springs
Eldorado Springs
Graham Club House
Grand Hollow
Greer Spring
Hargrove Bridge
Harley Sipes Club House
Hawes Club House
Hill Top Inn
Hill's Park
Hogan Club House
Hutchinson Heights (Hill's Park)
Kansas City Club House
Keener Springs
Lewis Cave
Lindley Club House
Lindsay Club House
Log Cabin
Lorey Club House
Lost Springs
Lover's Leap
McFry Crossing
Midway Park (Howell)
Midway Tourist Camp
Miller Bridge
Old Mud Spring
Park View
People's Park
Pinebrook Inn
Race Track Hollow
Rinky Dink Club House
Rainbow Springs
Roxie
Sandlin Bay
Saratoga Park
Siloam Springs
Templeton Rock
The Pines
T. L. Club House
Weilputz Club House
Williams Service Station
Wright Club House

9. Other Occupations (~~207~~ 217)

a. Agriculture and Horticulture (48)

American
Angus
Bamby Ranch
Barn Hollow (Ripley)
Big Apple School
Big Apple Township
Boyd Ranch
Brock Ranch
Cow Creek
Crane Ranch
Denman Ranch
Elberta
Elm Hollow
Freeland
Fruitville (Fruitville Farms, and School
Garden Switch
Grassy Valley
Gerhardt's Greenhouse
Harris Ranch
Hay Hollow
Hitt Ranch
Homestead
Jennies Ridge
Lewis Cave
Lone Elm Ranch
Mushroom Cave
Nubbin Ridge School
Orchard
Orchard Branch
Orchard Grove School
Orchard Hollow
Orchard Switch
Peach Orchard Hollow
Peck Ranch
Posey Ranch
Red Ranch
St. Elmo Orchard
Sugar Branch
Sugar Creek
Sugar Grove Church
Sugar Tree Grove School
The Barrens (3)
Tory's Place
White Ranch

b. Fur Trading (8)

Beaver Dam Creek
Big Hunting Slough
Buckskull
Kittrell Store
Little Hunting Slough
Otter Creek
Otter Lake
Otter Pond

c. Lumbering (109)

Alfrey's Heading Factory
Ashcroft Mill
Batterton's Mill
Bimel-Ashcroft Mill
Black Pond Mills
Blue Hole
Blue Springs No. 1
Blue Springs No. 2
Booser Mill
Borth
Boyden Mills
Brinkerhoff Spur
Brooks Ridge
Brooklyn Cooperage Plant
Brown's Mill
Burkett's Mill
Camp Five
Camp Five Pond
Camp Four
Camp Three
Camp No. 6
Camp No. 7
Camp No. 8
Camp No. 9
Camp No. 10
Camp Roy
Camp Roy Sawmill
Chilton's Mill (2)
Clark's Mill
Colemansville
Crommer Town
Elm Branch Camp
Fool Catch Camp
Frazier's Mill
Galbraith Mill
George's Mill
Grandin
Grandin Mills
Hart's Switch
H. D. Williams Cooperage Factory
Hickory Mill
Higgins Mill
Hill Top Switch
Hodo Camp
Hog Hollow
Holley's Mill
Horse Hollow
Hunter
Joan Spur
Johnson Mill
Johnson Mills
Johnson and Wells Mill
Jones Hollow Camp
King Bee
Kegville
Little Mill
Longgreer Mill
McKinney's Mill
McSpadden Hollow
Marsh Mill
Mendonsa
Metcalf Mill
Midway (or Kegville
Mill Creek (Moore T
Mill Creek (Carter)

Mill Creek Camp
Mill Hollow (Oregon)
Mule Camp
Neelyville Handle Mill
Norwood Hollow
Norwood Hollow Camp
Norwood Mill
Oaks Hollow
Oil Well Supply Mill
Owl Roost Mill
Ox Hollow
Oxley Stave Factory
Oxstock Hollow
Ozark School
Ozark Township
Palmer Plant
Park
Pinch Misery
Pine
Poca Hollow Camp
Riverside Mill
Russell Mill
Ruth and Hargrove Tram
Ruthville
Schraeder Mill
Sinsabaugh
Skunk Town
Still Camp
Stony Lonesome
Store No. 5
Store No. 7
Store No. 9
Tabor Mill
Team Camp (2)
The Stave Mill
Tram Hollow
Turner's Mill
Watson Skinner Mill
White's Mill
Whites Pond
Woods Mill
Woodville

d. Mining (35)

Annapolis
Big Dipper Zinc Mine
Bly
Bridges Mine
Carson Switch
Caulfield
Chalk Hole Valley
Chapin Mines
Clay Hollow
Clay Pit No. 1
Clay Pit No. 2
Cobalt
Copper Mines
Copper Mine Creek
Copper Mine Spring
Copper Mountain
G and G Mine
Granite Mountain
Haigart
Iron Ore Hollow
Julian Mines
Keener Gravel Pits
La Crone
Lead Hollow (Howell)
Livingston Iron Mines
Mine Hollow Branch
Morning Glory Mines
Onyx Cave
Pearl City
Rex Mines
Rowden Mines
Sanders Gravel Pit
Stuart
Turner Mine
Wright's Gravel Plant

e. Oil and Gas (10)

Halford Service Station
Hill Top Inn
Keel's Store
Kingbee Service Station
Loyd Millsap Store
Royal Oak Store
Sliger Filling Station
State Line Service Station
Wallace Store
Willard

f. Real Estate Business (5)

East Wood
Forrest City
Norwood City
Oak City
Oak Lodge

g. Powder Plant (2)

Midco Plant
Powder Mill Hollow

B. Local Traditions and Customs (177)

1. Indian Mounds and Other Relics, Beliefs and Customs (19)

a. Home Site or Habitat (16)

Big Indian Creek
Broadfoot Spring
Cherokee Bay Road
Donawali
Duncan Hollow
Galigini
Indian Creek (2)
Indian Ford (3)
Little Indian Creek
Menorkenut Slough
Middle Indian Creek
Natchitoches Path
Town Fork

b. Mounds (3)

Blue Mound Cemetery
Blue Mound School
Powers Fort

2. Pioneer Customs (89)

a. Procuring Provisions (39)

Bear Camp Creek
Bear Pen Hollow
Bee Fork (2)
Big Hunting Slough
Big Lick
Brannum's Mill
Buck Horn Branch
Couch Hollow
Crane Roost
Dalton Mill
Deckard
Deer Lick
Doniphan Hollow
Fish Trap Slough
Gum Spring (Oregon)
Hay Hollow Branch
Kittrell's Mill
Lick Branch (2)
Lick Log Hollow
Little Hunting Slough
Moore's Shop
Murdock Mill
Pennington Mill
Piedmont Hollow
Piegon Roost (2)
Pinkleyville
Possum Hollow
Ringo Mill
Sharoon Spring and Ford
Simons Mill
Stillhouse Hollow
Stillhouse Spring
Tucker's Mill
Turkey Pen Hollow
Waddle's Mill
Yates Mill

b. Protection (9)

Bark Camp
Camp Yarn Hollow
Chimney Cave
Dug Ford (3)
Nigger Cave
Rockhouse Creek
Wolf Pen Hollow

c. Amusements (5)

Ballard Hole
Cedar Hole
Race Track Hollow (2
Race Track School

d. Earlier Country Store Keeping (16)

Bolin's Store
Campbell Town
Carter Store
Frank Durham's Store
Frankville
Hortsman Store
Joplin Store
Kittrell's Store
Langston Store

Mosby Hill
New Franklin
Pinkleyville
Relleford Store
Sandlin Store
Scott Town
Sittonville

e. Manufacturing (8)

Hogg's Distillery
Moore's Shop
Pinkleyville
Price's Shop
Still Camp
Stillhouse Hollow
Stillhouse Spring
Tan Yark Creek

f. Earlier Churches, Services, and Schools (6)

Barefoot Church
Brannum's School
King's Place
Jordan Pond
Nickey Bridge
Ringo Ford

g. Showing Respect or Affection (6)

Aunt Cindy Spring
Aunt Dicie Kearby Hollow
Becky Hollow
Betsy Hollow
Mott
Uncle Johnny Smith Church

3. Later Customs (69)

a. Roadside Stores and Filling Stations (51)

Arthur's Service Station
Baldridge Service Station
Brame
Bumpus Store
Burr
Burr Oaks
Carner Town
Cates
Chicken Dinner Inn
County Line Garage
Crews Store
Crites Corner
Current River Lodge
Davidson's Store
Dusch's Store
Ernie's Place
Fogle Store
Fowler's Store
Hagenbuck Store
Ham Store
Haywood's
Hill's Park
Hoskin's Store
Hutchinson Heights
Keel's Store
Keeney Corner
Last Chance
Loyd Millsap Store
McIlroy
Midway (Ripley)
Midway Park
Midway Tourist Camp
Needmore
Nentrup Store
Novak Store
Oglesville
Park View
Phillips Store
Punkin Center
Royal Oak Store
Spakeville
State Line Service Station
Store No. 5
Store No. 7
Store No. 9
Taylor's Store
Triangle Store
Wallace Store
Willard
Williams Service Station
Wooden Station

b. Manufacturing (4)

Moore's Shop
Prices Shop
Oxstock Hollow
Ozark Handcraft Shop

c. Prohibition (7)

Boise City
Spring City
Still Camp
Stillhouse Hollow (Oregon)
Stillhouse Spring (Oregon)
Still House Hollow (2) (Carter, Ripley)

d. Government and Local Improvements (7)

Big Spring State Park
Ditch names (see p.
Fristoe Unit of the U. S. Forest
Inter-River Drainage District
Lookout Tower
Tower Mountain
Wappapello Unit of the U. S. Forest

C. Local Legends and Superstitions (40)

Alton
Bark Camp Creek
Barnett Cemetery
Bear Grass Hollow
Big Greasy Creek
Big Spring (Carter)
Bildad Baptist Church
Blue Hole
Blue Hole Cave
Camp Yarn Hollow
Chinese Mountain
Coleman's Failure
Dead Man's Cut
Dead Man's Hollow (2) (Butler, Carter)
Devil's Run Creek
Eleven Points River
Fair Dealing
Fool's Hole
Fool's Hollow
Guiteau
Henpeck Creek
House's Creek
House's Ford
Jolliff Graveyard
Lead Hollow (Carter)
Lost Camp Creek
Lost Cave of the Romines
Nigger Cave
Nigger Hill
Nigger Hill Ford
Old Soldier Graveyard
Panther Hollow (Oregon)
Panther Spring (Oregon, Carter)
Peggy Hollow (Boze Hollow, Bone Hollow)
Rain Out Hollow
Richbark Cave
Rock House Creek
Table Cave
Watermelon Ford

APPENDIX A: A TABLE OF PERIODS

The most difficult information to obtain in this study was exact dates; hence "by," "about," and "before" are numerously used. Many times no records had been kept, or they were lost; those of Howell and Ripley counties were destroyed during the Civil War.

In the absence of written records, except those of families, which usually are incomplete, older residents could often give the approximate dates, but authorities and informants did not always agree; one example is that of Hatcher Hollow, for which the date range is from 1803 to 1816.

By map study one may know that some names were given by a certain date; for example, La Rivière Noire was found on a 1765 map as Black River, but just when its English name came into use may never be known. Likewise, there is nothing certain about just when Current River lost its old Spanish and French names.

This table, including six hundred sixty seven names, is interesting because it reflects much of the rapidity and intensity with which this region was populated. After the Indians and hunters came the early pioneer home builders in increasing numbers up to the Civil War. There is no evidence that many names were given during that war, but in the early 1870's began a new influx of home seekers from various regions. Then came the railroads and timber mills that during the 1880's and far into the early part of the twentieth century gav rise to many places, a great number of which no longer exist.

1. Native or Indian Period (before the coming of the white man) (7)

Cholonollay
Hiwassie (Yowassia)
Menorkenut Slough
Natchitoches Path
Before 1765: Black River
By 1802: Caligini
By 1804: Donawali

2. French and Spanish Period (till 1803) (7)

Cache River
Fourche a Thomas
La Rivière Courante
La Rivière Noire
Rio Corrente
Rio San Francisco
Rivière des Chepoussea

3. Territorial Period (1803-1821) (16)

1803?: Hatcher Hollow; Hatcher Spring
1812: Carter's Creek
1817: Kelley Spring
1818: Black River Church; House's Creek; House's Ford
1819: Kittrell's Mill
Before 1819: Eleven Points River
1819 - 1820: Kittrell's Graveyard
About 1820: Dalton's Mill; Muebottom Spring
1821: Davis Creek; Davis Ford; Little Black River; Rogers Creek

4. Settlement and County Organization (1822-1860) (101)

By 1825: Cypress Creek
1828 or 1829: Chilton's Creek (Kelley T.); Chilton's Mill
About 1829: Baker Graveyard
About 1830: Town Fork
1830: George's Mill; Van Buren
1830's: Garrett's Branch; Lumly Hollow
1833: Johnson Township (Ripley); Kelley Township (Ripley); Ripley County; Union Township; Washington Township
About 1835: Chilton's Creek (Carter T.)
1836: Mount Zion Church (Butler)
1837: Dudley Creek; Indian Ford (Ripley)
About 1838: Ringo Ford; Ringo Mill
About 1839: Adams Improvement; Nobblett Creek
Before 1840: Buffalo Pond; Elk Creek

About 1840:	Aldrich Valley
1840's:	Condray Graveyard; Crook Spring; Mustion Draught
Before 1842:	Brushy Creek
1842:	Shiloh Church (Butler)
Before 1844:	Howell Township (Ripley); Spring Creek; North and South Forks of Spring Creek
1845:	Jobe Township; Lynn Township; Oregon County; Thomas Township
1846:	Thomasville (laid out)
About 1847:	Doniphan
1849:	Black River Township; Butler County; Davis Ferry; Missouri Pacific Railroad (chartered); Otter Creek Township
1849 or 1850:	West Plains
Before 1850:	Davis Fork; Glaze Creek
1850:	Beaver Dam Township; Black River Township (re-located); Butler Township; Epps Township; Mud Creek Township; Poplar Bluff
By 1850:	Boze Mill
1850 or 1851:	Polk Township
1850's:	Moody Spring; Old's Mill
About 1852:	Greenville and Doniphan Road
Before 1852:	Huff Mill
Before 1853:	Brannumsburg; Cane Creek (p.o.); Jobe; Martinsburg; Thomasville
About 1853:	Couch Mill; Mill Creek and M. C. (p.o.) (Carter); Pike Creek and P. C. (p.o.); Union Church (Oregon)
Before 1855:	Warm Fork; Warm Fork (p.o.)
1855:	Simpson Mill
1855 or 1856:	Bildad Baptist Church
Before 1856:	Hurricane Creek
About 1856:	Cope Branch
1856:	Ash Mills Township; Cave Springs Missionary Baptist Church
Before 1857:	Gunter's Creek; Mount Pleasant Church or Pennington Church; Proffitt Spring
1857:	Father Hogan's Settlement (?); Howell County; Mount Pisgah Church (in Hutton Valley)
Before 1858:	Simpson Graveyard
About 1858:	Ryan Creek
1858 - 1859:	Irish Settlement
By 1859:	McKinney's Mill
1859:	Alton; Carter County; Carter Township, Kelley Township (Carter)
Before 1860:	Andrews Cemetery; Dry Spring (p.o.); Engleside; Gatewood; Huddleston's; Hutton Valley (p.o.); Lawrence; Little Black (p.o.)

5. From the Civil War (1860-1900) (316)

About 1860: Black River (p.o.); Chapel; Goyer Spring; Thomas Township

Before 1862: Hickory Top; Hutton Valley (p.o.); South Fork; Webster; West Lake (p.o.); Woodside (p.o.)

About 1864: White Church (Presbyterian)

By 1865: Dildine Gin; First Baptist Church

About 1865: Norwood Mill

After 1865: Big Indian Creek

About 1866: Brown Springs; Davis Creek

1866: Black River Township (re-located); Gillis Bluff Township; Harviell Township; New Hope Church (2); Kelleford Store; St. Francis Township; Siloam Springs

1866 or 1867: Hortsman Store

About 1867: Albina; Dixon Springs; Galbraith Cemetery; Joplin Church; Williams Mill

Before 1867: Mill Creek (p.o.)

1867: First Baptist Church (re-organized); Mount Nebo Church

Before 1868: Richland Church

About 1868: Cypress Creek Missionary Church

1868: Cane Creek School; Henpeck School

By 1869: Logan Creek Church

Before 1869: Howell Valley Church

1869: Black River Seminary

1870: Bethlehem Church (near Gatewood); Pleasant Hill Church (earlier Spring Creek Church)

About 1870: Ash Hills; Aunt Cindy Spring; Little Vine Church (Howell)

Early 1870's: Bay Springs School; Butts Mill; Carola; Cole School; Crommer Town; Hurricane School; Kenaga Mills; Lamons Graveyard (deeded)

1871: Coon Island Township; Fairdealing (laid out); Modrel School; Neeley Township; Poynor Church; Sacred Heart Church; Ripley County townships (re-located and organized): Current River; Doniphan; Fourche (Forshe); Harris; Johnson; Jordan; Union; Washington

1872: Arkansas Branch K.R. (into Butler County); Bethel Church (Butler); Iron Mountain and Southern K.R. (into Butler County); Neelysville; Star Schoolhouse, Thomas Township (Ripley)

1872 or 1873: Black Creek Church

Before 1873: Bolin's Store; Highland Township; Oak Grove Township; Woodside Township

About 1873: Bolerjack Community; Featheringill; Harviell; Hendrickson

1873: Illinois, Arkansas, and Texas K.R. (to Poplar Bluff); Hendrickson; Hutton Valley (laid out);

	Pine Grove School; Pleasant Valley Church; St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern R.R. (opened for traffic); Thomasville (incorporated)
Before 1874:	Bandyville; Clifton; Colemansville
1874:	Barnett School
By 1875:	Buffalo School
1875:	Cureall Springs; Epps Cemetery; Ham Church
About 1875:	Crane Ranch; Langston School; Mount Zion Church (Dry Creek Township)
1877:	Mount Pleasant Church (Howell)
By 1877:	Big Barren School; Mabrey Mill
About 1877:	Center Hill Church; Lewis Cave and Creek; New Bethel Church; Mount Carmel Church
About 1878:	Campbell Town; White's Mill; White's Mill School
1878:	Doherty; Ellis Chapel; Kremlin Mill; Pine Grove Church; Pleasant Grove (p.o.)
About 1879:	Liberty Church (Butler)
1879:	Mountain View (p.o. established)
About 1880:	Harmony Church; Johnson Ferry; Metcalf Mill
1880:	Briar Creek Township; Clifton School; Dizmang School; Fairdealing Academy; Fairview School; Kearby Chapel; Smyrna Church; Yale School
About 1881:	Wilderness
1881:	Little Springs Church; Short; Pine Grove Missionary Baptist Church
About 1882:	Forest Grove School
1882:	Augusta; Burnham; Gatewood Township; Koshkonong; Montgomery Graveyard (deeded); Olden; Varner
Before 1883:	Burk
1883:	Amity Missionary Baptist Church; Brandsville; Brown School; Chapin; Horton; Jeff; Vastus
Before 1884:	Liberty Church (near Calm)
1884:	Mount Pleasant Church (Ripley)
About 1885:	Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church; Grandin; New Lebanon Baptist Church
1885:	Third Ward School; Tyson School; Walnut Grove School
About 1886:	Garfield; Hi; Walker's Chapel
1886:	Cedar Bluff Township; Dry Creek or Shiloh Church; Free Union School; Park Chapel; Rose Hill Church; St. Joseph's Church; Thayer; Young Cemetery
Before 1887:	Attie; Shiloh Church (Ripley)
1887:	Chilton; Forrest City; Hardcastle School; Holland; Huddleston Graveyard (n.w. of Alton); Norwood City; Oak City; Saratoga Springs
1887 or 1888:	Barnett or New Hope Church; Black Jack School (Woodside T.)

About 1888:	Couch; Liberty School (Butler); Tucker's
1888:	Chicopee; Greer Mill (moved and enlarged); Hunter; Liberty Church (Howell); McDonald; Mountain View (platted)
Before 1889:	Crites
1889:	Amity Church No. 2; Cedar Valley Church; Ellsinore; Mount Olive Church; Woodruff Chapel
1880's:	Barren (p.o.); Batesville; Benson Mill; Black Pond Township; Boyden Mills; Brooks Ridge; Buffalo Church; China Church; Dead Man's Cut; Ferguson Mill; Fisher's Mill; Garden Switch; Henson Cemetery; Hickory Hill School; Johnson Mills; Little Willis School; Massey Switch; Mendonsa; Mengel; Mount Pisgah School; Mount Zion Church (moved into Butler Co.); New Union Church; Nobblett Mill; Orchard Switch; Peggy; Pin Hook; Pope's Chapel; Poynor; Pratt; Riverside; Ruth and Hargrove Mill; Ruthville; Segin; Spring Hill Church; Still Camp; Stony Lonesome
1890:	Alfrey's Heading Factory; Bennett's Chapel; Bethany Methodist Church; Greer; Oak Hill Church; Pine Township; Rushville School
About 1890:	Bailey's End; Union Grove Church
1890's:	Barren School; Carter Station; Kansas City Club House; Maberry School; Mule Camp; Oaks Hollow; Redburn Church; Richbark Cave; Tabor Mill School
1891:	Good Hope Church (Butler); New Liberty Church (Howell); Union Church (Union T.)
Before 1892:	Oak Grove School
About 1892:	Amy (p.o.); Hanna; Liberty Hill Church; Paradise Ridge Church; Pleasant View Church; Spring Creek Church
1892:	Box; Pike Township; Sherley Township; West End School
1892 or 1893:	Columbia School
About 1893:	Mount Pleasant Methodist Church; Hickory Grove Church (Oregon); Star School (Butler); Star School (Howell)
1893:	Clear Springs School; Elk Creek Church; Myrtle Church; Negro Hill School
1893 or 1894:	Ebenezer Church
About 1894:	Aldrich Valley School; Antioch Christian Church; Kernz Graveyard; Peace Valley School; Smith's Chapel
1894:	China (p.o.); Franks Township; Little Zion Church (Howell); Mount Carmel Church
About 1895:	Bardley; Black Pond Mills; Evans; Owl Roost Mill; Turner's Mill
1895:	Bennett's Point School
About 1896:	Brown School

1896: Bland School; Charter Oak School; 16 to 1 School
1896 or 1897: Blue Hole Camp; Thaxton's Camp
Before 1897: Lebo; Leo
About 1897: Braswell; Coin; Egypt Grove Church; Lone Hill Church
1897: Bradley's Chapel; Cull; Doty School; Mount Zion Church (Oregon)
About 1898: Pine Bluff School
1898: Central School (Poplar Bluff); Cuba School G. and G. Mines; Gill; Oak Ridge School; Rowden Mines; St. Elmo Orchard; Spain School
About 1899: Celynda

6. The Twentieth Century (220)

About 1900: Ashcraft Ditch; Bethany Baptist Church; Dalton Chapel School; Johnson Hollow; King's Point School
1900: Flatwoods; Leota; New Home Church (Ripley); Peck Ranch
Before 1901: Brady; White Church (p.o.)
About 1901: Brawley; Carie; Corona
1901: Antioch Church (Oregon); Edgewood Seminary; Elizabeth Methodist Church; Union School; Wheatley School
About 1902: Climax School; Morning Glory Mine; Oak Ridge School No. 3
1902: East Side School; Jones Hollow Camp; Sinsabaugh
Before 1903: Arditta
About 1903: Bethel Church (Oregon); Hayes School; Lost Camp Church
1903: Arditta; High View School
1904: Brethren Church; Butler County R.R. (incorporated); Central School (Howell); Crommer Town Church; Hudgens Cemetery (deeded); Pleasant Valley School
About 1905: Freedom Church; The Pines
1905: Big Barren Church; Brown Chapel; Morrison Mines
1905-1933: Oak Lodge
1905-1915: Celtis; Fagus; Hicoria; Hicoria Spur; Ilex; Nyssa; Nyssa Switch; Platanus; Quercus (1906); Qulin; Ulmus
About 1906: New Prospect Church; Park
1906: Brame; Eugene Field School
Before 1907: Lone Star Church; Maberry Church; Sisco
About 1907: Acorn; Barron; Brinkerhoff Spur; Buncomb School; Kinnard School; Maberry Church; Mount Olive Union Church; Mount Zion Union Church; Potter School; Shinkle

1907:	Calvin School; Friendship Church; Second Baptist Church (erected)
1908:	Center Hill Missionary Baptist Church
Before 1909:	Carson
1909:	Bonanza Springs
1910:	Flatwoods Township; Mark Twain School; Puritan; South Van Buren
About 1910:	Angus; Antioch Christian Church (Ripley); Backwoods School; Boyd Ranch; Budapest; Oak Grove Church; Ormsby School; Sheehan
About 1912:	Brown's Mill; Camp Roy; McSpadden Hollow
1912:	Walnut Grove Church
1911-1913:	Montay
About 1914:	Collins Chapel; Oak Grove (West) School
1914:	Bildad School; Inter-River Drainage District; Midco; Midco Plant (?); Midway; Ross; Slayton School
About 1915:	Elm Grove Church; Oak Forest Church
1915:	Broseley; Coleman's Ferry; Joan; New Liberty (p.o.); Pine View School
About 1916:	Huddleston Ferry
1915-1919:	Goebel Township
1916:	Oak Hill School
About 1917:	Cedar Lodge Club House
1917:	Coleman's Failure
About 1918:	Bear Camp Church
1918:	Kerens Chapel
About 1919:	Del Haf; Peace Valley High School; T. L. Club House
About 1920:	Corinth Church
1920:	Evergreen Church; Poynor Township
About 1921:	Carter School; Hazel Ridge School
1921:	Lone Oak Church; Stuart's Chapel
1922:	Morning Star Church; Williamson-Kennedy School
1923:	Hill Crest; Reedville; Riverton
1913-1923:	Montay
About 1924:	Hazel Ridge School (Neely T.); Larmore Spring; Wright's Club House
1924:	Broseley Consolidated Schools
About 1925:	Current River Fishing and Hunting Club House; Keeny Corner
1925:	Ages Church; Baldridge Service Station; Bristol School; Cavalcade Park; Fisk Consolidated School; Kinyon School; Lorey Club House; Loyd Millsap Store; Midway; Neelyville Consolidated School; Punkin Center
1926:	Berryman School; Pine Ridge Camp; Rock Chapel Church; Saratoga Park
1927:	Crites Corner; J. Minnie Smith School; Lincoln School; Midway Tourist Camp; Oak Ridge Church; Victory Hill
1928:	Chicken Dinner Inn; Denman Ranch; Hill Top

	Inn; Midway Church; Rombauer Consolidated Schools; Wheatley School (enlarged)
About 1929:	Kegville
1929:	Baskey School No. L; Baskey School No. 2; Halford Service Station; Kingbee Service Station; Midway Park (Butler); Midway Park (Howell); Pleasant Hill Church (Pentecostal); Qulin Consolidated Schools
About 1930:	Harley Sipes Club House
1930:	Annapolis; Ballard Switch; Bethel Church (Ripley); Full Gospel Church; Summers Addition
1931:	Arthur's Service Station; Hocomo; State Line Service Station; Triangle Store; Valley View Church; Victoria Mission
1932:	A. F. and A. M. Cemetery; Alford School; Elk Creek; Keel's Store; Little Zion Church (Howell); Novak Store; Sweet Home Church; Willard
About 1933:	Fowler's Store; Hickory Hill Church; Pratt Church
1933:	Brock Ranch; Dusch's Store; Sliger Filling Station
1934:	Cozy Grove; Ernie's Place; Freemot's Place; Last Chance; Phillipps Store; Twin Springs Church; Williams Service Station
1935:	Fogle Store; Ham Store; Log Cabin; Ozark Handcraft Shop; Park View; Tower Mountain
1936:	Burr Oaks; Hagenbuck Store
1937:	Briar
1939:	Carmical School; D. W. Reese School; Foster School

APPENDIX B: LOCAL PRONUNCIATIONS

In the following lists, by counties, an attempt has been made to give the actual and usual current pronunciation of all distinct and separate names, so far as it could be ascertained. Pronunciation has been indicated by using the IPA script, as modified in Kenyon's American Pronunciation, 8th edition, revised.

Butler County

Ackerman Ditch
ˈækɚmən dɪtʃ
Addy School
ˈædɪ skul
Agee Church
ˈedʒ tʃɝtʃ
Alford School
ˈælfɚd skul
Alfrey
ˈɔlfrɪ
Alley Oop
ˈælɪ up
Angus
ˈæŋgəs
Annapolis
ˌænˈæpəlɪs
Arkansas Branch
ˈɑɚkənˌsɔ brænʧ
Asheraft Ditch
ˈæʃkraft dɪtʃ
Ashcroft-Macom Addition
æʃ kraft ˈmekəm ædɪʃən
Ash Hills (also Kroft)
æʃ hɪlz
Aunt Dicie Kearby Hollow
ænt ˈdaɪsɪ ˈkʒ bɪ ˈhalə
Bailey
ˈbelɪ
Ball's Mill
ˈbɔlz mɪl
Barron
ˈbæɚən
Baskey School
ˈbæskɪ skul
Bates School
bets skul
Batesville
ˈbets vɪl
Batterton's Mill
ˈbætɚtənz mɪl
Baumister Graveyard
ˈbaməstɚ ˈgreˌjaɚd
Bayless Creek
ˈbeləs krik
Beaver Dam Creek
ˈbivɚ dæm krik
Bee Hole Branch
bi hol brænʧ

Belcher
'bɛltʃɚ
Bell Rock
'bɛl ɹak
Berger School
'bʒgɚ skul
Berry Lewis Graveyard
'bɛɹɪ 'lʊɪs 'gɹevjaɹd
Berryman School
'bɛɹɪmən skul
Bethel Church
'bɛθəl tʃʒtʃ
Big Black River
bɪg 'blæk 'ɹɪvɚ
Big Black Water River
bɪg blæk 'wɔtɚ 'ɹɪvɚ
Big Caney Slough
bɪg 'keni slu
Big Eddy
bɪg 'ɛdɪ
Big Island
bɪg 'aɪlənd
Big Slough
bɪg slu
Bimel-Ashcroft Mill
'baɪməl 'æʃkɹaft mɪl
Black Creek
blæk kɹik
Black River
blæk 'ɹɪvɚ
Black Water
blæk 'wɔtɚ
Blue Hole Branch
blu hol bɹæntʃ
Blue Springs Slough
blu spɹɪŋz slu
Bluff Eddy Cave
blʌf 'ɛdɪ kev
Booser
'buzɚ
Boyden Mills
'bɔɪdn̩ mɪlz
Boyer Branch
'bɔjɚ bɹæntʃ
Brannum Graveyard
'bɹænəm gɹevjaɹd
Brannumsburg
'bɹænəmz bʒg
Brooklyn Cooperage Plant
'bɹʊklən 'kupɚədʒ plænt
Broseley
'bɹozlɪ
Brower School
'bɹaʊɚ skul
Brown's Chapel
bɹaʊnz 'tʃæp!
Brown School
bɹaʊn skul
Bullock Spring
'bʊlək spɹɪŋ
Bumpus Store
'bʌmpəs stoɚ
Burkett's Mill
'bʒkəts mɪl
Butler County
'bʌtlɚ 'kaʊntɪ
Byrns Ditch
bʒz dɪtʃ
Cache River
kæʃ 'ɹɪvɚ
Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad
'keiho 'aɹkənsɔ ən 'tɛksəs 'ɹel,ɹod
Caledonia School
'kælə'donjə skul
Calf Horn Hollow
kæf hɔɹn 'halə
Calvin School
'kælvən skul
Cane Creek Settlement
ken kɹik 'sɛt!mənt
Caney Island
'keni 'aɪlənd
Caney Slough
'keni slu
Carola
kə 'ɹolə
Catherine Slough
'kæθɚən slu
Cat Tail Creek
kæt tel kɹik
Cavalcade Park
'kævə,lɪked paɹk
Cedar Valley Church
'sidɹ 'væ// tʃʒtʃ
Celtis
'sɛltəs
Central Baptist Church
'sɛntɚl 'bæptɪst tʃʒtʃ
Cherokee Bay Road
'tʃɛɹə,ki be ɹod
City Cemetery
'sɪtɪ 'sɛmə,tɛɹɪ

Clark Branch
klɑrk brɛntʃ
Clay Pit, No. 1
'kle,pit 'nʌmbɚ wʌn
Cochran Cemetery
'kakrən 'sɛmə,terɪ
Collins Chapel
'kalənz 'tʃɛp!
Collinsville
'kalənz,vɪl
Coon Island
kun 'ailənd
Copeland Creek
'kopland krik
Corder's Cave
'kɔɚdɚz kev
Crane Roost
kren rust
Cravens Chapel
'krevənz 'tʃɛpl
Crooked Branch
'krukɪd brɛntʃ
Cross Slough
krɔs slu
Crowley Hill
'kraulɪ hɪl
Cut Off Slough
kʌt ɔf slu
Cypress Swamp
'saɪprəs swɔmp
Davidson School
'devɪdsən skul
Dale
del
Dan River
dæn 'rɪvɚ
Daniels River
'dænjəlz 'rɪvɚ
Davidson's Mill
'devɪdsənz mɪl
Davis Ferry
'devəs 'fɛrɪ
Dead Man's Hollow
dɛd mænz 'halə
Deep Hole
dip hol
Deer Lick
dɪɚ lɪk
Deken's Ferry
'dɛkənz 'fɛrɪ
Depoyster School
də 'pɔɪstɚ skul
Devil's Elbow
'dɛvəlz 'ɛlbo
Devil's Riffle
'dɛvəlz 'rɪfl
Dickens Graveyard
'dɪkən 'grev,jaɚd
Dog Town
dɔg taun
Doolens Pasture
'dulənz 'pæstʃɚ
Dooley Graveyard
'dull 'grev,jaɚd
Driver Springs
'draɪvɚ sprɪŋz
Dry Branch
draɪ brɛntʃ
Dunham's Eddy
'dʌnəmz 'ɛdɪ
Dunlap Graveyard
'dʌn,læp 'grev,jaɚd
Dunning Cemetery
'dʌnɪŋ 'sɛmə,tɛrɪ
Dusch's Store
'duʃəs stoɚ
East Poplar Bluff
ist 'paplɚ blʌf
Eastwood Switch
'ist,wud swɪtʃ
Eidelman Spring
'idəlmæn sprɪŋ
Elder Spring
'ɛldɚ sprɪŋ
Elk Slough
ɛlk slu
Empire
'ɛm,paɪɚ
English School
'ɪŋglɪʃ skul
Epps School
ɛps skul
Eugene Field School
ju 'dʒin fild skul
Fagus
'fe gəs
Fairless School
'fæɚləs skul
Fairview School
'fæɚ,vɪu skul
Ferguson Switch
'fɜgəsən swɪtʃ
First Christian Church
fɜst 'krɪstʃən tʃɜtʃ

Fish Trap Slough
fɪʃ tɹæp slu
Fisk
fɪsk
Flatwoods School
'flæt ˌwʊdz skul
Fletcher Branch
'flɛtʃɚ bɹæntʃ
Forest Grove School
'fɔɹəst gɹov skul
Franklin Creek
'fɹæŋklɪn kɹik
Friend's Ferry
fɹɛndz 'fɛɹɪ
Friendship Church
'fɹɛndʃɪp tʃɝtʃ
Fulton Creek
'fʊltn̩ kɹik
Funk Creek
fʌŋk kɹik
Gaines Switch
genz swɪtʃ
Garretson School
'gæɹətsən skul
George Washington School
dʒɔɹdʒ 'waʃɪŋtn̩ skul
Gentzen School
'dʒɛntsən skul
Gerhardt's Greenhouse
'gɪɹˌhaɹts 'gɹinˌhaʊs
Gilliam's Ferry
'gɪləmz fɛɹɪ
Gillis Bluff
'gɪləs blʌf
Good Hope Church
gʊd hop tʃɝtʃ
Gilpin's Cut
'gɪlpənz kʌt
Goose Creek
gus kɹik
Green Forest Church
'gɹin fɔɹəst tʃɝtʃ
Green Hill Farm
gɹin hɪl faɹm
Greenwood School
'gɹinˌwʊd skul
Hale Hollow
hel 'halə
Halloran
'hælɚən
Hamtown
'hæmˌtaʊn
Harmony Church
'haɹməni tʃɝtʃ
Hargrove Bridge
'haɹ igɹov bɹidʒ
Harper's Ferry
'haɹpɚz fɛɹɪ
Harrison Mill
'hæɹəsən mɪl
Harris Ridge School
'hæɹəs ɹɪdʒ skul
Hart Ditch
haɹt dɪtʃ
Hartman Creek
'haɹtmən kɹik
Harviell
'haɹvəl
Harwell Creek
'haɹwəl kɹik
Hathaway Station
'hæθəweˌsteʃən
Haw Branch
hɔ bɹæntʃ
Hayes
hez
Hazel Dell School
'hez!ˌdɛl skul
H. D. Williams Cooperage Factory
etʃdi'wɪljəmz 'kupɚədʒ, 'fæktɚɪ also 'fæktɹɪ
Hendrickson
'hɛndrɪksən
Hicoria Spur
hɪkoɹiə spɝ
Hickory Creek
'hɪkɹɪkɹik
Hickory Mill
hɪkɹɪ mɪl
Higgins Mill
'hɪgənz mɪl
Hilbert
'hɪlbɚt
Hillard
'hɪlɚd
Hilliard
'hɪljɚd
Hill's Yard
hɪlz jaɹd
Hillis Cemetery
'hɪləs'sɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Hodge's Ferry
'hadʒəz fɛɹɪ
Hoetop Creek
'hoˌɪtap kɹik

Hogg's Distillery
hagz dɪs'tɪlərɪ
Holley's Mill
'halɪz mɪl
Holt Graveyard
holt 'grevɪjard
Honeycutt Mill
'hʌnɪˌkʌt mɪl
Horseshoe Lake
'hɔrsˌʃɪu lek
Hortsman Store
'hɔrts mən stor
Houts Graveyard
haʊts 'grevɪjard
Howell Mill
haʊəl mɪl
Hoxie Branch
'haksɪ brænʧ
Hubbel
'hʌbəl
Hudgens Cemetery
hʌdʒ ənz 'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Huffman Cemetery
hʌf mən 'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Hunt School
hʌnt skul
Hurricane Creek
'hʒə kən krɪk
H Vam School
hə'væm skul
Icie
'aɪsɪ
Ilex
'aɪ ləks
I. M. Davidson Church
'aɪˌɪm 'devɪdsən ʧʒʧ
Independence School
ˌɪndə'pɛnd əns skul
Indian Creek
'ɪndɪən krɪk
Inlow
'ɪn lo
Inter-River Drainage District
'ɪntə'rɪvə 'drenɪdʒ 'dɪstrɪkt
Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad aɪən 'maʊntn n sʌθən 'relˌrod
Jennings Ditch
'dʒɛnɪŋz dɪtʃ
J. Minnie Smith School
dʒe 'mɪnɪ smɪθ skul
Johnson and Wells Mill
dʒan sən ən welz mɪl
Jones Graveyard
dʒonz 'grevˌjard
Josh Polk Slough
dʒaʃ pok slu
Junland
'dʒʌn lənd
Kearby Cemetery
'kʒ bɪ 'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Keener
'kɪnə
Kelly Town
'kɛlɪ taʊn
Kenner Spring
'kɛnə sprɪŋ
Kenzie Graveyard
'kɛnzɪ grevɪjard
Kerens
'kʒənz
King's Place
kɪŋz ples
Kinyon School
'kɪn jən skul
Kinzer
'kɪnzə
Kittrell Graveyard
'kɪtrəl 'grevˌjard
Knickerbocker School
'nɪkə'bakə skul
Kremlin
'krɛm lɪn
Ku Klux Bend
kɪu klʌks bend
Kurz Chapel
kʒz ʧʒp!
K Vam Cemetery
kə'væm 'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Lade School
led skul
Lake Ponds
lek pandz
Lake Mill
lek mɪl
Last Chance
læst ʧæns
Lat Ditch
læt dɪtʃ
Lee Potter School
'lɪ 'patə skul
Levie Ditch
'lɛvɪ dɪtʃ

Legate Creek
'lɪgət krɪk
Liberty Church
'lɪbərtɪ tʃɜtʃ
Lick Branch
lɪk brænʧ
Lillis Graveyard
'lɪlɪs 'grev,jard
Lindsay Club House
'lɪndzɪ 'klʌb,haʊs
Linstead
'lɪnɪstɛd
Little Bethel Church
'lɪtl 'bɛθəl tʃɜtʃ
Little Black
'lɪtl blæk
Little Brushy School
'lɪtl 'brʌʃɪ skul
Little Caney
'lɪtl 'kenɪ
Little Vine Church
'lɪtl vaɪn tʃɜtʃ
Live Oak School
laɪv ok skul
Lone Beech School
lon biʧ skul
Lone Hill
lon hɪl
Lone Hill Shoots
lon hɪl ʃuts
Lone Star Church
lon star tʃɜtʃ
Lowell Junction
'loəl 'dʒʌŋkʃən
Lower Carola School
'loə kə'rolə skul
Lumly Branch
'lʌmlɪ brænʧ
Lutz Cemetery
luts 'sɛmə,tɛrɪ
Maberry School
'meɪbɛrɪ skul
McCown Ford
mə'kaʊn ford
Mackintosh School
'mæk ən,taʃ skul
Madie
'medɪ
Magill
mə'gɪl
Main Ditch
men dɪʧ
Maple Hill School
'mepəl hɪl skul
Marble Hill School
'marbəl hɪl skul
Mark Twain School
mark twen skul
Mariesville
'mer ɪz,vɪl
Marshall
'marʃəl
Martin School
'martɪn skul
Masonic Cemetery
mə'sanɪk 'sɛmə,tɛrɪ
Massey Switch
'mæsɪ swɪʧ
Mast School
mæst skul
Melton Cemetery
'mɛltɪn 'sɛmə,tɛrɪ
Melville
'mɛl,vɪl
Mendonsa
mɛn'don sa
Mengel
'mɛŋgəl
Menorkenut Slough
mə'nɔrkə,nət slu
Midway Park
'mɪd,we park
Military Road
'mɪlə,tɛrɪ rod
Mill Creek
mɪl krɪk
Miller Bridge
'mɪlə brɪdʒ
Missouri Pacific Railroad
mɪ'zʊrɪ (ɔr mɪ'zʊrə pə'sɪfɪk 'rel,rod
Mole Hill Cemetery
mol hɪl 'sɛmə,tɛrɪ
Montgomery Graveyard
mənt'gʌmərɪ 'grev,jard
Morning Star Church
mɔrnɪŋ star tʃɜtʃ
Morocco
mə'rakə
Mount Calvary Church
maʊnt'kælvərɪ tʃɜtʃ
Mount Olive Church
maʊnt 'alɪv tʃɜtʃ
Mud Creek
mʌd krɪk

Muddy Branch
'mʌdɪ brɛntʃ
Murray School
'mɝɪ skul
Mussel Shoals
'mʌsəl ʃolz
Natchitoches Path
'nætʃɪ'totʃəz pæθ (also
Neely Township 'nɛkɪ,taʃ
'nilɪ'taʊnˌʃɪp
Negro School
'nigro skul
Nentrup Store
'nɛntrəp stor
New Harmony Church
nɪu'haɹməni tʃɝtʃ
Nickey Bridge
'nɪkɪ brɪdʒ
Nigger Creek
'nigɹ krik
Nigger Hollow
'nigɹ'halə
Nigger Town
'nigɹ taʊn
North Fork
nɔɹθ fɔɹk
Nunn Cemetery
nʌn'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Nye
naɪ
Nyssa
'nɪsə
Oak Dale School
ok del skul
Oak Grove School
ok groV skul
Oak Hill Cemetery
ok hɪl'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Ogdeon School
'ɔgdiən skul
Oglesville
'ogəlzˌvɪl
Osborn School
'az bɝn skul
Otter Creek
'atɝ krik
Owen Graveyard
'o ən'grevˌjaɹd
Oxley Stave Factory
'aksli stev fæktrɪ
Ozark Dog Kennel
'oˌzaɹk dag'kɛnəl
Ozark Mountains
'oˌzaɹk'maʊntənz
Palmer Plant
'paməɹ plænt
Panther Slough
'pænθɝ slu also'pæntɝ
Patterson Graveyard
'pætɝsən'grevˌjaɹd
Patty's Cave
'pætɪz kev
Paul Finney Church
pɔl'fɪnɪ tʃɝtʃ
Peppermint Spring
'pɛpɝˌmint sprɪŋ
Phillipps Store
'filəps stor
Pike Creek
paɪk krik
Pinch Off School
pɪntʃ ɔf skul
Pine Ridge Camp
paɪn rɪdʒ kæmp
Pin Hook
pɪn huk
Platanus
'plætə nəs
Pleasant Hill Church
'plezənt hil tʃɝtʃ
Pollard Ferry
'paləɹd'fɛɹɪ
Poplar Bluff
'paplɝ blʌf
Poplin Ferry
paplən'fɛɹɪ
Potillo Graveyard
pə'tɪlə'grevˌjaɹd
Pottenger Spring
'patn̩dʒɝ sprɪŋ
Powers Postoffice
paʊɝz'postˌafəs
Price's Shop
'praɪsəs ʃap
Providence School
'pravəˌdɛns skul
Prys Chapel
praɪz tʃæp!
Purdyville
'pɝdɪˌvɪl
Quercus
'kwɝˌkəs
Qulin
'kiu lən

Race Track School
ɹes tɹæk skul
Rag Town
ɹæg taʊn
Ralph's Place
ɹælfs ples
Randall School
ˈɹændəl skul
Randles Mill
ˈɹændəlz mɪl
Reeves Station
ɹivz ˈsteʃən
Relleford Store
ˈɹɛlə fəɹd stoɹ
Resnik
ˈɹɛznɪk
Ringo Ford
ˈɹɪŋgo foɹd
Rinky Dink Club House
ˈɹɪŋkɪˌdɪŋk ˈklʌbˌhaʊs
Riverside School
ˈɹɪvɹˌsaɪd skul
Robinson's Ferry
ˈɹabɪn sənz ˈfɛɹɪ
Rocky Ford School
ˈɹakɪ foɹd skul
Rombauer
ˈɹamˌbaɹ
Romine Springs
ˈɹoˌmaɪn spɹɪŋ
Rossville Spur
ˈɹɔsˌvɪl spɜ
Round Pond
ɹaʊnd pand
Roxie
ˈɹakˌsɪ
Ruebottom School
ˈɹuˌbatəm skul
Rushville Camp
ˈɹʌʃˌvɪl kæmp
Ruth and Hargrove Mill
ɹuθ n ˈhaɹˌgɹoɹ mɪl
Ruthville
ˈɹuθˌvɪl
Ryan
ˈɹaɪən
Sacred Heart Church
ˈsekɹəd hart tʃɜtʃ
St. Francis Township
sent ˈfɹænsəs ˈtaʊnˌʃɪp
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway
sent ˈluəs n ˈsæn ˌfɹænˈsɪsˌko ˈɹelˌwe
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway
sent ˈluəs aɪɹn maʊntn ən ˈsʌðɹn ˈɹelˌwe
Sanders Gravel Pit
ˈsændɹz ˈgɹæv! pɪt
Sandlin Store
ˈsændlɪn stoɹ
Sand Slough
sænd slu
Sappington Ditch
ˈsæpɪŋtən dɪtʃ
Sawyer
ˈsɔjɹ
Schraeder
ˈʃɹedɹ
Schwaner's Lake
ˈʃwanɹz lek
Shadle Graveyard
ˈʃhedəl ˈgɹevˌjaɹd
Sheppard Cemetery
ˈʃhepɹd ˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Shiloh Union Church
ˈʃaɪ lo ˈjun jən tʃɜtʃ
Shipman Ford
ˈʃɪpmən foɹd
Simms Graveyard
simz ˈgɹevˌjaɹd
16 to 1 School
ˌsɪksˈtɪn tə ˈwʌn skul
Slapout
ˈslæpˌaʊt
Sliger Filling Station
ˈslaɪgɹ ˈfɪlɪŋ ˈsteʃən
Sluiceway Ditch
ˈslusˌwe dɪtʃ
Snyder School
ˈsnaɪdɹ skul
Souders Ferry
ˈsaʊdɹz ˈfɛɹɪ
Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad
ˈsʌðɹn ˌmɪˈzʊɹɪ ənd ˈaɹkənˌsɔ ˈɹelˌɹod
Sparkman Cave
ˈspaɹkmən kev
Spencer's Mill
ˈspɛn sɹz mɪl
Spout Spring
spaʊt spɹɪŋ
Spread
spɹed

State Line Service Station
stet laɪn 'sɜvəs 'steʃən
Still Camp
stɪl kæmp
Stringtown
'strɪŋ taʊn
Summer Breeze Camp
'sʌmɚ briz kæmp
Swan Lake
swan lek
Sweet Home Church
swit hom tʃɜtʃ
Swift Creek
swift krik
Taft
tæft
Tan Yard Creek
tæn ˌjard krik
Ten Mile Creek
ten maɪl krik
The Cat
ðə kæt
Third Ward School
θɜd wɔrd skul
Thomas Township
'taməs 'taʊnˌʃɪp
Thompson Spring
'tampsən sprɪŋ
Three Springs
θri sprɪŋz
Trainer Graveyard
'trenɚ 'grevˌjard
Tubb's Mill
tʌbz mɪl
Turk Mill
tɜk mɪl
Twin Springs School
twɪn sprɪŋz skul
Ulmus
'ʌlməs
Upton
'ʌptən
Vail Cemetery
vel 'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Vastus
'væstəs
Victory Hill
'vɪktrɪ hɪl
Vinegar Hill
'vɪnəgɚ hɪl
Virginia Warrior Path
vɚ'dʒɪnjə 'wɔrjə pæθ
Wah Branch
wɔ brænʧ
Walnut Grove Church
'wɔlnət grovˌtʃɜtʃ
Walnut Hill Cemetery
'wɔlnət hɪl 'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Walsh
wɔlʃ
Walton's Chapel
'wɔltənz ʧæp!
Wappapello Unit of the United States Forest
ˌwapə'pɛlə 'junɪt əv ðə ju 'naɪtəd steɪts 'fɔrəst
Warren Graveyard
'wɔrən 'grevˌjard
Water Works Spur
'wɔtɚ wɜks spɜ
Watson Skinner Mill
'watsən 'skɪnɚ mɪl
Webb School
wɛb skul
Wells Creek
wɛlz krik
West End School
wɛst ɛnd skul
Wetbolt
wɛt bolt
Wheatley School
'hwitlɪ skul
Widow Creek
'wɪdə krik
Wilby
'wɪlbɪ
Wilcox School
'wɪlˌkaks skul
Willcutt Hill
'wɪlˌkʌt hɪl
Williams Ferry
'wɪljəmz fɛrɪ
Williamson-Kennedy School
'wɪljəm sən'kɛnɪdɪ skul
Willow Oak School
'wɪlə ok skul
W. K. School
'dʌbl̩ jə 'ke skul
Winchester
'wɪnʧɛstɚ
Wolf Den Hollow
wʊlf dɛn 'halə
Woodlawn Cemetery
'wʊdˌlɔn 'sɛməˌtɛrɪ

Woodruff Chapel
'wudrəf ʧæp!
Yates Mill
jets mil

Young School
jʌŋ skul

Carter County

Aldrich Valley
'ɔldrɪʧ 'vælɪ
Baker Graveyard
'bekə 'grevɪjard
Bald Knob
'bɔld 'nab
Ballard Switch
'bælərd swɪʧ
Bark Camp Creek
bark kæmp krik
Barren
bærən
Bear Camp Creek
'bær 'kæmp'krik
Bear Grass Hollow
'bær 'græs'halə
Beaver Dam Camp
'bivər,dæm kæmp
Bethlehem Church
'bɛθlɪ,hɛm ʧɜʧ
Boiling Spring
'bɔɪlɪŋ ər'bɔɪlɪŋ sprɪŋ
Bog Hollow
bag 'halə
Boyer Creek
'bɔjər krik
Brame Cemetery
brem 'sɛmə,tɛrɪ
Brightenstein Hollow
'braɪtn ˌstaɪn 'halə
Bristol School
'brɪstəl skul
Brown Hollow
braʊn 'halə
Bryant Hollow
'braɪənt 'halə
Buchanan Valley
bək 'hænən 'vælɪ
Busick Spur
'biuzɪk spɜ
Camp Yarn Hollow
ˌkæmp 'jarn 'halə
Canty Branch
'kæntɪ brænʧ

Carter County
'kartər 'kaʊntɪ
Cates
kets
Cave Spring
kev sprɪŋ
Chicopee
'ʧɪk ə,pi
Chilton
'ʧɪltn ər 'ʧɪltən
Chinese Mountain
ʧaɪ'niz 'maʊntn ər 'maʊntən
Clark's Mill
klarks mil
Clay Hollow
kle halə
Clear Springs School
klɪr sprɪŋz skul
Club House
'klʌbˌhaʊs
Colemansville
'kolmənzˌvɪl
Cole School
kol skul
Condray Graveyard
'kandrɪ 'grevˌjard
Copper Mine Creek
'kapər maɪn krik
Copper Mountain
'kapərˌmaʊntn
Coward's Hollow
'kaʊərdz 'halə
Crites
'kraɪts
Crommer Town
'kramərtaʊn
Cross Roads School
.krɔs rodz skul
Cummings
'kʌm ɪŋz
Davis Creek
'devəs krik
Dead Man's Cut
ded mænz kʌt

Dead Man's Hollow
dɛd mɛnz 'halə
Devil's Horn Hollow
'dɛvəlz hɔrn 'halə
Devils Run
'dɛvəlz ˌrʌn
Dick Sanders Hollow
dɪk 'sændrz 'halə
Dildine Gin
'dɪldaɪndʒɪn
Doyle Branch
dɔɪl brɛntʃ
Dresser Spring
'drɛsɚ sprɪŋ
Dry Hollow
draɪ 'halə
Eastwood
ɪst wʊd
18 Mile Creek
ˌeɪt'tin mail krik
Ellis Chapel
'ɛləs'tʃɛp!
Ellsinore
'ɛl sɪnor
Elm Branch
ɛlm brɛntʃ
Evans also 'ɛlən
ɛvənz
Evelyn Cemetery
ɛvəlɪn 'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Fool Catch Hollow
ful kɛtʃ 'halə
Frazier Mill
'frɛʒ jɚ mɪl
Freeland
'friˌlænd
Free Union Church
fri 'jun jən tʃɜtʃ
Fremont
'fri ˌmant
Galbraith Cemetery
'gæl brəθ 'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Garden Switch
'gaɚdn swɪtʃ
Gay Fork
'geˌfɔrk
George's Graveyard
'dʒɔɚdʒəz 'grevˌjaɚd
Gooseneck Hollow
'gusˌnɛk 'halə
Grandin
'grændən
Granite Mountain
'grænɪt 'mauntɪn also 'mauntən
Grassy Valley
'græsɪ 'vælɪ
Green Mountain School
'grin 'mauntɪn skool
Grisham Graveyard
'grɪʃ əm 'grevˌjaɚd
Grubb's Graveyard
grʌbz 'grevˌjaɚd
Hall Hollow
'hɔlz 'halə
Ham Store
hæm stor
Hanna
'hænə
Hardcastle School
'haɚdˌkæs! skul
Hay Hollow
he 'halə
Henpeck Creek
'hɛnˌpɛk krik
Henson Cemetery
'hɛn sən 'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Hickory Hill School
'hɪkrɪ hɪl skul
Hogan Hollow
'hogən 'halə
Hog Hollow
hag 'halə also hɔg
Holland
'halənd
Homestead
'homˌstɛd
Hooper Branch
'hʊpɚ brɛntʃ
Hoskins Graveyard
'haskɪnz 'grevˌjaɚd
House's Creek also 'haʃkənz
'haʊsəz krik
Hunter
'hʌntɚ
Indian Ford
'ɪndɪən ford
Jackson Township
'dʒæk sən 'taunˌʃɪp
Jerome
dʒə'rom
Joan Spur
dʒoən spʒ
Johnson Township
'dʒan sən 'taunˌʃɪp

Jones Branch
dʒonz brænʧ
Joplin Church
'dʒaplən ʧɜʧ
Junction Switch
'dʒʌŋ ʃən swiʧ
June Switch
dʒun swiʧ
Keeney Corner
'kini 'kɔrnər
Kegville
'kɛg,vil
Kelley Township
'kɛli 'taun,ʃip
Kinnard School
kin'nard skul
Kirby Graveyard
'kɜbi 'grev,jard
Lattie Valley
'læti 'væli
Leach
liʧ
Lead Hollow
lid'hala
Lee
li
Lick Log Hollow
'lik ,lag 'hala
Long Hollow
lɔŋ 'hala
Lost Cave
lɔst kev
McDonald
mæk'dan əld
McElmurry Graveyard
'mæk əl'mɜi 'grev,jard
McKinney School
mə'kini skul
McRone Graveyard
mæk'ron 'grev,jard
Madden Hollow
'mæd n'hala
Marsh Mill
marʃ mil
Midco
'mid,ko
Midway
'mid,we
Mount Carmel Church
maunt'karməl ʧɜʧ
Muddy Branch
'mʌdi brænʧ
Nelson Hollow
'nɛl sən 'hala
New Hope Church
'niu,hop ʧɜʧ
New Prospect Church
niu'pras pɛkt ʧɜʧ
Norwood City
'nɔr,wud 'siti
Norwood Mill
'nɔr,wud mil
Oak City
'ok 'siti
Oak Lodge
'ok ladʒ
Odel Prong
o'dɛl prɔŋ
Orchard Switch
'ɔrʧərd swiʧ
Owl Roost Mill
'aul,rust mil
Oxstock Hollow
'ak,stak 'hala
Ozark Handcraft Shop
'o,zark'hænd,kræft ʃap
Panther Spring
'pænθər sprin
Peck Spring
pɛk sprin
Peggy
'pɛgi
Phillips Spring
'filəps sprin
Pike Creek
paik krik
Pine Valley School
pain'væli skul
Pleasant Site Church
plɛzənt sait ʧɜʧ
Poca Hollow
'pokə'hala
Polecat Hollow
'pol,kæt'hala
Possum Hollow
'pas əm 'hala
Richback Cave
'riʧ,bæk kev
Robertson Cemetery
'rabərt sən 'sɛmə,tɛri
Roger's Creek
'radʒərz krik
Scott Graveyard
skat'grev,jard

Seed Tick Camp
sid tɪK Kæmp
Sinking Branch
'sɪŋK ɪŋ brænʧ
Shaw Patch Hollow
ʃɔ pætʃ 'hɑlə
Short
ʃɔrt
Sisco
'sɪsɪˌko
Smith's Chapel
smɪθs 'ʧæp! also 'ʧæpəl
Stillhouse Hollow
'stɪlˌhaus 'hɑlə
Sugar Creek
'ʃʊgər krik
Sunny Side
'sʌnɪ saɪd
Team Camp
'tim Kæmp
Tedder Graveyard
'tɛdər 'grevˌjard
Ten Mile Creek
'tɛn mail krik
Titanic Cave
tai'tænɪKKev
Tolliver Pond
'tɑləvər pand
Tower Mountain
tavər mauntn̩
Turley School
'tʒlɪ skul
Twin Springs
twin sprɪŋz
Union Hill Church
'jun jən hɪl tʃʒtʃ
Van Buren
ˌvæn'bɪurən
Vermillion Chapel
vər'mɪl jən ʧæp!
Water Cress Spring
'watər krɛs sprɪŋ
Watered Hollow
'watərd 'hɑlə
Wheeler Hollow
'hwilər 'hɑlə
White's Mill
'hwaɪts mɪl
Wolf Hollow
wulf 'hɑlə
Woodville
'wudˌvɪl
Yale School
jel skul

Howell County

Adams Graveyard
'ædəmz 'grevˌjard
Adams Improvement
'ædəmz ɪm'pruvmənt
Albina
æl'baɪnə
Alexander School
ɪclˌəg'zændər skul
Alice Spring
'æl ɪs sprɪŋ
Amy also 'æləs
'emɪ
Anderson Knob
'ændər sən nab
Andrew Cave
'ændru kev
Andrews Branch
'ændruz brænʧ
Annie Hollow
'ænɪ 'hɑlə also 'hɑlər
Antioch Christian Church
'æn ʧɪˌak 'krɪstʃən ʧʒtʃ
Arditta
ar'dɪtə
Arthurs Service Station
arθərz 'sʒvəs 'steʃən
Ashworth
'æʃˌwʒθ
Aunt Cindy Spring
ænt 'sɪndɪ sprɪŋ
Baker Community
'bekər kə'mɪunɪtɪ
Baldridge Service Station
'bɔldrɪdʒ 'sʒvəs 'steʃən
Ball's Mill
bɔlz mɪl

Ball Spring
bɔl sprɪŋ
Barnett School
ˌbaɹˈnɛt skul
Barn Hollow
baɹn ˈhalə or ˈhalɹ
Barrett Branch
ˈbæɹɪt bɹæntʃ
Bay Crossing
beˈkɹɔsɪŋ
Bennett's Bayou
ˈbɛnɪts ˌbeɪju also ˈbeˌju and ˈbaɪˌju
Benson Mill
ˈbɛn sən mɪl
Benton Township
ˈbɛntn ˈtaʊnˌʃɪp
Big Dipper Zinc Mine
ˌbɪg ˈdɪpɹ zɪŋk maɪn
Big Greasy Creek
bɪg ˈgɹizɪ kɹik
Bingaham Spring
ˈbɪŋəˈhæm sprɪŋ
Black Hollow
blæk ˈhalə
Blankenship Cemetery
ˈblæŋkənˌʃɪp ˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Blowing Spring
ˈbloɪŋ sprɪŋ also ˈbloən
Blue Hole Cave
blu hol kev
Blue Hole Hollow
blu hol ˈhalə
Blue Mound School
blu maʊnd skul
Bly
blaɪ
Boatman School
ˈbot mən skul
Boiling Spring
ˈboɪlɪŋ sprɪŋ
Bolerjack Community
ˈbolɹˌdʒæk kəˈmiunɪtɪ
Bolin School
ˈbolən skul
Bradford School
ˈbɹæd fɹd skul
Brandsville
ˈbɹændsˌvɪl
Brethren Church
ˈbɹɛðɹən tʃɜtʃ also ˈbɹɛðɹən
Bridges Creek
ˈbɹɪdʒɪz kɹik
Briscoe School
ˈbɹɪsˌko skul
Brooks Ridge
bɹuks ɹɪdʒ
Brower School
bɹaʊɹ skul
Brown Springs
bɹaʊn sprɪŋz
Buck Snort
bʌk snɔɹt
Buffalo Pond
ˈbʌfəˌlo pand
Buff Graveyard
bʌf ˈgɹevˌjaɹd
Burk
bɜk
Burnham
ˈbɜnəm
Burr Oaks
bɜ oks
Bussell Branch
ˈbʌsl bɹæntʃ
Butts School
bʌts skul
Campbell Town
ˈkæmlˌtaʊn
Cannon Graveyard
ˈkænən ˈgɹevˌjaɹd
Cantrell School
ˈkæntɹəl skul
Carmen Spring
kaɹmən sprɪŋ
Carner Town
ˈkaɹnɹˌtaʊn
Carson
ˈkaɹsn
Carter Store
ˈkaɹtɹ stoɹ
Caulfield
ˈkɔlˌfild
Cedar Grove School
ˈsidɹ ˈgɹov skul
Center School
ˈsɛntɹ skul
Chalk Hole Valley
tʃɔk hol ˈvælɪ
Chapel Hill Church
ˈtʃæpl hɪl tʃɜtʃ
Chapel Township
ˈtʃæpl ˈtaʊnˌʃɪp
Chapin
ˈtʃepɪn

Chapinville
ˈʧɛpɪnˌvɪl
Chestnut Ridge School
ˈʧɛsnət rɪdʒ skul
Chicken Dinner Inn
ˈʧɪkən ˈdɪnɚ ɪn
China Church
ˈʧaɪnə ʧɛʧ
Christy School
ˈkrɪstɪ skul
Clifton Branch
ˈklɪftn brɛnʧ
Clinton School
ˈklɪntn̩ skul
Cloninger School
ˈklanɪŋʤɚ skul
Cobalt
ˈkoˌbɔlt
Coffee Creek
ˈkɔfɪ krik
College Hill School
ˈkalɪʤ hɪl skul
Collins Cemetery
ˈkalənz ˈsɛməˌtɛrɪ
Columbia School
kəˈlʌm bɪə skul
Comer Hollow
ˈkomɚ ˈhalə
Concord Church
ˈkanˌkɔrd ʧɛʧ
Cordz
kɔrdz
Cottbus
ˈkatˌbʌs or ˈkat bəs
Cottonwood Hollow
ˈkatn̩ wʊd ˈhalə
Cozy Grove
ˈkozɪ ˈgrov
Crass
krɛs
Crider
ˈkraɪdɚ
Crooked Branch
ˈkrʊkɪd brɛnʧ
Cross Roads School
ˈkrɔsˌhodz skul
Cull
kʌl
Cureall
ˈkɪuɚˌɔl
Davis Creek
ˈdevəs krik
Deaderick
ˈdɪdərɪk
Denton Creek
ˈdɛntn̩ krik
Doty School
ˈdotɪ skul
Dowling School
ˈdolɪŋ skul
Dripping Springs
ˈdrɪpɪŋ sprɪŋz
Dry Creek Township
draɪ krik tavnˌʃɪp
Dryden School
ˈdraɪdn̩ skul
Dryer School
ˈdraɪɚ skul
Dunkard Church
ˈdʌŋkɚd ʧɛʧ
Dunnivan Branch
ˈdʌnəvən brɛnʧ
Dyestone Mountain
ˈdaɪˌston ˈmaʊntn̩
Easly Branch
ˈizlɪ brɛnʧ
Ebenezer Church
ˌɛbəˈnizɚ ʧɛʧ
Edom
ˈidəm
Egypt Settlement
ˈiʤəpt ˈsɛtl̩mənt
Elliott Spring
ˈɛlɪət sprɪŋ
Elk Creek
ɛlk krik
Elk Horn Creek
ɛlk hɔrn krik
Elm Spring
ɛlm sprɪŋ
Elva
ˈɛlvə
Emerson Cemetery
ˈɛmɚsən ˈsɛməˌtɛrɪ
Epps Cemetery
ˈɛps ˈsɛməˌtɛrɪ
Ernie's Place
ˈɜnɪz ples
Eula
ˈjiulə
Evergreen Cemetery
ˈɛvɚˈgrin ˈsɛməˌtɛrɪ
Fanchon
ˈfɛnʧn̩

Fancy Farm
'fænsɪ farm
Featheringill
'fɛðɚnɪgɪl
Ferguson School
'fɝgəsən skul
Ferndale Church
'fɝnˌdel tʃɝtʃ
Forest Flower School
'forəst 'flaʊɚ skul
Fowler Graveyard
'faʊlɚ 'grevˌjard
Fox Hollow
faks'halə
Francis Cemetery
'frænsəs 'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Frankville
'frænkˌvɪl
Freemott's Place
'friˌmats'ples
Free Union School
ˌfriˈjunjən skul
Fruitville Farms
'frutˌvɪl farmz
Full Gospel Church
ful'gasp! tʃɝtʃ
Galloway School
'gæləˌwe skul
Garrett's Branch
'gærɪts brɛntʃ
Gentry Branch
'dʒɛntrɪ brɛntʃ
Gill
gɪl
Godsey Branch
'gadsɪ brɛntʃ
Goldsberry's Church
'goldz'bɛrɪ tʃɝtʃ
Goyer Spring
'goɪɚ sprɪŋ
Grace Church
gres tʃɝtʃ
Graham Spring
'greəm sprɪŋ
Grammer Creek
'græmɚ krik
Grassy Hollow
'græsɪ'halə
Gravel Ridge School
'grævəl rɪdʒ skul
Greenwood School
'grinˌwʊd skul
Griffith School
'grɪfɪθ skul
Grimmett
'grɪmɪt
Gunter's Creek
'gʌntɚz krik
Hagenbuck Store
'hegənˌbʌk stor
Haigart
'heˌgart
Hainleys
'henlɪz
Half Way School
'hæfˌwe skul
Hamilton Cemetery
'hæmɪltn 'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Hard Scrabble School
'hard'skræb! skul
Harper Creek
'harpɚ krik
Harris Cemetery
'hærɪs'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Hatfield Cemetery
'hætfild'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Hawkins Cemetery
'hɔkənz'sɛməˌtɛrɪ
Hay Hollow Branch
he'halə brɛntʃ
Hellum Spring
'hɛləm sprɪŋ
Hickory Top
'hɪkrɪ tap
Highland Park Church
'haɪlənd park tʃɝtʃ
Hines Hill
'haɪnz hɪl
Hocomo
'hokaɪmo
Hoey School
'hʊɪ skul
Holman School
'holmən skul
Homeland
'homlənd
Hopewell School
'hopwɛlor'hopˌwɛl skul
Hopkins Church
'hapkɪnz tʃɝtʃ
Horton
'hɔrtn
Howell County
'haʊəl'kaʊntɪ

Hughlett School
'hɪu lɪt skul
Hurricane Hollow
'hɜɪkən 'halə
Hutchinson Heights
'hʌtʃɪn sən,haɪts
Hutton Valley
'hʌtn̩ 'vælɪ
Illinois Town
,ɪlə'nɔɪz taʊn
Jamup Creek
'dʒæm,ʌp krik
Johns Graveyard
dʒanz 'grev,jard
Johnson Graveyard
'dʒan sən'grev,jard
Jordan Pond
'dʒɔ dən pand also 'dʒɜdn̩
Julian Mines
'dʒɪulʃən maɪnz
Jungle Ranch
'dʒʌŋ! ræntʃ
Kenaga Hollow
kə'ne gə 'halə
Kenaga Mills
kə'ne gə mɪlz
Kernz Graveyard
kɜnz 'grev,jard
Kilman Hollow
'kɪlmən 'halə
King's Mountain
kɪŋz maʊntn̩
Klice Ranch
klaɪs ræntʃ
Koelling's Graveyard
'kɜl ɪŋz 'grev,jard
La Crane ə'kʌl ɪŋz
lə'kron
Lamons Creek
'læmənz krik
Langston School
'læŋ stən skul
Lanton
'læntn̩
Larly Spring
'larlɪ sprɪŋ
Lebo
'lɪ,bo
Ledbetter Graveyard
'lɛd,bɛtɚ 'grev,jard
Leo
'lɪ,o
Leota
lɪ'otə
Leyda Hill
'leɪdə hɪl
Liberty Church
'lɪbɚtɪ tʃɜtʃ
Lilly School
'lɪlɪ skul
Lincoln School
'lɪŋkən skul
Little Vine Church
'lɪt! 'zaɪən tʃɜtʃ
Little Zion Church
'lɪt! 'zaɪəntʃɜtʃ
Livingston Iron Mines
'lɪvɪŋ stn̩ aɪɚn maɪnz
Lone Elm Ranch
lon ɛlm ræntʃ
Lone Pine Cemetery
lon paɪn 'sɛmə,tɛrɪ
Lost Camp Creek
lɔst kæmp krik
Lost Spring School
lɔst sprɪŋ skul
Lovan School
'lʌvən skul
Lover's Leap
'lʌvɚz lip
McCammon Cave
mə'kæmən kev
McCann Crossing
mə'kæn 'krɔsɪŋ
McCullouck Spring
mə'kʌlək sprɪŋ
McElmurry Branch
'mækəl,mɜɪ brænʧ
Mackey Church
'mækɪ tʃɜtʃ
Malay Branch
mə'le brænʧ
Maltebarger Graveyard
'mɔltɪ,barɡɚ 'grev,jard
Mammoth Cave
'mæməθ kev
Martin Cemetery
'martn̩ 'sɛmə,tɛrɪ
Martinsville
'martn̩z,vɪl
Matna Hollow
'mæt nə 'halə
Meredith Hollow
'mɛrɪdɪθ 'halə

Middle Bayou
ˈmɪdl̩ˌbeˈɹu ɔɹ ˈbaɪˌju
Midway Park ɔɹ ˈbeˌju
ˈmɪdˌwe paɹk
Midway Tourist Camp
ˈmɪdˌweˈtuɹ ɪst kæmp
Minson Branch
ˈmɪn sən bɹæntʃ
Mitchell Spring
ˈmɪtʃəl sprɪŋ
Modrel School
madɹəl skul
Moffett Graveyard
ˈmafɪt ˈgɹevˌjaɹd
Moody Creek
ˈmudɪ kɹik
Moore's Hollow
moɹzˈhalə
Morgan Branch
ˈmɔɹgən bɹæntʃ
Morning Glory Mines
ˈmɔɹnɪŋ ˈglorɪ maɪnz
Morrison Mines
ˈmɔɹə sən maɪnz
Mott
mat
Mountain View
ˈmaʊntn̩ ˌvɪu
Mount Confusion
maʊnt kənˈfiuʒən
Mount Olivet Church
maʊnt ˈalɪˌvet tʃɜtʃ
Mount Pisgah Church
maʊntˈpɪz gə tʃɜtʃ
Mount Pleasant Church
maʊntˈplɛz ənt tʃɜtʃ
Mount Zion Church
maʊntˈzaɪən tʃɜtʃ
Mulaney Draw
mɪuˈlenɪ drɔ
Mushroom Cave
ˈmʌʃˌɹum kev
Mustion Draught
ˈmʌstʃ jən dɹɔt
Myatt Creek
ˌmaɪˌæt kɹik
Nale Branch
nel bɹæntʃ
Need More
ˈnidˌmoɹ
New Hope Church
ˈniuˌhop tʃɜtʃ
New Salem Cemetery and Church
niu ˈseləmˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ æn tʃɜtʃ
Nichols Branch
ˈnɪkəlz bɹæntʃ
Nicks Graveyard
ˈnɪks ˈgɹevˌjaɹd
Nigger Town
ˈnigɹ taʊn
Nobblett Creek
ˈnablɪt kɹik
Noel's Knob
ˈnoəlz nab
North Prong
nɔɹθ pɹɔŋ
Oak Grove Church
ok gɹoɹ tʃɜtʃ
Oak Lawn Cemetery
okˈlɔnˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Oak Mound School
ok maʊnd skul
Oak Ridge School No. 1
ok ɹɪdʒ skulˈnʌmbɹ wʌn
Olden
ˈoldən
Onyx Cave
ˈanɪks kev
Orchard Grove School
ˈɔɹtʃɹd gɹoɹ skul
Our Lady of the Ozarks
aʊɹˈledɪ avðəˈoˌzaɹks
Owens Hollow
ˈoənzˈhalə
Ozark School
ˈoˌzaɹk skul
Padgett Cemetery
ˈpæɹdʒɪtˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Panther Hollow
ˈpænθɹˈhalə
Parrish Cemetery
ˈpæɹɪʃˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Payne Knob
pen nab
Peace Valley
pɪsˈvælɪ
Peace Valley Creek
pɪsˈvælɪ kɹik
Pearl City
pɜlˈsɪtɪ
Pease Mill
pɪz mɪl
Perkins Branch
ˈpɜkɪnz bɹæntʃ

Pettit and Goldsberry Mill
'pɛtɪt ən 'goldz,bɛrɪ mɪl
Pickard Chapel
pɪ'kard 'tʃæp!
Pigeon Roost
'pɪdʒ ən rust
Pinch Misery
pɪntʃ 'mɪzərɪ
Pinebrook Inn
'paɪn,brʊk ɪn
Pitts Grove School
pɪts grov skul
Pleasant Dell
'plɛz ənt dɛl
Poe Spring
po sprɪŋ
Poison Spring
'pɔɪzn sprɪŋ
Polly Cave
'palɪ kev
Pomona
pə'monə
Possum Trot
'pasəm trat
Pottersville
'patərz ˌvɪl
Potts School
pats skul
Prairie Hollow
'prɛrɪ 'halə
Presley Branch
'prɛslɪ brænʧ
Proffitt Spring
'prafɪt sprɪŋ
Punkin Center
'pʌŋkən 'sɛntə
Queen's Mountain
kwinz 'mauntn
Race Track Hollow
res træk 'halə
Rainbow Springs
'ren,bo sprɪŋz
Rainey
'renɪ
Rattlesnake Branch
'rætl̩ ˌsnek brænʧ
Renfro School
'rɛn,fro skul
Rex Mines
rɛks maɪnz
Riggs School
rɪgz skul
Robbins Draw
'rab ɪnz drɔ
Rockhouse Creek
'rak,haus krik
Rock Valley Church
rak'vælɪ ʧɜʧ
Rosin Ridge School
rɔzn rɪdʒ skul
Ross Alley Mill
rɔs'ælɪ mɪl
Rowden Mines
'raudn maɪnz
Rowe Spring
ro sprɪŋ
Rudville School
'rʌdˌvɪl skul
Rushing Spring
rʌʃɪŋ sprɪŋ
St. Joseph's Church
sent dʒozəfs ʧɜʧ
Saratoga Springs
'særə'togə sprɪŋz
Satterfield Hollow
'sætərˌfild 'halə
Sawyer Hollow
'sɔjər 'halə
Scales Valley
skelz 'vælɪ
Schneider School
'snaɪdər skul
Seed Tick Church
'sidˌtɪk ʧɜʧ
Setzer Branch
'sɛtzər brænʧ
Shady Grove Church
'ʃedɪ grov ʧɜʧ
Shaver Hollow
'ʃevər 'halə
Shiloh Church
'ʃaɪlo ʧɜʧ
Shinkle
'ʃɪŋk!
Sigler School
'sɪglər skul
Siloam Springs
ˌsaɪ'loəm sprɪŋz
Sims Valley
sɪmz 'vælɪ
Sink Ins School
sɪŋk ɪnz skul
Sisson Township
'sɪsən'taunˌʃɪp

Skunk Hollow
skʌŋk'halə
Slop Bucket
slap'bʌkɪt
Spears Graveyard
spɪɚz'grev,jaɚd
Spout Spring
spaut sprɪŋ
Spradling Draw
'sprædlɪŋ drɔ
Stalactite Cavern
stə'læk,taɪt'kævən
Sterling
'stɜlɪŋ
Stony Lonesome
'stonɪ'lonsəm
Stout Hollow
staut'halə
Strange School
strendʒ skul
Stuart
'stjuɚt
Studdard Branch
'stʌdɚd brænʧ
Stump Suck
stʌmp sʌk
Summers School
'sʌmɚz skul
Sycamore Hollow
'sɪkə moɚ'halə
Sylvan School
'sɪlvən skul
Table Cave
'teb! kev
Tabor Creek
'tebɚ krik
Talcott
'tæl,kat
"Tater" Hill
'tetɚ hɪl
Tice Valley
taɪs'væll
Tory's Place
'toɚɪz ples
Trask
træsk
Triangle Store
'traɪæŋg! stoɚ
Turner Mine
'tɜnɚ maɪn
Twin Mountains
twɪn mauntnz

Undine
'ʌn,daɪn
Union Chapel
junjən'tʃæp!
Van Dousen
vændiuzən
Vaughn Hollow
vɔn'halə
Victoria Mission
vɪk'toɚɪə'mɪʃən
Vienna School
vaɪ'ɛnə or vaɪ'ɛnɪ skul
Wadley Branch
'wadlɪ brænʧ
Walker's Chapel
'wɔkɚz tʃæp!
Walnut Sink Creek
'wɔlnat sɪŋk krik
Warm Fork
wɔɚm fɔɚk
Warner School
'wɔɚnɚ skul
Watered Branch
'watɚd brænʧ
Webb Hollow
wɛb'halə
West Lake
wɛstlek
West Lake Valley
wɛstlek'væll
West Plains
wɛst plenz
White Church
'hwaɪt tʃɜʧ
Williams Mill
'wɪljəmz mɪl
Willis Spring
'wɪlɪs sprɪŋ
Willow Springs
'wɪlə sprɪŋz
Winningham Hollow
'wɪnɪŋ,hæm'halə
Wolf Creek
wulf krik
Womack's Store
'wamaks stoɚ
Woodrom Branch
'wudrəm brænʧ
Wooden Station
'wudn'steʃən
Woody School
'wudɪ skul

Wright's Mill
ɹaɪts mɪl
Yankee Doodle
ˈjæŋkɪ ˈdudl̩

Youngblood Cemetery
ˈjʌŋˌblʌd ˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ

Oregon County

Alton
ˈɔltn̩ and ˈɔltən
American
əˈmɛɪkən or əˈmɛɹɪkən
Anderson Creek
ˈændɚ sən kɹik
Anderson School
ˈændɚ sən skul
Anderson Spring
ˈændɚ sən spɹɪŋ
Andrews Cemetery
ˈændɹəz ˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Anthony Creek
ˈænθnɪ kɹik
Antioch
ˈæntɪˈak
Ary School
ˈæɹɪ skul
Attie
ˈætɪ
Augusta
ɔˈgʌstə or ɔˈgʌstɪ
Bailey Cemetery
ˈbeɪlɪ ˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Baker School
ˈbekɚ skul
Bales School
ˈbelz skul
Ballard School
ˈbælɚd skul
Bamby Ranch
ˈbæmbɪ ɹæntʃ
Bandyville
ˈbændɪˌvɪl
Bardley Camp
ˈbaɹdlɪ kæmp
Barren Fork
ˈbæɹən fɔɹk
Barren Hollow
ˈbæɹənˈhalə
Barren Hollow School
ˈbæɹənˈhalə skul

The Barrens
ðəˈbæɹənz
Bat Cave
bæt kev
Bates Spring
bets spɹɪŋ
Batman School
ˈbætmən skul
Bay Creek
be kɹik
Bear Hollow
bæɹˈhalə
Bear Spring Hollow
bæɹ spɹɪŋˈhalə
Beaty Cemetery
ˈbetɪ ˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Becky Hollow
ˈbɛkɪˈhalə
Bee Fork
bi fɔɹk
Bellah Cemetery
ˈbɛlə ˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Bellah's Falls
ˈbɛlɚz fɔlz
Bethany Baptist Church
ˈbɛθənɪ ˈbæbtɪst tʃɜtʃ
Bethel Church
ˈbɛθəl tʃɜtʃ
Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church
ˈbɛθˌlɪˌhɛm ˈmɪʃənˌɛɹɪ ˈbæbtɪst tʃɜtʃ
Betsy Hollow
ˈbɛtsɪˈhalə
Biffle Branch
ˈbɪfəl bɹæntʃ
Big Apple School
bɪg ˈæpəl skul
Big Barren Hollow
bɪg bæɹənˈhalə
Big Hurricane Creek
bɪg ˈhɜɪkn̩ kɹik

Big Ozark Spring
bɪg 'oˌzaɚk spriŋ
Bildad Baptist Church
'bɪlˌdæd bæbtɪst tʃɜtʃ
Billmore Hollow
'bɪlˌmoɚ 'halə
Black Jack School
blæk dʒæk skul
Bland School
blænd skul
Blankenship Cemetery
'blæŋkənˌʃɪp 'sɛməˌtɛɚɪ
Blue Hole
blu hol
Boise City
'bɔɪz 'sɪtɪ
Bond School
band skul
Bone Hollow
bon 'halə
Boze Mill
boz mɪl
Bradley Cemetery
'brædlɪ 'sɛməˌtɛɚɪ
Braswell
'bræz wəl
Brawley Bluff
'brɔlɪ blʌf
Broadfoot Spring
'brɔdˌfut spriŋ
Brock Ranch
brak ræntʃ
Brown Hollow
braʊn 'halə
Brushy Pond
'brʌʃɪ pand
Bryan School
'braɪən skul
Buckhart Zinc Mine
'bʌk hart zɪŋk maɪn
Buck Horn Branch
bʌk hɔɚn bræntʃ
Bussel Branch
'bʌsl̩ bræntʃ
Butler Hollow
'bʌtlɚ 'halə
Buzzard's Cave
'bʌz ɚdz kev
Byrd Cemetery
bɜd 'sɛməˌtɛɚɪ
Caldwell's Ferry
ˌkal'wɛlz 'fɛɚɪ

Calm
kæm
Cane Bluff
ken blʌf
Carter's Branch
'kaɚ tɚz bræntʃ
Cates Pond
kets pand
Cedar Bluff Township
'sidɚ blʌf 'taʊnˌʃɪp
Cedar Creek
'sɪdɚ krik
Charter Oak School
'tʃaɚtɚ ok skul
Chasteen School
ˌtʃæs'tin skul
Childers Spring
'tʃɪldɚz spriŋ
Chimney Cave
'tʃɪm nɪ kev
Clifton
'klɪftn̩
Climax School
'klaɪˌmæks skul
Coin
kɔɪn
Collins Mill
'kalənz mɪl
Colvin Creek
'kalvən krik
Conner Hill
'kanɚ hɪl
Cook Hollow
kuk 'halə
Corona
kə'ronə
Cotton Creek School
'katn̩ krik skul
Couch Mill
kaʊtʃ mɪl
County Line Branch
'kaʊntɪ laɪn bræntʃ
County Line Garage
'kaʊntɪ laɪn gə'radʒ
Cox Town
'kaksˌtaʊn
Crews Cemetery
kruz 'sɛməˌtɛɚɪ
Crooked Hollow
'krukɪd 'halə
Culp Branch
kʌlp bræntʃ

Cupola Pond
'kɪupələ pand

Dalton Chapel School
dɔltn̩'tʃæpl skul

Davis Fork
'devəs fɔɚk

Deckard
'dɛkɚd

Del Haf
dɛl,hæf

Denny Hollow
'dɛnɪ 'halə

Denning Club House
'dɛnɪŋ 'klʌb,haus

De Priest Hollow
,də prist 'halə

Devils Backbone
'dɛvəlz 'bæk,bon

Devil Shoot Hollow
'dɛvəl ʃut 'halə

Diles Creek
daɪlz krik

Doniphan Hollow
'danɪfən'halə

Duncan Hollow
'dʌŋkn̩ 'halə

Elberta
,ɛl'bɜ̩tə

Eldorado Springs
,ɛldə'redə spriŋz

Eleven Points River
,i 'lɛvən pɔɪnts'rɪvɚ

Engleside also 'lɛbm̩
'ɪŋgəl,saɪd

English
'ɪŋlɪʃ

Fagan Cemetery
'fegən 'sɛmə,tɛɚɪ

Falling Springs
'fɔlɪŋ spriŋz

Farewell
'fæɚwɛl

Ferguson Mill
'fɜ̩gə sənmɪl

Franks Township
'fræŋks 'taun,ʃɪp

Frederick's Fork
'frɛdrɪks fɔɚk

Freeman Hollow
'fri mən 'halə

Fristoe Unit of the United States Forest 'frɪs,to 'junɪt əvðə ju'naɪtɪd stets 'fɔɚəst

Garfield
'gaɚ,fild

Goat Hollow
got 'halə

Goebel Township
'gobɛl 'taun,ʃɪp

Grab
græb

Graham Club House
'greəm klʌb haus

Graham Spring
'greəm spriŋ

Grand Gulf
grænd gʌlf

Graveyard Hollow
'grev,jaɚd'halə

Greenbriar Hollow
'grin,braɪɚ 'halə

Greer
grɪɚ

Griswold
'grɪz wəld

Guiteau
,gɪ'to also,gɪ'tɔ

Gum Spring
gʌm spriŋ

Hackberry Sink
hæk'bɛɚɪ

Hall Cemetery
hɔl 'sɛmə,tɛɚɪ

Harris Ranch
'hæɚɪs rɛntʃ

Hart Spring
haɚt spriŋ

Hatcher Hollow
'hætʃɚ'halə

Haw Branch
hɔ brɛntʃ

Haywood's
'he,wudz

Hesley Spring
'hɛslɪ spriŋ

Hickory Grove Church
'hɪkɚɪ grov tʃɜ̩tʃ

Hitt Ranch
hɪt rɛntʃ

Hi Wassie Hollow
,haɪ'wasɪ'halə

Hogan Club House
'hogən'klʌb,haus

Hog Hollow
hag'halə

Hog's Backbone
hagz 'bækˌbon
Hollis School
'halɘs skul
Hollis Settlement
'halɘs 'sɛtl̩ mɘnt
Hood Pond
hud pand
Hooper Hollow
'hupɚ'halɘ
Horner's Branch
'hɔɚnɚz brɛntʃ
Howell Township
'haʊ ɘl'taʊnˌʃip
Huddleston Branch
'hʌdl̩ stɘn brɛntʃ
Huff Mill
hʌf mil
Hurricane Creek
'hɨɘkn̩ krik
Hy
haɪ
Irish Settlement
'aɪrɨʃ 'sɛtl̩ mɘnt
James Branch
dʒemz brɛntʃ
Jeff
dʒɛf
Jobe
dʒob
Johnson Ferry
'dʒan sɘn'fɛɚɪ
Jolliff Graveyard
'dʒalɘf 'grevˌjaɚd
Joshua Mines Spring
dʒaʃ juə maɪɚz sprɪŋ
Kelley Hollow
'kɛlɪ 'halɘ
Kime's Hollow
kaɪmz'halɘ
King Township
kɪŋ 'taʊnˌʃip
Knob Hill School
nab hil skul
Koshkonong
'kaʃ kɘˌnaŋ
Lance Cemetery
lɛns 'sɛmɘˌtɛɚɪ
Lawrence
'laɚɘns
Liberty Church
'lɪbɚtɪ tʃɜ̈tʃ
Limestone Hollow
'laɪmˌston'halɘ
Lindley Club House
'lɪnlɪ'klʌbˌhaʊs
Little Piney Creek
'lɪtl̩ 'paɪnɪ krik
Lizard Camp School
'lɪzɚd kæmp skul
Longgrear Mill
'lɔŋ grɪɚ mɪl
Lost Pond School
lɔst pand skul
Louse Creek
laʊs krik
Low Wassie Creek
ˌlo'wasɪ krik
Loyd Millsap Store
lɔɪd'mɪlˌsæp stoɚ
Lula
lulə
Lynn Township
lɪn'taʊnˌʃip
Macedonia Church
ˌmæsɘdonjə
McCormick Hollow
mɘ'kɔɚmɪk'halɘ
McDaniel Branch
mæk'dæn jəl brɛntʃ
McFry Crossing
mæk'fraɪ krɔɪŋ
McKelvey School
mɘ'kɛlvɪ skul
Mammoth Springs Cemetery
'mæməθ sprɪŋz'sɛmɘˌtɛɚɪ
Many Springs
'mɛnɪ sprɪŋz
Maple Sink
'mepl̩ sɪŋk
Metcalf Mill
'mɛtˌkæf mɪl
Middle Fork
'mɪdl̩ fɔɚk
Midway
'mɪdˌwe
Mint Spring School
mɪnt sprɪŋ skul
Mitch
mɪtʃ
Mitchell School
'mɪtʃəl skul
Mooney Branch
'munɪ brɛntʃ

Moore Township
mor'taun,ʃip
Morgan School
'mɔrgn skul
Mosby Hill
'mozbi hil
Mount Carmel Church
maunt'kar mal tʃɜtʃ
Mount Nebo Church
maunt'ni bo tʃɜtʃ
Mount Pisgah Church
maunt'piz gə tʃɜtʃ
Mount Pleasant School
maunt'plɛzənt skul
Mount Prairie Branch
maunt 'prɛri brɛntʃ
Mount Zion Church
maunt'zaiən tʃɜtʃ
Murray Spring
'mɜi spriŋ
Mule Camp
miul kæmp
Myrtle
'mɜt!
Nebo School
'ni,bo skul
Negro Hill School
'nigrə hil skul
New Attie School
niu'æti skul
New Home Church
niu hom tʃɜtʃ
Nigger Cave
'nigr kev
Norman Church
'nɔrmən tʃɜtʃ
Nubbin Ridge School
'nʌbən ridʒ skul
Oak Forest Church
ok'fɔrəst tʃɜtʃ
Oak Grove School
ok grov skul
Oak Hill School
ok hil skul
Oak Ridge Cemetery
ok ridʒ 'sɛmə,tɛri
Oaks Hollow
oks 'halə
Old Field Hollow
old fild 'halə
Old's Mill
oldz mil
Orchard Branch
'ɔrtʃəd brɛntʃ
Oregon County
'ɔrəgən'kaunti
Ox Hollow
aks'halə
Ozark Township
'o,zark'taun,ʃip
Palmer Graveyard
'palmə 'grev jard
Panther Hollow
'pænθə 'halə
Park Chapel
park tʃæp!
Patterson
'pætərsən
Paty Hollow
'peti'halə
Payne Spring
pen spriŋ
Peace Valley School
pis'væli skul
Peggy Hollow
'pegi'halə
Pen Wood School
pɛn wud skul
Perkins School
pɜkənz skul
Piedmont Hollow
'pidmant'halə
Pigeon Roost
'pidʒən rust
Pine Hollow
pain'halə
Piney Cave
'paini kev
Pinkleyville
'piŋkli,vil
Pleasant Grove School
'plɛzənt grov skul
Posey Ranch
'pozi rænʧ
Powder Mill Bottom
'paudə mil 'batəm
Rainey Hollow
'reni 'halə
Red Brush Valley
red brʌʃ'væli
Redburn Church
'red bɜn tʃɜtʃ
Reedville
'rid,vil

Rich Hill
ɹɪtʃ hɪl
Richland Church
ˈɹɪtʃ lənd ʧɛʧ
Rich Woods
ɹɪtʃ wʊdz
Riverton
ˈɹɪvəɹtən
Roaring Spring
ɹorɪŋ sprɪŋ
Robert's School
ˈɹabəɹts skul
Rock Chapel Church
ɹakˈʧæpl ʧɛʧ
Rose Hill School
ɹoz hɪl skʊl
Ross Spring
ɹɔs sprɪŋ
Rough Hollow
ɹʌfˈha lə
Rover
ˈɹovə
Royal Oak School
ˈɹɔɪ əl ok skul
Rush Creek
ɹʌʃ krik
Sailor School
ˈselɚ skul
St. Elmo
sentˈɛlmo
Sam Smith Hollow
sæm smɪθˈha lə
Sand Springs
sænd sprɪŋz
Scott Town
skat taʊn
Seed Tick School
ˈsidˌtɪk skul
Seven Points Hills
ˈsɛvən pɔɪnts hɪlz
Shiloh
ˈʃaɪ lo
Sibtka Spring
ˈsɪpkə sprɪŋ
Siding
ˈsaɪdɪŋ
Simpson Graveyard
ˈsɪmp sən ˈgɹevˌjaɹd
Sitton Knob
ˈsɪtn̩ nab
Sittonville
ˈsɪtnˌvɪl
Smith Cemetery
smɪθ ˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Smyrna Church
ˈsmɜ nə ʧɛʧ
Spakeville
ˈspekˌvɪl
Stillhouse Hollow
ˈstɪlˌhaʊs ˈha lə
Stinking Pond Hollow
ˈstɪŋkɪŋ pandˈha lə
Stony Point School
ˈstonɪ pɔɪnt skul
Stubblefield Ford
ˈstʌbˌlˌɪfild foɹd
Surprise
ˌsɚˈpɹɪz
Swamp Branch
swɔmp bɹænʧ
Tanglewood
ˈʧæŋgˌwʊd
Thayer
θeɚ
Thomas Cemetery
ˈʧamɚs ˈsɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Thomason Mill
ˈʧaməsən mɪl
Thomasville
ˈʧaməsˌvɪl
Thrasher Ford
θɹæʃɚ foɹd
Town Fork
ʧaʊnfoɹk
Trace Creek
ʧɹes krik
Tram Hollow
ʧɹæmˈha lə
Trantham Hollow
ˈʧɹænθm̩ˈha lə
Trimble School
ʧɹɪmbˌl skul
Trough Spring
ʧɹɔf sprɪŋ
Tucker Branch
ˈʧʌkɚ bɹænʧ
Tunsel Spring
ˈʧʌnsəl sprɪŋ
Turkey Creek
ˈʧɜkɪ krik
Turner Springs
ˈʧɜnɚ sprɪŋz
Turtle Island Hollow
ˈʧɜtˌlˌaɪ ləndˈha lə

Two Mile Creek
tu mail krik
Union Hill Church
'jun jən hil tʃɜtʃ
Wallace Store
'waləs stoɚ
Walker Cemetery
'wɔkɚ 'sɛmə,tɛrɪ
Walnut Bottom
'wɔl nət'batəm
Warm Fork
wɔɚm fɔɚk
Wason
'wasn̩
Water
'wɔtɚ
Watered Fork
'wɔtɚd fɔɚk
Watered Rock Branch
'wɔtɚd rak brɛntʃ
Watson Spring
'watsən sprɪŋ
Webster
'wɛbstɚ
Weilputz Club House
'wil,pʌts'kʌb,haus
Wet Hollow
wɛt'halə
White Mule Church
hwait miul tʃɜtʃ
Whitten School
'hwitn̩ skul
Wild Cat Hill
'waild,kæt hil
Wilderness
'wildɚ nəs
Willard
'wilɚd
Williams Mill
'wil jəmz mil
Willow Springs Hollow
'wilə sprɪŋz'halə
Wiser Chapel
'waizɚ'tʃæp!
Wolf Pen Hollow
wulf pɛn'halə
Woodside
'wud,said
Woodring Graveyard
'wudrɪŋ 'grev,jaɚd
Yellow Jacket Church
'jɛlə'dʒæk it tʃɜtʃ

Ripley County

Acorn
'ekɚn
Amity Missionary Baptist Church
'æmɪti 'miʃən,ɛrɪ bæptist tʃɜtʃ
Antioch Christian Church
'æntɪ,ak krɪstʃn̩ tʃɜtʃ
Arnold Cemetery
'aɚnəld 'sɛmə,tɛrɪ
Backwoods School
'bæk,wudz skul
Bardley
'baɚdlɪ
Barfield
'baɚ fild
Barkadaro School
,baɚkə'dæɚəskul
Barn Hollow
baɚn'halə
Barren Creek
bæɚən krik
Battle Hollow
'bæt! 'halə
Bay Creek
be krik
Beaverdam
'bivɚ,dæm
Beech Ridge
bitʃ rɪdʒ
Bee Rock
bi rak
Bell and Cotton Springs
bɛl æn'kaln̩ sprɪŋz
Bell School
bɛl skul
Bellview (East) School
'bɛl,vju ist skul
Bellview Road
'bɛl,vju rod

Bellview (West) School
'bɛl,vju west skul
Bennett
'bɛnɪt
Bennett's Point School
'bɛnɪts pɔɪnt skul
Berthold
'bɜθəld
Bethany Methodist Church
'bɛθəni'mɛθədɪst tʃɜtʃ
Bethel Church
bɛθəl tʃɜtʃ
Bethlehem Church
'bɛθlɪ,hɛm tʃɜtʃ
Big Barren Creek
big 'bɛrən krik
Big Cave on Barren
big kev ɔn 'bɛrən
Bills Creek
bilz krik
Black Church
blæk tʃɜtʃ
Blackley School
blækli skul
Blue Hole
'blu ,hol
Bluff Spring
blʌf sprɪŋ
Bollinger Mill
'bolɪŋgɚ mɪl
Bonanza Springs
,bo'nænzə sprɪŋz
Bond's Branch
bandz brɛntʃ
Borth
bɔɚθ
Box
baks
Briar
braɪɚ
Brinkerhoff Spur
brɪŋkɚ,hɔf spɜ
Brown School
braun skul
Buckskull
'bʌkɪskʌl
Budapest
'biudə,pɛst
Buffalo Creek
'bʌfə,lo krik
Buffalo Wallow
'bʌfə,lo'walə
Buncomb Ridge
'bʌŋkəm rɪdʒ
Burr
bɜ
Buzzard's Run
'bʌzɚdz rʌn
Caldwell Creek
,kal'wɛl krik
Camp Roy
kæmp rɔɪ
Capps Creek
kæps krik
Carie
'kæɚɪ
Carlyle School
kaɚ'laɪl skul
Carrico School
'kæɚə,ko skul
Casteel Spring
,kæs'til sprɪŋ
Catholic Cemetery
'kæθə,lɪk 'sɛmə,tɛɚɪ
Cave Spring
kev sprɪŋ
Cedar Creek
'sidɚ krik
Celynda
sə'lɪndə
Center Hill Missionary Baptist Church
'sɛntɚ hɪl 'mɪʃən,ɛɚɪ babtɪst tʃɜtʃ
Chestnut Cemetery
'tʃɛsnət 'sɛmə,tɛɚɪ
Clark Graveyard
klaɚk grev,jaɚd
Clear Creek
klɪɚ krik
Cogshell Branch
'kag ʃɛl brɛntʃ
Colvin Creek
'kalvən krik
Compton Creek
'kamptn krik
Conway Hollow
'kan,we'halə
Cope Branch
kop brɛntʃ
Corinth Church
'kɔɚɪnθ tʃɜtʃ
Corrigan Spring
'kɔɚə gən sprɪnz

Cotton Springs
ˈkatn̩ sprinz
Crook Spring
krʊk sprɪŋ
Cross Roads
krɔs rodz
Cuba School
ˈkɪu bə skul
Current River Township
ˈkɝənt ˈrɪvɚ ˈtaʊnˌʃɪp
Current View
ˈkɝənt ˌvɪu
Cyclone School
ˈsaɪ klon skul
Cypress Creek
ˈsaɪprɚs krik
Dalton's Mill
dɔltənz mɪl
Davidson's Store
ˈdevɪdsənz stoɚ
Davis School
ˈdevəs skul
Deerey Creek
dɪɚɪ krik
Deer Leap
ˈdɪɚˌlip
Devil's Backbone
ˈdɛvəlzˌbækˈbon
Dismang Cemetery
ˈdɪzɪmæŋ ˈsɛməˌtɛrɪ
Doherty
ˈdɔɚəti
Doniphan Township
ˈdanə fən ˈtaʊnˌʃɪp
Doyle
dɔɪl
Drunkard Spring
drʌŋkɚd sprɪŋ
Dry Creek
draɪ
Dryden
ˈdraɪdn̩
Dudley Creek
ˈdʌdlɪ krik
Dug Ford
dʌg fɔɚd
Dunn School
dʌn skul
East Fork of Fourche Creek
ist fɔɚk əv ˈfoɚʃɪ krik
Eaton Graveyard
itn̩ ˈgrevˌjaɚd
Eighteen Mile Creek
ˌetˈtin mail krik
Elizabeth Methodist Church
əˈlɪz ə bɛθ ˈmɛθ ə dɪst tʃɝtʃ
Elkins Spring
ˈɛlkənz sprɪŋ
Elm Grove Church
ɛlm grov tʃɝtʃ
Emmaus Baptist Church
ɛmˈme əs bæptɪst tʃɝtʃ
Emmons School
ˈɛm ənz skul
English Ferry
ˈɪŋ lɪʃ ˈfɛrɪ
Ernest
ˈɝn əst
Fairdealing
ˈfæɚˌdilɪŋ
Fairdealing Academy
ˈfæɚˌdilɪŋ əˈkædəmɪ
Fair View School
ˈfæɚˌvju skul
Ferguson Mill
ˈfɝgə sən mɪl
Fernnook
ˈfɝnˌnʊk
Flat Creek
flæt krik
Flat Top School
flæt tap skul
Flatwoods
ˈflætˌwʊdz
Fogle Store
ˈfogəl stoɚ
Forshe Township
foɚʃɪ ˈtaʊnˌʃɪp
Fourche à Dumas
ˈfoɚʃɪ ə duˈma
Fourche à Thomas
ˈfoɚʃɪ ə taməs
Fourche Creek
ˈfoɚʃɪ krik
Fourche de Main River
ˈfoɚʃ də ˈmen ˈrɪvɚ
Fourche de Mas
ˈfoɚʃɪ də ˈma
Fourche de Thomas
ˈfoɚʃɪ dɪ ˈtaməs
Fourche Dumas
ˈfoɚʃɪ duˈma
Fourche River
foɚʃɪ ˈrɪvɚ

Fowler's Store
'faʊlɚz stoɚ
Freedom Church
'fridəm tʃɜtʃ
Fugate
'fjuqɪt
Gaines Ferry
qenz 'fɛrɪ
Gamblin School
'qæm lən skul
Gamburg
'qæm bɜg
Gatewood
'qet,wʊd
George Ederer Club House
dʒɔrdʒ 'ɛdəɚɚ klʌb haʊs
Gibson's Mill
'qɪb sənz mɪl
Gimlin Creek
'qɪm lɪn krik
Glenn
qlɛn
Good Hope School
'qʊd,hop skul
Gooseneck Pond
'qus,nɛk pand
Graveyard Hollow
'qrev,jaɚd'halə
Green Briar Creek
qrin braɪɚ krik
Green Community
qrin kə'mɪunɪtɪ
Green School
qrin skul
Greenwood School
'qrin,wʊd skul
Griffin Spring
'qrɪfən sprɪŋ
Grindstaff Hollow
'qraɪn,stæf 'halə
Gum Spring
qʌm sprɪŋ
Hall Cemetery
hɔl 'sɛmə,tɛrɪ
Hancock School
'hæn,kak skul
Handy
'hændɪ
Hannar's Graveyard
'hænɚz 'qrev,jaɚd
Happy Hollow
'hæpɪ 'halə
Harley Sipes Club House
'haɚlɪ 'saɪps 'klʌb,haʊs
Harris Township
'hæɚəs 'taʊn,ʃɪp
Hasting Graveyard
'hestɪŋ 'qrev,jaɚd
Hawes Club House
hɔz 'klʌb,haʊs
Hemenway
'hɛmən,we
Hengler Branch
'hɛŋlɚ bræntʃ
High View School
'haɪ,vjʉ skul
Hill Top School
hɪl tap skul
Hodo Camp
'hodo kæmp
Holford Service Station
'holfɚd 'sɜvəs 'steʃən
Holland Spring
'halənd sprɪŋ
Hopewell Church
'hop wəl tʃɜtʃ
Horse Hollow
hɔɚs'halə
Hufstedler Hollow
'hʌf,stɛdlɚ 'halə
Hurricane Creek
'hɜəkən krik
Indian Branch
'ɪndɪən bræntʃ
Isaac's Creek
'aɪz ɪks krik
Jennies Ridge
'dʒɛnɪz rɪdʒ
Jim Jones Spring
dʒɪm dʒonz sprɪŋ
Johnson Township
'dʒan sən taʊn,ʃɪp
Johnston's Chapel
'dʒan stənz tʃæp!
Jordan Township
'dʒɔɚdn 'taʊn,ʃɪp
Keel's Mill
kilz mɪl
Kenyon Cemetery
'kɛn jən 'sɛmə,tɛɚɪ
Kelley Township
'kɛlɪ taʊnʃɪp
Kernie Hollow
'kɜnɪk 'halə

King Bee
ˈkɪŋˌbi
Kittrell's Mill
ˈkɪtɹəlz mɪl
Klenn Creek
klɛn krik
Ladd Pond
læd pand
Lateral Ditch
ˈlætɚəl dɪtʃ
Lebanon Church
ˈlɛbə nən tʃɝtʃ
Lewis Creek
ˈluəs krik
Liberty Hill Church
ˈlɪbɚtɪ hɪl tʃɝtʃ
Liebig
ˈli bɪk
Lingo Branch
ˈlɪŋgo
Little Barren Creek
ˈlɪtɫ ˈbæɚən krik
Little Graveyard
ˈlɪtɫ ˈgɹevˌjaɚd
Little Rock
ˈlɪtɫ ɹak
Little Willis School
ˈlɪtɫ ˈwɪləs skul
Logan Creek
ˈlogən krik
Log Cabin
lɔg ˈkæbən
Lone Beech School
lon bitʃ skul
Lone Star (East) School
lon staɚ ist skul
Lone Star School
lon staɚ skul
Lone Star (West) School
lon staɚ west skul
Lorey Club House
ˈloɚɪ ˈklʌb haus
Lowery Creek
lauɚɪ krik
Mabrey Springs
ˈmebɹɪ sprɪŋz
Macedonia Cemetery
ˌmæsəˈdonjə ˈsɛməˌtɛɚɪ
McCord Cemetery
məˈkɔɚd ˈsɛməˌtɛɚɪ
McGee Graveyard
məˈgi ˈgɹevˌjaɚd
McIlroy
ˈmæk əlˌɹɔɪ
McKinney's Mill
məˈkɪn ɪz mɪl
Mansco Hollow
ˈmænz koˈhalə
Marlin Cemetery
ˈmaɚlən ˈsɛməˌtɛɚɪ
Martin Cemetery
ˈmaɚtn ˈsɛməˌtɛɚɪ
Martinsburg
ˈmaɚtn̩zˌbɝg
Matthews School
ˈmæθjuz skul
Merrell Branch
ˈmɛɚəl bɹæntʃ
Middle Prong of Fourche Creek
ˈmɪdəl pɹɔŋ əv ˈfoɚʃɪ krik
Midway
ˈmɪdˌwe
Mill Creek School
mɪl krik skul
Misel Cemetery
ˌmaɪˈzɛl ˈsɛməˌtɛɚɪ
Mount Moriah Church
maunt moˈɹaɪə tʃɝtʃ
Mount Olive Church
maunt ˈalɪv tʃɝtʃ
Mount Pisgah School
mauntˈpɪzgə skul
Mount Pleasant Church
maunt ˈplɛzənt tʃɝtʃ
Mulberry Creek
ˈmʌlˌbɛɹɪ krik
Mullen
ˈmʌlən
Mullens Switch
ˈmʌlənz swɪtʃ
Murdock Mill
ˈmɝdakmɪl
Myatt Spring
ˈmaɪæt sprɪŋ
Naylor
ˈnelɚ
New Home Church
nɪu hom tʃɝtʃ
New Hope Cemetery
nɪu hop ˈsɛməˌtɛɚɪ
New Lebanon Baptist Church
nɪuˈlɛbənən bæbtɪst tʃɝtʃ
New Liberty Church
nɪuˈlɪbɚtɪ tʃɝtʃ

New Macedonia Church
nɪu ˌmæs ə'don jətʃɜtʃ
New Union Cemetery
nɪu 'jun jən 'sɛmə,tɛɚɪ
North Fork of Little Black Creek
nɔɚθ foɚk əv 'lɪtl blæk krik
North Prong of Fourche Creek
nɔɚθ prɔŋ əv 'foɚʃɪ krik
Novak Store
'no,væk stoɚ
Oakdale
'okɪdel
Oak Grove Church
ok grov tʃɜtʃ
Oak Ridge Church
okrɪdʒ tʃɜtʃ
Old Lebanon Church
old 'lɛbənən tʃɜtʃ
Orchard Hollow
oɚtʃɚd 'halə
Ormsby School
'ɔɚmz bɪ skul
Owenmont
'oən,mant
Oxly
aksli
Paradise Ridge Church
'pæɚə daɪs rɪdʒ tʃɜtʃ
Patterson Cemetery
'pæt ɚ sən 'sɛmə,tɛɚɪ
Payne School
pen skul
Peach Orchard Hollow
pitʃ 'oɚtʃɚd 'halə
Pearl Ponder Creek
pɜl 'pandɚ krik
Pennington Mill
'pɛnɪŋ tən mɪl
Pigeon Branch
'pɪdʒ ən bræntʃ
Pine Grove School
paɪn grov skul
Pine Valley School
paɪn 'vælɪ skul
Pink Branch
pɪŋk bræntʃ
Pleasant Grove
'plɛz ənt grov
Plunk School
plʌŋk skul
Poe School
po skul
Polsgrove School
'palz,grov skul
Ponder
pandɚ
Ponder's Mill
'pandɚz mɪl
Pope's Chapel
pops 'tʃæpl
Pope School
pop skul
Possum Creek
'pos əm krik
Possum Holler
'pasəm 'halɚ
Post Oak School
post ok skul
Powers School
pauɚz skul
Poynor
'pɔɪnɚ
Pratt
præt
Price Graveyard
praɪs 'grev,jaɚd
Pulaski
,pju 'læskɪ
Purman
'pɜ mæn
Race Track Hollow
res træk 'halə
Riga
'rigə
Righter's Mill
'raɪtɚz mɪl
Riley Cemetery
'raɪlɪ 'sɛmə,tɛɚɪ
Ripley Chapel
'rɪplɪ 'tʃæpl
Robertson Ferry
'rabɚt sən 'fɛɚɪ
Rock Hill School
rak hɪl skul
Rocky Point School
'rakɪ pɔɪnt skul
Rogers Graveyard
'radʒɚz 'grev,jaɚd
Rongey Hollow
'randʒɪ 'halə
Rosson School
'rɔsn̩ skul

Ruff Ferry
rʌf 'fɛɹɪ
Running Water Creek
'rʌn ɪŋ 'wɔtɚ krik
Rush Cemetery
rʌʃ 'sɛmə,tɛɹɪ
Ryan Creek
'raɪ ən krik
Sanders Spring
'sændɚz sprɪŋ
Sandlin Bay
'sændlɪn be
Sanky Hall
'sæŋkɪ hɔl
Schick School
ʃɪk skul
Segin
'sigən
Sewell School
'suəl skul
Sharoon Ford
ʃə'run fɔɹd
Sheehan
'ʃi,hæn
Sherley Township
'ʃɜ·lɪ 'taʊnˌʃɪp
Shiloh Church
'ʃaɪlo tʃɜ·tʃ
Shipman Cemetery
'ʃɪp mən 'sɛməˌtɛɹɪ
Short
ʃɔɹt
Simon's Mill
'saɪmənz mɪl
Simpson Creek
'sɪmp sən krik
Sinking Creek
'sɪŋkɪŋ krik
Sinsabaugh
'sɪn səˌbɔ
Slagle
'sleg!
Slayton School
'sletn skul
South Prong
saʊθ prɔŋ
Spain School
spen skul
Spell School
spɛl skul
Stanley Branch
'stænlɪ brænʧ
Still House Hollow
stɪl haʊs 'halə
Stone Graveyard
ston 'grevɪjaɹd
Stout Lake
staʊt lek
Sugar Branch
'ʃʊgɚ brænʧ
Sullivan Graveyard
'sʌlɚvən 'grevɪjaɹd
Sycamore Hole
'sɪkəˌmoɹ hol
Sylvan School
'sɪlvən skul
Taylor School
'teləɹ skul
Team Camp
tim kæmp
Templeton Rock
'tɛmp!tən rak
Terrapin Spring
'tɛɹə pɛn sprɪŋ
Terrible Creek
'tɛɹəb! krik
Thaxton Camp
'θækstən kæmp
The Barrens
ðə bæɹənz
The Pines
ðə painz
T. L. Club House
'tiˌɛl 'klʌbˌhaʊs
Thomas Township
'tamə'taʊnˌʃɪp
Three Mile Ridge
θri mail rɪdʒ
Tick School
tɪk skul
Tight Wad
'taɪtˌwad
Tinker Hollow
tɪŋkɚ'halə
Torch
tɔɹtʃ
Towles Ferry
tolz 'fɛɹɪ
Towles School
tolz skul
Tram Hollow
træm'halə
Tucker
'tʌkɚ

Tunnel Bluff
'tʌnəl blʌf
Turkey Island
'tɝkɪ 'aɪlənd
Turkey Pen Hollow
'tɝkɪ pɛn 'halə
Twin Springs
twɪn sprɪŋz
Tyson School
'taɪsən skul
Union Church
'junjən tʃɝtʃ
Union Township
'junjən 'taʊnʃɪp
Upshaw Hollow
'ʌpʃɔ 'halə
Varner Township
'vaɹnɚ 'taʊnʃɪp
Venable School
'vɛnəbl skul
Victory School
'vɪktɹɪ skul
Waddle's Mill
'wadəlz mɪl
Walnut Grove School
'wɔl nət 'groɹ skul
Ward School
wɔɹd skul
Washington Township
'waʃɪŋtn 'taʊnʃɪp
Wells Creek
wɛlz krik
West Point School
wɛst pɔɪnt skul
Whitwell Spring
'hwɪtwəl sprɪŋ
Wild Cat School
waɪld kæt skul
Wilson School
'wɪlsən skul
Winneyham Branch
'wɪnɪhɛm bræntʃ
Wolf Creek
wʊlf krik
Woodring Graveyard
'wʊdrɪŋ 'greɹɪjaɹd
Wright's Gravel Pit
ɹaɪts 'greɹəl pɪt
Wright's Mill
ɹaɪts mɪl
Young Cemetery
jʌŋ 'sɛməɪtɛɹɪ
Young and Wick's Mill
jʌŋ ɛn wɪks mɪl

APPENDIX C: DIALECT TERMS AND AMERICANISMS

The place names containing the terms here listed will be found fully treated, in alphabetical order, in the Dictionary of Place Names in Chapter One, unless otherwise indicated. When the term is used more than once, the number of place names containing it is given, and reference is made to the list of common name elements in Chapter Three, sect. I (pp. 411-427) if it occurs there. Reference is also made to previous Missouri place-name theses that have contained the term, the following abbreviations being used:

A - Thesis by Miss Atchison - 1937
E - Thesis by Miss Elliott - 1938
Hn - Thesis by Miss Harrison - 1943
Ht - Thesis by Miss Hamlett - 1938
O'B - Thesis by Miss O'Brien - 1939
Ov - Thesis by Mrs. Overlay - 1943
W - Thesis by Mr. Weber - 1938
Z - Thesis by Miss Zimmer - 1944

For all terms treated in the Historical Dictionary of American English (abbreviated as DAE), the definition there given is cited, with the earliest date and any other relevant information; any quotations in the DAE that throw light on the Missouri use of the word are also cited. Certain special symbols used by the DAE must be kept in mind: thus * before a word or definition indicates that the word

or sense is found in England before 1600, whereas a + sign indicates that the word or sense clearly, or to all appearance, originated within the present limits of the United States. These and other marks employed by the DAE have been carefully retained. Reference is also made, for words there found, to the Mark Twain Lexicon by Ramsay and Emberson, 1938 (abbreviated as MT), and to the Lewis and Clark Lexicon by Dr. E. H. Criswell, 1940 (abbreviated LC). Other dictionaries have not usually been cited for words included in the DAE, but in some instances the Oxford English Dictionary (abbreviated OED), Webster's Unabridged Dictionary (abbreviated WD), and Funk and Wagnalls Standard Dictionary (abbreviated FWD) have been used.

Words not included in the DAE, but which in our opinion should have been there included as genuine Americanisms or dialect terms or uses, have been preceded by an asterisk. For these all available information in other dictionaries or authorities is supplied. Particular use has been made, for French terms or English terms derived from them, of Professor J. F. McDermott's Glossary of Mississippi Valley French, 1941 (abbreviated as McD). Doubtful cases are indicated by a prefixed interrogation point. Dates when Missouri placenames were first conferred, if known, are given whenever pertinent to the history of the dialect usage.

Academy (Fairdealing A.). Also in E, Mn, O'B, Ov, and Z.
DAE: 1b. Grandiloquently: A school. 1807 Irving Salmagundi xiii.299 The academies with which every lane and alley of our cities abounds. 1830 Watson Philadelphia 248 The simple unassuming appellation of "school" was the universal name till about the year 1795; after that time "academies," "seminaries," "Lyceums," "institutions," etc., have been perpetually springing up in every quarter among us.

Addition (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 411). Also in A, E, Mn, and O'B.
DAE: +2. An area near a city, town, or village, more recently laid out into lots, streets, etc., as an extension of a residential section. 1786 Md. Journal 6 Jan.(Th.) Found in Howard's new Addition to Baltimore Town, 127 panes of glass. 1788 Ib. 19 Feb.(Th.) About 500 lots in Roger's Addition to Baltimore Town.

Aunt (2: Aunt Cindy Spring, Aunt Dicie Kearby Hollow).
DAE: 1. Used in addressing elderly women not related to the speaker, as a term of courtesy or respect. 1801 Historical Review (Cork) II. 189 People of Nantucket ... always call each other cousin, uncle, or aunt, which ... have become common appellations. Cf. Auntie, Aunti. +1l2. 'A familiar term often used in accosting an elderly woman. 1868 Beecher Norwood 19 Half the children in the village called her Auntie, and grew up with the impression that she was blood kin to them.

Bald (Knob). Also in Z.
DAE: Destitute of vegetation or trees; bare. 1642-c 1761 N. C. Col. Rec. VI.608 At Bald head 2 miles north of the bar of Cape Fear. LC: 1804 Clark I ii 82 Neesh-nah-ba-na Creek which passes under the bald hills near that place. Cf. MT Bald-summitted, a mountain summit naturally bare of forest, esp. in the Southern Appalachians. U. S. 1849.

Baptist (Church: see list in Chap. Three, V).
DAE: 1. A member of a religious denomination whose most distinctive tenet is that baptism is valid only by immersion, following a personal profession of the Christian faith. 1654- 2. Attrib. with "church," "denomination," "meeting-house," etc. 1721 Quincy Hist. Harvard I.436 The Baptist churches in Pennsylvania and the Jerseys.

Barren (8: the town of Barren, B. Creek, B. Fork, B. Hollow, B. School, and three districts known as "The Barrens"). Also in Mn and Z. All the Missouri names seem to have been borrowed, directly or indirectly, from the Barrens in Kentucky, from which state came so many Missouri pioneers.
DAE: +1. A tract of land having little or no natural vegetation except small trees or shrubs. Usually in pl. 1683 (1) 1697... 1796 Imlay Western Territory (ed. 3) 523 The

Cumberland barrens, so called, where the land, though without timber, is frequently very good. ...1836 J. Hall Stat. West vi.92 The first settlers of Kentucky found large tracts of country destitute of trees, and covered with bushes. Supposing that the want of timber was caused by the sterility of the soil, ...they gave to these spots, the expressive name of "the barrens"... LC (OED B. 3. ..spec. applied in N. America to elevated plains on which grow small trees and shrubs, but no timber.. 1784..)

Bat (B. Cave, B. Cave Hollow). Also in Z.
DAE: *1. The mouse like quadruped of that name. 1709... Also in LC.

*Bay (12: see Chap. Three, I, p. 411). Also in Bn, Ht, and Z.
In some of these localities, "Bay" is a family name; but in four at least, Bay Creek in Oregon Co., and Mabrey, Tucker, and Sandlin Bay in Ripley Co., the word has the same sense as Miss Zimmer found for Bay Hollow in Iron Co., Miss Hamlett for Open Bay and Portage Bay in Pemiscot and New Madrid counties, and Miss Harrison for Bay de Roy or King's Lake in Lincoln Co. This sense, not given in any dict., but well attested in Missouri topography, is that of pond, esp. the widened pool of a bayou. Doubtless as used in S.E. Missouri it is merely a shortened form of "bayou"; Bay de Roi, for example, is certainly an Americanized version of the early French name Bayou au Roi. For another signification of "bay" in American topography, which has also escaped notice in the dicts., cf. Clapin: Bay, in w. and s. prairie regions, a large opening of a prairie or forest. But in Missouri, apparently, such an opening has to be filled with water to be called a "bay".

Bayou (2: see Chap. Three, I, p. 411). Also in E, Bn, and Ht.
DAE: 1. A stream or channel of water having little or no observable current, and frequently forming an inlet or outlet to a river or lake. 1766... Also in MT and LC.

Bear (10: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Ov and Z.
DAE: *1. The well-known quadruped of the genus Ursus. ?1607... Also in LC.

Bear-grass (Hollow).
DAE: + A plant of the genus Yucca, esp. Y. filamentosa (also called Silk-grass) or of the allied Dasylirion of Texas. 1750... 1807 Gass Journal xvi.167 One of them had a hat made of the bark of white cedar and bear grass ... LC 1806 Lewis IV.i 24 these hats are made of the bark of cedar and beargrass wrought with the fingers.

*Bear Pen (Hollow).
The DAE gives the combinations "Bear Trap" (1825...) but not "Bear Pen."

Bear Wallow. Also in Z.
DAE: + A shallow depression attributed to the wallowing of bears. 1843... 1872 W. J. Flag Good Investment

1.46/2 Sometimes he will meet with one of those almost mysterious shallow basins of water called bear-wallows'. 1880 Scribner's Mo. April 883/1 The guide exhibited to ...us some remarkable depressions...each being a yard wide by a foot deep. These, as he said, were the bear-wallows.

Beaver (5: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Ov. Four of these use the comb. Beaver Dam, one Beaver Pond. DAE: *1 The well-known amphibious rodent, Castor fiber. 1608... + Beaver-dam. A dam made by beavers. 1660... Beaver Pond. +1 The pond made by a beaverdam. 1640... Also in LC and MT.

*Bee Rock
This combination is not found in any dictionary. To the pioneers, as used in this Ripley Co. place name, a "bee rock" was a watering place for wild bees, a natural basin of rock holding a pool of living water to which the bees constantly resorted.

Bend (2: see Chap. Three, I, p. 411). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z. DAE: 1. A turn in the course of a river. c 1655... Also in MT.

Big Dipper (Zinc Mine). DAE: +5. Astron. The seven principal stars in Ursa Major, so called because they represent a dipperlike outline. 1833 E. H. Burritt Geog. Heavens (1839) 85 Ursa Major. The Great Bear...is...distinguished from all others...forming what is familiarly termed the Dipper or Ladle. Also in MT.

Black Jack (School) (2). Also in A, Hn, O'B, Ov, Z. DAE: +2 A species of oak, Quercus nigra or marylandica. 1782...

*Blowing Spring. Cf. Wind Cave in Z.
A spring in a cavity from which cold air blows constantly. Cf. DAE: +2. Blowing cave or cavern, one from (or into) which a strong current of air issues (or enters). 1781-2 Jefferson Notes on Va. (1788) 22 There is another blowing cave in the Cumberland Mountains. Also in LC.

*Blue (21: see Dict in Chap. One). Also in Ht and Z. Of these 8 use the comb. Blue Hole, 9 Blue Spring or Springs, 2 Blue Water, all of which have reference to the color of deep water. There are also 2 Blue Mounds, named for the bluish tinge along the horizon when seen through the mist. No dict. deals with this widespread topographical use of the color in American placenames. As Miss Zimmer said, because of their depth the holes and springs often have a blue appearance. It is possible that a mineral element, such as bluestone (a sandstone for building purposes) or sulphate of copper may be present in some localities, for the bluish stone is present along some bluffs. Miss Hamlett found that in her section Blue Hole was a crevasse formed by a flood from the Mississippi River and was so named for the blue color which was caused by the depth of the water.

Bluff (20: see Chap. Three, I, p. 411). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE+: 1. A steep bank or shore; the steep bank of a river or a sharp rise in the level of land; the top of such a rise. 1687... Also in MT and LC.

*Boiling Spring (2). Also in O'B.
Cf. OED Boiling, vbb. sb. 2 transf. and fig. a. bubbling like that of boiling water; ...violent agitation. 1382... 1580 Baret Alv. B. 889 The boyling or rising up of water out of a spring. Cf. also DAE: + Boiling Pot. A place in a river where the water is violently agitated. 1790... As Miss O'Brien said, the combination "boiling spring" is not given in OED or any other dictionary, but it is common in American place names.

Bonanza (Springs)
DAE: +4. fig. A "mine" of something; a valuable thing; a source of wealth or profit. 1875... Also in MT.

Bottom (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 411). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, and Z.
DAE: *1. A stretch of low-lying land, usually along a river or other stream. 1634... Also in MT and LC.

Box
DAE: + Box house. A house of simple pattern and structure, somewhat resembling a huge box. 1881... In this section a house is called a "box house" if siding is attached to frame work in an upright or vertical position. The lumber is often rough-sawed. The p.o. of Box was established in 1892, and named for the "box-style" store building in which it was placed.

Branch (103: see Chap. Three, I, pp. 411-413). Also in A, E, Hn, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: +2. A small stream; a brook. 1663... Also in LC. 3. A side railroad (or stage route) connecting with a main one. 1827... Also in MT. Both senses are well illustrated in this section.

Brethren (Church)
DAE: + A German-American religious sect, also known as German Baptists and Dunkers. 1822... 1844 Rupp Relig. Denominations 92 The German Baptists, or Brethren, ... are commonly called Dunkers; but they have assumed for themselves the name of 'Brethren'. 1867 W. H. Dixon New America II.184 ...they are known as Brethren; the spirit of their association being that of fraternal love.

Briar (4: see Dict. in Chap. One).
DAE: *1. A prickly or thorny bush or shrub, esp. a blackberry or wild rose bush; a bramble. The sense of "briar" used here is that of "a bramble," the "green briar" or "bramble vine" so called locally. 1704... 1806 in Ann. 9th Congress 2 Sess. 1117 The banks of the Washita river are covered with cane, or thick underbrush, frequently so interwoven with thorns and briars as to be impenetrable. Also in LC.

Brush (Red R. Valley). Also in A, E, Hn, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: *2. Small growing trees, bushes, shrubs, etc. -1820 1622... 1818 Schoolcraft Journal 17 Feeling somewhat fatigued from...tearing our way through the brush and green briar. Also in LC.

Brushy (5: see Chap. Three, I, p. 412). Also in A, E, Hn, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: +1. Overgrown or covered with brush or brushwood. 1658... LC: 1806 Clark III ii 250 all around this great bend is high land thickly timbered, brushy & almost impossible to penetrate.

Buck (Hollow). Also in Hn, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: *1. A male deer. 1622... Also in LC.

Buck Horn (Hollow). Also in Hn and Z.
DAE: *2. The horn of a male deer. 1824... Cf. with Miss Zimmer's Buckhorn Point Lead Diggings, in which the meaning is DAE: +4. A plant name.

*Buckskull
The skull of a male deer, in this case one placed over the front of the pioneer trading-post building near the village now known as Current View (q.v.). Such skulls were often large and handsome, some having as many as eleven antlers; cf. one explanation mentioned above for the name of Eleven Points River (q.v.). The head with antlers complete made an appropriate sign for a place where Indians and pioneers came to barter their loads of furs and skins. The name is said to have been in use as early as 1858. Combination not in any dict., but cf. Buck Horn, above, and such combs. as buckskin, buckstall, bucktail in DAE.

*Buck Snort
The popular name of a faction in the famous church fight that arose in 1894 in Antioch Christian Church, Howell Co., over the selection of a church site. The opposing faction were known as "Dishrags" (q.v.). Presumably the "Buck Snorts" were the more positive and aggressive party, the "Dishrags" negative and limp, either in their theology or their policy and methods. The derisive use of neither term is to be found in any dictionary. "Buck Snort," of course, represents the noise made by an excited male deer. It may also be a combination of the two verbs "to buck," defined in DAE as: To display disinclination or resistance; to be recalcitrant; to make a fuss about something. 1851... and "to snort," which is defined in DAE as: To laugh loudly. 1825. Cf. OED, which calls it Dial and U.S. As illustrative quotations may be cited 1869 Brace New West 204 There was a woman and child inside the coach who commenced bucking; and 1834 C. A. Davis Lett. J. Downing 15 And then we all snorted and snickered. It may be doubted, however, whether the definition given for "snort" is adequate, at least in this case. There is another sense, not given in the dictionary, in which it is used to express the emotion opposite to laughing, as used in

such an expression as: "She jist bucked and snorted when she knew what they wanted her to do." To "buck and snort" in this sense is a common colloquial usage in the Ozarks. Hence it is probable that the epithet "Buck Snorts" in the famous church fight was meant to describe persons who opposed or objected in a mean, loud, and recalcitrant manner. It is certainly an expressive combination, which would seem to deserve a place in any American dictionary.

Buffalo (6: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in A, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, and W. One of these is a pond in Ripley Co. known as B. Wallow.

DAE: +1. A North American Bison, Bison Americanus. 1635... + Buffalo Wallow. A depression caused by the rolling or wallowing of buffalo. 1834 A. Pike Sketches 18 Traveled all day, and encamped again in the prairie, at a hole where buffalo had been rolling, called by the hunters a buffalo wallow, and containing water. Also in LC and MT.

Buncomb (4: B. Cemetery, B. Ridge, B. School, B. Slough). Also in Hn and Ov.

DAE: 1. in the phrase 'to talk to (or for) Buncombe,' or variants of this. 1848 Bartlett 55 The origin of the phrase, as I have read it, is somehow so: A tedious speaker in Congress being interrupted and told it was no use to go on, for the members were all leaving the house, replied, 'Never mind; I'm talking to Buncombe.' Buncombe, in North Carolina, was the place he represented. The four names in this section, always spelled without the final -e, are merely borrowed from other states, and seem quite unconnected with the phrase.

-burg (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 412). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.

DAE: 3. burg. slang. A town, village, or city. 1845... 1901 Flynt World of Graft 71 Course this berg sic ain't Chi, an' t'aint 'Frisco either, but I can hold it down all right.

Burr Oak. Also in A.

DAE: 1. The overcup or mossy-cup oak, Quercus macrocarpa. 1815... Burr Oaks in Howell Co. was named for the country place so called in E. P. Roe's best seller, Opening a Chestnut Burr, of 1874.

Buzzard (3: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in E, Hn, O'B, W, and Z.

DAE: *1 A hawk of the genus Buteo. 1812... Also in MT and LC.

Camp (50: see Chap. Three, I, p. 412). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, and Z.

DAE: *b. Temporary quarters used esp. by men on the march or trail, or when hunting, etc. 1700... *d. A group of buildings erected as living quarters for people engaged in lumbering, mining, etc.; freq., a town that has sprung up

around or near a mine or group of mines. 1839... +1. One or more buildings, freq. situated near a lake or in the woods or mountains, forming a temporary residence, esp. in summer. 1881...

Camp Ground (Three Springs C. G.). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, and Z.

DAE+: 1. The site of a camp meeting. 1805... 1820 Dewees Lett. from Texas 16 There were at the camp ground, three ministers and a considerable congregation.

Cane (12: see Dict in Chap. One). Also in Ht.

DAE: *1. The slender, flexible, woody stalk or stem of various reeds and grasses; esp. that of a tall woody grass of the genus Arundinaria. Also (in sing.) as the name of this grass. Also in MT and LC.

Caney (2: C. Island, C. Slough). Also in Ht.

DAE: Caney (Variant of Cany a.) 1667 + Abounding with canes; marked by growths of canebrakes. Freq. in place names: (see quot. 1859)--1796. 1859 Bartlett 66 Caney Fork or Branch is a frequent name for streams in Kentucky and Tennessee, undoubtedly from canes having grown there formerly.

Cat Tail (Creek).

DAE: A tall marsh or aquatic plant having furry spikes, Typha latifolia. 1816... 1834 Peck Gaz. Illinois 205 Cat Tail Swamp, is in the south part of Jo Daviess County. Also in MT: "One or dem big cat-tail-lookin' mullen-stalks" 1884 H F xxxviii 373 (Comb. not in OED & S C. Cf. W: Cat-tail, sb. in England called the Reed-Mace. A in B A.S. II.27)

Cedar (11: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Hn, O'B, Ov, and Z.

DAE: +1. a. One or other of the various evergreen pinaceous trees of the genera Juniperus, Chamaecyparis, Libocedrus, and Thuja; a single tree of these kinds. 1637... Also in LC.

Cemetery (156: see list in Chap. Three, V).

DAE*: A place of burial; a graveyard. Also attrib.

Chapel (35: see Chap. Three, I, p. 413). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.

DAE: *1. A place of worship, usually of small size, and belonging to a particular religious denomination. 1705...

Charter Oak (School).

DAE+: The oak at Hartford, Conn., in which the charter of the colony of Connecticut was believed to have been hidden in 1687. Hence Charter Oak City, Hartford. 1836... The Oregon Co. school was so named in 1896.

Chestnut (C. Ridge School). Also in O'B and Z.

DAE: 2. The large handsome tree Castanea vesca, esp. the American variety of this, native in the area east of the Mississippi. 1616...

Chimney (Cave). Also in O'B and Z.

DAE: +2. A natural rock formation suggestive of a chimney. 1837... Also in MT, spelled "chimbly."

Christian (Church: see list in Chap. Three, V). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: +3. = Campbellite, Disciple of Christ 1849... Also in MT.
Church (see list in Chap. Three, V). Also in Ht, O'B, and Z.
DAE: *2. A building in which religious services are regularly held; a meetinghouse. 1640...
City (8: see Chap. Three, I, p. 413). Also in E, Hn, O'B, Ov, and Z.
DAE: *1. In general, an inhabited place larger than a town; an incorporated municipality. +2. A grandiose or anticipatory designation for a mere hamlet or village. "It is strange that the name of city should be given to an unfinished log-house, but such is the case in Texas.... This city mania is a very extraordinary disease in the United States" (1843 Marryat Travels M. Violet xxxii). 1747...
College (2: see Chap. Three, I, p. 413). Also in E, Hn, O'B, and Z.
DAE: *1. An institution at which instruction is given in the higher branches of learning....Under pioneer conditions the word has been sometimes applied to institutions (degree giving or not) with rather restricted facilities for instruction. 1636...
Consolidated School (see list in Chap. Three, V). Also in Hn.
DAE: +4. Consolidated school as attrib. with district, plan, etc.: Of or pertaining to a school established by the merging of two or more schools into one. 1911 Okla. Session Laws 3 Legisl. 245. All the lands and funds that have heretofore been or may hereafter be derived from the sale thereof, ...shall be set aside and credited to a fund which is hereby created to be known as the 'Union Grader or Consolidated School District Fund', Ib., There shall be set aside and credited to a fund...to be used only to assist in constructing or paying for school buildings or consolidated school districts.
Coon (Island). Also in E, Hn, Ht, Ov, and Z.
DAE: +1. The raccoon, Procyon lotor. 1742... Also in MT.
Corner (2: see Chap. Three, I, p. 413). Also in A, E, and Ht.
DAE: +3. A locality of limited extent (see quotations). 1825... 1841 Knickerb. XVII.365 A stranger might notice a habit which has obtained here, as in most of the northern towns of the state New Hampshire , of designating every small cluster of buildings as a Corner. Also in MT.
Cotton (4: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Ht, and Z.
DAE: *2. Any one of various erect, branching, tropical plants producing a characteristic fiber or lint. 1634... Also in MT as attrib. In LC only as a tree.

Cottonwood (Hollow). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, and Z.
DAE+: 1. Any of several American species of poplar, the seeds of which are surrounded by a substance resembling cotton. Also in collective use. 1802... In MT and LC.

County (10: see Chap Three, I, p. 413). Also in E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, and Z.
DAE: +1. A division of a colony or state for purposes of local government. 1635... Also in MT.

Crane (Roost). Also in Z.
DAE: *1. Any one of various tall wading birds of the family Gruidae. 1588... Also in LC.

Creek (239: see Chap. Three, I, pp. 414-15). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: +2. A stream forming a tributary to a larger river; a small stream, a brook or rivulet. 1638... Also in MT and LC.

Crossing (5: see Chap. Three, I, p. 415). Also in A, Ht, O'B, and Z.
DAE: +1. A place at which a river or other stream is usually crossed. 1753... Also in MT.

Cross Roads (7: see Dict in Chap. One). Also in Ov and Z.
DAE: 2. pl. The place where two roads cross. 1812-3. Attrib. (freq. in pl.) 1848 Bryant Calif. (1849) 98 The place had something of the air of a cross-roads settlement. 1883 Century Mag. July 336/1 Some vestiges of the original cross-roads villages remain.

*Cupola (Pond).
This deep natural pond in Oregon Co. was so named by early settlers from the very old trees, known locally as "cupola gum" trees, growing around it: a local variant for tupelo gum (Nyssa aquatica), facilitated by the common pronunciation of "cupola" as if spelled "cupelo." This variant form is not mentioned in any dict.

Cut (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 415). Also in Ht and Z.
DAE: 1. A passage cut through earth, rock, etc.

Cut Off (Slough). Also in E and Ht.
DAE: +2. C. A sluggish stream connecting two bodies of water which form a delta; a bayou. 1817... Also in MT and LC.

Cyclone (School). Also in A and Z.
DAE: 1848- + A land storm in which the wind whirls with a circular motion; a tornado. 1856... Also in MT.
The Ripley Co. school was so named for a tornado of 1891 or a little earlier.

Cypress (6: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Ht.
DAE: +1. One or other American species of the genus Cupressus. 1637... Also in MT and LC.

?*Deery (Deerey Creek).
Abounding in deer? While this word has not been found in any dictionary nor in print, doubtless it was a common term in pioneer days, for there were many deer in

this section; and it would be most natural to say a "deery" Creek as even now one often hears the adjectives "snaky," "rocky," "weedy," "piney," and "crawfishy" ℵ; e.g., "We crossed the rocky ford of Little Piney and waded through the weedy, snaky field of crawfishy land to get to the road." Miss Zimmer found gravelly, Mr. Weber discovered a Clifty Creek, and Mark Twain, as cited in MT, said in T S D V. 355, 1896: "It was miserable quiet and still and night-breezy and graveyardy and scary."

Den (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 415). Also in Z.
DAE: *1. The lair or hiding place of a wolf, snake, etc. Also Transf. 1750...

*Dishrag
A derisive name used for one faction in the bitter controversy over the location of Antioch Christian Church in Howell Co. about 1894. The opposing faction was known as "Buck Snort." The intimation may have been that they were limp or insufficiently rigid in their theology or church policy. Only the literal sense of the word is given in DAE: +1. A cloth used in washing dishes; but one quotation illustrates the common humorous transferred use: 1839 S. Lit. Messenger V.329/2 When he landed he lay there limber as a dishrag.

Ditch (59: see Chap. Three, I, p. 415). Also in Hn and Z.
DAE: *1. A trench or water course dug in the ground. 1636...

?*Dog (Town).
Of the two towns so nicknamed, Ashcroft Addition (q.v.) may possibly have received it as a scornful epithet for the mill-workers who lived there and who felt they were treated like "dogs," or slaves, by their employer. This transferred sense, often heard in popular speech, is not found in the dicts.

Draught (Mustion D.)
DAE: b. A narrow valley or stream course. (Cf. Draft n.1b) 1731 Md Hist. Mag. XIX. 192 I have now ten thousand Acres of Warrant located on the Creeks called Conowago Cordoras & their Draughts on the Susquehanna. Cf. Draw below. Also in LC.

Draw (9: see Chap. Three, I, p. 415).
DAE: n.*7. A drain, ravine, coulee, etc. (Cf. Drafts n. 1b, Draught n. *8b. 1682... 1899 Mo. So. Dakotan I.155 The snow...had been piled into drifts or formed ledges along 'draws' and water courses.

*Dripping Springs
This Howell Co. spring received its name before 1882 because it kept a pond of 2 or 3 acres filled by its continuous dripping from the rocks 10 ft. above. The comb. "dripping spring" is not given in DAE or elsewhere; but cf. DAE Dripping Pan, in which "dripping" is used in much the same sense.

Dry (19: see Diet in Chap. One). Also in A, Hn, and Z. In this section there are 2 Dry Branches, 3 Dry Creeks, 1 Dry Fork, 1 Dry Spring, 1 Dry Hill, 1 Dry Hollow, 1 Dry Valley, with 9 other local transfers from these. DAE: #2. Of an arroyo, gulch, lake, meadow, etc.: Temporarily or usually free of water. 1640. + Dry Creek. The bed of a stream which runs only after a rain; an arroyo. 1807 C.Schultz Travels I.108 The most of which, at present, have not any water, and are generally denominated dry creeks.

*Dug Ford.
Three places are so called in Ripley Co.; in all of them one or both banks of the stream were dug down in pioneer days to make the crossing easier. The comb. is not mentioned in DAE, but cf. + Dug road. A road dug in a cliff, along the bank of a river. 1799..., and + Dugway = Dug road. 1718...

Dunkard (Church: see list in Chap. Three, V). Also in E. DAE+: = Dunker. 1750... + Dunker Ger. tunker a dipper. A member of a sect of German-American Baptists; also, pl., the sect itself (Cf. Dunkard, Tunker) 'Driven from Germany..., they took refuge in Pennsylvania, and thence extended their societies into neighboring states. ...They condemn all war and litigation, acknowledge the authority of the Bible, administer baptism by triple immersion, and only to adults,...and observe a simplicity in dress and speech' (Cent.). 1714... Also in MT.

Dyestone (Mountain).
DAE: + Dyestone ore. An iron ore...having the property of staining the hands deep red. So Cent, WWD, OED. The Howell Co. elevation took its name in early pioneer days, when Indians and settlers made fast color dyes by boiling the soft stone taken from it.

*Egypt (Egypt Settlement, with the derived names E. Grove and E. School; see Diet. in Chap. One). Also in A, E, and Ht.
The significance of Egypt in place-name nomenclature in Illinois is discussed in DAE, but its almost equal importance in Missouri is ignored. Cf. DAE: + The southern part of Illinois lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The name was probably applied because of the name of its principal town, Cairo; later it was alleged to be 'with reference to the supposed intellectual darkness of the inhabitants' (Th.). 1855... For the association with darkness, cf. MT: "It seemed to me, the outlook was dark; almost Egyptian, in fact" (1895). Two other associations, however, of the land of Egypt seem to have been more responsible for the choice of the name by the Missouri pioneers who came homesteading in Howell Co. in 1879. The first was its remoteness, as a land of exile and new settlement, entered with much the same feelings the Israelites must have had when they went "down into Egypt." As one of the first settlers said, when on

the exploring trip for a location: "Here we are away over in Egypt." The other and more important implication of the name was that of extraordinary fertility of the soil. Like Egypt, it was a good land for corn, although corn in Missouri of course meant Indian corn, not wheat as in the Bible. The settlers remembered Egypt best as the land to which the ancient Israelites and all the other nations of the earth went to buy food in time of famine, and they hoped the old story would be reenacted in their own fertile cornlands. This seems to have been the predominant significance of the name in all the Missouri "Egypt" names, as has been well shown in the theses by Miss Atchison, Miss Elliott, and Miss Hamlett; and one suspects that it was also its original motivation in Illinois.

*Elberta.

This Oregon Co. locality, otherwise known as St. Elmo (q.v.) was named for a kind of peach grown abundantly in that section. Cf. WD: After Clara Elberta (Moore) Rumple, wife of Samuel H. Rumple, Marshalville, Ga., the originator. The leading commercial variety of yellow-fleshed freestone peach in the U. S. Not in DAE or OED. St. Elmo was the shipping point for the large St. Elmo Peach and Apple Orchards, begun in 1893 and at its height of success in 1898.

Elder (Spring). Also in Ov.

DAE*: 1. A tree or shrub (Sambucus canadensis and allied species) common in North America. 1637... Also in LC.

Eldorado (Springs). Also in Ov.

DAE: Sp. A place abounding in gold; + esp. the West, or a place in the West, imagined to offer fortune to the adventurous immigrant. 1827 Cooper Prairie I, The rugged appearance and careless mien of the sturdy man...united to announce a band of emigrants seeking for the El Dorado of the West. The Oregon Co. health resort was established in the 1880's.

Elk (S: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in O'B and Ov.

DAE: +1. The moose, a large animal of the deer family (Alces Americana), closely allied to the European elk. It is not always possible to distinguish sense 1 from sense 2 in the quotations. 1637... (2) 1890 Cent. s.v. Moose, The American elk or wapiti, Elephas (cervus) canadensis. Also in LC: ...The American variety also called the Moose.

Elkhorn (Elk Horn Creek)

DAE: +1. A branching antler of a wapiti or red deer; also, the substance of which it is made, often used in the handles of implements. 1809...

Elm (1O: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Z.

DAE: +1. An American species of elm, usually Ulmus americana. 1612... Also in LC.

Episcopal Church (see list in Chap. Three, V). Also in E, O'B, and Z.
DAE+: + In the United States, the Protestant Episcopal Church. 1828...

Factory (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 416). Also in Hn.
DAE: 2. An establishment at which articles are manufactured; a manufactory, workshop. 1769...

*Falling Springs.
Apparently a local name for a spring from which water falls a considerable distance, forming a small cataract. There Oregon Co. springs come from a bluff and fall about 35 feet, supplying water power for a feed mill. The comb. is not found in any dict.

Fancy (Farm)
DAE: 1. Somewhat ornate or suitable for a select patronage; better than the average, esp. in design, quality, or workmanship. a 1761- . So in MT. The Howell Co. p.o. was named during the 1870's for a farm owned by its proprietor, which was thought to be nicely kept.

Farm (3: see list on p. 416). Also in Hn and Z.
DAE: *1. A tract of land under cultivation or suitable for clearing and cultivating; a homestead of some extent. 1635...

Flag (Pond). Also in Ov.
DAE: Any one of various plants having coarse, sword-like leaves and found usually in moist places. 1634... Also in LC.

Flat (Creek). Also in Hn, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: +3. A tract or extent of elevated level land. 1733... 1791 W Sargeant Diary (1851) 24 A rich bottom of three hundred yards, upon high extreme fine flat of open woods. 1817 S Brown Western Gaz. 10 The ridge dividing their waters has high flats of light sandy land. Also in MT.

Flatwoods.
DAE+: pl. Level low-lying areas of timberland, usually having poor natural drainage. 1849 New Eng. Farmer I. 235 A large portion of the land in Indiana, as well as some other of the Western States, is technically called 'flatwoods,' 'wet lands,' 'black slashes,' etc. The Ripley Co. p.o. was so named for the topography of the region in 1900.

Fork (35: see Chap. Three, I, p. 416). Also in A, E, Hn, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: +c. One or other of the streams that come together; a tributary of a main stream. 1697... Also in LC.

*Full Gospel (Church).
Another name for the denomination known as Pentecostal; explained by themselves as assumed because they accept the Gospel literally and in its entirety. The church so named at Burnham in Howell Co. was established in 1927.

This comparatively recent denominational name is not included in DAE or any other dict.

Gin (Dildine G.). Also in Ht.
DAE: +2. A machine for removing the seed from cotton; the entire plant, including boilers, engines, buildings, etc., where cotton is ginned. 1740...

Goose (G. Creek). Also in Z. This later name for Wah Branch in Butler Co. was given for the many domestic or tame geese raised along its banks.
DAE: *1. A lamellirostral bird intermediate, in many respects, between the ducks and swans of the family Anatidae. 1610... Also in LC.

Gooseneck (Gooseneck Hollow, G. Pond). Also in A and Ov (under Neck), and in Z.
DAE: Anything shaped like the neck of a goose. 1688...

Grab.
DAE: +1. A small quantity or amount. 1792... Brockenridge Mod. Chivalry 67 Teague had made use of a single grab of hay. In MT, but not in this sense. Used as a nickname for Haywood's in Oregon Co., because Mr. Haywood kept only a limited stock of groceries in his store. The store was opened as early as 1896.

*Grand (G. Gulf, G. Hollow). Also in Hn and Z.
Used, as often elsewhere in the State, in the sense of the French grand, signifying merely big, large, great. This use not in DAE.

Graveyard (86: see list in Chap. Three, V). Also in E, Ht, O'B, and Z.
DAE+: 1. A cemetery or burial ground. 1773... Also in MT. 2. attrib. with cough, heart, luncheon, etc. 1851... One use in this sense is Graveyard Hollow.

*Greasy (Big G. Creek, Little G. Creek). Also in Z.
These two branches of Warm Fork in Howell Co. doubtless were given their names with the usual local signification of "muddy," familiar to Mark Twain; cf. the quot. in MT: "Can't you keep away from that greasy water? pull her down! snatch her! snatch her baldheaded!" 1909 ISD 1 6. Strangely enough, this sense of "greasy water" is not given in DAE or any other dict., although OED has Greasy.6.b. Of a road, etc.: Slippery or slimy with mud or moisture. 1801... The names of the Howell Co. streams were conferred as early as 1875, and, as Miss Zimmer says is likewise the case in Ste. Genevieve Co., their original significance has been forgotten; the current story accounting for the name derives it most improbably from an incident when a drunken man used shockingly vile language at a prayer-service held in the local church; cf. OED Greasy 7. Filthy, obscene, low; esp. of language. 1588...

Green Briar (Creek)
DAE+: Any one of various plants of the genus Smilax, esp. S. rotundifolia of the eastern United States. 1785... 1872 Amer. Naturalist VI.728 The canes matted with thorny

'green brier.' Also in LC. The Ripley Co. stream was so named for the saw briar or bamboo vine, commonly known as green briar (s. rotundifolia), which is very common in South Missouri.

Gum Spring (4: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in O'B, W, and Z.

DAE: Gum. +3. A log hollowed out to serve as a trough, barrel, etc.; a hollow log or tree. 1815...

Hackberry (Sink). Also in A and Hn.

DAE: +1. Any one of several varieties of trees or shrubs of the genus Celtis, having elmlike leaves and bearing small fruit; also, a single tree of one of these species. 1785... Also in LC: In North America, the fruit of the tree Celtis occidentalis..also the tree itself. A dense growth of hackberry trees suggested the Oregon Co. name.

*Happy Hollow (in Ripley County). Also in Z.

Beside the three places so named in Miss Zimmer's thesis (in Crawford, Iron, and Washington counties respectively), there is a Happy Hollow in Webster Co. (Miss Bell's thesis), one in Lafayette Co. (Miss Atchison's thesis), one in Marion Co. (Miss Elliott's thesis), and doubtless many others. All are communities which, for one reason or another, their neighbors are inclined to look down upon as careless and happy-go-lucky. No dict. has deigned to notice this stock usage among American place names.

Hard Scrabble (School). Also in O'B, Ov, and Z.

DAE+: 1. An imaginary place thought of as the acme of barrenness where a livelihood may be obtained only under great hardship and difficulty. 1804... 1904 Pittsburgh Gazette 7 July 4 In the early days of my ministry...I was sent to take charge of a little hard-scrabble circuit.

Also in LC. Pleasant View School in Howell Co. was so nicknamed because the ridge soil is thin and rocky.

Haw (Branch). Also in Ov.

DAE*: The berry of the hawthorn or the shrub bearing these berries. 1813 Drake Cincinnati 83 The most elegantly flowering trees and shrubs are...the different species of roses, plums and haws. Also in LC. The Butler Co. stream was so named for the many black haw trees along its banks.

Hazel (3: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in A, E, O'B, Ov, and Z.

DAE*: + = American Hazel (nut) 1616... Also in LC.

Heights (Hutchinson H.). Also in Hn.

DAE: + Height of land. A ridge of high land serving as a divide. 1725.

Hickory (10): see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.

DAE+: II. attrib. and comb. 6. Designating an area or tract of land on which hickory is the native growth. Also in place names. 1772... Also in MT and LC.

Hide Out (School). Also in O'B.
DAE+: A hiding place. Colloq. 1885 Century Mag. March 6 84 They tried fur ter mek me fight fur the Confed'rot States an' they never done hit, an'...they guv my place the name o' Hide-out, an' they didn't conscrip' me, nuther. Norman School in Oregon Co. was so nicknamed because it was far out in a forest region.

Highland (3: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Hn.
DAE: * Elevated or mountainous land. 1733...

High School (see list in Chap. Three, V). Also in E, Hn, and Z.
DAE: +1. A school for pupils beyond the elementary stage; now one with a four-year curriculum to which students are admitted upon completion of six or eight elementary grades. 1824...

Hog (2: Hog Hollow in Carter Co., and another in Oregon Co.). Also in Hn.
DAE: *1. A domestic swine, esp. an adult one suitable for slaughter; freq. allowed to run wild, esp. in the South. (Cf. Wild Hog.) 'Hog is rarely used in Eng. nowadays except fig., e.g. road hog' (1935 Horwill 166). 1630... Also in MT.

Hollow (191: see Chap. Three, I, pp. 417-18). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE*: n. Also hallow, dial. holler. 1. A valley, ravine, or gap. 1649... Also in MT and LC.

Homestead. Also in Hn.
DAE: +1. A place where a family makes its home, including a plot of land, the house, and dependent buildings. 1638... (1862-); the developed farmstead established on such land. 1862... Also in MT. The Carter Co. p.o. was so named in the late 1890's because W. S. Windsor, from St. Louis, had made a "homestead" there for himself.

*Horseshoe (Lake). Also in E.
Not in DAE except as "horseshoe" crab--1775 and under *Horse-shoer. One who shoes horses. 1789... The meaning here is simply in the shape of a horseshoe.

*Hurricane (6: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in E, Hn, Ht, O'B, and Z.
DAE: +2. An area devastated by a hurricane. 1733... b. attrib. 1775... A second sense not in DAE, is also used in some of these names, that of the noise of the rushing water in the stream during prolonged, heavy rains, resembling the roaring of a hurricane. Also in MT and LC.

Improvement (Adams I.).
DAE: +b. 3. A piece of land under cultivation and provided with fences, buildings, etc.; a cultivated farm. Obsolescent. 1773-; now obs. 1691... 1779 in Hardenbergh Journal (1879) 62 The Infantry...marched on 16 miles within 3 miles of Yorkham's where we encamped on a

small improvement called Burrows' farm. The Howell Co. name was given in 1839. The term is still in use in Missouri.

Indian (7: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Z.
DAE: +1. A member of one of the native tribes found by explorers and settlers in America. 1553, of the West Indies 1602...

Jamup (Creek).
DAE: + Jam, adv. Colloq. 1. Jam up. a. Closely pressed, crowded. Cf. also DAE Jam, n. +1. An accumulation of timber, driftwood, ice, etc., blocking a stream. The Howell Co. creek flows through a canyon about 200 ft. deep, where the ridge forms a natural bridge overhead, and after heavy rains there is often a jamming of the water.

*Jenny (Jennie's Ridge).
A local name applied to the Ripley Co. elevation also known as The Devil's Backbone (q.v.), from the circumstance that in the late 1890's Lewis Hardcastle kept some jennets in his fruit farm at the upper part of the ridge. Horses of this small Spanish breed are commonly called "jennies" in this part of Missouri. Not in DAE; but cf. OED Jenny. 2. Used as a prefix to denote a female animal, as jenny-ass, jenny-wren. b. Short for jenny-ass, jenny-wren. 1808... So WD.

*Junction (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 419). Also in Z.
DAE: 2. The joining or intersection of a railroad track with another track or with a thoroughfare. 1856... The DAE definition should be widened to include an intersection of two thoroughfares. One of the three "junctions" in this section, the one known as "The Junction," or Keeney Corner, in Carter County, is at the intersection of highways 21 and 34. Perhaps when it was established, in 1925, the railroad had begun to lose its importance.

*King Bee.
This little Ripley Co. village received the name of King Bee (later Kingbee) when it was established in 1895, because it had the largest mill in the county at that time. The name was given to signify the anticipated importance of the place. Cf. MT: King-bee. Supreme ruler, master, autocrat. "He was king-bee of the little village" 1895 Joan of Arc II.vii.236. This familiar Americanism is not given in DAE or any other dict., but is cited from Virginia in Dialect Notes, vol. IV. It is a figurative transfer from the obs. "King-bee" for "queen-bee"; cf. OED, 1679... Earlier English writers, after the Latin, labored under the misapprehension that the ruler of the bee-hive was masculine, and citations applying the term "king" to the queen-bee are given by the OED from about 1386 to 1710.

Cf. also DAE: *King. +5. attrib. a. With names of animals in sense: male. 1748 Catesby Carolina App. 11. The Tumble Turds... The males are commonly called King Tumble-Turds. Other exs. given are king eagle, king buffalo, and king rattler; but king bee is omitted.

Knob (7: see Chap. Three, I, p. 419). Also in A, E, Hn, O'B, W, and Z.
DAE: A prominent rounded hill or knoll. 1650-1796... Also in MT and LC.

Ku Klux (Bend). Also in E.
DAE+: 1. = Ku Klux Klan. 2. Attrib. 1870... + Ku-Klux Klan. Hist. A secret organization that arose in the South immediately after the Civil War, designed chiefly to preserve native white supremacy. The Butler Co. for an abrupt bend in the road near Price's Shop (q.v.) is said to have arisen during the Ku Klux troubles in Poplar Bluff about 1924, when a group of Poplar Bluffians, allegedly on the trail of the Klan, had a fatal wreck there.

Levee (Ditch). Also in E and Ht.
DAE+: 1. An embankment to afford protection for lowlands during high water, esp. from the overflowing of a river. 1719... Also in MT. The Butler Co. ditch was so named because it is parallel to the levee on the w. bank of Black River.

Lick (6: see Chap. Three, I, p. 419). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: +1. A salt lick. 1750... +1b. In place names. 1774... Also in LC.

*Lick Log (Hollow).
This Carter Co. valley derived its name from the practice by the early settlers of boring holes into logs, into which they put salt to entice the deer; later stock raisers used the same method for salting cattle on the range. No dict. explains the term in exactly this way. It is defined by OED as a block of salt for cattle to lick; and although the OED does not call it an Americanism, its only citation is from an American humorist: 1840 Haliburton Clockm.Ser.III.xii I like a man to be up to the notch, and stand to his lick-log. DAE gives the comb. only a fig. sense: to meet something fairly and fully, as an unpleasant duty. But the salted hollow logs of Carter Co. were quite literal, and seem to entitle the term to rank as a pioneer Americanism.

Limestone (Hollow). Also in Ov and Z.
DAE: *1. A species of rock composed chiefly of carbonate of lime. 1680... 2. Attrib. with belt, fence, prairie, etc. 1775...

*Line (5: see Chap. Three, I, p. 419). Also in E and Hn.
DAE defines the word specifically as the boundary of the nation (II.4.b.), of a section (II.4.c.), and of a state (II.4.d.1869...), but strangely enough, not of a county or township. Here the Oregon-Howell county line has given rise to three place-names, and the boundary between

South Fork and Wyatt townships to one. All the names are quite recent.

*Little Willis (School).
The story of how this Ripley Co. school came to be named, around 1885, for a popular variety of Indian corn has been told above in the Dict. in Chap. One. The name is not mentioned in any previous dict., nor in books of any kind, so far as I have been able to discover; but I know from childhood experience that "Little Willis" is widely favored for its shorter cobs, well filled with long, full white grains of corn. Because it needs only a short growing season, it is sometimes known as Little Early Willis. In the middle 1880's, according to local informants, it was rapidly gaining in popularity in S. Missouri, and "Uncle William" Smelser, on whose land the school was built, would grow no other variety.

Live Oak (School).
DAE+: 1. Any of various American evergreen oaks. The more important species are Quercus virginiana, of the southern states, and various species found on the Pacific coast, as Q. wislizenii. 1610... Also in MT. No live oaks are known to grow near the Butler Co. school, but there is a species of post oak found abundantly in the neighborhood with slender leaves slightly resembling the live oak.

*Lodge (3: see Chap. Three, 1, p. 419). Also in Z.
Here used in the sense of resort, mainly though not exclusively maintained for hunting and fishing. This sense not in DAE or any other dict.; but cf. OED 2. A house in a forest or other wild place, serving as a temporary abode in the hunting season; now used of the solitary houses built, e.g. in the Highlands of Scotland, for the accommodation of sportsmen during the shooting season. 1465... The American "lodge" is perhaps a linguistic descendant of the British hunting-lodge; but it is in no sense a "solitary" abode.

Log Cabin. Also in E, O'B, and Z.
DAE+: 1. A cabin built of logs. 1770... Also in MT.
Used in Ripley Co. for a small store and dance hall est. in 1935 and built in a style imitative of the pioneer structures.

*Lone (16: always initial, see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Ov.
Cf. DAE: Lone Star +1. The single star in the flag of the Texas Republic and of the state Seal; also in allusive contexts. 1843... +b. a nickname for Texas, derived from the Texas flag and seal. The "lone star" of Texas figures in six of the sixteen names listed; but there are also two "lone beech" names, one "lone elm," one "lone oak," two "lone pines," and five "lone hills" in the section. The growing fondness for the romantic adjective in American nomenclature deserves fuller treatment in the dicts. than it has so far received.

Lookout (Tower). Also in Ov and Z.
DAE: 1748- 1. A station or structure affording an extensive view. 1791- 1700 S. C. Statutes at Large II (1837) 161 The Look-out formerly built on Sullivan's Island...is by a late storm overthrown to the ground.
Lost (14: always initial, see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Hn, O'B, and Z.
DAE: A.+ In special combinations. 1778... 1843 'Carlton' New Purchase 1.58 Out come the mole rivers that have burrowed all this time under the earth, and which, when so unexpectedly found, are styled out there in Ind. -- 'lost rivers!' And every district of a dozen miles square has a lost river. Southern Missouri is also fond of 'lost camps' (four names), 'lost caves' (two), 'lost ponds' (two), and 'lost springs' (three)--not to mention one 'Lost Man's Cave.'
Lynn (Township). Also in A, E, Hn, O'B, and Ov.
DAE: + The American linden, Tilia glabra, or a related species; also the wood of such a tree. Also attrib. 1787... Also in LC. Lynn T. was so named before 1878.
Mammoth (2: M. Cave, M. Springs Cemetery). Also in Z.
DAE: a. Huge, immense 1814- Sometimes in proper names. Thornton suggests that this ajectival use originated in the United States. 1802... Also in MT.
Maple (M. Hill School, M. Sink). Also in Hn and Z.
DAE: *1. Any species of tree or shrub of the genus Acer; also, a tree of any of these species. 1637... Also in LC.
Marble (Hill School).
DAE: *1. a. Crystallized limestone in either its natural or its quarried state; a kind or variety of this. 1637... Also in MT in attrib. and comb. The Butler Co. school was so named for the hard marble-like rocks underlying much of the surface soil in the vicinity.
Methodist (Church: see list in Chap. Three, V). Also in E, Hn, O'B, and Z.
DAE: 1766- 2. Designating a church building, college, or corporation, owned or operated by Methodists. 1808...
Mint (Spring). Also in Hn and Z.
DAE: Any one of various aromatic plants, usually of the genus Mentha. 1698... The Howell Co. spring was so known before the Civil War.
Missionary Baptist (Church: see list in Chap. Three, V). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B and Z.
DAE+: A Baptist who, unlike the Primitive or Hard Shell Baptists, supports missionary work. Also attrib. 1849...
*Mission (Victoria M.). Also in E.
Cf. DAE: 3. A chapel or religious center maintained by missionary enterprise for the poor and underprivileged in a city. 1839- . Also MT, under Mission School. The Howell Co. use, for a Pentecost church established in the countryside near Elk School in 1951, may perhaps be regarded as an extension of the DAE usage. The name is said

to have been suggested by Victoria Hall in Los Angeles, where the Pentecostal movement started in 1906.

Morning Glory (Mines).

DAE+: Any one of various plants of the genus Ipomoea or related genera; also, the blossom of this. 1814 Pursh Flora Amer. I.146 Ipomoea Nil...Flowers beautiful pale blue, only open early in the morning, from which it has been called Morning-glory. Also in MT. The Howell Co. mines were opened about 1902.

Mound (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 419). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, W, and Z.

DAE: +2. Archaeology. A kind of extensive earthwork erected by the Mound-Builders. 1791... Also in MT, in "Mound City," and in LC.

Mulberry (Creek). Also in Ov.

DAE: *1. Any tree of the genus morus or its fruit. Native American species include the red mulberry (M. rubra) and the Mexican mulberry (M. microphylla)... 1607... Also in LC.

Mussel (Shoals).

DAE: *1. Any of the various bivalve molluska: b. The fresh-water molluska of the genera Unio, Anodonta, etc. 1622... Also in LC. Many mussels were formerly found at this Butler Co. ford.

Nubbin (Ridge School). Also in O'B.

DAE: 1851- dial. + A stunted or dwarfed ear of Indian corn. 1692... Pleasant Ridge School in Oregon Co. was so nicknamed because the corn in that community is rather small.

Nigger (7: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in E, Ht, and Z.

DAE: I. 1. = Negro 1. colloq. and s. 1786- The pronunciation indicated by the spelling nigger is often the result of carelessness or ignorance, but as a rule it carries with it derogatory implications. 1700... Also in MT.

Oak (33: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Ov and Z.

DAE: *1. a. A tree or shrub, or a species of tree or shrub, of the genus Quercus also collective. 1610... Also in LC. In this section Oak Dale is used twice, Oak Grove 14 times, Oak Hill 4 times, Oak Ridge 6 times, and Oak Spring twice; the other oak names include an Oak City, Forest, Lawn, Lodge, and Mound.

Old (Old Horton, Old Lebanon Church).

Cf. DAE: +5. In various specific and familiar names: 1864...as 'Old Faithful,' 'Old Platoon,' + 'Old glory,' + 'Old Ironsides,' etc. However, the affectionate implication with which the adjective is used for the Howell Co. village and the Ripley Co. church is closer to that of MT: Old Virginia, sb. 1894. "These two had been boys together in Virginia when that state still ranked as the chief and most imposing member of the Union, and they still coupled...'old' with her name... In Missouri a recognised superiority attached to any person who hailed from Old Virginia."

*Owl Roost (Mill). Also in Z.
DAE: *1. Any one of various nocturnal birds of prey of the family Aluconidae or Stringidae. 1637... But the comb. "owl roost," used humorously as a descriptive name for the Carter Co. sawmill, is not given with this sense in any dict.

*Oxstock (Hollow).
Named because the blacksmith shop there, set up chiefly for the purpose of shoeing oxen used in the logging business, had stocks built for fastening the oxen while they were being shod. The word is not found in any dict. But cf. DAE: Ox-shoeing. 1856... 1890 Langford Vigilante Days (1912) 226 "We sat down upon an ox-shoeing frame and talked over the whole matter."

Panther (7: see Dict. in Chap. One). There are 3 Panther Hollows, 3 Panther Springs, and a Panther Slough in this section. Also in A, E, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: +1. a. The cougar. b. Less commonly, the jaguar. 1683... Also in MT. In LC: = Felis oregonensis.

Park (7: see Chap. Three, I, p. 420). Also in Z.
DAE: 4. A tract of ground, usually in or near a city, usu. artificially beautified with trees, flowers, etc., and set apart for public recreation. 1663- 1825...

Pen (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 420).
DAE*: 2. An enclosure used for trapping animals and birds. 1657... 1870 Nowland Indianapolis 43 Turkeys were often caught by means of pens constructed for the purpose.

Peppermint (Spring).
DAE: 1. A pungent herb (mentha piperita) of the mint family. 1696- 1805 Lewis in L. & Clark Exped.II (1904) 186 Great quantities of mint also are here... resembling the pepper mint in taste and appearance.

Pigeon (3: P. Branch, and two P. Roosts). Also in E, O'B, and Z.
DAE*: +1. Any native American bird of the family Columbidae, esp. the now extinct passenger pigeon. 1612... 1782 Crevecoeur Lett. 37 We have twice a year the pleasure of catching pigeons, whose numbers are sometimes so astonishing as to obscure the sun in their flight. Also in MT: I remember the pigeon seasons, when the birds would come in millions and cover the trees. 1897 Autob. (1924) I.114. Also in LC.

Pike (Creek and Slough). Also in O'B and Z.
DAE*: 1. a. A large, elongated, voracious, freshwater fish (Esocestor), possibly identical with the European species, E. lucius. +b. Any of various other fishes, some of the genus, Esox, resembling this fish. 1637... In LC: An unidentified fish of the Middle West.

Pine (18: see Dict. in Chap. One). The 18 names include Pine as a village name and The Pines for a club-house, also a Pine Bluff, -brook, Church, Creek, Grove (4 times),

Hill, Hollow, Ridge, School, Township, Valley (twice), and View. Also in Hn and Z.
DAE: *1. Any one of various species or varieties of cone-bearing trees of the genus Pinus....There are thirty-five or more species or varieties of pine native to North America. 1616... Also in MT and LC.

Piney (4: Piney Cave, Creek, School, and Township). Also in Hn, O'B, W, and Z.
DAE: Piney a. = Piny, a. Of land or soil: Covered with pines or adjacent to pine lands 1627- ; + unproductive, thin. 1640...

Pin Hook. Also in Ht, Ov, and Z.
DAE: + A fishhook made of a bent pin. Also attrib. 1840 S Lit. Messenger VI.386/2 Ellen used to fish there for minnoes with a pin-hook. Miss Overlay gives the same origin, and believes that the name, a popular one in Tennessee, may have been borrowed from that state. Miss Hamlett, however, explains that the pin hook referred to is another name for the cant hook, a tool used by loggers in handling logs. Both meanings were probably implied in this section, for loggers in the vicinity supplied the small mill, and as late, to my knowledge, as 1890, rural children had great sport fishing for minnows with the small hooks made of large-headed dress pins. The shape of the two tools, fishing hook and cant hook, is similar. Probably the shape of the bend (resembling these tools) in the Butler Co. stream near by may have prompted the name.

Place (6: see Chap. Three, I, p. 421). Also in A, Hn, Ht, and Z.
DAE: *1. A home or residence, including the land belonging to it. Often preceded by the owner's name. 1806... 1884 Harris Mingo 195, I don't b'long on de Kendrick Place.

Plant (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 421).
DAE*: 1. A factory or other business establishment engaged in making or producing something. 1789-

*Point (7; all schools: Bennett, or Bennett's, P.S.; King's P.S.; Pleasant P.S.; Rocky P.S.; Stony P.S. (Howell Co.); another Stony P.S. (Oregon Co.); Union P.S. See Chap. Three, I, p. 421). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
Most of these seem to exemplify the sense of Point in DAE: +3. A projecting brow of a hill; a peak; an elevated place of land above a stream. 1667... Cf. quot. 1715 To three red oaks and a white oak upon the point of a hill. Thus Bennett Point School in Ripley Co. is said to have been so called because it was built on the point of a hill near the headwaters of Ryan Creek; Pleasant Point School is located on a pointed hill; and Stony Point School in Howell Co. has a considerable valley on either side, making a high, rugged, stony point of land on which the schoolhouse stands.

King's Point School in Oregon Co., however, apparently shows a use of the word Point not found in DAE. It is situated on level ground, where the King farm came to a point with adjoining lands or farms. This is distinctly a level "point," named for its location and shape among neighboring plots of ground. The meaning here is almost the same as that of the arch. (except in New England) term Gore, DAE 1679...; cf. quot. a 1749 A triangular piece of land commonly called the Attleborough Gore. The nearest sense of Point to this in DAE is +2. The tapering end of a forest or woodland that reaches down into the prairie or surrounding treeless country. 1637... Cf. quot. 1836 The forest has pushed long capes or points into the prairie. Perhaps the DAE definition should be broadened to include the tapering end of any piece of ground, wooded or not, in comparison to surrounding fields or plots of ground.

*Points (3; Eleven Points River, and the derived E. P. Creek and the village of E. P. See Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Z.

This early river name, for which many conflicting explanations have been offered, is most plausibly derived from the French term pointe used as a measure of river travel. Cf. McD, as cited by Miss Zimmer: "Pointe. A wooded point of land. This curious word is obviously a contribution of the voyageur who measured distance on the river by the bends of the stream as indicated by the points or arms protruding, but it was used apparently for wooded points only. Tixier, for instance, wrote in Louisiana (1844): 'deja les bois prenaient la disposition qu'ils ont sur toute la rive du fleuve, formant ce qu'on nomme des pointes (timbers), c'est-a-dire une bordure qui longe le Mississippi' (Voyage, 20). Jean Baptiste Trudeau nearly fifty years earlier used the word in much the same way: 'on trouve Sur les Bord du Missouri de distence en distence quelque pointe de Bois etroite et peu longue fourni seulement en petit liard, saules, et aussi menu bois' (Abel, ed., 'Trudeau's Description of the Upper Missouri,' 1794-1795, pp. 158-159). In her note Dr. Abel added that the trader Chardon used the word in the same way in his 'Fort Clark Journal,' and that Audubon in his 'Missouri River Journal' wrote 'We saw a patch of wood called in these regions a Point.'

The DAE fails to enter this well attested use of Point as a measure of river travel among its meanings, although it includes among its quotations one of the best examples of it. Cf. DAE *Point, n. *1. The tapering end of a piece of land that runs into the sea, a river, etc.; a neck of land bordered on each side by a river or bay; a promontory. Elliott Coues interpreted the word point in quot. 1808 as 'a measure of distance,' but was 'not sure of what it means' (Pike Sources Miss. (1895) I.135n. Cf. Pose.

1622...1808 Pike Sources Miss. 38 We made twenty eight points in the river; broad, good bottom, and of the usual timber. (Cf. also DAE: + Pose. A point on a portage at which a voyageur puts down his load for resting. 1832 S. Hall Diary...The men shouldered their burdens and went on to the next pose, and so on until all the poses had been passed.)

Apparently the DAE rejected the definition given by the fine scholar Coues because he said he was uncertain about it. But his uncertainty applied only to the exact distance intended, not to the fact that the word is used as a measure of distance, as is obvious from the way Pike employed it in the passage cited. A fuller citation of the note by Coues makes this apparent: "'Point' as a measure of distance is not a well-known term, and I am not sure of what it means. There is some internal evidence in Pike that one of his 'points' was from 1/8 to ¼ to ½ m., according to the nature of the ground and the degree of 'that tired feeling' which is liable to overcome the most pushing wayfarer. I imagine 'point' to correspond to the pause or pose of the voyageurs. In their language a piece was a package of any goods, made up to weigh from 50 to 100 lbs., supposed to weigh about 90 on an average, for convenience of transportation over portages. Such a pack would be slung on the shoulders by the fillet or forehead strap; and the voyageur would start off at a dogtrot and drop it when he got tired. This stop or rest was the pose: the Chip. name was opuggiddiwanan, lit. the place of putting down the pack."

Confirmation for what Coues admitted was not a well-known meaning of Point in English is supplied by its use in this old river name of southern Missouri. The Eleven Points River probably received its name because the boatmen reckoned the distance from its mouth to the head of navigation as comprising just eleven "points" or reaches, i.e. eleven long pulls from one projecting wooded point or bend to the next. Naturally, after the old use of the word, taken over as it was from the French, was forgotten, other guesses about the significance of the name were made, none of which are at all plausible: such as that it had eleven brenches, or that a deer was once shot on its banks that had just eleven tines in its antlers. See the Dict. for a discussion of these doubtful alternatives.

Pole Cat (Hollow). Also in A and Z.

DAE: +1. a. A skunk of the genus mephitis. b. Any of various animals allied to the skunk of the genera Spilogale and Conepatus. 1688... 1917 Mammals of Amer. 132/1 The Skunk...is known in different localities by special names, such as 'wood-pussy,' 'essence-peddler,' and 'polecat.' Also in MT and LC.

*Pond (32: see Chap. Three, I, p. 421). Also in E, Hn, Ht, O'B, and Z.
Cf. DAE: *1. A naturally formed pool or lake. 1622... Also in LC. But the DAE definition does not fit the local usage of Missouri, where no such restriction of the word to naturally formed bodies of water prevails. At least three of the ponds in this section--Hood Pond in Oregon Co., Jordan Pond in Howell Co., and Ladd Pond in Butler Co.--are "made" ponds, created by the proprietor or the community; and White's, or Tolliver, Pond in Butler Co., while originally a small natural pond, was later considerably enlarged by the lumber company.

Poplar (3: Poplar Bluff and two other names derived from it). Also in O'B and Ov.
DAE: *1. Any one of various species of tall, straight-bodied, soft-wooded trees of the genus Populus. 1671... In this place name, the reference is in that of DAE: +3. The American tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera). 1709... Also attrib. 4b. Designating areas or places where poplar trees occur naturally or are planted for ornament. Also in LC.

Possum (4: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, W, and Z.
DAE+: 1. = Opossum: Any one of various American marsupials about the size of a cat and belonging to the family Didelphidae, esp. Didelphis virginiana. 1610...

*Possum Trot. Also in Ht, O'B, W, and Z.
This combination is not found in any dictionary. According to the theses of Miss O'Brien and Miss Hamlett, the term originated in pioneer days and refers to a backwoods place where possums were found. The roads into such settlements or openings were so narrow that they suggested a path which an opossum might have made by "trotting" between the trees. In the case of the Howell Co. village, the element of mockery appears to have been intended, for there was strenuous rivalry between the e. and w. sides of the growing town, until they agreed at last to unite under the common name of Mountain View.

Post Oak (School). Also in Ov, W, and Z.
DAE+: 1. One of various species of oak, the wood of which is suitable for posts; a tree of any of these species, or its wood. Applied chiefly to the iron oak (Quercus stellata) of the eastern states and the swamp post oak (Q. lyrata) of the South. 1764...

Prairie (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 421). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE+: 1. A level or rolling area of land, destitute of trees and usually covered with grass. a 1682, of a meadow in France 1775... Also in MT and LC.

Primitive Baptist (Church; see list in Chap. Three, V). Also in A, E, Ht, O'B, and W.
DAE+: = Old School Baptist. Also attrib. 1851... The rite of foot-washing is observed among them.

Prong (22: See Chap. Three, I, p. 421). Also in O'B.
DAE+: 3.+ A branch or fork of a stream, swamp, road, etc. 1725... 1834 Peck Gaz. Illinois 241 Fraziers Creek...falls into the south prong of Bear Creek.

Punkin (Center). Also in W.
DAE: Pumpkin. Also punkin, punkin, pomkin Pompion. 1. The large globular fruit of the vine Cururbita pepo, or of one of the numerous varieties of this. 1706- The characteristically American form 'punkin,' representing a common pronunciation, occurs relatively seldom in writing, and then usually in contexts which suggest its colloquial nature. 1846... The jocose origin of the name of this Howell Co. hamlet, from a comic phonograph record entitled "Uncle Josh of Punkin Center," confirms what is said in DAE about its colloquial implication. Also in MT and LC.

Race Track (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 421). Also in Z.
DAE: A race course. Also attrib. 1859...

Railroad (11: see Chap. Three, I, p. 421). Also in A, B, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, and Z.
DAE: 2. A track consisting of parallel lines of iron or steel rails for the conveyance of cars drawn by a locomotive or, in early use, by horses; the transportation company and its services connected with such a track or tracks. 1831-56; now northern and Sc. Also collective, 1825... Also in MT.

*Rain Out (Hill).
Not found in any dictionary; but it is a common term in the vernacular, used when something is hindered or prevented by the rain; e.g., "The meetin' shore wuz rained out"; "We'll have the party if we're not rained out"; "That cloud looks like it might rain us out." If the local legends may be trusted, the Oregon Co. hill got its name from some such incident.

Ranch (13: see Chap. Three, I, p. 421). Also in E, Hn, Ht, and O'B.
DAE+: 2b. An extensive establishment for grazing cattle, sheep, etc., including the land, corrals, ranch houses, and organization connected with it. 1831... Also in MT.

Rattlesnake (3: R. Branch, Draw, and Spring). Also in O'B and W.
DAE+: 1. Any one of various American pit vipers of the family Crotalidae having a tail terminating in a rattle. 1630... 3. attrib. and comb. a. In the names of places or objects associated with rattlesnakes. 1666... Also in MT and LC.

Riffle (Devil's Riffle). Also in E.
DAE: 1637- +1. A shoal, reef, or rocky obstruction in a river or a piece of shallow, rapid, or broken water caused by this. 1792... Also in MT and LC.

*Rinky Dink (Club House).
Not found in any dictionary. The word is said to mean some pleasure or entertainment of a light nature; thus

a very fitting name for a small camping or club house. It seems to have been coined by Mr. Ranner, creator of the popular comic strip "Winnie Winkle the Breadwinner," and transferred therefrom to the Butler Co. resort.

Roaring (Spring). Also in Hn.
DAE: 1c. Of inanimate things (cf. Roar v.3): Of cannon, thunder, wind, the sea, or other inanimate agents: To make a loud noise or din. 1398... 1553 Brende Q. Curtius III.12b, The river fallyng downe upon a rock beneath made muche noise and roringe.

Rock (10: see Chap. Three, I, p. 422). Also in O'B and Z.
DAE*1. 1. A large detached mass of stone; a boulder of some size 1709 III. attrib. and comb. 9. designating tracts or areas where rocks are plentiful. 1638... Also in MT and LC.

?Rocky (3: see Chap. Three, I, p. 422). Also in Hn, O'B, and Z.
DAE*: Used only in connection with the Rocky Mountains. 1804...

Roost (4: see Chap. Three, I, p. 422). Also in Z.
DAE*: +1. A place in a forest or woods to which wild birds come regularly to roost and nest. 1845...

Rosin (Ridge School).
DAE: *1. The resin or solid substance remaining when crude turpentine is distilled. 1634... 2. attrib. 1790... Here the word is merely an equivalent for pine, used in the local name for the Howell Co. school officially entitled Pleasant Hill School because the long elevation on which it stands was formerly well wooded with pine trees. The local pronunciation is almost always "Rosum."

Run (6: see Chap. Three, I, p. 422). Also in E, Hn, and Z.
DAE: *1. A small stream; a branch, brook, or channel, or the low land through which it runs. 'Chiefly U. S. and north. dial.' (OED). 1605... Also in LC.

Sand (3. Slough, 3. Springs). Also in Hn, W, and Z.
DAE: 4b. Designating topographical features composed of or covered with sand. 1821... In MT in "Sand mound" Also in LC.

Schoolhouse (Star Schoolhouse). Also in Hn and E.
DAE: *1. A building for the use of a school. c 1640 Harvard Rec. I.19 The least study is a loft in that which was the schoolhouse.

Seed Tick (3: S. T. Camp, Church, and School). Also in Z.
DAE+: Any one of various ticks, esp. the cattle tick, in its first or young stage. 1705... A humorous epithet.

Seminary (2: Black River S., Edgewood S.). Also in Hn and Z.
DAE: *1. A place of education, as an academy, high school, or college. 1708...

*Service Station (6: see Chap. Three, I, p. 422).
This term, not found in any dictionary, is used for places in towns and on highways where automobile service

is given, such as supplying oil, gasoline, etc., and often making mechanical repairs. Often connected with this service, the stations have a small grocery or a cafe.

Settlement (11: see Chap. Three, I, p. 422). Also in E, Hn, W, and Z.
DAE: 2. A place where a settler or settlers have established themselves; a village or town. 1697-1711... Also in MT and LC.

Shoot (Devil Shoot, Hollow, Lone Hill Shoots). Also in E and Ht.
Cf. DAE: Chute. Also 9.shute. Here there appears to be a mixture of the F. chute fall (of water, descent of a canal lock, etc.), and Eng. Shoot. The former appears to have been adopted in North America in sense 1, and the application gradually extended to include senses which originate with Shoot, and are still commonly so spelt in England. 1. A fall of water; a rapid descent in a river, or steep channel by which water escapes from a higher to a lower level. 1725... Here the word is obviously merely an anglicised spelling of chute. The French form is usually retained elsewhere in the state, as in the exs. collected by Miss Hamlett and Miss Elliott.

Siding. Also in Ht.
DAE: 7. A short piece of additional track parallel to the main line of a railway or tramway, and connected with it by switches, for enabling trains, trucks, etc., to pass each other or to lie by. 1825...

Sink (6: see Chap. Three, I, p. 423). Also in E, O'B, Ov, and W. Also in Hn and Z under Sink Hole.
DAE: wl. A low-lying tract, area, or basin where water collects, forming ponds or marshes, or where it disappears by sinking or evaporation. -1801 'New U.S.' (OED). 1596... Also in MT and in "sink hole" in LC.

*Sink-ins (School).
Cf. Sinkhole in Hn, Z, and LC.; also in DAE: + A hole in the surface of the earth, freq. shaped somewhat like an inverted cone, formed by the action of water on the soil or underlying rock. 1749... The comb. "sink-in," not found in any dict., is apparently merely a local variant for "sink" (see above) or "sink-hole." The Howell Co. school, established about 1886, was so nicknamed because there are so many sink-holes in the vicinity.

Sinking (S. Branch, S. Creek).
Cf. Sink and Sink-ins above. DAE*: a. + Of streams or springs: Disappearing from sight; running into a sink hole. 1780...

Skunk (S. Hollow, S. Town). Also in Hn.
DAE+: 1. s. Any of several weaselllike mammals of the genus Mephitis, well known for their power of ejecting an offensive-smelling secretion. 1634... Also in MT

and LC. The name is conferred upon places in a spirit of mockery.

*Slapout. Also in Ht.
The nickname given to their camp by workman on the Butler Co. R.R. about 1905-10, conferred, according to Mr. W. N. Barron, because they were so tired of hearing the camp cook declare he was "slap out" of things they wanted to eat, and likewise, as reported by Miss Hamlett, bestowed for much the same reason on Slapout School in Scott Co., is not found in any dict. It is a pioneer expression, still quite common in the vernacular, used with reference to supplies that have been exhausted or for any reason are unavailable; e.g., "We are slap out of meat today, but will have some tomorrow." The comb. is pronounced with primary accent on both syllables. Synonymous expressions are "smack out" (also used jocosely as a place name for a village in Cedar Co.; see Mr. Myers's thesis), "plum out," "clean out," and "clear out."

*Slop Bucket.
A derisive name conferred on Mount Zion Union Church in Howell Co. about 1877 by irreverent scoffers in the community. Its exact satirical significance, not to be found in any dict., is perhaps suggested by DAE under *Slop +2. To slop over, fig., to do or say more than is wise, through an excess of sentiment, zeal, emotion, etc. slang. 1861 Browne Works 117: "The prevailing weakness of most public men is to slop over." Cf. MT: "sloppy."

Slough (26: see Chap. Three, I, p. 423). Also in E, Hn, and Ht.
DAE: +1. A comparatively narrow stretch of backwater; a sluggish channel or inlet; a pond. 1665... 1738 Byrd Dividing Line (1901) 27 They found all the Grounds bordering upon it very full of Sloughs. Also in MT. In Missouri the word is always pronounced slu.

Sluiceway (Ditch).
DAE+: 1. An artificial channel or waterway; a sluice. 1779... 1902 White Blazed Trail 326 Through the wide sluiceways a torrent foamed and tumbled.

*Spout (Spring) (2: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Ov.
Not recorded in this exact sense in any dict. But cf. DAE: * Spout. +1. spec. A trough-like contrivance stuck into maple trees to drain off maple syrup. "Spile" is a synonym. 1847... Both the springs so named, one in Butler and one in Howell Co., are on hillsides and have a trough or small pipe so placed as to convey the water from a greater depth.

Spur (8: see Chap. Three, I, p. 424). Also in O'B, Ov, and W.
DAE: 4. A railroad that branches off from a main track or system. spur of line, 1878 Also attrib. 1884... Also in MT.

Station (7: see Chap. Three, I, p. 424). Also in E, Hn, O'B, Ov, and Z.
DAE: 5. A regular stopping place for railroad trains 1830- or other public conveyences; also, a building for the accommodation of the public and of the staff of the transportation system. 1858...

Stillhouse (2: see Chap. Three, I, p. 424).
DAE*: A building where liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors, are distilled. -a 1734 1687...

Store (34: see Chap. Three, I, pp. 424-5). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, and W.
DAE*: I. +1. A shop or other place of business where goods are kept for sale; a retail shop. = E. 'shop' 1721... Also in MT and LC.

*Stringtown (2). Also in O'B and Z.
A widespread humorous nickname for one-street communities, as in the two in Butler Co., where all the houses are lined up in a single row. Strangely enough, the compound is not recorded in any dict.; but cf. OED String, sb. 15. A number of things in a line; a row, chain, or range. 1683...

*Stump Suck (School).
Cf. *Suck Lick in Miss Zimmer's thesis, wherein Suck is also used as a topographical term. As a derisive nickname for Blue Mound School in Howell Co. "Stump Suck" was used contemptuously, signifying 'worthless' or 'no good.' The term was used in earlier days to describe a horse that sucked or chewed and gnawed old, rotting stumps. It was said that some physical ailment caused the queer activity, and that a horse thus addicted would never be of any value again.

Sugar (Branch and Creek). Also in Hn, Ht, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: 2. s. = Sugar Maple. 1839 Plumbe Sk. Iowa 62 The prairies are generally...surrounded with groves of... sugar, lynn, walnut, &c.

Sugar Grove (Church). Also in Z.
DAE+: = Sugar Bush. 1792 Imlay Western Territory 136 Settlement in this country has expanded into fertile fields, blushing orchards, pleasant gardens, luxuriant sugar groves.

Sugar Tree (Grove Church). Also in A, E, O'B, and Z.
DAE: +1. The sugar maple, a tree yielding a sap from which sugar can be made; the wood of such a tree. 1705... Also in LC.

Swamp (Cypress Swamp). Also in A and Ht.
DAE: n. 1691- 'First recorded as a term peculiar to the N. American colony of Virginia, but prob. in local use before in England' (OED). I.1. A tract or area of low-lying ground, usually along streams or near lakes or lagoons, often marshy or overflowed in wet seasons, and supporting many trees or bushes. 1725- Also in MT and LC.

Switch (17: see Chap. Three, I, p. 425). Also in Hn, Ht, O'B, and Z.
DAE*: 1. Railroads. The movable rail or rails and the apparatus connected with them, used to shunt a car or train from one track to another 1797- ; the place where such rails are fixed; + a side track. 1835...
Sycamore (S. Hole, S. Hollow). Also in Hn, E, O'B, W, and Z.
DAE*: +a. The buttonwood or plane tree, esp. Platanus occidentalis and P. orientalis; the wood of this tree. Also with specifying terms. 1709... Also in MT and LC.
Tank (Pond). Also in Hn.
Not in DAE except in special combinations. Tank - station,...A railway-station at which there is a tank for supplying water to the locomotives. But cf. OED: 2. An artificial receptacle, usually rectangular or cylindrical and often of plate-iron, used for storing water, oil, or other liquids in large quantities. 1690...
Tanyard (Creek). Also in Z.
DAE: 1. A tannery. 1711- 1666...
Tater (Hill).
DAE: 1. = Potato. 1839-, dial. Colloq. shortening of Potato. Now illiterate. 1759... 2. attrib. with barrel, hill, patch. 1845 Big Bear Ark. 22 Them ar 'Indian mounds' ar tater hills. It is in this sense that the term is used in Howell Co. as a familiar nickname for Dyestone Mountain, i.e. to describe the hill as being the shape of a potato.
Team (Camp) (3).
DAE: *2. Draft animals used together. 7. attrib. and comb. with driver, harness, leader, etc. c 1644 Mass. H. S. Proc. 2 Ser. VIII.14 Teemes for carriage may be hired. Also in MT.
Terrapin (Spring).
DAE+: 1. a. Any of the several edible turtles of the family Testudividae, living in fresh or brackish water, esp. the diamond-back turtles of the genus Malaclemys; loosely any land or fresh-water turtle. 1672 Josselyn New Eng. Rarities 34 The Turtle that...is called in Virginia a Terrapine. Also in MT and LC.
Tick (School).
DAE: *1. a. Any of numerous bloodsucking arachnids of the order Acarina. 1737 Brickell N. Carolina 165 The Tick is a...kind of Louse. Also in LC. Here used as a humorous nickname for a Ripley Co. school, perhaps in the same contemptuous sense as the other insect name "louse."
*Tight Wad.
FWD gives the term as slang of the United States: A penurious person. This meaning has in this case been transferred from some local merchants who were thought to "deal too closely" to the Ripley Co. town of Bardley--a derisive nickname.

Township (76: see Chap. Three, I, p. 425). Also in A, E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: +2b. Under the public land ordinance of 1785, one of the tracts approximately six miles square (containing thirty-six sections) in area, into which the public lands of the United States were divided before sale was permitted. 1785... Also in MT.

Trace (Creek). Also in Hn, O'B, and Z.
DAE: + A path, trail or road in a forest or wilderness made by the passage of men or animals. 1783... Just why the name was applied in this case to the crooked little Oregon Co. stream has not been discovered. Perhaps there was once an old Indian or pioneer trail, now completely vanished, along its banks; or perhaps its very crookedness reminded some early humorist of the often tortuous paths through the primeval forest.

Turkey (4: T. Creek, T. Island, T. Knob, T. Pen Hollow). Also in E, Hn, Ht, O'B, Ov, W and Z.
DAE: +1. A large, wild, North American bird (Meleagris gallopavo). 1607... 5b. In geographical names. 1662... Also in MT and LC.

Turtle (Island). Also in E and O'B.
DAE: *1. Any one of various reptiles, esp. the aquatic species, of the order Chelonia, having a short, broad body enclosed in a bony or horny shell. 1613... 3. attrib. and comb. 1769... Also in MT.

Wallow (2: Bear W., Buffalo W.). Also in Z.
DAE: +1. A place to which animals resort for rolling or wallowing; a depression in the earth caused by this activity, or resembling the hollows caused by wallowing. Also in place names. 1882-, in Canada, etc. 1786... In MT as "hog-wallow."

Walnut (11: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in A, E, Hn, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: II. attrib. and comb. +5. Designating areas where walnut trees are, or formerly were, the prevailing growth. 1659... Also in MT and LC.

Ward (Third Ward School). Also in Z.
DAE: *1. A subdivision for administrative or other purposes, of a town or city, or a similar local unit. 1636...

*Wassie (Hi Wassie and Hi Wassie Hollow; Low Wassie, Low Wassie Creek, Low Wassie Hollow. See Dict. in Chap. One). Also in O'B.
It has been argued at considerable length in the Dict. in Chap. One under Low Wassie Creek (q.v.), that these place names, probably the oldest in the section are Cherokee Indian in origin. In origin they are probably to be identified with such Cherokee names surviving in other states as Great Hiwassee in North Carolina and Tennessee, and Hiwassee River in Tennessee, all going back ultimately to the Indian word Ayuhwasi, meaning 'savannah' or 'meadow.' In Missouri, however, the Indian significance was naturally

not understood, and the Cherokee name became subject to popular etymology, being interpreted as containing the local dialect word 'wassie' or 'wossie.' This word, according to Miss O'Brien, is in actual use in Shannon Co. in the sense of swamp or rainwash. Hence the Indian Hiwassee was taken as "High Wassie" or 'Hi Wassie,' and by analogy another marshy place a little lower down was named in contrast with it "Low Wassie."

It seems likely, therefore, as Miss O'Brien has stated: "that we have here an interesting survival in Missouri dialect of a word or form that has become obsolete in Standard English. Cf. OED Wase: obs. form of Ooze; 1483, only ex. OED Ooze, sb., with the forms wase, 11th c. 1. Wet mud or slime; esp. that in the bed of a river or estuary. c 725...1582, sp. wase or wose; 1547...1859, sp. ooze. 1b. A stretch or extent of mud; a mud-bank; a marsh or fen, a piece of soft boggy ground. c 1500, sp. wose; 1568...1865, sp. ooze. So W S C. The adjective oozy is also cited with the earlier form wosie, which is closest of all to the Missouri form of the word." This "wassie" "wassis" is "probably to be taken as a derivative sb., with the suffix -ie or -ia, of the obs. English sb. Wase, Wose, Ooze in the sense of mud-bank, marsh, boggy ground." The word has thus the general significance of marsh, mud, or swampy ground, a topographical term abundantly justified by the number of "sinks," "sinkholes," and "sloughs" scattered throughout Oregon and the adjoining counties.

*Watered (5: W. Branch, W. Fork, W. Rock Branch, and two W. Hollows).

The significance seems to be well supplied with water at all times, a living stream that never goes dry, or a well watered valley. The ppl. is not given as an Americanism by DAE; but cf. DAE: Water, v. +2. To supply (an engine) with water. Also with "up." 1870...

Watermelon (Ford).

DAE: 1. The large oblong or round fruit of the plant Citrullus vulgaris: the plant producing this fruit. 1615- Also attrib. 1748... The Carter Co. ford was named for the melons that grew near by.

Water Works (Spur).

DAE: 41. A structure erected on a stream or other body of water in order to utilize water or water power; a water mill. 1623... The spur was located near the Poplar Bluff Light and Water Plant.

*White Mule (Church)

Cf. WD: Illicit whiskey or gin. Slang U. S. Not given with this sense in DAE or other dicts.; and it seems doubtful whether the irreverent nickname applied to Oak Forest Church in Oregon Co. after the building had been painted white instead of yellow was meant to imply addiction to alcoholic beverages on the part of its members. The intimation was rather that they were still "mule-like"

in their rigid orthodoxy, even though the color had been changed; cf. their earlier nickname "Yellow Jacket Church," as explained below.

White Oak (Bottom). Also in A, E, Ht, O'B, Ov, and Z.
DAE+: 1. Any one of the various species of American oak of which Quercus alba of the eastern half of the United States is typical; a tree of one of these species or the wood. 1637... 2c. Designating areas upon which white oak is the prevailing growth. 1770... Also in MT and LC.

Wild Cat (3: W. C. Hill, Hollow, and School). Also in A, E, Hn, O'B, Ov, W, and Z.
DAE: *1. Any one of various wild animals of the cat family, + as the bobcat or related American species. 1612... Also in MT.

Willow (7: see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Z.
DAE: *1. A tree or shrub of the genus Salex; the genus itself. 1674... 4b. Designating places characterized by a growth of willows. 1804... Also in LC.

Wolf (7: W. Branch, three W. Creeks, and three W. Hollows; see Dict. in Chap. One). Also in Z.
DAE: *1. A wild animal of the genus Canis, + as the American gray wolf. 1602... Also in LC.

Yankee Doodle.
DAE+: 1. The title of a well-known American song and air. 1767... Used, doubtless for patriotic reasons, as the name of a Howell Co. p.o. established in the 1880's.

*Yellow Jacket (Church)
Cf. DAE+: 1. Any one of various American wasps having yellow markings. Also in MT and LC. The sense in which the term is used here is not literal, however, but transferred and figurative: a derisive term to denote the sharp, stinging intolerance of some of the members of Oak Forest Church in Oregon Co. The mockery was partly suggested by the yellow color with which this rigidly orthodox religious edifice was painted when it was first erected, about 1915. Later when it was repainted white, the scoffers changed the epithet to White Mule Church, for the probable significance of which see above.

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(Names starred are of persons now deceased.)

Abington, Edward L., Bank of Poplar Bluff, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Adams, Biles, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Born in Tennessee in 1854; came to Butler County in 1859. For a number of years he was county treasurer, and later city treasurer. After serving as county clerk for eight years, he retired to a large farm in Butler County.
Adamson, W. M., Qulin, Mo.
Agee, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford, Route 3, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Alexander, William, Fifth Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. During recent years connected with the timber interests.
Allen, Mrs. Hasten, Mammoth Springs, Ark. Wife of former county collector of Oregon Co.
Allen, Napoleon Bonaparte ("N. B."), Mammoth Springs, Ark. Born in 1851 in Arkansas, but spent most of his life in Oregon Co. Landowner, farmer, and merchant. He was editor of The Augusta Record 1883-1884, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1885.
Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. John, West Plains, Mo. Rural Route.
Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Newton J., Route 2, West Plains, Mo. Life residents of Cotton Creek Community.
Arnold, Mrs. Margaret E., Fairdealing, Ripley Co., Mo. Lifelong resident and member of a pioneer family.
Arthur, William, Mountain View, Mo.
Ashcroft, Miss Daisy, Route 4, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Atkinson, Frank, Bakersfield, Ozark Co., Mo.
Babcock, Seth, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Bailey, Enoch, Alton, Mo. Born in 1856 in Oregon Co. Farmer. Served two terms as county judge and five terms as probate judge. Very helpful because of his wide acquaintance in the county.
Baker, William N., Van Buren, Mo.
Baldridge, Mrs. Wade, Willow Springs, Mo.
Barfield, Mrs. Mattie, Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo.
Barnett, Rev. James N., Peace Valley, Howell Co. A lifelong, rural Baptist minister.
Barnett, Miss May, Peace Valley, Howell Co., Mo.
Barnhill, Isaac H., 923 Vine Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Born 1859. Life resident of Butler Co. Justice of the peace in Neely T. Postmaster of Neelyville 1900-1905. County treasurer 1905-1917. Later merchant in Poplar Bluff.
Barnhill, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Isaac H. Barnhill.
Barron, William N., 511 Pine Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Born 1859 in Reading, England. Became resident of Poplar Bluff in 1894, and an active citizen. He was

secretary and attorney for the Butler Co. Railroad from 1907 to 1925; vice-president and general manager from 1908 to 1925. He also served as a member of the Board of Supervisors of the Inter-River Drainage District and was a prominent business man and attorney of the county.

Bates, D. S., Briar Creek, Ripley Co., Mo.

Bean, Mrs. Nellie, Lebo Route, West Plains, Mo.

Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Noah, Alton, Mo. Mr. Bell was a teacher for several years. Life residents. Hotel proprietor. Very helpful. Parents of both were early settlers in the county.

Berger, M. P., Route 5, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

*Berryman, John, Cynthia and Fifth streets, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Merchant and prominent landowner and citizen.

Bess, Mrs. Effie O., West Plains, Mo. Co. superintendent of schools prior to 1937.

Bess, John L., West Plains, Mo. Prosecuting attorney of Howell Co., 1937. Life resident.

Birchett, W. Jasper, Myrtle, Oregon Co., Mo. Born near Alton in 1855. Farmer and prominent citizen in Myrtle community most of life.

Bissett, Elbert, Route 2, West Plains, Mo.

Blue, James M., Elsinore, Carter Co., Mo.

Blue, Mrs. Roxie, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Teacher in the colored school for many years.

Bolerjack, Mrs. E. A., Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo.

Boles, R. T., Koshkonong, Oregon Co., Mo. In real estate and insurance business.

Borth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Richard, Doniphan, Mo. Elderly residents. Retired merchant.

Boyer, James P., Elsinore, Carter Co., Mo. Prominent farmer. Had a number of old Minutes of Cane Creek Association of Baptist churches.

Boyles, Mrs. Mattie, Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo.

*Boxx, William H., Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Born 1857 Life-long resident of the county.

Brame, Thomas J., Route 1, Ruhle, Reynolds Co., Mo. Born in 1858 in the Brame community in which he has lived continuously.

Braswell, Charles, Alton, Mo. Pentecostal minister.

Breeden, Robert, Alton, Mo. Research clerk for Federal Civil Works Administration of Oregon Co. in 1937.

Brewer, Jacob, Tryon, Oklahoma. Lived near Myrtle, Oregon Co., most of his life.

Briggs, James W., Caulfield, Howell Co., Mo. Life resident of the community.

Brown, Rev. Francis Marion, Broseley, Butler Co., Mo. Born 1846. Farmer and pioneer Baptist minister.

Brown, Granville T., West Plains, Mo. Co. Judge. Former assessor. Elderly, life-long resident.

Brown, Thomas O., Olden, Mo.

*Bumgardner, Joseph P., Route 1, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Burden, G. W., Hocomo, Howell Co., Mo.
Burgess, L. Thomas, Olden, Howell Co., Mo. County judge of the north district.
Burgess, Mrs. Myrtle, Leoto, Howell Co., Mo.
Burroughs, Gideon T., White Church, Howell Co., Mo. County judge in 1937.
Burton, Mrs. Cecil, Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Byers, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse R., Grimmett, Howell Co., Mo. Life-long resident in the west part of county.
Cage, Mr. and Mrs. John C., Pomona, Howell Co., Mo.
*Caldwell, Mack, Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Lifelong resident in the Cane Creek Settlement.
Callahan, A., Hocomo, Mo. Farmer and life resident.
Callahan, George R., Hocomo, Howell Co., Mo. Farmer and lifelong resident in community.
Calvin, Edward, Broseley, Butler Co., Mo. Formerly a teacher, road overseer, and chief justice of police in Poplar Bluff.
Calvin, Mrs. Rosa E., Broseley, Butler Co., Mo.
Campbell, John P., "Poet Laureate of the Ozarks," Doniphan, Mo. Editor of the Prospect News of Doniphan since 1889.
Casey, Mr. and Mrs. John, Route 3, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Older residents of the county.
Casey, Lewis, Riverton, Oregon Co., Mo.
*Chapin, Hugh K., West Plains, Mo. Very elderly lifelong resident. Farmer, former sheriff, collector, and judge of the county.
Chapman, Homer, Qulin, Butler Co., Mo. Formerly a surveyor for the Great Western Land Company.
*Childers, Rufus, Thayer, Oregon Co., Mo. Elderly lifelong resident and descendant of an early family of the region near Thayer.
Chilton, John Jay, Van Buren, Mo. Born March 12, 1858, near Van Buren on the old homestead of his grandfather, Thomas B. Chilton, an early pioneer from Tennessee. Mr. Chilton was very helpful as he knew much of the county first hand, and had put in manuscript much of its history. Farmer and gardener.
Chinn, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A., Route 1, Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo.
Clark, Mrs. William, West Plains, Mo.
Cleveland, Mrs. Clara, Rombauer, Mo.
Cline, Mr. and Mrs. Edward, Ponder, Ripley Co., Mo.
Cline, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, West Plains, Mo.
Cole, Mrs. Monroe, Lebo Route, West Plains, Mo.
Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L., Van Buren, Mo. A prominent native family. Mr. Coleman was born near Van Buren, in 1862, and served as county official for more than thirty years: county clerk, circuit clerk, commissioner of schools in 1887, and elected to General State Assembly in 1889. Very helpful.
Collins, Mr. and Mrs. G. H., Route 3, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Collins, James G., Route 2, Pomona, Howell Co., Mo.

Collins, Levi, Siloam Springs, Mo. Howell Co. Lifelong resident.
Colter, Mrs. W. A., Fagus, Butler Co., Mo.
Condray, H. D., Van Buren, Mo. County Superintendent of Schools in 1937.
Conner, Mrs. Laura, Route 2, Mountain View, Mo. Life resident of the eastern part of the county.
Connor, Mrs. Minnie, Bardley, Ripley Co., Mo. Native of Oregon Co.
Cook, Mrs. H. E., Neelyville, Butler Co., Mo.
Cope, Fred, Doniphan, Mo. Member of pioneer family.
Corrigan, John C., 616 Poplar Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Abstractor for many years.
*Cowans, Mrs. Mary, West Plains, Mo. Elderly lifelong resident.
Craft, Mrs. Ruth, Qulin, Butler Co., Mo. Daughter of former Judge Alfred Kelley.
Crews, Mrs. W. E., Alton, Mo.
Crist, Mrs. Edith, Ruble, Reynolds Co., Mo.
Crites, Mrs. Donald, Elsinore, Carter Co., Mo. Lifelong resident
Cronin, Martin, Gatewood, Ripley Co., Mo. Postmaster and merchant.
Crook, Mrs. Thomas, Doniphan, Mo.
Culver, T. M., Koshkonong, Oregon Co., Mo.
Cunningham, Mrs. Emma, 200 Pierce Street, West Plains, Mo. Native and elderly citizen of community southeast of Doniphan, Mo.
Custer, William H., Alton, Mo.
*Dale, Mr. and Mrs. George W., Bardley, Ripley Co., Mo. Residents of Ripley Co. since 1871. Farmer and blacksmith.
Dalton, Joseph, Poynor, Ripley Co., Mo. Youngest son of the pioneer miller Elijah Dalton, an early pioneer family.
Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus C., Alton, Mo. Farmer and stock dealer. Mrs. Dalton (Thomas) was formerly a teacher in the schools of the county.
Davidson, Mrs. Elsie, Fairdealing, Ripley Co., Mo.
*Davidson, Dr. Hugh, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L., Hendrickson, Butler Co., Mo. Members of an early family.
*Davis, Mrs. George, Front Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Davis, Mrs. George G., Doniphan, Mo.
Davis, W. S., West Plains, Mo.
*Deem, Bruce, 313 Relief Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Probate judge for many years. A pioneer teacher. Author of a small history of Butler Co. Very helpful.
Dell, Mr. and Mrs. L. E., Fremont, Carter Co., Mo.
Dell, Mrs. Mary, Eastwood, Carter Co., Mo.
Demaris, John, Hillard, Butler Co., Mo.
Dickey, Mrs. J. H., Broseley, Butler Co., Mo.

Dix, Elmer, West Plains, Mo.
*Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Edom, North Side, West Plains, Mo. Elderly lifelong residents of the county. Very helpful.
Dobnikav, Mr. and Mrs. V., Route 1, Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo.
Dodd, Jason W., Bardley, Ripley Co., Mo.
Doherty, Frank, Ponder, Ripley Co., Mo. Life resident.
Doherty, William S. ("Bud"), Ponder, Ripley Co., Mo. Born in Tennessee in 1852. Came to Ripley Co. before the Civil War. Farmer, stock dealer, and prominent citizen.
Dolson, Mrs. C. H. White Church, Howell Co., Mo.
Donnelly, Mrs. Margaret, Vine and Eight streets, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Dooley, Mrs. Celia Ann, Pottersville, Howell Co., Mo.
Drain, Charles E., Bardley, Ripley Co., Mo. Farmer.
**Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A., Siloam Springs, Howell Co., Mo. Lifelong residents. Active in the mercantile, cattle, and sawmill interests.
Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, Garwood, Reynolds Co., Mo. Prominent family in the southwest part of the county.
Duncan, Mrs. Maggie, Garwood, Reynolds Co., Mo.
Dunnivan, Robert, Willow Springs, Mo.
Easton, Mrs. William, Route 4, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Elderinghoff, Mr. and Mrs. F. A., Route 2, West Plains, Mo.
Elfers, John, Fisk, Butler Co., Mo.
Elkins, Mrs. Lillian, Eighth and Poplar streets, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Emerson, Alec, Route 2, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
*Epley, Rev. David W., Cureall, Howell Co., Mo. A later pioneer Baptist minister. Born in Carolina in 1850. Came to West Plains in 1873 and remained very active in religious affairs until his death about 1938. Very helpful.
Eudaley, Mr. and Mrs. John B., Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo. lifelong residents in the Cane Creek Community.
Farley, Mrs. Dorris (Hollenbeck), West Plains, Mo. Assistant editor of the West Plains Journal. Daughter of Editor Arch Hollenbeck.
Farmer, Mrs. Mary, Burnham, Howell Co., Mo.
*Ferguson, Mrs. Anna, Willow Springs, Mo. Very helpful for some information during the sawmill days.
Ferguson, Carl, Willow Springs, Mo. Merchant.
*Ferguson, David S., Willow Springs, Mo. Born in Tennessee in 1853. Came to Howell Co. in 1871. Merchant and prominent citizen until his death in 1940.
Ferguson, James N., White Church, Howell Co., Mo. Merchant.
Ferguson, Ollie, Doniphan, Mo. Retired rural mail carrier.
Fogle, Earl, Briar, Ripley Co., Mo. Rural merchant.
Fogle, Miss Ethel, Briar, Ripley Co., Mo. Teacher of community.
Ford, Mr. and Mrs. George W., Route 3, West Plains. Older natives of the county.
Fox, James, Route 4, West Plains, Mo. Lifelong resident of a pioneer family.

Fox, William S., Arditta, Howell Co., Mo. Older member of a pioneer family.
Fraley, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Thayer, Mo.
*Frank, Mrs. Lizzie, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Lifelong resident of Butler County.
*Franken (Frankenstein), Charles F., Bardley, Ripley Co., Mo. Born in Texas, 1857. Came to Oregon Co. in 1883. A teacher in Howell and Oregon counties for twenty-five years; he taught Latin, French, and German in Thayer and Alton. Very helpful.
Franken, Mrs. Eva, Bardley, Ripley Co., Mo.
Freemott, W. A., Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo.
Fugate, Miss Ruth, Doniphan, Mo. Teacher and member of an older family.
*Galloway, Samuel J., West Plains, Mo. Elderly lifelong resident.
Gardner, Joseph, Fairdealing, Ripley Co., Mo. An earlier teacher in Butler and Ripley counties. Prominent farmer.
Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. H. L., West Plains, Mo. Sheriff of Howell County.
Garrett, Mrs. Laura, West Plains, Mo. Born 1859. Lifelong resident of the county.
Garver, Mrs. George, Broseley, Butler Co., Mo.
Gaston, Mrs. Gertrude, Route 3, Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo. Life resident of community west of Mountain View.
George, Henry, Briar, Ripley Co., Mo.
Gibson, John B., Bennett, Ripley Co., Mo.
Giles, Rev. M. D., Morocco, Butler Co., Mo. A colored minister of the village.
Gill, Mrs. Rebecca V., Hocomo, Howell Co., Mo. Postmistress in the community from 1903 to 1931.
Gilliam, Mrs. Martha, Peace Valley, Howell Co. Postmistress for several years prior to establishment of rural route in 1942.
Gohn, Corwin, S., Alton, Mo. Cashier of the bank. A former teacher in the county.
Gomer, Mrs. Charley, Doniphan, Mo.
Gomer, Ollie B., Neelyville, Mo. County assessor for several years.
Gooch, Wesley, Hunter, Carter Co., Mo. Lifelong resident.
Goyer, Sim D., White Church, Howell Co., Mo. Lifelong resident.
Gray, A. F., Tulsa, Oklahoma. Former resident of Ripley Co.
Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P., Moody, Howell Co., Mo. Prominent farmer in vicinity.
Green Brothers: Edgar and George, Route 1, Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo. Elderly, lifelong residents in the community.
Greer, James, Cynthia Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. A lifelong resident of the county.
Greer, Mrs. Mary, Fairdealing, Ripley Co., Mo.

Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, Thomasville, Oregon Co., Mo. Descendants of two early pioneer families, Griffith and Thomas.
Griffith, Oran, West Plains, Mo. Member of early family in the county.
Guess, LeRoy, Route 5, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Gunnels, H. W., Broseley, Butler Co., Mo.
Haag, Parrish G., 722 N. Main Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Prominent farmer and stock dealer in the county.
Hackworth, A. E., Myrtle, Oregon Co., Mo.
Hagenbuck, F. E., Rover Route, West Plains, Mo.
Halstead, George, West Plains, Mo.
Halstead, Ray, West Plains, Mo.
Ham, Kirby, Rombauer, Butler Co., Mo. Native and elderly citizen.
Ham, T. E., Van Buren, Mo.
*Ham, Rev. William, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Born in Carolina 1849. Came to community northeast of Poplar Bluff in 1872. A pioneer Baptist minister.
Hancock, Mrs. Thomas, Doniphan, Mo.
*Hargrove, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H., Route 4, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Prominent business and timber man.
Hargrove, Mrs. Laura, Route 2, Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo.
Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. John, Williamsville, Wayne Co., Mo. Lifelong residents.
Harper, Mr. and Mrs. William F., Caulfield, Howell Co. Life residents in community.
Harrod, William E., Greer, Oregon Co., Mo. Came from Indiana in 1880. Formerly a teacher in the county. Farmer, school board member and clerk, justice of the peace. Very helpful.
Hayes, Mrs. Bertha, Job, Route 1, Alton, Mo.
Haynes, Mrs. Lizzie, Van Buren, Carter Co., Mo.
Hays, Paul C., Poplar Bluff, Mo. Cashier of State Bank and for years secretary of the Poplar Bluff Board of Education.
Hedspeth, Carroll, Route 4, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Heiskell, Wade, Alton, Mo. Surveyor of the county for a number of years. Very helpful.
Henson, Thomas, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Hilborn, Mrs. Lillian, Naylor, Mo.
Hill, David W., Lindsay Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Prominent business man and attorney.
Hillgrove, Mrs. L., Route 2, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Daughter of Rev. E. H. C. Kenner, who had some of his notebook material.
*Hinchey, Allen H., Cape Girardeau, Mo. Mr. Hinchey came to Cape Girardeau in 1907 as superintendent of what was then the Houck Railroad, and the next year became editor of the Southeast Missourian of Cape Girardeau, with which he remained until 1913 when he became secretary of the State Federation of Commercial Clubs.

In 1921 he became publicity director of Southeast Missouri Teachers' College. Mr. Hinchey was considered an authority on Ozark Folklore. He died in May, 1935, at the age of 75 years.

Hitt, R. M., Koshkonong, Howell Co., Mo. Connected with the real estate business.

Hodge, Wallace B., West Plains, Mo. Insurance and real estate man.

Hofstetler, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Riverton, Oregon Co., Mo. Prominent farmer and stock dealer.

Hoglen, Mrs. Dora, Moody, Howell Co., Mo.

*Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo S., Route 2, Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo. Very elderly lifelong residents of their community.

Holford, Mrs. George, Briar, Ripley Co., Mo.

Holland, Mr. and Mrs. James J., Fremont, Carter Co., Mo. Came to community in 1887 and set up the first store. A retired merchant and landowner. Very helpful.

Holland, Wilson R., Gatewood, Mo. An older rural mail carrier in the vicinity.

*Hollenbeck, Arch, West Plains, Mo. Former postmaster. President of The West Plains Journal.

Holloway, Mrs. Dora, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

*Holloway, R. Frank, Willow Springs, Mo. Older resident.

Holman, Mack, Thayer, Mo.

Hopkins, Mrs. Alice, Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo.

Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. James, Grimmett, Howell Co., Mo.

Hoskins, Miss Leona, Van Buren, Mo. Of an old pioneer family.

House, John L., Route 2, West Plains, Mo. Presiding judge of the county court in 1937.

Hovey, Mrs. J. L., South Fork, Howell Co., Mo.

Huddleston, Mrs. Susie, Alton, Mo. Older and native resident.

Huddleston, W. N., Alton, Mo.

*Hudgens, John Samuel, Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Born in Illinois in 1848. Came to Butler Co. in 1856. A farmer.

Huff, James, Koshkonong, Oregon Co., Mo. President of the bank.

Hume, Dr. J. R., Doniphan, Mo.

Humphrey, Miss Alice, West Plains, Mo.

Humphrey, Jesse, Poplar Bluff, Mo. A native teacher.

Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton, Williamsville, Wayne Co., Mo. Elderly native residents.

Hunter, Mrs. Nancy, Hocomo, Howell Co., Mo. Came to the county in 1870 at the age of twelve years. Had an old map of the county, which was helpful, also.

Hunter, Mrs. Dora, Leota, Mo.

Hurlston, E. G., Fairdealing, Ripley Co., Mo.

Hyfill, William J., Thayer, Mo. Cashier of Bank.

Jaco, Mr. and Mrs. Luther, Route 1, Van Buren, Mo.

Johnson, A. F., Alton, Mo. Barber and life resident of the county.

Johnson, Mrs. Alice, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Secretary for William N. Barron. Very helpful.
Johnson, Garland, Route 4, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Johnson, George, Thayer, Oregon Co., Mo. Justice of the peace for more than thirty years.
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. James, Alton, Mo. Elderly lifelong residents.
Johnson, John, West Plains, Mo.
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry, Many Springs, Oregon Co., Mo. Prominent farmer and stock dealer.
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John J., Riverton, Oregon Co., Mo. Elderly residents.
Johnson, Mrs. Walker, Many Springs, Oregon Co., Mo.
Johns, R. W., Pottersville, Howell Co., Mo. Postmaster for many years.
Jolliff, George W., Rover Route, West Plains, Mo. Elderly native resident of an old family. Very helpful.
Jones, Benjamin N., Riverton, Oregon Co., Mo.
Jones, Miss Martha M., Burnham, Howell Co., Mo. Retired teacher of the county.
Jordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. T., Fisk, Butler Co., Mo.
Kearby, Joel J., Halloran, Butler Co., Mo. Lifelong resident.
Keel, J. M., Briar, Ripley Co., Mo. Rural merchant.
Keener, R. L., Hendrickson, Butler Co., Mo.
Kelley, Fred, Chilton, Carter Co., Mo. Formerly sheriff of the county about 1916.
Kelley, Mrs. James F., Route 1, Oxly, Ripley Co., Mo. Member of very early pioneer family.
Kenaga, W. Stan., Route 2, West Plains, Mo. Life resident during the timber days of his community.
Kenner, Mrs. George, Doniphan, Mo.
Kenzie, Thomas, Harviell, Butler Co., Mo. An elderly and lifelong resident in the southwest part of his county.
Kesler, Mr. and Mrs. Ernie W., Hocomo, Howell Co., Mo. Rural merchant.
Kesner, Mrs. S. P., Thomasville, Oregon Co., Mo.
Kester, Joseph, Route 2, Thayer, Mo. Farmer and life resident.
Ketchum, Mrs. Dora, Route 5, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Kinder, Francis, 905 Cynthia Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Attorney.
King, Thomas, Wilderness, Oregon Co., Mo. Lifelong resident.
Kinion, Mr. John R. and Mrs. Nancy, Route 2, Willow Springs, Mo. Lifelong residents in the community.
Kline, Mr. and Mrs. Grover, West Plains, Mo.
Kurz, W. A. Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Lair, Mrs. Joseph L., Hocomo, Howell Co., Mo.
Lambe, Samuel, Lebo Route, West Plains, Mo.
*Lane, Mrs. Thomas, Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Elderly lifelong resident from an early family in the county.

*Langford, James K., Poynor, Ripley Co., Mo. Born in Tennessee in 1855. Came to Ripley Co. in 1872. An active, influential citizen, teacher, foreman of print shop, Current River News, 1897, constable in Doniphan, 1882, county clerk 1884-1895, presiding judge of county 1914-1918, appointed county surveyor in 1918, elected surveyor 1928, county clerk's deputy 1933. Very helpful with maps and data he had collected for county history.

Langley, Mrs. Babe, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

*Langley, Jefferson, Route 2, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

*Langley, Thomas, Route 2, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Lassater, Mrs. Anna (Cull), West Plains, Mo. County Clerk in 1934. Very helpful.

Laughlin, Mrs. Clara, Route 3, Williamsville, Wayne Co., Mo.

Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J., West Plains, Mo.

Lee, Mrs. William, West Plains, Mo. Lifelong resident.

Lehr, John H., Elsinore, Carter Co., Mo.

Leroux, James W., Fairdealing, Ripley Co., Mo.

Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. James H., Bennett, Ripley Co., Mo. Residents of the county since 1877. Mr. Lewis was a teacher from 1881 to 1903, justice of the peace, county assessor, postmaster at Barren, farmer and landowner. They gave very definite information.

Lindley, Mrs. Mattie, Alton, Mo. Former County Superindendent of Schools, 1934. Wife of former sheriff Ollie C. Lindley. Very helpful.

Link, A. M., Elsinore, Carter Co., Mo. Merchant.

Long, Mrs. Leona, Crider, Howell Co., Mo.

Long, Mrs. Mary, Pottersville, Howell Co., Mo.

Lynch, Peter, Peace Valley, Howell Co., Mo.

McDaniel, William, Hocomo, Howell Co., Mo. Farmer and prominent citizen.

McGhee, James, Grandin, Carter Co., Mo. Born in Georgia in 1854. A very active citizen as merchant and bookkeeper for the Clarkson and other timber mills in the vicinity since the early 1880's.

McKelvey, Mr. and Mrs. Fred, West Plains, Mo.

McLelland, William, Thayer, Mo. Born in Oregon Co. in 1854. Served as sheriff and county collector in the 1870's. Was in the banking business in Thayer for twenty-five years.

McMillan, W. C., West Plains, Mo. Former county superintendent of schools. Insurance man.

McPheeters, Rev. William C., Poplar Bluff. Elderly Methodist minister.

*McPheeters, Samuel D., Fairdealing, Ripley Co., Mo. Born in 1855. Came to this vicinity in 1859.

Mackay, Mrs. Minerva K., Pomona, Howell Co., Mo.

Mahan, Mrs. Alice, 116 Tenth Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Lifelong resident of Ripley and Butler counties.

Manz, Danatus A., West Plains, Mo. Former rural mail carrier. Merchant in West Plains.

Manz, Leonard, West Plains, Mo. County Clerk in 1937.
Martin, George C., Alton, Mo. County Clerk.
Martin, Mr. and Mrs. John, Route 3, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Formerly rural teachers in their community.
Martin, William D. (colored), Morocco, Butler Co., Mo.
*Mast, Mrs. Sarah, 537 Lester Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Came to Butler Co. in 1882 at the age of thirty where her husband, Aaron Mast became large timber man and landowner.
Matney, Mrs. Lucinda, Lebo Route, West Plains, Mo. Very elderly resident.
May, Mr. and Mrs. Ira, West Plains, Mo. Prominent farmer.
Melton, Mrs. William, Route 3, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. David R., Route 2, West Plains, Mo. Rural merchant.
Miller, Ray, Elsinore, Carter Co., Mo.
Mills, Mr. and Mrs. John H. W., Wilderness, Oregon Co., Mo. Elderly residents of this section since 1872. Very helpful.
*Mills, Mrs. Minnie, Kinzer Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Misel, Samuel B., Poynor, Ripley Co., Mo. Son of Mrs. Sarah M. Misel. Farmer and prominent citizen.
*Misel, Mrs. Sarah Martin, Poynor, Ripley Co., Mo. Born in Tennessee 1849. Came to Ripley Co. in 1850.
Missenhammer, Rowe, Qulin, Butler Co., Mo. Life resident of the section.
Modrel, William T., Pomona, Howell Co., Mo. Lifelong resident.
Montgomery, James, Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Lifelong resident.
Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. William, Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Prominent farmer.
Moore, Mrs. Clarence W., Rover, Oregon Co., Mo.
Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George, Thayer, Oregon Co., Mo. Rural store and blacksmith proprietors.
*Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George W., Thomasville, Howell Co., Mo. Lifelong residents until Mr. Moore's death in 1938.
Moore, Mrs. J. F., West Plains, Mo.
Munger, Mrs. Nellie J., Hunter, Carter Co., Mo.
Murray, Mrs. Iva, Neelyville, Butler Co., Mo. Member of an early family in the vicinity.
Myatt, George Calvin, Ponder, Ripley Co., Mo. Born 1857, in the community where he has lived, a farmer and rural merchant.
Myrant, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, Nooney Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Mr. Myrant has been a teacher in the county for years.
Nale, Mrs. Ada B., Lanton, Howell Co., Mo.
Nale, Mr. and Mrs. E. M., Lanton, Howell Co., Mo. A prominent native citizen in the timber industry.
*Nance, Peter N., Fourth Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Nentrup, Mr. and Mrs. J. R., Qulin, Butler Co., Mo. Prominent citizen and rural merchant.

Newton, Cris, West Plains, Mo.
Noel, Miss Ada, Siloam Springs, Howell Co., Mo.
Noel, Albert, Siloam Springs, Howell Co., Mo. Merchant.
Novak, Mrs. Michael, Fairdealing, Mo.
Nunnellee, Mrs. Martha, Doniphan, Mo. An elderly resident. Very helpful for local places.
Oakes, Miss Islet L., Burnham, Howell Co., Mo. Pentecostal minister.
O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M., Route 1, Oxly, Ripley Co., Mo.
Odell, William N., Caulfield, Howell Co., Mo. Prominent farmer.
Ogle, Kenneth, West Plains, Mo. County superintendent of schools in 1937.
Old, Jay Ed, Koshkonong, Oregon Co., Mo. Merchant and life resident from an early pioneer family.
Old, John, Thomasville, Oregon Co., Mo. An older native resident and prominent citizen. Very helpful.
O'Neill, Mrs. Ellen, Doniphan, Mo. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1853. Daughter of Patrick Ryan, who was one of the Irish settlers of the county in 1859.
Osborn, Mrs. Charles, Current View, Ripley Co., Mo.
Osborn, Mrs. Samuel, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Former elderly resident near Purman, Ripley County.
Owens, Mr. and Mrs. John R., Greer, Oregon Co., Mo.
*Pace, Mrs. William N., Hendrickson, Butler Co., Mo. Widow of a former Butler County superintendent of schools, Wm. N. Pace.
Patterson, Mrs. A. L., Fremont, Carter Co., Mo.
Patterson, Mrs. Eva, Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo.
Peace, Mrs. Belle, West Plains, Mo.
Perigo, William H., Alton, Mo. An older resident of the county.
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. John, Rover, Oregon Co., Mo. Life residents.
Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. James, Route 2, Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo. Natives and residents of community.
Pinkley, Mrs. Irma, Couch, Oregon Co., Mo.
Pittman, Mrs. Anna, Burnham, Howell Co., Mo.
Pitts, Mrs. Hattie B., West Plains, Mo. Native of county and daughter of John R. Woodside, a prominent citizen and early attorney and circuit judge. Mrs. Pitts has a collection of newspaper clippings that were helpful on earlier history One is an article, written in 1886, for the Farmers' Grange Meeting by Mrs. Alice Carey Risley (first cousin to Alice and Phoebe Carey), whose husband was an early newspaper editor in West Plains.
Ponder, Mr. and Mrs. William, Doniphan, Mo. Lifelong residents of early pioneer families.
*Potillo, Jake H. H., Rombauer, Butler Co., Mo. Prominent farmer and lifelong resident.

*Pottenger, Crayton, Route 2, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Came to the county from Peru, Indiana, when a boy. Lived in the community during the big timber days, a farmer.

*Pottenger, Mrs. Melvina (Powers), Route 2, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Of an early pioneer family, and wife of Crayton Pottenger.

*Pottenger, Sherman, 937 Main Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Bookkeeper for H. D. Williams Cooperage Co., deputy county clerk, assistant postmaster at various times. Very helpful.

Powers, Albert, Route 2, Poplar Bluff, Mo. An old resident.

Powers, George W., Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Son of Rev. Washington and Polly Ann Powers.

*Powers, Mrs. George W., Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Daughter of pioneer physician, McCown, who came to the Cane Creek community in the 1870's from Perry, Mo.

*Powers, Mrs. Polly Ann, Route 2, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Born 1837. Widow of Washington Powers, a pioneer Baptist minister. Lifelong resident.

Prior, Edgar, Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo.

Proffett, Rev. Samuel Turner, Pottersville, Howell Co., Mo. Born in North Carolina in 1853. Came to Howell Co. in 1857. A very influential Congregational Methodist minister. Very helpful.

Pulliam, Mrs. Flora, Doniphan, Mo.

Pulliam Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel, Doniphan, Mo. Of early pioneer family.

Pulliam, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Doniphan, Mo. Members of early pioneer families.

Ramsey, Noel J., West Plains, Mo. Born in Belgrade, Missouri, in 1859. Came to Howell Co. in 1882. After serving as teacher in Howell and adjoining counties for forty-five years, he became probate judge of the county in 1926.

Randel, Andrew C., Bennett, Ripley Co., Mo.

Randel, W. D., Route 4, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Randel, Willis, Doniphan, Mo. Former county clerk of Ripley County.

*Randles, Mrs. Ollie, Eighth Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Life resident.

Raulston, J. L., Poplar Bluff, Mo. Former county superintendent of schools in Butler County.

Renner, Mrs. Louise, Lebo Route, West Plains, Mo. A resident of the community since 1870.

Rescetter, Mrs. Dora, Broseley, Butler Co., Mo.

Reynolds, Carey D., Pomona, Howell Co., Mo. Farmer and stockman in the county since 1880.

Richardson, Thomas J., Koshkonong, Oregon Co., Mo. A prominent business man, formerly superintendent of the McNair Orchard Company. Gave very definite information.

*Riggins, Mrs. Rachel, Pine and Fourth Streets, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Lifelong resident.

Ritchie, Mrs. Violet, South Fork, Howell Co., Mo.
Roberson, W. H., Doniphan, Mo. County Recorder of Ripley Co., Mo. for a number of years. Mr. Roberson was very helpful in helping us to construct a map of the county. It was necessary to refer to the county records to make definite some of the township lines.
Roberts, Mrs. A. O., Thomasville, Oregon Co., Mo. Born 1861; came to Thomasville in 1883. Local registrar for vital statistics.
Roberts, Milburn, Riverton, Oregon Co., Mo.
Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Allen J., Route 1, Couch, Oregon Co., Mo. Lifelong residents. Former justice of the peace. Prominent farmer.
Robinson, Mrs. Mary, Hendrickson, Butler Co., Mo.
Robinson, Mrs. R. C., Williamsville, Wayne Co., Mo.
Rose, Mrs. Benjamin A., Rover Route, West Plains, Mo. Elderly and long time resident of the county.
Rountree, Mrs. John, Route 2, West Plains, Mo.
*Rowe, George, Route 3, Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo. Born 1841. A Civil War veteran of Howell Co.
Rowe, Miss Sarah, Route 3, Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo. Daughter of George Rowe. Lifelong resident of community.
Ruble, Bert, Moark, Arkansas. Small store and filling station proprietor in Butler Co.
Sadler, J. W., Broseley, Butler Co., Mo.
Saltzman, Mrs. Press, Broseley, Butler Co., Mo.
**Samples, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Route 1, Van Buren, Mo. Residents in Eastwood for a number of years.
Sands, Mrs. S. E., Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo.
Scott, Mrs. D. R., Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Seiberling, Edgar, Cozy Nook, West Plains, Mo.
Sessen, Mrs. Augusta, West Plains, Mo.
Shehorn, A., Route 3, Alton, Mo.
Shelton, Mrs. Ralph, Neelyville, Butler Co., Mo.
Shephard, Mrs. Homer, Doniphan, Mo.
Sheppard, Judge John, Doniphan, Mo. Abstractor and lawyer.
Sheridan, Mrs. Anna, Oxly, Ripley Co., Mo.
Shipman, Frank M., Gatewood, Ripley Co., Mo.
Simpson, W. ("Bud"), Alton, Mo. Member of early pioneer family.
Sinsabaugh, C. D., Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo. Merchant, formerly connected with the timber industry.
Sipe, John L., Alton, Mo. Abstractor.
Sisk, Samuel C., Gatewood, Ripley Co., Mo.
Slater, Mrs. Ada, Route 2, Willow Springs, Mo.
Slayton, Earnest B., Fairdealing, Ripley Co., Mo. Farmer and older resident.
*Smelser, Rev. Houston H., Route 1, Grandin, Mo. Elderly pioneer Baptist minister; grandfather of Rev. Wm. S. Smelser of Poplar Bluff.

*Smith, Henry A., Hutton Valley, Howell Co., Mo. Born in 1867 in this community, where he was a prominent citizen, landowner, farmer, and stock dealer until his death in 1942. He served as county collector and in 1922 became secretary of the Department of Penal Institutions in Missouri.

Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James, Hunter, Carter Co., Mo. Elderly native residents of this section.

Smith, Mrs. Martha, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Elderly descendant of a pioneer family, who has the old Kittrell family Bible.

Smith, Miss Pauline, West Plains, Mo.

Sollars, James A., Chaonia, Wayne Co., Mo. Farmer, stock dealer, and timber man.

Spake, Joseph, Rover Route, West Plains, Mo.

Sparks, John N., Pine, Ripley Co., Mo. Formerly in the timber business.

*Spence, J. M., Burnham, Howell Co., Mo. County judge in 1937.

*Spencer, Josiah, Route 3, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Old resident in the north part of the county.

Spitler, Mrs. E. H., Oxly, Ripley Co., Mo.

Stephens, David C., West Plains, Mo. Born in Tennessee in 1854. Came to Howell Co. in 1880. Landowner and retired farmer.

Stilwell, Mrs. Maud, Doniphan, Ripley Co., Mo.

Stone, Mrs. H. P., Doniphan, Mo.

Stratton, Rev. H. H., Elsinore, Carter Co., Mo. An elderly pioneer minister of the General Baptist Church.

Stroud, Mrs. L. R., Fairdealing, Ripley Co., Mo.

Stumpf, Father Alois, White Church, Howell Co., Mo. In charge of the Catholic Church in 1937.

Sullivan, Newton, Doniphan, Mo. Life resident in the north part of the county.

Summers, Marion N., West Plains, Mo.

Sutherland, William H., Rombauer, Butler Co., Mo. Farmer and older resident.

Sutherlin, William N., Elsinore, Carter Co.,Mo. Lifelong resident of the community.

Tabor, B. B., Pottersville, Howell Co., Mo. County surveyor in 1934.

Tate, Mr. and Mrs. W. H., Route 2, Doniphan, Mo.

Taylor, Halford, Alton, Mo. Son of James Henry Taylor. Very helpful in finding informants.

Taylor, James Henry, Jeff, Oregon Co., Mo. Born in Alabama, in 1859; came to Oregon Co. in 1869. Formerly a rural teacher. Merchant and the only postmaster at Jeff since 1884. He gave much definite information.

Taylor, Joseph, West Plains, Mo.

Taylor, Shelt T., Alton, Mo.

Thaxton, Mr. and Mrs. Harry, Bennett, Ripley Co., Mo.

Thaxton, Mrs. J. A., Doniphan, Mo. Elderly resident of the county.

Thogmartin, Mr. and Mrs. John A., Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo.
Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Columbus ("Lum"), Route 2, Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo. Elderly residents since 1870. Formerly deputy sheriff and farmer. They gave much help on their section.
Thurman, Ezekial, Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Towles, Mr. and Mrs. John, Doniphan, Mo. Older residents.
Townley, Richard, Broseley, Butler Co., Mo. Mill and timber man in Butler and Ripley counties.
Trimble, John R., Route 1, Alton, Mo. Lifelong resident.
Turner, Mr. and Mrs. "Doc" Greenbury, Route 2, Pomona, Howell Co., Mo. Very elderly residents since 1872. Farmer, stock dealer, and miller. Very helpful.
Underwood, George, Myrtle, Oregon Co., Mo. Older citizen of the community.
*Vandover, Mark F., Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo. Lifelong resident and descendant of one of the earliest pioneer families. Born near Naylor in 1853. Mr. Vandover gave some very important data.
*Van Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. James J., 521 Pine Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Old residents.
Varner, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S., Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo. Born in Poplar Bluff in 1854.
Vaughn, Clel, Leota, Howell Co., Mo. Farmer and influential citizen. Former judge of county. Born 1861.
Vaughn, Mrs. Florence, Leota, Howell Co., Mo. Life resident.
Vaughn, Jesse S., Leota, Howell Co., Mo. Farmer.
Vest, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. (colored), Morocco, Butler Co., Mo.
Wadley, Mrs. Mary, Olden, Howell Co., Mo. Born in Tennessee in 1853. Came to Howell Co. before the Civil War.
Wallace, Mrs. Earnest, Route 1, Alton, Mo.
Wallace, Mrs. Mary J., Chilton, Carter Co., Mo. Born in North Carolina in 1855. Came to Carter Co. in 1867. Her first husband was Marion Kelley, a prominent member of a pioneer family.
*Wallis, Rev. Charles W., Williamsville, Wayne Co., Mo. An elderly Baptist minister in Wayne, Carter, Ripley, and Butler counties. He was assessor of Wayne Co. earlier in life. Very helpful.
*Ward, Mr.and Mrs. Allen, Route 2, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Lifelong residents.
*Ward, Thomas, Route 2, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Lifelong resident in the community.
Warren, Mrs. Etta, Broseley, Butler Co., Mo.
Warren, Mrs. Julia, Harviell, Butler Co., Mo.
Weaver, Samuel, Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo. Merchant and insurance agent.
Weaver, William D., Route 3, Birchtree, Shannon Co., Mo. Prominent landowner and farmer. County Judge 1915 to 1919. Justice of the peace in 1935. Of much definite help.
Webb, Mrs. Eva, Route 2, Poplar Bluff, Mo. A native of a pioneer family. A prominent rural ex-teacher.

Weeks, W. Edward, Gatewood, Ripley Co., Mo.

*Whitmire, Thomas J., 314 W. Broadway, West Plains, Mo. Born 1856. A prominent citizen and merchant in West Plains since 1881. Especially helpful in giving names of good informants.

Whitten, A. M., Alton, Mo. Merchant and former prominent farmer southeast of Alton.

Whitwell, Jean, Bennett, Ripley Co., Mo. Life resident of the community.

Whitwell, L. P., Doniphan, Mo. A grocer in Doniphan, but grew up in the vicinity of Bennett.

Wilkinson, Rev. J. L., Poplar Bluff, Mo. Pastor of the Christian Church there for several years prior to 1935.

Willard, Mr.and Mrs. S., Pottersville Route, West Plains, Mo. General Baptist minister.

Willard, William D., Rover, Oregon Co., Mo. Rural merchant on Highway 80.

Williams, Andrew, Alton, Mo.

Williams, Edward, Alton, Mo. A resident of Oregon Co. since 1883 and a teacher for years following 1891. From 1910 to 1915 he was county superintendent of schools, having been commissioner for some time previously.

Williams, Misses Ella and Cleora, West Plains, Mo. Editors of The Quill. Very helpful.

Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett, Pottersville, Howell Co., Mo.

Williams, Mrs. Mary, Pottersville, Howell Co., Mo.

Williams, Miss Myrtle, Doniphan, Mo. County superintendent of schools for many years prior to 1938.

*Williams, Peter C., Greer, Oregon Co., Mo. Born in Tennessee in 1852; came to Oregon Co. in 1853. He served as the only postmaster at Greer from 1889 to his death and the discontinuance of the office in 1937. Very helpful.

Wooden, Reece, West Plains, Mo.

Willis, Mrs. Fidelis C., Pottersville Route, West Plains, Mo. Born in 1858, daughter of an early settler, Wiley Howell.

Willis, Thomas, Pottersville Route, West Plains, Mo. Prominent farmer.

Windsor, George, 638 Cynthia Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Close connection with the timber business along the Butler Co. Railroad.

Winningham, George W., Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo. Formerly county judge. Born 1863. Lifelong resident in the northeast part of the county. Justice of the peace in 1934.

Wisch, Hermann, Brandsville, Howell Co., Mo.

Withrow, Mrs. H. J., Oxly, Ripley Co., Mo. Merchant.

Woodard, Mr. and Mrs. William, Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo. Prominent farmer.

Woodring, Mrs. Jack, Route 1, Alton, Mo. Life resident near Bardley.

Yarnell, George W., Mountain View, Howell Co.. Mo. Police judge.

Yeats, Mrs. C. M. Oxly, Ripley Co., Mo.
Young, Mr. and Mrs. Homer, Siloam Springs, Howell Co., Mo.
Young, James F., Doniphan, Mo. Prominent citizen of old family.
Young, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Route 2, Doniphan, Mo. Older residents of an old family.
Young, Otto, Alton, Mo. County recorder in 1935.
Zimmerman, Mrs. Nellie, Neelyville, Butler Co., Mo.
Zoll, Mrs. Maul, Rombauer, Butler Co., Mo. A former teacher in the county for a number of years. Postmistress of Rombauer.

B. Correspondence (42)

Amyx, Dr. M. C., West Plains, Mo.
Ashcroft, Joseph, P.O. Box 129, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Leader in timber business and an aggressive citizen.
Brown, Mrs. Mabel, Pomona, Mo.
Brown, Mrs. Walter, Winona, Mo.
Bumgardner, Miss Marie, Route No. 1, Broseley, Mo.
Cochran, Edward, Detroit, Michigan.
Cole, A. T., Assistant secretary of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Coleman, Mrs. Robert L., Van Buren, Mo.
Cooper, Nina Marie, Reference Division University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
Cox, John W., Shoe Store, East Side of Square, Springfield, Mo.
Day, Mrs. Sadie H., Route 1, Mountain View, Mo. Lifelong resident.
Ferguson, Charles, Willow Springs, Mo. Merchant.
Gilliam, Mrs. Martha, Peace Valley, Mo. Postmistress.
Gum, Wm. L., The Jobe Farm, Alton, Mo.
Hammer, S., Supt. of Missouri-Pacific R.R. Office, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Hayes, Mrs. Bertha Job, Route 1, Alton, Mo.
Hoskinson, Hazel, Doniphan, Mo.
Hume, Dr. John R., Route 1, Doniphan, Mo.
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John B., Peace Valley, Mo.
Kenaga, W. Stan, Route No. 2, West Plains, Mo.
*Langford, James K., Poynor, Mo.
Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. James H., Bennett, Mo.
Lindsay, Dr. Joseph L., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Mabie, G. R., Mo. Pac. R.R. Office, St. Louis, Mo.
Maddox, T. Clarence, Missouri Pacific R.R. Office, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Martin, J. R., Supt. of City Schools, West Plains, Mo.
Moore, Mrs. Cora, Thomasville, Mo.
Moore, Mrs. Lillian, Willow Springs, Mo.
Moore, Miss Lora, 1201 Mill Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
*Montgomery, James S., Route 6, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Mosley, Mrs. Laura, Elsinore, Mo.

Phipps, Mrs. Mattie, Mountain View, Mo.
Pottenger, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Pottsville, Arkansas.
Schaub, Mrs. Joseph, University City, Mo.
Samples, W. C., Van Buren, Mo.
Smelser, Rev. Wm. S., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Spence, Mrs. J. M., Burnham, Mo.
Steffy, Mrs. Esco, Riverton, Wyoming.
Turner, Mrs. Hugh, 5258 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
Weaver, William D., Route 3, Birch Tree, Mo.
Wilkinson, J. L., Piedmont, Mo. Former county surveyor.
Woodside, Miss Nova Stuart, Librarian of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

II. Documentary

A. Early Travels

Schoolcraft, Henry R., Journal of a Tour into the Interior of Missouri and Arkansas, Performed in the Years, 1818-1819; Sir Richard Phillips, London, 1821. A good map and general conditions are given.
Early Western Travels, 1748-1846, Reuben Gold Thwaits, editor. Thirty-two volumes; The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 1905.

B. Postal Lists and Guides

Wetmore, Alphonso, Gazetteer of the State of Missouri. C. Keemble, St. Louis, 1837.
Hayward, John, A Gazetteer of the United States of America, pp. 824-826. Case, Tiffany, and Company, Hartford, Connecticut, 1853.
The Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, "Descriptions of Cities, Towns, and Villages with Names of Merchants...etc., ... Record of Government Institutions...". Sutherland and McVoy, Publishers and Compilers, St. Louis, Missouri, 1860.
List of Post Offices in the United States, "with the names of postmasters annexed,...with an appendix...revised and corrected by the Post Office Department up to July 1, 1862." Washington Printing Office, D.C., 1862.
Goodwin, J. West, Pacific Railway Business Guide and Gazetteer of Missouri and Kansas for 1867-1868, pp. 45-50. J. West Goodwin, St. Louis, Missouri, 1867.
Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1883-1884, R. L. Polk and Company and A. C. Danser, Detroit, Michigan, and St. Louis, Missouri. Towns, post offices, and a good map.
United States Postal Guides for the following years: 1868, 1870-1873, 1876, 1886-1894, 1897-1904, 1909-1911, 1913, 1913-1918, 1922, 1924-1926, 1930,1931, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941.

C. Plats and Missouri Laws

Plat of Butler County (publisher not ascertained), 1859.

Laws of Missouri:
Seventh General Assembly, 1832-1833, pp. 55-56.
Thirteenth General Assembly, 1844-1845, p. 35.
Fifteenth General Assembly, 1848-1849, pp. 25-26.
Nineteenth General Assembly, 1856-1857, pp. 51-52.
Twentieth General Assembly, 1858-1859, pp. 315-316.
Jefferson City, Missouri.

SECONDARY SOURCES

I. Histories

A. General Histories of Missouri

An Illustrated History of Missouri by Walter Bickford Davis and Daniel S. Durrie, A.M. A. J. Hall and Company, St. Louis, Missouri, Robert Clarke and Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1876. Helpful for general information and of some direct help for this study.

Switzler, Col. William F., Illustrated History of Missouri from 1541 to 1877. C. R. Barns, Editor and Publisher, St. Louis, Missouri, 1879.

Williams, Walter, Ed., The State of Missouri for the Missouri Commission to the Louisiana Exposition. E. W. Stephens, University of Missouri, 1904.

Perry S. Rader, Revised History of Missouri from Earliest Times to the Present. Two volumes. The Hugh Stephens Printing Company, Jefferson City, Missouri, 1907.

A History of Missouri from the Earliest Explorations and Settlements until the Admission of the State into the Union, by Louis Houck. Three volumes. R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company, Chicago, 1908. Of small help on earlier places and trails.

The Spanish Regime in Missouri, edited by Louis Houck. Two volumes. Papers and Documents Relating to Upper Louisiana During the Domination of Spain, from Archives of the Indies at Seville, Translations, etc. R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company, Chicago, 1909.

A History of Missouri by Eugene Morrow Violette. D. C. Heath and Company, Chicago, 1918. A good general history of the state.

Walter B. Stevens, Centennial History of Missouri, One Hundred Years in the Union 1820-1921. Six volumes. The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, St. Louis and Chicago, 1921. Helpful in some respects.

Missouri, Mother of the West, by Walter Williams and Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, A.B., A.M. Assisted by Advisory Council. Five volumes. The American Historical Society, Chicago and New York, 1930. General history and biography helpful.

B. County and Local Histories

History of Southeast Missouri. Goodspeed Publishing Company, Chicago, 1888. Very good for part of this section.

A Reminiscent History of the Ozarks Region, Comprising a Condensed General History, A Brief Descriptive History of Each County, and Numerous Biographical Sketches of Prominent Citizens of Such Counties. Goodspeed Brothers, Publishers, Chicago, 1894. Of help on this section. Origin of some names found.

Monks, William, A History of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, Being an Account of the Early Settlements, the Civil War, the Ku-Klux, and Times of Peace. West Plains Journal Company, West Plains, Missouri, 1907. Of small help.

Douglas, Robert Sidney, History of Southeast Missouri. A Narrative Account of Its Historical Progress, Its People, and Its Principal Interests. Two volumes. The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago and New York, 1912. Very good for biographies and brief history of counties. Origin of a few names found.

The Ozark Region, Its History, and Its People. Two volumes. A. M. Haswell, Interstate Historical Society, Springfield, Missouri, 1917. Of small help.

Where to Go in the Ozarks by Keith McCanse, Fifth Annual Edition. Sunrise Beach, Missouri, 1932. This helpful copy was given by Mr. Lucy of Piedmont, Missouri.

Deem, David Bruce, Probate Judge of Butler County, Missouri. History of Butler County, Missouri, A Narrative Account of Its Historical Progress, Its People, and Its Principal Interests. Second Edition. Biographical Sketches by Robert V. Standard. Publishers, Poplar Bluff Printing Company, Poplar Bluff, Missouri, 1940. Helpful for the one county.

C. Newspaper and Magazine Articles

The South Missourian, Alton, Missouri. A scrapbook of clippings (from above paper), owned by Mrs. Hattie B. Pitts of West Plains, Missouri. Few dates but data extending back into the 1880's.

The Quill, Williams Sisters, editors, West Plains, Missouri, June 15, 1916, containing a paper, written "eighteen years ago" (about 1894) by Mrs. Alice Carey Risley for the Farmers' Alliance of West Plains, containing some early history of Howell County. Mrs. Risley, widow of Samuel Risley (civil engineer and pioneer newspaper man of West Plains) was a cousin to the famous Alice and Phoebe Carey of Ohio.

The Evening Citizen; Poplar Bluff, Missouri, Poplar Bluff, Missouri, 1901. In possession of Mrs. J. J. Van Eaton. Some helpful information on present and past timber business.

The Evening Citizen, Souvenir Edition; Poplar Bluff, Missouri, January, 1902. In possession of Mrs. J. J. Van Eaton. Helpful information on present and past history, chiefly industries, especially timber and mills.

Missouri Historical Review, Volume 15, 1920-1921. "The Travail of Missouri for Statehood," by Walter B. Stevens, pp. 3-35. "Missouri in 1820" by Jonas Viles, pp. 36-52. Only general history and of no special help.

Missouri Historical Review, Volume 17, 1923. "Followers of Duden," by William G. Bek, pp. 28, 331, 479. Of no special help for this section.

Missouri Historical Review, Volume 24, pp. 611-613. "Southeast Missouri Trails," by Dr. John R. Hume, as published in The Poplar Bluff Daily Republican, April 7 and 9, 1927. Of some help.

Missouri Historical Review, Volume 24, June 1, 1929. "Louis Houck, Empire Builder," pp. 322-323.

The American Republican. Editor, John H. Wolpers; Poplar Bluff, Missouri, May 15, 1929, and May 27, 1934. Some notes on earlier history of Butler County.

The Missouri Cash Book. Editor, R. K. Wilson, Jackson, Missouri, August 6, 1936. "The Removal of the Cherokees," by John S. Kochtisky. Good on the removal (1838-1839) of the second migration (some on the first) and the history of the troubles and settlements of the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The South Missourian, Alton, Missouri, 1935-1937. A recent article of some earlier history of Oregon and Howell Counties by Lewis Simpson; another by N. B. Allen. Both are older descendants of early pioneer families.

West Plains Journal. Arch Hollenbeck, President; Dorys Hollenbeck Farley, Managing Editor. Volume 67. West Plains, Missouri, June 3, 1937. Article on the Catholic School at White Church by Mrs. C. H. Dotson. Other historical material.

West Plains Journal, Special Dedication; June 17, 1937. Articles on "Dedication of Courthouse, June 22" and other historical information, chiefly on local families. (The two papers above were given by P. T. Eldringhoff of Mountain View, Missouri.

Missouri Historical Review, Volume 34, pp. 498-506. 1939-1940. "Missouri Counties Past and Present."

II. Geographical References

A. Gazetteers and Directories

Brown, Samuel R., The Western Gazetteer or Emigrants' Directory. H. C. Southwick, Auburn, N. Y., 1817. Interesting and good for early background.

Beck, Lewis C., A Gazetteer of the States of Illinois and Missouri. Charles R. and George Webster, Albany, N. Y., 1823. A few names were given.

Peck, J. M., A Guide for Emigrants, Containing Sketches of Illinois, Missouri, and Adjacent Parts. Lincoln and Edmonds, Boston, 1831. Intensely interesting and good background.

Colton, Calvin, Manual for Emigrants to America. F. Westley and A. H. Davis, London, 1832. Some conditions and prophecies are given.

Mitchell, S. A., Mitchell's Traveler's Guide Through the United States. Thomas, Cowperthwait, and Company, Philadelphia, 1836. Good for the East and Mississippi River borders.

Metmore, Alphonso, Gazetteer of the State of Missouri. C. Keemle, St. Louis, 1837. Alphabetical list of counties and postoffices in Missouri. Excellent map.

Colton, J. H., The Western Tourist or Emigrant's Guide. J. H. Colton and Company, New York, 1845. A good map, and some discussions are good.

Hayward, John, A Gazetteer of the United States of America. Case, Tiffany, and Company, Hartford, Connecticut, 1853. Best for postoffices.

Colton, J. H., Traveler and Tourists' Guidebook through the Western States. J. H. Colton and Company, New York, 1857. The map showing the counties, places, and travel routes, is good.

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Sectionalized Map of Carter County in Van Buren. Publisher and date not ascertained, a small map apparently a copy showing main streams and towns. Probably made in the late 1880's or early 1890's.

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Official Road Map of Missouri by the Standard Oil Company. The H. M. Gousha Company, Chicago, 1931, 1934.

Sketch Sectional Map of Howell County by the Missouri State Highway Commission, showing railroads, roads, trails, drainage, sinks, towns, houses, schools, churches, cemeteries. Drawn from auto traverse, and officially reported to have some errors. A small insert shows the municipal townships. January, 1934. Very helpful.

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Copy of Ripley County (Sectional Map of 1910) showing the municipal townships with boundary lines corrected according to the county records. Made by Charles Pottenger of Poplar Bluff and county clerk of Ripley County W. D. Randel, Doniphan, Missouri, June, 1934.

County Maps of Butler, Carter, Howell, Oregon, and Ripley from the State Highway Department, Jefferson City, 1935.

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A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, edited by James A. H. Murry, Henry Bradley, W. A. Craigie, and C. T. Onions. Twelve volumes. Oxford, 1888-1928, and Supplement, 1933.

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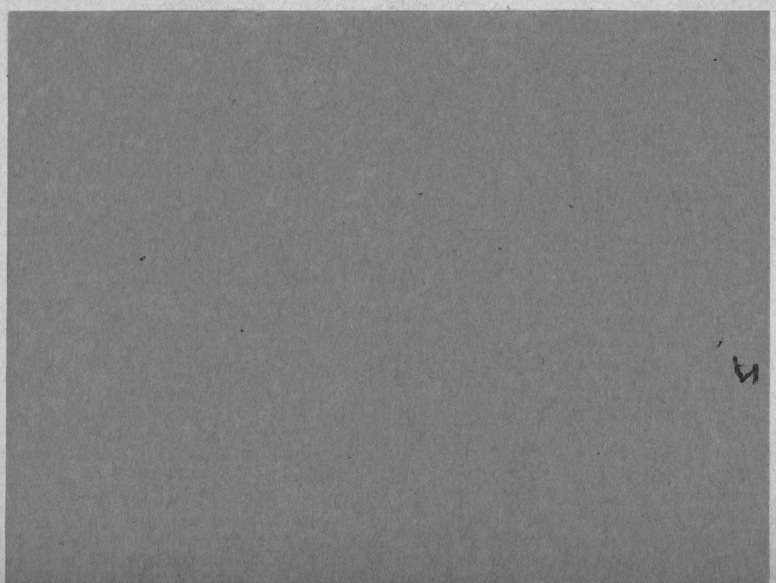

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