PLACE-NAMES IN THE SOUTHWEST BORDER COUNTIES
OF MISSOURI

by

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- Northwest Counties (Mrs Ewing)
- Southwest Counties (Mr. Myers)
- Southwest Border Counties (This study)

INTRODUCTION

1. Statement of the Problem

This thesis is the record of careful research into the origin of the place-names of the lower southwest counties of Missouri. Nine counties, Webster, Wright, Christian, Douglas, Ozark, Taney, Stone, Barry, and McDonald have been studied, and the origin of place-names of counties, towns, postoffices, streams, "hollows", hills, springs, "knobs", rivers, prairies, townships, mountains, valleys, ridges, gaps, and "balds" have been recorded, in so far as it was possible.

These nine counties constitute a large part of what is known as the Ozark Region. It is only in the last few decades that the possibilities and the resources of this region have been fully realized. However, it is in the early history of this section that the romance of pioneer settlement and the character and qualities of these people are most clearly seen.

Five of these counties, Stone, Taney, Ozark, Barry, and McDonald County, are on the extreme southern border of the state line which divides Missouri from Arkansas; and in some respects they are the most distinctly Ozarkian of the group. These counties were the first to be explored

1829
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by the early hunters and trappers; and they have been the last to be developed along agricultural and manufacturing lines. In the latter part of the 18th century, trappers and early pioneers seeking a route to the little explored West and Northwest came up the Mississippi River, up White River, and thence into the Missouri country. The Delawares, the strongest Indian tribe in this section of the country, remained in this region until their removal in 1836. Christian County place-names most fully reflect the influence of this Indian tribe in such names as Delaware Village and Delaware Bridge.

These five counties, furthermore, are not as fertile as the other four. Their settlers were, for the most part, concerned with hunting, trapping, and fishing, as may be seen from the many names taken from wild game in the section. However, the whole country is peculiarly suited to fruit-growing, and today vineyards and orchards dot the hills.

The abundance of streams made watermills practicable; the banks of the rivers and streams were sprinkled with these mills from an early period. In every county traces of early mills may be found. During the Civil War many of them were burned; and many have since been torn down. As a rule they took their names from the owner, and in some instances the names have been changed many times. The mill on Roaring River in Barry County is illustrative

of the various changes that may take place. It was known as the Lane Mill in 1840; then it was changed to the McClure and Trimm Mill, and then to the Preston Mill.

The other four counties of this group, Webster, Wright, Christian, and Douglas, though characterised by a general similarity of topography, have been easier to gain access to. The natural barriers were not so pronounced in this section, and highways could be built more easily. The Civil War, too, acted as an opening wedge; these counties were the scene of much strife during the war, and roads and trails were cut and developed for the troops.

The gently rolling character of the land presupposes greater and more uniform distribution of population than is evident in the four lower counties. These counties are more thickly settled than the border counties.

Because of the natural resources of these nine counties there has been, in former days, much mining. Lead and zinc mines have been developed and limestone burnt. All of these factors have aided in the molding of the character of the names of this region, as well as of the people themselves.

The region is predominantly rural. The largest town of the nine counties which I studied was Monett in Barry County, with a population of approximately 5,000.

As a natural consequence, the folk-memory of these

people is remarkably alive. Their inherited local color and folk-lore have not been obliterated by economic or commercial interests, as so often happens in a larger community, but, much as in the days of the Jewish patriarchs, have been handed down from father to son. Tales of former days are hoarded and repeated with pride to anyone interested in the subject. Hence the student of folk-lore finds the region peculiarly fertile. Here as nowhere else in the state, there is an intimate connection between folk-lore and place-name study.

2. The Importance of the Problem

The importance of the study of place-names and its relation to the English language and literature may be more fully realized as the science of place-name study develops. The span of American history is relatively short; American literature and language have not been subject to the manifold changes that older nations, such as England, have suffered. Nevertheless, the rapid progress of America and its shifting population have already introduced some radical changes into words. In some cases the origin of the place-name has even been entirely lost from memory, as with the old postoffice, Dawt, in Ozark County, Bauff in Taney County, and Lezsa in Douglas. Therefore, the study of American place-names offers an interesting and valuable field for research, and it is important that the facts of these names be recorded before

they are enveloped by legend and the true origins are lost.

Naturally, the study of place-names is important historically; they tend to record the various stages and periods of American history. In them are seen the traces of the Indian, of Spanish exploration, of French fur trading, of the various wars, and the Westward movement. The customs and the traits of character of the early pioneer period, too, are reflected in not a few of these names. Because of the fact that many of the names are taken from early settlers and pioneers, they afford much biographical material.

On account of the topographical aspect of these countries, the place-names are likewise interesting to the geologist and to the naturalist. A large percentage of the names recall the natural features and resources of the locality, while another group may reflect its flora and fauna.

From a philological standpoint the study of place-names is most important. However, such study must necessarily be correlated with the historical and geographical factors. The tenets of this study are: first, "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"; second, "that no explanation of the place-name, however interesting 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".¹

3. Work Done on the Problem

The United States has been slow to recognize the importance of place-name study as a science. It has been left to representatives of other countries to open the field of place-name study as a branch of philology. Such students as Forstemann in Germany, Rygh in Norway, Noreen in Sweden, Skeat in England, and Longron in France are perhaps the best known pioneers in this work.

Alan Mawer, the British linguist, is one of the most eminent authorities on place-names. He has supervised the research which is being undertaken by the English Place-Name Society. This organization is primarily concerned with the place-names of the various sections of England; yet their work has served as a criterion to all modern place-name students. For many of its discoveries this society has been indebted to scholars like Professor Ekwall, Dr. Ritter, and Professor Zackrisson.

Henry Gannett, in 1902, opened the way for American place-name study when he published The Origin of Certain Place-Names for the United States Geological Survey.

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1. Encycl. Brit. 14th Ed. Article on Place-Names.

In 1920 there was published a study of Minnesota Place Names by Warren Upham. Lilian L. Fitzpatrick and A. Henry Espenshade recorded the origin of names in Nebraska and Pennsylvania respectively in 1925.

In 1916 David Eaton published the first of a series of articles on How Missouri Counties Towns and Streams Were Named in the "Missouri Historical Review". This was not an intensive study; only three or four of the most important towns and creeks in each county were discussed. The primary purpose of these articles was to stimulate interest in the subject.

Historical societies of the various states are manifesting an interest in place-names by publishing articles on place-names. Schools and universities are sponsoring similar articles and papers on the subject. The Universities of Missouri and Iowa are doing important work in place-names study. This thesis, the fifth of a series of Master's theses undertaken by the University of Missouri, completes the 48th Missouri county studied.²

4. Methods and Sources Used

I began work on this subject in November, 1931, by first gathering together all the material available in the

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2. Pace, Nadine, Place-Names in the Central Counties of Missouri, ii, 231 p. 1928.

Adams, Orvyl Guy, Place-Names in the North Central Counties of Missouri, vii, 248 p. 1928.

Ewing, Martha Kennedy, Place-Names in the Northwest Counties of Missouri, 177 p. 1929.

Myers, Robt. L., Place-Names in the Southwest Counties of Missouri, xv, 182 p. 1930.

Library of the Missouri State Historical Society at Columbia. I examined old maps, plats, gazetteers, postal guides, business directories, and state and county histories. Out of the nine counties to be studied only four, Webster, Wright, Barry, and McDonald, possessed a county history of any size; these is a short sixteen page newspaper history of Christian County. The only material that could be obtained on the other four were short sketches in state histories, lists of postoffices in gazetteers, and postal guides.

After I had collected this material, I went to each county seat, with the exception of McDonald, examined maps, atlases, and county records, and secured the names of men who might be of most help to me. After I had obtained all the information possible from the county seat, I went out into those rural communities.

Libraries were searched, but I found little that would help me except in the University Library and the Library of the State Historical Society in Columbia. Several old manuscript histories were borrowed from old settlers, but I found little in them that was relevant to the subject, for they were, for the most part, biographical.

The information obtained through correspondence was relatively unsatisfactory. The material regarding schools is obtained largely through county superintendents and

teachers.

Old county records were searched, though in Taney, Wright, Douglas, Christian, and Barry the court houses have been burned and the early records are not available.

The men whom I interviewed were, for the most part, keen-minded, intelligent citizens who had lived in the community at least fifty years. In several instances I interviewed men who were born in the county, or the immediate vicinity, eighty and eighty-five years ago, such as John Bass of Reed Springs, Missouri, who was born in 1849.

The remembrance of pioneer days and the early history of these counties is fast fading. In another quarter of a century most of it will be forgotten unless there is some record made. The Ozarks are rapidly changing, and the old pioneer homesteader is relinquishing his home and the country to the transient tourist who whirls merrily by, heedless of the romance and the adventure which lie behind the history of the small villages nearby.

Especially am I indebted to Mr. Vance Randolph, who has so graciously offered his material on McDonald County as a supplement to this work. Mr. Randolph, an authority on the folk-lore of Missouri and a thorough student of dialect, has gathered much material concerning the place-names of McDonald County, and his material has been embodied in this thesis. With the completion of my other

eight counties and those previously studied in the thesis of Mr. R. L. Myers, McDonald County was all that remained of the southwest corner of the state; and the valuable aid of Mr. Randolph has made it possible to cover the entire section.

5. Biographical Sketches

Interviews with old settlers and early pioneers form the most important foundation of Missouri place-name study. This has been especially true in this thesis because of the scarcity of written material on the subject. Those men and women whom I have interviewed have been very kind to me, and it is with gratitude that I remember their help and patience in aiding me in gathering this material.

I received perhaps my greatest help from Charles H. Groom of Forsyth, in Taney County. Mr. Groom has lived in this country since 1870, when, at the age of nine, he moved with his family from Maryville, Missouri, to Taney County. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar, and since that date he has been engaged in law practice. He has held various county offices; in 1885 when the court house burned he was county clerk and all of his records were destroyed. For a number of years he has been in the business of making abstracts and titles. He not only aided me in ascertaining the origin of place-names in Taney County, but he secured the names of men in other counties who might be of help in this study.

John Rogers of Christian County, an early settler whose father was a pioneer of this country, granted me an interview although he was ill at the time. Mr. Rogers is in his late seventies. He has held various offices in the county, and in his youth he was a surveyor of this section. This has admirably qualified him as a historian. He knows the county as few men know their homes.

Professor T. A. Kay of Douglas County, one of the oldest and most successful educators of that county, came, in 1870, to Missouri. In 1872 he began to teach in the county, and in 1890 he was elected to take charge of the schools of Ava. Since this time he has been in various phases of public work, both educational and civic. Several years ago he became totally blind, but his interest and alertness in all matters is amazing. He is now eighty-three years of age and one of the most keen-minded men, of any age, that I have ever chanced to meet. He is interested in Missouri history, especially that of Douglas County, and he was of inestimable help to me.

In Ozark County, State Senator J. C. Harlin of Gainesville, president of the Gainesville Bank, was brought up in the community and has an extensive knowledge of the county. T. P. Woodworth, proprietor of a hotel in Bakersfield, and J. J. Swayne, once judge of the county court, both old settlers and residents of over fifty years, gave me much valuable information.

Frank Julian, a business man of Marshfield, and T. C. Bassore, County Clerk of Webster County, men of over sixty years of age, have both resided in the county all of their lives. James Thompson, mayor of Marshfield, is also a native of the county. All of these men are interested in county history. N. J. Craig, a lawyer of Hartsville from whom Eaton in his Place-Names of Missouri obtained his material concerning Wright County, has practised law in that county for many years. He is much interested in the folklore and early history of the county, and proved to be a veritable gold mine of information.

John Bass of Reed Springs I have mentioned above. He is an old settler, eighty-four years of age, whose father was one of the commissioners authorized to form Stone County from sections of Greene and Taney Counties. He has lived in this region all of his life and has witnessed the growth of Reed Springs from a mere farm belonging to Fitzhugh Reed and called Reed's Springs to a small town known as Reed's Springs. Jacob Burkhardt, who came to Christian County in 1842, and Jim Barnes, who came in 1845, are both men over ninety years old. They hunted and trapped there before the county was organized.

In Barry County most of the earlier settlers had passed away. As this county was the earliest of the group studied it was impossible to get any first-hand information of the organization of the county and its earliest

history. Mr. J. S. Davis, a lawyer of Cassville and one of its oldest citizens, came to the county from Texas in 1866 when only a small boy. He was able to give me a great deal of information concerning the county. Mr. Charlie Sills of Roaring River was also of much help in aiding me in obtaining information concerning the surrounding community. He settled, with his parents, near Cassville in the fall of 1874 and has lived in the county ever since that time. Mrs. C. D. Manley of Cassville is the widow of C. D. Manley, for many years county clerk of Barry County and accepted historian and authority on the county. Mrs. Manley gave me much information concerning the county and its early settlement. I am also much indebted to W. T. Sallee, who not only gave me all of the information that he had obtained, but also took me to people that he thought could help me concerning any name.

Others who have helped me in assembling material for this study are: Charles Moore, a banker and native of Taney County; Perry Shook, superintendent of schools in Webster County; Charles Ellis, banker of Marshfield; H. A. Clay, pioneer newspaper man of Christian County; Colonel N. Ford, lawyer in Taney County; W. F. Reynolds, a merchant of Douglas County; Rufe Scott, lawyer in Stone County; O. F. Douglas, abstractor of Stone County; Jim Hensley, an old hunter and pioneer of Wright County; and Mrs. Mamie Mahnkey, post-mistress of Oasis, who has been of

inestimable help in this work.

In Stone County I found many who were interested in the early history of their community; I obtained information from: Alex Back, G. W. Thornsberry, Reuben Mayberry, Henry Berry, W. F. Doyle, F. A. Moore, J. C. Scott, Geo. King, G. A. Moore, Charles Leverett, Dewey Short, O. F. Douglas, Newton Holt, D. A. Faris, John Bass, and J. B. Norman.

There are to be found in Taney County old settlers, or the children of old settlers, who remember a great deal of the early history of the county. As Taney is one of the oldest counties of the group, this is indeed fortunate. The following people have given me information: T. P. Wright, W. R. Adams, S. B. Sharp, A. Blunk, Mrs. Bill Cox, W. H. Johnson, J. W. Blankenship, Mrs. J. W. Blankenship, G. E. Seay, Vernon Todd, Mrs. Geo. F. Bell, Givans Lacy, Goldie Pleake, George Hunt, Mrs. Sarah Wright, Mrs. E. Parnell, Johnnie Moore, Mrs. Johnnie Moore, Mrs. Charles Moore, A. Parnell, and Dr. John Crockett.

Ozark County is sparsely settled. Gainesville, the county seat, is situated in the midst of rugged and rough mountains. Those who were able to help me were: J. C. Harlin, whom I have mentioned previously, John Reed, J. W. Wilhoit, W. A. Morris, Frank Swayne, J. J. Swayne, J. F. Singer, Mrs. T. P. Woodworth, James Thompson, Newton Ford, T. P. Woodworth, C. C. Cropper, Mrs. James Thompson,

J. J. Kyle, Joe Upton, Jim Herd, Ad Hodo, O. H. Upton, and W. W. Looney.

In Webster County I interviewed the following people: Jake Good, Mrs. Jake Good, Mrs. George Cliff, J. H. Robertson, Jim Thompson, Frank Julian, Perry Shook, Charles Ellis, T. C. Bassore, J. C. Grizzel, Sam Shelton, and Bill Mac.

In Wright County I obtained information from the following people: N. J. Craig, Tom Hensley, Bob Adams, W. E. Fuson, G. W. Freeman, Mrs. Welchel, J. P. Gideon, Mrs. Tom Hensley, and A. L. Bowman.

In Douglas County, I interviewed W. F. Reynolds, H. S. Wilson, J. E. Currey, J. W. Johnson, J. Pettit, J. C. Garrison, Bill Mastron, Edward Doobs, J. T. Hall, C. P. Ellison, T. A. Kay, and Mrs. T. A. Kay.

Christian County, rather a central county in this group, may boast of having the two oldest people whom I interviewed, Jim Barnes and Jacob Burkhardt, both of whom I have mentioned previously. Others who aided me whom I have not mentioned were Mrs. Mary Fugett, R. F. Cron, H. A. Clay, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. C. Odell, and A. F. Brown.

In Barry County, I have previously mentioned Mr. Davis, Mr. Sills, and Mr. Sallee, who were of much help to me in this study. Others who aided me are: T. J. Priddy, J. P. Saunders, J. P. Balmos, John Miller, W. F. Bayless,

M. C. Gurley, J. M. Bayless, John Moore, Mrs. C. D. Manley, W. A. Lloyd, J. H. Hivey, H. S. Montgomery, E. N. Meadows, Mrs. Charlie Sills, Mrs. Frank Jones, and Mrs. J. W. Hisey.

Without the help of these people this thesis would have been impossible. Their kindness and willingness to give any information and to do all that they could to help me obtain the material has made this work a pleasure. I feel that I know and appreciate my own people to a greater degree since working with and among them on this problem.

One piece of special good fortune that came to me was the privilege, in a number of cases, of interviewing the very man or woman who was responsible for the selection of the place-name I was investigating. A European investigator of place-name history would give his head for such an opportunity! I interviewed these authentic name-givers and talked with them about the precise circumstance and motives that prompted them to select the name: Mr. J. J. Swayne, who named the postoffice Sharp, in Ozark County; J. W. Wilhoit for whom the postoffice Wilhoit was named; Mrs. Geo. F. Bell who named Point Lookout in Taney County; Mr. G. E. Seay who gave its name to the store and point Chula Vista. There were numerous instances where I was able to interview the son, or grandson of the namegiver. The postoffice Ellis in Webster County was named by the father of Charles Ellis; John Bass remembers the

circumstances which prompted his father, along with others, to choose the name of Stone County; and Geo. King, of Stone County, is a grandson of the man for whom the county was named.

6. Plan of the Present Thesis

If, by chance, all the written evidence of the history of a region, the character of its people, its economic structure, and its physical qualities were swept away, the story of that region could be reconstructed with an astounding degree of accuracy, from the place-names of the section alone. The place-names of these counties of the Ozarks remarkably mirror its early history, its people, and their interests and tastes.

To enable the reader to grasp the subject more easily and trace its course more methodically, a table of classification has been presented and discussed in the first chapter. All the names have been grouped under five heads: 1) Borrowed Names, 2) Historical Names, 3) Personal Names, 4) Environmental Names, and 5) Subjective Names. These five heads will cover practically all the place-names found in any locality, except for the unsolved and doubtful ones. These unsolved names have been listed at the end of Chapter One for the benefit of future investigators and students.

Besides these five groups of classification there remain five additional ways in which almost all the names

will repay study. They are: 1) The Composition of Names, 2) The Linguistic Features, such as spelling, pronunciation, and dialect words, 3) Non-English Names, 4) and 5) Folkways and Folklore. Chapter Two comprises a brief survey and discussion of the names with regard to these five special features.

Chapter Three, embracing by far the greater part of the thesis in bulk, consists of a dictionary of all the place-names studied.

In an Appendix I have discussed separately the school names of the section. Last of all I have placed my Bibliography.

CHAPTER ONE

CLASSES OF PLACE-NAMES

The total number of place-names which I have found and studied, exclusive of school-names, in the nine counties of Barry, Christian, Douglas, McDonald, Ozark, Taney, Stone, Webster, and Wright is 1,159. If to these are added the 599 school-names discussed in the Appendix, the whole number is 1,758.

The distribution of these 1,159 names in the five classes is an uneven one. There are 151 Borrowed Names, 60 Historical Names, 505 Personal Names, 312 Environmental Names, and 76 Subjective Names. To these must be added 66 Unsolved Names. Adding these six figures together we get a total of 1,170, from which must be deducted 11 names entered for one reason or another in more than one classification, leaving a corrected total of 1,159.

In this chapter I have taken up each of the five classes in turn, giving first under each head a complete tabulation of the names included, arranged in their most natural subdivisions; and then a discussion of the noteworthy features and points of interest offered by each class.

1. Borrowed Names (151)

Under this head there are three subdivisions: a. names borrowed from foreign places; b. names borrowed from other states; and c. local transfers, or names borrowed from other Missouri names, usually in the immediate vicinity. The exact source of the borrowing is given after each name in parentheses.

a. Foreign (11): Antrim (Ireland), Gasconade (France), Granada (Spain), Hilo (Hawaii), New Madrid County (Spain), Osaka (Japan), Reno (Italy?), Rome (Italy), Somerset (England), Tigris (Mesopotamia), Simcoe (Canada?).

b. Other States (29): Astoria (N.Y.), California Prairie (Cal.), Boston (Mass.), Boston Road (Boston Mts. in Ark.), Bloomington (Ill.), Caddo (La. or Okla.), Christian County (Ky.), Chula Vista (Cal.), Decatur (Ga.), Frankfort (Ky.), Gainesville (Ga.), Greenfield (Ind.), Heppner (Ore.), Hollywood Hills (Cal.), James River (Va.), Kentucky Hollow (Ky.), Linden (Tenn.), Maine Orchard (Me.), Marshfield (Mass.), Olathe (Kansas), North Carolina Branch (N.C.), Pineville (Ky.), Pontiac (Mich.), Reno (Ariz.), Rockaway Beach (N.Y.), Saratoga Springs (N.Y.), Seymour (Ind.), Sparta (Tenn.), Spokane (Wash.).

c. Local Transfers (111):

Ance Creek	to	do	Township
Anderson	"	"	"
Arch Cave	"	"	Hollow
Barren Fork Creek	"	"	Township
Bay Creek	"	"	"
Bayou Creek	"	"	"
Barry County	"		Barry City
Bear Den	"	do	Creek
Beaver Creek	"	"	Township
Bentonville	"	"	Hollow
Big Beaver Creek	"	"	(P.O.)
Big Branch	"	"	Hollow
Big Creek	"	"	Township
Blowing Spring	"	"	Hollow
Bone Cave	"	"	"
Bracken Creek	"	"	(P.O.)
Brixy Creek and Hollow	to	do	(P.O.)
Brown Springs	to	do	(P.O.)

Brush or Brushy Creek	to	Brush Creek Township
Brushy Knob	to do	(School and P.O.)
Buffalo Creek	" "	Township
Caney Creek	" "	Mountain
Capp's Creek	" "	Township
Cedar Creek	" "	(P.O.) and Township
Cedar Valley	" "	(P.O.)
Clever	" "	Creek
Clevinger Branch	" "	Hollow
Cottonrock Bluff	" "	Spring
Cowskin River	" "	P.O. and Prairie
Taneycomo	" "	Comoville
Crane Creek	" "	Crane
Cyclone	" do	Township (2)
Dallas Township	" "	(P.O.)
Dickey Creek	" "	Dickey
Dallas Township	" "	East Dallas Township
Dawt	" do	Township
Elk Creek	" "	Township
Elk River	" "	Elk Mills
Elk River	" do	Township
Elk Spring	" "	(Town)
Elkhorn Creek	" "	Elkhorn Township
Erie	" do	Township
Finley Creek	" "	Falls and Township
Flat Creek	" "	Township (2)
Fox Creek	" "	Hollow
Gadfly	" "	Mill
Gasconade River	" "	Township
Galloway	" "	South Galloway
Griffin Mill	" "	Griffin
Hazelwood	" do	Township
Henderson	" "	Academy
Hurley	" "	Township
Indian Creek	" "	Indian Camp Springs
James River	" do	Township
James River	" "	Jamestown
James Township	" "	East Jamestown
Lanagan	" do	Hollow
Lick Creek	" "	Township
Linden	" "	Lindenlure
Linden	" do	Township
Little Beaver Creek	" "	(P.O.)
Longrun Creek	" "	(P.O.) and Township
McCracken	" "	Township
McDonald	" "	Township
Mountain Dale School	to	Mountain Dale
Mountain Dale School	to do	Spring
Mountain Grove	to do	Township
New Madrid	" "	County
Niangua River	" "	(P.O.)

Niangua River	to	do	Township
Ozark Mountains	"		Ozark Beach
Ozark Mountains	"		Ozark Church
Ozark Mountains	"		Ozark Township (2)
Panther Creek	"	do	Valley
Peg-leg Hollow	"		Peg-leg
Pembina Church	"		Pembina (P.O.)
Pineville	"	do	Township
Pleasant Valley Chruch	to		Pleasant Valley Township
Pondfork Creek	to	do	(P.O.)
Prestonia Mill	"	"	(P.O.)
Roaring River	"	"	Hill
Roaring River	"	"	Mill
Rock House Cave	"	"	Creek
Ruth	"	"	Township
St. Luke's Church	"		St. Luke (P.O.)
Salt Road	"	do	(P.O.)
Shoal Creek	"	"	"
Shoal Creek	"	"	Township
Silver Lake	"	"	Spring
Spring Creek	"	"	Township
Spokane	"	"	Hollow
Sugar Creek	"	"	Township
Swan Creek	"	"	(P.O.)
Swan Creek	"	"	Township
Taney County	"		Taney City
Taney County	"		Taneycomo
Taney County	"		Taneyville
Teague's Creek	"	do	(P.O.)
Toledo	"	"	Township
Waterville and Bentonville Hollow	"		Water Fork Bentonville Hollow
White River	to	do	Township
White Rock	"	"	"
Wilderness Road	"	"	Spring

A striking feature of a mountain people is their dislike and suspicion of foreigners of all kinds. This may pertain not only to people of a different nationality but also to anyone outside of the region; a person from a city a hundred miles distant may be called a "furriner". The majority of the early settlers of this section were mountaineers of Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, North

Carolina, and Georgia, who, leaving their homes in the Southern mountains, moved westward until they reached these hills which so closely resemble their own homes in the East. Instead of following other more daring souls into the great and unknown West they hesitated; they saw here a country that was similar to their former homes; and, perhaps experiencing a touch of homesickness for the land that they had left, they settled there and took up their scheme of living much as before their pilgrimage.

These people, twice mountaineers, were of staunch Anglo-Saxon stock; and there was, and is, evident in them the stubborn pride and independence of that people. They resented the introduction of a foreign element into their midst; a casual glance at the names of this section is indicative of that dislike. There is only one name which in any measure hints of immigrant population. Dutch Store, later Highlandville, took its name from the Germans who lived there; Germans are usually referred to as Dutch in Ozark dialect.

There are few names in this group that are connected with the early history of the region. Of the eleven names listed, there are only two which are significant with regard to the early history of this section. French hunters and trappers during the latter years of the nineteenth century coming up the Mississippi reached a stream which they called the Gasconade from their beloved province,

Gascony, in France. New Madrid, the grandmother of all of these counties, was named from the town New Madrid, which in turn took its name, during the Spanish regime in the Middle West, from the Spanish city.

The other names were accidental choices made by individuals who happened to be interested in the foreign country, as in the name Granada. The romance of Old Spain perhaps lifted a beckoning finger to the postmaster, and, determined to throw off the shackles of space, he named the postoffice from the distant city.

It is in the names borrowed from other states that the original stock of the early settlers can be traced. Out of the twenty-nine places which took their names from other places in the United States, eleven are from the South. This bears out the testimony of history that most of these people came from the states south of the Mason and Dixon line. Kentucky is represented by four names, Tennessee by three, Georgia by two, while Virginia, North Carolina, and Arkansas have contributed one each. A casual survey of early county history will explain these names. John W. Stone, the man influential in organizing Stone County, is said to have come directly from Tennessee. Christian County was named for Christian County in Kentucky. Pineville, the county seat of McDonald County and its most important town, is said by old settlers to have been named for a town of that name in Kentucky. Ozark

County was settled, for the most part, by early pioneers from Georgia. The changing of the name to Decatur County for a brief period substantiates this evidence, as does the name of its county seat, Gainesville. In Webster County there is a stream, North Carolina Branch, which took its name from the fact that all the settlers along its bank were from North Carolina. There has been some controversy over the origin of the name of the James River. Mr. Myers thinks that it was named for the James River of the Old Dominion;¹ in that case Virginia is represented. This is entirely probable, for many of the early settlers came from the Blue Ridge Mountains of that section. About the middle of the nineteenth century, a group of Kentuckians came into Taney County and settled in one of the roughest and most inaccessible sections of the county; this has ever since been known as Kentucky Hollow.

The tortuous progress of the westward movement made little impression on the names of this section. The three Western states represented are California with three names to her credit, Oregon with only one, and Washington one. Very few of these names show the influence of early history; for the most part they have received their names in the last decade or so. However, California Prairie is said to have been named by an early traveler who was on his way to California about the time of the Gold Rush.

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1. Thesis, Myers, Robt. L. Place-Names of Southwest Mo.

The other names have been given by some individual who happened to come from a particular city and so named it from his former home, as in the case of Heppner, or Chula Vista.

Illustrative of the old maxim that distance lends enchantment is the relative scarcity of the names taken from the neighboring Middle West. There are found only four names which belong in the group, one each from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. As in the case of the direct transfer of the name from Heppner, Oregon, in like manner a man coming in from Seymour, Indiana, gave to the town Seymour its name.

New England may claim two names, Massachusetts and Maine having each supplied one; Marshfield is named for the town of that name in Massachusetts, and Maine Orchard took its name from the State of Maine building which had been brought down from the St. Louis Exposition.

New York State is represented by two names, and possibly three. Astoria, a town in Wright County, and Saratoga Springs in McDonald County are both said to be named from towns in New York. The origin of the name Rockaway Beach, in Taney County, seems somewhat vague to the settlers of the section; however, it is extremely probable that it takes its name from the famous resort in New York.

From this brief survey it is obvious that these people are more indebted to the Southern States than to

any other group. They have, in their choice of names, reflected their source, their loyalty to their old homes, and their sympathy for the sentiments and the traditions of their ancestors and predecessors.

The most common and the most prolific source for names is found in the group of local transfers. A stream or a cave in a certain community would be given its name and in turn other features in the vicinity would soon be designated in connection with the original place. In these counties one hundred and eleven names have risen in this way from ninety-eight others. The sort of transfers made reveal what are the oldest and what the newest elements of our place nomenclature.

Streams are by far the oldest and the first to receive names. Early settlers coming into this territory settled on the banks of the creeks and gave to them their names. In some cases these are reminiscent of the early French days, as in Gasconade; others reflect some other period. Again, they may take their name from the first pioneer who settled on the banks of that stream. The names of forty-eight streams, that is thirty-eight creeks, eight rivers, and two branches have been transferred to twenty-six townships, sixteen towns, three "hollows", one mountain, one valley, one falls, one prairie, one springs, and one hill. Likewise the name of one lake (Taneycomo) has spread to two towns, and one spring; and one spring

has given rise to the name of one town. From this it is evident that the streams have been most influential in the transfer of names. Names are usually transferred from natural features of the landscape (especially streams) to artificial features (such as towns) which grew up later, and not vice versa.

In a like manner, hills, mountains, knobs and hollows have been among the first to receive their names in this section of the country. In the very earliest days there were few roads in this vicinity, and directions were given by knobs and hollows. Practically every nook and cranny had its name; and in the early records such explicit directions as to boundary may be seen as "to John William's mill on the west and Philibert's bottom to the east".

Six hills (including three mountains, two knobs, and one bluff) have spread in the same way to one township, one town, one beach, one church and one spring. In this same way two hollows and one valley have given rise to three towns, and one cave to a creek. Thus sixty-five of the original names in these transfers are natural features of the landscape and so named first.

It is very seldom that this order is reversed, i.e. a natural feature takes its name from an artificial, man-made object like a town, school or road. But one creek and three hollows do take their names from towns, as Clever Creek from the town of that name.

The church played an important part in the life of the community. Before there were any definite settlements of towns, rude churches and chapels were built. Most of these have long since been torn down but the name in many instances still remains, and the community is known by the name of the old church. Webster County, in that period before the Civil War and shortly after, was the center of the activities of the Free Will Baptists. These chapels have noticeably left their imprint upon the names of this county.

The oldest artificial features are the churches, schools, mills, roads and camps. From ten of these are derived one township, six towns, and three springs. Very occasionally this order is reversed so that these institutions take their names from the towns. Of the fourteen towns whose names have been transferred, nine have gone to townships, one to another town, and but one to a school, a creek, and a hollow.

The latest elements and the least original are the townships, which nearly always borrow their names. These gradually arose as the population became greater and the name that was most natural and most obvious was given to them. Of the forty-nine townships, twenty-one have been taken from creeks, six from rivers, thirteen from towns and one each from a mountain, a church, and another township.

2. Historical Names (60)

These have been subdivided as follows: a. Indian and French Period; b. Revolutionary War Days; c. Western Expansion; d. War of 1812; e. Mexican War; f. Civil War; g. Reconstruction; h. Recent Events; i. Local History.

Bannock (a), Battle Hill (f), Big Indian Creek (a), Blockade Hollow (f), Boone Township (e), Bunker Hill (b), Breckenridge Township (f), Bald Knobber's Cave (g), Caddo (a), Cato (a), Camp Arrowhead (a), Conklin (g), Cyclone (i), Delaware Bridge (a), Delaware Village (a), Devil's Kitchen (f), Douglas (f), Finley Creek (c), Free Jack Spring (f), Galloway Township (f), Grant Township (f), Hurricane Hollow (i), Indian Creek (2) (a), Indian Hollow (a), Jasper Township (b), Kenton (c), Kickapoo (a), Lincoln Township (f) (2), Marmaduke (f), Marmaduke Bluff (b), Marmaduke Hill (f), Marion Township (b ?), McDonald (d), McKinley (b), Militia Springs (f), Murder Rock (i), Naked Joe Mountain (i), Niangua (a), North Marion Township (b), Old Fort Sand Springs (f), Old Wire Road (i), Osage Fork (a), Oto (?) (a), Pedlow (a), Polk Township (e), Pomme de Terre River (a), Ponce de Leon (a), Pulaski (b), Radical (f), Rack Track Hollow (i), Reunion Hollow (i), Roosevelt (h), Spooky Hollow (f), Tecumseh (d), Vera Cruz (e), Virgin Bluff (a), Washington Township (b), Wayne County (b).

The march of historical events, their participants, and those factors which have aided in moulding the history of this section, are noticeably reflected in the place-names of the region.

The first period, the Indian and French, is closely correlated in time and span. The Indians remained in this country until about 1836 when they were removed to Indian Territory; and their influence is realized in such names as Niangua, Delaware Bridge and Village, Pedlow Creek, and the Virgin Bluffs. It seems somewhat peculiar that since the departure of the Indians was so late, no more of the

Indian names remain. It might be suggested that the reason for this is that the people of this section understood and knew the Indian too well. He was not surrounded by an aura of glamour for them; instead the relationship with this people had been too recent and too familiar; the very drabness of the red-man's existence and his shortcomings were altogether too apparent. Such names as sometimes spring up in other sections of the country which reflect the romantic and the idealized Indian are not at all evident in the Missouri place-names of this section.

In this group of Indian names there are four tribes represented: the Delawares who were the most important tribe in these counties, the Kickapoos who roamed to a certain extent in this country, and the Oto and Caddo tribes. There is another name which is said to have been taken from an Indian tribe, the Kuggaho, but it has been impossible to determine whether such a tribe was ever in existence.

In every section there may be found legendary stories of the Indians. Virgin Bluff, near Galena in Stone County, is said to have taken its name from an Indian virgin who leaped from it because of the infidelity of her white lover. Elkhorn Spring, in McDonald County, is said, by Sturges,² to have derived its name from an incident in the early days when an Indian maid was attacked by an elk

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2. R (Sturges) (20), pp. 11, 12.

near the spring.

Those French settlers who located in this region in the early days of the nineteenth century and who were primarily concerned with hunting and trapping have left little imprint on the names. It seems that it is only the streams which have in any way reflected the influence of the French people and their language; the Pomme de Terre and Gasconade rivers are the sole representatives of that great nation which exerted such powerful influence in the shaping of the destiny of nations. The word Ozark, according to one theory, is said to have originated from the phonetic spelling of the two French words "aux arcs", referring to the bends of White River among the mountains. Again, White River, if traced to its original source, is merely the translation of the Indian name "Unica" (White) into "Rio Blanco" by the Spaniards, and "Riviere au Blanc" by the French. From hence it was translated into White River by the English.

Because of the comparatively recent settlement of the state of Missouri there is little reflecting the history of the early nineteenth century. There were few inhabitants in this section until about 1825. Schoolcraft in his History of the Semi-Alpine Region pictures a region unsettled save by transient hunters and trappers. These few hunters who dwelt upon the banks of the streams in 1812 knew little of the War of 1812 and probably cared less.

Only one name indicative of this struggle can be found: Tecumseh, the Indian chief who played such an important role in the war and who was an ally of the English, has given his name to a postoffice.

The Mexican War, because of its occurrence about the time of the organization of these counties, and the proximity of the struggle, was more influential in place-names than the earlier War of 1812. Vera Cruz, a town in Stone County, was named for the Mexican city of that name. Polk, who was president during the struggle and who played such an important part in the culmination of the war has given his name to a township in Christian County.

Missouri during the Civil War was the scene of much struggle between the two factions. Located as she was in the center of the country and having received her settlers from all sections, she felt the pull of the two forces. Neighbor rose against neighbor and family against family.

As I have previously said, most of the early settlers were from the Southern states. At the beginning of the war the region seemed to be distinctly Southern in sentiment and feeling. However, as the struggle went on the sympathy of the people began to turn to the North. This shift of public sentiment was aptly illustrated in Christian County: a township formed about 1860 was named for Breckenridge, a Southern statesman; a few years later it was changed to Galloway in honor of a Union soldier who

was killed in the war. Out of the nineteen names which trace their origin to the Civil War eight of them are named from Union soldiers, or incidents, while only four reflect the Confederate sentiment, and seven are neutral. From such names as Grant and Lincoln it is evident that there was much admiration for the Union leaders and policy. Marmaduke's Bluff and Hill, the town of that name, and the township of Breckenridge are the sole representatives of the Confederate cause. Blockade Hollow in Barry County recalls a blockade that was maintained by Pierce in order to gain time to reach Pea Ridge.

Spooky Hollow reflects the superstition of the people of this section; it is here, soon after the Civil War, that the ghosts of two Union soldiers who were buried there were supposed to wander. The Devil's Kitchen, in Barry County near Roaring River, during the Civil War was the scene of the feeding of first one group and then the other. The local inhabitants seemed to feel that Devil's Kitchen would most fittingly describe the situation.

One of the most dreadful chapters of Reconstruction history may be found in the Ozarks. There was organized in Taney County a group of men who called themselves "Bald Knobbers". This society was formed with the primary purpose, as was the original Ku Klux Klan, of keeping law and order and enforcing laws that were being overlooked. However, lawless men soon gained control of it and its

members became the instigators of unspeakable deeds.

To counteract this organization there was formed the "Anti-Bald Knobbers". This only added fuel to the fire and such a period of terror and bloodshed followed that even to this day it is a closed subject with the people of this region who were most closely associated with the two groups. Bald Knob is a mountain near Kirbyville, Taney County, upon which the Bald Knobbers located their fortress and held all of their meetings. Bald Knobbers Cave, in Stone County, is said to have been the scene of the hanging of several Bald Knobbers by Anti-Bald Knobbers. This whole section of the country is permeated with the tales of those dreadful days.

The only two names which reflect, to any degree, recent and current history are the township named for McKinley and the postoffice which takes its name from Theodore Roosevelt. The World War has seemingly exerted no influence in the names of this section, for these counties do not boast of a single name that has been given in honor of the recent war.

Bits of local history are implied by such startling names as Murder Rock and Hurricane Hollow. Hurricane Hollow marks the passage of a cyclone through that section in 1885, while Murder Rock is reminiscent of the dangerous early days when the ordinary traveler was in constant danger of highwaymen. Cyclone, a town in McDonald County,

was named for a cyclone that passed through that section in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

3. Personal Names (505)

This, the largest of all the groups, has been subdivided as follows: a. Foreigners and Indians; b. National Figures; c. State Figures; d. Local Figures (Professional); e. Local Figures (Trades and Occupations); f. Local Figures (Pioneers and Settlers); g. Local Figures (Landowners); h. Local Figures (Miscellaneous); i. Christian Names.

a. Foreigners and Indians (13): Boaz, Cato, Dutch Store, Indian Creek, Kickapoo, Kuggaho, Osage Fork, Oto, Nian-gua, Pulaskifield, Ponce de Leon, Spitlog, Tecumseh, Virgin Bluff.

b. National Figures (all from other states) (33): Barry, Boone Township, Breckenridge, Cassville, Conklin, Dallas Township, Depew, Douglas, Finley Creek, Forsyth, Grant Township (2), Jackson Township, Jasper Township, Kenton, Lincoln (2), Logan, McKinley Township, Marmaduke, Marmaduke Bluff, Marmaduke Hill, Marion Township, Pierce Township, Polk Township, Roosevelt, Taney County, Van Buren, Washington Township (2), Webster County, Wright County, Wayne County.

c. State Figures (2): Benton Township, McClurg.

d. Local Figures (Professional: Preachers, Teachers, Physicians, Lawyers, Local Politicians, Postmasters) (170): Althea (postmaster's daughter), Ambrose (Cobb--postmaster), Anderson (postmaster), Ann (postmaster's daughter), Ascot (postmaster), Atterbury (postmaster), Bertha (postmaster's daughter), Birda (postmaster's wife), Branson (postmaster), Clevinger Branch (judge and Civil War veteran), Day (postmaster), Dellia (postmaster's daughter), Dickens (Dickenson, postmaster), Dimock (postmaster), Dit (postmaster's daughter), Dora (postmaster's daughter), Dugginsville (postmaster), Ellis (postmaster's father), Florilla (postmaster's daughter), Fuson

(physician), Fyan (judge), Fyan Prairie (judge), Geraldine (daughter of postmaster), Goodloe (postmaster), Graff (postmaster), Groom (lawyer), Haggott (postmaster), Hardinville (postmaster), Hart (politician), Hilda (wife of postmaster), Igo (daughter of postmaster), Kelley Chapel (elder of M.E. church), Kirbyville (postmaster), Larissa (postmaster's wife), Linington (postmaster), Loring (postmaster), Lohmarsburg (judge), McCabe (postmaster), McCord (physician), Mainard (postmaster), Marlin Prairie (judge), May (physician), Merrit (postmaster), Mildred (daughter of postmaster), Olga (daughter or wife of postmaster), Nance (politician), Noble (postmaster), Norma (relative of postmaster), Nouvine (postmaster), Pansy (postmaster's daughter), Rader (postmaster), Rembert (postmaster), Reuter (postmaster), Rogersville (physician), Roy (postmaster), Ruth (postmaster's daughter), Ruthey (relative of postmaster), Sampson (postmaster), Smallet (postmaster), Souder (postmaster), Squires (postmaster), Stella (wife of postmaster), Susanna (wife of postmaster), Talmage (postmaster), Theodosia (wife of postmaster), Tidwell (postmaster), Trail (postmaster), Trimble (politician), Upshaw (postmaster), Vaughn (postmaster), Wilhoit (county official), Wade (postmaster).

e. Local Figures (Trades and Occupations: Millers, Miners, Railroad Men, Merchants, Storekeepers, Capitalists) (33): Ash's Mill (miller), Biggs (sawmill), Billings (capitalist), Baird's Mt. (miner), Blair's Mill (miller), Blankenship's Mill (miller), Cassidy (railroad), Chadwick (railroad), Clements Mill (miller), Coy (miller and storekeeper), J. J. Davis Mill (miller), Dewey Bald Knob (miner), Diggins (railroad), Fawver's Mill, Fordland (railroad), Gibson's Mill (miller), Goodwin Hollow (orchard owner), Griffin (storekeeper), Grimes (storekeeper), Hollister (railroad official), Jackson's Mill (miller), John's Mill (miller), Ketcher (storekeeper), Kimberlin Branch (miller), Kimberlin Mill (miller), Kisse Mills (miller), Lanagan's Addition (railroad official), McCabe (miller), McCracken (railroad), McNatt (miller), Melva (daughter of railroad official), Minersville (miners), Nelson's Mills (miller), Noel (miller), Patterson Mill (miller), Plummer Mill (miller), Pogue's Mill (miller), Pools Mill (miller), Powell (distiller), Prestonia Mill (miller), Randelman Mill (miller), Robeson's Mill (miller), Scott's Mill (miller), Steele's Mill (miller), Tedrick (miller), Vestal's Mills (miller), Wetherhill (miner), William's Mill (miller).

f. Local Figures (Pioneers, Hunters, Settlers, Homesteaders) (75): Aunt's Creek (pioneer), Baker's Branch (homesteader), Bald Doss (pioneer), Bald Joe Mountain (pioneer),

Barger (settler), Barker's Creek (pioneer), Bennet's Bayou (settler), Bill Mac Creek (hunter), Billerback Hollow (settler), Bilyew Creek (hunter), Blankenship Spring (settler), Blue Hollow (homesteader), Bob's Knob (settler), Boone Hollow (pioneer), Bracken Creek (settler), Bradleyville (settler), Bridges Creek (hunter and homesteader), Brixy (pioneer), Brown Cave (settler), Brown Springs (pioneer), Brownbranch Creek (pioneer), Bryant River (hunter), Burford Hollow (settler), Butler Creek (settler), Campbell Hollow (settler), Capps' Creek (pioneer), Casto Creek (pioneer), Cheney (settler), Clark Creek (settler), Clement Branch (pioneer), Coffee Branch (settler), Dickey Creek (pioneer), Duggan (settler), Duncan (pioneer), Edward's Hollow (settler), Finley (hunter and pioneer), Fox Creek (settler), Getman Hollow (pioneer), Gimlin Hollow (pioneer), Girdner (settler), Goff Creek (pioneer), Gunter Creek (pioneer), Hart (settler), Hartsville (hunter and settler), Hawkin's Ridge (settler), Hawley (settler), Hayes Branch (settler), Henderson (settler), Herd Hollow (settler), Herdsville (settler), Hickam's Prairie (settler), Hilton Hollow (settler), Hodo Mineral Springs (homesteader), Howard's Ridge (settler), Hughes Hollow (homesteader), Hyde Creek (settler), Jackson Hollow (pioneer), Jasper Township (settler), Jenkins Creek (settler), Joy's Creek (settler), Kennedy Hollow (settler), King's Branch (pioneer), King's Prairie (pioneer), Lawing (settler), Lawrence Ford (settler), Layton (pioneer), Layton Hollow (settler), Lige Moore Hollow (settler), McCord (pioneer), Macomb (settler), Mansfield (homesteader), Marlin Prairie (pioneer), Matney Hollow (settler), Mingsville (settler), Mike's Creek (pioneer), Mooney Spring (pioneer), Oliver's Prairie (pioneer), Oliver Township (settler), Novel Hollow (settler), Park's Branch (pioneer), Patterson Creek (hunter), Philabert (pioneer and hunter), Pickrell Creek (settler), Porter Township (homesteader), Potter Hollow (settler), Railey Creek (settler), Richland Township (settler), Richwood (pioneer), Rippee (pioneer), Rippee's Bald Knob (pioneer), Roark Creek (pioneer), St. George (settler), Roller Hollow (settler), Scott Township (settler), Stien's Creek (pioneer), Stewart's Creek (pioneer), Stone County (settler), Swan Creek (pioneer), Siveten Hollow (settler), Tarbulton Creek (settler), Teagues (pioneer), Terril Creek (pioneer), Tibbits' Ferry (settler), Tiggs Creek (settler), Tory Creek (settler), Turnbow (pioneer), Trent's Creek (hunter), Warnersville (settler), Washburn Prairie (pioneer), Wheeler Branch (settler), White's Creek (settler), Wilson Creek (settler), Wolf Hollow (settler), Wolf's Branch (settler), Wooley Creek (hunter and settler), Wood's Fork (hunter), Wood Township (settler), Yochum Pond (pioneer).

g. Local Figures (Landowners) (38): Bakersfield, Bland Hollow, Bland Spring, Beeman Hollow, Burford Spring, Basher (from Bash), Abesville (from Abe Payne), Carr Springs, Compton, Copening's Chapel, Crabtree Hollow, Crabtree Spring, Craigmere, Cumming's School House, Eppley Spring, Garland Spring, Gentry Cave, Gieske Hill, Goss Cave, Grabell, Greenleaf, Hammond, Holt's Cave, Keithley Cave, Love Ridge, Luna, McFarland, Mathess Hollow, Mease Hollow, Middleton Hollow, Perkins Cave, Reeds Springs, Robertson Trout Lakes, Sayers Creek, Schakleford Spring, Smallin Cave, Smittle Cave, Spoon Spring, Tom Davis Spring, Warden's Chapel, Winans.

h. Local Figures (Miscellaneous) (117): Akehurst (lived there), Arbuckle Hill (lived there), Arp, Ash Township (lived there), Barker Hollow (lived there), Bear Hollow (lived there), Beeman Hollow (lived there), Bell Spring (lived there), Blair Hollow (lived there), Bowen Creek (lived on it), Brasher's Knob (lived there), Bright Spring (lived there), Brixy Hollow (lived there), Butler's Creek (lived there), Bonebrake (family lived there), Boyd (lived there), Claycomb Hollow (lived there), Conner (lived there), Colburn (lived there), Day (family lived there), Dobbs Hollow, Ed Wall's Hollow, Filer (lived there), Free Jack Spring (negro lived there); Gage, Gooden Hollow, Gordon Hollow (lived there); Galloway Township (Union soldier lived there); Garber, Garrison, Gore Hollow, Green Hollow, Hacker Hollow, Hailey, Hambrick Hollow, Haworth, Hay Hollow, Hayes Hollow, Hayes Spring, Hazel Hollow, Jacobs' Cavern, James Hollow, Jay Taylor's Cave, Jump School House, Lamb, Layton Hollow, Lick's Ford, Loftin (lived there); Lottie Lawless Hollow (woman hanged herself there); McDonald, McDowell Village, McMillen Township, Matney Ford, Mayfield Ford, Mill Hollow, Miller Hollow, Mincy, Madry, Monett, Montgomery Township, Mooney Spring, Muncy Township, Murray, Spring Hollow, Newberry Ford, Newton Township, O'Day, Oliver's Prairie, Painter Branch, Pasley Hollow, Piburn Hollow, Pogue's Creek, Powers, Prater Ford, Prior, Purdy, Rail, Rayborn, Rich Hollow, Richville, Ridenour Hollow, Robinson Hollow, Rollers Ridge, Russels, Rutledge, Scholten, Scott Hollow, Seligman, Skagg's Hollow, Smith Hollow (2), Smittle, Spillard Hollow, Stansberry Hollow, Star Hollow, Stelzer Ford, Sullivan Hollow, Tanyard Hollow, Testerman Hollow, Thomas Hollow (2), Thurnfield Township, Traverse, Tuck Hollow, Van Mater Hill, Vaughn, Vanzant, Washburn, Washburn Prairie, Watson Hollow, Weatherman Hollow, Winslow, Wood, Woodward Hollow, Worsham (lived there).

i. Christian Names (Feminine and Masculine) (46): Abesville (m.), Althea (f.), Ambrose (m.), Ann (f.), Aunt's Creek (f.), Bertha (f.), Birda (f.), Bricefield (m.), Dellia (f.), Dit (f.), Dora (f.), Doss (m.), Eunice Hollow (f.), Fannie Williams Hollow (f.), Fibby Jones Hollow (m.), Florilla (f.), Free Jack Spring (m.), Geraldine (f.), Granny Hole (f.), Hilda (f.), Igo (f.), Jane (f.), John Hollow (m.), Kip (m.), Larissa (f.), Leann (f.), Lottie Lawless Hollow (f.), Lucia (f.), Lutie (f.), May (f.), Melva (f.), Mildred (f.), Norma (f.), Ocie (m.), Olga (f.), (2), Osa (m.), Osta (f.), Paddy (m.), Pansy (f.), Red's Hill (m.), Rose Hollow (f.), Ruth (f.), Ruthey (f.), Stella (f.), Susanna (f.), Theodosia (f.), Thuroy (m.).

The number of Indian place-names in the Ozarks, as has already been noted, is relatively small. There are only nine Indian names, and of them only three really commemorate the earliest inhabitants. In Missouri, the association of the pioneer with the Indian was not particularly pleasant and thus not conducive to the practise of honoring the Indian. Indian Creek is said to have taken its name from the Delaware Indians who lived on its banks; the Osage Fork of White River took its name from the tribe of that name; and Virgin Bluff is said to have been named for an Indian maid. The other Indian names of this group may be considered as purely sentimental. They manifest a later romantic interest; Kickapoo, Oto, and Niangua are of this class.

The mountaineer's antipathy for foreigners has been discussed previously in the group of Non-English names and also in the historical names. There are only four names that are from foreigners. This indicates the slight foreign influence in the molding of the names in this

section, and the almost total lack of foreign immigration. Of the four, one, Boaz, is indirectly from the Hebrew, one from the Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon, and one from the Polish patriot and helper of American independence Pulaski.

National figures have had much influence in determining the names of many of these places. These names have been especially popular for townships and counties. Nine presidents have been honored in the Ozarks by having their names chosen for some place-name. Washington, Lincoln, and Grant have each been used twice. The other presidents which have given their names are Jackson, Van Buren, McKinley, Polk, Pierce, and Roosevelt.

Five out of the nine counties studied have taken their names from some famous statesman. Taney County was named for Roger B. Taney, who had recently been appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and who was to later pronounce the celebrated opinion in the Dred Scott case. Douglas County was named for Stephen A. Douglas, American statesman and famous debater with Lincoln. Webster County was organized several years after the death of Daniel Webster and named for that most famous American. Silas Wright of New York gave to the county of that name its title. Barry County was named in honor of William T. Barry of Kentucky, a member of President Jackson's cabinet and Postmaster General. Other statesmen who have been represented are Conklin, Dallas, Depew, Forsyth, and Cass.

The names of four memorable Revolutionary heroes have been retained in the place-names of these counties. Wayne, the old county from which Taney and Ozark Counties were carved, took its name from old "Mad Anthony" Wayne. Marion Township was so called, of course, from Marion, most famous of the minute men. Jasper Township celebrates the illustrious soldier who snatched the flag from Fort Moultrie. McDonald County was named for Sergeant McDonald, a South Carolina trooper.

Marmaduke and Logan are the sole representatives of the heroes of the Civil War, unless Grant and Lincoln be included in this class as well as in the group of presidents.

Three men, pioneers who were instrumental in entering the wedge for westward migration, have been remembered. Boone, Finley, and Kenton, those colorful figures of Kentucky history, have given their names to places. However, there is some doubt about Finley Creek having been named for Daniel Boone's companion. Nothing is known of him after he left Kentucky; in fact with that departure, Finley steps off the stage of authentic history.

The bond between all Ozark people is remarkable. There is a unity of feeling, a sympathy and fellowship that is universally evident. This does not pertain only to people of their community but to all those people who are natives of the mountains. Therefore, they have little

county, or even state pride. They are not interested in the state but in the whole Ozark region; in this is included the people of Arkansas. This is perhaps one reason why there are not more names from state officials; they have little interest or pride in Missouri; in their own eyes they are merely Ozarkians, not citizens of a certain state.

It is in the group of Local Figures that there is found by far the largest single source. In all, 411 place-names in these counties have been given in honor of some local citizen. A careful tabulation of the trades and professions represented will give interesting results. The postmasters seem to have taken advantage of their opportunity to secure lasting fame for themselves, though some, more modest, preferred to honor their wives and daughters. Perhaps this can be accounted for more readily by the remembrance that usually these postoffices were started in a store and they rather naturally took the name of the storekeeper and postmaster. Other professions are rather scantily represented; most of the inhabitants of this region were small farmers and landowners, or storekeepers. There was little divergency of profession and the important figure in the community was, as a rule, the storekeeper and postmaster. For this reason most of the names belong, as previously mentioned to these professions.

The advent of the railroad into the Ozarks marked an

important epoch in the history of the section. Until that time, the country had been almost inaccessible; roads were impassible and streams were ordinarily the easiest and most satisfactory highway. With the coming of the railroad, towns began to spring up along the line and industry began to take an important place in the lives of the people. Many of these towns were named for, and by, railroad officials, as McCracken, Cassidy, and others. Again, the settlement might take its name from the daughter of a railroad man, as in the case of Melva.

The mills of this country occupied a powerful place in the early history and organization of towns and in the establishment of postoffices. The many streams of these mountains are especially fitted for milling, and water mills have been the nuclei of society of the early community. Many millers have given their names to places of these mountain counties, as Coy, in McDonald County. Miners, too, have figured in naming the various postoffices and knobs. Dewey Bald Knob, in Stone County, is named for an old miner who lived upon its summit; he spent the whole of his life searching for gold there and died realizing the frustration of his life-long ambition, that of finding gold upon this knob.

Many of the creeks, most of the hollows, and the mountains, have been named for old settlers, hunters, pioneers and homesteaders. These might be called folk

names, as Mr. Myers has grouped his names, for they have rather unconsciously and automatically sprung up in connection with the person for whom they were named. Such names as Baker's Branch, Coffee Branch, Billerback Hollow, and Dobb's Hollow were taken from old settlers who lived on the banks of the stream, in the hollow, or on the mountain. Lott's Lawless Hollow was named for a woman who

Early hunters coming into the Ozarks to procure some of the abundant game of which they had heard, would often settle on the banks of a creek and remain there for several months. Other hunters and trappers would come in, find them there, and in giving directions would refer to the creek as _____'s creek. This was the most natural and the easiest way of identification, and many of the creeks such as Bill Mac Creek, Bridge's Creek, Bryant River, and Finley Creek took their names from just such an incident.

As the natural features such as creeks, hollows, and mountains have received their names first, other pioneers and homesteaders have given their names to these features. Because of their more recent rise, few of the towns have taken the names of these pioneers. Some township show

Landowners have assumed an important place in the nomenclature of these counties. Quite often a postoffice would be established in a store on the land of some man and the postmaster would name the postoffice in honor of the man who owned the land. Caves, of course, took their

names from the farmer who owned the land on which the cave was located.

There are a few names which are hard to classify specifically, yet they have been named for some person. Such names as Lottie Lawless Hollow, Galloway Township, Free Jack Spring, Garrison Hollow and others belong to this group. Lottie Lawless Hollow was named for a woman who hanged herself there years ago; while Galloway Township took its name from a Union soldier who was killed in the Civil War; the township was named as a memorial to him. Free Jack Spring was named for a negro slave who was freed and who went to live there by the spring. In quite a few instances, a postoffice or hollow was named for someone who merely lived there, or near there, as in the case of Garrison Hollow.

The list of comparatively unknown and humble names, when carefully studied, reveal what an astonishing percentage of the settlers who peopled the Ozarks were of pure Anglo-Saxon stock. From the entire list of names, there are only a few that show any foreign stock. Such names as McCabe, McCord, and McMillen township show Scotch-Irish ancestry; the Irish is seen in Fyan and Kelly.

The last division of Personal Names, that of Christian Names, is much larger in this group of counties than in any other place-name study that has been done in the University of Missouri. There is evident in this last

class of names the Ozark fondness for using the Christian name,--a primitive characteristic, for the Christian name is much more primitive than the surname. There are thirty-one feminine and thirteen masculine Christian names in this group.

Another characteristic of these names is their eccentricity and oddness. In the group of Christian names of women, there are found such names as Igo, Lutie, and Osta; while Ocie, Kip, Doss, and Fibby Jones are named for some man in the community. There is evidenced in the Ozarks little fondness for such conventional favorites as Mary, Elizabeth, or Dorothy. The bizarre, unusual names are the popular choices in this section. If this may not be obtained in any other way they often coin a name to suit the occasion and purpose.

4. Environmental Names (312)

These are subdivided as follows: a. Names of Direction and Situation; b. Names of Description; c. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation; d. Names from Flora; e. Names from Fauna; f. Names from Landscape, Soil, and Minerals.

a. Names of Direction and Situation (17): Big North Fork, Center Township, Cross Roads, East Dallas Township, East View, Little North Fork, Mountain Township, North Galloway, North Marion, Northview, South Galloway Township, South Hills, South Marion, Southwest City, State-line, The Forks, Wayside.

b. Names of Description (87): Alpine, Big Beaver Creek, Big Caney Creek, Big Creek, Big Flat Creek, Big

Hollow (2), Big Indian Creek, Big North Fork, Big Piney Creek, Big Sugar Creek, Bluff, Bluff Springs, Blue Hole, Bone Brake, Bread Tray Mountain, Buttermilk Spring, Cape Fair, Clifty Creek, Coffin Spring, Cold Spring (P.O.), Cross Hollow, Dale, Dark Hollow, Double Spring, Dry Creek (2), Dry Crane Creek, Dug Hill, Dug Spring, East View, Elbow Creek, Falling Spring, Fielden, Five Stars, Flat Creek, Flat Hollow, Fox's Den, Fox Hunter's Paradise Cave, Gravelly Hollow, Greasy River, Greenfield, Grove Spring, Hercules, High Prairie, Highlandville, Lawndale, Little Beaver Creek, Little Bridge Hollow, Little Caney Creek, Little Cedar Hollow, Little Indian Creek, Little Missouri Creek, Little North Fork, Little Sugar Creek, Longrun Creek, Marsh Bottom, Marsh Spring, Medical Springs, Mountain Park Hollow, Mountain Township, Needle's Eye Bluff, Parched Corn Creek, Pilot Knob, Point Lookout, Prairie Creek, Prairie Hollow (3), Prairie Township, Redbank, Roaring River, Rocky Comfort, Rocky Hollow, Round Prairie, Seven Star Springs, Shadow Rock, Shell Knob, Shift Shoal Hollow, Shoal Creek, Spring Branch, Spout Springs (2), Straight Hollow, Sunnyside, White River.

c. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation (35). Approbation: Arden, Cape Fair, Chula Vista, Crystal Springs, Cure-All Springs, Enterprise, Fairy Cave, Lindenlure, Mount Pleasant, Pleasant Ridge, Pleasant Ridge Township, Pleasant Valley, Rainbow Spring, Romance, Silver Lake, Silver Spring, Eaudevie.

Disapprobation: Bad Branch, Barren Creek, Barren Fork, Barren Prairie, Devil's Den, Devil's Kitchen, Devil's Washpan, Dungeon Hollow, Hell Hole Hollow, Mud Socket, Nubbin Ridge, Parched Corn Creek, Rocky Branch, Rocky Comfort, Rocky Hollow, Rough Hollow.

d. Names from Flora (68): Bay Creek, Big Caney Creek, Big Cedar Hollow, Big Piney Creek, Big Sugar Creek, Black-jack Hollow, Brush or Brushy Creek (2), Brushy Knob, Caney Creek, Caney Hollow, Cat Tail Creek, Cedar Bluff, Cedar Creek, Cedar Gap, Cedar Hollow (2), Chestnut Ridge, Chinquapin Hollow, Chinquapin Knob, Chinquapin Ridge, Dogwood Creek, Hazelwood, Hickory, Hickory Stump Hollow, Huckleberry Hollow, Linn Township, Little Caney Creek, Little Cedar Hollow, Little Piney Creek, Locust, Oak Mound, Orchard Ridge, Parched Corn Creek, Paw Paw Valley, Peach Orchard, Peach Orchard Creek, Peach Orchard Hollow, Persimmon Creek, Pine Creek, Pine Hill, Pine Hollow, Pine Log Ridge, Pine Ridge, Pine Run, Pineville, Piney Creek, Pinetop, Plum Hollow, Potato Cave, Pumpkin Bend, Pumpkin Hollow, Sarvis Point, Sugar Camp Hollow, Sycamore, Walnut Spring.

e. Names from Fauna (76): Antler, Bear Cave, Bear Den Cave, Bear Hollow, Beaver Creek, Beaver Hollow, Beaver Springs, Beaver Valley, Bee Bluff, Bee Creek, Big Beaver Creek, Buckhart, Bull Creek (i.e. buffalo bulls), Buffalo, Buzzard Branch, Coon Creek, Coonfoot Hollow, Coon Mountain, Cow Creek, Cowskin Creek, Cowskin River, Crane Creek, Crane Bluff, Crane Roost, Deer Creek, Deerlick, Dog Hollow (2), Eagle, Elk River, Elk Valley, Elkhorn Creek, Elkhorn Springs, Elkland, Fox's Den, Gobbler Bottom, Hog Danger School, Hog Skin Hollow, Honey Creek, Hoot Owl Hollow, Hooten Hollow, Horse Creek, Hunter's Creek, Lick Creek, Little Beaver, Mutton Hollow, Owl Creek, Painter Branch, Panther Creek, Panther Den Hollow, Panther Hollow, Panther Valley, Pigeon Roost Hollow, Polecat Hollow, Possum Trot, Possum Trot Hollow, Possum Walk Creek, Rattlesnake Hollow, Robertson Trout Lakes, Shanghai Hollow, Skeeterville, Snake Hollow, Swan Creek, Terrapin Creek, Tick Ridge, Turkey Creek, Turkey Knob, Turkey Pin Hollow, Wild Cat Cave, Wild Cat Hollow (2), Wolf Cave, Wolf Pen Hollow.

f. Names from Landscape, Soil, Minerals, etc. (29): Bayou Creek, Caverna, Cottonrock Bluff, Galena, Gravelly Hollow, Iron Mountain, Lime Kiln Hollow, Lime Kiln Mountain, Limestone Valley, Little Bridge Hollow, Marble Cave, Minersville, Old Fort Sand Springs, Onyx Cave, Rock Creek, Rockbridge, Rock House Cave, Rock House Hollow, Rock Quarry Hollow, Rocky Branch, Saltpeter Cave, Sandy, Smelter Hollow, Spring Creek, Sulphur Springs, Tiff City, Whetstone Creek, White Rock Township.

Next to the Personal Names, this group looms particularly large. The Environmental Names have arisen naturally and spontaneously, from the soil, as it were.

The names in the first subdivision, that of direction and situation are colorless and show a certain poverty of imagination. These are, as a rule, names which have automatically sprung up to distinguish one place from another, as Big North Fork, Little North Fork, and the like. There are to be found seventeen names in this class.

It is in the Names of Description that those characteristics of the natural features of the landscape which

have chiefly impressed the Ozarkian are most clearly realized. From the list of names it would seem that he is most often sensitive to odd peculiarities; such names as Coffin Spring, Dug Hill, Needle's Eye Bluff, or Bread Tray Mountain illustrate this characteristic. The ordinary Ozarkian is keen of observation, and such similes are unusually apt.

The vastness and the ruggedness of these mountain ranges appealed to the mountaineer and developed in him a constant sense of smallness or greatness. The Ozark Mountains, though in reality hills, impressed the native profoundly and he is ever describing some feature of them. Such names as Bluff and Alpine reflect this consciousness of the natural features. Hercules, a community in Taney County, reflects the sensibility of strength. Whenever a stream branches the two divisions are usually referred to as "Big" and "Little", as in the case of Big Beaver and Little Beaver Creeks and Big and Little Caney.

Because of the unevenness of the topography there are numerous names descriptive of elevation, as is natural in so mountainous a section. There are nine names of this type; and if the names referring to view be added, there are fourteen names of elevation. In this class are such names as Point Lookout, in Taney County, which takes its name from its location upon a high point overlooking the river. Pilot Knob, a high knob in Stone County, is said

to have been a signal point of the Bald Knobbers; it is the highest point for miles and may be seen from a great distance.

As the majority of these people are small farmers and fruit growers, the fertility of the soil naturally assumes a place of importance in their lives. It is essential that the farmer know whether the land is fertile and well watered and the streams constant. Nine names of this section reflect his interest. Dry Creek takes its name from its lack of water most of the year. Grove Spring is indicative of a shady spring surrounded by well watered trees.

Such names as Cold Spring, Dark Hollow, Redbank, and Blue Hole are merely descriptive of color or degree. They have, as a rule, gradually risen by common consent and indicate little imaginative versatility.

If the advertising names are not included in the list, half express approval and half disapproval. This appears to imply that the appreciation of natural beauty is restricted but by no means absent. A universal characteristic of the Ozarkian is his reticence and his reserve; it may be that he feels more appreciation and love of nature than he cares to talk about. Such names as Arden, Cape Fair, Crystal Springs, and Silver Lake reflect an esthetic appreciation of beauty. Romance and Rainbow Spring are rather euphuistic selections that have been made. On the

other hand the terms of disapproval are occasionally startlingly bald, as may be seen from the names Devil's Den, Hell Hole Hollow, Devil's Kitchen, Nubbin Ridge, and Dungeon Hollow. This frankness is characteristic of these people.

Some of the recent and rather regrettable advertising names may be added to this group. These names supposedly are manifestations of a love and appreciation of beauty, but they smack of insincerity. There is an obvious pseudo-romantic air about them that is discordant with the general atmosphere of the country. If this group be included with the names expressing Approbation and Disapprobation, the larger number express insincerity and sentimentality. In this group are such names as Cure All Springs, Fairy Cave, Eaudevie, and Pla-Daz.

Those names which are taken from the flora of the section are interesting in that they reveal the plant life of these counties. Because of the rural character of all of the country this class of names looms large in nomenclature. Most important to the Ozarks are the forest trees; there are thirty-eight names in this group. The pine appears most frequently in the place-names of this section; this is interesting to note in comparison with the other place-name studies in the state, for it is only in the southern part of Missouri that the pine tree grows. There are twelve names that trace their origin to this

tree. The cedar is the next in frequency of appearance, as Cedar Creek, Cedar Valley, and Cedar Bluff indicate. Besides these two there are thirteen other species represented.

Among other wild growth, the canes of the canebrakes are especially notable. Though the real canebrakes do not begin to loom large until the country a little south of this region is reached, the "caney growths" begin to assume an important place in the nomenclature of this section; and such names as Big Caney, Little Caney, and Cane Hollow reveal the growing importance of the cane; six names are taken from this plant.

Much of the recent development of the Ozarks has been due to an added interest in fruit and berries in the last decade or so. Moreover, whether conscious or unconscious, there are found in the place-names of this section many indications of this interest, as may be seen from such names as Peach Orchard Creek and Hollow, and Plum Hollow.

From the rugged character of the topography and the sparse settlement this might be assumed to be a good hunting country. The many names for wild game bear witness to the abundance of fauna. Many of these names were given by early hunters who were attracted by the wild game to be found along the banks of streams, in caves, and over the whole country. The deer has given its name to more places than any other animal. Until very recent years there have

been many deer in this section, and such names as Elk Valley, Elkland, Deerlick, and Deer Creek remain to suggest earlier days. Other wild animals are represented by from one to six names; the beaver with six names, the panther and the opossum each with four names, the bear and the coon with three, the fox and the buffalo with two. The buffalo early disappeared from this country, so there are only two names that are reminiscent of the herds of buffalo that roamed the plains in the early days before the coming of many white men.

Something of the wild birds may be learned from a careful survey of the names of these counties. The blue crane is one of the most common birds around the various streams; Crane Creek, Crane Roost, and Crane Bluff have all derived their names from that bird. Flocks of wild turkeys may be seen today in this section, though they are not ^{so} common as in earlier days. These were wont to gather on some knob early in the morning and gobble, as may be seen from the name Gobbler's Knob. The owl has contributed two names, while the swan, the dove, and the buzzard have each contributed one. Eagle Rock, in Barry County, commemorates the early days of the county when the eagle was a familiar sight to the natives.

The trout, terrapin, and mosquito do not seem to have played such an important part in the nomenclature of this section, as they have each given only one name.

The bee appears three times; and the wild panther, or "painter" as it was called by the pioneers, is commemorated by no fewer than five names.

There is a small group of names which has been taken from the domestic animals of this region. The two Dog Hollows, one in Barry and one in McDonald County, are said to have been named for the hunting dogs which used to roam there. There is one name for the cow, two for the hog, and one each for the sheep and the horse. Horse Creek is said to have taken its name from a band of wild horses which grazed on its banks.

One of the most potent factors in the development in this country has been the mineral resources. From the very beginning of exploration in the Ozarks, men have thought of the mineral wealth which might lie hidden there. As early as 1720 Renault, a young Frenchman coming into this country, realized the value of the zinc and lead that lay undeveloped in these mountains. Preceding the Civil War and later, lead and zinc mining was at its height. Governor McClurg, the Civil War governor of Missouri, was much interested in this industry and aided greatly in its advancement. This industry has decreased in the last quarter of a century, but it has left its impression on the place-names of this region. Limestone and other rocks have given rise to many names in connection with the mining of the section. Smelter Hollow,

Saltpeter Cave, Galena, and other such names, show the importance of mineral resources. Tiff City, in McDonald County, took its name from the limestone formation of that name. There are twenty-nine of these names, of which twenty-four have reference to the rocks and minerals. Minersville received its name from the miners who lived and worked there.

5. Subjective Names (76)

Subjective Names are subdivided into six smaller groups: a. Idealistic and Emblematic Names; b. Biblical Names; c. Literary Names; d. Humorous Names; e. Sentimental and Advertising Names; f. Coined Names and Miscellaneous Oddities.

a. Idealistic and Emblematic Names (8): Boaz, Ebenezer, Flag, Free Will (?), Harmony Church, Liberty Township, Oasis, Union Township.

b. Biblical Names (15): Antioch, Ava, Bethpage (Bethphage) Boaz (indirectly), Ebenezer, Hebron, Idumea, Jacob's Well, Macedonia, Mount Nebo, Mt. Tabor, Mt. Zion, St. James Church, St. Luke's Church, Shiloh.

c. Literary Names (10): Arden (Shakespeare); Camp Izaak Walton; Dickens (?); Norwood (Henry Ward Beecher); Sammy Lane Camp and Boatline, Sammy's Lookout, Shepherd of the Hills Estates, Signal Tree, The Forks, (Harold Bell Wright); Zanon (Bulwer Lytton).

d. Humorous Names (27): All, Ava, China Pig Hole Cave, Clever, Gadfly, Hambrick Hollow (?), Happy Hollow, Hog Danger School, Hooten Hollow, Lick Skillet, Loafer's Glory, Mud Socket School House, Needmore Store, Nubbin Ridge, Peg-Leg Hollow, Peg-Leg Point, Possum Trot, Possum Walk, Protom, Powersite, Selmore, Sharp, Thief Hollow, Thief Neck, Water Pour Off Hollow, Whack-er-dan, Who'd a Tho't It School.

e. Sentimental and Advertising Names (11): Cure-All Springs, Eaudevie, Enterprise, Fairy Cave, Lindenlure, Magic Mountain, Mystery Cave, Panacea, Pla-Daz, Rockaway Beach, Selmore.

f. Coined Names and Miscellaneous Oddities (5): Powersite, Selmore, Simcoe, Taneycomo, Needmore.

The Subjective Names are nearly always "authoritative", not popular, in that they have been deliberately chosen by some individual for some reason, or purpose; they show foresight and specific aim.

The Idealistic Names compose a small group of names, naturally rare except where there is a deliberate foundation for a definite purpose, as of a church or school. Seldom does so much forethought and moral aim enter into the naming of a town, never in naming a natural feature. Boaz, a town in Christian County was named by a group of Masons. The name was taken from the lodge term meaning vigilance or faithfulness. Harmony Church was named by its members because of their desire to live in harmony with each other. Enterprise in McDonald County was supposedly characterized by much industry and thus received its name.

Of the fifteen Biblical Names two-thirds are taken from the Old Testament. This is entirely in keeping with religious beliefs of this people. The theology of the early pioneers was that stern Calvinism whose God is the awe-inspiring wrathful God. They do not seem to place much emphasis on, or to care for, the God of love that is

manifest in the New Testament. Ten of the names are from the Old Testament while only five represent the New Testament.

There are few Literary Names in these counties. However, this is not especially indicative of a lack of cultural aspiration of this section; the number is not much less than those found in the other counties studied. Literary names are at no time popular. Half of the literary names are associated with the regrettable Harold Bell Wright. This does not necessarily presuppose that the sentimental novels of Harold Bell Wright and other writers of like calibre are the criteria of literary taste in these counties. It is merely that his Shepherd of the Hills has made this region famous and the scenes and characters of this novel have been used to advertise and to interest the tourist. A startling contrast are the other names of this group: Arden from Shakespeare, Zandoni from the novel of that name by Bulwer-Lytton, Norwood from Henry Ward Beecher's novel, and the names of the two famous English authors, Dickens and Isaak Walton. To give Wright a place over such masters is indeed tragic.

The Humorous Names of this section are the most characteristic of Ozark place-names. The prevalent impression gained from current fiction is that these people are a stolid, serious folk bowed down by toil. However, a survey of these names seems to indicate a keen sense of

humor, as may be seen from the various types of humorous names that have been given to the places of this section. The lowest form of humor, according to Samuel Johnson, the pun, is represented by such names as All and Protem. Such names as Lick Skillet, Who'd-a-Tho't It School, Thief Neck, and Thief Hollow reflect the satiric quality of their humor. The jingle and alliterative name is popular. Such names as Happy Hollow, and Hooten Hollow are illustrative of their fondness for alliteration.

The most artificial and fortunately one of the rarest classes of names is the coined name. Such names as Selmore, Taneycomo, and Simcoe are of this group. These names have been compounded for one reason or another by the originator. As a general rule they have been composed by putting together two words; the result is usually uninteresting.

6. Unsolved Names (66)

It has proved impossible to obtain reliable and authoritative information about the following place-names. Some of them are quite old, and the circumstances of their naming have been lost; others may yet be cleared up by future workers. In a number of cases, a more or less plausible conjecture might have been made to explain the name; but I have refrained from making conjectures without evidence, except where there is something like an overwhelming probability. Entirely too much loose guess-work

about the origin of place-names has been indulged in in the past. The unsolved names constitute about six per cent of the whole number.

Abo	Little Missouri Creek
Aisle	Long Cave
Alvarado	Mail Hollow
Baladan	Man Hollow
Bauff	Miser Hollow
Blackfoot Hollow	Montague
Blub Rock	Moral
Bowman Ridge	Nottinghamhill
Bouvier Road	Nubia
Camp Creek	Odin
Camp Fallis	Olive Springs
Cash Cove	Omba
Dawt	Pack
Denlow	Peacock Town
Elsey	Peck's Ford
Elkozar	Pembina
Flint	Penitentiary Bend
Foil	Penny Hill
Galbraith	Polar Cave
Goodhope	Pope Cave
Granddaddy's Cedar Hollow	Price Lane
Granny's Branch	Richwood Town
Hargrove Cave	Roland
Harper	Saltpeter Cave
Honey Lake Hollow	Seldom Seen
Hurley	Skylight Cave
Jacket	Ridge
Koons	Toga Hollow
Lampson Hill	Tribulation
Langley's Ford	Van Mater Hill
Lexsa	Williams Hill
Liberty	Witt's Resort

CHAPTER TWO

CERTAIN SPECIAL FEATURES

The classification presented and discussed in the preceding chapter has included, under its five main heads, with the addition of the unsolved names, all the place-names I have found in the nine southwest border counties. In this chapter I shall take up a considerable number of the names for further study in five special fields. These are 1. The Composition of the Place-Names, 2. Linguistic Features, 3. Non-English Place-Names, 4. Changes in the Place-Names, and 5. Folkways and Folklore of the Place-Names. Each field is concerned with a limited but important group of names, or with some special aspect of them.

1. The Composition of the Place-Names

It is in the composition of names that some of the most interesting phases of place-name study are encountered. The group has been divided into four classes: a. True Compounds; b. Cases of "Contamination"; c. Inseparable Affixes; d. Separable Affixes. A great majority of all of the names may be classified under these four heads. As in every region, there are many names of inseparable affix; however, because of the mountainous,

rough aspect of the country there are a stupendous number of separable affixes.

A total of 791 names have been considered from the point of view of their composition: namely

a. True Compounds (17): Blackfoot, Blackjack, Blacksmith, Coonfoot Hollow, Cowskin River, Elkhead, Elkhorn, Frankfort, Greenleaf, Lindenlure, Longrun, Pinetop, Powersite, Racetrack Hollow, Selmore, Sunnyside, Wayside.

b. Cases of "Contamination" (3): Bear Hollow, Dickens, Lake Taneycomo.

c. Inseparable Affixes (17, forming 46 different names): Prefixes (1): Northview. Suffixes (16): (-bank) Redbank; (-branch) Brownbranch Creek; (-bridge) Rockbridge; (-burg) Lohmarsburg; (-bury) Simsbury; (-dale) Lawndale; (-field) Bakersfield, Greenfield Church, Marshfield; (-fork) Pondfork; (-head) Elkhead; (-hurst) Havenhurst; (-land) Elkland, Fordland; (-lick) Deerlick; (-ton) Bloomington, Linington, Silvertown; (-town) Jamestown; (-ville) Abesville, Bentonville Hollow, Bradleyville, Cassville, Comoville, Dugginville, Gainesville, Hardinville, Hartsville, Herdsville, Highlandville, Keetsville, Kirbyville, Marysville, Minersville, Mingsville, Newville, Pineville, Rickville, Rogersville, Russelville, Skeeterville, Taneyville, Warnersville, Waterville; (-wood) Hazelwood.

d. Separable Affixes (see Chapter Three for individual names): Prefixed Elements (23, forming 76 different names): Bald (3 names), Bayou (2), Big (14), Camp (4), Cape (1), Cave (1), East (3), Happy (1), High (1), Hill (1), Little (12), Mill (2), Mount (4), Mountain (7), New (2), North (3), Old (2), Orchard (1), Point (1), Prairie (4), Saint (4), Spring (3), South (2), Swift (1). Suffixes (63, forming 649 different names): Academy (1), Addition (1), Bald (1), Bayou (2), Beach (2), Bend (2), Bluff (10), Bottom (3), Branch (17), Bridge (1), Camp (5), Cave (53), Cavern (1), Chapel (4), Church (4), City (5), Creek (95), Dale (1), Dell (1), Den (2), Drive (1), Estates (1), Ferry (1), Flat (1), Fork (6), Ford (10), Gap (1), Grove (1), Highlands (1), Hill (12), Hills (2), Hole (2), Hollow (172), Inn (2), Knob (6), Lake (1), Lakes (2), Lane (1), Lodge (1), Mill (18), Mills (7), Mound (1), Mountain (11), Neck (1), Orchard (1), Pond (1), Point (2), Prairie (6), Ridge (14), River (8), Resort (1), Rock (3), Road (2), Roost (1), School (7), Spring (33), Springs (25), Store (2), Tavern (1), Townships (68),

Valley (9), Village (1), Well (1).

True compounds, that is, those compound names in which the elements joined together are approximately of equal importance and rank, are comparatively rare in the nomenclature of our section. There are but seventeen examples of the true compound to be found in our nine counties.

Cases of "Contaminations" are those names which are supposedly derived from one source, but have apparently been also influenced by some other name. An example of this phenomenon is Taneycomo, which is said to be taken from Taney Co. Mo., but it is suggested that the famous Lake Como in Italy may have had some part in the choice of its name. Dickens was presumably named by and for a man named Dickenson who dropped the "son" and left it as Dickens. However, the name appeared shortly after the death of Dickens and it may have been suggested by the name of the famous English author. Bear Hollow, in McDonald County, is said to have been named for the black bears which dened there; but several old settlers have hinted that it may have received its name from the Baers, a German family who lived there during the early history of the county.

The inseparable prefix is extremely uncommon. Out of these nine counties there is to be found only one real prefix, that of Northview. The inseparable suffix is

somewhat more frequent. There are sixteen suffixes made use of in the names of our section; but only one of them, -ville, can be ranked as a really living formative element. No fewer than 25 places have formed their names by adding the suffix -ville. The suffixes -field and -ton are used by three places each, -land by two; and the other twelve suffixes, -bank, -branch, -bridge, -burg, -bury, -dale, -fork, -head, -hurst, -lick, -town, and -wood occur each in but a single example.

Separable affixes, on the other hand, are extremely common. Considerably more than half, or 725 out of a total of 1159 place-names in the section, make use of these detached prefixes or suffixes. This feature of the nomenclature is markedly indicative of comparative youthfulness. In older lands, and in older sections of the United States or of Missouri, these detached elements are found far less frequently; they tend with time either to fall away or to become intimately joined with the main part of the name and blend with it into an inseparable compound or single word.

Just as with the inseparable affixes, there are fewer separable prefixes than suffixes. "Big" is the most frequent prefix; this is perhaps accounted for by the fact that the main branch of the creeks are always designated as Big _____. The mountaineer of this section seems to be much impressed by the size and the strength of the natural features and often emphasizes this in his

choice of names. "Big" appears fifteen times. Others which are used are: "Little" twelve times, "Mountain" seven times, "Mount", "Camp", "Prairie", and "Saint" or "St." four times each, "Bald", "East", "North", and "Spring" three times each, "Bayou", "Mill", "New", "Old", and "South" twice, and "Cape", "Cave", "Happy", "High", "Hill", "Orchard", "Point", and "Swift" once each.

The separable suffix is the most frequently used of all the formative elements. The importance of the "hollow" in this section has already been commented upon. The name appears one hundred and seventy-two times. The creeks are the next in importance and number, with ninety-five representatives. Because of the mountainous character of all of these counties, there are literally dozens of these small creeks winding in and out among the hills. These may be known by one name in one section and by another a few miles down the stream; this is aptly illustrated by the Cowskin River, which is known in some sections as the Elk River. There are sixty-eight townships. Townships, like all other names, are constantly fluctuating. Some of these counties are among the oldest counties of this section of the state and the names of the original townships have dropped out. However, this is a study of old names as well as those which are in current use, and so all have been included in this study, in so far as it has been possible to ascertain the earlier names.

Very characteristic of Ozark topography are the other more common suffixed elements: "Cave" appears fifty-three times, "Spring" or "Springs" fifty-eight, "Mill" or "Mills" twenty-five, "Branch" seventeen, "Mountain" eleven, "Hill" fourteen, "Ridge" fourteen, "Bluff" ten, "Knob" six. There are six self-styled "Cities" in the section, none containing over 5,000 actual inhabitants. For the frequency of the other separable suffixes see the list given above.

2. Linguistic Features (50)

- a. Spelling and Punctuation (11): Aunt's Creek to Ance Creek, Attebury, Cat Tail Hollow, Conklin, Cowskin, Marble Cave to Marvel Cave, Shilo for Shiloh, Sweden vs. Sweten, Thuroy vs. Thurseay, Turnbo vs. Turnbow, Ozark.
- b. Pronunciation (14) (local and dialect peculiarities of any kind): Cheerbottom, Copening, Gotham, Hilda, Hollow, Kentucky Hollow, Panther, Pomme de Terre, Ponce de Leon, Loring, Manes, Sarvis, Sparta, Terrapin.
- c. Dialect Words (25): Aunt, Bald, Bayou, Bluff, Branch, Brushy, Caney, Chapel, Clifty, Coon, Cottonrock, Creek, Dutch, Gadfly, Gap, Granny, Gravelly, Hollow, Knob, Lick, Piney, Possum, Sarvisberry, Skeeterville, Still House.

From the linguistic point of view, the first aspect for consideration is the spelling and punctuation of the place-names. In many Ozark names there has come about a gradual change in the spelling and the punctuation. Various factors have influenced these changes: time, ignorance, misunderstandings, have each played their part in the alteration.

Mr. Tucker says in his book American English, "It hardly need be said that, in every instance without

exception, where a change in spelling has originated in the United States, the change has been in the direction of simplicity, and in the interest therefore of the "reform" which the Philological Society of Great Britain (not to mention such individual names as Max Muller and Sir J. A. H. Murray) so warmly favor".¹ This is very clearly illustrated in this group. Attebury, a small postoffice, was named for a family of "Atterbury's" but following the local pronunciation the "r" was dropped; as I have already said, the people in this section were Southerners and retained much of the soft liquid sounds; a medial "r" was rarely pronounced.

Another instance of the simplification of spelling is that of the postoffice Conklin. It was named in honor of the statesman Roscoe Conkling. In accord with the Ozark failing of dropping the final "g" it was spelled just as it sounded--Conklin.

Aunt's Creek was the original name of the stream which is now known as Ance Creek. It was changed, for some reason or other, in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Like the other names, it is much the simpler form and therefore more desirable.

Ozark and Cheerbottom Hollow indicate the phonetic spellings which are so evident in this part of the country. Ozark, according to the generally accepted theory, comes

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1. Tucker, Gilbert M., American English, p. 34-35.

from the two French words "aux arcs" referring either to the bends in the river among the mountains or to the Arkansas Indians. Later settlers, coming in after the French hunters, spelled the name as it sounded, and so the present spelling. In Cheerbottom we find the phonetic spelling of the word "chair" as it is customarily pronounced in the Ozarks.

The aversion to the use of the hyphen and the apostrophe is obvious from a brief survey of these names. These marks may have been dropped either from laziness, by accident, or through ignorance. Cowskin Creek and Cat Tail Hollow are illustrative of this mistake.

One of the most important factors in the changing of the spelling of a name has resulted from misunderstandings in writing of names. The two postoffices, Sweden and Thuroy, were named after two men, an old Mr. Sweten and someone by the name of Thursey, respectively. The names were sent in to the Postal Department but were misinterpreted as Sweden and Thuroy.

The second of the linguistic features of the names is their pronunciation. There are certain obvious characteristics of pronunciation which become apparent to anyone who makes a study of the speech of these Ozark counties. These peculiarities have in some instances been brought over from the people and the community from which the settlers originally came. Again, they are individual

with the section that now boasts the usage. In either case they are interesting and well worth studying.

One of the most common practises is that of pronouncing any name which ends in "a" as if it had a short "i" sound. Especially is this noticed in the feminine names of these counties. A girl whose name ends in "a" can never hope to be called, for example, Alma but must ever be æ/mi; in fact, she probably would be startled if it were pronounced in the proper way. Hence Sparta is pronounced as if it were spelled "Sparty". This habit of either pronouncing the final syllable as though it were unaccented, or dropping it altogether, seems to be universal in the Ozarks. The pronunciation of Loring illustrates the latter peculiarity, and in the spelling of the word Conklin, the pronunciation has been observed so consistently that the final "g" has been omitted entirely.

As I have previously shown, many of these settlers came from Kentucky and the name has been retained in the nomenclature of this section. In the early days of settlement it was always pronounced kein tñk. Thornton says of the word: "Kentuck: A familiar designation of Kentucky, which in earlier days was spelled Kentucke." He gives a quotation from a conversation of John Randolph with Dr. Brokenborough, June 2: Life, ii. 15 (1851): "(1813) In a few years more, those of us who are alive will have to move off to Kaintuck or the Mississippi, where

corn can be had for a sixpence a bushel".

There has been some discussion of the pronunciation of the word panther. Some dialect writers insist that it is called "painter", while still others declare that it is pronounced "panter". However, both seem common in this section. Mr. Randolph, who has aided me so greatly in this thesis, says that the word is used in John Homer Case's novel Juan Carroll as "panter" but the more common pronunciation is "painter".

The small town which has been named after the Spanish explorer is generally spoken of as pobsc; the whole name is seldom used, and the Spanish pronunciation has not been retained. Likewise, in the pronunciation of the French Pomme de Terre there is evident the tendency to anglicize all foreign words. This name is pronounced as pom de tan in all the counties where the stream flows.

The pronunciation of the word "terrapin" illustrates one of the most universal characteristics of Ozark speech. "Er" is with little exception pronounced as "ar". The pronunciation of the word "terre" cited in the preceding paragraph might also serve to illustrate this practise, as well as that of the "sarvis" berry tree, in reality the service berry, which will be discussed at greater length among the dialect words of this chapter.

The third and last point of linguistic interest is the vocabulary of certain place-names. Many of the terms

used are Americanisms; others are dialect words more or less peculiar to Missouri or the Ozark region. The word "Creek" has assumed an entirely different meaning in America from that of its British predecessor. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, in Great Britain it has the restricted meaning of a narrow recess or inlet in the coast-line of the sea, an armlet or short arm of a river. In the United States and in this section of the country any small stream, rivulet, brook, or run may be called a creek. The O.E.D. states that the name was probably given by explorers of a river to the various inlets or arms observed to run out of it, and of which only the mouths were seen in passing; when at length these were explored, they were often found to be tributaries of great length; but they retained the designation originally given, and "creek" thus received an application entirely unknown in Great Britain. The first mention of this word appears in the Pennsylvania Archives, 1674.

"Bayou" does not begin to loom large in the nomenclature of this state until the most southern counties are reached. The O.E.D. defines the word as a name given in the southern states of North America to the marshy offshoots and over-flowing of lakes and rivers. Farmer gives the date of its earliest use as 1812.² However, the word is used more loosely in the Ozarks. A small stream, or

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2. Farmer's Dictionary of Americanisms.

branch, may sometimes be called a bayou; such use is seen in Ozark County in Bennet's Bayou.

"Bald" is a word restricted, as a rule, to the mountainous districts. It is used with reference to the mountains and knolls without the usual or natural covering of trees and grass. "Knob" is another word which seems to be confined to the United States when referring to a rounded knoll, or a hill in general. According to Farmer, it is primarily a Kentucky term for the rounded hills or knobs frequently met with in some portions of that state, and caused by atmospheric influence on the sandstone formation. This is very probable, for most of the settlers of this section were from the South. However, in these Ozark counties the term is used to designate any small hill.

"Bluff" seems to be a distinctly American term. The O.E.D. defines the word as a cliff or headland with a broad precipitous face. John Wesley in 1737 writes, "Savannah stands on a flat bluff, so they term any high land hanging over a creek or river".³ This word appears constantly in the names of this section.

Perhaps the most distinctly individual word of mountain nomenclature is "hollow". These hollows have played an important part in lives of the people. They have built their homes there, planted crops there, and in all

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3. O.E.D., under "Bluff".

ways recognized the existence of these small depressions. Mr. Randolph in his article on Ozark speech in American Speech says, "This word hollow is often used to designate, not the hollow or gorge itself, but the stream or water which flows through the hollow. In many cases the stream has no other name; one does not fish in Mill "creek" or "branch" but in "Mill Hollow".⁴ But in spite of its current popularity in this section of the country, we may not claim to have originated this sense of the word, which is cited by the O.E.D. from a British writer as early as 1553.

The fluvial phraseology of America has preserved in many cases the terms once current in the old country. "Branch" is one of these words, and is colloquial in the South in the sense in which it was used by Sir Walter Raleigh. Its primary meaning is a brook.

A most frequent boast is that the language of these mountain people is nearer to early English than that of other Americans, or even that of modern Englishmen. The use of the word "Dutch" seems to substantiate this statement. Throughout this section German and "Dutch" are used synonymously. Farmer says that it is a corruption of Deutsch, German; however, there is some excuse for this confusion. Archbishop Trench tells us that "'Til

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4. American Speech, vol. II (Oct., 1927), p. 264-269.

late in the 17th century, Dutch meant (in England) generally German, and a Dutchman, a native of Germany, while what we would now term a Dutchman would have been named a Hollander." He goes on to say, "It can, moreover, be pleaded in excuse that the German immigrants themselves but too readily acquiesced in the designation, and adopted it themselves. Thus, the first English almanac ever printed in German form was published by John Gruber, a native of Strasburg under the title of Dutch English Almanac."⁵

In the extreme Southern states, as Louisiana and Alabama, the word "cane" is always used with reference to the sugar cane. Farmer in his dictionary gives this meaning to it. He goes on to say that "caney", a word which appears most frequently in this section, pertains to sugar-cane and that it is a word of western fabrication. However, in all of these counties, there is to be found not a single instance of the word used in this sense; it always refers to the pipe-stem cane, or grass that is to be found growing along the banks of the creeks.

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". "Piney" when applied to a place or stream indicates the vicinity of a pine woods or "pinery". The name "pinery" is given to a forest of pine trees.

In these southern counties of Missouri, the pine tree is one of the most common forest trees; and there is a "Big Piney Creek", a "Piney Creek", and a "Little Piney Creek" named for this tree.

A very common word in mountain phraseology is "gap". This is defined in the O.E.D. as a break or opening in a range of mountains; a pass or a gorge. This usage is very common in the United States, especially in those mountains of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia from whence these people came.

Two familiar animals of this section are the raccoon and the opossum. However, it is always the abbreviated form of the words that is used. According to Farmer the name "raccoon" is thought to be of Indian origin; Algonquin, "aroughcum", the scratcher. The contraction "coon" dates from about 1840 when this animal was used by a political party as a kind of badge. "Possum" is a familiarly colloquial abbreviation of opossum. Its origin seems to be earlier than that of the "coon", for the O.E.D. cites the first known example of its use in A. Whitaker's Good News from Virginia, published in 1613.

The use of the word "cottonrock" with reference to limestone seems to be distinctly American, for there is no mention of the word in the O.E.D. Farmer says that the name is probably derived from its light gray, or buff color, which, when first bared to the light, resembles

fresh gathered cotton-wool. It is a magnesian limestone abounding in Missouri, and is valuable as a building material because of its softness when first quarried.

A unique and striking dialect word is "lick". Tucker lists this word under the heading of "Real Americanisms", and Thornton gives the first date of its known use as 1778 in the "Maryland Journal". He gives the following excerpt from Hall's "Letters from the West", published in 1820: "We have Salt Licks, Blue Licks, Sulphur Licks, and Licks of all sorts and sizes. The word is uncouth enough, but very descriptive, and designates those spots which have been frequented by wild grazing animals for the purpose of licking the saline particles with which the earth is impregnated."⁶

The various religious denominations have figured very little in the church history of this section. Because of sparse settlement and unfavorable conditions of the roads it was practically impossible to establish a definite church organization. For this reason rude chapels were built and the families in the community gathered there for worship. As a rule, there was little doctrine and church creed preached; the Bible formed the basis for all that was said. These churches were many times called chapels. The O.E.D. defines the word "chapel" as "A sanctuary or place of Christian worship,

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6. Thornton, R. H., An American Glossary.

not the church of a parish or the cathedral church." This is the sense in which the word is used in the Ozarks.

Two words which are often heard in the mountains, especially those of this section, are "Aunt" and "Granny". These words imply no relationship; they are merely terms of endearment given to any elderly woman of the community. The Q.E.D. says of the word aunt that it is a title given to any benevolent practical woman who exercises these qualities to the benefit of her circle of acquaintances. However, the usage is not so restricted in the Ozarks; either of the words may apply to any old woman in the community who is well known. D. S. Crumb in his article in Dialect Notes says, "Aunt is prefixed to the full name of an aged woman. No relationship is implied."⁷

One of the most common trees in this section is the "Sarvisberry". This is, in reality, the Service Berry tree, but it has been pronounced so long as "sarvis" that it is now spelled as it is pronounced.

Gadfly, the name of a district and hamlet of this section, is a facetious name which is applied to a small or remote village or railway station, according to Joseph Carr.⁸

The only mention that is made of "skeeter" is in Farmer's Dictionary of Americanisms; he merely says of the

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7. Crumb, D. S., "The Dialect of Southeastern Mo.", Dialect Notes, Vol. II, p. 305.

8. Carr, J. W., "Words from Northeast Ark.", Dialect Notes, Vol. III, p. 137.

word that it is a corruption of mosquito, and the first known usage is found in the New York Times in 1888.

"Stillhouse", a house where liquor is distilled, is a good old word (cited by the O.E.D. as early as 1558) which has left a large and somewhat unsavory impression upon Ozark nomenclature.

3. Non-English Names (34)

These are subdivided into a. Hebrew and Oriental; b. Greek and Latin; c. French, Spanish, and German; d. Indian and other languages.

Antioch (Greek), Ava (Hebrew), Bannock (Indian), Bethpage (Hebrew), Boaz (Hebrew), Caddo (Indian), Chula Vista (Spanish), Comoville (Italian?), Eaudevie (French), Ebenezer (Hebrew), Gasconade (French), Granada (Spain), Hebron (Hebrew), Hercules (Greek), Idumea (Hebrew), Jacob's Well (Hebrew), Kickapoo (Indian), Kuggaho (Indian?), Macedonia (Greek), Manes (Latin?), Mt. Nebo (Hebrew), Mt. Tabor (Hebrew), Mt. Zion (Hebrew), Niangua (Indian), Odin (Norse?), Omega (Greek), Pedlow (Indian), Pomme de Terre (French), Ponce de Leon (Spanish), Proteus (Latin), Shiloh (Hebrew), Taneycomo (Italian?), Tecumseh (Indian), Vera Cruz (Spanish).

There is relatively little survival in this country of the foreign linguistic element which corresponds to the early history of the counties and the successive elements of the population. It is in the southeastern counties near St. Louis that these elements are most prominent; these Ozark counties have retained few of the foreign names. Only two names seem to have advanced through the succeeding years from the French; these are the Gasconade and the Pomme de Terre rivers.

Although the exodus of the Indian from this section has been relatively recent there is comparatively little influence of the Indian speech. Six names of probable or possible Indian origin reflect this page of American history, but as a whole the region is comparatively barren of survivals of Indian lore.

The choice of names emphasizes again the pure Anglo-Saxon stock of the people and their dislike of anything pertaining to foreign element. Vance Randolph says, "Except for ties of family and clan relationship, Hill people are individual and non-social in the extreme."⁹ I have previously mentioned in the Borrowed Names the paucity of foreign immigration in this section; in this group might be included the negro, by way of illustration. So great is the antipathy of these people to anyone not of their own stock that in some towns and communities the sun may not go down upon a negro.

The Non-English names come almost wholly from the Bible. Out of the thirty-four names, eleven of them were from the Hebrew and four from the Greek. These early settlers that came in were, for the most part, staunch God-fearing men and women who travelled across the country bearing with them the old family Bible, and but little other literature. These two languages, the Hebrew and Greek, constitute the majority of the Non-English names.

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9. Vance Randolph, The Ozarks, p. 308.

This relative barrenness of literary reference is not unique with this section; literary names are never popular and they rarely occur. These people seem to have little acquaintance with the classics of world literature. The struggle for existence and the seriousness of obtaining a meager living from the hills necessitated an almost total neglect of the more cultural elements of life.

The romance languages are represented by four names from the Spanish, three from the French and two from the Italian. There are only two names which can be said to trace their origin to the Latin and one of these is doubtful. Protem was given to a postoffice in Taney County "for the time being" and Manes, a small postoffice in Wright, is said to have been named, perhaps, from the Roman household gods; however, this is extremely improbable.

4. Changes in the Place-Names (43 places, with 102 names). Many places in our nine counties have changed their names, some more than once. The complete list of such changes is as follows:

Aunt's Creek to Ance Creek
 Baird's Mountain to Magic Mountain
 Barren Prairie to California Prairie
 Bauff to Dit to Nance
 Beach to Attebury
 Beaver Spring to Anderson
 Boston to Aisle
 Boston Road to Wilderness Road
 Branson to Lucia, and back to Branson

Breckenridge Township to Galloway Township
 Blair Mill to Plummer, to Blankenship, to McNatt
 Bunker Hill to Northview
 Barren also California
 Campbell to Mease Hollow
 Cedar Valley to Oasis
 Cowskin also Elk River
 Cooper Township to Fox Township, to Center Township
 Cut Throat to Stella, to Diggins
 Day also Whack-er-dam
 Dutch Store to Highlandville
 Erie Station to New Erie, to Wade, to Donohue, to
     Goodman
 Fox Hunter's Paradise Cave to Fairy Cave
 Fyan to Mountain Grove
 Gates to May
 Gotham to White Rock Sulphur Springs, to White Rock,
     to Jane
 Hazelwood to High Prairie, also Bracken
 Jacob's Cavern to Jay Taylor's Cave
 Jamestown to Galena
 Keltner to Seymour
 Lick Skillet to Bloomington, to Waldo
 Linden to Kenton
 Loafer's Glory School to Glory School
 McKeel Spring to Scout Camp Spring
 Marble Cave to Marvel Cave
 Militia Spring to Ava
 Ozark to Decatur, to Ozark
 Rutledge to Madge, to Elk Springs
 St. James River to James River
 Sweten to Sweden, to Olive Springs
 Thursey to Thuroy
 Turnbo to Turnbow
 Warnersville to Kirbyville
 Waterville to Bakersfield

The United States is too young a country and Missouri
 too recent a state to offer such fascinating strata of
 peoples and languages as are open to the place-name stu-
 dent of the British Isles. However, it is astounding how
 great has been the change in place-names of this section
 of the country in the last century. In many cases there
 has come about a gradual and unconscious change in the

names. This has been accomplished in some instances by time, in others through misunderstanding, in some by ignorance, and in some by still other causes of change.

The creek now known as Ance Creek was originally Aunt's Creek. In the early part of the 19th century, old Aunt China Bowman, an old settler who was part Delaware Indian, lived there. It was called "Aunt's Creek" on the early Government maps, but about 1875 it began to appear as Ance Creek; this seems to have been due to the misunderstanding of a surveyor or government official. In like manner Turnbo Creek was changed to Turnbow; the original creek was named for the family of that name but someone coming in thought that it referred to the turns and the bends in the creek and so called it Turnbow. Marble Cave was the original name of what is now known as Marvel Cave. The pronunciation is that universally used by Ozark boys for the game of that name; small boys in the Ozarks always speak of the game as "marvels". This seems to have been taken over by the local inhabitants and it soon began to be known as Marvel Cave. Harold Bell Wright in his novel, The Shepherd of the Hills, whether intentionally or through ignorance, calls it Marvel Cave; since that time it has been advertised as Marvel Cave.

The whole of this country owes, in a great measure, its existence and development to the tourist. This has been the principal means of livelihood and everything has

been centered around the idea of attracting the tourist. A few of the names have been changed for advertisement. Magic Mountain, near Hollister, was originally known as Baird's Mountain. It was changed because the later name seemed more likely to attract attention.

In several instances the spelling has been changed through the illegibility of handwriting, as in the case of the postoffice Sweden. The postoffice was named for an old Mr. Sweten who lived there in the community. The name was sent in to the Postal Department but either through carelessness, or because of the difficulty of reading the handwriting, it was interpreted as Sweden. A hollow near the postoffice is named for this same man, but the correct spelling has been retained. Thursay which was named for a man by the name of Thuroy is a similar instance.

A frequent change that is to be found is that of the discontinued postoffice. The postoffice is discontinued and then later reestablished by another man and named by this man.

Again, a place may often receive a disagreeable or humorous nickname in the early days of its existence and later be changed because of the desire for a more pleasant and flattering name. A settlement called Lick Skillet was changed to Bloomington when the postoffice was established. Gotham, a postoffice and town in McDonald County,

was changed to White Rock Sulphur Springs because the inhabitants thought that the former name was not worthy of their settlement.

Occasionally there are found instances of a name being changed because of dislike of a person for whom it was named, as in the case of Branson. Branson was changed to Lucia because of the dislike for the Branson family, reputed to be Bald Knobbers; it was renamed Branson, however, because of a similar name already in the state. In Christian County, the township of Breckenridge was changed to Galloway on account of the change in sentiment of the community.

A name sometimes may be similar to another name and so cause much confusion. An example of this may be seen in the case of Waterville, a postoffice and town in Ozark County, which was often confused with Waterville, Me. The name was changed to Bakersfield because of this continuous confusion.

In some instances the name has been shortened for convenience. The James River, a branch of White River, was originally the Saint James. Gradually the Saint was dropped and for many years it has been known as the James. Loafer's Glory, an early school, soon was shortened to Glory.

5. Folkways and Folklore (32)

a. Local Customs and Traditions (6): Buttermilk Spring, Hog Danger School, Murder Rock, Naked Joe Mountain, Notch, Stillhouse Hollow.

b. Local Occupations and Institutions (14): Blacksmith Hollow, Cheerbottom Hollow, Little Rail Hollow, Log Road Hollow, Mill Creek, Pipe Spring, Rock Quarry Hollow, Salt Road, Sawmill Hollow, Schoolhouse Hollow, Shingle Hollow, Sugar Camp Hollow, Tanyard Hollow, Waterville.

c. Beliefs and Superstitions (6): Devil's Den, Devil's Kitchen, Devil's Washpan, Fairy Cave, Hell Hole Hollow, Presbyterian Hill.

d. Myths and Local Legends (6): Blue Eye, China Pig Hole Cave, Cowskin Creek, Linchpin, Udall, Virgin Bluff.

This last group is the one which affords most interest to the casual reader. It is here that the vivid local color of the Ozarks is most emphasized, and it is here that the most intriguing stories and legends are found. The names in this group have been divided into four classes: a. Local Customs and Traditions, Good and Evil; b. Local Occupations and Institutions; c. Beliefs and Superstitions; d. Myths and Local Legends, or "ex post facto" tales.

Buttermilk Spring, in Stone County, is said to have received its name because the families of the neighborhood used the spring to keep their buttermilk cool. Murder Rock, an overhanging rock ledge near Hollister, is said to have received its name in the early days of settlement when highwaymen were common; this rock was the scene of several murders and it was from these gruesome

incidents that the rock was named. Another story that is told with pride is that of the naming of Naked Joe Mountain. In the first part of the nineteenth century a man challenged another to fight. They repaired to the mountain top and there fought stripped, as was the custom. A man by the name of Joe was the victor and since that time the spot has been known as Naked Joe Mountain.

The postoffice Notch reflects the colorful history of pioneer days of these mountains. It is situated on a "notch" road; during the early days of the country when highways were few and inhabitants scarce, one notch meant the main road to Springfield, two meant that the road was a wagon road, and three that it was merely a bridle path.

Hog Danger School was the name given in jest to the community and school because so many hogs had been disappearing from this section. Still House Hollow reveals that industry which has so emphatically encouraged lawlessness and which has gained for the Ozarks the unsavory reputation of being a country of bootleggers.

The two names Waterville and Mill Creek trace their origin to the water mills which played such an important part in the early settlement of the counties. Sugar Camp Hollow takes its name from a sugar camp which was operated there. The old Salt Road is one of the earliest trails in this section of the Ozarks. Salt was one of the

necessities of the pioneer days; practically everything else could be raised in the community but this had to be hauled from a distance in wagons. The trail that these wagons followed gradually began to be known as the Salt Road from that most essential commodity. Cheerbottom Hollow, in McDonald County, was the home of an old man whose occupation was that of making and mending chairs; it has since been known as the Cheerbottom Hollow.

As with most rather primitive people, the devil plays an important part in Ozark language and thoughts. There are to be found in the group of Beliefs and Superstitions three names of this type. Devil's Den is said to have been named because of the dark and ominous aspect of the place. Devil's Washpan, a hollow and sink hole, received its name because of its resemblance to a washpan. Devil's Kitchen was named by local inhabitants because it was first used by the Union soldiers and then by the Southern soldiers as a kitchen; it was naturally the scene of much strife. Hell Hole Hollow is a name of similar calibre. Fairy Cave shows an interest in the little folk, if not a belief in them. Presbyterian Hill takes its name from the Presbyterians who own and operate the hill.

It is the last division of the class, Myths and Local Legends--"ex post facto tales", that are most interesting to the ordinary traveler. These stories are treasured by the inhabitants and repeated as authentic facts. The

hearer who dares to conjecture that these stories might be anything but true is regarded with dislike and distrust. These obviously fictitious tales have arisen to account for names whose real origin has been forgotten.

China Pig Hole Cave is said to have been named from the amusing conversation which is said to have ensued during a hunt for a lost pig. The owner and a friend suddenly came upon a sink hole and a cave and the friend remarked that the pig had perhaps dropped into the hole. The owner replied that if that were so the pig had probably gone to China. Since then it has been known as China Pig Hole, according to current opinion. Cowskin River traces its name back to the early days of the nineteenth century, when herds of cattle roamed its banks. Some of the cattle contracted a disease and many of them died. The owner, or owners, skinned the cattle and left the skins there upon the bank. Someone coming in noticed the array and facetiously remarked that this must be Cowskin River. The story of the naming of Linchpin seems obviously a myth. In the early days of travel, a wagon train was going through this section of the country, and, as was then customary, when they stopped for the night the drivers took off the wheels and greased them. When the wheels were ready to be replaced one driver found that he had lost the linchpin which held on the wheel. Another one was secured and later the original linchpin was found on the sole of

the man's shoe; he had got some tar on his shoe and it had stuck fast. Udall, a small postoffice in Ozark County, was named by a Postal Inspector who is said to have coined the name from hearing an old settler across the road call to his horse that was named Doll, "You, Doll". Virgin Bluff, in Stone County, supposedly was named for an Indian maid who threw herself from the bluff because of an unfortunate love affair. Blue Eye, a hamlet on the Arkansas line, is said to have been named by a Postal official for some blue eyed girl who caught his fancy.

CHAPTER THREE

DICTIONARY OF PLACE-NAMES

of

THE SOUTHWEST BORDER COUNTIES OF MISSOURI

Counties of

Webster, Wright, Christian, Douglas, Ozark,

Taney, Stone, Barry, and McDonald

Explanation: After stating the available facts about each place-name and passing judgment on the evidence given, I have cited one or more authorities. If their evidence seemed reliable and authentic, I have placed no mark before the name. If evidence is wanting but there is a reasonable conjecture to explain the origin of the name, I have placed one asterisk before the name. If the evidence is lost and the origin of the name cannot be reasonably explained at all, I have placed two asterisks before the name.

If a man's name is placed at the end of a statement, it means that I have interviewed him. Usually I have cited only two authorities for a name, sometimes omitting others to avoid repetition and to save space.

Other references are given with the name of the author, or the first word in the title, accompanied by a number in parentheses corresponding to the number of the work in the Bibliography.

All the material that I have obtained from Mr. Randolph I have marked with an "R" in parentheses.

Abesville (Stone)

A town established about 1883 and named for Abe Payne who deeded the land on which the town was situated. (G. W. Thornsberry; Chas. C. Leverett.)

**Abo (McDonald)

Appears as early as 1886 in Postal Guide; discontinued 1887. (P.G. 1886)

**Aisle (Christian) (Earlier Boston)

A postoffice, established in 1889 and discontinued in 1904; named by the Postal Department. (H.A. Clay; John Rogers)

Akehurst Hollow (McDonald)

Named for a family who lived in the hollow. (R)

All (Webster)

A postoffice in the southwest part of the county, established in 1900 and discontinued in 1908. The new postmaster, when asked what it was to be called, remarked in jest, "it's a postoffice, that's all". It has been All ever since. (James Thompson; Fr. Julian)

Alpine (Stone)

A township established in 1890 and named because of its high mountainous position. (Jim Barnes; Rufe Scott)

Althea (Ozark)

Pronounced *æl'θeə*

A postoffice, established in 1921 and discontinued in 1926; named after the daughter of Dr. Patrick who lived there and who was the first postmaster. (John Reed; J. C. Harlin)

**Alvarado (McDonald)

A postoffice established 1903 and discontinued between 1904-10. (P.G.)

Ambrose (Ozark)

A postoffice, established sometime between 1878-86 and discontinued in 1895; named after Ambrose Cobb, the first postmaster. (T. R. Woodworth; J. C. Harlin)

Ance Creek (Stone) (formerly Aunt's Creek)

A creek, in reality Aunt's Creek (q.v.) but erroneously marked Ance Creek on late government maps. The change begins to occur about 1875. (Rufe Scott; Chas. Leverett)

Ance Creek Township (Stone)

A township established 1890 and named for Ance Creek

which runs through it. (Rufe Scott; Chas. Leverett)

Anderson (McDonald) (earlier Brown Spring)

A postoffice established 1887;¹ named for Robert Anderson who owned the store where the postoffice was first located.² Eaton says that it was named for a nearby resident.³ (1. P.G. 1887; 2. (R); 3. Eaton (46) III, p. 190)

Anderson Township (McDonald)

Named for the town within its border. (R)

Ann (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1899 and discontinued 1923; named for the daughter of the first postmaster. (W. F. Reynolds; J. A. Kay)

Antioch (Taney)

A Baptist church organization, now discontinued, formerly situated where Antioch School is now, named for the city where "the disciples were first called Christians" (Acts 11:26) (Colonel Ford; Chas. Groom)

Antler (Wright)

A postoffice established in 1893 and discontinued in 1909; named because the antlers of an elk were found stuck in a tree near the postoffice. (Tom Hensley; N. J. Craig)

Antrim (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1881 and discontinued in 1906, whose name was probably suggested by some other postoffice; however, it may have been named for the Irish county in the Ulster province. (N. J. Craig)

Arbuckle Hill (Barry)

A hill named for Washington Arbuckle who lived on the hill about 1900. (Charlie Sills; Mrs. Chas. Sills)

Arch Cave Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the cave found in the hollow. (R)

Arden (Douglas)

A postoffice established by Cebry Newton in 1887 and discontinued in 1923. The beautiful country reminded Mr. Newton of Shakespeare's Forest of Arden in As You Like It. (J. C. Garrison; W. F. Reynolds; Ed. Dobbs)

**Arnett (McDonald)

A postoffice established 1898 and discontinued between 1915-18. (R)

**Arnolds Bluff (McDonald)

A bluff possibly named for an early family, though there is no evidence of the fact. (R)

Arp (Ozark)

A postoffice north of Gainesville, established 1894 and discontinued in 1896; named after R. B. Arp. (J. C. Harlin; T. P. Woodworth)

Ascott (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1892 and named after the first postmaster; it was discontinued 1896. (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

Ash Township (Barry)

A township formed out of Sugar Creek Township July, 1870; named for a Mr. Ash of the community. (W. F. Sallee; Mrs. Manley)

Ash's Mill (Barry)

An old mill, long since torn down, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from Seligman which was named for an early family of Ashes who operated the mill about 1840. (W. F. Sallee)

*Astoria (Wright)

A postoffice established in 1882 and probably named for Astoria, New York, which ultimately traces the origin of its name to John Jacob Astor (1763-1848), president of the Astor Fur Company. The name is also found in Illinois and Oregon. (N. J. Craig)

Atteberry (Webster) (Earlier Beach) Pronounced at a berry

A postoffice, established in 1904 and discontinued in 1908 and named for the first postmaster, Charles Atteberry. The family name is usually spelled Atterbury, but R is never pronounced in such a position in the Ozarks. (Jim Thompson; Fr. Julian)

Aunt's Creek (Stone) (later Ance Creek)

A creek named for old Aunt China Bowman, an early settler, part Indian, who lived on its banks about 1850. (Rufe Scott; J. G. Scott)

Ava (Douglas) (earlier Militia Springs) Pronounced ev a

The county seat of Douglas county was named and laid out in 1871 by James Hailey, one of the commissioners appointed for that purpose. He named it Ava from a verse in the Bible (2nd Kings 17:24). In the Hebrew, Ava is said to mean "overthrowing". It may be that Mr. Hailey intended a humorous reference to Ava's "overthrowing" its rival aspirant for the county seat. The story is that the

three commissioners, appointed only to lay out the town, one night stole the county records from Vera Cruz, then the court house, and brought them to Ava and established the county seat there. (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

Bar Branch (Douglas)

A small creek near Bakersfield which takes its name from the fact that its bed is so rough and rugged. (J. C. Garrison; W. F. Reynolds)

Baird Mountain (Taney) (later Magic Mt.)

A mountain named for "old man" Baird, a miner who lived and died upon the mountain. (W. H. Johnson; Chas. Moore)

Baker Branch (Stone)

A hollow near Cape Fair, named for a family of Bakers who settled there about 1855. (Geo. King; J. C. Scott)

Bakersfield (Ozark) (earlier Waterville)

A postoffice established in 1870 and named for Jim Baker, who owned most of the land surrounding the postoffice. (J. C. Harlin; T. W. Holland)

**Baladan (McDonald)

A village and postoffice formerly located on the site of Indian Springs; when the resort sprang up in 1881 the old town of Baladan lost its name and identity. (R) (Goodspeed (19) 793)

Bald Don (Ozark)

A hill near Bakersfield, after Don Thompson who cleared it in 1908. (J. F. Singer)

Bald Joe Mountain (Stone)

A bald knob mountain which was named after Joseph Philibert, the first man to come into and settle Stone County. In 1806, with two Delaware Indians, he came down the James River in a canoe, and camped at the bottom of the mountain. (O. F. Douglas)

Bald Knobbers' Cave (Christian)

A cave four miles southwest of Chadwick. It was in this cave that some of the Bald Knobbers were hanged, hence the name. (John Rogers)

**Bannock (McDonald)

A promising village on Buffalo Creek in the old days is said to have been named by Bill Roberts.¹ Mr. Lee Russell, whose people lived in the vicinity years ago,² says that the name means "some kind of Injun puddin'."

(1. R(Sturges (20) p. 56), 2. (R)).

Barger (Taney)

A postoffice established 1910 and named after the Barger family, an influential family of the community. (Mrs. Chas. Moore; Chas. Moore)

Barger Hollow (Taney)

Named for a family of Bargers, early settlers who lived there in the middle of the 19th century. (Mrs. Chas. Moore)

Barker Hollow (McDonald)

Named for a family of Barkers who lived there. (R)

Barker's Creek (Christian)

A creek named for the Barker family, early settlers in Christian County. (R. F. Dorn; Judge H. A. Clay)

Barren Fork Creek (Ozark)

A creek named in the early pioneer days for the barrenness of its banks. (J. C. Harlin)

Barren Fork Township (Ozark)

A township formed in 1841 and named for Barren Fork Creek which runs through it. (W. A. Morris; J. C. Harlin)

Barren Prairie (Douglas) (also California Prairie)

A prairie called Barren because of the lack of trees when it was named (about 1860); only prairie grass grew there. (J. C. Garrison; Ed Dobbs)

Barry City (Barry) (earlier and later Butterfield)

A town named for the county; earlier Butterfield and called Barry City only a short time about 1914. (John Moore; M. C. Gurley)

Barry County

Organized January 5, 1835; named in honor of William T. Barry of Kentucky, a member of President Jackson's cabinet and Postmaster General 1829-1835, the first appointment to that office. Died August 30, 1835, in Liverpool, while Minister to Spain. (J. H. Thomas; Eaton (46) I p. 205)

Basher (Douglas)

Pronounced *bair*

A postoffice established in 1909 by Henry Huffman, and named for the man, Harve Bash, who owned the land upon which the postoffice stood. It was discontinued in 1912. (T. A. Kay; C. P. Ellison)

Battle Hill (Wright)

A hill which was the scene of the Civil War battle, the Battle of Hartsville, January 11, 1863. (N. J. Craig)

**Bauff (Taney) (later Dit, then Nance)

An old postoffice established long before the Civil War and discontinued 1880. The why or wherefore of the name is lost. (T. P. Wright; Chas. Groom)

Bay Creek (Taney)

A small creek named for the bay trees which grow on its banks. (T. P. Wright; A. Blunk)

Bay Creek Township (Taney)

A township organized in 1837 and named for Bay Creek (q.v.) which runs through it. (J. W. Blankenship)

Bayou Creek (Ozark)

A creek named by French hunters and trappers because its outlet was presumably a bayou. However, it seems a misnomer, for it rises from a spring. In this section of the Ozarks, however, bayou is used for any kind of a stream. (W. A. Morris)

Bayou Township (Ozark)

A township formed in 1841 and named for Bayou Creek which runs through it. (J. C. Harlin; T. P. Woodworth)

**Beach (Webster) (later Attebury)

A postoffice, established in 1899 by Vin Rader and discontinued in 1904. The name was given by the Postal Department. (Jim Thompson; Frank Julian)

Bear Cave (Ozark)

A cave named for the black bears which lived in it for many years. (T. P. Woodworth; J. C. Harlin)

Bear Den Cave (Stone)

A cave east of Cape Fair, which takes its name from the black bears who used to den in the cave in early trapping days. (G. W. Thornberry; Geo. King)

Bear Den Creek (Stone)

A creek which runs near Bear Den Cave, and which is named for the cave. (G. W. Thornberry; Geo. King)

*Bear Hollow (McDonald)

According to Mrs. Jasper Armstrong, Bear Hollow was so named because of the many black bears killed there. However, Mr. Story, another old resident of Bear Hollow neighborhood, says that the place may have been named for the Baer family, who lived there in the sixties. (R)

Bear Ridge (McDonald)

Named for the black bears found there. (R)

Beaver Creek (Taney)

A creek named for the many beavers who lived in it. The beavers built dams across the creek and were constantly changing its course. (W. R. Adams; Chas. Groome)

Beaver Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the many beavers found there. (R)

Beaver Springs (McDonald) (now Anderson)

Named for the beavers which built near the spring. (R)

Beaver Township (Taney)

A township organized in 1837 and named for Beaver Creek (q.v.) which runs through it. (Chas. Groom; J.W. Blankenship)

Beaver Valley (McDonald)

Named for the numerous animals of that name in the valley. (R)

Bee Bluff (McDonald)

Said to be named from the many swarms of wild bees which live in the cliff and in the trees near it. (R)

Bee Creek (Taney)

A creek named during the pioneer days of the country from the many wild bee trees on its banks. (Chas. Groom; Chas. Moore)

Beeman Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for James Beeman, who settled there between 1837 and 1840. (R(Sturges (37))

Bell Spring (Webster)

A spring south of Marshfield named for the Bell family who lived near there. (Perry Shook)

**Bengal (Christian)

A postoffice established 1899 and discontinued in 1917. No one remembers why it was so named. (H. A. Clay)

Benner (Ozark)

A postoffice established 1898 and discontinued 1901; named after the Benner family, early homesteaders of the county. (J. C. Harlin)

Bennet's Bayou (Ozark)

A small creek, three miles north of Bakersfield,

which was named after a family of Bennets who lived on its bank during the early settlement of the county. (J. F. Singer; C. C. Cropper)

Benton Township (Webster)

A township formed May 22, 1855 and named for Thomas Benton (1782-1858), famous Missouri statesman, who held a seat in Congress from Missouri for thirty years. (Frank Julian; T. C. Besson)

Bentonville Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow which takes its name from Bentonville, Arkansas, a nearby town where many McDonald County people do their trading. (R)

Bertha (Douglas)

A postoffice established 1904-09 and named after Bertha Hawkins, daughter of the first postmaster. (W. F. Reynolds; Ed. Dobbs)

Bethpage (McDonald)

A postoffice established in the early eighties and discontinued between 1904-10. The name, according to the old residents, is a corruption of Bethphage, the name of a city mentioned in the Bible, Math. 21:1. (P.G. 1904, 1910; (R))

Big Beaver (Douglas)

A postoffice, originally included in Taney County. The place was first settled by L. Wright in 1860, and takes its name from Big Beaver Creek (q.v.). (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Big Beaver Creek (Christian)

Some trappers caught two or three big beavers in traps on this creek and the creek was named from this incident. (Jim Barnes)

Big Branch (Barry and McDonald)

A stream which takes its name from its size. (W. T. Sallee; Jake Davis)

Big Branch Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the stream which ran through the hollow. (R)

Big Caney Creek (Taney)

The larger branch of Caney Creek, named for the canes and marsh grass that grew on its banks. (Chas. Groom; W. R. Adams)

Big Cedar Hollow (McDonald)

The larger of the two Cedar Hollows, named for the many cedars growing there. (R)

Big Creek (Taney)

Named by early settlers "Big Creek" because of its size; it is one of the largest streams in the county. (Colonel Ford; Chas. Groom)

Big Creek Township (Ozark)

A township which was formed 1841 and named for Big North Fork Creek which runs through it. (J. C. Harlin)

Big Flat Creek (Barry)

The larger Flat Creek which derives its name from the character of the surrounding land near the source. (J. H. Thomas; Mrs. C. D. Manley)

Big Hollow (Douglas)

A hollow called Big Hollow because of its size by early hunters. (W. F. Reynolds)

Big Hollow (McDonald)

Obviously named because of its size. (R)

Big Indian Creek (Stone)

The larger branch of Indian Creek (q.v.). (Rufe Scott; J. C. Scott)

Big North Fork (Ozark)

A fork of White River running through Ozark; named because it is the largest branch of White River proper and is to the north of the river. (J. C. Harlin)

Big Piney (Ozark)

The larger of the two branches of Piney Creek (q.v.). (T. P. Woodworth; J. C. Harlin)

Big Rail Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the "big" rails found there. (R)

Big Sugar Creek (McDonald)

The larger Sugar Creek derived its name from numerous groves of sugar maples which grew along its banks. R(Sturges (20))

Biggs (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1894 and discontinued in 1920; named after Monroe Biggs, a sawmill man. (W. F. Reynolds)

Bill Mac Creek (Douglas)

A creek named for an early hunter, Bill Mac, who lived and trapped on its banks the first part of the 19th century. (H. S. Wilson; T. A. Kay)

Billerback Hollow (Stone)

A hollow named for the Billerback family who settled there in 1889. (G. W. Thornberry; Rufe Scott)

Billings (Christian)

Laid out in 1872 and named for a capitalist, Mr. Billings, who gave \$1,000 to the Union Church to have the place named for him. (Eaton (46) II, p. 275; John Rogers)

Bilyew Creek (Taney)

Pronounced

A creek emptying into Swan Creek takes its name from a family of Bilyews who settled on its bank during the early part of the 19th century. (Judge Wright; Chas Groom)

Birda (Ozark)

A postoffice, established about 1913 and discontinued in 1922; named after the wife of the first postmaster, Mr. Thompson. (J. C. Harlin; J. F. Singer)

**Blackfoot Hollow (McDonald)

The origin of the name of this hollow seems to be forgotten. (R)

Blackjack Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the numerous blackjack oaks which grow there. (R)

Blacksmith Hollow (McDonald)

Named for a blacksmith shop located there. (R)

Blair Hollow (Ozark)

A hollow near Sharp which was named for the Blair family who lived there after the Civil War. (J. J. Swayne; Frank Swayne)

Blair Mill (McDonald) (later Plummer; then Blankenship, then McNatt)

A log, saw, and grist mill owned and located in 1854 by Nathan Blair. (Goodspeed (19), p. 194)

Bland Hollow (Stone)

A hollow named for Hiram Bland, who lived there the latter part of the 19th century. (Rufe Scott; Chas. Leverett)

Bland Spring (Stone)

A spring named for Hiram Bland on whose land it was located. (Rufe Scott; J. W. Thornberry)

Blankenship Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for an early pioneer family. (R)

Blankenship Mill (McDonald) (earlier Blair, then Plummer; later McNatt)

A mill owned by a Mr. Blankenship in 1870. (Good-speed (20), p. 794)

Blankenship Springs (Webster)

A spring named for the Blankenship family, early settlers in Webster County. (Jim Thompson; Frank Julian)

Blockade Hollow (Barry)

A hollow between Seligman and Washburn, which was the scene of a blockade by Pierce during the Civil War. Pierce, on his way to Pea Ridge, thus delayed the Union forces and so gained time to reach Pea Ridge. (Mrs. C. D. Manley; Charlie Sills)

Bloomington (Webster) (earlier Lick Skillet; later Waldo)

A town laid off in 1870 and named for Bloomington, Illinois; however, it was not a success and it never developed. (Jake Good; Jim Thompson; T. C. Bassore)

Blowing Spring Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named the spring in its midst. (R)

**Blub Rock (McDonald)

A deep hole with rocky bank on Big Sugar near Cyclone, a favorite place for noddling catfish. (R)

Blue Hole (McDonald)

Obviously named for the clearness and the color of the water. (R)

Blue Hollow (Stone)

A hollow named for a family of Blues, who settled there during the early pioneer days. (Alex Bach; J. W. Thornberry; Rufe Scott)

Bluff (Taney)

A postoffice on Bull Creek near Gravelly Hollow, established in 1897 and named for its situation on a bluff overlooking the valley. (W. K. Adams)

Bluff Spring (Ozark)

A spring in Bakersfield which derives its name from the fact that it flows from a bluff. (T. P. Woodworth;

Mrs. T. P. Woodworth)

Boaz (Christian)

Pronounced boaz

A postoffice, established 1900, and discontinued in 1914, which took its name from a Masonic lodge term. There was a very active Masonic Lodge there at the time the postoffice was being named, and Boaz was suggested. The name of course ultimately comes from the Bible character who was the hero of the book of Ruth and one of the ancestors of David. (John Rogers; Mrs. John Rogers)

Bob's Knob (McDonald)

A knob between White Rock and the Arkansas line, named for old Bob, a white settler of the early days, whose body is buried in a grave cut out of solid rock on the Knob. Bob used the hill as a lookout, when he wanted to locate his cattle. (R)

Bone Cave Hollow (McDonald)

So named because the early settlers found a cave "chuck full o' ashes an' ol' bones" reminiscent of a prehistoric race which scientists call the Ozark Bluff Dwellers. (R)

*Bonebrake Bluff (McDonald)

Said to be so called because it is dangerous to those who try to climb it; more likely the name comes from a family of Bonebrake, many of whom still live in the vicinity. (two explanations) (R)

Boone Hollow (McDonald)

Named for an early pioneer family, who settled there. (R)

Boone Township (Wright)

A township formed and named for Daniel Boone, or possibly his son Nathan Boone, who settled in this part of the country in 1836. (N. J. Craig.)

Bosky Dell (McDonald)

A recent resort name, obviously given for advertising purposes. (R)

*Boston (Christian) (later Aisle)

A mining village formed in 1879 in Marion Township, named for some other Boston, probably Boston, Mass. It was changed to Aisle (q.v.) in 1889. (John Rogers)

Boston Road (Taney) (later Wilderness Road)

An old highway, the earliest in that section, from Harrison, Arkansas to Springfield, Missouri. It derives

its name from the fact that it passes through the Boston Mountains in Arkansas. (Mrs. Hugh Wilson)

Bowen Spring (Barry)

A spring on Shoal Creek named for an early family, who lived there early in the 19th century. (W. T. Sallee)

**Bowman Ridge (McDonald)

A ridge, possible named for an early settler, though the origin can not be ascertained. (R)

**Bouvier Road (McDonald)

A road, the origin of the name of which has been forgotten. (R)

Boyd Hollow (McDonald)

Named for a family who lived there. (R)

Boyer (Wright)

Pronounced bɔɪr

A postoffice, established 1881 and discontinued in 1908; named for the Boyer family that lived near the postoffice. (N. J. Craig)

Bracken (Webster) (also High Prairie; earlier Hazelwood)

A postoffice, established in 1877 and discontinued in 1893, was named for Bracken Creek which ran near the postoffice. (Mrs. Geo. Cliff; Frank Julian)

Bracken Creek (Webster)

A creek named for an early family of Brackens who settled on its banks about 1850. (Jake Good; Jim Thompson)

Bradleyville (Taney)

An early postoffice sixteen miles northeast of Forsyth which was established before the Civil War and named after the Bradleys, an early family who settled there during the first half of the 19th century. (Colonel N. Ford; Chas. Groom)

Branson (Taney) (later Lucia, then Branson again)

A town named after R. S. Branson, the first postmaster, in 1881. The town was incorporated in 1912. In 1902 it was changed to Lucia because of a dislike for Rube Branson and his family, but in 1908 it was renamed Branson. (T. P. Wright; Chas. Groom)

Brasher's Knob (Wright)

Pronounced bræʃr

A knob eight miles northwest of Mansfield which was named for a family of Brashers who lived near there about 1890. (N. J. Craig)

Bread Tray Mountain (Stone)

A mountain so named by early surveyors, because of its resemblance in shape to an old-fashioned bread tray. (J. S. Scott; Rufe Scott)

Breckenridge Township (Christian) (later Galloway Township)

A township formed in 1860 and named for John C. Breckenridge, (1821-1875), American politician. He was candidate of the Southern Democrats for President in 1860, and later became a general in the Confederate Army. Later changed to Galloway Township (q.v.). (Miss. Hist. of Christ. Co. (18), p. 2)

Bricefield (Barry) (later Pulaskifield)

A postoffice established 1894 and discontinued 1902; named for J. Brice Hudson whose father owned the land on which the postoffice was established. (Mrs. C. W. Hadley; Mrs. F. Jones; Mrs. J. W. Hisey)

Bridges Creek (Ozark)

A creek named for an early trapper by the name of *James* Bridges who camped on the banks. (J. C. Harlin)

Bright Spring (Barry)

A spring named for O.P. Bright, who owned the land upon which it was located. (J. S. Davis; W. T. Sallee)

Brixy (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1917 and named after Brixy Creek (q.v.). (C. C. Cropper; J. C. Harlin)

Brixy Creek (Ozark)

A creek named for the Brixy family, early pioneers who lived on its banks during the early years of the 19th century. (C. C. Cropper; J. C. Harlin)

Brixy Hollow (Barry)

A hollow named for Jim Brixy who lived there the latter part of the 19th century. (Charles Sills; Mrs. Charles Sills)

Brixy Hollow (Ozark)

A hollow named for the Brixy family, early settlers of the county. (J. F. Singer; C. C. Cropper)

Brown Cave (Douglas)

A cave named for a family of Browns, early settlers in the county. (W. F. Reynolds)

Brown Hollow (Ozark)

A hollow named for the brown family that owned the

land and lived there about 1858. (J. J. Swayne; Frank Swayne)

Brown Springs (Stone)

One of the headwaters of Spring Creek, named for Burton Brown, an early settler who was very influential in the early history of the county. (J. C. Scott; Rufe Scott)

Brown Springs (Stone)

A postoffice, established in 1917 and named for the springs which are near the postoffice. (Chas. Leverett; Rufe Scott)

Brownbranch (Taney)

A postoffice established about 1849 and named for Brownbranch Creek. (Colonel Ford; W. R. Sharp)

Brownbranch Creek (Taney)

A creek which took its name from a family of Browns who came during the first part of the 19th century and settled on the creek banks. (Chas. Moore; W. R. Sharp)

Brush Creek (McDonald)

Obviously named for the brushy undergrowth that grew along the banks of the stream. (R)

Brush Creek Township (Wright)

A township formed in 1841 and named for Brush Creek which runs through the township. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

"Brushy" Creek (Taney)

Sometimes called Brush Creek on government maps, but the real name is Brushy; so called because of the rank growth on its banks. (Chas. Groom)

Brushy Knob (Douglas)

A knob which derives its name from the rank growth of brush upon its summit. (W. F. Reynolds)

Brushy Knob (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1903, and named for the schoolhouse that was first there. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Bryant (Douglas)

The postoffice was established in 1889, but the district had been known as Bryant long before that. Moses C. Miller settled on Bryant River and had a water mill in 1856. It takes its name from the river. (W. F. Reynolds)

Bryant River (Douglas)

A small river or creek named for a hunter and trapper by the name of Bryant, who settled on the river about 1830. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Buckhart (Douglas)

A postoffice established between 1878 and 1886 and named by J. E. Baker for a big buck deer killed there. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Buffalo (McDonald)

Surveyed for John and William B. Pogue August 23, 1881; named for the creek of that name. (Goodspeed, p. 803)

Buffalo City (McDonald)

A town which appeared in the eighties, and which took its name from the springs nearby. (R)

Buffalo Creek (McDonald)

Named by a Catholic priest when a buffalo was killed there by a member of his party. (R(Sturges) (20), p. 8)

Buffalo Township (McDonald)

Named for the stream which traces its course through the township. (R)

*Bull Creek (Christian and Taney)

There is a legendary story that in the early days of the Ozarks several hunters killed some buffalo bulls on the creeks and named it from these. (Jim Barnes)

*Bunker Hill (McDonald)

A hill possibly named for the famous Revolutionary battle of that name. (R)

Bunker Hill (Webster) (later Northview)

A town surveyed in 1870 and named for the battle of Bunker Hill. (Frank Julian)

Burford Hollow (Webster)

A hollow named for the Burford family, who settled there before the Civil War. (Perry Shook; Judge J. H. Robertson)

Burford Spring (Webster)

A spring which received its name just before the Civil War from a family of Burfords who owned the land on which it was located. (Perry Shook; Judge J. H. Robertson)

**Bushyhead Hollow (McDonald)

The reason for the name is unknown. (R)

Butler Creek (McDonald)

Named in honor of Charles Butler, an early settler in this section. (R)

Butler's Creek (Barry)

A creek named for a pioneer family of Butlers who settled on the banks of the creek about 1850. (H. S. Montgomery; J. P. Saunders)

Butterfield (Barry) (earlier and later Barry City)

A town plotted for George Readman, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and acknowledged in the office of the Sheriff of Perthshire, September 14, 1883. He named the town for Fredrick Butterfield, an officer of the Frisco R. R. Co. (J. H. Thomas)

Buttermilk Spring (Stone)

A spring named during the latter part of the 19th century by the floaters who came down the James River, because the spring was used by surrounding families as a springhouse in which to keep their buttermilk cool. (J. W. Thornsberry; Geo. King)

Buzzard Branch (Stone)

A rather low, marshy stream upon whose banks there were numerous buzzard nests. (Geo. Scott; Geo. King)

*Caddo (Webster)

A postoffice, established in 1892 and discontinued in 1903; named for the Caddo Indian tribe; though the name seems to have been suggested by some other postoffice, perhaps the Caddo in Louisiana or Oklahoma. (Perry Shook; Judge J. H. Robertson)

California Prairie (Douglas) (also Barren Prairie)

A prairie on which Ava is now situated; named California Prairie by an early traveler who was on his way to California. (W. F. Reynolds; J. C. Garrison)

*Camp Arrowhead (Webster)

A scout camp six miles from Marshfield which has been in existence five or six years. The name was doubtless given from the Indian relics which may be found in this country. (T. C. Bassore; Frank Julian)

**Camp Creek (McDonald)

No explanation is given of this name. Probably named for some early encampment on the banks of the creek. (R)

**Camp Fallis (McDonald)

A summer resort, probably named for some family. (R)

Camp Izaak Walton (Taney)

Some hunters established the camp on Bee Creek in the interest of bird and game protection about 1900. It is obviously named for the famous English writer on the angler's sport. (Mrs. S. Wright; C. W. Moore)

Campbell Hollow (Stone) (later Mease Hollow)

A hollow named for the Campbell family, early settlers who lived there about 1850. (G. W. Thornsberry; Rufe Scott)

Cane Hollow (Douglas)

A hollow named after the pipe stem cane which grew there. By whom or when it was named it is impossible to say, but it has been known as Cane Hollow since the early part of the 19th century. (T. A. Kay)

Caney Creek (Taney)

A creek named for the pipe stem cane which grows on its banks. On government maps always called Cane Creek, but universally known as Caney by the natives. (Chas. Moore; Chas. Groom)

Caney Mountain (Ozark)

A mountain named for Caney Creek (q.v.). (J. C. Harlin)

*Cape Fair (Stone)

The oldest town in Stone County, settled during the early part of the 19th century. By whom or why it was named it is impossible to say; however, it is probably named for its location on a beautiful point projecting into the James River. (Rufe Scott; G. W. Thornsberry)

Capp's Creek (Barry)

A creek named for the pioneer family of Capps who lived on its banks. (Jake Davis; J. H. Thomas)

Capps Creek Township (Barry)

A township formed in 1845 and named for the creek which runs through the township. (Mrs. C. D. Manley)

Carney's Branch (Barry)

Named for the family of Thomas Carney who settled on its banks in 1842. (John Moore; Mrs. C. D. Manley)

Carr Springs (Stone)

Named for Frank Carr who owned the land on which the springs were located. (G. W. Thornsberry; Rufe Scott)

**Cash Cove (McDonald)

Probably named for a family of the community. (R)

Cassidy (Christian)

A postoffice, established in 1884; named after some railroad official and stockholder of the Ozark Southern Railway that came through in this year. (John Rogers)

Cassville (Barry)

Under act of February 1, 1839, commissioners were appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice; however, it was not until June 1845 that the court decided upon the present site and commissioners were appointed and ordered to survey and plot a town by the name of Cassville. The county court named the town in honor of Lewis Cass (1782-1866), elected Senator in that year. (W. T. Sallee; J. H. Thomas; Eaton (46), p. 206)

Casto Creek (Douglas)

Named for a family of Castos that lived on its bank in the early days of the county. (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

Cat Tail Hollow (Webster)

A hollow two miles east of Niangua which is named for the rank growth of cat-tails in the hollow. (T. C. Bassore; Perry Shook)

Cato (Barry)

A postoffice established in 1894 and named by Christopher Snider, the first postmaster, for an old friendly Indian who was left by his tribe on Saline Creek. (J. T. Davis; Eaton (46) V, p. 206)

Caverna (McDonald)

Appears as early as 1876 in Postal Guide; discontinued between 1904-1910; named from the numerous caverns in the vicinity. (R)

Cave Springs (McDonald)

A town which arose, in the early eighties, about the medicinal springs of that name. (R)

Cedar Bluff (Webster)

A bluff which takes its name from the dense growth of cedars found there. (Judge J. H. Robertson; T. C. Bassore)

Cedar Creek (Taney)

A stream named after the cedars which grew on its banks. (Mrs. Mahnkey; Mrs. Sarah Wright)

Cedar Creek (Taney)

The postoffice was first established about 1862 near where Oasis is now, but in 1886 it was moved to the present location. It was called Cedar Creek because it was on the bank of the creek. (Mrs. Mamie Mahnkey; Mrs. Sarah Wright)

Cedar Gap (Wright)

A postoffice established in 1882 and named for its location in a gap of the mountains leading to a cedar grove. (Mrs. Mary Welchel; G. W. Freeman)

Cedar Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the many cedars growing in the hollow. (R)

Cedar Hollow (Stone)

A hollow which takes its name from the many cedars that grow there. (Rufe Scott; Chas. Leverett)

Cedar Township (Taney)

An early township formed in 1837, derives its name from Cedar Creek (q.v.), which runs through it. (Chas. Groom; J. W. Blankenship)

Cedar Valley (Taney)

Named from the topographical aspect of the country. This section of the country has been called Cedar Valley ever since the earliest settlers came in. (Colonel Ford; Chas. Groom)

Cedar Valley (Taney)

A postoffice established in 1875 and named for the district of Cedar Valley. (Willie Moore; Mrs. Sarah Wright)

Center Township (McDonald) (earlier Cooper Township; then Fox Township)

Named, according to old residents, because of its central location on the eastern border of the county. (R)

Chadwick (Christian)

A postoffice and town named after a railroad official, when the railroad came through in 1883. (Jacob Burkhardt; Jim Barnes)

Cheerbottom Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow four miles north of Rocky Comfort, was occupied many years by a crippled man whose chief occupation was the making of split-bottom chairs. (R)

Cheney (Douglas)

Pronounced Cheney

A postoffice established in 1899 by a Mr. Reed and

named after A. B. Cheney, an old settler in the county.
(W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Chestnut Ridge (Christian)

A ridge named for the chestnut trees found growing there early in the 19th century. (John Rogers; H. A. Clay)

*China Pig Hole Cave (Wright)

A sink hole which forms a cave. A story is told that someone lost a pig and in hunting for it came to the hole. It was suggested that the pig might have fallen in; its owner facetiously remarked, "Well, he's gone to China if he has." (N. J. Craig)

Chinquapin Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the rather rare (this far north) chinquapin tree, or bush. (R)

Chinquapin Knob (McDonald)

Named for the chinquapin trees which grow on the knob. (R)

Chinquapin Ridge (McDonald)

Derived its name from the chinquapin trees, rare farther north, which grow upon the ridge. (R)

Christian County

Organized March 8, 1859, from portions of Greene, Webster, and Taney Counties. It is said to have been named Christian from the county of that name in Kentucky and at the request of an old lady, Mrs. Tom Nervis, who had lived in the Kentucky county. (John Rogers; Eaton (46) II, p. 275)

Chula Vista (Taney)

Pronounced chula vista

A high point and lookout five miles from Branson; named for the city of Chula Vista, California, in 1930 by G. E. Seay. Chula Vista means "beautiful view" in Spanish. Mr Seay says he chose the name both because it suited the spot and because he formerly lived in the California town. (G. E. Seay)

Clark Creek (Wright)

A creek named for a hunter and trapper who lived on its banks. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Claycomb Hollow (McDonald)

Named for an early family who settled there. (R)

Clement Branch (McDonald)

A stream named for a family who early settled upon its banks. (R)

Clement's Mill (Barry)

A mill, since torn down, near Washburn, owned and operated by B. B. Clement as early as 1845. (J. H. Thomas)

**Cleveland City (McDonald)

An early village possibly named for a family of the community, or perhaps another town of that name. (R)

Clever (Christian)

A postoffice, established in 1893 and named by Tom Lentz because "clever people lived there". (Clever in the Ozarks often means kind, good-hearted, but here it has the regular standard English sense of smart, intelligent.) (A. Brown)

Clever Creek (Christian and Douglas)

A creek, which traces its source to the town Clever in Christian County, and is named for the town. (John Rogers; T. A. Kay)

Clevinger Branch (Taney)

Pronounced klevndzr

Named for Judge Clevinger, a Civil War veteran who lived there about 1860-70. (Colonel Ford; Chas. Groom)

Clevinger Hollow (Taney)

Named for the creek, Clevinger Branch (q.v.), which ran through the hollow. (Colonel Ford; Chas. Groom)

Clifty Creek (Douglas)

A creek which derives its name from the many bluffs and cliffs which overhang it. (J. E. Curry)

Coffee Branch (McDonald)

A stream named for a pioneer family, who settled upon its banks. (R)

*Coffee Cave (McDonald)

Mr. Randolph finds no explanation of the name but in Goodspeed mentions an early family of Coffees who settled in the county about 1835. ((R) Goodspeed (19))

Coffin Spring (Taney)

A spring near Kirbyville which was either by chance or purpose walled up in the shape of a coffin. (Mrs. C. P. Mahnkey)

Colburn Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for the Colburn family who lived there. (R)

Cold Spring (Douglas)

A postoffice found in the Postal Guide as early as

1878; named for a spring in the vicinity. (W. F. Reynolds; C. P. Ellison)

Comoville (Taney)

A postoffice at Longbeach on Lake Taneycomo, which took its name from the last part of Taneycomo; established in 1920. (Colonel N. Ford; Chas. Groom)

Compton (Webster)

A postoffice, established between 1876-1886 and discontinued in 1908; named for John Compton, who owned the land on which the postoffice was located. (Jim Thompson; Frank Julian)

Conklin (Webster)

A postoffice, established about 1881 and discontinued between 1904-10, was named by Luther Duggan in honor of Roscoe Conkling (1829-1888). In 1880 Conkling was nationally known as a leader of the Republican Party, which he split into two factions over the nomination of Grant. The spelling may merely represent the Missouri pronunciation of the senator's name. (Frank Julian)

Conner (Taney)

A postoffice, established in 1882 and discontinued about 1891; named for a family of Conners who lived in the community. (Chas. Groom; J. W. Blankenship)

Coon Creek (Taney)

A creek which derives its name from the raccoons which are around there. (Mrs. Sarah Wright; Chas Groom)

Coon Mountain (Stone)

A mountain which derives its name from the many raccoons who inhabited it during the pioneer days of the county. (O. F. Douglas; Rufe Scott)

Coonfoot Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for the coons that played there. (R)

*Cooper Township (McDonald)(later Fox Township; now Center Township)

A township probably named for an early settler in the county. (R)

Copenig's Chapel (Webster) Pronounced *kopnz*

An old chapel built about 1850 and named for the family of Jake Copenig who lived near the church. (Frank Julian; Perry Shook)

Corsicana (Barry) (earlier Gadfly)

Name was changed January, 1870 on petition presented

by John B. Fly and Dr. Geo. F. Perry and named by Dr. Perry for Corsicana, his former home in New York. (J. S. Davis; W. T. Sallee)

Cottonrock Bluff (Ozark)

A bluff near the old Sharp postoffice, which derives its name from the "cottonrock" which constitutes the bluff. Cottonrock is a dialect word for a kind of limestone.¹ (1. Farmer's Dictionary of Americanisms (25); Frank Swayne)

Cottonrock Spring (Ozark)

A spring which flows out of Cottonrock Bluff. (J. J. Swayne; Frank Swayne)

County Hollow (Barry)

A hollow which was named for the County Road which ran past the hollow. (Mrs. F. Jones; Mrs. J. W. Hisey)

**Cove (McDonald)

A postoffice established 1894; discontinued between 1904-10. (P.G.)

Cow Creek (Stone)

A stream which got its name from the cows which used to graze on its banks. (J. W. Thornsberry; Rufe Scott)

*Cowskin (McDonald)

A postoffice established 1898 and discontinued 1904-10; probably named for the river. (P.G.)

*Cowskin Prairie (McDonald)

Probably named for the Cowskin River which runs near the prairie. (R)

*Cowskin River (Douglas, Barry, McDonald) (also Elk River)

A tributary of Beaver Creek which was named during the early part of the 19th century. The story goes that an early settler had a large herd of cattle grazing on the banks of the creek. They contracted a disease and thirty or forty of them died. He skinned them and laid the skins on the bank to dry. Since this incident it has been called Cowskin.¹

However, Sturges tells us that the river was christened by a Catholic priest when a buffalo cow was killed there, and the skin made into a robe. The name was retained until recent years.² (1. T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds. 2. R(Sturges) (20), p. 9)

Coy (McDonald)

A postoffice established 1887; discontinued 1904-10;¹ named for George McCoy, who once owned a mill and store near the place. (1. P.G.; 2. (R))

Crabtree Hollow (Stone)

A hollow named after the family of Crabtrees, who lived there before the Civil War. (G. W. Thornsberry; Rufe Scott; Chas. C. Leverett)

Crabtree Spring (Stone)

A spring on the land of the Crabtree family, for whom it was named. (Rufe Scott; Chas. C. Leverett)

Crag-O-Lea (McDonald)

An advertising name of comparatively recent date. (R)

Craigmore (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1900 and discontinued 1901; named for the Craigmore family who owned the land upon which the postoffice was established. (J. W. Johnson)

Crane (Stone)

A town laid out in 1895 and named for Crane Creek (q.v.). (O. F. Douglas)

Crane Bluff (Stone)

A bluff overlooking Crane Creek which derived its name from the blue cranes which nested there. (Rufe Scott)

Crane Creek (Stone)

A creek named by pioneer hunters for the blue cranes which nested on its banks. (O. F. Douglas; Henry Berry)

Crane Creek Township (Barry)

A township established March, 1848, and named for Crane Creek which ran through the township. Part of the original township has since been cut off and is now in Stone County; however, a section remains and retains the old name. (W. T. Sallee; M. C. Gurley)

Crane Roost (Stone)

A high point overlooking Crane Creek which takes its name from the blue cranes that had a roost there. (O. F. Douglas)

Cross Hollow (Barry)

A hollow so named because two hollows seem to cross to form one. (Mrs. F. Jones; J. H. Thomas)

Cross Roads (Douglas)

A postoffice established 1907 on the cross roads, hence its name. T. A. Kay; Reynolds)

Crystal Springs (McDonald)

A town which sprang up in the eighties about the medical springs of that name; the springs were so called

because of the clearness of the water. (R)

Cummings Schoolhouse (Webster)

A school, mentioned as early as 1858, which was named after the Cummings, on whose land it was erected. (Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

Cure-All Springs (Ozark)

Springs near Bakersfield which were named by the people of the community because of the medicinal qualities of its water. (J. F. Singer)

Cyclone (McDonald)

A postoffice established December, 1883 and named from the great cyclone of April 18, 1880, that passed through this part of the state. (Goodspeed (19), p. 803; Eaton (45) III, p. 190; (R))

Cyclone Township (McDonald)

Named for a village within its boundaries. (R)

Dallas (Webster)

An old postoffice twelve miles southwest of Marshfield which was established about the time of the Civil War and discontinued in 1876. It was named for Dallas Township (q.v.). (T. C. Bassore; Jim Thompson)

Dallas Township (Webster)

A township established May 22, 1855, and named for George M. Dallas (1792-1864), American statesman and diplomat, Vice-President of the United States (1845-49). (Jim Thompson; T. C. Bassore)

Dark Hollow (Douglas)

A dry but dark and shady hollow; so named by early settlers for that reason. (H. S. Wilson)

J. J. Davis Mill (Barry)

A mill on Roaring River named for the man who owned and operated it soon after the Civil War. (J. H. Thomas; J. P. Saunders)

**Dawt (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1904. No one seems to know why it was so named. (J. C. Harlin; J. C. Reed)

Dawt Township (Ozark)

A township formed in 1908 and named for the Dawt postoffice (q.v.). (W. A. Morris)

Day (Taney) (also Whack-er-dam, q.v.)

A postoffice, established in 1891, and named for

Captain Madison Day, the first postmaster. (Col. Ford; Chas. Groom)

*Day Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow probably named for a family who lived there. (R)

Deb Russell Spring (McDonald)

A spring probably named for an early settler. (R)

Decatur County (earlier and later Ozark County)

Temporarily used as the name for Ozark County. At the request of citizens of the county, most of whom came from Georgia, the State Legislature of 1843 changed the county name from Ozark to Decatur County, after the city of Decatur Georgia. At the next session of the Legislature in 1845, it was changed back to Ozark County. (T. P. Woodworth; J. C. Harlin; J. J. Swayne)

Deer Creek (McDonald)

A small stream named for the deer which roamed its banks during the days of early history of the county. (R)

Deerlick (Webster)

A spot in the midst of what is now the town of Seymour, which derives its name from the fact that in early pioneer days there was salt in the soil and deer came up to lick the spot. (Jake Good; Mrs. Jake Good)

Delaware Bridge (Christian)

Named for a settlement of Delaware Indians who lived in that section until the removal of the Indians to Indian Territory in 1836. (John Rogers; H. A. Clay; R. F. Dorn)

Delaware Village (Christian)

Only the ruins remain of this village of the Delaware Indians. (John Rogers; R. F. Dorn)

Dellia (Ozark)

A postoffice, established in 1891 and discontinued about 1913; named by J. A. Kyle for one of his daughters. (J. C. Harlin)

**Denlow (Douglas) (earlier Upshaw)

A postoffice on Fox Creek, established 1896 and discontinued in 1916. (H. S. Wilson; Reynolds)

Devil's Den (Webster)

A lake on the top of a hill which to all appearances is bottomless. The name was given by early hunters and trappers because of its depth; it seems to be the Devil's den. (T. C. Bassore; Perry Shook)

Devil's Kitchen (Barry)

A cave on the side of Arbuckle Hill which was named during the Civil War by people of the community because soldiers of both Union and Confederate armies stayed there and were fed there at various times. (Charlie Sills; Mrs. Charlie Sills)

Devil's Washpan (Barry)

A sinkhole which resembles a washpan and was jestingly dubbed Devil's Washpan. (Charlie Sills; Mrs. Charlie Sills)

Dewey Bald (Taney)

A postoffice named for Dewey Bald Knob (q.v.). (Chas. Groom; Mrs. Hugh Wilson)

Dewey Bald Knob (Taney)

A knob named for "old man Dewey", a picturesque character who spent his life searching for gold there, shortly after the gold rush of '49. The knob figures prominently in Harold Bell Wright's novel, The Shepherd of the Hills. (Mrs. Hugh Wilson; Mrs. Sarah Wright)

Dickens (Taney) (earlier Taney City)

A postoffice earlier known as Taney City (q.v.) but discontinued and reestablished by John Dickenson in 1894. It is generally agreed that he dropped the last syllable of his name and called the postoffice Dickens. The shortening may have been influenced by the enormous popularity of the great English author Dickens, who died in 1870 after a successful lecture tour in America. (Colonel Ford; Chas. Groom)

Dickey (Douglas)

A postoffice on the banks of Dickey Creek (q.v.) which takes its name from the creek. It was established 1904-9 and discontinued in 1913. (T. A. Kay; J. W. Johnson)

Dickey Creek (Douglas)

A creek which is named for the Dickey family, early pioneers who settled on its banks. (J. W. Johnson; T. A. Kay)

Diggins (Webster) (earlier Cut Throat, then Stella, then Livingston)

A town plotted October, 1887 by Cyrus and Sallie Patterson and named for the general manager of the Frisco Railway Company, Mr. H. W. Diggins. (Frank Julian)

Dimock (Ozark)

A discontinued postoffice established in 1906 and named after a family of Dimocks who had the first postoffice. (J. C. Harlin)

Pronounced ~~dit~~

Dit (Taney) (earlier Bauff; later Nance, q.v.)

A postoffice established in 1900 by George Goldberry and named after his daughter, Dit. No one seems to know whether Dit was her real name, or whether it was merely a nickname. It was discontinued and later renamed Nance (q.v.). (Chas. Groom; S. B. Sharp)

Dobbs Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the Dobbs family who lived there. (R)

Dobbs Hollow (Taney)

Named after the Dobbs family who lived there during the early settlement of the county. (Chas. Groom; A. Blunk)

*Docks Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow probably named for a family that lived there. (R)

Dodge Hollow (Barry)

A hollow named for the family of Sam Dodge who lived there about 1850. (John Moore)

Dodge Hollow (Stone)

A hollow named for the Dodge family who lived there during the early days of the county. (O.F. Douglas)

Dog Hollow (Barry)

A hollow southeast of Purdy named for the many dogs of the fox hunters who lived there prior to the Civil War. (W. F. Bayless; John Miller; J. P. Balmos)

Dog Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the hunting dogs that roamed in the hollow. (R)

Dogwood (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1903 and named for the dogwood trees surrounding the office. (J. Pettit)

Dogwood Creek (Stone)

A creek named for the dogwood which grows along its banks. It is mentioned as early as 1853 in the county records. (F. A. Moore; Rufe Scott)

*Donohue (McDonald) (earlier Erie Station, then New Erie, then Wade; now Goodman)

A postoffice established in 1894 and discontinued in 1898; probably named for an early settler. (P.G.; (R))

Dora (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1882 and named after the

daughter of the first postmaster, "old man" ~~F~~isher. (J.C. Harlin)

Double Spring (Ozark) (later Rainbow)

So called by the earliest settlers because of the fact that the water, rushing from the base of a bluff with great force, divides and flows in two directions into North Fork River, thus forming an island. (Keith McCanse, Where to Go in the Ozarks, p. 132)

Douglas County

Organized October 19, 1857, from portions of Taney and Webster counties and named for Stephan A. Douglas (1813-61), senator from Illinois (1847-61) and nominated for the Presidency in 1860. In 1857 Douglas was at the height of his power and popularity. (Eaton (46) V, p. 43; T. A. Kay)

Dove Creek (Wright)

A creek named by early settlers from the doves which built their nests along it. (W. E. Fuson; N. J. Craig)

Drury (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1894 and named for the Drury family. (T. A. Kay; P.G.)

Dry Crane Creek (Stone)

A branch of Crane Creek which takes its name from the fact that it is dry most of the year. (Rufe Scott; O. F. Douglas)

Dry Creek (Stone)

A small creek running into Flat Creek that derives its name from the fact that it runs only in wet seasons. (O.F. Douglas; Geo. King)

Dry Creek (Webster)

A prong of the James River which was named Dry Creek by early settlers because it is dry most of the year. (T. C. Bassore; Perry Shook)

Dug Hill (Douglas)

A hill on the Old Salt Road that was so steep that it was necessary to dig it out, hence the name Dug Hill. (T. A. Kay; Ed Dobbs)

Dug Spring (Christian)

A spring named by early settlers because it had been dug out. (H. A. Clay; MS Hist. Christian (18), p. 10)

Duggan (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1892 and discontinued in

1906; named for the Duggan family, who settled there about 1885. (N. J. Craig; W. E. Fuson)

Dugginsville (Ozark)

A postoffice in the southwest corner of the county, established in 1894 and named after the Duggins family who had the first postoffice. (J. C. Harlin; J. W. Wilhoit)

Duke Allen Hollow (Ozark)

A hollow named for the Duke Allens, a family who lived there about 1860. (T. P. Woodworth; J. C. Harlin)

Duncan (Webster)

A postoffice, established about 1882 and discontinued in 1929, and named for the Duncan family who settled there in pioneer days. (Frank Julian; Perry Shook)

Dungeon Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow so named because of its dark and gloomy appearance. (R)

Dutch Store (Christian)(later Highlandville)

A store, or a community, later called Highlandville (q.v.), which was owned by some Dutch people. (F. F. Kentling; Mrs. F. F. Kentling)

Eagle Rock (Barry)

A postoffice established in 1887; named for a rock nearby upon which an eagle built its nest. (Mrs. C. D. Manley; Mrs. Hisey)

Ealy Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow which derives its name from the Ealy family, who lived there. (R)

East Dallas Township (Webster)

A township formed May 10, 1888, from the eastern part of Dallas Township and hence called East Dallas Township. (Judge J. H. Robertson; T. C. Bassore)

East James Township (Stone)

A township, originally the eastern part of James Township. (Rufe Scott; J. W. Thornsberry)

East View (Taney)

A postoffice established and named in 1902 by S. W. Dickson, the first postmaster. It takes its name from its location on the mountains. The postoffice was discontinued in 1929. (Chas. Groom; W. R. Adams)

Eaudevie (Christian) Pronounced o da vi

A postoffice and resort established in 1904 and discontinued in 1929. The town was first a health resort, and the name was significant: French eau de vie, i.e. water of life. (John Rogers; H. A. Clay)

Ebenezer Chapel (Webster)

A community and Baptist Church given the Biblical name Ebenezer, (I Samuel 7:12). (T. C. Bassore; Jim Thompson; Frank Julian)

Ed Walls Hollow (McDonald)

Named for a man who lived in the hollow. (R)

Edward's Hollow (Taney)

A hollow named after the Edwards family, early pioneers who settled there. (Chas. Groom; Chas. Moore)

Elbow Creek (Taney)

A creek which makes a sharp turn in the direction of its course and is named for this peculiarity. (W. R. Sharp; Chas. Groom)

Elk Creek (Wright)

A creek named for the elks which roamed on its banks in early pioneer days. (N. J. Craig)

Elk Creek Township (Wright)

A township formed in 1841 which takes its name from Elk Creek, which runs through the township. (N. J. Craig; J. P. Gideon)

Elk Mills (McDonald)

An early settlement established before the Civil War, and named for the mill which was situated on the Elk River. The postoffice was discontinued in 1889 and no trace of the settlement can be found today. (P.G., 1889; Goodspeed (801); (R))

*Elk River (Barry, Douglas and McDonald) (also Cowskin)

The name of the river was said to have been changed from Cowskin to Elk by the legislature at the request of a local man, Steve Elkins, when he was representative.¹

However, several old settlers declare that it was named for the elks which roamed there. The creek still goes by both names.² (1. (R); 2. W. F. Reynolds, Ed Dobbs)

Elk River Township (McDonald)

Named for the stream which runs through the township. (R)

Elk River Valley (McDonald)

A small valley named for the Elk River which flows through it. (R)

Elk Springs (McDonald) (earlier Rutledge, then Madge)

Named for the springs once frequented by elk. (Eaton (45) III, p. 190; (R))

Elk Valley (Christian)

So designated by Geo. Yoachum, an early settler on White River, and father of W. T. Yoachum, a merchant of Ozark, who was in the habit of visiting it in search of the numerous elk found thereabout. (M.S.S. Hist. of Christian Co. (18), p. 2)

Elkhead (Christian)

A postoffice, named Elkhead because it is at the head of Elkhorn Creek (q.v.). (R. F. Dorn)

*Elkhorn Creek (McDonald, Christian)

Two creeks so named, according to Sturges, by one John Roseberry when he "found an immense set of elk horns" there.¹ However, Sturges also quotes an "ex post facto" story of an Indian girl attacked by an elk, and says that the spring was named by reason of this incident. Other pioneers say that the two creeks were named for an Elkhorn Creek in Letcher County, Kentucky.² (1. R(Sturges) (20), p. 10; John Rogers; R. F. Dorn. 2. R(Sturges) (20), p. 11-12)

*Elkhorn Springs (McDonald)

The springs of Elkhorn Creek which may have taken their name from the creek, or from the finding of a set of immense elk horns there. (R(Sturges) (59))

Elkhorn Township (McDonald)

Named for the stream which flows through the township. (R)

Elkland (Webster)

A postoffice established in 1882 and named for the elks which were found in that community. (Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

**Elkozar (McDonald)

A summer resort, named probably for advertising purposes. (R)

Ellis (Webster)

A postoffice, established in 1912 and discontinued in 1917; named for the father, Marshal Ellis, of the postmaster Leander Ellis. (Frank Julian; Chas. Ellis)

**Elsley (Stone)

A postoffice established in 1901 and named by the Postal Department. (Rufe Scott; J. C. Scott)

Enterprise (McDonald)

An old town, long since gone, located somewhere on Pattersons Creek. It was an important trading post before the Civil War. (R)

Eppley Spring (Ozark)

A spring which was located on the D. P. Eppley farm. (T. P. Woodworth; C. C. Cropper)

**Erie (McDonald)

The postoffice established at John M. Harmon's house in 1851,¹ and continued there until his death in 1862; reestablished 1868 by Dr. John Selers. The town was surveyed in 1868 for Daniel Harmon who owned the land.² (1. R(Sturges) (20), p. 611; 2. Goodspeed (19), p. 904)

Erie Township (McDonald)

A township established February, 1867 and named for the town. (Goodspeed (19), p. 729; (R))

Eunice Hollow (McDonald)

Named for a girl who lived in the hollow. (R)

Exeter (Barry)

A town laid out by George A. Purdy, September 29, 1880; named for Exeter, England. (John Moore; J. H. Thomas; Eaton (46), p. 206)

Fairy Cave (Stone) (earlier Fox Hunter's Paradise Cave)

An old cave recently developed and named Fairy Cave because of its beauty, by Waldo Powell. (Rufe Scott; O. F. Douglas)

Falling Springs (Douglas)

A postoffice found in the Mo. State Gazetteer as early as 1860 but not shown in the Postal Guide until 1891. It evidently takes its name from the spring near there; it was named by E. G. Chamberlain. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Fannie Williams Hollow (McDonald)

Named for a woman who lived in the hollow. (R)

Fawver's Mill (Barry)

A mill one mile southwest of Seligman on Sugar Creek, owned and operated by the Fawver family soon after the Civil War. (John Moore; Mrs. F. Jones)

Fibby Jones Hollow (McDonald)

Named for Fibby Jones, who lived in the hollow. (R)

*Fielden (Douglas)

A postoffice established 1894 and discontinued 1906-10. It was named by John H. Smith, who had one of the first sawmills in the country. He is said to have named his mill Fielden because it was one of the few fields that had been cleared at this time. (W. F. Reynolds)

Filer (Douglas)

Pronounced *fai/er*

A postoffice, discontinued in 1911, was established by and named for the Filer family. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

*Finley Creek (Webster and Christian)

A creek which is said to have been named after John Finley, the famous pioneer trapper who conducted Daniel Boone to Kentucky in 1769. However, it is uncertain that Finley ever visited Missouri. Mr. Bruce says, "So far as is known Boone and Finley never met after the latter's departure from Kentucky. In fact, with that departure Finley steps off the stage of authentic history. Dr. Thwaites says that after leaving Boone, he went to visit relatives in Pennsylvania, but what became of him afterwards is unknown."¹

It may be as Mr. Barnes says that Finley was named after a trapper, James Finley.² (1. Bruce (34), p. 65; 2. Jim Thompson; Jim Barnes)

Finley Falls (Webster)

The falls of Finley Creek near Seymore. (Jake Good; Frank Julian)

Finley Township (Webster)

A township established May 22, 1855, and named for Finley Creek, which flows through the township. (Jim Thompson; T. C. Bassore)

Five Stars (McDonald)

A town which sprang up in the early eighties about the spring of that name. It was abandoned in a few years. (R)

*Flag (Taney)

A postoffice whose name, it is generally agreed, was given for patriotic reasons. However, Mrs. Hugh Wilson thinks that it was a flag station where they dropped the mail. (Judge Wright; Chas. Groom, Mrs. Hugh Wilson)

Flat Creek (Barry)

A creek so named by early settlers because of the

character of the land through which it ran. (John Moore; G. C. Gurley)

Flat Creek (Stone)

A creek which derives its name from the flat country near Cassville through which it runs. (Geo. King)

Flat Creek Township (Barry)

A township established in March, 1844, and named for the creek which runs through the township. (John Moore; G. C. Gurley)

Flat Creek Township (Stone)

One of the original townships which takes its name from Flat Creek which runs through it. (J. C. Scott; Rufe Scott)

Flat Hollow (McDonald)

Named from the flat topography of the land. (R)

**Flint (McDonald)

A postoffice established in 1890 and discontinued in 1893. (P.G., 1890-93)

**Flint Cave (McDonald)

A cave named, perhaps, for an early family, or possibly for the flint rock which was found there. (R)

Florilla (Douglas)

A postoffice on Big North Fork at old Judge Johnson's place. It was named for one of his daughters. (T. A. Kay; J. W. Johnson)

**Foil (Ozark)

A postoffice, established in 1908 and named by Abner Norris, the first postmaster. Why the name was chosen it is impossible to say. (T. P. Woodworth; J. J. Swayne)

Fordland (Webster)

A town laid out by Judge W. S. Thompson in 1882, who named it for J. S. Ford, comptroller of the K. C., Ft. Scott & Memphis Railroad Co. (Frank Julian; Mo. Hist. of Webster, Wright and Laclede (16))

Forsyth (Taney)

Pronounced *forsaiθ*

The county seat, situated on the north bank of White River. It was settled about 1838 and named for the Hon. John Forsyth of Georgia, Secretary of State 1834-41. Forsyth was an outstanding figure in the Democratic party, and most of the early settlers in Taney were Democrats. (Colonel Ford; Chas. Groom)

Fox Creek (Taney)

Named for the Fox family which lived on its bank in Fox Creek Hollow (q.v.). "Old man" Fox is buried on the neighboring mountain. (A. Blunk; Chas. Groom)

Fox Creek Hollow (Taney)

Named for Fox Creek (q.v.), which runs through the hollow. (J. W. Blankenship; A. Blunk)

Fox Township (McDonald) (earlier Cooper Township; now Center Township)

Established May, 1866 and named for Henry Fox, Allotting Justice for Fox Township;¹ Sturges tells us that Fox also served as postmaster in the long-forgotten town of Enterprise.² (1. Goodspeed (19), p. 728; 2. R(Sturges))

*Fox's Den (Christian)

A spring evidently so called because it gushes from a hole resembling the entrance to a fox's den. (H. A. Clay)

Fox Hunter's Paradise Cave (Stone) (later Fairy Cave)

A cave named by early settlers because of the many foxes which used to den in the cave. (O. F. Douglas)

Frankfort (Webster)

The city of Frankfort was surveyed by Richard Pitts, April, 1858, and named for Frankfort, Kentucky. (Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

*Frazier Cave (McDonald)

Frazier Cave is named for an early family. (R)

Free Jack Spring (Taney)

A spring on the old Mahnkey farm south of Kirbyville. It took its name from Jack, a negro slave who was freed by the Snapps, an early family, and sent to live at the spring and care for their range cattle. (Mrs. C. P. Mahnkey)

Free-Will Chapel (Webster)

An old Free-Will Baptist church northwest of Marshfield. (T. C. Bassore)

Fuson (Wright)

Pronounced fjuzn

A postoffice, established in 1889 and named for Dr. T. B. Fuson, a physician of the community. (W. E. Fuson)

Fyan (Wright) (later Mountain Grove)

A postoffice, established about 1860 and changed to Mountain Grove (q.v.) in 1878; named for Judge Robert W. Fyan, a prominent figure in early county history. (N.J. Craig)

Fyan Prairie (Webster)

A prairie named for the Fyan family, especially Judge Robert W. Fyan, an outstanding lawyer in the community and judge of the Circuit Court. (T. C. Bassore; Frank Julian)

Gadfly (Barry) (later Corsicana)

A community nicknamed Gadfly because of numerous families of the name of Fly who lived there and were jestingly said to be forever "gadding" about. (J. S. Davis; J. H. Thomas; John Moore)

Gadfly Mill (Barry)

A mill in the old settlement of Gadfly. (W. T. Sallee; J. H. Hivey)

Gage (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1893 and discontinued in 1898, and named for the Gage family of that community. (Tom Hensley)

Gainesville (Ozark)

The county seat was laid out in 1841 and named for Gainesville, Georgia. Many of the people of this section were from Georgia and the Smiths, the first settlers, came from Gainesville. (J. C. Harlin)

**Galbraith Mills (McDonald)

The origin of this name is not known; however, it was probably named for an early owner. (R)

Galena (Stone) (earlier Jamestown)

The county seat of Stone County, changed from Jamestown (q.v.) to Galena in 1853; named for the lead mines then being developed in that section. Galena means lead ore, a mineral. The legend that Ponce de Leon in the 16th century found much ore here, and that it was he who first called it Galena, is baseless. (Rufe Scott; G. W. Thornsberry)

Galloway Township (Christian) (earlier Breckenridge Township)

A township earlier named Breckenridge (q.v.) and later renamed in honor of Jessie Galloway, a Union soldier. This change indicates an alteration of political views, as Breckenridge was Southern and Galloway a Union man. (MS. Hist. of Christian (18))

Garber (Stone)

A postoffice established in 1909 and named by Mr. Ross, the first postmaster, for Joel Garber who lived in the community. (John Bass; Sarah Wright)

*Garland Spring (McDonald)

Probably named for an early family who owned the land upon which the spring was located. (R)

Garrison (Christian)

A postoffice, established in 1887, on Swan Creek near Taney County line, and named after a local family of Garrisons. (John Rogers)

Gasconade River (Wright, Webster) Pronounced

A river named for the province of Gascony in France by the French hunters and trappers during the latter part of the 18th century. (N. J. Craig; Frank Julian)

Gasconade Township (Wright)

A township formed in 1855, and named for the Gasconade River which flows through the township. (N. J. Craig)

Gentry Cave (Stone)

A cave named for the Gentry family, who owned the land on which the cave was located. (J. G. Scott; Rufe Scott)

Geraldine (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1893 and discontinued in 1907; named for the daughter of the postmaster. (Tom Hensley; N. J. Craig)

Getman Hollow (Taney)

A hollow which takes its name from the Getmans, a pioneer family who lived there about the middle of the 19th century. (Chas. Groom; Colonel Ford)

Gibson's Mills (Stone)

An old mill, since torn down, which was named for the Gibson family who owned and operated it in 1858. (Reuben Mayberry)

Gieske Hill (Taney)

Pronounced gishke

A hill named for Mr. Gieske who owned the property in 1907. (Mrs. Sarah Wright; Chas. Moore)

Gimlin Hollow (Taney)

Pronounced gimlin

A hollow named for the Gimlin family, early pioneers who came in about 1860 and settled in the hollow. (W. R. Adams; A. Blunk)

*Ginger Blue (McDonald)

A recent resort so named for no other reason than advertisement. (R)

Girdner (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1887 and named after "Doc" Girdner, an old settler. (W. F. Reynolds; J. C. Garrison)

Gobbler Bottom (Wright)

A bottom near Hartsville which takes its name from the wild turkeys found there in early hunting days. (Mrs. Mary Welchel)

Goff Creek (Stone)

A creek named about 1850 for John Goff, an important figure in the history of the county and one of its earliest inhabitants. Geo. King; J. G. Scott)

**Golden (Barry)

An old postoffice established about 1860 and perhaps named for a family. (John Moore)

Gooden Hollow (Barry)

A hollow in the eastern part of the county named for the family of Jim Gooden who lived there about 1860. (J. H. Thomas; Jno. Moore)

**Goodhope (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1895 and discontinued in 1923; named by J. H. Johnson. (J. W. Johnson; W. F. Reynolds)

Goodloe (Taney)

A postoffice, established in 1894 and discontinued in 1912; named for the Goodloe family, who had the first postoffice. (Mrs. Sarah Wright)

Goodman (McDonald) (earlier Erie Station; then New Erie; then Donohue)

A postoffice established in 1898; named for L. A. Goodman, from Kansas City, who came there about 1898 as superintendent of the Ozark Orchard Company. (P.G., 1899; (R))

Goodwin Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for an early family who settled in the hollow. (R)

Gordon Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for a family who lived there. (R)

Gore Hollow (Stone)

A hollow on Ance Creek, named for an old man by the name of Gore who lived there about 1860. (Rufe Scott; F. A. Moore)

Goss Cave (Webster)

A cave three and one-half miles south of Seymour. Named for John Goss, the man who owned the cave. (Jake Good)

**Gotham (McDonald)Pronounced gə'tam

(later White Rock; then White Rock Spring; now officially Jane)

Also spelled Gottem or Gottam, and still preferred by very old residents to the later names. These spellings indicate that the local pronunciation preserves the true British pronunciation of this place-name, usually pronounced by Americans gə'dəm. The origin of the McDonald County name, says Mr. Randolph, is shrouded in mystery; but the English town derives its chief fame from the "three wise men of Gotham", of Mother Goose. Possibly for this reason, or more likely because the pronunciation suggested an obvious pun, it became a subject for ridicule and was changed to White Rock or Jane. Mr. Albert Price, lifelong resident of Pineville, says (according to Mr. Randolph) that Gottam is the real old original name, but it was looked upon as a sort of joke, even then. (R)

Grabul (Ozark) Pronounced grə'bəl

A postoffice, established in 1888 and discontinued in 1894; named after the Grabul family, a family prominent in the county in education and all civic enterprise. (J.C. Harlin)

Granada (Douglas) Pronounced grə'nada

A postoffice, established in 1895 and discontinued in 1920; named by C. P. Anderson after the Spanish Granada. (W. F. Reynolds; J. T. Hall)

**Grandaddy's Cedar Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow probably named for the cedar trees and some early resident. (R)

Granny Hole (Taney)

A deep hole in Turkey Creek near Hollister was named after Granny Fortner who, with her son, lived about 1902 upon the land where Hollister is now located. "Granny" did her washing in this hole and since then it has been known as Granny Hole. (J. W. Blankenship; Mrs. Chas. Moore)

**Granny's Branch (McDonald)

A stream named for some old woman who early settled on its banks. (R)

Grant Township (Stone)

A township established in 1870 and named after

General U. S. Grant. (Rufe Scott; O. F. Douglas)

Grant Township (Webster)

A township formed May 2, 1871, and named for President U. S. Grant (president 1869-1877). (Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

Gravelly Hollow (Taney)

So called, as far back as can be remembered, from its many rocks and stones. (T. P. Wright)

Greasy Creek (Barry)

A creek so named because of the greasy scum that is found on the water, apparently an oil seepage. (J. H. Thomas)

*Green Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow probably named for a family who lived there. (R)

*Greenfield Church (Webster)

A Free-Will Baptist church, now torn down, probably named from its situation; but it has been suggested that it may have been named for Greenfield, Indiana. (T. C. Bassore; Frank Julian)

Greenleaf (Taney)

A postoffice, established in 1894 and discontinued in 1900, which was named for the Greenleaf family that owned the land upon which the postoffice was located. (W. R. Sharp)

Griffin (Christian)

A postoffice established in 1887 and discontinued in 1899; named after Griffin Mill (q.v.). (John Rogers; R. F. Dorn)

Griffin Mill (Christian)

A mill, near Wilson Creek Battleground, which takes its name from the owner. (John Rogers; H. A. Clay)

Grimes (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1904 and discontinued in 1907; named for the Grimes family who owned the land on which the postoffice was built and who ran a mill there before the postoffice was established. (Tom Hensley; N. J. Craig)

Groff (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1901 and named for the Groff family, who had the first postoffice. (Tom Hensley; Mrs. Mary Welchel)

Groom (Taney)

A postoffice, established in 1904 and named for Chas. Groom, a lawyer in Taney County, where he has lived since 1876. The postoffice was discontinued in 1912. (P.G., 1904; Chas. Groom)

Grove Spring (Wright)

An old postoffice established in 1866 and named for its location in a grove near a spring. (Tom Hensley; G. W. Freeman)

Gunter Creek (Barry)

A creek named for the Gunter family who lived on the banks of the creek about 1855. (J. H. Hivey; H. S. Montgomery)

Hacker Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow probably deriving its name from a family who lived there. (R)

Haggott (Webster)

A postoffice, established in 1907 and discontinued about 1912. Named for the Haggott family, who secured the first postoffice. (T. C. Bassore; Jim Thompson)

Hailey (Barry)

A postoffice which appears as early as 1886 in the Postal Guide; was named for N. L. Hailey, its first postmaster. (Eaton (46) I, p. 206)

*Hambrick Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow said to take its name from a pioneer family; however, Mr. Lewis Kelley says that a ham was stolen there by a man named Brick and the hollow was named by a local wag with reference to this incident. (R)

Hammond (Ozark)

A postoffice, established in 1893 by John Squires and named for the family who owned the land upon which the store and postoffice were located. J. J. Swayne; Frank Swayne)

Happy Hollow (Webster)

A hollow six miles north of Diggins. The humorous alliteration has made this name a favorite throughout the state. (Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

Hardinville (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1928 and named for Geo. S. Hardin, the first postmaster. (J. J. Swayne; J. C. Harlin)

**Hargrove Cave (McDonald)

A cave undoubtedly named for an early owner of the land. (R)

Harmony Church (Webster)

A Free-Will Baptist church which was built about 1880. The popular name Harmony was chosen by its members to indicate the spirit of the organization. (T. C. Bassore)

**Harper (McDonald)

A postoffice established between 1876-1886 and discontinued in 1889. (Goodspeed (19); (R))

*Hart (McDonald)

A postoffice established in 1883 and discontinued 1910-15; named for Phillip Rinehart, its first postmaster.¹ However, Eaton² says that it was named for W. B. Hart, a nearby resident.² (1. R(Sturges) (20), p. 62; 2. Eaton (46) III, p. 190)

Hart Township (Wright)

A township, formed in 1841 and named for Isaac Hart, who was very influential in the county. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Hartsville (Wright)

An old settlement and town which was settled early in the 19th century and named for Isaac Hart, an early hunter and settler. (G. W. Freeman; N. J. Craig)

Havenhurst (McDonald)

A recent resort obviously named as a tourist attraction. (R)

Hawkins Ridge (Ozark)

A ridge southwest of Bakersfield, named for G. W. Hawkins who settled there before the Civil War. (T. P. Woodworth; J. J. Swayne)

Hawley (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1892 and discontinued in 1908; named for a family of Hawleys who were early settlers of the county. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Haworth (Taney)

Pronounced *he'w r θ'*

A postoffice, established in 1889 and discontinued in 1891; named for a family of Haworths who were prominent people in the county. (Mrs. Sarah Wright)

*Hay Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow probably named for a family that lived

there. (R)

Hayes Branch (Barry)

A small stream in the western part of the county which was named for the Hayes family who settled there about 1850. (Jno. Moore; M. C. Gurley)

Hayes Hollow (Barry)

A hollow named for the Hayes family who lived there early in the history of the county. (W. T. Sallee; J. H. Davis)

Hayes Spring (Barry)

A spring which derived its name from the family who owned the land upon which the spring was located. (J. H. Davis; E. N. Meadow)

*Hazel Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow probably named for a family who lived there --or some girl of the family. (R)

Hazelwood (Webster) (later High Prairie, or Bracken)

A postoffice established in 1844 and named for the hazel nut grove that surrounded the postoffice.¹ It was used as a county seat for a few years, but "After Governor McClurg's removal to Linn Creek, the old county seat may be said to have disappeared. In its vicinity the village of High Prairie (q.v.) or Bracken (q.v.) sprang up, and there was established a postoffice station in August, 1877".² (1. Jim Thompson, Frank Julian; 2. Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri (22) (1874))

Hazelwood Township (Webster)

A township formed May 22, 1855, and named for the town, Hazelwood. (W. T. Sallee; T. C. Bassore)

Hebron (Douglas)

The postoffice established 1904-10 was named for the Biblical Hebron; there was a church organization there first. (Bill Mastron)

Hell Hole Hollow (Douglas)

A very rough and rugged hollow aptly named Hell Hole Hollow by early settlers. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Henderson (Webster)

A town, surveyed February 9, 1880, for Samuel Caldwell and named for Uncle Sam Henderson, who settled in that community during the early days of the county. (Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

Henderson Academy (Webster)

An academic school founded in 1879 and named for Henderson, the town. (Perry Shook; T. C. Bassore)

Heppner (Wright)

A postoffice established in 1907 and discontinued in 1913, was named by the postmaster for his home, Heppner, Oregon. (Mrs. Mary Welchel)

*Hercules (Taney)

A postoffice in Kentucky Hollow. This section has been known as Hercules since the coming of its earliest settlers. It is commonly rumored that some traveller coming in was impressed by the rugged strength of the topography and called it Hercules after the Greek god. The postoffice was established about 1891 with A. D. Hunter as its first postmaster. (Judge T. P. Wright; Chas. Groom)

Herd Hollow (Webster)

A hollow named for an early settler, Herd, who lived on the hill overlooking the hollow. (Mrs. Jake Good; Jake Good)

Herdsville (Barry)

An early postoffice established before the Civil War and named for Adam Herd who lived there early in the 19th century. (W. T. Sallee; Jno. Moore)

Hiatt (Webster)

Pronounced *haist*

A postoffice, established in 1900 and discontinued in 1907; named for the family of Hiatts who had the store and postoffice. (Jim Thompson; Frank Julian)

Hickam's Prairie (Barry)

A prairie, near Golden, named for Jacob Hickam who settled there in 1830. (W. F. Sallee; Mrs. Hisey)

Hickory Hollow (Douglas)

A hollow which derived its name from the many hickory trees that grew in the hollow in early days. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Hickory Stump Hollow (Ozark)

A hollow named for its hickory stumps, about 1885. (Frank Swayne; J. J. Swayne)

Highlandville (Christian) (earlier Dutch Store)

Named in 1860 by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keatling, who had the first postoffice there. Some of the inhabitants wanted to call it Keatlingville, but Mrs. Keatling

insisted that it be called Highlandville because of its situation on a high ridge. (F. F. Keatling)

High Prairie (Webster) (also Bracken; earlier Hazelwood)

A community and postoffice established in August 1877, named for the topographical aspect of the surrounding country. (Campbell's Gazetteer, p. 343; Jim Thompson)

Hilda (Taney)

Pronounced hɪldɪ

Named after the wife of Tom Mosely, a Baptist preacher, and the first postmaster. The postoffice was established and named in 1896. (T. P. Wright; W. R. Adams)

Hill House Hollow (Wright)

A hollow named for the hill houses of early settlers; one may be seen there yet. (W. B. Fuson; N. J. Craig)

Hilltop Lodge (McDonald)

A resort so named because of its location on a "hill-top". (R)

*Hilo (Douglas)

A postoffice established by John Patterson in 1908 and discontinued in 1924; named by C. L. Holland, possibly for the important city of that name in Hawaii. (W. F. Reynolds)

Hilton Hollow (Stone)

A hollow near Crane, which was named for the Hilton family, early settlers of the county. (J. G. Scott; G. W. Thornsberry; O. F. Douglas)

Hilton Spring (Stone)

A spring which was on the land of the Hilton family. (J. G. Scott; Rufe Scott; O. F. Douglas)

Hodo Mineral Springs (Barry) (later Seven Stars)

A group of springs named for a homesteader who settled nearby and gained fame for the springs by declaring that an infected leg had been cured by its waters. (Amos Williams; Jno. Moore)

Hog Danger School (Ozark)

A school and community known as Hog Danger which were so named about the middle of the 19th century because people near there were having their hogs stolen. (T. P. Woodworth; Mrs. T. P. Woodworth)

Hog Skin Hollow (Ozark)

A hollow near Tecumseh that was named about 1890 from the skins of stolen hogs that were found in the hollow. (O. H. Upton; W. P. Bratcher)

Hollister (Taney)

A small town established on White River by W. H. Johnson, begun in 1908 and incorporated in 1911. Named after Hollister, a Missouri Pacific official. Mr. Johnson says he chose the name because Mr. Hollister was a friend of his and very popular in the community. (W.H. Johnson)

Hollywood Hills (Taney)

A real estate development which was named in 1927, by a group of agents, "Hollywood Hills" because of its general resemblance to the hills of Hollywood. (Vernon Todd; Mrs. Sarah Wright)

Holt's Cave (Stone)

A cave on Railey Creek named for the Holt family who owned it about 1895. (Rufe Scott; J. W. Thornsberry)

Honey Creek (Douglas and McDonald)

A creek so named by early settlers because of the many wild bee trees on its bank and the abundance of honey obtained from these trees. (T. A. Kay; Ed Dobbs)

Honey Creek Postoffice (McDonald) (now Southwest City)

A postoffice named for Honey Creek which flows near it. (R)

**Honey Lake Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow, the circumstances and origin of the name is unknown. (R)

Hooten Hollow (Douglas)

Named in the pioneer days of the county by early hunters and trappers from the hoot-owls which inhabited the hollow. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Hoot Owl Hollow (McDonald)

Derived its name from the great number of hoot owls found there. (R)

Horse Creek (Stone)

Named by early trappers and hunters for a band of wild horses that grazed on its banks before the county was organized. (J. G. Scott; O. F. Douglas)

Howard's Ridge (Ozark)

A postoffice named after the Howard family, early pioneers who lived on a ridge near the present site of the postoffice. (J. C. Harlin)

Huckleberry Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the hardy growth of huckleberries found there. (R)

Hughes Hollow (Taney)

A hollow named for the Hughes family, early settlers who lived in the hollow. They settled here soon after the county was organized, about 1840. (Mrs. Bill Cox; Chas. Moore)

Hunter Creek (Douglas)

A creek so named by early trappers and hunters because of the abundance of game found on its banks. (H.S. Wilson; T. A. Kay)

**Hurley (Stone)(earlier Spring Creek Mill)

A postoffice established in 1899 and named by the Postal Department. (Rufe Scott; Dewey Short)

Hurley Township (Stone)

A township established in 1902 and named for the town of Hurley. (G. W. Thornsberry; Rufe Scott; O. F. Douglas)

Hurricane Hollow (Christian)

A hurricane in 1895 blew away everything in this heretofore unnamed hollow, and since then it has been known as Hurricane Hollow. (H. A. Clay)

Hyde Creek (Webster)

A creek named for the Hyde family that settled there before the Civil War. (J. C. Grizzel)

Idumea (^{Ozark}~~Douglas~~)

Pronounced aidyuma

A postoffice, established 1892 and discontinued in 1912. James Campbell, the first postmaster, named it from the Bible land of Edom or Idumea (Isaiah 34:5; Ezek. 36:5; Mark 3:8). (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Igo (Ozark)

Pronounced ai go

A postoffice, established in 1892 and discontinued in 1913; named after the daughter of the first postmaster. (C. C. Cropper; T. P. Woodworth)

Indian Camp Springs (McDonald)

A resort built soon after the Civil War and named for Indian Creek which was dammed by the promoters of the place to form a lake. (R)

Indian Creek (McDonald)

The creek was so named from the fact that along its banks were the great rendezvous for the Indians who inhabited the country. (Goodspeed (19), p. 791; (R))

Indian Creek (Stone)

A creek which derives its name from the Delaware Indians who lived in that section of the country. (Geo.

King; O. F. Douglas)

Indian Hollow (McDonald)

Named for some Indians who lived there in the early history of this country. (R)

Indian River Highlands (McDonald)

A resort named for its location on a hill overlooking Indian Creek. (R)

Iron Mountain (Taney)

A mountain near Forsyth where iron was found during the early part of the 19th century and some mining done. The vein was small, however, and it was soon abandoned. (Mrs. M. Mahnkey; Chas. Groom)

**Jacket (McDonald)

A postoffice established between 1910-15. (P.G.; (R))

**Jackpot Hollow (McDonald)

The circumstances of the naming of this hollow are unknown. (R)

Jackson Hollow (Stone)

A hollow, near Galena, named for the Jackson family, early pioneers of Stone County. (Alex. Back; Rufe Scott)

Jackson's Mill (Douglas)

An old mill eight miles southwest of Ava; one of the most interesting mills in the Ozarks. It is said to have been built in 1835 and named for its owner, a Mr. Jackson. (W. F. Reynolds; J. E. Currey)

Jackson Township (Ozark)

A township formed in 1860 and named for President Andrew Jackson (1767-1845) who was a Tennessean, as were most of the settlers of Ozark County. (J. J. Swayne; J. C. Harlin)

Jackson Township (Webster)

A township formed May 5, 1884, and named for President Andrew Jackson (term, 1829-37). (Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

Jacobs Cavern (McDonald) (also Jay Taylor's Cave)

Named for a Mr. Jacobs, who first found Indian relics there and called scientific attention to the place. The name was made official by archeologists who explored it and published reports. (R)

Jacob's Well (Webster)

A spring near Mountain Dale which derives its name from the Biblical wells, John 4:6, because it is very deep and it has never been known to go dry. (Mrs. Jake Good; Jake Good)

James Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for a man by the name of James who lived there. (R)

James River (Stone) (earlier St. James River)

A river, rising in Webster County and flowing through Stone and Greene Counties; formerly called the St. James Fork of White River.

Mr. Myers thinks it was named for the James River in Virginia. (O. F. Douglas; Myers, Place-Names in Southwest Counties of Mo. (57))

James Township (Stone)

An original township established in 1851 and named for the James River. (G. W. Thornsberry; Rufe Scott; Geo. King)

Jamestown (Stone) (later Galena)

A town settled in 1850 and named by the earliest settlers for the James River which flows near the site. It was changed to Galena in 1853. (G. W. Thornsberry; Record A. (Stone))

Jane (McDonald) (earlier Gotham; then White Rock Sulphur Springs; then White Rock)

A postoffice established between 1876-1886;¹ said to be named after a daughter of the first postmaster.² (1. P.G.; 2. (R))

*Jasper Township (Taney)

A township formed in 1837 and probably named for a family of Jaspers who lived in the community.

However, it may have been named for Sergeant William Jasper (1750-1779), of Revolutionary fame, who replaced the fallen flag on Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776. (Chas. Groom)

Jay Taylor's Cave (McDonald) (officially Jacobs Cavern)

A cave, so called from its present owner, Jay Taylor. (R)

Jenkin's Creek (Barry)

A creek named for an early settler, Jenkins, who lived on its bank early in the 19th century. (J. H. Thomas; Jno. Moore)

Jenkins Creek (Stone)

A small stream, which runs into Flat Creek; named for the Jenkins family, early settlers of the county. (O. F. Douglas; Rufe Scott)

Joe Philiburt Bottom (Stone)

A hollow named for Joe Philiburt, an early settler who lived there. (Rufe Scott; J. C. Scott)

John Hollow (Stone)

A hollow named for an old settler, John Davis, who lived there about the time of the Civil War. (G. W. Thornsberry; Rufe Scott)

John's Mills (Christian)

A postoffice and mill, established in 1899 and named for Billie Johns, who owned the mill. (John Rogers)

John's Mill (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1892 and named by a Mr. Johns who had a mill there. (T. A. Kay)

Joy's Creek (Barry)

A creek named for an old settler who lived on its banks the first quarter of the 19th century. (J. S. Davis; J. H. Thomas)

Jump School-House (Webster)

An old schoolhouse named for the family of Jumps who lived near the school and were influential in securing it. (Jim Thompson; Perry Shook; Frank Julian)

Keetsville (Barry) (later Washburn)

A community named for Josiah T. Keet who lived there. (J. H. Thomas; J. S. Davis; S. T. Clutter)

Keithley Cave (Stone)

A cave named for old Judge Bill Keithley, a prominent citizen of the section who owned the land on which the cave was located. (O. F. Douglas)

Kelly Chapel (Christian)

A Methodist Episcopal church which was named after the presiding elder, a Mr. Kelly. (R. F. Doran; John Rogers)

Kennedy Hollow (Stone)

A hollow named after an old settler by the name of Kennedy, who homesteaded it years ago. (Rufe Scott)

Kenton (Christian) (earlier Linden; Lindenlure)

A postoffice established in 1855 and named after

Simeon Kenton, one of the heroes and hunters of the West. The district for many years previously had been known as Linden (q.v.). The resort and lake at Kenton is now called Lindenlure (q.v.), though the postoffice keeps the name Kenton. (R. F. Dorn; Jim Barnes)

Kentucky Hollow (Taney) Pronounced *kaɪntək hɒlɪ*
A district which was settled about 1855 by numerous families from eastern Kentucky. Ever since the district has been called Kentucky Hollow. (Chas. Groom; Col. Ford)

Ketcher (Webster) (later Seymour)
A community, later Seymour (q.v.); named for a man by the name of Ketcher who ran a store there, soon after the Civil War. (Frank Julian)

Kickapoo Camp (Taney)
A camp established in 1927 by C. L. Ford; named for the Kickapoo tribe of Indians. (Chas. Moore; Mrs. Sarah Wright)

Kimberlin Branch (Stone)
A creek named for Breman Kimberlin who had a mill on its banks during the first years of the county. (J. G. Scott; Rufe Scott)

Kimberling Mill (Christian)
A mill erected on Bull Creek in 1833 by James Kimberling, Jr. (MS Christian Co. (18), p. 2; H. A. Clay)

Kings Branch (Taney)
A creek which is said to take its name from Joel King and Nancy King, his wife, who located on its banks about 1844. (Turnbo (34), p. 42)

Kings Creek (McDonald)
Named for John B. King, an early settler in the country. (R)

Kings Hollow (McDonald)
Named for an early settler of the county, King, who lived there. (R)

King's Prairie (Barry)
A prairie settled first by Geo. W. King in 1830 and named for him. (J. H. Thomas; T. C. Bassore)

King's River (Barry)
A stream named for an early family who settled on its banks. (Mrs. C. D. Manley)

**Kip (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1894 and discontinued in 1896. No one seems to know why or by whom it was named; however, there was a man in the vicinity whose nickname was Kip. (J. T. Hall)

Kirbyville (Taney) (earlier Warnersville)

A town eight miles southwest of Forsyth which contains about three hundred inhabitants. Earlier it was Warnersville (q.v.) but the postoffice was taken away and then started again and named for Kirby, its first postmaster, about 1870.

In Campbell's Gazetteer of Mo. (1874) it is listed as Kerbyville, but Mr. Groom said that was the fault of Tom Layton, a recorder, who always spelled it with an "e" for some unknown reason. (Campbell's Gazetteer (22), p. 618; Chas. Groom; W. R. Adams)

Kissee Mills (Taney)

A postoffice and small village named after A. C. Kissee, miller and merchant and one of the earliest settlers. (Mrs. C. W. Moore; Eaton (46) V, p. 69.)

**Koons (McDonald)

A postoffice established in 1916; discontinued 1918-1921; probably named for an early family. (P.G.)

Kuggaho Camp (Taney)

A camp for boys established in 1930 by C. L. Ford, who claimed to have named it for the Kuggaho tribe of Indians. This tribe may be an invention of Mr. Ford's. (Mrs. Sarah Wright)

*Lake McNatt (McDonald)

A small lake near Indian Springs probably named for the McNatt Family, early pioneers of the country. (Goodspeed (19), p. 791)

Lamb (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1908 and discontinued in 1914; named for the Lamb family, prominent citizens in the community. (Tom Hensley; Mrs. Mary Wilchel)

**Lampson Hill (McDonald)

A hill possibly named for an early family who lived nearby. (R)

Lanegan (McDonald) (earlier Lanegan's Addition)

A postoffice established in 1892; named, of course, from the earlier community, Lanegan's Addition. (P.G.; (R))

Lanegan's Addition (McDonald) (now Lanegan)

Said to have been named for an Irish railroad official
(R)

Lanegan Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the village of Lanegan. (R)

**Langley's Ford (McDonald)

Named, perhaps, for a family. (R)

Larissa (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1889 and discontinued in 1920; named for the wife of the first postmaster, a Mr. Andrews. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Lawing (Christian)

A postoffice established in 1904 and discontinued in 1917, takes its name from the old Lawing settlement of that region which was named for Billie Lawing, an old settler of the region. (John Rogers; R. F. Dorn)

Lawndale (Ozark)

A postoffice, northeast of Gainesville established in 1908 and named by Willy Tilman, the first postmaster; the name was given because of the topographical aspect of the location. (J. C. Harlin)

Lawrence Ford (Stone)

A ford named for the Lawrence family, early pioneers who lived on the James River during the early history of the county. (F. A. Moore; J. C. Scott)

Layton (Taney)

A postoffice, established in 1889 and discontinued in 1890; named for a family of Laytons, early settlers who came from Virginia. (Chas. Groom; Mrs. Sarah Wright)

Layton Hollow (Barry)

A hollow named for the Layton family, early pioneers of the county, who settled there. (J. H. Thomas; J. S. Davis)

Layton Hollow (McDonald)

Named for an early family who lived there. (R)

Leann (Barry) (earlier Marmaduke)

A postoffice reestablished in 1891 and the name changed to Leann by the former postmaster, John S. Thomas, who had established the postoffice under the name of Marmaduke. There was a change in political power and Mr. Thomas being given the privilege of choosing the name, named it Leann for his wife. (J. H. Thomas)

**Lexea (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1894 and discontinued in 1895. By whom it was named or why it is impossible to discover. (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

*Liberty (McDonald)

A community which was probably named for patriotic reasons. (R)

Liberty Township (Barry)

A township formed December, 1858 and named for patriotic reasons. (J. H. Thomas; Jno. Moore)

Lick Creek (Ozark)

A creek named by early hunters and trappers for the "deerlicks" found on its banks. These deerlicks were salty spots in the earth which the deers licked. (J. F. Singer)

Lick Creek Township (Ozark)

A township formed in 1841 and named for the creek which runs through the township. (J. F. Singer; J. C. Harlin)

Lick Skillet (Webster) (later Waldo)

A community where the postoffice Waldo (q.v.) is now situated. The only explanation suggested for the name is that it was given by a traveler who, passing by during the early days of the 19th century, saw a woman set outside of the door a skillet that was promptly licked by the dog. However, it was more likely a humorous gibe by neighbors at the supposed greediness or bad manners of the inhabitants. Myers says that Lick Skillet was an early fanciful name. (Frank Julian; Myers (59), p. 102)

Lick's Fork (Wright)

A fork of the Gasconade which was named for a Mr. Lick who lived near its source at the beginning of the 19th century. (N. J. Craig)

Lige Moore Hollow (Stone)

A hollow named for Lige Moore and his family, early settlers in the county. (J. W. Thornsberry; Rufe Scott)

Lime Kiln Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the lime kiln located there at one time. (R)

Lime Kiln Mountain (Taney)

A mountain which was the scene of early mining for limestone. As early as 1860 lime was burned there, but for the last fifty years nothing has been done. (A. Blunk)

Limestone Valley (Webster)

A valley named for the limestone found there. (Chas. Ellis; J. E. Thompson)

**Linchpin (Stone)

A camping ground near Reed's Springs on the old road from Arkansas to Springfield. A current story of the usual "ex post facto" type has it that one morning after camping there the driver of the wagon took off the wheels. The wheels were fastened on the axles by linchpins, and when one driver went to replace his wheel he was unable to find the linchpin. He sat down to make one of wood and someone saw the linchpin stuck on the tar on the sole of his shoe. Ever since this incident the spot has been called Linchpin. (O. F. Douglas)

Lincoln (Stone)

A township established in 1870 and named after President Lincoln. (J. C. Scott; Rufe Scott)

Lincoln Township (Christian)

A township named for President Abraham Lincoln. (Jim Barnes; John Rogers)

Linden (Christian) (now Kenton, also Lindenlure)

One of the oldest towns in Southwest Missouri; settled long before the Civil War and named after Linden, Tenn. When the post office was established the name was changed to Kenton because of another Linden in Atchinson County. (R. F. Dorn; John Rogers)

Linden Township (Christian)

A township which was named for the town Linden, one of the earliest settlements in the county. (John Rogers; R. F. Dorn)

Lindenlure (Christian) (earlier Linden; now also Kenton)

A resort and lake named for the old community Linden with the addition of "lure" as an advertisement. The post office is now known as Kenton (q.v.). (Mr. R. F. Dorn; John Rogers)

Linington (Webster) (earlier Cut-Throat, then Stella; later Diggins)

A postoffice established in 1885 by S. W. Walton to replace Stella (q.v.) and named for some of his relatives, or a friend. When the railroad station was built it was called Diggins (q.v.). To avoid confusion the name of the postoffice was changed to Diggins in 1887. (Fr. Julian)

Linn Township (Christian)

A township formed in 1860 and given the popular name

Linn. Linn is a dialect form for Linden trees and there are numerous linden trees in this township. (H. A. Clay; John Rogers)

Little Beaver (Douglas)

A postoffice established about 1860 and named for Little Beaver Creek (q.v.), on which it was situated, by C. C. Walker. It was discontinued in 1913. (T. A. Kay; Reynolds)

Little Beaver Creek (Douglas and Taney)

The smaller branch of Beaver Creek (q.v.). (W. F. Reynolds)

Little Bridge Hollow (McDonald)

Derived its name from a small bridge which crossed a stream in the hollow. (R)

Little Caney Creek (Taney)

The smaller branch of Caney Creek; the larger is called Big Caney (q.v.). (Chas. Groom; Colonel Ford)

Little Cedar Hollow (McDonald)

The smaller of the two Cedar Hollows, named for the numerous cedar trees there.

Little Creek (Douglas)

A small stream which takes its name from its size. It has been known as Little Creek since early pioneer days. (W. F. Reynolds; Ed Dobbs)

Little Indian Creek (Stone)

The smaller branch of Indian Creek. (Rufe Scott)

**Little Missouri Creek (McDonald)

A creek, whether named for the Indian tribe, or the state it has been impossible to determine. (R)

Little North Fork (Ozark)

The smaller of the two branches of North Fork Creek (q.v.). (J. C. Harlin)

Little Piney (Ozark)

The smaller of the two branches of Piney Creek (q.v.). (J. C. Harlin)

Little Rail Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the small rails found there. (R)

Little Sugar Creek (McDonald and Barry)

As Big Sugar Creek, Little Sugar Creek derives its

name from the numerous groves of sugar maples which grew along its banks. (W. T. Sallee; (R))

Loafer's Glory (Taney) (later Glory)

An early schoolhouse whose name was suggested in jest while it was being built because it was the "loafers" hangout or "glory". (Mrs. E. Parnell)

Locust (Ozark)

A postoffice and store west of Gainesville, established in 1912 and named for the locust trees which surrounded the store. (T. P. Woodworth; J. J. Swayne)

Loftin (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1899 and discontinued in 1900; named after the Jerry Loftin family. (W. F. Reynolds)

Log Road Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the log road which ran through the hollow. (R)

Logan Township (Stone)

A township formed in 1880 and named for John A. Logan (1826-1886), United States general and Senator. (John Rogers; MS Hist. C. Co. (18), p. 2.)

Lohmarsburg (Barry)

A postoffice established in 1892 and discontinued between 1904 and 1910; named for Judge Henry Lohmar, a German who lived in that community. (Mrs. C. D. Manley)

**Long Cave (McDonald)

A cave without doubt named for a family. (R)

Longrun (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1898 and named after the creek (q.v.) by N. Hobbs, the first postmaster. (C. C. Cropper; J. C. Harlin)

Longrun Creek (Douglas)

A creek so named because of its length; it has been known as Longrun as long as anyone can remember. (C. C. Cropper; J. C. Harlin)

Longrun Township (Ozark)

A township established in 1841 and named for Longrun Creek which runs through the township. (W. A. Morris; J. C. Harlin)

Loring (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1907 and named for the

Loring family who secured the postoffice. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Lottie Lawless Hollow (Taney)

A hollow in which Lottie Lawless hanged herself has ever since been known as the Lottie Lawless Hollow. (Mrs. Mamie Mahnkey; Geo. Hunt)

Love Ridge (Webster)

A community near Waldo which derives its name from the fruit farm run by Thomas Love. The farm was on a ridge, hence Love Ridge farm. (T. C. Bassore; Jim Thompson)

Low Gap Mountain (Stone)

A mountain which derives its name from its topographical aspect. (Geo. Scott; Rufe Scott)

Lucia (Taney)

Pronounced *luja*

(earlier and later Branson)

A postoffice and town, named after the wife of E. P. Brice, the postmaster. The earlier name Branson (q.v.) was changed to Lucia in 1902 because of the wide-spread dislike for Rube Branson and his family, reputed Bald-Knobbers; but in 1908 the old name Branson was resumed. (T. P. Wright; W. R. Adams; Chas. Groom)

Lummis Ford (McDonald)

Named for an early pioneer family who lived in the county. (R)

Luna (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1893, and named for the Luna family, early settlers in the community. (J. C. Harlin)

Lutie (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1893 and named by B. B. Jones for some feminine member of his family. (J. C. Harlin)

McCabe (Ozark)

A postoffice, established in 1893 and discontinued in 1896, was named after Andy McCabe who was the first postmaster and who had a mill there. (J. J. Swayne; J. C. Harlin)

McClurg (Taney)

A postoffice named for Gov. Joseph Washington McClurg about 1872. Gov. McClurg, Republican, was elected to office in 1869; he was very popular in this section. (Mrs. Sarah Wright; Mr. Sharp)

McCord Branch (Stone)

A small stream named for Dr. McCord, a homesteader and early physician of the county; he lived on the bank of the stream. (G. W. Thornsberry; Rufe Scott)

McCracken (Christian)

A postoffice, established in 1884 takes its name from Samuel G. McCracken, who was tie inspector for the railroad when it was being built in 1882-3 and who had the first business house there. (R. F. Doran; John Rogers)

McCracken Township (Christian)

A township which was formed in 1886 and which takes its name from the postoffice, McCracken. (R. F. Dorn; John Roberts)

McDonald (Barry)

Town plotted in 1841 and the county seat for only a short while; named for a local family of McDonalds. (J.H. Thomas; W. T. Sallee)

McDonald County (earlier Snake County)

Organized in 1849 and named for Sergeant McDonald, a South Carolina trooper in the Revolution.¹ Sturges remarks that "it has been quite a difficult task to ascertain the origin of the name, but all the old settlers state that the county was named after an officer in the Revolutionary War."² (1. R(Goodspeed (19), p. 179); 2. R(Sturges (20), p. 6))

McDonald Township (Barry)

A township established in 1840 and named for the McDonald Community, and family. (Jno. Moore; H. S. Montgomery)

McDowell Village (Barry)

An early village which ceased to exist April 18, 1880, when a torrent swept it out of existence. However, it was reestablished by Marion P. Griffith and continued until 1925. The town took its name from a family of McDowells who lived there. (Jno. Moore; J. H. Thomas)

McFarland (Taney)

A postoffice, established in 1902 and discontinued in 1905, was named for a Mr. McFarland who owned the land on which the postoffice was built. (A. Blunk; Chas. Moore)

McKeel Spring (Webster) (later Scout Camp Spring)

A spring six miles southeast of Marshfield which derived its name from the McKeel family that owned the land. When Camp Arrowhead (q.v.) was established there, the spring became known as Scout Spring Camp (q.v.).

(J. C. Grizzel)

McKinley Township (Stone)

A township formed in 1902 and named after President McKinley (1843-1901). (J. C. Scott; Chas. Leverett)

McMillen Township (McDonald)

Established in 1872, got its name from John McMillen who lived just above the Coy settlement, according to Sturges. (R(Sturges))

McMurtry Spring (Barry)

The head of Flat Creek which was named for the family of McMurtrys, who owned the land upon which the spring was located. (Mrs. F. Jones; Mrs. J. W. Hisey)

McNatt's Mill (McDonald) (earlier Blair; Plummer; Blankenship)

A mill owned by J. J. McNatt in 1880. (R(Good-speed (19), p. 794))

Macedonia (Webster)

A Free-Will Baptist church built about 1890 and named for the Greek province mentioned in Acts 16:9. (Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

Macomb (Wright)

A postoffice established in 1882 and named for the Macomb family, early settlers in the county. (N.J. Craig)

Madge (McDonald) (earlier Rutledge; now Elk Springs)

Established in 1892 and discontinued in 1903. (P.G.; (R))

Madry (Barry)

A postoffice established in 1893 and named for Dr. A. H. Madry, who owned the land on which the store and postoffice were located. (J. H. Thomas; John Moore)

Magic Mountain (Taney) (earlier Baird Mt.)

A mountain near the site of new Table Rock dam that is to be built. It was earlier Baird Mt. (q.v.) but it was changed in 1930 by a group of promoters to advertise and to make people ask questions. (W. H. Johnson)

**Mail Hollow (McDonald)

No explanation for the origin of this hollow can be found. (R)

Mainard (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1903 and discontinued in 1919(?); named for the first postmaster. (W.F. Reynolds)

Maine Orchard (Taney)

Postoffice and flag station where the town of Hollister is now situated. It took its name from the club house which a group of St. Louis men bought; this building was the State of Maine building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. It was placed near a large pear orchard; hence the name. (Mrs. Sarah Wright; Mr. W. H. Johnson)

**Manes (Wright)Pronounced *menz*

A postoffice established in 1891. Said to have been named for the demons of Roman mythology; but the pronunciation makes this suggestion extremely doubtful. The Roman "manes" were pronounced . (Tom Hensley)

**Man Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow, the reasons for the naming of which are unknown. (R)

Manning Ford (McDonald)

Named for a pioneer family who lived in the community. (R)

**Mano (Barry)

A postoffice established in 1891 by Sam Gilmore. (J. H. Thomas)

Mansfield (Wright)

A town named for Colonel F. M. Mansfield who, along with Mr. Nettlington, laid out the town and sold the lots in 1882. (G. W. Freeman; N. J. Craig)

Marble Cave (Stone) (later Marvel Cave)

A cave first explored by Captain Freeman Howell, Frank Arnold and Dr. Jones, the middle of the 19th century, and named for the marble that was found in the cave. (O. F. Douglas; Rufe Scott)

Marion Township (Christian)

A township formed in 1859 and named for General Francis Marion (1732-1795), an American Revolutionary general. (H. A. Clay; Jim Barnes)

Marlin Prairie (Webster)

A prairie named after the family of Judge Spencer Marlin, an early presiding judge. They settled on the prairie about 1833-4. (Jim Thompson; T. C. Bassore)

Marmaduke Bluff (Wright)

A bluff named for the Confederate commander John S. Marmaduke. It was from this bluff that one of Marmaduke's cannons plunged into the valley below, during the Battle of Hartsville, Jan. 11, 1863. (N. J. Craig)

Marmaduke Hill (Wright)

A hill upon which were drawn up the forces of the Confederate commander, John S. Marmaduke, who met Colonel C. W. Dunlop in the Battle of Hartsville January 11, 1863. Ever since it has been called Marmaduke Hill. (N.J. Craig)

Marsh Bottom (Stone)

A hollow, so named because of its low and marshy position. (J. C. Scott; Geo. King)

Marsh Spring (Stone)

A spring in Marsh Hollow. (Geo. King; F.A. Moore)

Marshfield (Webster)

The county seat of Webster County, laid out in 1855 on the site donated by William T. Buford and named for the home of Daniel Webster, Marshfield, Mass. (Judge. J. H. Robertson; T. C. Bassore; Jim Thompson)

Marvel Cave (Stone) (earlier Marble Cave)

A cave, originally called Marble Cave (q.v.) which gradually through carelessness of pronunciation became Marvel Cave. Small boys often in the Ozarks refer to the game of marbles as marvels. This pronunciation has been taken over and Harold Bell Wright in his Shepherd of the Hills called it Marvel Cave; since then it has been so advertised. (Chas. Groom; O. F. Douglas)

Maryville (McDonald) (later Pineville)

A town laid out in 1847 and named in honor of Mrs. Mary Mosier. Later it was renamed because of another Maryville in the state. (R)

Mathess Hollow (Stone)

A hollow named for the Mathess family who lived there during the early days of the county, about 1850. (Rufe Scott; O. F. Douglas)

Mathis Ford (McDonald)

A ford named for an early family who settled in the county. (R)

Matney Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for a family that lived there. (R)

Matney Hollow (Webster)

A hollow near Seymour which derived its name from a Mr. Matney who settled in the hollow soon after the Civil War. (Jake Good; Mrs. Jake Good)

May (McDonald) (earlier Gates)

A postoffice established in 1890 and discontinued in 1903.¹ According to Sturges the village and postoffice took its name from a Dr. Maynard who once practiced there, or from his daughter May.² The Goodspeed history contends that the name was in use prior to Dr. Maynard's arrival, and no girl named May is listed among his children.³ (1.P.G. ; 2. R(Sturges (20); 3. R(Goodspeed (19), p. 1079)

Mayfield Ford (McDonald)

Named for an early family of Mayfields who settled in the county. (R)

Mayflower (Barry)

A postoffice established in 1888 and discontinued about 1895 which took its name from the vessel that brought over the "Pilgrim Fathers". (J. H. Thomas; Eaton (46) I, p. 206)

Mease Hollow (Stone)
(earlier Campbell Hollow)

Pronounced mis

A hollow named for the Mease family who settled there about 1890. (G. W. Thornsberry; O. F. Douglas)

Medical Springs Hollow (Stone)

A hollow which derives its name from the Medical Springs which are located in it. (G. W. Thornsberry; J. C. Scott)

Melva (Taney)

A postoffice and town named in 1906 for the daughter of the roadmaster of the Missouri Pacific Railroad when the railroad was being built. (John Moore; Chas. Moore)

Merrit (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1903 and named after William Merrit, the first postmaster. (W. F. Reynolds; H. S. Wilson)

Middleton Hollow (Taney)

A hollow named after the Middleton family, who settled there early in the 19th century. (Colonel N. Ford; Chas. Groom)

Mike's Creek (Barry and McDonald)

A creek in the eastern part of the county named for "old man" Mike, an early pioneer who lived on its banks.¹

However, Sturges says that the creek is named from one Phillip Michael, who located on the creek-bank about 1857.² (1. J. S. Davis, W. T. Sallee; 2. R(Sturges (20), p. 3)

Mildred (Taney)

A postoffice named about 1906 after the youngest daughter of the first postmaster, B. B. Price. (Chas. Groom; Mrs. C. W. Moore)

Militia Springs (Douglas) (later Ava)

During the Civil War the state Militia of the Union army camped around the spring, and it was known as Militia Springs until the name was changed to Ava (q.v.). (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

Mill Creek (McDonald)

Takes its name from a saw mill set up near its mouth by Moses Martin in 1835. (R(Sturges))

Mill Creek (Stone)

A creek named for the old water mill of Joe Yochum which stood on its banks in 1850. (Record A. (Stone))

Mill Hollow (Douglas)

A hollow in which, in 1835, there was an old water mill; it has long since been torn down but the hollow remains Mill Hollow. (J. C. Garrison)

*Mill Hollow (McDonald)

Probably named for an early family who settled there; possibly for an old mill. (R)

Miller Hollow (McDonald)

Probably named for Valentine (Telty) Miller, who came here from Ash County, North Carolina in 1827. (R)

Mincy (Taney)

One of the oldest settlements in the country, named after a family of Mincys who came there about 1840. The name appears in Campbell's Gazetteer (1870) and later in the Postal Guide. (Mrs. Hugh Wilson; Campbell's Gazetteer (22); P.G. 1876)

Mineral Spring (Barry)

A spring named for the character of its water. (Eaton (44) I, p. 206)

Mineral Springs (Barry) (earlier Panacea)

A town surveyed August 17, 1888 and named for the mineral springs nearby. (W. F. Sallee; Mrs. C.D. Manley)

*Minersville (Christian)

An old settlement in the heart of the lead mines; probably named from its principal inhabitants. (John Rogers; H. A. Clay)

Mingsville (Wright)

An old postoffice established in 1865 and discontinued in 1888, which was named for the Mings family, early settlers in the community. (N. J. Craig)

Mint (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1891 and discontinued in 1913; named for the profuse growth of mint around the store where the postoffice was located. (N. J. Craig; Tom Hensley)

**Miser Hollow (McDonald)

Whether this hollow was named for a miser who lived in the hollow, or a family of that name, it has been impossible to determine. (R)

Mitchell's Prairie (McDonald)

Named for an early pioneer named Mitchell who settled there in the early forties. (R(Sturges (20), p. 43))

Monett (Barry) (earlier Plymouth Junction)

Surveyed by F. W. Bond, for Monett Townsite Co., Sept. 12, 1887, and named for the general passenger agent of the N. Y. Central Railroad. (Mrs. C. D. Manley; W. T. Sallee)

**Montague (Christian)

A postoffice, established in 1900 and discontinued in 1920. No one seems to know where the name came from. Perhaps it is named for the Texas, or the Massachusetts town. (John Rogers)

Montgomery Township (Wright)

A township formed in 1880 and named for the Montgomery family, early settlers in the county. (J. W. Freeman; N. J. Craig)

*Mooney Spring (McDonald)

A spring named for the Mooney family who owned the land on which the spring was located. (R)

**Moral (McDonald)

The name was possibly given for idealistic reasons. (R)

Mount Nebo (Douglas)

A high mountain named after the mountain in Moab, where Moses beheld the promised land (Deut. 34:1). (T. A. Kay; Ed Dobbs)

**Mount Pleasant Township (Barry)

One of the original townships, established February

17, 1835 and named for an early church organization. (W.T. Sallee; H. S. Montgomery)

*Mt. Tabor (Douglas)

A church, situated on a high ridge of the mountain; probably named for the Bible mountain (Judges 4:6). (W. F. Reynolds)

Mount Zion (Webster)

A Free-Will Baptist church established soon after the Civil War and named for the Biblical Mount Zion in Jerusalem. (T. C. Bassore; Frank Julian)

*Mountain (McDonald)

A postoffice established between 1876-1886 and discontinued 1910-15; probably named for its location. (R)

Mountain Dale (Webster)

A community near Waldo which was named for the Mountain Dale school, one of the oldest educational institutions in the county. (Mrs. Jake Good; Jake Good)

Mountain Dale School (Webster)

An old school, now discontinued, which was built about 1865 and which was named because of its position on a mountain overlooking a dale. (Mrs. Jake Good; Jake Good)

Mountain Dale Springs (Webster)

Several springs which, for about sixty years, have been known as the Mountain Dale Springs; named for the Mountain Dale School. (Jim Thompson; T. C. Bassore)

Mountain Grove (Webster)

A Free-Will Baptist church built about 1880 and named because of its position upon a ridge in a grove of trees. (Jim Thompson; T. C. Bassore)

Mountain Grove (Wright) (earlier Fyan)

An old postoffice established under the name of Fyan (q.v.) before the Civil War and changed to Mountain Grove, with reference to its location on a ridge in a grove of trees, in 1878. (N. J. Craig; Tom Hensley)

Mountain Grove Township (Wright)

A township formed in 1855, and named for the postoffice. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Mountain Park Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the mountain on one side, and the level character of the land of the hollow. (R)

Mountain Township (Barry)

A township in the eastern part of the county established June, 1846 and named for the character of the topography. (Jno. Moore; W. T. Sallee)

Mountain Township (McDonald)

Takes its name from the rough and rugged character of its topography. (R)

Mud Socket School House (Taney)

A crude schoolhouse, built about the middle of the 19th century; so named by the people of the community because of its situation in a rather low, muddy valley. It has been discontinued and torn down. (Mrs. Mamie Mahnkey)

Muncey Township (Barry)

An early township, since disorganized, formed February, 1867 and named for a family of Munceys who lived in the community. (J. S. Davis; Mrs. C. D. Manley)

Murder Rock (Taney)

A ledge of rock on the old Harrison-Springfield Road; in early days it was a favorite spot for highwaymen to rob travelers, and several people were killed there. (Givans Lacy; John Crockett)

Murray Springs Hollow (Christian)

A hollow, which heads up into Finley, evidently takes its name from Grandmother Murray who lived in the hollow for many years. (Jim Barnes)

Mutton Hollow (Taney)

A hollow near Marble Cave (in Stone County), named for the sheep which used to graze there. (Chas. Groom; Mrs. Chas. Moore)

Mystery Cave (McDonald)

A recently opened cavern near Lanagan so named by the owner for advertising reasons. (R)

Naked Joe Mountain (Stone)

A mountain on whose peak, long before the Civil War, two fellows fought a duel without clothing. A man by the name of Joe won the battle. Since this time it has been called Naked Joe. (G. A. Moore; J. C. Scott)

Nance (Taney) (earlier Bauff, then Dit)

A postoffice named for Jess Nance, a county official. It was previously called Dit (q.v.), then it was discontinued and later renamed Nance in 1925. (Chas. Groom; Colonel Ford; J. W. Blankenship)

The Narrows (McDonald) Pronounced narz

A place on Little Sugar Creek where the road is narrow and dangerous. (R)

Needle's Eye Bluff (Wright)

A bluff northeast of Hartsville on the Gasconade, which forms a natural bridge with a hole resembling a needle's eye. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Needmore Store (Taney)

A store and community on Little Caney which derives its name from an expression of Willie Jenkins, the storekeeper. He was accustomed to say that he needed more goods and more money; if he had more money he would have more goods. (C. B. Sharp; W. R. Adams)

Nelson's Mill (Stone)

An early mill named for a man by the name of S. D. Nelson who owned and ran the mill in 1852. (G. W. Thornsberry; Record A. (Galena))

Newberry Ford (McDonald)

Named for an early family who lived in the county. (R)

New Madrid County

One of the five counties organized by Governor Benjamin Howard from Missouri Territory in 1812. Until 1818, when Wayne County (q.v.) was cut off from it, New Madrid County included all the counties here studied. Its name was derived from the old town of New Madrid, named in 1789 for the capital of Spain. (Eaton (44) V, p. 72; Houck (10) I, p. xxi; Haswell (11), p. 19)

Newton (Taney)

A township organized in 1837 and named for the Newton family that lived in the community. (J. W. Blankenship; Chas Groom)

Newville (McDonald)

A postoffice established in 1898 and discontinued between 1904-10; named because it was the "newest" town. (P.G.)

Niangua (Webster) Pronounced niangwa

An early postoffice established before the Civil War and named for the stream. (T. C. Bassore; Frank Julian)

Niangua River (Webster)

A river named for the Indian Chief, Niangua, who is said to have gone up the river seeking his lost sweetheart; Niangua is a corruption of the original Indian

name Nehemgar, (Niangua) meaning "bear". (Eaton (46), p. 43; Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

Niangua Township (Webster)

A township formed February 7, 1888 and named after the Niangua River. (J. F. Robertson; Jim Thompson)

Noble (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1890 and named by a Mr. Noble, the first postmaster. (J. C. Harlin)

Noel (McDonald)

Postoffice established in 1887; named in honor of C. W. and W. J. Noel, live stock raisers and owners of a saw mill; Mr. Randolph finds that it derived its name from some member of the Noel family which came West from Kentucky in 1846, and is still prominent in local affairs. (P.G. 1887; Eaton (46) III, p. 190; (R))

Noel Hollow (Stone)

A hollow named for a family of Noels who settled there soon after the organization of the county. (G. W. Thornsberry; Rufe Scott)

*Norma (Webster)

An old postoffice, established about 1876 and discontinued in 1887, which was probably named for the daughter of the postmaster though no one is able to say definitely. (T. C. Bassore; Frank Julian)

North Carolina Branch (Webster)

A creek which was named by early settlers from the fact that practically everyone along the creek came from North Carolina. (Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

North Galloway (Christian) (earlier Breckenridge)

A township formed about 1863 and named for a man by the name of Galloway, who was a Union soldier killed in the Civil War. (John Rogers; H. A. Clay)

North Marion (Christian)

A township, the northern part of old Marion Township. (H. A. Clay; Jim Barnes)

*Northcutt Spring (McDonald)

A spring probably named from an early family who owned the land on which the spring was located. (R)

Northview (Webster) (earlier Bunker Hill)

A postoffice, originally called Bunker Hill (q.v.), which was so named in 1882 by railroad officials because of the beautiful view to the north. (Jim Thompson;

Frank Julian)

Norwood (Wright)

A town established in 1882 and named by W. S. Thompson, a lawyer who was Right-of-Way Agent of the Frisco, for Henry Ward Beecher's novel Norwood which he was reading at this time. (N. J. Craig)

Notch (Stone) (later The Forks)

A postoffice which was named because it was on a notch road. During the early days of the country, when highways were few and inhabitants scarce, one notch on a tree meant the road to Springfield, two meant that the road was a wagon road, and three that it was merely a bridle path. (O. F. Douglas)

**Nottingham (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1893 and named by the Postal Department. (J. C. Harlin)

Nouvine (Christian)

Pronounced nu VIN

A postoffice, established in 1915 and discontinued in 1928, which takes its name from the first postmaster. (R. F. Dorn; John Rogers)

Nubbin Ridge (Douglas)

A section in which the land is so poor it will only grow little corn, or "nubbins". Therefore, it has been nicknamed Nubbin Ridge. (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

Nubbin Ridge School (Douglas)

Named for the section. (T. A. Kay)

**Nubia (McDonald)

A postoffice established in 1887. (P.G.; (R))

Oak Mound (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1889 and named for the topographical aspect of the location by Mr. Trump, the first postmaster. (J. J. Swayne; J. C. Harlin)

Oasis (Taney) (earlier Cedar Valley)

A postoffice located where the old Cedar Valley postoffice (q.v.) was situated. E. E. Stikes bought the property in 1897 or '98 and established the postoffice. Mrs. Mahnkey says that he named the postoffice Oasis because a marriage, recently contracted, made him regard this period as "an oasis in his life".

Mr. Groom thinks it is a descriptive term for the valley in which the postoffice is situated. (Mrs. Mamie Mahnkey; Chas. Groom; Colonel Ford)

Ocie (Ozark)

Pronounced osc

A postoffice established in 1907 and named for Ocie Conklin, a citizen of the community. (J. C. Harlin; C. C. Cropper)

O'Day (Barry)

A postoffice established in 1888 and discontinued in 1892; named for John O'Day, a railroad attorney. (J. S. Davis; Mrs. C. D. Manley)

**Odin (Wright)

A postoffice established in 1882 by Syria Newton and probably named for the postoffice in Illinois. It is possible that he had the god Odin in mind; however, the reason for its name is unknown. (G. W. Freeman; N. J. Craig)

*Olathe (Douglas)

Pronounced ole θa

A postoffice established in 1895 and discontinued 1904-10. It was named by J. O. Miller, perhaps for Olathe, Kansas. (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

Old Fort Sand Springs (Webster) (later Sand Springs)

An old Civil War fort located where Sand Springs, the town, was later situated, took its name from the sand formations of that region and the springs in the community. (T. C. Bassore; Jim Thompson)

Old Wire Road (Webster and Stone)

A road leading from Springfield to Rolla during the Civil War, which took its name from the fact that the first telegraph wire in the section was strung along the road. (T. C. Bassore; Rufe Scott)

Olga (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1910 and discontinued in 1919; named by George Luther, the first postmaster, for either his wife or his daughter. (J.C. Garrison)

Olga (Webster)

A postoffice near Panther Creek, established in 1891 and discontinued in 1898; named for the wife of the postmaster. (Perry Shook; T. C. Bassore)

**Olive Springs (Douglas) (later Sweden)

Springs located where the postoffice Sweden (q.v.) is now situated, and discovered by Oliver Williams. He declared the springs to be of medicinal value and named them Olive Springs, possibly with a partial reference to his own name. (W. F. Reynolds; J. T. Hall)

Oliver Township (Taney)

An early township which was named for the Oliver family, early settlers of the region. (Chas. Groom; W. R. Sharp)

Oliver's Prairie (Barry)

A prairie named for a family of Olivers, who settled there early in the 19th century. (W. T. Sallee; Mrs. Mary Manley)

**Omba (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1893 and discontinued in 1920, which was named by a Mr. Smallwood, the first postmaster. He is said to have coined the word because he wanted an unusual and a short name. (T. A. Kay)

Omega (Wright)

Pronounced *omiga*

A postoffice established in 1889. Since it was the last postoffice at that time in the county it was called Omega. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Onyx Cave (Ozark)

A cave named for the onyx formations found in it in early days. About 1870 there was much enthusiasm over the onyx; however, it is worthless and none of it has ever been mined. (J. C. Harlin; Frank Swayne)

Orchard Ridge (McDonald)

Named for an orchard which grew there. (R)

**Osa (Barry)

A postoffice, established in 1894 and discontinued between 1904-10; probably from the Christian name of some person, though no one seems to know definitely. (J. S. Davis; W. T. Sallee)

Osage Fork (Webster)

The Osage Fork of the Gasconade River was named by early settlers after the Osage Indians. (Jim Thompson; T. C. Bassore)

Osaka (Taney)

Pronounced *oseka*

A postoffice, established about 1908 and discontinued in 1917, was named for Osaka, an important city in Japan. (W. R. Sharp)

Osta (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1901 and discontinued in 1903; named for one of the daughters of Mr. Weston, who was the first postmaster. (T. P. Woodworth; J. C. Harlin)

**Oto (Stone)

A little town north of Galena which was named by J. Frank Seeman in 1890. The name is said to have been selected at random from a list of names because of its shortness and simplicity. There is an Ohio postoffice of that name. Oto is also the name of an Indian tribe. (John Bass)

Owl Creek (Barry)

A small creek in the southwestern part of the county which derives its name from the many hoot owls found in the vicinity. (J. H. Hivey; H. S. Montgomery)

Ozark Beach (Taney)

A postoffice and resort established during the building of the dam in 1912; it takes its name from the mountains and the situation. (Chas. Groom; Col. N. Ford)

Ozark Church (Webster)

An early Free-Will Baptist church which was built about 1870 and named for the Ozark Mountains. (Jim Thompson; Frank Julian)

Ozark Mountains

Pronounced oz'ark'

The name of these mountains is doubtless, as Eaton says, from the combination of two French words "aux arcs". There is some difference of opinion as to the meaning of the element arcs. Eaton says that it refers to the "bends" of White River as it pursues its wandering course through the mountains; in other words the Ozarks are "the mountains at the bends of the river". A more probable explanation, which is confirmed by the early French records, is that arcs was short for Arkansas, the tribe of Indians originally occupying the whole region; that is, Ozarks meant "the mountains in the Arkansas country". The third, which is improbable is that it is a combination of the names of two Indian tribes, the Osage and the Arkansas. (Colonel Ford; Chas. Groom; Eaton (46) IV, p. 338)

Ozark Spring Tavern (McDonald)

A hotel situated near a spring and thus called Ozark Spring Tavern. (R)

Ozark Township (Barry)

A township established in November, 1840 from territory detached from Smith Township and named for the Ozark Mountains. (Mrs. F. Jones; W. T. Sallee)

Ozark Township (Webster)

A township formed May 22, 1855, and named for the Ozark Mountains. (Jim Thompson; T. C. Bassore)

**Pack (McDonald)

A village, the origin of the name no one seems to recall. (R)

*Paddy (Ozark)

A postoffice, established about 1906 and discontinued in 1929, was named for some individual; it is probably a nickname. (F. A. Grisham; J. C. Harlin)

*Painter Branch (Barry)

A creek which was named, it is generally agreed, for a family of Will Painter who lived on its banks. However, it may have also been named for the panthers which were so common in this section (painter is a dialect pronunciation of panther). (Jno. Moore; W. F. Sallee; J. H. Thomas)

Panacea (Barry) (later Mineral Springs)

A postoffice which appears in 1886 in the Postal Guide and was discontinued in 1888; named for the curative character of the spring. (P.G. 1886; J. S. Davis; J. H. Thomas.)

Pansy (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1899 by Colonel Huffman and named after his daughter. (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

Panther Creek (Webster)

A creek named by early hunters for the many panthers that lived on its banks. (Jake Good; T. C. Bassore)

Panther Den Hollow (Douglas) Pronounced pæntɹ dɛn

About the middle of the 19th century several panthers were killed in the hollow; therefore, it was called Panther Den. (W. F. Reynolds)

Panther Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the panthers that denned in the hollow. (R)

Panther Valley (Webster)

A postoffice, established about 1875 and discontinued in 1889, and named for Panther Creek which runs near the postoffice. (Jim Thompson; Frank Julian)

Parched Corn Creek (Christian)

Tradition has it that the creek was named "Parched Corn" because it was usually dry. (John Rogers)

Park's Branch (Christian)

A small stream named for a pioneer family of Parks who settled in the county about the middle of the 19th century. (H. A. Clay; Jim Barnes)

Pasley Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for the Pasley family who lived there.
(R)

Patterson Creek (McDonald)

Named for John Patterson, an eccentric old bachelor who trapped and hunted there in 1833. (R(Sturges (20), p. 9))

Patterson Mill (Webster)

A mill named for its owner, Gibson Patterson, who operated it about 1850-63. (Jim Thompson; T. C. Bassore)

Paw Paw Valley (Webster)

A valley named during the latter part of the 19th century for the paw paw trees which grew there. (J. E. Thompson)

*Payne (McDonald)

A postoffice established in 1901 and discontinued 1904-10; named for an early family. (P.G.)

Peach Orchard Creek (Stone)

A creek named for the peach orchard which was on its banks during the latter part of the 19th century. (Geo. Scott; Rufe Scott)

Peach Orchard Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the peach orchard which occupies most of the hollow. (R)

**Peacock Town (McDonald)

The origin of the name of this community is unknown.
(R)

**Peck's Ford (McDonald)

A ford named, undoubtedly, for an early family. (R)

Pedlow Creek (Christian)

An Indian term meaning "shot pouch" was given to the creek first by the Delaware Indians and adopted by the white settlers. (R. F. Dorn; H. A. Clay)

Peg-Leg Hollow (Taney)

A hollow a few miles east of Oasis, named for Captain Randolph, a Civil War veteran with a wooden leg, who lived there 1889-90. (Mrs. C. P. Mahnkey)

Peg-Leg Point (Taney)

A high point up from Peg-Leg Hollow (q.v.) from which it derives its name. (Mrs. C. P. Mahnkey)

Pembina (Christian)

A postoffice which takes its name from a church there named Pembina. The postoffice was established in 1885 and discontinued in 1893. (John Rogers; R. F. Dorn)

**Pembina Church (Christian) Pronounced *pembaina*

An early Baptist church which was built about 1875. The origin of the name has been forgotten. There is a lake of that name in North Dakota. (John Rogers)

**Penitentiary Bend (McDonald)

No one seems to know why this name was given. (R)

**Penny Hill (McDonald)

The origin of the name seems shrouded in mystery. (R)

Perkins Cave (Stone)

A cave named for a family of Perkins who owned and explored it. (John Bass; Rufe Scott)

Persimmon Creek (Taney)

A creek named for the many persimmons which grew on its banks. (Chas. Moore; Mr. A. Blunk)

Philibert Creek (Stone)

A creek named for Joseph Philibert, who entered the county in 1805 and who was influential in laying out the county seat in 1851. (Rufe Scott; Record A. (Galena))

**Phlegeton (Douglas) Pronounced *fledzatan*

A postoffice, established in 1888 and discontinued in 1920. (H. S. Wilson)

Piburn Hollow (Barry)

A hollow named for the Piburn family who lived there. (Charlie Sills; Mrs. Charlie Sills)

Pickrell Creek (Ozark)

A creek named for the Pickrell family, early settlers in the county. (J. J. Swayne; J. C. Harlin)

*Pierce Township (Stone)

A township which was established in 1853, and, it is generally agreed, named for President Franklin Pierce (1852-56).¹ However, it may have been named for Andrew Pierce, president of the old Atlantic and Pacific railroad.² (1. Rufe Scott; 2. O. F. Douglas)

Pigeon Roost Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the pigeons that roosted in the trees of the hollow. (R)

Pilot Knob (Stone)

A mountain that can be seen for many miles has been known as Pilot Knob since the earliest settlement, for its height and location. (Rufe Scott; J. C. Scott)

Pilot Knob (Taney)

The high point of a ridge that is east of Beaver Creek. It is rumored that it was a signal point of the Bald-Knobbers and was named by this organization. (Mrs. Hugh Wilson; Chas. Groom)

Pine Creek (McDonald)

Named for the many pine trees which grew on its banks. (R)

Pine Hill (McDonald)

Named for the pine trees growing upon the ridge. (R)

Pine Hollow (Barry)

A hollow on Roaring River which is named for the many pines which grow there. (Charlie Sills; Mrs. Charlie Sills)

Pine Log Ridge (McDonald)

A ridge so named because of the pine logs found there. (R)

Pine Ridge (McDonald)

Named for the many pine trees growing upon the ridge. (R)

Pine Run Creek (Stone)

A small stream named by early settlers for the pine on its banks. (Geo. King; Chas. Leverett)

Pinetop (Taney)

A postoffice on a ridge, established in 1904. The name was suggested in jest by Mrs. J. W. Blankenship, wife of the proprietor of the hotel or lodge, in allusion to an obstructing pinetree top which the surveyors had failed to remove. (Mrs. Sarah Wright; Mrs. J. W. Blankenship)

Pineville (McDonald) (earlier Maryville)

A town surveyed for Samuel Burke, June 11, 1847 and incorporated November 7, 1873.¹ Sturges (p. 69) says that the name was chosen because of a pine forest nearby, but other old-timers contend that the town was named for another Pineville in Bell County Kentucky.² (1. Goodspeed's Hist. (19), p. 774; 2. (R))

Pineville Township (McDonald)

Named for the town within its bounds. (R)

Piney Creek (Stone)

A small creek which was named for the "pinery" at its head, about 1860. A pinery is a large pine forest. (Geo. King; Chas. Leverett)

Pioneer (Barry)

A town surveyed for L. E. Pritchett and named by him in honor of all early settlers. (J. S. Davis; Mrs. C. D. Manley)

Pioneer Log Cabin Camp (McDonald)

A tourist camp made of log cabins, named for advertising purposes. (R)

Pipe Spring (McDonald)

A spring so called because old Judge Lampson years ago used an iron pipe to conduct the water to a spring house, a most unusual thing in those days. (R)

Pla-Daz (McDonald)

A resort obviously named to attract the tourist. (R)

Pleasant Prairie (Webster)

An old camp ground and meeting place near Marshfield; named for its beauty and pleasantness. (T. C. Bassore; Jim Thompson)

Pleasant Ridge (McDonald)

A descriptive name given to the ridge. (R)

Pleasant Ridge Township (Barry)

A township established May 4, 1887 out of King's Prairie Township and named because of its attractive location upon a ridge. (Mrs. C. D. Manley)

Pleasant Valley Township (Wright)

A township formed in 1855 and named for the Pleasant Valley Church, an early Cumberland Presbyterian Church. (G. W. Freeman; N. J. Craig)

Plum Hollow (Ozark)

A hollow two miles north of Bakersfield, named for the wild plums which grow in it. (C. C. Cropper; J. F. Singer)

Plummer Mill (McDonald) (earlier Blair; later Blankenship, then McNatt)

A mill owned and operated by John Plummer in 1859. (Goodspeed (19), p. 794)

Pogue's Creek (Barry)

A creek named for an early pioneer, Marion Pogue, who located on its banks during the early part of the 19th century. (Charlie Sills; Jno. Moore; Mrs. C. D. Manley)

Pogue's Mill (Barry)

A mill on Pogue's Creek which takes its name from Will Pogue who owned and operated it. (J. H. Thomas; Jno. Moore)

Point Lookout (Taney)

The postoffice of the School of the Ozarks, a Presbyterian mission school, one and one-half miles west of Hollister. The postoffice established in 1930 was named by Mrs. Geo. F. Bell, teacher of Bible in the School. Mrs. Bell says she chose the name because of the wonderful view from the bluff overlooking White River. (Mrs. Geo. F. Bell)

Polar Bear Cave (McDonald)

A cave recently opened and so named by the owner to attract attention. (R)

**Polar Cave (McDonald)

The origin of the name of this cave seems forgotten. (R)

Polecat Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the polecats found in the hollow. (R)

Polk Township (Christian)

A township in Christian County named for James Polk (1795-1849), President of the United States (1845-49). (John Rogers; H. A. Clay)

Pomme de Terre (Webster)

Pronounced pamlatar

A river rising in a large spring in Pleasant Prairie which was named by early French trappers and fur traders. The phrase means potato in French. It was so named because plants resembling potatoes grew on its banks. There is a legend that La Salle in 1682 gave the stream its name when he crossed through the Ozarks. (The pronunciation with an l instead of a d is universal.) (N.J. Craig; T. C. Bassore; Jim Thompson)

Ponce de Leon (Stone)(locally always called simply ponsu)

A town and health resort named about 1882 by its inhabitants because its medical springs gave "everlasting youth", and so were reminiscent of the search of Ponce de Leon for the fountain of perpetual youth. (O. F. Douglas; Rufe Scott)

Pondfork (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1919 and named after Pondfork Creek (q.v.) (C. C. Cropper; J. C. Harlin)

Pondfork Creek (Ozark)

A creek which derived its name from the fact that the water flows from a pond and forks out and forms a creek. (J. C. Harlin; C. C. Cropper)

**Pope Cave (McDonald)

A cave probably named for a family of the community. (R)

Pontiac (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1888 and named for Pontiac, Michigan by A. J. Johnson. (J. J. Swayne; J. C. Harlin)

Pool's Mill (Wright) (later Steele's Mill)

A mill operated and named in 1875 for Isham P. Pool, an early settler and miller of the county. (G. W. Freeman; N. J. Craig)

Porter Township (Christian)

A township formed in 1860 and named for Joseph Porter, a citizen of that township who entered the land upon which the town of the Delawares formerly stood. (MSS Hist. of Christian County (18), p. 2)

Possum Trot (Taney)

A community in the roughest part of the county; the name is probably derived from the many opossums which used to play there. (Chas. Moore; Vernon Todd)

Possum Trot Hollow (McDonald)

A Possum Trot may be found in practically every county; named for the many opossums that played in the hollow. (R)

Possum Walk Creek (Ozark)

A creek named for the many opossums which played on its banks in pioneer days. (T. P. Woodworth; J. C. Harlin)

Potato Cave (Ozark)

So called because it was in olden times used as a storage place for potatoes. (J. C. Harlin; J. J. Swayne)

Potato Knob (McDonald)

A knob named for the potatoes which were once growing there. (R)

Potter Hollow (Douglas)

A hollow named for a family of Potters, early settlers in Douglas County. (H. S. Wilson)

Powell (McDonald)

A postoffice which appears sometime between 1870-1876; named for a Mr. Powell who operated a distillery there in the early days. (R)

Powers (Taney)

A postoffice, established in 1902 and discontinued in 1904; named for the family of Powers. (Chas. Groom; Mrs. Sarah Wright)

*Powersite (Taney)

A settlement and postoffice established in 1914 after the completion of the dam and Lake Taneycomo. Who named it or why it was so named is unknown but it probably is a euphemism for Damsite; many of the engineers called it the dam-site. (Colonel N. Ford; Chas. Groom)

Prairie Creek (Douglas)

A small creek running through Ava, which took its name from the fact that in the early days of the county there were few trees in this section. The land around Ava was in reality a prairie. (W. F. Reynolds)

Prairie Hollow (Douglas)

A hollow, not on Prairie Creek, but so named because of its barren appearance and the lack of trees. (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

Prairie Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the level, grassy aspect of the hollow. (R)

Prairie Hollow (Wright)

A hollow so named because there was practically no timber there. (G. W. Freeman; N. J. Craig)

Prairie Township (McDonald)

A township formed November 12, 1866;¹ named for the relatively flat character of the country.² (1. Good-speed, p. 729; 2. (R))

Prater Ford (McDonald)

Named for an early pioneer family, who lived in the county. (R)

Presbyterian Hill (Taney)

A postoffice, and assembly ground of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., established and named in 1914 by Dr. Stringfield, a Presbyterian minister of Springfield.

The postoffice was not established until June, 1929. (W.H. Johnson)

Prestonia (Ozark)

A postoffice, established in 1892 and discontinued in 1913, was named for the Prestonia Mill which had been there for many years. (Newton Ford; T. P. Woodworth)

Prestonia Mill (Ozark)

An old mill erected by an old settler by the name of Preston and thus called Prestonia. (J.J. Swayne; Frank Swayne)

**Price Lane (McDonald)

A lane which was perhaps named for a family of the district. (R)

Prior (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1894 by Tom Sherril and named for a neighbor. (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

Protem (Taney)

Named and established in 1870 by Captain C. C. Owen; there was much controversy over the name, and he rather in jest said, "call it 'pro tem'", i.e. "meanwhile". It remained Protem. (T. P. Wright)

Pulaskifield (Barry) (earlier Bricefield)

A community of Polish settlers which takes its name from the famous Polish soldier, Count Pulaski of Revolutionary fame. (Mrs. C. W. Hadley; Mrs. F. Jones)

Pumpkin Bend (Wright)

A point of land in the bend of the river where the soil was rich and especially fitted to grow pumpkins. (W. E. Fuson; N. J. Craig)

Pumpkin Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the pumpkin patch which was located there. (R)

Purdy (Barry)

A town plotted in 1880 and named for an enterprising citizen, George A. Purdy, a railroad official and real estate agent. (Jno. Moore; J. H. Thomas; Eaton (46) I, p. 207)

**Pursell (McDonald)

A postoffice established in 1895 and discontinued in 1898 and probably named for a family of the community. (P.G.)

Racetrack Hollow (McDonald)

Named from a race track once built there. (R)

Rader (Webster)

A postoffice, established in 1887 and discontinued in 1902 which takes its name from the Rader family who established the first postoffice. (Perry Shook; Judge J. H. Robertson)

Radical (Stone)

A postoffice and community established in 1870 and named by George Shepherd for the political sentiment of the community. The people were Radical Republicans and therefore the place was called Radical. (O. F. Douglas; John Bass)

*Rail (Wright)

A postoffice established in 1889 and discontinued in 1908; named for the Rail family who settled there soon after the Civil War. (Tom Hensley; J. P. Gideon)

Railey Creek (Stone)

A creek named for old man Ben Railey who settled on its banks about 1850. (Rufe Scott; O. F. Douglas; J. W. Thornsberry)

Rainbow Spring (Ozark) (earlier Double Spring)

A spring named Rainbow because of the beauty of its water. (T. P. Woodworth)

Randelman Mill (Stone)

A mill named for the Randelman family, early settlers who owned and ran the mill in 1850. (Record A; Rufe Scott)

Rattlesnake Hollow (McDonald)

Derives its name from a rattlesnake killed there. (R)

Rayborn (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1907 and named for the Rayborn family, who lived in the vicinity. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Redbank (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1892 and discontinued in 1897; named by Willie Rhodes because of its position on a red bank along the old Salt Road (q.v.) (W. F. Reynolds; J. C. Garrison)

Red's Hill (McDonald)

So called because Red Mac Watkins lived there for many years. (R)

Reed's Springs (Stone)

A town established in 1906 and named by and for Fitzhugh Reed who first lived there by the springs. (John Bass; Rufe Scott)

Rembert (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1909 and discontinued in 1914; named for the Rembert family, who had the first postoffice. (Tom Hensley)

*Reno (Christian)

Pronounced ri no

A postoffice and settlement, established in 1885. There are several mineral springs nearby. The place was probably named for some other Reno; the name occurs in Ind., Ill., Ia., Minn., Kansas, Col., and Nevada. All derive ultimately from the Reno River in Italy, famous for its healing waters. (John Rogers)

Reunion Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the reunions held there for many years by both Union and Confederate veterans. (R)

Reuter (Taney)

Pronounced ru tr

A postoffice named for the first postmaster, about 1880. (Chas. Groom)

*Rich Hollow (McDonald)

Named, probably, for a family of Riches who lived there. (R)

Richland Township (Ozark)

A township established in 1860 and named for the Richland family, early settlers who were influential in county affairs. (J. C. Harlin)

Richville (Douglas)

A postoffice found in the Postal Guide as early as 1878 and named for a family of Riches who lived in that community. (T. A. Kay; P.G.)

**Richwood Township (McDonald)

A township formed November 12, 1866; doubtless named for some pioneer. (Goodspeed, p. 729; (R))

Ridenour Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for a family who lived there. (R)

Ridgely (Barry)

A community so named because of its location on a ridge. (W. T. Sallee; J. S. Davis)

Rippee (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1893 by Matt Brown; named after the Rippee family, prominent people of the county. (W. F. Reynolds)

Rippee's Bald Knob (Douglas)

Zeke Eslich, a pioneer settler on the head of Beaver Creek said that the bald hill took its name from Elisha Rippy, who lived near it in an early day. (Turnbo's spelling is no longer used). (Turnbo (34), p. 92)

Riverside Inn (McDonald)

A hotel, named because of its location overlooking the river. (R)

Roaring River (Barry)

A river so named by early settlers because of the rush of water from the cave at its source. (Charlie Sills; Mrs. C. D. Manley)

Roaring River (Barry)

The first settlement was made in 1876 by Charles Hadock and named for the stream upon whose banks it was located. (Charlie Sills; Jno. Moore)

Roaring River Hill (Barry)

A hill which derives its name from the river which flows nearby. (Charlie Sills; Mrs. Charlie Sills)

Roaring River Mill (Barry)

A mill built on the banks of Roaring River about 1860 and named for the stream. (W.T. Sallee; Chas. Sills)

Roaring River Township (Barry)

A township named for the stream which runs through it. (Charlie Sills; Jno. Moore)

Roark (Barry)

A postoffice established in 1889 and discontinued between 1910-15; named for the Roark family who lived in the community. (Mrs. W. D. Hadley; Mrs. C. D. Manley; J. H. Thomas)

Roark Creek (Taney)

Pronounced *ro'ark*

One of the earliest named creeks in the county. The Roark family settled on its banks the first part of the 19th century and it was from this family that the creek took its name. (Judge T. P. Wright)

Robertson Trout Lakes (Christian)

Four rainbow trout lakes built for commercial purposes

and named by J. W. Robertson. (H. A. Clay)

Robeson's Mill (Stone)

A mill named for the Robeson family who operated it about 1855. (J. W. Thornsberry; Reuben Mayberry)

Robinson Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for an early family who settled there. (R)

*Rockaway Beach (Taney)

A summer resort and hotel on Lake Taneycomo built and named in 1915 by a group of promoters. It is evidently a name given for advertising purposes, probably from Rockaway Beach, N. Y. (Chas. Groom; Colonel Ford)

Rockbridge (Douglas)

A district so called by early hunters because of the bridges of rocks in the stream. (T. A. Kay)

Rockbridge (Ozark)

A postoffice established in ¹⁸⁴¹1888 and named for the natural rock bridge near there in Spring Creek. (J. C. Harlin)

Rock Creek (Barry)

A creek east of Cassville named because the bed was so rocky. (Mrs. C. D. Manley)

Rock House Cave (Barry)

A cave explored in 1871 and named for its large rooms, and general resemblance to a house. (Jno. Moore; J. S. Davis)

Rock House Creek (Barry)

A tributary of Flat Creek which takes its name from the cave upon its banks. (Mrs. C. D. Manley)

Rock House Hollow (Douglas)

During the days of early settlement in the country, a man came in from the East and built a "rock house" in this hollow. Stone houses were few and a great curiosity at this time; hence the name. (T. A. Kay)

Rock Quarry Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for the rock quarry located there. (R)

Rocky Branch (Stone)

A branch named for its rocky bed; it has been known as Rocky Branch since the earliest history of the county. (F. A. Moore; Reuben Mayberry)

Rocky Comfort (McDonald)

A village so named, according to Sturges, because of the natural surroundings. "The first part of the name was given from the ground being originally covered with rocks on the hillsides, while the beautiful valley with the spring of cold water suggested the name of Comfort."¹ Dr. D. N. Dobbs, an old resident of Rocky Comfort, says that the town was named by one Riley Surgenor, a relative of his, about 1849, after his old home, Rocky Comfort, Sevier County, Arkansas. (l. R(Sturges (20), p. 77))

Rocky Hollow (McDonald)

Derived its name from the rough and rocky character of its topography. (R)

Rogersville (Christian)

A town named for John Rogers, Sr., prominent in county affairs; established in 1894. (John Rogers, Jr.)

**Roland (McDonald)

A postoffice, established in 1891 and discontinued in 1893; possibly named for some family. (P.G.)

Roller Hollow (Taney)

A hollow named after the Rollers, a family who settled there the latter part of the 19th century. (T. P. Wright)

Roller's Ridge (Barry)

A ridge named for Jacob Roller who owned the land and lived upon it about 1840. (J. H. Thomas; J. S. Davis)

Romance (Ozark)

A postoffice established about 1889, while Jason Norman and others were deliberating over a name, a traveling man came in and in discussing the new postoffice, remarked, "What a romantic place this is". Mr. Norman, the first postmaster, immediately suggested the name Romance. (J. C. Harlin)

Rome (Douglas)

A postoffice established before the Civil War and named by Frank Richards after Rome, Italy. (T. A. Kay)

Roosevelt (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1906 and named for Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1918), President of the United States (1901-1909). (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

*Rose Hollow (McDonald)

Perhaps derived its name from an early family who

settled there, or from some girl in the family. (R)

Rough Hollow (McDonald)

Named from the rough and rugged character of the land. (R)

Round Prairie (Barry)

A prairie so named because it is a round bare place fringed with timber. (J. S. Davis; Charlie Sills)

Roy (Douglas)

A postoffice and store established in 1890 and named for Lafe Roy, the first postmaster, who owned the store. (T. A. Kay)

Russelville (Webster)

A town, which disappeared before 1886; named for a family of Russels who lived in the community. (T. C. Bassore)

Ruth (Stone)

A postoffice established in 1882 and named by the postmaster, Mr. Steele, for his daughter Ruth. (Rufe Scott; Jno. Moore)

Ruthey (Taney)

A postoffice established about 1906 and discontinued in 1914, was named for the daughter of the first postmaster. (W. R. Adams)

Ruth Township (Stone)

A township established in 1900 and named for the postoffice, Ruth. (Rufe Scott; Chas. C. Leverett)

Rutledge (McDonald) (later Madge; now Elk Springs)

The old county seat, dates back to 1849. Because of rowdiness and various episodes which occurred the county seat was moved to Pineville. (Goodspeed, p. 802; (R))

St. George (Wright)

An old postoffice established before the Civil War, and named for a family of St. Georges who lived there about 1850. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

St. James Church (Taney)

An early Baptist organization which was, of course, named after James, the disciple. (Mrs. Hugh Wilson; Chas. Moore)

*St. James River (Stone) (now James River)

A river, which, according to Mr. Douglas was named for the town of St. James in Phelps County by an early

traveler. Since, however, St. James is not on the St. James River, and since rivers usually acquire their names before the towns that grow up in their neighborhood, this explanation is unlikely. (O. F. Douglas)

St. Luke (Webster)

A postoffice and store which derive their names from St. Luke's Church. The store was first opened by Benjamin and Daniel Burford in 1846 and the postoffice established in 1852. (Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

St. Luke's Church (Webster)

An early Free-Will Baptist church which was built early in the 19th century and named for the Evangelist. (T. C. Bassore; Charles Ellis)

Salt Road (Douglas)

An old road from Springfield to Jackson Port, Ark., over which traders used to haul merchandise. Salt was one of the most necessary commodities, and the most frequently hauled, so it was called the old Salt Road. (T.A. Kay; Chas. Groom)

Salt Road Postoffice (Douglas) (later Smallett)

An early postoffice, long since discontinued, named for the old Salt Road (q.v.) on which it was situated. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

**Saltpeter Cave (McDonald)

A cave undoubtedly named for the saltpeter found there. (R)

Saltpeter Cave (Stone)

A cave in which a small vein of saltpeter was found about the time of the Civil War. Since then it has been known as Saltpeter Cave. (Rufe Scott; J. W. Thornsberry)

Sammy Lane Camps and Boat Line (Taney)

Established by Hobart McQuerter in 1914 and named for the heroine of Harold Bell Wright's Shepherd of the Hills. (Mrs. Geo. F. Bell; Mrs. Sarah Wright)

Sammy Lane's Lookout (Stone)

A spot named and made famous by Harold Bell Wright's Shepherd of the Hills published in 1910. (J. C. Scott; Rufe Scott)

Sampson (Webster)

A postoffice established in 1907 and named for a family of Sampsons who established the office. (T. C. Bassore; Frank Julian)

Sand Springs (Webster) (earlier Old Fort Sand Springs)

A town surveyed May 1, 1868 for Samuel Keese and named by early settlers for Old Fort Sand Springs which was located there during the Civil War. (T. C. Bassore; Jim Thompson)

Sandy (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1890 and discontinued in 1891; named because of its situation on a big sandy ridge. (T. A. Kay)

Saratoga Springs (McDonald) (now Saratoga)

The town was surveyed October 12, 1880 and named, because of the alleged medicinal value of the water, for Saratoga Springs, New York. (R(Ozark Playground Association Booklet, Joplin, 1930, p. 5))

Sarvis Point (Webster)

A postoffice, established about 1880 and discontinued in 1906, and named by the postmaster, a Mr. Jennings, for the service (or "sarvis") bushes and berries that grew around the office. Sarvis is a dialect pronunciation for service. The service berry is a well-known fruit in the Ozarks. (T. C. Bassore; Wright's Dialect Dictionary)

Sayers Creek (Webster)

A creek which is named for Tom, John and Hiram Sayer who owned all the land on both sides of the creek. (Fr. Julian; T. C. Bassore)

Sawmill Hollow (McDonald)

Named for an early sawmill located there. (R)

Scholten (Barry)

A postoffice established in 1888 and discontinued between 1918-1921; named for the Scholten family of that community. (Mrs. Charles Sills; Charlie Sills)

Schoolhouse Hollow (McDonald)

Derived its name from the schoolhouse located there. (R)

Scott Hollow (Ozark)

A hollow in the Sharp community which was named for the Scott family that lived there about 1860. (Frank Swayne; J. J. Swayne)

Scott Township (Taney)

A township formed in 1839 and named for the Scott family, who lived in the township and were influential in the organization of the county. (J. W. Blankenship; Chas. Groom)

Scout Camp Spring (Webster) (earlier McKeel Spring)

A spring now called Scout Camp Spring because of its situation at Camp Arrowhead, (q.v.), a scout camp six miles from Marshfield. (J. C. Grizzel)

**Seldom Seen (McDonald)
(R)

*Seligman (Barry)

A town platted in 1880 and named in honor of Mrs. Seligman, the wife of a banker, who made a gift for building a church at this place, according to Eaton. However, according to Mr. Davis it was named for an official of the Frisco R. R. (Eaton (46) I, p. 207; J. S. Davis)

Selmore (Christian)

A store and postoffice which took its name from a contest with a store nearby. The proprietor said that they could "sell more" goods and so he would name the store and postoffice Selmore. (R. F. Doran)

Seven Star Springs (Barry)

A town platted in 1881 and named for the springs nearby. (Goodspeed (19), p. 685; W. T. Sallee)

Seven Star Springs (Barry) (also Hodo Mineral Springs)

Springs so called from their being seven basins ranged like the seven stars. (W. T. Sallee; J. H. Thomas)

Seymour (Webster) (earlier Ketcher)

A town named after Seymour, Indiana, by Mr. T. P. Crabbe when the railroad came through in 1881. (Jake Good; T. C. Bassore)

Shackleford Spring (Webster)

A spring near Marshfield named for Garland Shackleford who owned it the latter part of the 19th century. (Perry Shook; Judge J. H. Robertson)

Shadow Lake (McDonald)

A small lake, so named, presumably, as an attraction to tourists. (R)

*Shadow Rock (Taney)

No one can remember when or why the name was given, but it was doubtless descriptive. It is a large rock and bluff which overlooks and casts a shadow upon Swan Creek at Forsyth. (Chas. Groom; W. R. Adams)

*Shanghai Hollow (McDonald)

Named, according to some old people, for a breed of chickens known as Shanghais. Mr. T. S. Stribling in one

of his novels (Bright Metal, N. Y. 1928, p. 140) used the term shanghai and writes that in the Tennessee hills a shanghai is a shanty of rough boards nailed on vertically. Many of the early settlers in McDonald County came from Tennessee, and it may be that the hollow was named for a shanghai shanty. (R)

Sharp (Ozark)

A postoffice, established in 1892 and discontinued in 1917, was named by J. J. Swayne because, as he explained, he was "sharp" enough to get the better of Jack Hensley in a trade. (J. J. Swayne)

*Shell Knob (Barry)

According to Eaton, a knob so named because of the numerous fossil casts found in a nearby mound. However, it is also said that it was named for a Mr. Shell who lived on the knob. (Eaton (45), p. 207; J. P. Saunders)

Shell Knob Mountain (Stone)

A mountain which was named Shell Knob by surveyors because of its resemblance in shape to a shell. (Rufe Scott; J. C. Scott)

Shepherd of the Hills Estate (Taney)

A recent real estate development on the bluffs overlooking Lake Taneycomo above Rockaway Beach, which takes its name from Harold Bell Wright's novel of this section, The Shepherd of the Hills. (Chas. Moore; Vernon Todd)

Shingle Hollow (McDonald)

Contained many fine "board trees" and was favored by those who rived out the old-time hand-split shakes and shingles. (R)

Shoal Creek (Barry)

A postoffice established in 1891 and discontinued in 1893; named for the creek on whose banks the postoffice is located. (W. T. Sallee; M. C. Gurley)

Shoal Creek (Barry)

A creek which was named by early hunters and trappers for the numerous shoals that were found in the creek. (J. S. Davis; J. H. Thomas)

Shoal Creek Township (Barry)

A township formed August, 1842 and named for Shoal Creek which flows through the township. (J. S. Davis; J. H. Thomas)

Shilo Church (Douglas)

A church which takes its name from the famous

Messianic prophecy (in Gen. 49:10). Properly, of course, it should have been spelled Shiloh. (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

Signal Tree (Stone)

A lone pine tree high on a ridge which was named and made famous by Harold Bell Wright in The Shepherd of the Hills. (Rufe Scott; John Bass)

Silver Lake (Stone)

A small lake so called because of its crystal-clear water. (J. W. Thornsberry; Rufe Scott)

Silver Lake Spring (Stone)

The spring which is the headwater of Silver Lake was named for the lake during the latter part of the 19th century by people of the vicinity. (Rufe Scott)

Silver Springs (McDonald)

Surveyed for William and Arzela C. Harness who acknowledge the plat September 24, 1881; named for the clear springs nearby. (R(Goodspeed, p. 804))

**Silverton (Douglas) (later Hilo)

A postoffice established in 1890 and later discontinued. It was named by John Patterson. The name was changed to Hilo (q.v.) about 1900. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

*Simcoe (McDonald) (also spelled Simco)

A postoffice established in 1894 and discontinued 1904-10. There was a cooperative store there in the early nineties, and it is said that the name was somehow derived from this cooperative affair. However, there is a Simcoe in Ontario, Canada, and it may have been influenced by this. (P.G. 1894; (R))

*Simsbury (McDonald)

A postoffice established 1904-10; discontinued 1910-15. (P.G.; (R))

Skaggs Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for an early family who lived there. (R)

Skeeterville (Taney)

A district and school (now discontinued) named because of the many mosquitoes which infest the place. It is in a low, swampy place, and has been known as Skeeterville since its earliest history.

O.E.D. says of "skeeter", "a colloquial form of

mosquito in use chiefly in the United States and Australia". The first use in writing is seen in Harriet B. Stowe's Uncle Toms Cabin (1852). (Chas. Groom; Mrs. C. P. Mahnkey)

**Skylight Cave (McDonald)

A modern name for a small cavern at Sugar Beach resort. (R)

Smallett (Douglas)
(earlier Salt Road Postoffice)

Pronounced smj/et'

A postoffice whose name is formed from the name of its first postmaster, James Small.¹

However, Mr. T. A. Kay says that Jimmie Gray was the first postmaster. It may be that Gray named it for someone else by the name of Small.² (1. Eaton (46) II, p. 165; 2. T. A. Kay)

Smallin Cave (Christian)

A cave which takes its name from the people who owned the land on which the cave is located. (R. F. Dorn; H. A. Clay)

Smelter Hollow (Christian)

A hollow at the headwater of Bull Creek which was the scene of much activity in lead smelting before the Civil War. Gov. McClurg built a warehouse there and lead was shipped from the warehouse. (Jim Barnes)

Smith Hollow (Ozark)

A hollow in the Sharp vicinity which was named for a family of Smiths who lived there the latter part of the 19th century. (J. J. Swayne; Frank Swayne)

Smith Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for a family who lived there. (R)

Smittle (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1908 and discontinued in 1914; named for the Smittle family, prominent in county affairs. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Smittle Cave (Wright)

A cave named for the Smittle family, who owned the land on which the cave was located. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Snake Hollow (McDonald)

Named because of the many snakes found there. (R)

Somerset (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1880; discontinued in 1893, which was named by J. B. Norton, its first

postmaster, an Englishman, for Somerset, England. (J. C. Harlin)

Soudenⁿ (Ozark)

Pronounced suden

A postoffice established in 1903, and named after the Soudenⁿ family. G. W. Soudenⁿ was the first postmaster. (J. W. Wilhoit; J. C. Harlin)

South Galloway (Christian)

A township which was named for the old Galloway family. There was originally a Galloway Township, then it was divided and the northern section became North Galloway (q.v.) and the southern division South Galloway. (John Rogers; R. F. Dorn)

South Marion Township (Christian)

The southern section of old Marion Township (q.v.). (H. A. Clay; Jim Barnes)

Southwest City (McDonald) (earlier Honey Creek Postoffice)

J. P. Lamance and Burton McGhee are said to have settled at Southwest City in 1842.¹ The townsite was surveyed in 1870 and so named because of its location in the extreme southwest corner of the county and state.² (1. Goodspeed (19), p. 787; 2. Eaton (46) II, p. 190; (R))

Sparta (Christian)

Pronounced sparte

A store established in 1871 by Jim Bruton, and named after Sparta, Tennessee. It was not until 1885 that a postoffice was established. (Jim Barnes; Jacob Burkhardt)

Spillard Hollow (McDonald)

Named for a family of Spillards who lived there. (R)

Splitlog (McDonald)

Platted for Matthias Splitlog and Moses W. Clay February 3, 1887 and named for the former; according to Sturges, Splitlog was an Indian who prospected there for silver about 1887. (Goodspeed (19), p. 799; R(Sturges (20), pp. 81-82))

Spring Branch (McDonald)

A small stream named for the spring from which it rises. (R)

Spring Creek (Ozark and Stone)

A creek rising from a big spring, hence the name. (J. C. Harlin; O. F. Douglas)

Spring Creek Mill (Stone) (later Hurley)

A mill named for Spring Creek on which it was located.
(Rufe Scott; Dewey Short)

Spring Creek Township (Ozark)

A township formed in 1868 and named for Spring Creek which runs through it. (W. A. Morris; J. C. Harlin)

Spokane (Christian)

Pronounced *spoken*

A postoffice, established in 1893; named after Spokane, Washington. (R. F. Doran; Jacob Burkhardt)

Spokane Hollow (Christian)

A hollow near Spokane postoffice (q.v.) which takes its name from the postoffice. (Jacob Burkhardt; H. A. Clay)

Spooky Hollow (Barry)

A hollow which is said to be haunted by the spirits of two Civil War soldiers who are buried there. (T. J. Priddy; J. P. Balmos)

Spoon Spring (Ozark)

A spring which was named for Henry Spoon, an early settler in the county who owned the land on which it was located. (T. P. Woodworth; Mrs. T. P. Woodworth)

Spout Spring (Christian)

Called Spout Spring because of the spout of water gushing out from the ground. (R. F. Dorn; Jim Barnes)

Squires (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1889, and named for John Squires, an Englishman who had a store and the postoffice. (W. F. Reynolds; J. E. Curry)

Stansberry Hollow (Barry)

A hollow named for the family of Stansberrys who lived there about 1860. (Charlie Sills; W. T. Sallee)

*Star Hollow (McDonald)

Probably named for some early family who settled there. (R)

State Line Inn (McDonald)

A hotel named because of its location near the state line. (R)

Steele's Mill (Wright) (earlier Pool's Mill)

A mill owned and operated by a man named Steele. (N. J. Craig)

Stein's Creek (Wright)

Pronounced stalnz

A creek named for a family of Steins who lived on its bank about 1850. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Stella (Webster) (earlier Cut-Throat; later Linington, then Diggins)

A postoffice established in the store formerly known as Cut-Throat (q.v.) in 1880 and discontinued in 1885; named for the wife of the first postmaster. (Frank Julian; Jake Good)

*Stelzer Ford (McDonald)

A ford presumably named for an early pioneer family of the county. (R)

Stewart's Creek (Christian)

Named from a pioneer family who lived on its banks. (H. A. Clay)

Still House Hollow (Stone)

A hollow that was named for a still that was located there during the early days of the county. (Geo. King; Chas. Leverett)

Stone County

Organized in 1851 from portions of Greene and Taney Counties and named for John W. Stone, who came from Tennessee, an early settler and an influential member of the community. The first settlement in the county was made by Joseph Philibert who, in 1806, with two Delaware Indians came up the White River thence to the James. (John Bass; Geo King; Rufe Scott; Eaton (46) V, p. 68.

Sugar Beach (McDonald)

A recent resort whose name was selected for advertising reasons. (R)

Sugar Camp Hollow (Stone)

A hollow named for a sugar camp that was once situated in the hollow the latter part of the 19th century. (Chas. C. Leverett; Jno. Moore)

Sugar Creek (Barry)

A creek which was named for the numerous sugar maple trees which grew on its banks early in the 19th century. (J. H. Thomas; Mrs. C. D. Manley)

S(h)ugar Creek Township (Barry)

A township established February 16, 1835 and named for Sugar Creek, which runs through the township. "Shugar" is the old spelling of the word. (Charlie Sills; Amos Williams)

Sullivan Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for a family who lived there. (R)

Sulphur Spring (McDonald)

Derives its name from the sulphur present in the water. (R)

Sunnyside (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1882 and discontinued about 1908, which was named because of its location on the sunny side of a mountain. (Tom Hensley)

Susanna (Webster)

A postoffice, established in 1893 and discontinued in 1912, which was named for Susanna, the wife of Jim Cunningham, who owned the land on which the office was established. (Judge J. H. Robertson; T. C. Bassore)

Swan (Taney)

A postoffice, established in 1883, named for Swan Creek (q.v.): The postoffice and store is on the banks of this creek. (Chas. Groom; W. R. Adams)

*Swan Creek (Taney)

Mr. Blunk says that it was named for a pioneer family of Swans who lived on its banks about 1845. It must, however, have arisen much earlier, for Schoolcraft in 1818 mentions it in his history. (A. Blunk; Schoolcraft (2), p. 103.)

Swan Township (Taney)

A township formed in 1839 and named for Swan Creek, which flows through the township. (W. R. Sharp; Colonel N. Ford)

Sweden (Douglas) (earlier Olive Springs)

The postoffice was established in 1899 and by mistake it was named Sweden. The people of the community intended to name the postoffice after an old settler named Sweten, but they spelled it wrong and so it was called Sweden. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Sweten Hollow (Douglas)

A hollow named after an old settler, Sweten, who lived there during the early days of settlement. Cf. Sweden (the correct spelling of the name has been kept for the hollow). (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

Swift Shoal Hollow (Stone)

A hollow which derives its name from the fact that there was a very swift shoal in the river near the mouth of the hollow. (G. W. Thornsberry)

Swillivan Hollow (McDonald)

Named for a family who lived there. (R)

Sycamore (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1891 and named by George Hudson, the first postmaster, for the sycamore trees which grew around the postoffice. (J. C. Harlin; J. J. Swayne)

Talmage (Wright)

A postoffice, established in 1908 and discontinued in 1914; named for the Talmage family who had the first postoffice. (Tom Hensley)

Taney City (Taney) (later Dickens)

A postoffice, established in 1889 and discontinued in 1894, which takes its name from the county. (Colonel N. Ford; Chas. Groom)

Taneycomo (Taney)

A lake named in 1914 after the dam was completed at Powersite making of White River, Lake Taneycomo. It takes its name from the combination of "Taney" / "Co." / "Mo.". Doubtless the name was influenced by the beautiful Lake Como in Italy. (Colonel N. Ford; Chas. Groom; Eaton (46) V, p. 69)

Taney County (formerly pronounced Tone ; now generally ten)

The first permanent settlement was made in 1827 by two brothers Youchuim (sic), three Dentires , and a McAdo, who located on White River and commenced farming. The county was organized January 16, 1837 from old Wayne County which reached from close to the Mississippi on the east to the Missouri line on the west; and from the Arkansas line on the south to the Missouri River. Named in honor of Chief Justice Taney of Maryland of the Supreme Court. Taney was appointed Secretary of State in 1833 and nominated Chief Justice of the U. S. March 15, 1836 just when the county was beginning to be organized. The change of pronunciation was formally ordered by the County Court about 1870, according to several old citizens (county records were all burned in 1885). (Eaton (46) V, p. 69; Haswell (ii), p. 19; Chas. Groom)

Taneyville (Taney)

A postoffice established in 1893 and named for the county. (Colonel Ford; Chas. Groom)

Tan Yard Hollow (Barry) (also Hungry)

A hollow named for the tan yard which was in it.

(J. P. Saunders; J. H. Thomas)

*Tanyard Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow probably named for some family who settled there. (R)

Tarbutton Creek (Douglas)

A creek named for the Tarbutton family, early pioneers, who settled on its bank during the early part of the 19th century. (T. A. Kay; J. E. Currey)

Teagues (Webster)

Pronounced *ti-gz*

A postoffice established in 1880 and discontinued in 1929, which takes its name from Teauge's Creek (q.v.) on which it is situated. (Jim Thompson; Frank Julian)

Teague's Creek (Webster) (also Teague Creek)

A creek named for an early pioneer family who settled in the county about 1845. (Jim Thompson; T. C. Bassore)

Tecumseh (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1898 and named by Mrs. G. W. Garret, the first postmistress, for the old Indian chief, Tecumseh. (J. C. Harlin; C. C. Cropper)

Tedrick (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1899 by William Giles, and named after a Mr. Tedrick who ran a sawmill in the community. (W. F. Reynolds; J. E. Currey)

Terrapin Spring (Stone)

Pronounced *ter-ə-pin*

A spring near Hurley named for the terrapins that lived near the spring. The word terrapin is always pronounced in the Ozarks. (J. C. Scott; Rufe Scott)

Terril Creek (Christian)

A creek named for the Terril family, who settled on its banks about the middle of the 19th century. (John Rogers; H. A. Clay)

Testerman Branch (McDonald)

A stream named for an early pioneer family who settled on its banks. (R)

The Forks (Stone) (earlier Notch)

This name is applied to the postoffice, Notch, (q.v.), by Harold Bell Wright in his Shepherd of the Hills, and it has since been known as The Forks. (Rufe Scott)

Theodosia (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1887 by J. M. Herd, the first postmaster, and named for his wife, Theodosia.

(J. C. Harlin; C. C. Cropper)

Thief Hollow (McDonald)

So named because a lot of horse-thieves and chicken-thieves lived there at one time. (R(J.L.B. Taylor))

Thief Neck (Webster)

A community in the southwestern part of the county which got its name from its reputation. (Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

Thomas Hollow (Barry)

A hollow named for the Thomas family who lived there during the early history of the county. (Jake Davis; W. T. Sallee)

Thomas Hollow (McDonald)

Named for a family of that name who settled there. (R)

Thornfield Township (Ozark)

A township formed in 1870 and named for a family of Thornfields who lived in the community. (W. A. Morris; J. C. Harlin)

Thuroy (Ozark)

Pronounced *Thuray*

A postoffice established in 1928 and supposedly named for Thursey Marshal, a farmer nearby, but because of the illegibility of the writing the Postal Department read it as Thuroy. (T. P. Woodworth)

Tibbett's Ferry (Stone)

A ferry named for the Tibbett family who operated a ferry across the James River about 1850. (O. F. Douglas; Rufe Scott)

**Tick Ridge (McDonald)

A ridge possibly named for the insect; may have been named in derision because of the poverty of the inhabitants, or land. (R)

Tidwell (Taney)

A discontinued postoffice, named for a family of Tidwells who had the first postoffice. It was established in 1891 and discontinued in 1895. (W. R. Sharp; Chas. Groom)

Tiff City (McDonald)

Surveyed August 6, 1881, and named for the mineral known to the miners as "tiff". (R(Eaton, III, p. 190))

Tiggs Creek (Webster)

A small stream near Seymour which derived its name

from the Tiggs family who lived on its banks during the middle of the 19th century. (A different stream from Teague Creek.) (Jake Good; Mrs. Jake Good)

Tigris (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1921 and named by John Allen, the first postmaster, for the river of Mesopotamia. (C. Ellison; T. A. Kay)

Timber Hollow (McDonald)

Named from the abundance of timber found there. (R)

**Toga Hollow (McDonald)

The origin of the name is unknown; may have been named for a family. (R)

Toledo (Ozark)

A postoffice established in 1913 and named for Toledo, Ohio, by its first postmaster. (J. J. Swayne; J. C. Harlin)

Toledo Township (Ozark)

A township established in 1915 and named for the postoffice, Toledo (q.v.). (J. C. Harlin; J. J. Swayne)

Tom Davis Spring (Stone)

A spring named for Tom Davis who owns the land on which it rises. (J. G. Scott; Rufe Scott)

Topaz (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1894 by Bart Hutchinson who selected the name from a list of other postoffices; probably named for the California or Texas town of that name. (W. F. Reynolds)

Tory Creek (Stone)

A creek named for J. L. Tory who lived on its banks about 1850. (Geo. Moore; Chas. Leverett)

Trail (Ozark)

A postoffice, established in 1890 and discontinued in 1898; named after the family of Trails; one of the Trails was the first postmaster. (J. C. Harlin; Frank Swayne)

Traverse (Barry)

A postoffice, established in 1891 and discontinued in 1894; named for O. H. Traverse, a politician of Springfield at that time. (J. S. Davis; W. T. Sallee)

Trent's Creek (Barry and McDonald)

A creek named for the Trents, an early family of

the county who settled on the banks of the creek. (Amos Williams; J. H. Thomas)

**Tribulation (McDonald)

A postoffice appearing sometime between 1870-76; discontinued in 1902. (P.G.; (R))

Trigger Creek (Taney)

Trigger Creek, "quick on the trigger" to rise, was named by early settlers. (Judge T. P. Wright)

Trimble Schoolhouse (Webster)

A schoolhouse named for Judge Trimble, judge of the County Court and a prominent citizen of the county. (Jake Good; W. T. Sallee)

Tuck Hollow (Barry)

A hollow named for the family of Will Tuck who lived there. (Amos Williams; J. S. Davis)

Turkey Creek (Taney)

A creek named from the many wild turkeys which used to roost in the trees on its banks. (Judge T. P. Wright; Vernon Todd)

Turkey Flat (McDonald)

A level stretch which derived its name from the many wild turkeys found there. (R)

Turkey Knob (Ozark)

A knob one and one-half miles southwest of Bakersfield, which was named for the wild turkeys that roosted there. (T. P. Woodworth; J. F. Singer)

Turkey Pen Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the turkey pens set there. (R)

Turnbow (Webster)

A creek originally named Turnbo after a family of Turnbos who lived on its banks. ~~However,~~ It is erroneously spelled Turnbow on government maps. (Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore; Jim Thompson)

*Twin Springs (McDonald)

A postoffice established 1876-86 and discontinued in 1891; named for the springs which were possibly so called because there were two similar springs there. (P.G.; (R))

*Udall (Ozark)

Pronounced judol

A postoffice established in 1880 and named by the

postal inspector. According to a current story the name was suggested when a farmer plowing nearby called to his horse, "You, Doll, get up." (T. P. Woodworth; J. J. Swayne)

**Umpire (Wright)

A postoffice established in 1880 and discontinued in 1907. By whom it was named and why, it has been impossible to find. (N. J. Craig)

Union Township (Webster)

A township formed May 22, 1855, and so named because they united several communities and towns to form the township. (Jim Thompson; T. C. Bassore)

Upshaw (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1893 and named after Uncle Surre Upshaw, the first postmaster. It was discontinued in 1894. (T. A. Kay; W. F. Reynolds)

Vale (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1891 and discontinued in 1893; it takes its name from its situation in a valley. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Van Buren Township (Wright)

A township formed in 1855 and named for President Martin Van Buren (term 1837-41). (G. W. Freeman; N. J. Craig)

**Van Mater Hill (McDonald)

Probably named for a family who lived there. (R)

Vanzant (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1894 and named for a Mr. Vanzant who lived in the community. (J. E. Currey; T. A. Kay)

Vaughn (Ozark)

A postoffice, established in 1903 and discontinued in 1908; named after the first postmaster. (J. C. Harlin)

Vaughn Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for a family who lived there. (R)

Velsor (Christian)

Pronounced vels-r

A postoffice, established in 1882 and discontinued in 1904; named for an Eastern man who came into the country to live, James Velsor. (John Rogers; R.F. Dorn)

Vera Cruz (Douglas)

Pronounced virz kruz

The town was established before the Civil War, probably during the time of the Mexican War (1846-49). It took its name from the city of Vera Cruz in Mexico.
(T. A. Kay)

Vestal's Mill (McDonald)

A sawmill owned and operated by W. R. Vestal before the Civil War. (R(Goodspeed (19), p. 723))

*Viola (Barry)

A postoffice established in 1894 and discontinued between 1918 and 1921. Named for some girl of the community. (P.G.; Jake Davis; W. T. Sallee)

Virgin Bluff (Stone)

There is a popular legend that an Indian maid quarreled with her lover and jumped off the cliff, committing suicide. The Delaware Indians told the white men the story and so it was called Virgin Bluff. (O. F. Douglas; Rufe Scott)

Wade (McDonald) (earlier Erie Station, then New Erie; later Donohue; now Goodman)

Postoffice established in 1890 and discontinued in 1893; named in honor of W. H. Wade, a congressman from the district. (P.G.; R(Sturges (20), p. 58))

Waldo (Webster) (earlier Lick Skillet)

A postoffice, established in 1881. Named by the Postal Department, (Frank Julian; Jake Good)

Walnut Hollow (McDonald)

Derived its name from the many walnut trees growing there. (R)

Water Pour-Off Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow, so named because it received so much water from the surrounding hills. (R)

Water-Fork Bentonville Hollow (McDonald)

So called because of its many springs and spring branches--and from Bentonville Hollow. (R)

Walnut Spring (Barry)

A spring near Cassville which was named for the walnut tree shadowing the spring. (W. T. Sallee; W. A. Lloyd)

Warden's Chapel (Webster)

A church, which is one of the oldest in the county,

was named for a Mr. Warden on whose land it was built.
(Frank Julian; T. C. Bassore)

Warnersville (Taney) (later Kirbyville)

A discontinued postoffice that was named for a family of Warners, early settlers. The postoffice was not established until 1866, though the district had been called Warnersville since 1850. (Colonel Ford; Chas. Groom)

Washburn (Barry) (earlier Keetsville)

An old community settled in 1840 and named for Samuel Washburn, a pioneer who settled Washburn's Prairie in 1828. (Eaton (46) I, p. 207; J. H. Thomas)

Washburn Prairie (Barry)

A prairie settled in 1829 by Samuel Washburn and named for him. (J. S. Davis; J. H. Thomas; Eaton (46) p. 207)

Washington Township (Stone)

One of the original townships which was established in 1851 and named for George Washington. (J. W. Thornsberry; Rufe Scott)

Washington Township (Webster)

A township established February 6, 1856 and named for George Washington. (Jim Thompson; T. C. Bassore)

**Wasola (Ozark)

A postoffice, established in 1912 and given the Indian name Wasola by the first postmaster. What it means no one seems to know. (J. C. Harlin)

**Waterprong Hollow (McDonald)

No explanation for this name has been found. (R)

Waterville (Ozark) (later Bakersfield)

A postoffice established before the Civil War and named for the water mills in the community; changed to Bakersfield (q.v.) because of confusion with Waterville, Me. (T. P. Woodworth)

Watson Hollow (McDonald)

A hollow named for a family who lived there. (R)

Wayne County

A county or territory formed in 1818 from New Madrid, one of the counties of the Missouri Territory. From it was cut off Taney County in 1837, and Ozark in 1841. Named for General Anthony Wayne of Stony Point, of Revolutionary fame, who died December 19, 1796. (Eaton (46) V, p. 72)

*Wayside (Taney)

A postoffice, at the head of Roller Hollow, established by S. A. Mott in 1907, and discontinued in 1912. No explanation as to how it obtained its name has been found, but it was doubtless called "Wayside" because of its location by the side of the road. (A. Blunk)

Weatherman Hollow (Taney)

Named for a family of Weathermans who lived in it. (Colonel Ford; Chas. Groom)

Webster County

W. T. Burford, the first white settler in Webster County, moved here from Tennessee in 1830 and settled near the present site of Marshfield. March 3, 1855 Webster County was organized from portions of Wayne, Crawford, and Greene Counties and named in honor of Daniel Webster (1782-1852) the brilliant statesman who had recently died. (A. M. Haswell, p. 76; Eaton (46) V, p. 73)

Wetherhill (Ozark)

A postoffice, established in 1900 and discontinued in 1909; John Bell was the first postmaster. Some mines were opened in the community and one of the mine owners was named Wetherhill, hence the name. (J. C. Harlin)

Whack-er-dam (Taney) (also Day)

A mill at Day postoffice owned by Captain Day. The name was given by Captain Day and others on account of its odd appearance. Often transferred in current usage to the entire community, in place of Day (q.v.). (Charles Groom; Colonel Ford)

Wheeler Branch (Stone)

A small stream which takes its name from the family of Wheelers who lived on its banks during the early history of the county. (G. W. Thornsberry; Geo. King)

Whetstone Creek (Wright)

A creek named by early settlers for the stones in the creek, which were used to make whetstones. (N.J. Craig)

**White Bluff (McDonald)

A bluff so named perhaps from the white limestone to be found there. (R)

White Oak Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the white oak trees to be found in the hollow. (R)

White River (Taney)

The largest river in the Ozarks was first called the "Unica" (White) river by the Cherokee Indians because of the water's extreme clearness. It was translated as "Rio Blanco" by the Spaniards, "Riviere au Blanc" by the French, and White River by the English.¹ (1. Schoolcraft (2), p. 113; Chas. Groom; J. C. Harlin)

White River Township (Barry)

A township detached from Sugar Creek Township May, 1841 and named for White River, which flows through the township. (J. S. Davis; Mrs. C. D. Manley)

White Rock (McDonald) (earlier Gotham; later White Rock Sulphur Springs; now officially Jane)

Named for the limestone formation found there. (R)

White Rock Bluff (Stone)

A bluff overlooking the James River which takes its name from the bare white rock which makes up the bluff. (J. C. Scott; Rufe Scott)

White Rock Sulphur Springs (McDonald) (earlier Gotham; later White Rock; now Jane)

A town platted January, 1882 and doubtless named for the white limestone found there. (R(Goodspeed (19), p. 803))

White Rock Township (McDonald)

A township established in February, 1867, and named for the town. (R(Goodspeed, p. 729))

White's Creek (Douglas)

A creek named for an early settler, White, who, with his family, lived on its bank. (T. A. Kay; J. Pettit)

Who'd a Tho't it School (Taney)

A school near Protem, now discontinued; one of the first schools in the country. The name jestingly refers to its rough and crude appearance. (Mrs. Mamie Mahnkey)

Wildcat Cave (McDonald)

A cave named for the wild cats which denned there. (R)

Wildcat Hollow (Barry)

A hollow near Roaring River named for the wildcats which had a den in the hollow. (Charlie Sills; Mrs. Charlie Sills)

Wildcat Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the wildcats found there. (R)

Wilderness Road (Taney) (earlier Boston Road)

An old trail which was once known as Boston Road (q.v.); named for the rank brush that surrounded it. (Mrs. C. P. Mahnkey)

Wilderness Road Spring (Taney)

A spring on Wilderness Road (q.v.), from which it takes its name. (Mrs. M. Mahnkey)

Wilhoit (Ozark)

A postoffice established about 1908 and named after J. W. Wilhoit. (J. W. Wilhoit; J. C. Harlin)

**Williams Hill (McDonald)

Undoubtedly named for a family in the community, though no evidence has been found to verify the supposition. (R)

William's Mills (Stone)

A mill owned by and named for John B. Williams who operated the mill in 1851. (J. G. Scott)

Williams Township (Stone)

One of the original townships which was named in 1851 for John B. Williams, the first judge of County Court and one of the commissioners appointed to lay out Jamestown (now Galena). (J. C. Scott; O. F. Douglas)

**Will's Resort (McDonald)

A resort probably named for some family. (R)

Wilson Creek (Christian)

Named for James Wilson who settled on its banks in the 1820's. It rises in Greene County, in which lies the Wilson Creek Battlefield. (H. A. Clay; Myer's Thesis (57) \)

Wilson Creek (Stone)

A creek south of Railey Creek which was named for an early trapper and hunter by the name of James Wilson. (G. W. Thornsberry; Chas. Leverett)

Winans (Webster)

Pronounced winanz

A postoffice, established in 1898 and discontinued in 1902, which took its name from a fruit farm owned by and named for L. M. Winans. (T. C. Bassore; Jim Thompson)

Winslow (Barry) (also Purdy)

A town surveyed by Geo. Parrish in October, 1880 for

Henry Bass and probably named for the Winslow family of that community. This is now known as Purdy and was known as Winslow only a short time. (Jno. Moore; W. C. Gurley)

Witty (Douglas)

A postoffice, established in 1893 and discontinued in 1924; named after "old man Witty", the first postmaster. W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Wolf Cave (McDonald)

A cave named for the wolves which denned there. (R)

Wolf Hollow (Ozark)

A hollow named for an old settler, Wolf, who lived there about 1870. (J. F. Singer; J. J. Swayne)

Wolf Pen Hollow (McDonald)

Named for the wolf pens set there. (R)

Wolf's Branch (Taney)

A small stream in Taney County which takes its name not from the animal, as is usually assumed, but from a family of Wolfs who were early settlers and lived on the banks of the creek. (W. R. Adams)

Wood (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1907 and discontinued between 1910-15. It was named after a man by the name of Wood who lived in the township. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Wood Township (Wright)

A township formed in 1880 and named for the Wood family, early settlers in the county. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Wood's Fork (Wright)

A fork of the Gasconade, which was named for James Wood, an early hunter and pioneer of the county who lived on its bank. (N. J. Craig; G. W. Freeman)

Woodward Creek (Barry)

A creek named for the family of Jeff Woodward who lived on its banks. (E. N. Meadow; J. P. Saunders)

Woodward Hollow (McDonald)

Named for a family of Woodwards who lived there. (R)

Wooley Creek (Stone)

A creek named for Anderson Wooley who lived on its banks at the organization of the county in 1851. (Rufe Scott; Geo. King; G. W. Thornsberry)

Worsham (Wright) Pronounced w ɹ f ɔ m

A postoffice, established in 1887 and discontinued in 1907; named for a family of Worshams who lived near the postoffice. (Tom Hensley)

Wright County

The settlement of Wright County dates back to 1836, though men of what is now Texas County sojourned there as early as 1826. The county was organized January 29, 1841, and named for Silas Wright (1795-1847), a leader of the Democratic Party. He was United States Senator from New York (1833-1844) and one of the most brilliant statesmen of the day. (N. J. Craig; Haswell (11), p. 77; Eaton (46) V, p. 34)

**Wylic (McDonald)

A postoffice established in 1894; discontinued 1904-1910. (P.G.; (R))

Yochum Pond (Stone)

A pond named for Jos. Yochum and the Yochum family, early settlers of the county. (Geo. Scott; J. W. Thornsberry)

Zanoni (Ozark)

A postoffice, established in 1898 and named by G. W. Shumaker for the novel of that name by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1843. (J. C. Harlin)

Zonker (Douglas)

A postoffice established in 1894 and discontinued in 1896; named for the Zonker family, who had the first postoffice. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Omitted Names**Depew (Douglas)**

A postoffice established in 1901, and named for Senator Depew (1834-1928), prominent politician. (W. F. Reynolds; T. A. Kay)

Snake County

An old and popular nickname for McDonald County; cf. the article on the local dialect by Mr. J.L.B. Taylor of Pineville, entitled "Snake County Talk" (Dialect Notes, 1923, V. 197-225). The origin is obvious. (R)

Spout Spring (Webster)

A spring long known as Spout Spring because of its appearance. (Charles Ellis; T. C. Bassore)

APPENDIX

SCHOOL NAMES IN THE SOUTHWEST BORDER COUNTIES

This supplement to my thesis on the place-names of the Southwest Border Counties of the Ozarks consists entirely in the study of the schools of the nine counties, Webster, Wright, Douglas, Taney, Stone, Barry, Ozark, Christian, and McDonald. The old schools which have long since dropped out of existence have been grouped with the thesis proper, for it is here that the linguistic growth and development of these counties are most noticeable.

The names of this chapter are of more recent development. They have, for the most part, arisen in the last few decades. However, in spite of their recent development they should be recorded, for these small schools are rapidly being consolidated and the old folk names are soon relegated to the labyrinth of forgotten lore.

The schools of the nine counties may be profitably studied from four angles: Transferred Names, from towns, postoffices, townships, streams, churches and hollows; Names for Persons, both famous men and local characters; Environmental Names, those of situation and direction, of approbation and disapprobation; Subjective Names, ideals and mental concepts, Biblical names, literary names, and humorous names; then, those few which defy direct

classification, as numbers and names of unknown origin. In the following lists, the school-names of each county are so classified, with the number in each division.

Barry County (101)

1. Transferred Names (43). a. From Towns, Postoffices, etc. (29): Butterfield, Cassville, Clio, Corsicana, Eagle Rock, Exeter, Gladdis, Golden, Hailey, Kings Prairie, Leann, McDowell, Mano, Monett, Oklahoma, Osa, Ozark, Pioneer, Purdy, Ridgley, Schotten, Seligman, Seven Stars, Shell Knob, Viola, Washburn, Wayne, Wheaton. b. From Streams and Springs (7): Carney, Gunter (Consolidated No. 8), Jenkins, Mineral Springs, Roaring River, Rock Creek, Rock Springs. c. From Churches, Hollows, Prairies, etc. (7): Bethel, Cedar Bluff, Cross Hollows, Mars Hill, Mt. Sinai, Swindle Cottage, Washburn Prairie.
2. Names for Persons (all local) (22): Archibald, Arnhardt, Black, Brock, Carter, Chapman, Clark, Doss, Harrel, Horner, House, Hudson, Johnson, Lee, McCandless, McQuire, Muncey, Pasley, Roach, Sparks, Talbert, Vanzant.
3. Environmental Names (27). a. Situation and Direction (22): Cedar Mound, Center, Central, Clay Hill, Eagle Rock, Forest Green, Green Ridge, Hazel Dell, Hickory Grove, Line, Lone Elm, Lone Hill, Lone Walnut, Maple Grove, Oak Grove, Pine Grove, Rose Hill, Shady Grove, Union Valley, Vine Hill, Walnut Grove, White Oak. b. Approbation and Disapprobation (5): Eden, Fairview, Pleasant Dale, Pleasant Ridge, Pleasant Valley.
4. Subjective Names (7). a. Ideals and Emblems: Eureka, Independence, Liberty, O. K., Star, Victor, Victory.
5. Unsolved (2): Hemneman, Quaker.

Christian County (49)

1. Transferred Names (17). a. From Towns, Townships, Postoffices, etc. (13): Billings, Boston, Bruner, Chadwick, Clever, Garrison, Highlandville, Nixa, Oldfield, Ozark, Sparta, Spokane, Swanville. b. From Streams and Springs (2): Elkhead, Tory Creek. c. From Churches (2): Harmony, Hopedale.
2. Names for Persons (all local) (9): Anderson, Cowan, Hartley, Lane, McHaffie, Roberts, Sherrow, Tilman, Tiede.

3. Environmental Names (14). a. Situation and Description: Center, Elmgrove, Glendale, Lead Hill, Lone Hill, Maple Grove, North View, Oak Hill, Oak Ridge, Oakwood, Pine Ridge, Shady Grove, Sharon Hill, French Valley.

4. Subjective Names (9). a. Ideals and Emblems (7): Blue Star, Eastern Star, Enterprise, Harmony, Liberty, Smart, Union Hill. c. Humorous (2): Sodom, Wisehill.

Douglas County (92)

1. Transferred Names (25). a. From Towns, Townships, Postoffices, etc. (10): Arden, Arno, Ava, Bertha, Dogwood, Granada, Roy, Sandy, Vanzant, Vera Cruz. b. From Streams and Springs (8): Beaver, Big Springs, Casto, Clifty Hall, Hunter, Mint Springs, White Creek. c. From Churches, Hollows, Prairies, etc. (7): Little Zion (church), Mt. Ararat, Mt. Nebo, Mt. Tabor, Rock House (hollow), St. James, Shilo.

2. Names for Persons (all Local) (17): Breeden, Cable, Denshaw, Elliot, Fry, Gentry, Hall, Halt, Hicks, Huffman, Johnson, Koll, Lakey, Loftin, Patterson, Robertson, Wagner.

3. Environmental Names (32). a. Situation and Description (29): Black Jack, Black Oak, Brushy Knob, Buckhardt, Cold Spring, Cross Roads, Fern Glen, Flat Rock, Flint Point, Green Valley, Hickory Flat, High Lonesome, Huckleberry, Mound, Mount Side, Oak Grove, Park, Peavine, Pine Flat, Pine Ridge, Round Top, Round Valley, Shady Grove, Silver Shade, Skylight, Stony Point, Turkey Flat, Walnut Grove, Willow Spring. b. Approbation and Disapprobation (3): Fair View, Pleasant Green, Pleasant Valley.

4. Subjective Names (13). a. Ideals and Emblems (11): Banner, Champion, Diamond, Endeavor, Excelsior, Goodhope, Pleasant Hope, Lone Star, Star, Victory, West Liberty. d. Humorous (2): Nubbin Ridge, New Jail.

5. Unsolved (5): Anchor, Free Port, Homestead, Pole Pen, New Aelyn.

McDonald County (44)

1. Transferred Names (18). a. From Towns, Townships, Postoffices, etc. (12): Anderson, Eagle, Erie, Goodman, Hart, May, Noel, Pineville, Rocky Comfort, Saratoga, Southwest City, Tiff City. b. From Streams and Springs

(2): Indian Springs, Trent's Creek. c. From Churches and Hollows (4): Antioch, Old Bethpage, Roller, Mt. Pleasant.

2. Names for Persons (all local) (9): Barlow, Fox, Horton, Lanagan, Love, Morrison, Owens, Puckett, Williams.

3. Environmental Names (13). a. Situation and Description (10): Center Point, Greenwood, Kings Valley, Lone Dove, Lone Star, Oak Grove, Poplar Hill, Round Grove, Shady Grove, White Rock. b. Approbation (3): Fairview, Pleasant Point, Pleasant View.

4. Subjective Names (4). a. Ideals and Emblems: Enterprise, Liberty, Success, Banner.

Ozark County (71)

1. Transferred Names (34). a. From Towns, Townships, Postoffices, etc. (22): Dawt, Dugginsville, Hammond, Howard Ridge, Igo, Isabella, Locust, Lower Brixey, Luna, Lutie, Mammoth, Nebraska, Noble, Nottingham, Pontiac, Romance, Souder, Theodosia, Toledo, Upper Brixy, Udall, Wasola. b. From Streams (5): Barren Fork, Brush Creek, Little Creek, Longrun, Otter Creek. c. From Churches (7): Mt. Lebanon, Mt. Olive, New Hope, Smith Chapel, Valley Star, Shilo, Salem.

2. Names for Persons (all local) (9): Bratcher, Bushong, Calvin, Collins, Dobbs, Fay, Liner, Lottie Hollow, Odom.

3. Environmental Names (21). a. Situation and Description (17): Bald, Brushy Knob, Cedar Tree, Center Point, Mineral Point, North View, Oak Dale, Oakmound, Pine Valley, Pine View, Pond Hill, Red Oak, Sand Ridge, Stony Point, Evening Shade, High View, Lone Pilgrim. b. Approbation and Disapprobation (4): Fairview, Mud Point, Pleasant Grove, Pleasant Hill.

4. Subjective Names (7). a. Ideals and Emblems (4): Charity, Council Grove, Never Fail, White Star. b. Biblical Names (1): Idumea. c. Humorous Names (2): Needmore, Barefoot.

Stone County (48)

1. Transferred Names (17). a. From Towns and Townships (13): Blue Eye, Brown Springs, Cape Fair, Crane, Elsey, Galena, Nauvoo, Notch, Oto, Reeds Springs, Richwood, Stone, Viola. b. From Streams (4): Ance Creek, Piney,

Wilson Run, Wooley Creek.

2. Names for Persons (all local) (16): Carr Lane, Emerson, Fields, Flood, Gentry, Hampton, Henrickson, Henry, Immons, Jamesville, Jones, McCollough, Owens, Scooner, Slane, Stallions.

3. Environmental Names (7). a. Situation and Description (5): Cedar Bluff, Cedar Hill, Mt. Home, Oak Grove, Richwood. b. Approbation and Disapprobation (2): Fair View, Pleasant Hill.

4. Subjective Names (5). a. Ideals and Concepts (3): Charity, Union City, Victory. b. Humorous (2): Fractional (2).

5. Unsolved Names (3): Carrico, Keystone, G.A.K. Grove.

Taney County (60)

1. Transferred Names (26). a. From Towns, Townships, and Postoffices (16): Branson, Brownbranch, Cedar Valley, Dickens, Flag, Forsyth, Garber, Hercules, Hollister, Kirbyville, Kissee Mills, Melba, Mincy, Nance, Old Branson, Taneyville. b. From Streams and Springs (4): Bee Creek, Big Creek, Brushy Creek, Cedar Springs. c. From Churches, Hollows, etc. (6): Antioch, Kentucky Hollow, Lone Pilgrim, Mt. Olive, St. James, Roller Hollow.

2. Names for Persons (all local) (13): Brown, Bryant, Dewey Grove, Helphry, Hester, Johnson, Meadow Middleton, Pelham, Reuter, Rhodes, Victor, Wilson.

3. Environmental Names (17). a. Situation and Description (16): Bald Knob, Boston Center, Cedar Grove, East View, Flint Hill, Hickory Grove, Hill Top, Mountain Grove, Mountain View, Oak Grove, Oak Ridge, Pinetop, Ridge Dale, Riverview, Union Hill, Walnut Shade. b. Approbation and Disapprobation (1): Pleasant Hill.

4. Subjective Names (4). a. Ideals and Emblems (2): Glory, Liberty. b. Humorous (2): Gobbler's Knob, Three Johns.

Webster County (60)

1. Transferred Names (23). a. From Towns, Townships, Postoffices, etc. (9): Diggin's, Elkland, Fordland, Marshfield, Niangua, Old Dallas, Rogersville, Sand Springs, Seymour. b. From Streams and Springs (6): Cave

Springs, Finley, Osage, Panther Valley, St. James, Teagues.
 c. From Churches (6): Bethel, Macedonia, Mountain Dale,
 Mt. Pleasant, St. Luke, White Oak. d. Others (2):
 Crown (store), Elberta (fruit farm).

2. Names for Persons (20). a. Famous Men (1): Washington.
 b. Local Figures (19): Bodenhaumer, Burnett, Dailey,
 Davis, Dillon, Gentry, Goss, Holman, Jameson, Kilburn,
 Letchworth, Mac Mahan, Marlin, Miller, Minor, Pack, Reed,
 Shockey, Slack.

3. Environmental Names (11). a. Situation and Descrip-
 tion: Black Oak, Buckeye, Center Point, Flint Hollow,
 Green Hill, Greenwood, Silver Shade, Shady Grove, Sun
 Rise, Sparkle Brook, Prospect.

4. Subjective Names (6). a. Ideals and Emblems: Amity,
 Eureka, Good Hope, Independence, Liberty, New Hope.

Wright County (74)

1. Transferred Names (15). a. From Towns and Townships
 (9): Astoria, Cedar Gap, Dawson, Duggan, Fagan, Loring,
 Macomb, North Campbell, West Campbell. b. From Streams
 (5): Coon Creek, Dry Branch, Elk Creek, Indian Grove,
 Little Creek. c. From Churches (1): Mount Olive (2).

2. Names for Persons (27). a. Famous Men (1): Dewey.
 b. Local Citizens (26): Blanchard, Broiles, Carter, Cope,
 Cornelius, Crawford, Creuse, Durbin, Ellis, Hopkins,
 Johnson, Kelley, Kendrick, Lewallin, Montgomery, Moore,
 Newton, Offing, Owen, Parkins, Robinett, Rogers, Smittle,
 Spence, Thorpe, Walker, Winters.

3. Environmental Names (26). a. Situation and Descrip-
 tion (19): Crossroads, Flat Rock, Glenwood, Hickory
 Bluff, High Point, Indian Grove, Mountain Dale, Mountain
 Valley, New Grove, Oak Grove, Pea Ridge, Summit, Willow
 Springs, Cold Water, Evening Shade, Green Forest, Green
 Valley, Morning Sun, Sunnyslope. b. Approbation and Dis-
 approbation (7): Cheerful Hill, Pleasant Hill, Fairview,
 Fairmount, Pleasant Knob, Pleasant Ridge, Pleasant Valley.

4. Subjective Names (4). a. Ideals and Emblems: Liberty,
 Lone Star, Victory (2).

Others (3). (Historical) Klondike; (Numbers) Three, No. 5.

1. Transferred School-Names

One of the most natural ways of selecting a name for a school is the automatic acceptance of a name already chosen for the community, or town. As I have said, these counties are unusually rural in character, and the schools have, to a great extent, been those of small communities. There has been no great deliberation and casting about for a suitable name. Like Topsy, the name "just grewed up"; a school is built up--it becomes _____ school because it is near the postoffice of that name.

It is interesting to note how characteristic are the school-names of each county; they tend to be of the same type. One county may be extremely rich in subjective names, while another may boast of only one or two in that group. Again, one may have named most of the schools for a director or a local citizen. Barry and Ozark counties excel in the transfer of names. They are both relatively old counties and many of their schools received their names from towns and postoffices, many of which are now discontinued and practically forgotten. In many cases the inhabitants have forgotten the existence of such old post-offices and they have difficulty in recalling such a name.

Of the nine counties, Barry leads in the number of names transferred from towns, townships, and postoffices with 29 names to her credit. Ozark has 22, Taney 16, Stone and Christian 13, McDonald 12, Douglas 10, and

Webster and Wright 9 each. However, if a percentage is taken Ozark leads with 30%, Stone is a close second with a percentage of 29, McDonald has 27%, Barry 26%, Christian 24%, Taney 22%, Webster 14% and Douglas 11%.

The ideal location for a school in these Ozark Mountains seems to be on a knoll overlooking some stream or spring. Both early and recent schools have thus taken their names from a stream in the vicinity.

As in all mountainous sections, there is an abundance of streams and springs. A casual glance at the first three chapters will substantiate this fact. For this reason the number of schools named for streams in this region is comparatively greater than those in a flatter country.

The hollows, those important factors in hill nomenclature, have contributed to the growth of names of schools. A rude school would be built in a local hollow and it would naturally assume the name of that hollow. Prairies, too, though relatively few in number, have left their imprint upon the pedagogical history of these counties. Washburn Praire in Barry County gave its name to a small school which was built there the latter part of the 19th century.

A brief survey of the table preceding this Appendix will show that 47% of the names in Ozark County are transferred names, 40% in McDonald, 39% in Barry, 38% in Web-

ster, 37% in Taney, 35% in Stone, 32% in Christian, 26% in Douglas, and 21% in Wright. Out of the 599 names 218 of them are in this group.

2. Personal School-Names

The names of national figures and famous men have figured very little in the nomenclature of the section. There are only two names which have been given in honor of some eminent man; these are Washington in Webster County and Dewey in Wright County. Dewey school was organized at the time when Admiral Dewey was the central figure of public interest. However, the people of this section are little interested in the outside world and the laurels of fame.

In the earlier days when education was a rare and unusual thing the land for a school would often be donated by one of the men of the community. In appreciation the school would be named for him. Many of these early schools trace their names to just such circumstances.

The communities were not always so fortunate as to receive a gift of the land for the school. It must be bought; but, perhaps, the site chosen was a plot of ground long known by the name of the owner. Very naturally the name of the school would be that of the former owner.

A very common practice was to name the school in honor of one of the directors. The choice of a name was often a difficult thing. A simple remedy was the selection

of the name of one of the influential board members.

One of the most universal characteristics of the mountaineer is his lack of reverence of wealth, position, or any of the mundane criteria of importance. This feeling of equality is clearly noticed in his method of address. Almost never does he address anyone as Mr. .... if he can possibly use the Christian name. Some of these schools have taken the Christian name of some person in the community, as William School in McDonald County.

This section of the country was early explored but it was not until many years later that it was permanently settled. Because of the rugged character of the hills, the barrenness of vegetation and the infertile condition of the soil, these counties were the recipients of few settlers. Hunting and fishing were good, but few people remained to make their homes. The population was greatly scattered and the schools were few and far between. Even today there are relatively few inhabitants in this region. Often the school was built in a lonely, rather isolated spot. The name of the nearest neighbor was frequently given.

In this group of names for local persons Wright County leads with 27 out of 74 names, Barry has 22, Webster 19, Douglas 17, Stone 16, and Ozark, Christian, and McDonald each 9. Out of 599 names 142 are in this group.

3. Environmental School-Names

The topography, the flora, and the fauna of a country can be gauged very accurately from the names given to indicate environment. This group of names is second in number to the transferred names. Two divisions have been made in the group: First, those names indicative of situation and description, and second, those of approbation and disapprobation. Names from flora and fauna are included with the first division.

Such names as Crossroads and Center Point reveal the situation of the school. They are colored by little imagination and are relatively uninteresting. They follow as a natural result of the locating of the school.

The pine tree figures a great deal in the naming of schools; there are seven names from the pine and four from the cedar. This correlates with the study made in the other place-names of this thesis. Another wood which has given its name to several schools is the black jack oak. These oaks begin to assume an important place in the timber of this section. The hickory, poplar, willow, walnut, elm, and the buckeye have each contributed to the nomenclature of these schools.

Knobs, and bluffs and ridges, those words so evident in the names of the mountains, have left their impress upon the schools. Because of the recent development in these counties, and the lack of roads for so many years,

directions were long given by knobs, ridges, and bluffs. Practically every hill, and knoll has its name. These have, in turn, been given to the schools.

One of the most popular conceptions of the mountaineer is that of a downtrodden individual incapable of feeling any of the beauty and majesty of the hills about him. From this study it is evident that he is perfectly conscious of the phenomena of nature about him. Such names as Green Forest, Silver Shade, and Sparkle Brook reflect his appreciation of aesthetic beauty.

The names of approbation and disapprobation show that the names of approbation are more prevalent. The most common suffix is "pleasant". There are pleasant hills, valleys, and ridges. Another frequent suffix is "fair", as Fairview, and Fairmount.

Douglas County leads in the number of environmental names with 32 out of 92 names; 29 of these are descriptive, while three show approbation. Barry, the county having the most schools, has 27, Wright 25, Ozark 21, Taney 17, Christian 14, McDonald 12, and Webster 11. Out of the 599 names 166 of them are in this group.

4. Subjective School-Names

This is the smallest of our four groups, including but 58 names. In schools as in other place-names subjective names are not as popular as the transferred name, the names for people, and environmental names. This group has

been divided into four smaller divisions: a. Ideals and Emblems, b. Biblical Names, c. Literary Names, d. Humorous Names. Strange to say, there are no literary names to be found in this group.

One of the most popular names is Victory. In these nine counties there are six schools which have the name of Victory; five are named Liberty, two Eureka; there is an Excelsior, Success, Enterprise, Never Fail, and an O.K. school. Such idealistic names are to be found in every county in the state. They are favorite names and as such could almost be called transfers.

There are only two Biblical names. These have been given to symbolize some virtue, or some desirable quality, as Charity. Many of the names which seem at a glance to be obviously Bible names, although indirectly Biblical, have been taken from some old church organization that formerly occupied the site.

The humorous names are most interesting. The hill-man's dry humor is never more apparent than in these names. There are few but they reflect the keen joy that is evident in a joke. Ozark County boasts of a Needmore school; this is a stock Ozark word which is given to anything, or anyone in poor circumstance. Ozark, too, has a "Barefoot School" hinting of the poverty of the region. The people of a community in Taney County were in a great dilemma as to the name to be given to their new school.

There were three men whose names were "John" on the board and some one, to the great glee of the community suggested "Three Johns". In Douglas County a school was dubbed Nubbin Ridge because of the barrenness of the land surrounding it. New Jail in the same county reflects the sentiment of the small boy in the autumn.

5. Unsolved School-Names

In the schools, as in all other place-name study there are some names which can not be solved. The reason for the selection of the name has long since disappeared and no one is able to recall the occasion for the naming. These have been listed for the benefit of other place-name students.

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Explanation of References

For primary sources in this study I have depended entirely upon interviews with old settlers of the community. Correspondence proved relatively unsatisfactory in most cases. In Stone County I received invaluable aid from the first county record. However, in most of these counties the first records had been burnt.

For secondary sources I have used histories, place-name studies, dictionaries, maps, atlases, and plats. In this Bibliography are included only such sources as have been of some value to me in this study.

The secondary sources are numbered consecutively, and I have used each reference in the Dictionary of Place-Names according to its number in the Bibliography. For instance, "Schoolcraft" (2), p. 106 refers to page 106 of Henry R. Schoolcraft's Scenes and Adventure Into the Semi-Alpine Region of the Ozarks, 1853: Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambog Co. The title of the book, its value, and all information about the book is given under 2 in the Bibliography. If the author's name is known it is given first; if unknown, the first important word in the title of the source is used as the key word. For example,

"Missouri" (19), p. 980 means page 980 of the History of Missouri, of Newton, Lawrence, Barry, and McDonald Counties, 1888; Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company.

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79. Reynolds, W. F., Ava, Douglas
80. Robertson, J. F., Marshfield, Webster
81. Roger, John, Ozark, Christian
82. Roger, Mrs. John, Ozark, Christian
83. Saunders, J. P., Purdy, Barry
84. Scott, J. C., Galena, Stone
85. Scott, J. G., Galena, Stone
86. Scott, Rufe, Galena, Stone
87. Seay, Geo., Chula Vista, Taney
88. Seay, Mrs. Geo. Chula Vista, Taney

89. Sharp, S. B., Forsyth, Taney
90. Shelton, Sam, Marshfield, Webster
91. Shook Perry, Marshfield, Webster
92. Sills, Charlie, Roaring River, Barry
93. Sills, Mrs. Charlie, Roaring River, Barry
94. Singer, J. F., Bakersfield, Ozark
95. Swayne, Frank, Bakersfield, Ozark
96. Swayne, J. J., Bakersfield, Ozark
97. Thompson, James, Marshfield, Webster
98. Thornsberry, J. W., Galena, Stone
99. Todd, Vernon, Hollister, Taney
100. Upton, Joseph, Tecumseh, Ozark
101. Welchel, Mrs. Mary, Mansfield, Wright
102. Wilson, H. S., Ava, Douglas
103. Wilson, Mrs. Hugh, Branson, Taney
104. Woodworth, T. P., Bakersfield, Ozark
105. Woodworth, Mrs. T. P., Bakersfield, Ozark
106. Wright, Mrs. Sarah, Hollister, Taney
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Vol. III: 1038 p. VI: 624 p.
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H. Manuscript Material

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY
AND GEOGRAPHY

May 16, 1933.

Dean William J. Robbins,
Graduate School,
University of Missouri,
Dear Sir:

I have examined the Thesis submitted by Miss Margaret
Bell "Place-Names in the Southwest Border Counties of Missouri".

The work meets the general standard which has been estab-
lished in the University of Missouri for the Master's disser-
tation.

Very truly yours,

Sam T. Bratton

Sam T. Bratton
Professor of Geography.

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