PLACE-NAMES OF SIX SOUTHEAST COUNTIES
OF MISSOURI

by

Mayme Lucille Hamlett, A.B., B.S.

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS

in the

GRADUATE SCHOOL

of the

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

1938

Approved:
R. L. Ramsay
July 18, 1938

OUTLINE

MAPS: State and County Maps

INTRODUCTION -----1

CHAPTER ONE: DICTIONARY OF PLACE-NAMES -----10

CHAPTER TWO: CLASSES OF PLACE-NAMES -----199

1. Borrowed Names -----200

2. Historical Names -----211

3. Personal Names -----225

4. Names of Environment -----239

5. Subjective Names -----244

6. Unsolved Names -----245

CHAPTER THREE: SPECIAL FEATURES OF PLACE-NAMES ---248

1. Composition of Place-Names -----248

2. Other Linguistic Features -----256

3. Non-English Words -----258

4. Changes of Place-Names -----268

5. Folkways -----275

APPENDIX -----289

BIBLIOGRAPHY -----1-xv

PREFACE

I am deeply grateful to my adviser, Dr. Robert L. Ramsay, for introducing me to this fascinating study of place-names, for his untiring efforts in correcting, supervising, advising, and encouraging this work. When I have been ready to give up in despair, he has cheerfully inspired me to continue, and he says, now that all the counties of the state have been assigned to workers, "I am beginning to see the end of what has been a very pleasant journey."

I appreciate, too, the helpful spirit of my informants, who have so willingly given me help or have directed me to someone who could help me. Full acknowledgment of their information is to be found in the Dictionary and the Appendix. Here I want to thank my very kind friend Charles G. Ross of Pemiscot County for his interest in my work, and Messers Ed. Gotcher, Joe Moore, Max Clodfelter, and Judge L.C. Phillips. who gave me a great deal of information. To Miss Ida Deal of Mississippi County, Miss Sarah Guitar and the assistants of the Missouri State Historical Library, and to Misses Kent and LePierre of the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College I also express my thanks.

This Study

COPYRIGHT
THE GEORGE F CRAM COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS

copied from
Rand McNally
1935

New Madrid County

Stoddard County

Copied from
M.S. Morray's M.
1917

Scott County

Durham County

Pemiscot County

Mississippi County

INTRODUCTION

This study is one of a series undertaken to solve the problem of the origin of place-names in the one hundred and fourteen counties of Missouri and the city of St. Louis. This investigation was begun in 1928, and eight studies, covering sixty-three counties, have been completed. The present survey includes the six southeast counties of Pemiscot, Dunklin, New Madrid, Scott, Mississippi, and Stoddard.

These counties represent the oldest and the newest in Missouri history. New Madrid County, which once embraced all of the territory of these six counties as well as that to the west and south of this section, was first organized in 1812, eight years before Missouri became a state; and Pemiscot is the youngest county in the state save Bollinger, which was organized one month after Pemiscot in 1851.

A wide sweep of history is included in the place-names of this section, from Mississippi, a name of Indian origin known to have existed before 1539 when DeSoto first saw this body of water, to Culbertson in Pemiscot County, which is less than a year old -- so young that its progenitors are uncertain of its survival through

infancy.

The name bears testimony of the Indian, the original inhabitant of the land, who remained in this section until 1839, and the French traders and explorers, who used the Mississippi River for their highways and established trading posts along the river. Two of these trading posts, L'anse à la Graisse and La Petite Prairie, are among the five oldest river-front trading posts in the state.¹ The Spanish leaders, whose dream of planting a kingdom here was short-lived,² also left their stamp upon the names; and finally the Americans made the land theirs in possession and nomenclature. In some cases the four stages, the native or Indian, the Spanish, the French, and the American, are preserved in the names applied to the same place, as in Niska, Rio Blanco, Rivière Blanche or L'Eau Blanche, and Whitewater River.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEM

Since this investigation was begun in Missouri in 1928 under the direction of Dr. Ramsay, some people have been asking two questions: How does this problem, which seems to be historical in nature, belong to the field of English? and what is its importance and significance?

1. Ste. Genevieve 1732, St. Louis 1765, Cape Girardeau 1778, L'anse a la Graisse 1780, La Petite Prairie 1794.

2. See New Madrid.

Accepting the limitations commonly ascribed to the field of English, although we can rightfully claim a wider scope, to the first question our answer is that we are not concerned with the history of a place except in so far as it affects the name. It is the name, the word, which is the core of the magnet and which attracts the various filings so that they adhere and become an inseparable part of the name. Thus history, geography, zoology, botany, natural science - the whole field of man's knowledge is to be found in place-names.

The importance of the problem has long been evident to thinking people. Scientific study of place-names developed in England in 1922 under Dr. Allen Mawer, Provost of University College, London, and Professor F.M. Stenton of Reading University. Forstemann in Germany, Rygh in Norway, Noreen in Sweden, and Lognon in France are also carrying on scientific research in this field. In Norway the work is state supported and handled by competent scholars. In the United States the study was introduced in 1905 by Henry Gannett in United States Survey of the Department of Interior. The states of the union which have worked on this problem are: Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Washington, Arkansas, Minnesota, and Oregon.

In Missouri the impetus to such a study was given

by David W. Eaton, who published, in 1916, in the Missouri Historical Review a series of studies on "How Missouri Counties, Towns, and Streams were Named." In 1928 Allen Walker Read in the Missouri Historical Review outlined plans that were being formed at the University of Missouri for a comprehensive investigation of the entire state. Dr. Ramsay is directing this investigation and his work is recognized by scholars in the field of language study, a recent recognition having just been made by Professor Walther Fischer of the Department of English Philology at the University of Giessen.

The importance and interest this problem has for the common man is evident to all workers in these surveys. How often do we hear the farmers, the merchants, the postmasters to whom we talk exclaim, "How interesting! You know I've often thought of that!" or "Such things ought to be recorded before all the old timers die!" Many of them are eager to ask the place-names worker about names which have excited their curiosity, and most of them express a desire to see a completed copy of the study!

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

The method of procedure has been the same as that pursued by preceding workers. The first step is for the place-names worker to become thoroughly acquainted with

the geographical and historical distribution of the names. Through a study of atlases, gazetteers, and postal guides this is accomplished. For this section there was only one county history - A History of Dunklin County by Mary Smyth Davis, but two good general histories by Douglass and Goodspeed Publishing Company proved helpful. Houck's History of Missouri and The Spanish Regime in Missouri were also helpful in preparing the student with a list of names to investigate. These documents are collected in the Missouri Historical Library and those in charge are very considerate and helpful to the worker.

After lists of names were made the worker went into the county, the first point of interest being the court house. Here County Court records were consulted for the date of the organization of the township, and other information available in the records. These records often revealed additional names for the list, and were particularly valuable in giving the date of the drainage of streams. At the county seat were gathered many of the oldest settlers from all parts of the county, who were well informed about names in their respective localities and knew who would be good informants in other localities. Thus a chain of names was formed and it was a simple matter to go from one informant to the next. Occasionally the chain was broken, and a new start had to be made. In

towns other than the county seat the starting point was the postoffice. Often the postmaster himself was well informed, as in the case of R.G. Allen in Benton and Max Clodfelter in Dexter. The latter man had been a rural mail carrier for various routes out of Dexter and knew the rural sections exceedingly well. They too knew who would be able to supply the information they did not have, and thus another chain was formed the following of which carried the worker into all parts of the county.

One of the most fortunate circumstances for the writer of this study was the fact that 1937 was the centennial celebration of the founding of Charleston in Mississippi County. The climax of the celebration was a pageant given in September to which came many of the old settlers, and for which all the old books and papers were brought out for display; and for which the local newspapers prepared centennial editions. Two very delightful days were spent interviewing the people gathered there for the occasion and in examining the local records on display. Perhaps the most valuable of these local records are Miss Ida Deal's scrapbooks, the perusal of which, accompanied by her helpful suggestions and reminiscences, occupied one enjoyable morning, which was climaxed in a talk with Mr. Ed Deal, the son of Col. H.J. Deal, who

played a prominent part in the history of the county.

A second fortunate circumstance was the interview with Giboney Houck, son of Louis Houck who was the railroad builder and the historian - the maker and recorder of so much Southeast Missouri history. Mr. Houck has an unpublished manuscript left by his father concerning his railroad building, which gave direct evidence, hitherto unavailable, concerning Hayti, Pascola, Tallapoosa, and a number of places.

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

The first chapter contains a dictionary of all the names investigated with the pronunciation indicated in phonetic transcription for all names which are not commonly known or which have a local peculiarity of sound; the location of the place as to township or section of the county; the date when each name was given, if this could be determined; any changes which may have occurred in the spelling or pronunciation of the name, as well as changes of name; and finally a list of primary and secondary sources of information for each name.

Included in this dictionary are all names of streams, settlements, postoffices, sawmill camps, rural churches, city churches with distinctive names, rural schools, and cemeteries. Many places have had several changes of name;

these changes are recorded in the dictionary under the name by which the place is now known with cross references from the older names. Not all of the sawmill camps have been recorded because many of them were of such short duration they made no permanent impression on the minds of the people, and so have been forgotten; those that maintained postoffices and those that grew into permanent settlements have been indicated. The designation "island during flood seasons" is a testimony to the almost annual rise of water in this swamp section; and the fatal words "destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12" witness the topographical and consequent linguistic changes which occurred here.

In all cases where it could be fixed definitely or approximately the dictionary indicates the date of the origin or change of name; and for places no longer in existence an attempt has been made to fix the date of disappearance. In the case of rural schools few definite dates could be given, though much valuable time was spent consulting county court records. These dates were learned from old settlers, whose memories are often uncertain, or from old newspaper files. In one case only a landowner was willing to consult the deed to his land to learn when it was donated for school purposes.

A feature of these names not pronounced in previous

studies is the somewhat lengthy list of cemeteries. Usually they are on the grounds of rural churches from which they are named, but this is not always true; always these names are important ones in rural communities and in several cases have helped to fix the date of the first settlement or the organization of a church.

The second chapter is a classification of names according to five types: Borrowed, Historical, Personal, Environmental, and Subjective names. A few names had to be placed in the Unsolved group.

The third chapter is a study of the linguistic features of the names, a study which irrevocably places this survey in the field of the English language.

Finally there is an appendix which contains a list of Americanisms. This is of particular interest to the American scholar, for these words show unmistakable evidence of the richness of the English language, with its words borrowed from all languages, with its own sturdy stock of words, with its words coined to fit the occasion; and particularly words which Americans have found necessary to add to the parent stock of English.

CHAPTER ONE

DICTIONARY OF PLACE-NAMES

Hamlet H (1938)

Achar Creek(Stoddard)

Pronounced e'k'c

A small creek which empties into Duck Creek in the S. part of Duck Creek T.; probably named for an early settler or hunter.(Campbell,Munger,Hall)

Acorn Corner School(Pemiscot)

A rural school in the w. part of Little Prairie T., named from the oak trees, often called acorn trees from their fruit, and the location at the corner where two roads meet.(Miller)

Acornridge(Stoddard)

A small village in the e. part of New Lisbon T., where a p.o. was maintained from 1867-1904, then reestablished in 1921 and continued until 1929. The name was written Acorn Ridge from 1867-1893 and the school which is maintained there now is still so designated. It was named from the acorns of the oak trees which grew on this slightly elevated land.(P.G., Davis, Wilson)

Acorn Ridge School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.e. part of New Lisbon T., named for the settlement known as Acornridge.(cf. above) (Clodfelter,Davis,Wilson)

Advance (Stoddard)

Pronounced æd'vens

A small town in the n. part of Pike T., established in 1910 when the Houck R.R. was built in this section. Houck had built the road to Lakeville and wanted to extend(advance) the road to the county line and thence to Cape Girardeau, but the excessive price of land deterred him for some time. He finally advanced the road one mile to the settlement which he called New Lakeville, because it was near the old settlement known as Lakeville(q.v.). Mr. Flynn, the first postmaster, suggested the name Advance, indicative of the advance made in the railroad.(Davis, Houck, Houck Mss., Dexter Statesman 1928)

Aid(Stoddard)

A small village in the w. part of Castor T., where a p.o. was established in 1910. The place was laid out by J.M. Cooper, landowner, and named for his son Aid. (Hearn)

Airline(New Madrid)

A road running n. from Dodd's Spur to Morehouse through the w. part of Lewis and West Townships. It was completed in 1932 and so named because it runs in a straight line. (Stearns)

Ajax(Stoddard)

Pronounced e'dʒæks

A small community and station on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the n. part of Liberty T., established about 1918, and named for the famous figure of classical literature. Ajax was the bravest, save Achilles, of the Greeks who besieged Troy, and in Homer typifies brute strength. (Maps 1918-30), Tucker, Webster)

Alfalfa Center(Mississippi)

Pronounced æl'fælfæntər

A small settlement consisting of a store, mill, machine and repair shop, sawmill, and 1,400 acres of land (500 of which is planted in alfalfa) in the n.e. part of Ohio T., which was established late in 1935 by the Missouri Grain and Feed Co. under the direction of L.E. Fisher of Chicago and B.W. Hilgard of Belleville, Ill., for the purpose of carrying on a new industry - making dehydrated alfalfa meal. This is one of the six plants in the U.S. and the process was introduced by W.J. Small of Neodosha, Kansas five years ago.

The name evolved from the fact that this is the "center" of the alfalfa meal industry. (Charleston Democrat 1937)

Alhambra(Stoddard)

Pronounced æl'hæm'bɹ

A small settlement in the w. part of Castor T. made about 1904 and named for the famous Moorish temple in Granada, Spain, by Mr. Crumb, who was a classical scholar.(M.H.R. 13:68, Tucker)

Allen Island(Dunklin)

An island in the s.w. part of Independence T. and the w. part of Salem T., which is formed during rainy seasons by the spread of St. Francois R. It was named for John P. Allen, who came to the county in 1878.(Jones,T.G. Douglass, Goodspeed's Biography)

Allen Island(School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the w. part of Salem T., established since 1910, on Allen Island(cf. above) from which it is named.(T.G. Douglass)

Altha(Stoddard)

Pronounced æl'θə

An early settlement in the s.w. part of Elk T., maintained in 1877 and named for his daughter Altha by Mr. Geo. S. White.(Alexander)

Ancell(Scott)

Pronounced æn'səl

A small town in the n.e. part of Kelso T. A p.o. was established in 1915 and named for Paschal Ancell, who was an early settler and landowner in that part of the county. (P.G., Allen, Moore)

Anderson Township(New Madrid)

In the s.w. part of the county;organized in 1901 by order of the county court and named for M.S. and W.P. Anderson of the Gideon-Anderson Lumber Company.(County Court Record,M.S. Anderson)

Anniston(Mississippi)

Pronounced æn'ɪstən

A small town in the n. part of St. James T. The p.o. maintained from 1891 until 1893 was known as Hainley's Switch, named for the mill owner, Jacob Hainley, who had a log loading station on the Cottonbelt R.R. When a p.o. was reestablished in 1895, the name was changed to Anniston for Anniston, the county seat of Calhoun County in Alabama, which was named for Mrs. Annie Tyler, wife of one of the founders.(P.G., M.H.R. 11:330-333, Birch, Boone, Wallace).

L'Anse à la Graisse(New Madrid)

See New Madrid

Antioch Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the w. part of Sastor T., which was organized in 1867 and named for the New Testament Church at Antioch where the disciples were first called Christian.(Glodfelter, Duncan 383, Acts XI:26)

Antioch Church(Dunklin)

A rural Baptist Church in the w. part of Buffalo T., established in 1867 and named for the Church at Antioch. (cf. above) (Jones, Duncan 383)

Antioch School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the w. part of Buffalo T., which was named from Antioch Baptist Church.(cf. above) (Jones)

Applegate Grove(Scott)

A large grove of trees on the farm of S.W. Applegate, for whom it is named. It is used as a picnic ground. (Lennox)

Aquilla(Stoddard)

Pronounced ækwɪl'

A small town in the n. part of Castor T., which was named by Mr. D.S. Crumb, a classical minded landowner and railroad builder. Mr. Giboney Houck says he named the

town from the Latin word aquila, which means eagle; and Judge Tucker says he named it from the Bible Character Aquila, who with his wife Priscilla, aided the apostle Paul. (Acts 18:2) Why it has come to be both misspelled and wrongly accented is unknown. (Davis, Houck, Houck Mss., Tucker)

Arbyrd (Dunklin)

Pronounced *arbsd*

A small village in the s. part of Clay T. where a p.o. was established in 1915. It was named by Louis Houck by combining the initials and the last name of Mr. A.R. Byrd into the name Arbyrd. Mr. Byrd owned the land in this neighborhood. (Houck's Mss., Harrison, Smith, T.G. Dauglass)

Ardeola (Stoddard)

Pronounced *ardio/la*

A village and R.R. station in the e. part of Pike T. A p.o. was established in 1891. The name is said to have been coined from the names of several men, but who these men were has been forgotten. (Davis, Munger, Evans, Alexander, McKearley)

Armer School (Mississippi)

A rural school in the c. part of Long Prairie T. named for the family of Geo. W. Armer, who came to Mississippi County in 1855. The land for the school, which was established in 1910, was given by one of the heirs. (Boone, Beck, Brigman, Deal)

Arnold (New Madrid)

A flagstop, now abandoned, on the Frisco R.R. in the s. part of Lewis T., established in 1915 and named for J.L. Arnold of Lilbourn, a landowner and merchant. (Hoehn)

Asherville (Stoddard)

A small village in the w. part of Duck Creek T. The early name (1865) was St. Francoisville, named for the stream on which it was located. This name could not be used for the p.o. which was established in 1876, because of a town in Butler Co. Asherville was named for an early settler. (Campbell 608, Goodspeed 470, Munger.)

Assembly of God Church (Scott)

There are several churches of this faith in the county; the oldest is in Chaffee, built in 1909 by Rev. Rob Shelton. The church in Fornfelt-Illmo community was built in 1921 by F.L. Doyle and Wm. Lawrence. The name is that of the denomination. (See Appendix) (Scott Co. Democrat 1936)

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (New Madrid, Scott, Stoddard
Pemiscot, Dunklin)

See St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.

Austin School (Dunklin)

A rural school in the n. part of Salem T., which was named for the Austin family who were prominent farmers in the community when the school was established about 1900. It has been discontinued. (Jones)

Austin Switch (Scott)

A small log loading station between Porter and Diehlstadt in the s.c. part of Sandywoods T. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R., which was named for the family who owned the land and sawmill. (Harrison)

Austinville (Pemiscot)

A store and community in the n.w. part of Little Prairie T. at the crossroads of Highway 61 and the gravel road from Caruthersville to Braggadocio. It was named in 1933 for the Austin families who live in that community. (Chilton)

Avert (Stoddard)

Pronounced e'vst

A station on the Frisco R.R. in the w. part of Castor T. where a p.o. was established in 1891. The name of the R.R. station was Day, named for L.B. Day who settled there in 1889, but when a p.o. was applied for, Day was pre-empted by a town in Taney Co., and the government officials gave the name Avert, suggestive of the fact that thus they would avert confusion of the mails. The accent has been shifted to the first syllable in local usage. (Davis, Munger, Tucker)

Ayers Lake (Mississippi)

A small lake or pond in the e. part of St. James Bayou T., which was named for the Ayers family who settled there. (County Map, Deal)

Bach (Dunklin)

See Clarkton

Bain (Scott)

Pronounced ben

A community in the n. part of Sylvania T.; the name Bain gradually grew up between 1910-1917 because the Bain family was prominent in the community. (Harrison)

Baird (Dunklin)

A small community in the e. part of Cotton Hill T., established about 1910, and named for Martin V. Baird, who operated a sawmill there. (Jones)

Baker School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Cotton Hill T., established between 1890-1900, and named for Fred Baker, a wealthy pioneer who owned most of the land in the n. part of the county.(Cox,Smith,T.G. Douglass)

Baker School(Scott)

A rural school in the w. part of Richland T.,organized about 1890 and named for J.W. Baker who owned large tracts of land there. It is in the community known as Salcedo, and consequently sometimes called the Salcedo School. (Anderson,Baker)

Bakersville(Pemiscot)

A small town in the n. part of Braggadocio T.,established in 1930 when the land in this section passed into the hands of the Missouri State Life Insurance Co. The first name,Hillsman Taylor was given in honor of the president of the company,Hillsman Taylor. The name was changed to Bakersville in 1935 when the Insurance Co.,having become the General American Life Insurance Co.,placed a Mr. Baker in charge of the farm interests there.(Chilton)

Baldwin's Village(Mississippi)

See Baldwinsville

Baldwinsville(Mississippi)

Pronounced boldwinzvil

An early settlement made between 1837-1844 which was abandoned soon after 1859. The name appears as Baldwin's Village in 1859. It was probably named for an old settler. (Caston,Desliver,Hutawa,Boone)

Bark Camp(Dunklin)

See Bark Camp School.

Bark Camp School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the s. part of Buffalo T., which was established about 1890. Bark Camp,from which the school took its name, was a hunter's camp made of cypress bark. The bark of the cypress trees comes off in long strips, and thus lends itself readily to covering framework. Many of the early outbuildings were covered with this bark. (T.G. Douglass,Jones)

Bark Camp Church(Dunklin)

A rural Christian Church in the w. part of Buffalo T., organized in 1893 and named,as was Bark Camp School(q.v.), for a hunter's camp made of cypress bark.(History of Dunklin 76,T.G. Douglass.)

Barnard(Stoddard)

A switch on the Frisco R.R. in the w. part of Castor T. maintained in 1908, for Mr. Barnard, the mill owner. (Munger,McKearly)

Barnes Ridge(New Madrid)

A small slightly elevated strip of land in the s. part of St. John's T.,on which the Barnes family settled about 1874.(Barnes,Hoehn)

Barnes School(New Madrid)

An old rural school in the s. part of St. Hohn's T., established in 1874 and named for the Barnes family, early settlers of that community.(Barnes)

Battleground(Pemiscot)

A pioneer name applied to a wilderness region near Steele where a small battle or skirmish of the Civil War occurred. The name was common until about 1908.(Doerner)

Baxter(New Madrid)

A sawmill camp in the s.w. part of Como T.,established about 1916 and named for the owner,Mr. Baxter.(Anderson)

Bayou Carondelet(New Madrid)

Pronounced *ba'o ka ran'dole*

A small stream in the c. part of the county where Jean Baptiste Peltier from Kaskaskia settled in 1790. He probably gave the stream its name in honor of Baron de Carondelet Governor Intendant of the Provinces of La. and Fla., who established,or promoted the idea of establishing,two flour mills on the streams of New Madrid County for the purpose of manufacturing flour for the King's storehouses. The bayou was destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12.(Barnes, Houck II 158,III 399.)

Bayou de Boeuf(New Madrid)

An old bayou in the n. part of New Madrid Co.,which was destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12. It was probably named by early French settlers. The name translated means Buffalo Bayou.(Houck I 164)

Bayou de Cyprie(New Madrid)

See Decyprie.

Bayou de Cypriere(New Madrid)

Pronounced *ba'o sip'rie'ri*

See Decypri

Bayou Fourche(New Madrid)

Pronounced *ba'o fur*

A bayou two miles s. of the present site of New Madrid,which flowed past Big Mound and divided into two branches or forks;one of which emptied into Lake St. Ann,

and the other into Lake St. Mary. It was named by the early French settlers for its two branches or forks. (Douglass I 229, Barnes)

Bayou St. Henry (New Madrid)

A bayou in the e. part of the county; Francois Deroussier owned land on this bayou in 1800, and it is probable that he named the stream for the patron saint of some member of his family; possibly St. Henry (972-1024), a German king, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, who was canonized in 1146. The bayou was among those destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12. (Houck II 147, Barnes, Catholic Ency.)

Bayou St. Thomas (New Madrid)

A small stream in the c. part of the county; it appears on a map of 1789 describing Col. Morgan's plans for New Madrid, and was probably named by the early traders for St. Thomas, the apostle. The stream, which was sometimes called St. Thomas River, was destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12. (Houck II 120-21, 158, Goodspeed 436, Barnes)

Bayouville (New Madrid)

Pronounced ba'ou'vil'

A small town in the e. part of St. John T. between the St. James Bayou, Dry Bayou, and the Mississippi River. It was named by Mr. Fletcher of New Madrid, who sent mail by steamboat to this settlement in 1882. The name was suggested by the number of bayous. A p.o. was maintained there from 1901-1933. (Barnes, P.G.)

** Beach (Scott)

A p.o. maintained in 1928-29. It appears on no maps, and nothing could be learned of its location or the origin of the name. (P.G.)

Bear Lake (Mississippi)

A small lake in the s. part of St. James Bayou T., which was named by the early hunters for the bears which frequented this region in the early days. (Barnes, Deal)

Beasley Grove (Pemiscot)

See Beasley Grove School.

Beasley Grove School (Pemiscot)

The negro school in the town of Steele, named for Beasley Grove, an addition of the town, which was named for Tom Beasley, an early settler. (Miller)

Beattietown (Stoddard)

Pronounced bi'ti'tan'

An old settlement in the c. part of Liberty T. on

Little Lick Creek, made in 1867 and abandoned about 1874. It was probably named for the Beattie family, pioneers. (Nicely, Campbell, Hall, Munger)

Beaver's Causeway (New Madrid)

A road or trail which appears in the plans for laying out the town of New Madrid in 1789. A causeway is a road, particularly one built through marshy ground or shallow water, and this was probably so named because the road was believed to have been built by beavers. (Houck I 120-1)

Beckwith (Mississippi)

Pronounced bek'wɪθ

A famous ferry landing on the Mississippi R. in the c. part of Mississippi T., operated by Newman Beckwith, who came to this place in 1812 from Virginia. It was once called Beckwith's or Beckwith's Landing. (Douglass I 179, Campbell)

Beech (Dunklin)

See Clarkton

Beech Corner School (Dunklin)

A rural school in the w. part of Independence T., which was organized between 1890-1900. It was named for a large beech tree, a well known landmark, which grows there and for the location at the corner made by the crossing of two roads. (T.G. Douglass, Jones)

Beech Grove Church (Dunklin)

A rural General Baptist Church in the c. part of Independence T., which was organized in 1892-3, and named for its location in a grove of beech trees. (Cox, History of Dunklin 18-19)

Beech Grove Methodist Church (New Madrid)

An early rural Methodist Church in the s. part of La-font T., which was organized prior to 1888 and named, as was Beech Grove School (q.v.), for the natural surroundings. The Church was disbanded about 1900. (Croell)

Beech Grove School (New Madrid)

The oldest school in the Conran district, established about 1898 and named for the beech trees which grew there. The land was donated, and the school was organized and named by Judge Dockery, of the county court of New Madrid. (Croell)

Beech Grove School (Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Castor T., named for the natural surroundings, a grove of beech trees. (Clod-felter)

Beechlands(Scott)

A large plantation,also called Watkins Plantation,in the n. part of Morley T.,established about 1870 by Nathaniel Watkins, a half-brother of Henry Clay, who was appointed by Governor Jackson as brigadier general of the first military district in S.E. Mo. in 1861. He was soon replaced by Gen. Jefferson Thompson, and he seems to have done no more for the cause of the South. He moved to Scott Co., established Beechlands,which he named for the beech trees growing near the house, and lived there until his death in 1876.(Smith,Douglass I 156-7,328.)

Beechwell General Baptist Church(Dunklin) See Oak Grove Church

Beechwell Church(Dunklin)

A rural General Baptist Church in the s. part of Freeborn T., organized in 1869 by Rev. Elonzo Fowler, though it is probably an outgrowth of the Beechwell Church organized in 1850 which became the Oak Grove Church(q.v.). It is said to have been named from a grove of beech trees in the neighborhood.(History of Dunklin 68-9,Cox)

Bell City(Stoddard)

A small village in the n.e. part of Pike T.,where a p.o. was established in 1891, and named for R.S. and G.A. Bell, who operated a sawmill there.(Munger)

Belmont(Mississippi)

Pronounced bel'mant'

A small village in the n. part of Wolf Island T., laid out in 1853 by the Belmont Company of N.Y. and named for August Belmont,president of the company. A p.o. was established in 1870. The flood of 1912 destroyed almost all of the town; the flood of 1922 destroyed the only church building, which had also been used as a school; the p.o. was discontinued in 1922,the mail being routed from Columbus,Ky.; more property was destroyed by the flood of 1927, and now little remains of Belmont except two schools,white and negro,which survived the flood of 1937. (M.H.R. 11:330-331),Parker 324,Charleston Democrat 1937.

Belmont Cottonwood Tree(Mississippi)

An old landmark near Belmont(q.v.);this tree served as an anchor to hold the chain which was stretched across the river(Mississippi R.) to prevent the passage of boats when the Union Army under Gen. Grant was attempting to break the Confederacy in the Mississippi Valley. The chain is in the Belmont-Columbus Park at Columbus,Ky.

Another famous landmark is also called the Belmont Cottonwood Tree. It is located about one-half mile w. of Belmont and was famous as a place of refuge during the

Battle of Belmont in the Civil War. The entire top of the tree was shot away by Confederate cannons during the engagement. (Charleston Democrat 1937)

Belmont Cross(Mississippi)

See Samos.

Bement School(Mississippi)

Pronounced *bimint'*

A rural school and community in the n. part of Long Prairie T. The first settlement made here in 1896 was called Buckeye, named from the five-leaved variety of the horse chestnut family commonly called Ohio buckeye, which was found growing here. After the p.o. was discontinued in 1917, the name Bement, which had been in use for some time because of the Bement Lumber Co. operations in the neighborhood, came into general use and the name Buckeye was discarded. (M.H.R. 11:330-331, Mayfield, Beck)

Benton(Scott)

The county seat of Scott County in the central part of Moreland T. The first settlement was made in 1796 by Capt. Charles Friend. The town was laid out in 1822 on land owned by Colonel Wm. Meyers and named for Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858), one of the first senators from Missouri, who served from 1820-1850. (Douglass I 108, 179, 290, M.H.R. 13: 65, Allen, Moore, Ency. of Am. Bio.)

Benton Ridge(Scott)

An old ridge running from Benton to Commerce and named for the town of Benton. (cf. above) (Mo. As it Is 32, Allen)

Benton Township(~~Stoddard~~ Stoddard)

One of the four townships organized in 1850 and disbanded in 1853 when the county was redistricted. It was named for Thomas Hart Benton, (1782-1858) one of the first senators from Missouri. (Goodspeed 358-9, Munge#)

Bernie(Stoddard)

Pronounced *b3ni*

A town in the s. part of Elk T., built in 1890 by Geo. S. Crumb and named for his daughter Bernice, called Bernie. (Wilson, Mrs. R.L. Ladd)

Bertrand(Mississippi)

Pronounced *b3trænd'*

A town in the n. part of Long Prairie T., which was laid out in 1859 by Col. H.J. Deal, S.D. Golder, and Wm. Billington, and named for Mr. Bertrand, a capitalist who was interested in the R.R. crossing this place. A p.o. was established in 1867. (Douglass I 379, M.H.R. 11: 330-331)

Bess Slough(Stoddard)

A large slough running n. and s. in the w. part of Elk T., which was named for Christian Bess, whose family was the seventh white family to come to the county. They came from North Carolina when Bloomfield was still an Indian village, about 1825. The slough has been drained, but the neighborhood is still so called.(Campbell,Munger,Hall)

Bess Slough Bridge(Stoddard)

A bridge built by order of the county court in 1893 over Bess Slough (cf. above), from which it was named. (County Court Record,Hall)

Bethany Cemetery(Stoddard)

A rural cemetery in the s.w. part of Liberty T., named from Bethany Church(q.v.). (Dexter Statesman 1910,Hall)

Bethany Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the s.w. part of Liberty T., constituted in 1853 and named for Bethany, a small village on the Mount of Olives, where Lazarus lived. It is no longer in existence.(Goodspeed 557,Ency. Brit.)

Bethany Church(Dunklin)

A rural General Baptist Church in the n.w. part of Union T.,organized before 1894 and named by the founders. (cf. above) (History of Dunklin 69,145, Ency. Brit.)

Bethany Church(Mississippi)

A rural Baptist Church organized before 1876 and now abandoned.(cf. above) (Tong 77,Goodspeed 561,Ency. Brit.)

Bethel Church(Stoddard)

See Old Bethel Church

Bethel Church(Dunklin)

A rural Christian Church in the n. part of Union T., organized prior to 1881 and named by the founders. Bethel means "House of God." It was at Bethel that Abraham pitched his tent and built an altar;Jacob saw his vision; the ark of the covenant was placed;and which became the royal and national shrine for the northern kingdom.(Goodspeed 556,History of Dunklin 76,Gen. 28:10,8:8,Judges 20:7, I Kings 12,Amos 7,Ency. Brit.)

Bethel School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the n.part of Union T.,organized about 1890 and named from Bethel Church.(cf. above) (T.G. Douglass)

Bible Grove Church (Dunklin)

A rural Christian church in the s.w. part of Independence T., organized about 1890 and named for the Bible and a grove of trees in the churchyard. (History of Dunklin 76, Smith)

Big Field (Stoddard)

A large swamp, comprising 2000 acres, in the n.e. part of Pike T. It was called Cypress Swamp because of the cypress trees growing there, or Big Field because of the vast size of the swamp, by the early settlers. Open Lake is in this swamp. (Goodspeed 470, Ency. History)

Big Island (Scott)

See Power's Island

Big Island School (Scott)

A rural school on Big Island, the name by which Power's Island (q.v.) is locally known. The school is named for its location on the island. (Anderson, Garnet Survey)

Big Lake (Mississippi)

The largest lake in the county in 1930. It is located in Tywappity T. and in Ohio T., and is named from its size. This lake was first called Fish Lake and was probably named by the early French settlers, as it is referred to as Marais des Peches (Fish Swamp) by Houck. The name was changed to Big Lake in 1789. On this lake lived Reason Bowie, inventor of the bowie knife, in 1800. (Houck I 163, Wilson, Wetmore, Cram, Josleyn)

Big Lake (Pemiscot)

One of the largest lakes of the county. There are two Big Lakes; the larger one was also called Pemiscot Lake (q.v.) and has now been drained. The other is between the levee and the Mississippi R. in Gayoso T. and is the largest lake in the county at this time. (County Map)

Big Lake (Pemiscot)

See Pemiscot Lake

Big Lake School (Mississippi)

A rural school in the n. part of Tywappity T., named for Big Lake on which it is located. (Boone)

Big Lake Township (New Madrid)

In the s. part of the county; organized in 1842. It was changed in 1845 to LeSieur and Little Prairie Townships. The name is from Big Lake (cf. above), which is now in Pemiscot County. (Goodspeed 329, Douglass I 166; Phillips)

Big Mound(New Madrid)

A large Indian mound in the w. part of New Madrid T., called La Grande Cote by the early French settlers and said to have been the site of DeSoto's camp. It was used by the Indians as a signal and look-out mound, but not as a burial place, prior to 1811-12. (Douglass I 5, Baker)

Big Oak(Mississippi)

See Hunter's Oak.

Big Prairie(New Madrid)

A long narrow and slightly elevated ridge stretching n. from New Madrid to the present town of Sikeston in Scott County. It was named by the early settlers for its size. (M.H.R. 5-6.)

Big Prairie Church(Scott)

A rural Baptist Church in the s. part of Richland T., organized before 1876 and named from its location on Big Prairie(cf. above), (Tong 77, Harrison)

Big Prairie Township(New Madrid)

In the c. part of the county. It was first organized in 1813 to include all the territory about Sikeston, now in Scott Co. In 1822, at the organization of Scott Co., the T. was reduced in size with boundaries described, "n. of a line running in a westerly direction n. of Rawl's old mill to the w. boundary of the county." It was changed in size many times by the redistricting of New Madrid T.(q.v.) in 1845, and of East T. in 1874. It was named from Big Prairie.(q.v.) (County Court Record, Goodspeed 329, Douglass I 166)

Big Ridge(New Madrid)

A large ridge or elevation in the w. part of the county, which was so named by the early settlers.(Taul)

Big Ridge School(New Madrid)

A rural negro school in the s. part of West T. The first school established here in 1908 was for white people of Canolou and the surrounding community, and was given the name by which the entire region was known.(cf. above) (Taul)

Bird's Hill(Scott)

A hill in the Perkins community in the n.w. part of Sylvania T., named, as was Bird's Island on which it is located, for Stephen Bird of the Abram Bird family, prominent in Mississippi County. (Moore)

Bird's Island(Scott)

An island during flood seasons when the waters of Whitewater and Little Rivers unite to form an island; in the w. part of Sylvania T. and named for Stephen Bird, who settled there in 1805. (Houck's Map, Douglass I 179, Moore)

Bird's Mill(Mississippi)

See Bird's Mill School.

Bird's Mill School(Mississippi)

Two rural schools, white and negro, have this name; both are located in the n.e. part of Ohio T. and are named for the old settlement which was made here in 1800 and named Bird's Mill because the mill was operated by members of the Abram Bird family, who settled Bird's Point. (q.v.) (Beck)

Bird's Landing(Mississippi)

See Bird's Point

Bird Point(Mississippi)

A small ferry landing on the Mississippi R. in the n. part of Ohio T. It was settled in 1800 by John Johnson under the Spanish Government by order of Henry Peyroux, Commandant. Abram Bird bought the land from Johnson in 1805 and the place was named for him. In an old ledger kept by the warehouse and general store at Bird's Point the name is written in various ways between 1830-1835. It appears as Bird's Landing, Byrd's Landing, once Illinois Point, and only once Bird's Point. The name was written Bird's Point in the Postal Guide from 1886 when the p.o. was established until 1893, and is still so written and pronounced locally. (Douglass I 179, Parker 323, Charles Murray in Charleston Democrat 1937.)

Bird's Point(Mississippi)

See Bird Point.

Birdville(Mississippi)

See Greenfield)

Black Bayou(Mississippi)

A small tributary to the St. James Bayou in the w. part of St. James Bayou T. It is dry except during flood seasons. The name was given as early as 1812, probably for the dark appearance of the water, which was caused by the sluggish stream and the thickness of the forest in the early days. (Goodspeed, Parker 323, Joslyn)

Black Island(Pemiscot)

A community near Fourteen Bend(q.v.) which is one of the oldest farming sections in the county. It is designated Island because during floods the waters of Robinson's Lake and Bayou(q.v.) unite with the Mississippi R. to surround it. The term "Black" is descriptive of the soil which is very fertile.(Chilton,McFarland)

Black Island Church(Pemiscot)

A rural Baptist Church in 1934 in the community known as Black Island(cf. above),for which it was named. (Minutes of the New Madrid Baptist Assn.)

Black Mingo(Stoddard)

A slough or bayou which rises in Wayne Co. and flows into the St. Francois R. on the w. side of Stoddard Co. through the swamp known as Mingo Swamp.(q.v.) It was named from the swamp and the black or dark water of the stream.(Munger,Goodspeed 219)

Blazer(Pemiscot)

A logging switch on the Deering Southwestern R.R. in the n.w. part of Little Prairie T. It was named for J.M. Blazer,manager of the lumber company operating in and around Deering. (Gotcher)

Bleda(Scott)

A station on the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R. in the n.w. part of Sylvania T. The original settlement was made in 1873 and was known as Caney Creek,for the creek(q.v.) on which it was located. When a p.o. was established in 1895 Caney Creek was rejected because of the similarity to Cane Creek in Butler Co. The name Bleda was suggested by Captain Ward L. Smith, who bought the land and operated a sawmill there. He named it for the town of Blida in Algeria in N. Africa, which he had visited as a sailor. Doubtless the spelling was changed to correspond to the pronunciation.(Harrison,Purcell)

Blodgett(Scott)

Pronounced *blad'jet*

A small town in the c. part of Sandywoods T. settled in 1869. A p.o. was established in 1870 and the town incorporated in 1900. It was named for Wells H. Blodgett, officer of the Iron Mountain R.R. on which the town is located.(Douglass I 388,Moore)

Bloomfield(Stoddard)

The county seat,located in the c. part of Castor T. It is the site of an ancient Indian village first settled by white people in 1824. The site was selected and the town laid out in 1835 by John McComb,Michael Rodney,and

Henry Shaner who named the town Bloomfield because of the fact that they found a large field of flowers there. (Douglass I 295, M.H.R. 13:68, Goodspeed 470)

Bluff(Stoddard)

A station on the now abandoned Frisco R.R. in the n.e. part of Pike T. It was maintained from 1913-18, and named from a rocky range of hills or bluffs in the neighborhood. (Frisco Map, Doubleday Map, Munger)

Blue Hole(Mississippi)

A term applied to several ponds or holes which appear near the Mississippi R. after a flood. The name is suggested by the color of the water, which is blue because of the depth of the ponds. One such pond appeared after the break of 1927 just n. of Dorena, and the latest and largest appeared after the flood of 1937 just s. of Bird's Point. (Boone)

Boardman School(Scott)

A rural school in the s. part of Richland T., named for a prominent family of the community. (Harrison)

Boekerton(New Madrid)

Pronounced bok'rtan

A small village in the s. part of Portage T. on Portage Bayou. The first settlement was Weaversville, named from Weaver's mill located there by the Weaver family in 1861. Prior to this a settlement had been made there in 1789 by Jean Baptiste Olive, but no name had been given to the settlement.

In 1910 when a p.o. was established, the name Boekerton was given, because the Boeker family had become prominent landowners. The p.o. was discontinued in 1921. (Barnes, Fiala 1881, P.G., Mrs. E.E. Jones)

Bollard(Stoddard)

Pronounced bal'rd

A small settlement in the e. part of Pike T., established in 1889 as a sawmill camp. It was named for Mr. Bollard, the mill operator. (Colton, Munger)

Bonnet Lake(Mississippi)

A small lake in the e. part of Wolf Island T., which appears on the map of 1844. Probably named by some early settler for the fancied resemblance to a bonnet. (Hutawa, Boone)

Bottomless Pond(Stoddard)

A pond in the e. part of Duck Creek E., named from an exaggeration of the depth of the pond. The name grew up about 1908. (Houck 1908, Munger)

Botts School (Scott)

A rural school in the s. part of the county, organized in 1877 and named for B.F. and N.C. Botts, farmers and early settlers. (Harrison, Scott County Democrat)

Bowman (New Madrid)

Pronounced bo'mən

A flagstop on the Frisco R.R. in the n. part of Big Prairie T. determined by the building of a warehouse by the Scott County Milling Company. It has been discontinued since 1928 when a storm destroyed the warehouse. The name was given in honor of W.C. Bowman, president of the company. (Bowman)

Boyce (Mississippi)

See Deventer

Boyd School (Stoddard)

Pronounced bɔɪd

A rural school in the n. part of Elk T., organized in 1890 and named for J.T. Boyd, a prominent farmer. (Ulen)

Boyt School (Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Elk T., named for Tom Boyt, a farmer in the community and a pioneer. (Hux)

Bracy (Pemiscot)

See Wardell.

Brady School (Stoddard)

Pronounced brɛdɪ

A rural school in the s. part of Liberty T. A flagstop known as Bradyville was maintained on the Frisco R.R. from 1913 until 1920. It was named for a land and mill owner, a Mr. Brady. (Clodfelter)

Bradyville (Stoddard)

Cf. above.

Braggadocio (Pemiscot)

Pronounced bræɡ'ɔɪdɔs

A small unincorporated village in the e. part of Braggadocio T. The first settlement is said to have been made in 1847. It was a flourishing village in 1865 and has had a p.o. since 1886.

Three theories about the origin of the name are held in the vicinity. One is that the first settler was a man named Bragg who combined his name with that of his wife, Docio, and so named the settlement. The second theory is similar: a man of this settlement was continually bragging about his wife Docio - about her beauty, with and merit, so that people mockingly named the place for the man who was always "bragging on Docio." The third theory is that the early settlers were such boastful people that this name grew up as a descriptive of the settlers. The

first two of these theories are of the familiar type known as "aetiological" or "ex post facto" explanations and may be safely disregarded, though they are widely repeated. The third is more plausible. Mocking names of this type are fairly common in Missouri; cf. Gasconade, said to have received its name for precisely the same reason. (Long, McFarland, Darnell, Ramsay.)

Braggadocio Township (Pemiscot)

In the w. part of the county; one of the original townships. It was reduced in size by the organization of Pascola T. in 1900. Named for the principal town within its limits. (Campbell, County Court Records)

Bragg City (Pemiscot)

A small town in the w. part of Pascola T. The settlement was called Owl City when the Kennett to Caruthersville R.R. was built in 1894. The name is said to have been suggested by the workers on the railroad because of the hooting of the owls in this wooded section. The name was changed to Clayroot, from Clayroot Island (q.v.), when the p.o. was established in 1915. In 1916 the local name was changed to Melson, in honor of Edmund P. Melson, president of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company; but the p.o. continued under the name Clayroot until 1918 when the town became Bragg City.

Bragg City was named for W.G. Bragg of Kennett in Dunklin County Mo., who owns large tracts of land in this region. (Gotcher, Warren, P.G. McFarland)

Braley's Mill (Stoddard)

Pronounced brɛlɪz mɪl

An early sawmill in the w. part of New Lisbon T., operated by Ed Braley, for whom it was named, from 1890-99. (Munger, Dexter Statesman 1899.)

Branum's Point (Dunklin)

Pronounced brɛnəmz

A settlement in the s. part of Clay T., which was made by Michael Branum in 1830; a p.o. was maintained in 1904. The rural school at this place, named for Jeff Branum, a descendant of the pioneer, was moved into Hornersville when Mr. Kinsolving purchased the land about 1910, and now nothing remains to mark the site of this, one of the oldest settlements in the county. (Eubanks, Mrs. Branum)

Lake Bratcher (Mississippi)

Pronounced brætʃɪ

A large lake in the s.e. part of Wolf Island T. lying between the villages of Belmont and Crosno. It was named for Mr. Bratcher, an early settler, about 1891. (Charleston Democrat 1937, E.P. Heal)

Brent(Pemiscot)

Pronounced brint

A discontinued flagstop on the Frisco R.R. in the w. part of Godair T., which was named for an early settler who had a sawmill there. (Gotcher)

Brian(Dunklin)

Pronounced bran

A discontinued p.o. in the n. part of Holcomb T. The p.o. was established in 1910 and named for the Brian family, landowners and mill operators. It was discontinued in 1915, after the timber business was exhausted. (Cox, Jones)

Bridge Cemetery(Stoddard)

A rural cemetery in the n.c. part of Richland T., named from the Bridge Church(q.v.) (Hall)

Bridge Church(Stoddard)

A rural General Baptist Church in the n.e. part of Richland T., named for the Bridges Community and School.(q.v.) (Hall)

Bridges(Stoddard)

A rural p.o. from 1904-1904 in the n.c. part of Richland T., named for James Bridges, a farmer of the community. The Zeta p.o. is a successor to the Bridges p.o. (Hall)

Bridges Creek(Dunklin)

A small creek in the s. part of Union T. on which A.D. Bridges settled in 1844, at the place which became known as Four Mile. The creek was named for Mr. Bridges. It has been drained since 1898. (Douglass I 307, History of Dunklin 40, Cox)

Bridges School(Mississippi)

An early rural school in the w. part of Tywappity T. named for George Bridges, who came to this community in 1851. He died in 1928. (Combs, Beck, Waggoner, Deal Scrapbook.)

Bridge School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.c. part of Richland T., named for the old settlement of Bridges; the singular form of the word, according to Mr. Hall, grew up because of a bridge over a slough near the school. (Hall)

Bridwell(Scott)

A flagstop on the Frisco R.R. in the e. part of Sylvania T., maintained in 1915 and named for a landowner, James Bridwell. (Baker)

Broadwater(New Madrid)

A stop on the Cottonbelt R.R. in the c. part of Como T.

A p.o. was maintained from 1915-1918. Now the place is only a rural school and community. It was named from the fact that water from Buckhorn Slough(q.v.) spread over this entire territory, and later the name was appropriately retained for the broad floodway ditch which drained the old slough. (Hoehn,Phillips,Spitzler)

Broadwater Bridge(Stoddard)

A bridge built in 1895 over a drainage ditch which had been dug to drain Bess Slough in Elk T. (Hall)

Broadwater School(New Madrid)

See Broadwater.

Brock's Sawmill(Scott)

A sawmill just n. of Morley in the n. part of Morley T. It was first established about 1865 by Mr. Brock, for whom it was named, and was the first sawmill in the county.(Baker)

Brooks Mill(New Madrid)

An old settlement in the n. part of what is now Como T., established as a sawmill and log loading station on the Houck R.R. in 1879 and named by Houck for the man who operated the mill. (Barnes,Cram,Kochtitsky.)

Brook's Junction(Scott)

A small station at the junction of the Frisco and St. Louis Southwestern R.R. in the c. part of Morley T., established between 1904-1908, when the Frisco was built, and named for Major Brooks, an engineer on the road. (Mrs. Harris,Baker,Harrison)

Browns(Scott)

A flagstop, also known as Brown's Spur, on the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R., established about 1912 when Mr. Brown, in charge of the dredge boat which was digging drainage ditch No. 1 in New Madrid County, built a spur to the R.R. in order to receive material for the work.(Scott Co. Map 1917,Moore,Mayfield,Mrs. Harris,Baker,Harrison)

Brown's Ferry(Dunklin)

A ferry on the St. Francois R. in the w. part of Holcomb T., which was named for the man who operated the ferry. Later a bridge was built to take the place of the ferry and was called Brown's Ferry Bridge. (County Court Record,Jones,Smith)

Brown's Ferry Bridge(Dunklin)

See Brown's Ferry.

Brown's Spur(Scott)
See Browns

Bryan(Dunklin)
A p.o. maintained from 1910-18 in the w. part of Union T. It was named by Dr. Columbus "Lum" Pollock for William Jennings Bryan. (Medley, Welty)

Bryant School(Mississippi)
See Dorena School.

Bryeans School(Scott) Pronounced branz
A rural school in the w. part of Sylvania T., which was named for the family of E.O. Bryeans, who is now post-master at Oran. (Bryeans)

Buade River(Mississippi)
See Mississippi River

Buck Donic(Dunklin)
A school and community in the s.w. part of Buffalo T. Buck is a variation of Beech, and Donic is a form of donock or dornick, a Missouri localism for boulder. (See Appendix for Americanisms.) The name was suggested by a beech tree among the rocks or boulders of this locality. (Map of County, Karnes)

Buckeye(Mississippi)
See Bement

Buck Horn School(Stoddard)
A rural school in the n. part of Castor T., which was named for the S.E. Newhouse estate, Buckhorn Ranch. (q.v.) (County Court Record, Caverno)

Buckhorn Slough(New Madrid)
A large slough or swamp in the w. part of Como T., which was given the name Buckhorn by the early hunters because the deer frequented this place until recently. (Spitzler)

Buck Horn Slough(Stoddard)
A large slough in the n. part of Castor T., which was named by the early settlers for the horns of the deer (buck) which were plentiful in that region until recently. Buckhorn Slough Bridge was built over the slough in 1897 by order of the county court. (County Court Record, Clodfelter, Caverno)

Buck Horn Slough Bridge(Stoddard)
See Buckhorn Slough.

Buckhorn Ranch(Stoddard)

The estate of S.E. Newhouse, who bought the land in 1907 and named it for old Buckhorn Slough(q.v.) and placed the antlers of deer over his fireplace, as an emblem for his estate. (Uaverno, Hall)

Bucado(Dunklin)

Pronounced buked'

A small settlement in the w. part of Salem T. The first name was Byrds, named for Mr. A.R. Byrd, who owned a large tract of land in this neighborhood. A p.o. under the name Byrds was maintained from 1896-1915. In 1915 when Louis Houck, who was building a railroad through this region, named Arbyrd, Mr. Byrd objected to this double use of his name, and a new name had to be adopted for Byrds, which was the terminal of Houck's R.R. A name was coined by using the first two syllables of the names of Messers Buchanan, Coburn, and Davis, who were farmers on Mr. Byrd's property. A p.o. was maintained from 1918-1929. (Westmorland, Crawford, Houck's Mss., T.G. Douglass)

Buffalo Creek(Dunklin)

A small creek in the s. part of Buffalo T., which empties into Little River and which, like Buffalo Island(q.v.), was named for the herds of buffalo which inhabited this region. (M.H.R. 7:188, History of Dunklin 18, Douglass I 231)

Buffalo Island(Dunklin)

An island in the w. part of Buffalo T. formed during high water seasons by Buffalo Creek and St. Francois R. It was named by James Baker and Wiley Clark, early settlers, for the buffalo herds they found there in 1833. (Douglass I 307, History of Dunklin 26, Crawford)

Buffalo Island(Mississippi, Scott)

A small island in the Mississippi R. the s. part of which is in Mississippi County and the n. part of which is in Scott County. It was named for the animal, the buffalo, which frequented this region in the early days. (Harrison)

Buffalo Township(Dunklin)

In the s.w. part of the county; organized in 1845 and named for Buffalo Creek.(q.v.) (Cox)

Buffington(Stoddard)

Pronounced bat'inton

A station and country store on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the e. part of Richmond T. It was established before 1881 as a sawmill camp by a Mr. Buffington, and purchased by the Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company in 1881. A p.o. was maintained from 1886-1904. Since the timber has been cut and the mill moved, it has become

another ghost town, that is, there is no longer a town there. (Polk, P.G., Himmelberger, Munger, Hux)

Buffington Mills(Stoddard)

See Buffington.

Bugg Ridge(Scott)

An elevation in the s. part of Morley T., named for W.H. Bugg who settled there in 1890. (Anderson)

Bugg School(Scott)

A rural negro school established in 1926 on Bugg Ridge (cf. above), from which it was named. (Anderson)

Bunker Hill School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Liberty T., named for Bunker Hill of Revolutionary War fame. It is on an old Indian mound. (Bailey)

Bushey Prairie(Scott)

A part of Big Prairie(q.v.) where Wm. D. Bush settled before 1800. The spelling perhaps indicates that the name is a "blend" of the personal name Bush and the common adjective "bushy." (Douglass I 179, Moore)

Butler Township(Pemiscot)

In the n.e. part of the county; one of the original townships formed 1851-73, and named for F.C. Butler, justice of the peace of New Madrid in 1851. (County Court Record)

Byrds(Dunklin)

Pronounced bɪdz

See Bucoda.

Byrd's Landing(Mississippi)

See Bird Point.

Cade School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the w. part of East T., which was named for the Cade family, landowners in the community. (Phillips)

Cagle Lake(Pemiscot)

See Franklin Lake.

Cain School(Pemiscot)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Cooter T., organized in 1932 and named for the man who donated the land.(Miller)

Cairo and Arkansas and Texas R.R.(Mississippi, Scott, Stoddard)

See Missouri Pacific.

Cairo and Fulton R.R.(Mississippi, Scott, Stoddard)
See Missouri Pacific.

El Camino Real(New Madrid, Scott, Pemiscot)
See King's Highway.

Campbell(Dunklin)

Pronounced Kæm'ol

A small town in the c. part of Union T. at the junction of the Cottonbelt R.R. and the Frisco. It was settled by Major Rayburn and others who moved from Four Mile in order to be located near a railroad. Four Mile was settled by A.D. Bridges in 1844, and was named from Four Mile Island (q.v.). Major Rayburn and R.R. officials laid out the town in 1886, and named it for Alexander Campbell, Rayburn's friend, who was one of the members of the first county court. (History of Dunklin 107, M.H.R. 11:164, Cox)

Campbell School(Scott)

A rural school in the e. part of Tywappity T. The Methodist Church held services at Campbell's Schoolhouse in 1887. It was named for Capt. W.W. Campbell, who became a stock farmer in the county in 1854. (Goodspeed's Biog., Anderson)

Canalou(New Madrid)

Pronounced Kænæl'u

A small village in the w. part of West T., established in 1902 as a sawmill camp and called Stansfield Switch, for a Mr. Stansfield who built the switch from his mill to the Frisco R.R. A p.o. was established in 1903. The origin of the name is unknown. Caverno says it is of Indian origin, but Hodge does not list it. The common story is that the word was coined from canal and the French word ou(where) to mean "Where goes the canal?", referring to the question as to where the ditch for draining the town was to be located. This is obviously an afterthought. (Taul, Caverno)

Canaan Cemetery(Dunklin)

See Canaan Church.

Canaan Church(Dunklin)

A rural Methodist Church, with a cemetery in the churchyard, in the s.w. part of Cotton Hill T. on Canaan Island (q.v.), from which the church is named. In 1862 the Cumberland Presbyterians organized a church here. They disbanded in 1890 and the Methodists used the building. (T.G. Douglass, History of Dunklin 71)

Canaan Island(Dunklin)

A small island in flood seasons when the waters of the St. Francois R. spread out over this region. It was

settled about 1880, and named by the early settlers who felt that this was an opportunity to become wealthy; that is, this was the land of Canaan.

Canaan was the "Promised Land" which God had allotted to Abraham and his seed, a land "flowing with milk and honey". The etymology of the word is unknown. (History of Dunklin 26, Gen. 12:7,13,15. Exod. 3:8. Deut. 12:9)

Canaan Island(Dunklin)
See Gibson

Canady(Pemiscot)

Pronounced kæn'ədɪ

A community and flagstation on the Frisco R.R. and Highway 61 in the w. part of Little Prairie T. The original name was Canady's Mill because John Canady established a sawmill there in 1899. The name soon became Canady Switch to the railroad officials when this was a log loading station, and finally the name was shortened to Canady when the p.o. was applied for in 1915. The p.o. was discontinued in 1928, the mail being since routed from Caruthersville. A humorous but mistaken local explanation derives the name from a mispronunciation of Canada. Bothy Canady and Canady Switch are commonly known and used to apply to this place. (Wilks,P.G.)

Canady's Mill(Pemiscot)
See Canady.

Canady Switch(Pemiscot)
See Canady.

Cane Creek(Dunklin)

A small creek in the e. part of Union T., drained since 1900, which was named from the cane growing on the banks of the creek.(T.G. Douglass)

Cane Creek School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the e. part of Union T., which was named from Cane Creek(q.v.) when it was organized in 1905. (T.G. Douglass)

Caneer School(Dunklin)

Pronounced kənɪr'

A rural school in the e. part of Salem T., which was organized about 1898 and named for the family of J.I. and W.T. Caneer who are prominent landowners in the community.(Jones)

Cane Ridge(Stoddard, New Madrid)

An old ridge in the s.e. part of Elk T. so designated in 1879 because of the cane which grew thickly on this slightly elevated ground which extended into New Madrid County.(Cram 1789,Kochtitsky 1879.)

Caney Creek (Scott)
See Bleda.

Caney Creek (Scott) Pronounced Ke'ni Krik
A large creek which rises in the n. part of Kelso T. and flows into Little R. in the s. part of Richland T. The name appears first on the map of 1837 as Cane Creek. It is Caney Creek on the map of 1844, named because of the cane which grows along the banks of streams in this section. (Missouri Map of 1837, Hutawa 1844, Moore)

Canham School (Scott) Pronounced Kan'om
A rural school in the w. part of Commerce T., which was named for Mr. Canham, a prominent farmer there. (Anderson)

Capaha Village (New Madrid) Pronounced Kap'aha
An old Indian village of the Capaha, ("downstream people") or Quappa or Quapaw tribe, as they are variously called, on Bayou St. John, the remains of which may still be seen. This is thought by many archeologists, including Prof. Conant, and many historians, including Schoolcraft, to be the site of the famous Capaha Village described by DeSoto. (Schoolcraft, Houck I 101-17, 172, Goodspeed 222-7)

Cape à la Bruche (Scott)
See Gray's Point.

Cape Girardeau and Southwestern R.R. (all six counties)
See St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.

Cape Girardeau and State Line R.R. (all six counties)
See St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.

Cape la Croix (Scott)
See Gray's Point.

Cape la Cruz (Scott) Pronounced Kep'laKruz
A cape formed by Creek la Cruz, or La Cruche (q.v.), where Isaac Williams settled in 1803. (Houck II 190)

Cardwell (Dunklin)
A small town in the s. part of Buffalo T. located on Buffalo Island at the terminus of the ^Paragould and S.E. Railroad. It was laid out in 1895 by the Bertig Brothers of Paragould, Ark. and named for Frank Cardwell, cashier of the bank of Paragould, who helped finance the project. (History of Dunklin 101, M.H.R. 11: 165, Harrison)

Carleton(Pemiscot)

See Schult.

Carlos Prairie(Mississippi)

See Mathews P rairie.

Carlston(Scott)

Pronounced Karl'stan

A flagstop or switch on the Frisco R.R. in the s. part of Richland T., which has long been abandoned and forgotten. Mr. Harrison says it was possibly named by combining Carl, a first name, with the suffix ton, which is commonly done even though there is no idea of a town growing up. (Harrison, County Map)

Caroline Dowdy Cemetery(Stoddard)

A rural cemetery in the Dowdy community in the n. part of Liberty T., named for Caroline Dowdy, wife of J.W. Dowdy, who settled the community in 1891.(Clodfelter, Dexter Statesman 1928)

Caruth(Dunklin)

Pronounced Karuth

A small village in the n. part of Clay T., settled in 1881 by William Saterfield, in the heart of Grand Prairie and named for Caruth of the firm of Caruth and Byrns Hardware Company of St. Louis, Missouri.(Douglass 307)

Caruthersville(Pemiscot)

Pronounced Karuthersvil

The largest town and the county seat, located on the Mississippi R. in the n.e. part of Little Prairie T. The first settlement was La Petite Prairie, named doubtless, from its size, by the French traders who came from New Madrid under the leadership of Francois and Joseph Le-Sieur in 1794 and who knew East Prairie, Long Prairie, and Big Prairie. The name was Americanized to Little Prairie some time between 1794 and 1811. The village was almost destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811- 12 and the place came to be known as Lost Village.

Caruthersville was laid out a few miles n. of the old village of Little Prairie in 1857 by J.H. Walker and G.W. Bushley, and was named by Walker for Hon. Sam Caruthers (1850-1860) of Madison County, who was a lawyer in Fredricktown and Cape Girardeau and was elected to Congress in 1852. (Douglass 282, Goodspeed 477.)

Carver Switch(Dunklin)

A switch on the Cottonbelt R.R. just e. of Malden in the e. part of Cotton Hill T., which was named for Mr. Carver, a mill operator for the Anderson Lumber Company. (M.S. Anderson)

Cary(Scott)

Pronounced KERR

A small community or settlement in the n.e. part of Sandywoods T. established and named by Mr. Benjamin Grant of St. Louis, Mo., who owned land and a sawmill there, in honor of one of his feminine relatives. (Harrison)

Case School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Holcomb T., which was organized about 1900 and named for the Case family, prominent members of the community. (Jones)

Cassidy(*emiscot)

See Number Eight.

Castor(Stoddard)

A small early settlement in the w. part of Duck Creek T. on Castor R. The first settlement was the site of a water power flour and grist mill and was known as the village of Castor. A p.o. was established in 1837. In 1875 the place was known as Castorville, after which it was abandoned. It was named for Castor R. (q.v.) (Campbell, Wetmore, Wilson, Munger)

Castor Creek(Stoddard)

See Castor River.

Castor River(Stoddard, New Madrid)

A large river flowing through the c. part of Stoddard Co. and s. into New Madrid County. where it flows into Little River. It was called Crooked Creek, probably because of its winding or crooked appearance, by the early settlers. It is so called by Schoolcraft in 1818; and in 1823 is designated Castor or Crooked Creek by Beck. In 1837 Wetmore refers to it as Castor River, but it continued to be known as Crooked Creek until 1873.

Castor is a French word meaning beaver, and the name was doubtless given by the early French settlers in St. Francois County where the river rises. (Thwaites 17:38, Wetmore, Beck, Schoolcraft, Long's Voyage, Campbell.

Castor Slough(Stoddard)

A large slough e. of Castor R. running almost into New Madrid County on the s. in flood seasons. It was named from Castor R. (q.v.) (Campbell.)

Castor Township(Stoddard)

In 1820 the Cape Girardeau court organized two townships in what is now Stoddard County. One was Castor which included all the territory w. of Castor R.; the other was

pike T. In 1835 when the county court of Stoddard Co. met first, four townships were organized from the original two. Castor T. was thus divided and reduced in size. In 1853 further changes were made in the townships and Castor again reduced in size. In 1868 the county was re-districted and a new township added so that Castor was given its present boundaries. It was named Castor from Castor River.(q.v.) (Douglass I 304, Goodspeed 359)

Castorville(Stoddard)

See Castor.

Catalpa(Mississippi)

Pronounced ^{Katæl'pə or} Katæl'fə

A flagstop, also called Catalpa Switch, on the Iron Mountain R.R. in the c. part of Tywappity T.; named from the fact that posts and railroad ties made from catalpa trees were shipped from this place. It was known as Deal's Station in 1879 when the Iron Mountain R.R. ordered passenger trains to stop there to accommodate the people of Concord community. This name was given because Col. H.J. Deal had set out the two hundred acres of catalpa trees there. Later the station was also known as Howlett's Switch, for the Howlett family there; the official name, however, remains Catalpa or Catalpa Switch. (Boone, A.P. Deal, Deal's Scrapbook)

Catalpa Switch(Mississippi)

See Catalpa.

Cat Island(Scott)

A small island in the Mississippi R. just n. of Power's Island, which was laid off by the U.S. Government and named from the wild cats which were found there before the county was settled. (Harrison)

Cat Railroad(Scott, Mississippi, Stoddard)

See Missouri Pacific R.R.

Catron(New Madrid)

Pronounced Kat'rən

A school and community in the e. part of Como T. just w. of Little River where a p.o. was maintained in 1895-6, discontinued between 1904-14, and finally reestablished in 1915.

The first name of this settlement was May's Switch, named for a man of the Southwest Land and Lumber Company, who established a mill there and arranged for the loading switch on the Cottonbelt R.R. The settlement was known as Little River Station in 1879, but the p.o. was named for W.C. Catron, an early settler. (P.G., County Court Record, Kocktitsky, Hoehn)

Cattle Ridge(ⁿew Madrid)

An old settlement in what is now Como T., which appears on the map of 1879 on the Cottonbelt R.R. It was probably named by the railroad workers because of the cattle which ranged the slight elevation. (Kochtitsky, Czam, Barnes, Phillips)

Caverno School(New Madrid)

Pronounced kæ'vɛrno'

A rural school in the s. part of West T.; established in 1914 and named for Xenophon Caverno, a prominent landowner. (Taul, Caverno)

Chaffee(Scott)

Pronounced tʃæ'fi

A town in the n. part of Kelso T. laid off in 1905. The land on which the town is situated was purchased by the Frisco R.R. and laid off into town lots as a division point and site of repair shops. It was named for Gen. A.R. Chaffee(1842-1914) of Spanish War fame. (Smith, Moore)

Chain of Rocks(Scott)

See Gray's Point.

Chambers(Scott)

A rural p.o. maintained in 1896 and named for the family of Miss Courtney Chambers, the first teacher of the Crosno School in Mississippi County in 1892. She later became Mrs. F.M. Crosno. (Boone, Charleston Dem.)

Chaney School(Scott)

A small rural school in the w. part of Richland T. established about 1868, one of the first schools in the county, and named for Levi Chaney, a prominent member of the community. (Mrs. Harris, ^Harrison, Anderson)

Chapel School(Pemiscot)

A rural school in the neighborhood of ^Marvin and Pierce's Chapel(q.v.) and named from them. (Ross)

Chapoosa Creek(New ^Madrid)

Pronounced tʃə'pu'sə
Kri K

See St. John Bayou.

Charles Prairie(Mississippi)

See Mathews Prairie.

Charleston(Mississippi)

The county seat, located in the n. part of Tywappity T. The first settler in this region was Humphrey Warren who came in 1830. The town was laid out in 1837 by John Rodney on land owned by Randol, Moore, and Barnard. Three theories exist regarding the naming of the place.

Douglass and Eaton credit the statement that it was named by Rodney for Charleston, S.C., which had been named for Charles II of England, but they give no reason for this choice of name.

The town was established on Prairie Carlos (Charles Prairie) and it is held by many people in the county that it was from this source that Charleston received its name.

The descendants of the early settlers, including Joe Moore and James Law, maintain that the tale they have always heard and accepted is that it was named for Charles Moore by Joseph Moore, who granted land for the building of the town, and who had come to this vicinity in 1826. He is said to have written to Charles Moore, then living in Kentucky, inviting him to come and help lay out the town which would be named Charleston in his honor. Charles Moore came, and the town was so named.

The latter theory is more generally held in the county, but the Carlos Prairie (Charles Prairie) theory is the more logical one; that is, it follows the usual order of place-names. Cf. East Prairie, Little Prairie, West Prairie. (Douglass I 287, M.H.R. 11: 330-331, Moore, Law, Charleston Democrat 1937)

Charter Oak (Stoddard)

A small settlement in the e. part of Elk T. established as a stop on the Frisco R.R. about 1900 and named by Louis Houck for the Charter Oak Land and Lumber Company of Lawrence, Kansas. (Davis, Houck Mss., Tucker)

Chepoosa River (New Madrid)

See St. John's Bayou.

Chewning's Chapel (Scott)

Pronounced tʃiˈnɪŋz tʃæpəl

A rural church in the e. part of Moreland T., built for both Methodist and General Baptist congregations in the 1890's. The Baptists withdrew and built the church at Cross Plains (q.v.). The old building was then torn down about 1900. It was named in honor of J.K.P. Chewning, one of the founders. (Scott County Democrat 1936, Harrison)

Chilletecaux (Dunklin)

Pronounced tʃɪˈlɛˈtɔːks

See Kennett.

Chilletecaux (River) (Dunklin)

A small river in the c. part of the county near Kennett. It was named for an Indian chief, Chilletecaux, who had a village here before the coming of the white man, and who remained in the county until 1834. Formerly this name was applied to the entire stream, but now the upper part of

the river is Varner's River.(q.v.) History of Dunklin 40, Douglass.)

Cholohollay River(Stoddard,Dunklin)

See St. Francois River.

Chute Sixteen School(Pemiscot)

See Chute Sixteen.

Chute Sixteen(Pemiscot)

A small community with a rural school in the s.e. part of Little Prairie T. on the edge of Chute Sixteen of the Mississippi R. Beginning with Number One at Cairo,Ill., the chutes,islands,bends, and other river formations are numbered consecutively down the river. A community existed here in 1899. (Ross,Pemiscot Democrat 1899.)

Chute Eighteen School(Pemiscot)

See Chute Eighteen.

Chute Eighteen(Pemiscot)

A small community with a rural school in the w. part of Pemiscot T. on the Mississippi R.;named from the river formation as was Chute Sixteen.(q.v.) (Ross)

Clarkton(Dunklin)

A town in the n. part of Independence T. The first settlement was known as Beech,named for the beech trees there. Eaton and Douglass say the first p.o. was Bach, but there is no local evidence for this. The Beech p.o. was discontinued in 1873,having been maintained since 1867. In 1876 a town was laid out about one-fourth mile s. of the site of Beech and named Clarkton in honor of Henry E. Clark,contractor of the Plank Road which was built from Clarkton to Weaversville in New Madrid County. (Douglass I 286,Campbell 200,History of Dunklin 106, Houck Mss., P.G., Niceley,^Goodwin, Goddard,Campbell)

Claypool School(Scott)

A rural school in the s. part of Sandywoods T., organized in 1910 and named for a prominent family of the community. (Anderson)

Clayroot(^remiscot)

Pronounced Kle'rut'

See Bragg City.

Clayroot Bayou(Pemiscot)

A bayou in the w. part of Pascola T., which flows into Little River and drains Clayroot Island(q.v.),from which it is named. (Warren)

Clayroot Island(Pemiscot)

An island in the w. part of Pascola T. formed during flood seasons when the waters of Elk Chute and Little River surround this region. It was named Clayroot from the fact that the pioneers found large numbers of trees torn up by the roots in this region of black clay. The R.R. stop which was known as Owl City was located on a point of this island and was renamed Clayroot when the p.o. was established in 1916. (Warren)

Clay Township(Stoddard)

One of the four townships organized in 1850, and disbanded in 1853 when the county was redistricted. The name was given in honor of Henry Clay(1777-1852), who was a prominent figure in national life, and who was largely responsible for the famous compromise of 1850.

Clay Township(Dunklin)

In the s.e. part of the county. The records of the county court were burned in 1872, but it is probable that this is one of the original townships, and was named for Henry Clay.(cf. above.)(Goodspeed 358-9,Cox)

Claud Spur(New Madrid)

A piling camp from which a spur was built to the Cottonbelt R.R. about 1912 by the owners, Marlow, Wheeler, and Arnold, and named by them for a friend.(Hoehn)

Cline's Island(Stoddard)

A small island in Castor R. in the n. part of Richland T., which was named for Martin V. Cline, who came to the county in 1839 from N. Carolina and purchased 1600 acres of land in this community.(Clodfelter)

Cline's Island School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Richland T., which was named for Cline's Island(cf. above), near which it is located.(Clodfelter)

Cline School(New Madrid)

Pronounced Kline

A rural school in the c. part of West T. It was first called Eberett School in honor of an early settler, but later renamed for Henry Cline, a landowner and a man of local prominence. (Taul)

Clolinger School(Stoddard)

Pronounced Klo'ling

A rural school in the e. part of Pike T., named for A.M. Clolinger, a landowner of the community.(Clodfelter)

Clubb School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of Duck Creek T., organized about 1900 and named for Scott Clubb, a landowner. (Clodfelter, Dexter Statesman 1915)

Cobbs(Stoddard)

A station, also known as Bobb's Station, on the Frisco R.R. in the n.w. part of Duck Creek T., named for N.M. Cobbs, a mill owner and lumberman who shipped timber from this place. (Clodfelter, Hall)

Cobb School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Duck Creek T., organized about 1910, and named for Cobbs. (cf. above) Clodfelter, Hall)

Cobb's Station(Stoddard)

See Cobbs.

Cockrum(Dunklin)

Pronounced Kək'ram

A small village in the s.w. part of Buffalo T. where a p.o. was maintained in 1904 and named for J.C. Cockrum, a landowner. A settlement had been made here as early as 1850 by Pleasant Cockrum and James Baker. (History of Dunklin 39, Ency. History of Mo., Bryant, Eubanks)

Commerce(Scott)

Pronounced Kamys

A small town and ferry landing on the Mississippi R. in the e.c. part of Commerce T. A boat landing and trading post was established here in 1803 by T.W. Waters from S. Carolina. It was laid out as a town in 1823 and incorporated in 1834. So named because it was a trading post of considerable business (commerce) from early days. (Douglass I 179, 290, M.H.R. 13:65, Allen, Moore)

Commerce Township(Scott)

In the e. part of the county. Organized in 1822 and named for the principal town within its limits. (County C.)

Community School(Pemiscot)

A rural school in the w. part of Virginia T. to which no name has been given and it is called simply the community school. (Miller)

Como(New Madrid)

Pronounced Kō'mō

A small village and station on the Cottonbelt R.R. in the n. part of Como T. on old Lake Como which was drained about 1901. A p.o. was established in 1886, discontinued in 1890, and reestablished in 1899. A settlement was made prior to 1879 when the railroad was built. The name, which was given by Louis Houck, was suggested to him by

Como, an Italian town in the n. part of Lombardy on Lake Como, which he had visited. (M.H.R. 11:335, Rand McNally, Kochtitsky, Cram, P.G., Houck Mss., Barnes)

Como Township (New Madrid)

In the w. part of the county, organized May 8, 1888, at the request of T.J. Morrisson et al. and named from its oldest settlement, Como (cf. above). (County Court Record)

Concord Baptist Church (Pemiscot)

Pronounced Kan'kord

A rural church in the e. part of Concord T.; established in 1898 and given this ideal name which was common among the early churches. (Warren)

Concord Church (Mississippi)

A rural Baptist Church in the c. part of Tywappity T., organized before 1876 and given this ideal name by the founders. (Boone, Baptists in S.E. Mo. 77)

Concord Methodist Church (Mississippi)

A rural church in the c. part of Tywappity T., organized before 1887 and given this common church name by the founders. Concord Baptist Church (cf. above) was organized here before 1876 and both churches used the same meeting house. (Boone, Goodspeed 536)

Concord School (Pemiscot)

A school and community in the e. part of Concord T. Established in 1898 and named from Concord Church (q.v.). (Warren)

Concord School (Mississippi)

A rural school in the c. part of Tywappity T., named from Concord Church (q.v.). (Boone)

Concord Township (Pemiscot)

In the n.e. part of the county; organized Aug. 24, 1912 at the request of G.R. Henderson et al., including all of Gayoso T. and part of Hayti T. It was named from the principal settlement within its limits. When Gayoso T. was reestablished in 1925, Concord was reduced to its present size. (County Court Record)

Coon Island (Dunklin)

See Treasure Island.

Doontown (Pemiscot)

An early sawmill in operation in 1902. Located in the wilderness between Holland and Steele and named by the pioneers for the animal, the coon or raccoon. (Doerner)

Cooper(Pemiscot)
See Douglas

Cooper's Lake(Pemiscot)

In Butler T.ⁿ; one of the early lakes of the county, which appears on the map of 1873. It was one of the first lakes ordered drained in 1897. The name is from one of the early settlers of the county. (Campbell, County Court Record, Gotcher)

Cooter(^Pemiscot)

Pronounced Kut^y

A town in the w.c. part of Cooter T. The date of the first settlement is unknown, but evidence from a monument in Upper Cooter Cemetery(q.v.) shows that a settlement was made here before 1854. In 1856 this was a flourishing village. It was first settled as a hunting and fishing camp on Pemiscot or Cagle Lake. Among the game shipped were the coots, members of the duck family, and it is from them that the town is said to have received its name. H.E. Doerner, of Steele, disagrees with this theory on the ground that an old map of the county, drawn by Geo. W. Carleton between 1883-90 gives the spelling Couter. He maintains that the town was named from an old family of that name, or that the township received its name first from the French word coudre or couter which he says means to cut, indicating that this township was cut from others. The French word couter, however, does not mean to cut but to cost and the significance Mr. Doerner attached to the word is lost. It is true that the township was first spelled Coutre or Couter in the county court records from 1883-90, and the name of the town was so spelled by Goodspeed in 1888. Portell Coutre, a Frenchman, was a resident of New Madrid in 1795, and it is possible that he moved to this vicinity and the settlement was named for him.

In 1924 the post office department changed the name to Cputre to avoid confusion with Cooper in Gentry County, but after a year's trial the spelling Cooter was resumed. (Doerner, Gotcher, Ross, County Court Record, Carleton's Map, Campbell, Goodspeed, Houck II 157)

Cooter Township(Pemiscot)

In the s. part of the county, organized from Pemiscot and Virginia townships Feb. 5, 1883. The original spelling Coutre, with occasional spellings of Couter, was kept until 1890 when it became Cooter. Named from the principal town within its boundaries. (Cf. above.)

Cottonbelt Railroad(New Madrid,Dunklin,Mississippi)

A railroad which enters New Madrid County from Dunklin County on the w. and branches at Lilbourn,formerly Pawpaw Junction, one track going to New Madrid and the other to Bird's Point in Mississippi County.

This branch of the Cottonbelt system was first incorporated as the Little River Valley and Arkansas R.R. in 1876 with the purpose of building a railroad from New Madrid through Malden and Kennett(in Dunklin Co.);that is, through the Little River valley, to the Arkansas state line. The road was finished from New Madrid to Malden in 1878 by Otto Kochtitsky and Geo. B. Clark. In 1881 it was extended to the state line of Ark. and consolidated with the Texas and St. Louis R.R. Company under the name Texas and St. Louis R.R. Company of Mo. and Ark. In 1882 the branch was built from Lilbourn to Bird's Point. The line went into the hands of the receiver,Mr. Fordyce, in 1886 and was reorganized as the St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas R.R. in order to extend the road to Texarkana,Texas. In 1890 the R.R. was again sold and reorganized under the title St. Louis Southwestern R.R. Co., and in 1893 it became known as the Cottonbelt Route, because it has its terminal in Texas, in the cottonbelt of the U.S.(Willis, M.H.R. 21:322, Douglass I 507, Goodspeed 385,Cox,Barnes)

Cotton Hill(Dunklin)

See Malden.

Cotton Hill Township(Dunklin)

In the n.e. part of the county;one of the original townships created in 1845 when the county was organized and named for the old trading post or settlement of Cotton Hill,which became Malden.(q.v.) (Cox)

Cotton Plant(Dunklin)

A small village in the c. part of Clay T. This place originally had its beginning in a store built by Judge E.J. Langdon and Billy O Williams in 1848 at the time of the building of the levee on Buffalo Creek. Just when it took this name is not certain. It is said to have been spoken of as Cotton Plant by a stranger who, on coming into the county, noticed around it the only cotton plants in that part of the county. Douglass says it was so named because it was the center of the cotton industry in that part of Missouri. (Goodspeed 474,History of Dunklin 103, Douglass' Letter.

Cottonwood Point(Pemiscot)

A small town in the e. part of Pemiscot T. on the Mississippi R., which was established as early as 1830 as a ferry landing. A p.o. was established in 1867 when the town was a flourishing shipping point. It was named from the formation of the land which runs out into the river in a point and from the cottonwood trees growing there.(Gazatteer 1879,P.G., E.E. Hamlett)

Cottrell School(New Madrid)

Pronounced Kat'ral

A rural school in the s. part of Anderson T., organized in 1910 as a ward school of the Gideon district, and named for Dr. Thomas Cottrell, who came to Gideon in 1903 and was a member of the first board of education. The school was abandoned in 1937. (Hoy)

Coulter(Mississippi)

Pronounced Kol'ty

A flagstop on the Iron Mountain R.R. in the w. part of Ohio T., named for a Mr. Coulter whose logging interests caused the station to be established there.(Boone)

Coutre(Pemiscot)

See Cooter.

Covington(Pemiscot)

An early settlement in Virginia T. on old Pemiscot Bayou. It is sometimes referred to as Upper Cowskin, from its location n. of Cowskin(q.v.). When a postoffice was established in 1886 the name of Covington, for the principal landowners, was given. The p.o. was discontinued between 1910 and 1915. (P.G., Doerner)

Cowskin(Pemiscot)

See Samford.

Cox School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the w. part of Lewis T., named for J.F. Cox of Sikeston, Mo., a landowner in this region. It is mockingly referred to as "Gumbo" College" because of the gumbo(sticky mud) in the community. (Parrett)

Crackskull(Stoddard)

See Leora.

Craig School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Cotton Hill T., which was established between 1890-1900 and named for J.P. Craig, a landowner in the community.(Cox)

Crawford(Scott)

A flagstop on the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R. in the

n.w. part of Sandwoods T., which was established in 1875 as a wood yard for the R.R. when the engine burned wood instead of coal. A Mr. Crawford furnished the wood and the switch was named for him. (County Map, Moore, Harrison)

Criddle's Bridge (Pemiscot)

See Willowpole Bridge.

Crockett School (Pemiscot)

A school and community in the s.w. part of Pemiscot T. three miles from Tyler. A settlement existed here from early days; in fact, a school was maintained here before one was built at Tyler (q.v.). The school was named for Jim Crockett, a landowner, who donated the land. (Ross)

Crooked Creek (Stoddard)

See Castor Creek.

Crosno (Mississippi)

Pronounced Kross'no

A small village in the s. part of Mississippi T. The first settlement was made here in 1802 by James Lucas and was known as Lucas Bend, named for Lucas and the natural bend in the river.

When the p.o. was established in 1891, it was named for F.M. Crosno, a merchant and early settler, who became the postmaster. (M.H.R. 11:330-31, P.G., Polk, Boone, Y)

Cross Plains (Scott)

A school and community in the e. part of Moreland T. The Cross Plains Methodist Church was organized there before 1887 with S.H. Renfro as pastor. It was there decided to call the place Cross Plains because it was between Pleasant Plains and Sandy Prairie. (Goodspeed 536, Harrison)

Cross Plains Church (Scott)

A rural General Baptist Church in the e. part of Moreland T., organized in 1885 by a congregation withdrawing from Chewning's Chapel. The building was destroyed in 1910. (Scott Co. Democrat Sept. 24, 1936.)

Cross Roads (Stoddard)

An early settlement, made about 1873, in the c. part of Pike T., named from the crossing of two county roads. A rural school is now located there. (Hux, Campbell 1873)

Crossroads (Scott)

A school and community in the s.w. part of Richland T. three miles from Sikeston. It was named from its location at the crossing of two county roads. (Mayfield)

Cross Roads School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the c. part of Pike T., named from the location at the crossing of two roads.(Hux,Campbell)

Crossroads School(New Madrid)

See Pleasant Valley School.

Crowder(Scott)

Pronounced *kraudy*

A small village in the n. part of Richland T., which was settled in 1890 at the time of the building of the Houck R.R.(now Frisco). The first house was built by Samuel Marshall in 1890. The village was named for James H. Crowder, Supt. of the R.R., who lived at Commerce. A p.o. was established in 1890.(Allen,P.G.,Scott Co. Dem.)

Crowley's Ridge(Dunklin)

Pronounced *krolaz ridz*

A range of hills extending from Arkansas and zigzagging through the n. part of the county. It was named for an early Arkansas settler, Mr. Crowley.(History of Dunklin 44, Blytheville Arkansas News 1937)

La Cruche Creek(Scott)

Pronounced *la kruj*

A large creek which enters the county from Cape Girardeau Co. on the n. The name translated means Pitcher Creek, but Houck says the name is erroneously spelled and should be Creek La Cruz or Cruse. He gives no reason for this statement. Schoolcraft also spells the name Creek La Cruz or Cape La Cruz Creek in 1818-19. Possibly it is a case of folk-etymology in the French settlers, who substituted cruche for Spanish cruz, meaning cross, their own word for cross being croix.(County Map,Houck II 190, Schoolcraft,Ramsay.)

Crumpecker(New Madrid)

Pronounced *kram'pek'r*

A flagstop on the Cottonbelt R.R. in the n.e. part of Como T., established about 1915 on the farm of C.H. Crumpecker, for whom it was named. (Taul, County Map.)

Cuckle Burr Slough(Dunklin)

A small swamp or slough in the s. part of Salem T. between Buffalo Slough(q.v.) and Big Lake(in Arkansas). It was named by the early settlers because of the cockle burrs, pronounced and spelled "cuckle" burrs by the early settlers.(History of Dunklin 22,Crawford)

Culbertson(Pemiscot)

See Moseley.

Cunningham(Pemiscot)

A stop on the Frisco R.R. in the e. part of Little

River T., named in 1902 for Frank Cunningham of Caruthersville, one of the original promoters of the railroad in this section. (Barrys)

Curdton(Stoddard)

Pronounced kʊd'tən

A small community in the s.w. part of Duck Creek T., established about 1918 and named by combining the name of Sam Curd, an early settler, with the common suffix ton. (Munger, Dexter Statesman 1918.)

Cushion Lake(Pemiscot)

Pronounced kʊʃən lek

A large lake in the n.e. part of Butler T. forming part of the county boundary line between New Madrid and Pemiscot Counties. It is one of the few lakes which remain. Douglass says it was so named because the grassy banks of the lake resembled a cushion, but the fact that it was spelled Cushing and Cushin in the New Madrid County Court Records indicates that it was probably named for a family of early settlers and the name changed by the process known as "folk etymology" to Cushion. (Switzler 77-8, Campbell, County Court Records, Douglass I 229)

Cushion Lake(New Madrid)

Pronounced kʊʃən lek

A large lake in the s.e. part of LeSieur T. forming a part of the boundary line. Cf. above.

Cypress(Scott)

A small settlement in the e. part of Sandywoods T. on Big Cypress Creek, where a p.o. was maintained from 1844-67. It was named for the cypress trees wich grew in the swamps. (Douglass I 303, Desilver's Map of 1856, P.G.)

Cypress Church(Mississippi)

A rural Baptist Church in the n. part of Long Prairie T. organized in 1827 by Elder Hempstead, reorganized in 1867 by J.G. Shearer, and moved to Diehlstadt in Scott County in 1881. It was named from its location in a cypress swamp. (Goodspeed 560)

Cypress Lake(Pemiscot)

In Holland T.; one of the lakes of 1873, supposed by Walker to have been drained from an artificial bayou which the Indians had cut to connect the waters of Big Lake and Cushion Lake. It was named from the cypress trees. (Campbell, Switzler 77-8, McFarland.)

Cypress Lake(Mississippi)

A small lake in the w. part of St. James and Long Prairie Townships, which received its name from the cypress trees growing abundantly there. (Campbell, Boone)

Cypress School(Stoddard)

In the n.e. part of Liberty T., established about 1890 and named from the cypress trees.(Jennings)

Cypress Swamp(Stoddard)

See Big Field.

Cypress Swamp(Stoddard)

A large swamp in the n.e. part of Pike T., which received its name from the cypress trees growing in the swamp. The name appears on the map of 1873. The swamp was destroyed by the cutting of timber and drainage of the surface about 1900. (Campbell, Munger)

Cyprie Church(New Madrid)

See Mound Church.

Cyrus(Stoddard)

Pronounced sar'as

A rural p.o. maintained in 1904 in the s.c. part of Liberty T., named from a mill owner in the community. (Jennings)

Darnell School(Pemiscot)

Pronounced darn'el

A rural school in the w. part of Godair T., established in 1922 and named for T.J. Darnell, a landowner in the community.(Jones)

Daugherty's Landing(Scott)

Pronounced darty'z

See Manning.

Davis School(Pemiscot)

A school and community in the s. part of Braggadocio T. The name Shakerag was given by the early settlers of the logging camp, who, when they wanted to go to the corner dancing place, used the expression: Let's go down to the corner and shake a rag." When the school district was organized in 1912, the name Davis was adopted because Harry Davis, a prominent farmer, donated the land.(Ross, Doerner)

Dawson School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the s. part of New Madrid T. just n. of the town of New Madrid. It was named for Thomas A. Dawson, an early settler, who gave the land for the school.(Allen, Phillips, Dawson)

Dayton(Pemiscot)

See The Mound.

Dead Cypress Lake(Mississippi)

A small lake or pond in the w. part of Wolf Island T.

which was named for the cypress trees which grow there. The trees around this lake were deadened by an early settler, and allowed to stand for some time before they were cut, so the name grew up.(Deal)

Deal Cottonwood Tree(Mississippi)

A famous landmark near the E.P. Deal residential place on State Street in Charleston. It served as a watch tower during the Civil War when Colonel H.J. Deal gave warning of the approach of the Confederate forces.(Charleston Democrat 1937, Ida Deal.)

Deal's Switch(Mississippi)

See Catalpa Switch.

Decypri(New Madrid)

Pronounceddisip'ri

A large deep pond in the c. part of New Madrid T., which, formed by the earthquakes of 1811-12, was first called Earthquake Lake until 1823. About that time the name Bayou de Cyprie or Bayou de Cypriere(a rare word meaning cypress grove or swamp) was used. The correct French word would be Bayou des Cypres. The name suggests the swamps of cypress trees in this region. Locally it is now known as The Washout, because the original stream had almost disappeared before 1912 and in that year, during a flood from the Mississippi R., a deep hole formed or washed out quite suddenly.(Douglass I 107, Goodspeed 290, Schoolcraft.Beck, Hoehn.)

Deep Slough(Pemiscot)

A slough in the e. part of Pemiscot T., named for its depths. (Gotcher, Houck I 54)

Deering(Pemiscot)

Pronounceddering

A small village in the central part of Braggadocio T. It was established in 1902 as a center of the lumber industry of the International Harvesting Company(McCormick and Deering) of Indianapolis, Ind., and named for Mr. Deering of the Company. A p.o. was established in 1903, and soon afterward the settlement passed into the hands of the Wisconsin Lumber Co.(Doerner, Warren)

Deering Southwestern R.R.(Pemiscot)

A railroad from Deering to Caruthersville, built by the lumber company to ship lumber. It is now a part of the Cottonbelt System.(q.v.)

Delaware Camp(Stoddard)

This is merely a name now to indicate the place where the Delaware Indians had a small encampment near the city of Bloomfield as late as 1835.(Goodspeed 237, Houck, Munger)

Delaware Creek(Stoddard)

A small creek in the w. part of New Lisbon T., which appears on the map of 1844, and has been drained since 1898. It was named for the Delaware Indians.(cf. above) (Munger)

Delaware Creek Bridge(Stoddard)

A bridge built over Delaware Creek(cf. above) in 1893.

Delisle(Pemiscot)

Pronounced deli'l'

A discontinued flagstop on the Frisco R.R. ,which was established as a log loading station for the mill of Alphonse Delisle of Marston, New Madrid County.(Gotcher)

Dennington School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s. part of Castor T., which was named for a prominent landowner. (Ulen)

Denton(Pemiscot)

A settlement centered around a rural school in the s. part of Virginia T.; named for Neil V. Denton, who owns land there.(Ross, Kelly, Doerner)

Denton School(Stott)

A rural school in the c. part of Sandywoods T., one of the earliest schools in the county, organized in the 1860's and named for an early settler. A Methodist Church, organized in this school house in the 1860's by Rev. Morgan and Presiding Elder Fowler, was the forerunner of the present church at Blodgett.(Scott County Democrat Sept. 1936)

Denton Schoolhouse Church(SCott)

See Denton School.

Denton School(Pemiscot)

See Denton.

Deshler(New Madrid)

See Tram Switch.

Deventer(Mississippi)

Pronounced devin'ty

A small settlement in the e. part of Mississippi T. where a p.o. was established in 1910. Mr. Frank May, a prominent landowner, asked that the p.o. be established and Mr. Dave Reeves, also a landownere, went on his bond when he made application for the position of postmaster. Eight names were submitted by Mr. May to the government. These were: Earl, for a friend of Mr. May and Mr. Reeves, Reeves, for Mr. Reeves, Harris, for the father of C.P. Harris, Mayville, for Mr. May, Boyce, for a friend, Tinner, for a landowner, and Pratt, for another landowner. The last name, Deventer, for Deventer Miller, now in the Insurance business

in St. Louis, but then a clerk in a store in Oran, and a friend of Mr. May, was the name which was accepted by the postal authorities. (Mrs. Dave Reeves, Mrs. Frank May.)

Devil's Washboard(Dunklin)

A derisive name applied to the pole or plank road from Clarkton to Weaversville in New Madrid County, in reference to the uneven surface. (History of Dunklin 44)

Dex Creek(Stoddard)

A creek running through the town of Dexter on which Mr. Dex lived prior to the laying out of the town in 1873. The creek was named for Mr. Dex. (Ladd)

Dexter(Stoddard)

A town in the c. part of Liberty T., which was laid out in 1873, and named in honor of a famous race horse, which was owned by Mr. Dex, who named the horse Dexter for his family. Dex Creek, also named by Mr. Dex, flowed through the town. The town was known as Dexter City from 1873-88 when the city was omitted and the place known since as Dexter. (M.H.R. 13:68, Campbell 608, Hearn, Ladd)

Dexter Cumberland Presbyterian Church(Stoddard)

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Dexter was first organized March 21, 1870 as the Mount Union Church, with Abner Warren, John Sutton, and D.W. Mays as elders. The founders probably named it because of its location on a hill(mount)and added the common church name.(Goodspeed 575, Munger, Ulen)

Diamond School(New Madrid)

Two rural schools, white and colored, bear this name which was given in honor of George Diamond, an early settler who donated the land.(Croell)

Dickerson School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of Elk T., named for J.D. Dickerson, who owned land there in 1882. (County Court Record)

Diebold School(Scott)

Pronounced *dibold*

A rural school in the e. part of Kelso T., which was named for the family of Ignatius Diebold, an early settler who came from Germany.(Anderson)

Diehlstadt(Scott)

Pronounced *dil'stæt'*

A small town in the s. part of Tywappity T., settled in 1868 by John Kirkpatrick. The early settlers were German immigrants who named the place Diehlstadt(Diehl's town) for Col. H.J. Deal. Col. Deal changed the spelling

of his name from Diehl to Deal because a sign painter so spelled it when making a sign for Mr. Deal's store in Paducah, Ky. The sign appealed to Mr. Deal so he kept it and henceforth so spelled his name. The town was incorporated in 1894. During the World War feeling against Germans and German terms was so strong that an attempt was made to change the town's name to Pershing, but the change was not made. (Douglass I 379, Lucas, Moore, Deal, Miss Deal)

Dillman (Dunklin)

A switch on the Frisco R.R. in the w. part of Clay T., which was established about 1910 and named for Frank Dillman of Caruthersville, in Pemiscot County, who had a sawmill camp at that place. (Frisco Map, Helen Dillman)

Dirk School (Mississippi)

A rural school in the n. part of Mississippi T., where a settlement was made in 1896 or '97 and named for the Dirk family who were among the first settlers. A p.o. was maintained there from 1910-1915, after which the mail was routed from Wyatt. (Henshaw, Johnson, P.G.)

Dixon Island (Mississippi)

A small island in the Mississippi R. on which E.H. Dixon owned the land shortly before 1892. (Charlseton Democrat 1937)

Dodd's Spur (New Madrid)

A flagstop on the Cottonbelt R.R. in the w. part of Lewis T. The first name of this place was Warrington, named for R.T. Warring of Lilbourn, a landowner. It was established for the purpose of shipping ducks and other wild game. R.R. officials objected to this long name and substituted Sky. This name was the last syllable of the name of the chief engineer of the R.R., Mr. Otto Kochtitsky. The name was changed to Dodd's Spur in 1910, for E.M. Dodd, Superintendent of the Cottonbelt R.R. In 1918 a p.o. was maintained under the name Spurdod, which was Dodd's Spur reversed, at the request of postal authorities for a one word name. (Barnes, Hoehn)

Dogskin (Pemiscot)

See Vicksburg.

Dogtooth Bend (Mississippi)

The long bend in the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Ohio T., which was named by early river men because of the shape of the bend which might be compared to a sharp dog tooth. (Deal, Rowling)

Dogwood Ridge(Pemiscot)

An old ridge or mound two miles s. of Cooter in Cooter T., about one-fourth mile in length. Originally this was the site of boarding houses for the Number Eight(q.v.) sawmills and was named for the dogwood trees which grew there.(Hamlett)

Dogwood School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Long Prairie T., named for the trees of this species which grew there. It was established in 1910. (Combs, Boone, Deal Scrapbook)

Dolly's Ridge(Scott)

A prominent landmark in the early history of the county; possibly named for an early settler.(County Court Record, 1822-35, Harrison)

Dolphin(Pemiscot)

Pronounced dal'fən

A small settlement in the e. part of Virginia T. made at some time between 1895 and 1900 as a logging camp by the Dolphin Land and Lumber Company, of St. Louis on the now abandoned Wheeler-Tyler R.R. A p.o. was maintained there in 1907-08. The name came from the company which had obtained its name in this way: One of the stockholders of the company, a Mr. Lubben, was a steamboat owner whose boats were called dolphins. He selected the name Dolphin for the company, perhaps because of a fancied resemblance to the fishes so name.(Doerner, Kelly)

Donaldson's Landing(New Madrid)

A boat landing on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of St. John T., which was established prior to 1872 by Mr. Donaldson, who bought land there, and maintained until 1890. It was named because of the boat landing which Mr. Donaldson established on a small point of land extending out into the river.(Phillips, Kochtitsky, McAnaly 35)

Donaldson's Point(New Madrid)

Another name for Donaldson's Landing.(Cf. above.)

Donaldson's Point Methodist Church(New Madrid)

A rural church located at Donaldson's Landing(q.v.) prior to 1872 and disorganized about 1890.(McAnaly 35)

Dorena(Mississippi)

Pronounced do're'nə

A small village in the s.e. part of St. James Bayou T. on the Mississippi R. known locally as the point where the levee broke in 1927. A p.o. was maintained there from 1899 until 1910 when the mail was routed from Hickman, Ky., which is just across the river. The p.o. was reestablished in 1921. It was named by John Tompson, the first

postmaster, who coined the word by adding the letter "a" to "doreen" or "doren", a colloquial expression meaning money. (O.W. Joslyn, Boone)

Dorena School (Mississippi)

A rural school in the s.e. part of St. James Bayou T. Originally it was named Bryant School for Captain Bryant who settled there about 1854, who gave the land for the school, and who was a respected citizen. Between 1912-17 this name was discarded in favor of Dorena (cf. above), the name by which the settlement was known. (Henshaw)

Douglas (Pemiscot)

Pronounced dag'las

A small community in the w. part of Cooter T., called Oak Ridge, from its location, since 1895 and still so known locally. When a p.o. was applied for in 1905, the name Oak Ridge was preempted by a town in Cape Girardeau County. The name Cooper from Dr. T.S. Cooper, a prominent landowner, was suggested but rejected because of Cooper in Gentry County. Finally the name Douglass was adopted because of the prominence of another local family. The p.o. was discontinued in 1921 and the mail routed from Holland. (Mrs. E.E. Hamlett, P.G.)

Dowdy School (Stoddard)

Pronounced daddi

A rural school in the n. part of Liberty T., named for John Dowdy, whose father, William Dowdy, settled there in 1881. (Clodfelter)

Dry Bayou (Pemiscot)

A small bayou in the w. part of Gayoso T., which was dry except during flood seasons. (Warren)

Dry Bayou Baptist Church (Pemiscot)

A rural Baptist Church in the community of Dry Bayou (cf. above), from which it was named. It was organized in 1887. (Warren, Minutes of New Madrid Baptist Assn.)

Dry Bayou Cemetery (Pemiscot)

A rural cemetery in the community known as Dry Bayou.

Dry Bayou School (Pemiscot)

A school and community in the w. part of Gayoso T., named from the bayou. (q.v.)

Dry Lake (Pemiscot)

A small lake lying in the old townships of Gayoso and Little Prairie (now Concord and Hayti). It was named from the fact that, being small, it was dry during the summer months. (Campbell, Warren)

Duck Creek(Stoddard)

A large stream in the n. part of the present Duck Creek T., which was named as early as 1873 by the pioneers for the ducks which inhabited the creek. It was drained soon after 1900.(Campbell, Munger, County Court Record)

Duck Creek Bridge(Stoddard)

A bridge built over Duck Creek(cf above) in 1892. (County Court Record.)

Duck Creek Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the n. part of Duck Creek T., organized in 1860 and named for Duck Creek(q.v.) on which it was located.(Duncan 393, Douglass 478)

Duck Creek School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Duck Creek T., organized about 1890 and named from its location on Duck Creek.(q.v.† (Munger)

Duck Creek Township(Stoddard)

In the s.w. part of the county. The original township was created in 1850 by the county court and named for the principal stream in the region. Changes were made in the boundaries in 1853 and in 1868 when the county was re-districted. Slight changes were again made in the county townships in 1898. (Douglass 304, Goodspeed 359, County Court Record)

Duck Creek Valley(Stoddard)

A community in the n. part of Duck Creek T. in the valley of Duck Creek(q.v.), from which it is named. The first settlement was made here before 1860.(Munger, Dexter Statesman 1928)

Dudley(Stoddard)

Pronounced dādli

A small town in the n. part of Liberty T. A p.o. was established in 1890 and the village incorporated in 1895. It grew out of a sawmill camp, and was named for an early settler, Mr. Dudley. (Davis, Jennings)

Duland's Lake(Pemiscot)

An old lake in the w. part of Gayoso T.(Now Concord) on the map of 1873; possibly named for an old settler. (Campbell, MCFarland)

Dunklin County

Created Feb. 14, 1845. Stoddard County was divided by a line running on the parallel of 36 30 and that part of the county s. of the line was called Dunklin Co. Its

boundaries were fixed as follows: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the St. Francois R. at a point where the state line between Missouri and Arkansas, in latitude 36 30, leaves said river; thence due east to w. boundary of New Madrid County; thence s. with said line to s. boundary of state; thence w. on said line to middle of main channel of St. Francois R.; thence up the middle of the R. to the place of beginning.

In 1853 the n. line of the county was moved nine miles n.

The territory included in this county, with the exception of the nine mile strip, was a part of the territory originally left in Arkansas, but was added to the territory of Missouri through the efforts of J. Hardeman Walker.

The county was named for Hon. Daniel Dunklin, governor of Missouri 1832-36. He was born in 1790 near Greenville, S.C., and came to Potosi, Mo. in 1810. He was elected to the first constitutional convention of Missouri in 1820. In 1828 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and at the close of this term was elected governor. He resigned in 1836 to accept the position of surveyor general of Missouri Arkansas, and Illinois under President Jackson. He traced the boundaries of Missouri and Arkansas, and it is probably because of this connection with the people of Dunklin Co. that the county was named for him. (Douglass I 322, Missouri Revised Statutes 1845)

Dunover School (Scott)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Tywappity T., which was named for a prominent family of the community. (Anderson)

Durnell (Stoddard)

Pronounced *durnel'*

A switch on the Frisco R.R. in the s.e. part of Pike T., named for a landowner, Mr. Durnell, who located there in the interests of the Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company. (Himmelberger)

Eagle Knoll Cypress Ridge (Mississippi)

A ridge or slight incline in the w. part of St. James T., which the early settlers named because on this knoll, or ridge, eagles built their nests in the tall cypress trees. (E.P. Deal)

Eagle Pond (Mississippi)

A small lake or pond in the w. part of St. James Bayou T., which was named about 1873 from the fact that eagle nests were found on Eagle Knoll Cypress, a ridge near the lake, by the early settlers. (Campbell 1873, Deal)

Eaglet (Stoddard)

See Eaglette.

Eaglette(Stoddard)

A station on the Frisco R.R. in the n.e. part of New Lisbon T. It was established in 1904 when the Houck R.R. was built and named by the workers on the railroad for the eagles which lived in the trees and reared their young(eaglets) in the cypress swamps. The name is also spelled Eaglet.(Houck's Mss., McKearly)

Earthquake Lake(New Madrid)

See Decypri.

East Bayou(Mississippi)

A forgotten branch of the St. James Bayou which ran e. and w. and was named from its location e. of Balck Bayou in the e. part of St. James T. It was known about 1891, but has since been drained and the site almost forgotten.(Joslyn)

East Creek(Scott)

See Hubble Creek.

Eastlake(New Madrid)

An old settlement in what is now East T. A p.o. was established in 1893 and discontinued between 1904 and 1910. It was named from its location on a lake and in the east part of the county.(Phillips, P.G.)

East Prairie(Mississippi)

A large prairie in the e. part of the county. The early traders and settlers named all land which was higher than the surrounding swamps prairies. There was in New Madrid County(of which this was then a part): East Prairie, West Prairie, Grand Prairie, Long Prairie, and Little Prairie.(Campbell 371-4, Goodspeed 197)

East Prairie(Mississippi)

A small town in the n. part of St. James T., laid out in 1883 as a sawmill site by the Southwestern Improvement Company under the direction of Sam Fordyce, who named the village Hibbard for James Hibbard, president of the company. When the p.o. was established in 1886 it was given the name by which this entire region was known to the early settlers.(Cf. above.) (Boone, Joslyn, Haw, Polk, Goodspeed 471, Douglass I 379, P.G.)

East Pryor(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Elk T., named from its location s.e. of Pryor School.(q.v.) (Clodfelter)

East Smith School(Stoddard)

See Middle Smith School.

East Township(New Madrid)

In the n.e. part of the county; organized Sept. 14, 1874 and named from its position. (County Court Record)

Eastwood Lake(Pemiscot)

An old lake in the e. part of Gayoso T.(now Organ T.), which was drained after the court order in 1900. It was named for James Eastwood, the first presiding judge of the county, who helped mark the boundaries of Gayoso. (Campbell, Douglass I 313-14, County Court Record, McFarland)

Eastwood Memorial Church(Pemiscot)

The Methodist Church of Caruthersville, erected in 1925 and named as a memorial for James Eastwood, the first presiding judge of the county and one of the men who first organized the Methodist Church in the town. The graves of Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood and of Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Walker, prominent in the early history of the county and of Caruthersville(q.v.), are to be found in the churchyard.(Gother)

Eberett School(New Madrid)
See Cline School.

Pronounced *ɛb'ɹɛt*

Edmundson School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of Duck Creek T., organized in 1920 and named for R.E. Edmundson, who owned land there and was county judge from 1919-1922. (County Court Record, Clodfelter)

Edna(Scott)

See Fornfelt.

Edwards School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Castor T., named for Mike Edwards, a farmer in the community. (Clodfelter)

Eisleben Church(Scott)

Pronounced *ɛslɛbən*

The Lutheran Church in Kelso, organized by David Roth, Daniel Ruebel, and D. Bohnhardt in 185-, was probably named for Eisleben, an important town in Saxony, Germany, from which place a colony of German Lutherans had come to Perry County in 1838-39 under the leadership of Martin Stephan, (1777-1847) and had organized the Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1847 under the auspices of Dr. C.F.W. Walther(1811-87). (Goodspeed 581, 930, Douglass 481, Concordia H.R. 7:69, Ebenezer 7-8, 27)

Elk Chute(Pemiscot)

In the w. part of the county. This body of water was a chute only in seasons of high water when the entire

section of the county was cut off by this stream which joined the Mississippi R. and thus formed an island. The name Elk was given because this was the feeding ground of the elk. (Gotcher)

Elk Creek(Stoddard)

A small branch of Lick Creek in the n. part of Liberty T. in 1873. It was named by the early settlers for the elk which frequented this region.(Campbell, Goodspeed, Munger)

Elk Township(Stoddard)

In the s.e. part of the county;formed in 1868 by the county court and named from Elk Creek.(Cf. above) (Munger, Goodspeed 358-9)

Ellis School(Scott)

A rural school in the county in 1919, which has been discontinued. It was named for Wm. Ellis, a landowner. (Anderson)

Elm Grove School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the w. part of Independence T., which was organized about 1900 and named for the growing elm trees on the site.(Jones)

Ely School(Dunklin)

Pronounced *iliskul*

A rural school in the n.e. part of Independence T., organized about 1900 and named for Tom Ely of Kennett. Locally the school is known as "Possom Trot School", from a pioneer mocking term referring to the woods where the roads were mere paths such as opossums might have made "trottin'" over them.(Crawford,T.G. Douglass)

Emory School(New Madrid)

Pronounced *emoy*

See Pleasant Valley School.

English Island(Scott)

See Power's Island.

Epham's Mill(Scott)

A mill in the n. part of Morley T.,which was established by Mr. Epham to produce material used in the manufacture of paint and was named for him. It has been abandoned several years.(Harrison)

Essex(Stoddard)

Pronounced *es'ks*

A town in the n. part of Elk T. The town was laid out in 1873 when the Missouri Pacific R.R. was built, by a Mr. Essex, an engineer of the R.R., and the town was named for him. A p.o. was established in 1876.(Hux)

*Europa(Dunklin)

Pronounced 1Urop's

A small settlement in the w. part of Clay T. The first name for the community was Crossroads, so named because the school building, the center of the community, and the country store were first built at the crossing of two roads.

In 1897 when the p.o. was established it was named Europa. Europa was incorporated for the purpose of selling whiskey. The p.o. was discontinued in 1904, and now nothing remains except the rural school. The origin of the name is unknown. Europa, in Greek mythology, was the name of the maiden beloved by Jupiter who gave her name to the continent of Europe. (Bryant, Jones)

Evergreen Church(New Madrid)

A rural Baptist Church established in 1883 at the place where Marston now stands. It was named for the evergreen trees which marked its location. (Minutes of New M. Assn., Foster)

Ezzell (Stoddard)

Pronounced izal'

A rural p.o. maintained from 1902-04 in the e. part of Liberty T., named for the Ezzell family, as was the Ezzell School. (Clodfelter, P.G.)

Ezzell School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the e. part of Liberty T. (Cf. above)

Fagan School(Stoddard)

Pronounced fag'an

A rural school in the n.e. part of New Lisbon T., named for Lewis and W.F. Fagan, who settled there about 1898. (Clodfelter, County Court Record)

Fairview Cemetery(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of New Lisbon T., named from Fairview Church(q.v.). (McKearly)

Fairview Church(Stoddard)

A rural Methodist Church in the w. part of New Lisbon T., organized in 1882 and given this descriptive name by the founders. (McKearly, Goodspeed 546)

Fairview School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of New Lisbon T., organized about 1915 and named from Fairview Church(cf. above). (McKearly)

Fairview School(New Madrid)

An old rural school in the n. part of Big Prairie T., which was given this descriptive name by the early settlers. (Davis)

Faris(Pemiscot)

Pronounced fə'ris

A signal stop on the Deering Southwestern R.R., established as a log loading station for the mill of Judge Charles B. Faris of Caruthersville who lived there from 1867-1909, was representative in the state legislature in 1890, prosecuting attorney in 1892, curator of Mo. University in 1903-09, and was elected to the state supreme court in 1910. (Gotcher, Douglass II 175)

Farrenberg(New Madrid)

Pronounced fər'ən bɜːg

A small village on the Cottonbelt R.R. in the n.e. part of New Madrid T. Established in 1882 when the R.R. was built and named for W.A. Farrenberg, landowner, A p.o. was maintained from 1899-1918. (Barnes)

Farrows(Pemiscot)

Pronounced fər'ɔːz

A logging switch one mile n. of Steele in the n. part of Cooter T. on the Frisco R.R., which was established in 1901 at the sawmill camp of Clyde Farrows, and hence called by his name.(Doerner)

Faust(Pemiscot)

Pronounced fəʊst

A small village in the e. part of Concord T. A p.o. was maintained there from 1914 until 1921 when a route was established from Hayti. The p.o. name was Faust, the German form of the name of R.E. and J.M. Foust, landowners, for whom it was named.(Gotcher, P.G., Ramsay)

Fidelity Center(Stoddard)

A rural community, containing Sweet Prospect Church and Tatum School, in the n.e. part of Elk T., established about 1867 and given this ideal name by the early settlers. (Hall, Langford)

Fillmore Township(Stoddard)

One of the four townships organized in 1850 and disbanded in 1853. It was named for M. Fillmore(1800-1874), thirteenth president of the U.S., who served from 1850-53. (Munger, Goodspeed 358-59, Dictionary of Am. Biog.)

Fisher(Pemiscot)

See Hayward.

Fisher School(Pemiscot)

A rural school in the w. part of Butler T., established in 1930 and named for the Fisher families who have been landowners in that township since the organization of the county.(Jones)

Fish Lake(Stoddard)

A small lake in the n. part of Liberty T. near Lick

Creek, which was probably named by an early settler for the unusual size of the fish found there. It was drained in 1900. Fish Lake School remains to mark the spot.
(Campbell, Grant)

Fish Lake (Mississippi)
m See Big Lake.

Fish Lake School (Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Liberty T., organized in 1890 and named from Fish Lake (q.v.). (Grant)

Fish Lake School (Mississippi)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Ohio T. located near old Fish Lake (q.v.) which has been drained. It was named from the lake. (Beck)

Fisk (Stoddard)

Fisk p.o. is now in Butler County, although it was in Stoddard County in 1892-99. A polling place remains in this county. It was named for Jim Fisk, a pioneer.
(Munger)

Five Points (New Madrid)

A small switch just outside Malden (in Dunklin County) in the extreme n.e. part of Como T., so named in 1924 because the railroads (Frisco and Cottonbelt) branched from this point in such a way as to give access to five points, n.e., s.e., n.w., s.w., and s. (Cram, Anderson)

Flag Lake (Pemiscot)

A low swampy region in the s.e. part of Little River T., which filled with water during flood seasons and so formed a lake. It does not appear on the map of 1873, but the meander line is shown on the map of 1922. It was named from the flags which grow in abundance in the swamps of the county. (Map of 1922, Jones)

Flag Lake School (Pemiscot)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Pemiscot T. established about 1920 and named from Flag Lake (cf. above).
(Jones)

Flagland School (Pemiscot)

A rural school in the w. part of Little River T., named from Flag Lake (q.v.) on which it is located. There was already a Flag Lake School in the county, so the suffix land was substituted for lake. (Warren, Jones)

Flater School (New Madrid)

Pronounced flat'ry
A rural school in the w. part of Lewis T., which was

named for Mr. Flater, a landowner in the community. The school was abandoned in 1935.(Rhodes)

Fletcher School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the s. part of St. John T., which was named for the prominent landowner in this community. A second school was established in 1910 a short distance s. of this school and also named Fletcher. For a while the two schools were called Fletcher Number One and Fletcher Number Two. Later Number Two was changed to Higgeson. (O'Bannon, Robbins)

Fletcher School(New Madrid)

See Higgeson.

Fletcher School Number Two(New Madrid)

See Higgeson.

Floodway(New Madrid)

A large drainage ditch running through the w. part of the county, which is so called because it receives the waters from the drainage ditches to the north; that is, it receives the flood waters.(Rhodes)

Floodway(Mississippi)

See Spillway.

Floodway School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Anderson T., which was organized in 1920 and named for the Floodway(q.v.). (Hoy)

Floodway Church(New Madrid)

A rural Baptist Church organized in 1937 and named for the Floodway.(q.v.) (New Madrid B. Assn. Minutes, Gooch)

Forest Grove School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Buffalo T., which was named for the thick grove of various kinds of trees which grew on the site of the school building. (Jones)

Forest Mills(Scott)

A rural p.o. maintained in 1867 in a sawmill camp in the forest;hence the name Forest Mills. It was one of the oldest mills of the county. (P.G., Moore)

Fornfelt(Scott)

Pronounced farn'f!t

A small town in the n.e. part of Kelso T., which owes its existence to the building of the Mississippi R. bridge at Thebes, Illinois and to the railroad built to the bridge in 1904. The town was laid off by a Mr. Schutte

who gave it the name Edna in honor of his wife. Postal authorities objected to the name because of the similarity to Edina in Knox County, so the name was changed to Fornfelt which was Mrs. Schutte's maiden name. (Douglass I 387, Allen, Moore)

Fort Celeste (New Madrid)

Pronounced s'lest'

An old fort destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12; built by Pierre Fourcher, who came, under the orders of Governor Miro, to New Madrid territory in 1839 to take over Col. Morgan's work in building New Madrid. (q.v.) The fort was located some distance n. of the present site of New Madrid and was named for the wife of Governor Miro. (Douglass I 89, Goodspeed 436)

Four Mile Church (Dunklin)

A rural Baptist Church organized in 1866 in the community known as Four Mile, from which it was named. The church, as well as the entire community, was moved to Campbell in 1886. (Duncan 383, History of Dunklin 56)

Four Mile Island (Dunklin)

A small island in the St. Francois R. in Union T. It was named, like the other islands in the river, by the early settlers according to the approximate distance from Kennett, the county seat. This name was also applied to the surrounding country which became an island during flood seasons, and it was thus that the settlement of Four Mile received its name. (T.G. Douglass, Douglass I 307, History of Dunklin 40, Smith)

Four Mile Pond (Mississippi)

A small lake or pond in the w. part of St. James Bayou T., named by the early settlers who estimated the size of this pond as four miles in length in contrast to the longer stream which they called Ten Mile Pond (q.v.). The name first appears in 1861. These ponds are dry now except during flood seasons. (Campbell 1873, Boone)

Fourteen Bend (Pemiscot)

A community in the e. part of Organ T., located on the large bend of the Mississippi R. near Island Fourteen. It was named in the same way as Chute Sixteen (q.v.). (Ross)

Foust (Pemiscot)

See Faust.

Fox School (Mississippi)

A rural school in the w. part of Tywappity T., named for John F. Fox who owns land there and has lived in that community about fifty years. (Beck, Waggoner, Combs)

Frailie(New Madrid)
See Frailie School.

Pronounced fra'li

Frailie School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Anderson T., which was named from the old station on the Houck R.R. The station was named by Mr. Houck for a Mr. Frailie who owned land in the community and who established a sawmill from which he shipped logs and lumber by rail. (Penman, Hoy)

Franklin Lake(Pemiscot)

A large lake in a group which was called Big or Pemiscot Lake(q.v.). It was known as Cagle Lake in 1883, for "old man Cagle", an early settler. It was one of the first lakes of the county to be drained. J.E. Franklin, who had bought a large tract of land which included this lake, began as a private enterprise a drainage projects using pumps in 1898. The project was a failure, and Mr. Franklin finally resorted to the usual method of ditching. The lake became known as Franklin, for Mr. Franklin, and the community now has that name although the lake is no longer there. (Campbell, Douglass I 312-14, County Court Record, Doerner)

Franklin Lake School(Pemiscot)

A rural school in the e. part of Cooter T., usually referred to as the Lake School, named from Franklin Lake(cf. above). (Doerner)

Freeborn Township(Dunklin)

In the e. part of the county; erected in 1845 and given this common political or patriotic name by the members of the county court. (Cox)

French Spring(Stoddard)

A spring in the e. part of Elk T., so designated on Houck's map of 1908. (Houck 1908)

Friendship(Dunklin)

A rural Baptist Church and community in the n.w. part of Union T. The original name of the church was Rush Creek, which was organized in 1887 and named for Rush Creek(q.v.). The name was changed to Friendship about 1890 when the church was reorganized. This is a common church name. (Goodspeed 557, Cox, Sharp)

Friendship Church(Dunklin)

A rural Missionary Baptist Church in the s.e. part of Holcomb T., which was organized in 1880. It was given this ideal name by the founders. (History of Dunklin 60, Cox)

Friendship School (Pemiscot)

A school and community in the n.w. part of Holland T. When the few settlers in this unnamed community met in 1918 to organize a school, they discussed the matter of a name. Several men present had come from Friendship, in Crockett County Tenn., so that name was suggested and adopted. (Ross)

Frisbee (Dunklin)

Pronounced friz'be.

A small settlement in the n.c. part of Independence T. The p.o. which was maintained from 1910-18 was called Manley, for Manley Pritchard, who was one of the first settlers. When the Frisco R.R. was built and the settlement moved toward the R.R., a new name was suggested, and since Frisbee was the name given by officials to the flagstop, this name was adopted for the entire settlement. Frisbee was named for a Mr. Frisbee, said to have been a railroad official. The first sawmill, switch, and store there were built by T.C. Stokes in 1885. (C. and L. Stokes, Harrison)

Frisco (Stoddard)

A small settlement in the n. part of Elk T. A p.o. was established in 1896 in this community locally known as Pinhook, because of a fancied resemblance of the ridge to a pinhook used by loggers. This place is not on the Frisco R.R., but Judge Tucker says it was so designated because the people of the community hoped to induce the railroad officials to build a track through the community. (Tucker)

Frisco Railroad (Stoddard, New Madrid, Scott, Pemiscot)

See St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.

Frisco School (Stoddard)

A rural school in the community known as Frisco (q.v.). The first school here was known as Pin Hook or Pinhook School, an old log school where the Methodist Church held services in the early days. (McAnally 504, Tucker)

Froemsdorf (Scott)

Pronounced frow'dz'f

A flagstop in the n.e. part of Kelso T. at the junction of the Cottonbelt and Frisco Railroads, established in 1913 and named for a German family living there. (Harrison)

Fuget (Mississippi)

Pronounced fu'dz'et

A flagstop on the Iron Mountain R.R. in the e. part of Wolf Island T., established in 1915 and named for Jim Fuget, who had a sawmill here, and for his brother Jack Fuget, who was sheriff of the county. A p.o. was maintained in 1886 and the name was then spelled Fugett. The members of the family, however, did not so spell the name. (P.G., Boone)

Fugett (Mississippi)
See Fuget.

Gailhouse Mill (Stoddard) Pronounced *gel'haus'*
A sawmill near Dudley in the n. part of Liberty T., named for Mr. Gailhouse, who operated the mill from 1890 until 1899. (Jennings, Dexter Statesman 1899)

Galloway School (Stoddard)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Richland T., named for Jim Galloway, a landowner in the community. (Clodfelter)

Game (Pemiscot)
See Stubtown.

Gangle School (Scott)
A rural school organized in 1890 and named for the family of Joseph, John, and Charles Gangle, who came from France in 1857. (Anderson, Scott County Democrat 1936)

Garner School (Stoddard)
A rural school in the c. part of Liberty T., named for John W. Garner, who bought property there in 1897. (Clodfelter)

Garner Crossing (Stoddard)
A community in the c. part of Liberty T., established about 1897 and named for John W. Garner, landowner, and the crossing on the Missouri Pacific R.R. (Hall)

* Garza (Scott) Pronounced *garz's*
A switch on the Frisco R.R. in the s.w. part of Kelso T. Mr. Harrison, the county surveyor, who knows the county thoroughly, says he knows of no such place, and that this is probably the location of an old landmark, generally known as Lone Rock, which was used by the Indians and traders as a meeting place. There is an Indian legend, which Hon. H.A. Buehler, State Geologist, believes may be true, that there was once a lead mine near Lone Rock, the entrance to which the Indians hid when they moved from this place in 1825, (Harrison, M.H.R. 22: 99-100)

Gayoso City (Pemiscot)
See Hayti.

River Gayoso (Pemiscot)
A bayou which empties into the Mississippi R. near the town of Gayoso(q.v.), from which it was named. It was destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12. (Houck II 148, Gotcher)

Gayoso(Pemiscot)

Pronounced 9eo'so'

1878 A town in old Gayoso T. It was the oldest town in the county, originally planned and named as the county seat by Albion Crow(Scott County), William Sayers(Mississippi Co.), and W.S. Moseley (New Madrid Co.). The land for the courthouse was purchased from J.A. McFarland and the town laid out by William Bigham in 1851. It was named for Don Miguel Gayoso de Eamos, a Spanish official, governor of Natchez, who established a small stockade near New Madrid in 1795. This town continued as a county seat until 1900 when the constant washing of the Mississippi R. threatened it to such an extent that the county seat was changed to Caruthersville. The p.o. was discontinued at some time between 1904-1910, many business houses were moved to Hayti, and the whole town finally washed into the river.(Goodspeed 476, Douglass I 282, P.G.)

Gayoso Township(Pemiscot)

One of the oldest townships organized in 1851 and named for the town Gayoso,(q.v.) It was reduced in size by the organization of Organ T. in 1898, changed to Concord T. in 1912, and restored with its present boundaries by petition of the voters of Concord T. May 11, 1925. (County Court Record, Campbell)

Gerkin(New Madrid)

Pronounced 9er'k'an

A log camp, now abandoned, in the e. part of Como T. A p.o. was established in 1918 and discontinued in 1921, the mail being reuted from Tallapoosa. It was named for the mill owner. (Anderson)

Gibson(Dunklin)

A small village in the e.c. part of Holcomb T., established about 1880 as a flagstop on the Frisco M.R., and named for the Gibson family who owned land there. The original name of this settlement was Canaan Island from its location on Canaan Island(q.v.) (History of Dunklin 112, Van Cleve, G. Smith)

Gibson Bayou(Pemiscot)

In the n. part of Cooter T. This is a part of the old Pemiscot Bayou which has been remamed locally, though not officially, for Newberry Gibson who owns a large tract of land at the s. end of the bayou.(Kelly, Hamlett)

Gibson School(Pemiscot)

A school and community in the n. part of Cooter T. on Gibson Bayou(q.v.), from which the school is named. (Hamlett, Chilton)

Gideon(New Madrid)

Pronounced gid'ion

A small town in the s.w. part of Anderson T. established in 1900 when the Gideon Anderson Lumber Company of Ind. set up a sawmill and built a R.R. there. In 1903 a p.o. was established, the town was platted, and named for Mr. Frank Gideon of the Lumber Company. The name Anderson was first suggested but was preempted by a town in McDonald Co. (Douglass I 379, II 1127, Anderson, Hoy)

Gilchrist Lumber Tract (Mississippi)

See Three States Lumber Tract.

The Glades(Dunklin)

A strip of black, mucky, low land from two to five miles wide lying along the St. Francois R. The term glade, as used here, meaning swamp of lowland, is of American origin, and was first written everglade. Weekely says glad, meaning swamp, and particularly the compound everglade "makes no sense and is probably the corruption of some native name." The term seems to have been first used in 1796 in Morse's American Geo. I 649. Tanner used Everglade of the region in Florida in 1827 and of Virginia in 1860. The term is used by Lewis and Clark. (History of Dunklin 26, Weekley, Skeats, Engl Ox. Dict. Crisswell)

Glade Creek(Stoddard)

A small branch of Little Lick Creek in the c. part of Liberty T., which appears on themap of 1873. It was named by the early settlers for the wet, mucky swamp, often called a glade in this region of low land through which it flowed. It has been drained since 1900. (Campbell, Hall)

Glennonville(Dunklin)

Pronounced glin'onvil

A small Catholic community in the n.w. part of Union T. settled in 1904 under the direction of Archbishop Glennon of Cape Girardeau and named for him. The immigrants from Germany made up most of the settlers of this colony. (Van Cleve, T.G. Douglass, Douglass I 377)

Gluck Hill(Scott)

Pronounced gluk

A small hill or ridge in the s.e. part of Kelso T. on a farm belonging to a man named Gluck. The hill received its name from the landowner. (Harrison)

Godair(^remiscot)

Pronounced godair

A logging switch on the Frisco R.R. in the s. part of Godair T.; named for the Godair families who have been landowners in that township since the organization of the county. Toussaint Coder or Godair, settled in New Madrid Co. in 1792. He was the first member of the family in America. (Warren, Goodspeed, Houck)

Godair Township(Pemiscot)

In the n.e. part of the county; one of the original townships established in 1851-73. It was named for the Godair families(Cf. Godair). (Campbell, New Madrid Court R.)

Good Hope Church(Stoddard)

A Baptist Church in the community known as Mesler in the n.e. part of Pike T., organized in 1930 and given this ideal name by the founders. (Stoddard Co. Minutes of Assn. Phillips)

Goose Pond(Stoddard)

A large pond or lake on which is part of John's Creek in then. part of Pike T. It was named by the pioneers for the geese which frequented the pond. (Campbell, Tucker)

Goose Pond (Scott)

There are two locally known lakes or ponds of this name in the county; one was w. of Sikeston in the s. part of Richland T., and the other was w. of McMullin in the n. part of Richland T. Neither appears on the maps of the county and both have been drained since 1900. They were named for the wild geese which were once found in great abundance in the county. (Baker)

Grand River of the Holy Spirit(Mississippi)

See Mississippi River.

La Grande Cote(New Madrid)

Pronounced la grand kot

See Big Mound.

Grand Prairie(Dunklin)

A large prairie in the s.e. part of the county; one of the many prairies which were named by the early settlers. This was an unusually large one, extending into Arkansas, and was called La Grande Prairie, or Grand Prairie.(Campbell, Cox)

La Grande Prairie(Dunklin)

See Grand Prairie.

Grand Prairie Church(Dunklin)

A rural Baptist Church in the w. part of Independence T., which was organized in 1854 and named for Grand Prairie(q.v.) on which it was located.(Goodspeed 557, Cox, Duncan 383)

Grand Prairie Methodist Church(Dunklin)

A rural Methodist Church in the e. part of Independence T., which was organized in 1853 by J.H. Headlee, presiding elder, and T.H. Smith, pastor. Named for Grand Prairie(Cf. above.) (History of Dunklin 66, Cox)

Grape Ridge School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the w. part of Lafont T., which was named for the wild grapes growing on a slight elevation. (Croell)

Grassy Bayou(Pemiscot)

A switch on the Frisco R.R. in the w. part of Little Prairie T.; named for the unusually tall and abundant grass growing in a small bayou by the workmen, who built the switch, in 1901. (Wilks)

Grassy Lake (Mississippi)

A small lake or pond in the w. part of Wolf Island T., which was named from the tall grass which grows on the banks and in the lake bed during the summer when the lake is dry. (Deal)

Gravel Hill Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the s.w. part of Pike T., organized in 1859 and named for the natural surroundings, a hill covered with small rocks or gravel.(Goodspeed 557, Duncan 383, Clodfelter.)

Gravel Hill Church(Stoddard)

A rural Methodist Church in the s.w. part of Pike T., which was organized before 1860 and named for its location on a gravel hill. (Goodspeed 544, Clodfelter)

Gravel Hill School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Pike T., organized about 1890 and named for the natural surroundings.(Cf. above) (Clodfelter)

Grayridge(Stoddard)

An old village in the e. part of Castor T. A p.o. was established in 1886, then discontinued until 1890 since when it has been kept. The name was spelled Gray's Ridge until 1893. It was named for an early settler, W.C. Gray. (Campbell 608, P.G., Hux, Munger)

Graysboro(Scott)

See Gray's Point.

Gray's Point(Scott)

A small town in the n.e. part of Kelso T. on the Mississippi R., also known as Graysboro. This point was originally called Cape La Croix(Cape of the Cross) by the early French traders and explorers because of the fact that on this cape Father F. Joliet de Montigny erected a cross and so named the place in 1699. Later called Chain of Rocks because of the arrangement of rocks along the river.

The name Cape à la Bruche or Broche, which means spit-like, also appears in the early records. When the first settlement was made by white men, the name Ross' Point was given for an early settler of that name, then the place was named Gray's Point for an old steamboat captain, Wm. Gray, who settled there. (Houck II 151, Hinchey 19, Thwaites 14:95, Allen, Moore)

Greenfield (Mississippi)

A ferry landing on the Mississippi R. and a station on the Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas R.R. in the n. part of Ohio T. The place was called Birdville in 1867, named for some member of the prominent Bird family who settled this region. The name was changed to avoid confusion with Bird's Point.

The name Greenfield, used until 1879, after which it was apparently forgotten, is said to have been given because of the natural surroundings which appealed to the R.R. officials who were attempting to find a name for the station. (Campbell, Nicely, Wilson, Boone)

Greenwood School (Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Castor T., named for and early settler. (Hall)

Greer School (Scott)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Richland T., which was named for John B. Greer, a farmer, who moved to this Community in 1860. (Anderson, Goodspeed's Biography)

Gregory Cemetery (Dunklin)

Pronounced Græg'ri

A cemetery in the n.c. part of Independence T., which was started about 1890 and named for the Gregory family, prominent farmers in the community. (Crawford, T.G. Douglass)

Griggsby School (Mississippi)

A rural school in the e. part of Tywappity T., which was named for the Griggsby family who own land there. (Beck)

Grindle (Stoddard)

See Mingo.

Grinnel (Stoddard)

See Mingo.

Groff School (Dunklin)

A rural school in the e. part of Union T., organized about 1890 and named for the Groff family, who were prominent farmers in the community. (Douglass)

Guam(Stoddard)

Pronounced gwam

A station on the Frisco R.R. in the w. part of Richland T. The name was Faront, probably named for a mill owner, from 1910-18. The name Guam was given about 1920, suggested by the island Guam, ceded to the U.S. by Spain in 1898. (Munger)

Guardian Angel Church(Scott)

The Catholic Church in Oran, organized in 1893 from the Church at New Hamburg(q.v.) in this community consisting of forty German Alsatian families; and given this common Catholic Church name. The Guardian Angel School was organized about the same time and was placed in the hands of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood. (Scott County Democrat Sept. 24, 1936)

Guardian Angel School(Scott)

Cf. above.

Guide Star Church(Stoddard)

A General Baptist Church in the w. part of Elk T., which was organized in 1863 and named by J.A. Boone. Mr. Boone's grandson has heard his grandfather's reason for this selection, but he does not remember the significance of it; however, it is a fairly common church name. (Boone)

Guide Star School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of Elk T., established about 1867 and named from Guide Star Church(cf. above). (Boone)

Gumbo(New Madrid)

A country store in the e. part of Anderson T., named by the proprietor in reference to the gumbo or sticky mud in the neighborhood.(Croell)

"Gumbo College" (New Madrid)

See Cox School.

Gum Point School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of Pike T., named for the gum trees growing there on a point of land formed by Gum Slough.(q.v.) (Hall, Clodfelter)

Gum Slough(Stoddard)

A slough in the w. part of Pike T., named for the gum trees growing there.(Hall)

Gum Slough(Dunklin)

A small slough in the w. part of Buffalo T., named for the sweet gum trees growing there.(Jones)

Gum Slough Island(Dunklin)

A small island in Gum Slough(cf. above), from which it is named. (Jones)

Hagy Cemetery(Stoddard)

Pronounced hegi

A rural cemetery, usually referred to as the Hagy Graveyard, in the c. part of Liberty T. It is one of the oldest cemeteries in the county, and was named for J.G. Hagy, an old settler.(Ulen, Dexter Statesman 1898)

Hagy Graveyard(Stoddard)

Cf. above.

Hahn Hill(Scott)

A small hill or ridge in the s.e. part of Kelso T. on the farm belonging to Mrs. Ed. Hahn. The hill is named for the family who own land there.(Harrison)

Hale School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the e. part of Richland T., named for Thomas A. Hale, a prominent farmer, who came to the county in 1881. (Clodfelter, Goodspeed's Biog.)

Half Moon Lake(Pemiscot)

A small lake in the n.e. part of Pemiscot T., which was named before 1873 probably because of its shape. It has been drained.(Campbell, County Court Record)

Hallett(Mississippi)

Pronounced hallet

A flagstop on the Iron Mountain R.R. in the w. part of Tywappity T., named by the R.R. officials for Frank and Miles Howlett who owned land and the sawmill at this place. Officials misunderstood the name as Hallett.(Boone)

Halls(Pemiscot)

A logging switch of the A.C. Hall camp two miles n. of Steele, established in 1901. (Doerner)

Hamburg(Scott)

See New Hamburg.

Hancock School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of Liberty T., named for a prominent farmer of the community. (Hall)

Hargrove(Dunklin)

A station on the Cottonbelt R.R. in the s. part of Buffalo T., which was named for Bob Hargrove, conductor on the Deering Southwestern R.R.(Jones)

Harkey's Chapel(Dunklin)

Pronounced harkiz

A rural Methodist Church in the w. part of Clay T.,

which was built in 1854 and used both as school and church. It was named for Daniel Harkey on whose land it was built. The chapel is no longer used. (History of Dunklin 57, Douglass)

Harkey's Chapel School (Dunklin)

A rural school located beside Harkey's Chapel (cf. above) from which it was named. (Jones)

Harmony Baptist Church (Mississippi)

A rural church in the e. part of Tywappity T., which was organized in 1830 and reorganized in 1855 by Terry and Coke. It was given this ideal name by the founders. (Goodspeed 560, Deal's Scrapbook)

Harp School (Dunklin)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Union T., which was named for the Harp family, prominent farmers of the community. (Jones)

Harris (Mississippi)

See Deventer.

Harrison (Mississippi)

A flagstop on the Iron Mountain R.R. in the e. part of Ohio T., which was established about 1861 and discontinued about 1875. It was named for Felix Harrison, one of the first members of the circuit court of the county, who owned land there. (Fiala 1861, Campbell, Boone)

Hartzell (New Madrid)

Pronounced hart'zel

A small village in the n.e. part of Anderson T. A p.o. was established in 1921 and named for the Hartzell family. The land was cleared and the first settlement made by Mr. Max Sarff. (Sharp, Anderson, Rhodes)

*Hasty (Dunklin)

A p.o. in the sl part of Buffalo T., maintained in 1895 and discontinued in favor of Cardwell. It was started by J.R. Pool, who gave it the name Hasty, but for what reason has been forgotten. (History of Dunklin 97)

Hatcher (Scott)

See Whiteoak School.

Hawley School (Stoddard)

Pronounced holl

A rural school in the n. part of Elk T., named for Buck Hawley, a landowner, who gave the land for the school. (Hux)

Haw's Chapel (Mississippi)

A rural Methodist Church in the n.e. part of Tywappity T., organized in 1830 and named for Uriel Haw, who was the first pastor and helped to build the church. (Deal)

Hayti (Pemiscot)

Pronounced *he'ta*

A town in the center of Hayti T. at the junction of the Frisco and the Kennett to Caruthersville R.R. The town was established in 1894 at the time of the building of the railroads, although a settlement had been made there earlier. The school district was established in 1875. When a p.o. was applied for in 1896, the name Gayoso City was suggested, but rejected because of the similarity to Gayoso, so the name was coined from the name of Dr. G. Hayes, who owned land there, and the syllable "ti" Louis Houck, who helped lay out the town, says, "The name is from the family name of Dr. Hayes and the word 'ti' or 'tie' which refers to the high ridge which ties this place to Caruthersville, so it might have been called 'Highti' but that reminded us too much of the Negro Republic." (Douglass 381, Wilks, Houck Mss., G. Houck)

Hayti Township (Pemiscot)

In the e.c. part of the county; formed from Gayoso, Little Prairie, and Little River Townships May 3, 1898. It is named from Hayti (cf. above), the principal town within its boundaries. (County Court Record)

Hayward (Pemiscot)

A small village in the n. part of Butler T. The first name of this settlement was Needmore, a name typical of pioneer humor. A rural church was established there in 1880 and called Macedonia Church (q.v.). The name Fisher, from John J. Fisher, a prominent farmer, was given to the p.o. which was established in 1886. The name was changed to Hayward in 1888 for a man who took Mr. Fisher's place in prominence in the community. (Warren, P.G., Foster)

Hazel Grove School (Dunklin)

A rural school in the e.c. part of Clay T., which was established about 1891 and was, at that time, named Thomas School, for Jim Thomas of Horse Island, who owned the land. It was renamed about 1899, when a new building was erected for "Cat" Hazel, who had bought the land. The grove on the school ground, which gave rise to the second part of the name, is one of various species of trees, none of which are hazel trees. (Crawford, Westmorland, Douglass)

Headquarters(Stoddard)

A small station in the e. part of Liberty T., established as the headquarters of the Moss Tie Co. and named by T.J. Moss, president of the Company. A p.o. was maintained there from 1896-1900.(Davis)

Headlight Plantation(New Madrid)

A large plantation in the s. part of West T., which belongs to Mr. Xenophon Caverno. He purchased the land in 1907, and named the plantation in 1912 for a horse which he had bought in Ky. An old negro recognized the horse as "Old Headlight"; told Mr. Caverno his history, and how he happened to come to southeast Missouri; and Mr. Caverno adopted the name for the horse. He says, "Headlight was a horse that always did what the owner expected; he never did what he shouldn't. When the day of the Model T arrived, Headlight was put on a pension. I thought a great deal about a fitting monument for him, and finally hit on the naming of the plantation after him. So Headlight Plantation it became - a well-earned memorial." (Caverno)

Headlight School(New Madrid)

A rural negro school in the s. part of West T., established in 1926 and named for Headlight Plantation(cf. above). (Taul, Caverno)

Head School(Scott)

A rural school in the e. part of Kelso T. Methodist Church services were held at the school house before 1888, and it was probably named for an early settler. (Goodspeed 536, Harrison)

Head's Schoolhouse Church(Scott)

See Head School.

Heagy(Stoddard)

Pronounced heg'i

A small settlement in the n.e. part of Pike T. A p.o. was maintained there in 1920-22 and was named for Louis Heagy whose father owned land and a sawmill there and had the flagstop made on the Frisco R.R.(Munger, Hearn)

Hedgerow School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Freeborn T., which was organized about 1890 and named for a hedgerow, perhaps the first fence in the county. (Harrison, Sharp)

Henderson's Lake(Stoddard)

A small lake in the s. part of Elk T., named for Marshal H. Henderson, an early settler, whose father came to the county in 1851.(Cram, Hall, Douglass)

Henderson Mound(New Madrid)
See Hough.

Heney's Tobacco Patch(Scott)

This was a landmark in the county in 1822 and later; it appears in all the early county court records. Evidently it was a tobacco patch on a Mr. Heney's family homestead, and possibly the only tobacco patch of any size in the county. (County Court Records, Douglass I 303)

Henson(Mississippi)

Pronounced hin'son

A station on the Iron Mountain R.R. eight miles s.e. of Charleston in the e. part of Tywappity T., established as a log loading station about 1877 and named for an early settler, Jim Henson. A p.o. was established in 1893. (Campbell 373, Rand McNally 1877, Joslyn, Boone)

Henson Lake(Mississippi)

A small lake in flood seasons six miles s. of Charleston in the e. part of Tywappity T., which was named for Jim Henson, an early settler. (History of Dunklin 18, Boone)

Hermondale(Pemiscot)

A R.R. stop on the Frisco and a p.o. in the s. part of Holland T. on the Arkansas line. A p.o. was established there in 1920 by Hermon G. Reynolds, the chief landowner, who became the postmaster and gave the name Hermondale. (Doerner, P.G.)

Hibbard(Mississippi)
See East Prairie.

Pronounced hib'rd

Hickory Grove Church(Scott)

A rural Baptist Church in the e. part of Morley T., which was organized in 1881 and named for the surrounding grove of hickory trees. (Goodspeed 561, Anderson)

Hickory Grove School(Scott)

A rural school in the e. part of Morley T., which was named for the natural surroundings.(Cf. above) (Anderson)

Hickory Junction(Dunklin)

A stop on the Cottonbelt R.R. in the e. part of Clay T. on the Pemiscot County line, which was established about 1920 and named for the hickory trees growing there.(Jones)

Higgerson(New Madrid)

Pronounced hig'erson

A rural school in the s. part of St. John T. The school was first known as Fletcher(q.v.) or Fletcher Number Two, but the name was changed to Higgerson about 1904 for A.J. Higgerson, an early settler.(O'Bannon)

Hildreth School(Pemiscot)

Pronounced hildrəθ

A rural school in the s. part of Little River T., named for a prominent family of the community.(Warren)

Hillman Spring(Scott)

A spring just w. of Illmo in the n. part of Kelso T., which was named for the Hillman family who own the land on which the spring is located. (Harrison)

Hill Methodist Church(Stoddard)

See Mount Gilead Church.

Hill School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the d. part of Castor T., named for T.J. Hill, a prominent farmer of the community.(Ulen)

Hill School(Pemiscot)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Little River T., named for Mrs. Dorothy Hill, who taught there a number of years.(Hamlett, Ross)

Hillsman Taylor(Pemiscot)

See Bakersville.

Himmel(Stoddard)

Pronounced him'əl

A small station on the Frisco R.R. in the e. part of Pike T. A p.o. was maintained from 1921-34, and given a shortened form of the name of Mr. I. Himmelberger of the Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company which owns large tracts of land in this region. (Davis, Himmelberger)

Hobbs Chapel(Stoddard)

A rural Methodist Church in the e. part of Duck Creek T., organized about 1890 and named for J.M. Hobbs, a prominent farmer and one of the founders of the church. (Bailey)

Hobbs School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the e. part of Duck Creek T.(Cf. above)

Hodges Ferry(Stoddard)

A ferry on the St. Francois R. in the w. part of Duck Creek T., operated by John Hodge about 1908. The ferry is no longer in use, but a rural school of that name is located in the community.(Hearn)

Hodges Ferry School(Stoddard)

Cf. above.

Hoffstetter Slough Bridge(Stoddard)

A bridge built over Hoffstetter Slough(q.v.) in 1895.
(County C.R.)

Hoffstetter Slough(Stoddard)

Pronounced haf'stetr

A large slough in the w. part of Elk T. on which a settlement was made in 1861 by a Mr. Hoffstetter, for whom it was named. (Hall)

Holcomb(Dunklin)

Pronounced hal'kam

A small town in the n. part of Holcomb T. on the old St. Louis and Gulf R.R. The first station, a mile s. of the present town was called Pine City in honor of the Lone Pine(q.v.) nearby, but this name was changed to Holcomb in 1886 when the p.o. was established. It was named for Lewis Holcomb, the first sheriff of the county. (Douglass I 307, M.H.R. 11:165,66, History of Dunklin 112)

Holcomb Island(Dunklin)

An island formed by the waters of two sloughs in the e. part of Holcomb T. A settlement was made here in 1844 and named for Lewis Holcomb(cf. above). (Douglass I 307)

Holcomb Island Township(Dunklin)

See Holcomb Township.

Holcomb Township(Dunklin)

In the w. part of the county, organized in 1845 when the county was organized and named Holcomb Island Township from Holcomb Island(q.v.). The name was soon shortened to Holcomb Township.(Cox)

Holland(Pemiscot)

A town in the e. part of Holland T. on the Frisco R.R. The first known settlement which was made in 1871 was known as Middleburg because it was midway between Upper Cowskin (later known as Covington) and Cooter. The town was laid out in 1902 by J.C. Winters and J.W. Holland and named for the latter. A p.o. was established in the same year. No proof exists for Eaton's statement that the town was so named because, like much of the country of Holland, it was built on reclaimed land formerly submerged; however, the selection of Mr. Holland's name rather than Mr. Winters's was doubtless influenced by the name of the country. (Douglass I 383, Eaton 338, P.G., Doerner, McFarland, Hamlett)

Holland Township(Pemiscot)

In the s. part of the county; erected from Virginia T. at the request of C.H. Bryant et al. May 3, 1904, and named for the principal town within its limits. A change was made in the original boundaries Feb. 6, 1906 for the convenience of the voters. (County Court Record)

Holly Church(Stoddard)

A rural General Baptist Church in the n. part of Elk T., established before 1898 and named for on of the founders of the church(^uankford)

Holly Grove Church(^Pemiscot)

The Baptist Church of Cooter, which was established in 1865, and named for H.A. Holly, an early settler, and a grove of trees in which it was located. (E.E. ^uamlett)

Holly School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.part of Richland T., named for the Holly family,prominent members of the community. (Clodfelter,^uankford)

Holloway School(Mississippi)

Pronounced ha' / we

A rural negro school in the n. part of Wolf Island T., named for William Holloway, who was a prominent member of the community and gave the land for the school.(Beck, Waggoner)

Hollywood(Dunklin)

A small village in the s. part of Salem T., which was settled about 1898 when the R.R.(now Frisco) was being built. It was first called Klondike by the R.R. builders and land promoters, who advertised the place as being as rich in resources as the Klondike region in Alaska where gold was discovered in 1896, and to which people were rushing.

When the p.o. was established in 1900, it was named for the holly trees or bushes which grew there.(Eubanks, M.H.R. 11:;65-66, T.G. Douglass)

Hondin(New Madrid)

Pronounced hand' n

A sawmill and flagstop on the Cottonblet R.R. established by the Gideon Anderson Lumber Co. and named by Mr. Sherman of the Company for Mr. Hondin who operated the mill.(Andersons)

Honey Island(New Madrid)

An island in the s.w. part of West T. made by the waters of Little River in flood seasons. It was named for an early settler, Mr. Johnson, who, because of his hobby of collecting wild honey, became known as "Honey" Johnson. (Ingram, Taul)

Hooe School(Scott)

Pronounced ho

A rural negro school in the s.w. part of Sylvania T., which was named for a prominent negro family of the community. It was built about 1927. (Anderson, Harrison)

Hoosier(Stoddard)

A switch on the Frisco R.R. in the s.e. part of Pike T., named for a landowner, Mr. Hoosier, who shipped logs from that place.(Himmelberger)

Hopewell(Mississippi)

A small settlement in the n.e. part of Ohio T., which appears on the maps of 1860-69. A rural Methodist Church of that name was organized in 1842 by Henry McElmurry, and a rural Baptist Church was organized in 1874 by D.M. Green. Hopewell is an ideal name, used for many churches. None of the old settlers recall the place, and it is probable that it washed into the river. The churches were abandoned or moved to other locations. (Goodspeed 561, Sutherland, Parker, Goodwin, Fiala, Tong 77, Foster, Deal)

Hopewell Baptist Church(Mississippi)

Cf. above.

Hopewell Methodist Church(Mississippi)

Cf. above.

Hopkins School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the e. part of Union T., which was named for the Hopkins family who gave the land for the school. (T.G. Douglass)

Hornerstown(Dunklin)

See Hornersville.

Hornersville(Dunklin)

A town in the s. part of Clay T. The first settlement was made on Little River in 1832 by Wm. Horner. Early traders and hunters called the place Hornerstown when it was a trading post for Indians who brought furs to trade to the white men for traps and ammunition. The town was laid out in 1842 by Dr. Wm. Horner, and named Hornersville for him. Dr. Horner's brother Russel was also prominent in the early history of the town. (Goodspeed, History of Dunklin 114, M.H.R. 11:165-66, Welty)

Hornersville Junction(Dunklin)

A stop on the Cottonbelt R.R. near Hornersville(q.v.) for which it was named. (Welty)

Horse Island(Dunklin)

A small island in the s. part of Independence T. where Senath now stands. The first settlement was made in 1834 by Riley Clarkson. No reason for the selection of the name is definitely known, but Mr. Crawford believes it is a reference to the size of the island.(History of Dunklin 40, Douglass I 307, Crawford)

Hough(New Madrid)

Pronounced h¹af

A small village in the w. part of East T. A p.o. established there in 1910 was discontinued and the mail routed from Matthews in 1928. The R.R. name for Hough is Henderson Mound, named for an old Indian Mound about 1891. Hough is named for Bottoly Hough, superintendent of the cooperage company in charge of the land. (Charley Barnes, Phillips, Rand McNally 1891)

Hough's(Mississippi)

Pronounced h¹af s

A station, also called Hough's Station, on the Missouri Pacific R.R., six miles n.e. of Charleston. It was named for Judge Hough of the circuit court of the county(1848-1861), who took part in the famous Wolf Island(q.v.) controversy and who owned land there.(Campbell,Houck I 15)

Hough's Station(Mississippi)

Cf. above.

Hough Township(New Madrid)

In the n.e. part of the county, organized in 1903 and named from the principal settlement in the township.(County Court Record)

Howell School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Liberty T., named for Joseph Howell, a farmer, whose father Levi Howell came to the county in 1844. (Clodfelter, Goodspeed Biog.)

Howlett's Switch(Mississippi)

See Catalpa.

Hubbard Lake(New Madrid)

A small lake in the e. part of St. John T. It was named for W.H. Hubbard who settled there in the early days. The lake is now quite small because of drainage. (Hoehn)

Hubble Creek(Scott)

Pronounced h¹ab l k¹rik

A large creek in the n. part of Kelso T., which enters from Cape Girardeau Co. The first name was Rivière Zenon named in honor of Zenon Trudeau(1748----), lieutenant-governor of La. and commandant-general of St. Louis(1793-1798), who encouraged immigration. Under his influence people "forced rude boats up streams never visited before", and it is likely that such were the people who named Rivière Zenon. The name was changed to Hubble Creek for Ithaman Hubbel(of Hubble) who settled on the n. part of the stream in Cape Girardeau Co. in 1797. It is also called East Creek from its location on Whitewater R. (Allen,Houck II 58,185, Douglass I 79, Barns 158)

Hubble Creek Church(Scott)

A rural Baptist Church organized in 1861 and named from Hubble Creek(q.v.) on which it is located.(Tong 71)

Hubble Creek Methodist Church(Scott)

A rural church organized in 1860 by Elder J.H. Clark and J.C. Maple on Hubble Creek in the n. part of Kelso T. and named from its location.(Goodspeed 550)

Hunter(Mississippi)

See Wyatt.

Hunter's Bottoms(New Madrid)

Low swampy lands lying in the c. part of the county and named for Joseph Hunter in 1805. His grandson, A.B. Hunter, still owns the land which has been drained and partially cleared. (Goodspeed 302, Croell)

Hunter's Oak(Mississippi)

A large oak tree in the s. part of the County, also known as Big Oak. The name Hunter's comes from A.B. Hunter land which extends from New Madrid Co. to this place, and the name Big indicates the size of the tree, which measures twenty-seven feet one inch in circumference. There is now a movement on foot to create a state park around the tree in order to preserve it. (M.H.R. 27:208-09, Croell, Southeast Missourian 1937-38)

Hunter School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Richland T., on land granted by Stephen B. Hunter, for whom it is named. (Munger, Jennings, Hux)

Hunter School(Scott)

There are two schools of this name in the county; one is in the s.e. part of Richland T. and was named for the family of Benjamin F. Hunter, who was born in 1831 and whose father acted as delegate to the First Territorial Council of Missouri, having been appointed by President Madison. Mr. Benjamin F. Hunter was a farmer who owned large tracts of land in this part of the county. The other Hunter School is in the n. part of the county in Morley T. and was named for Hon. Isaac Hunter, who was born in 1831 and was one of the oldest natives of the county in 1888. He owned 4,500 acres of land near Morley and served in the county court and as probate judge of the county. (Mrs. Kate Harris, Anderson)

Hunter School(Lemiscot)

A rural school in the s. part of Little Prairie T., which was named for the Hunter families who established

the Hunter Land and Development Company, and who owns large tracts of land in the county. (Jones)

Huntersville (Stoddard)

A small settlement in the e. part of Elk T. on the St. Louis Southwestern R.R. just e. of Essex. It was established about 1904 and named for Stephen B. Hunter, a landowner, who is now director of penal institutions in Missouri. (Munger)

Hurricane Ridge (New Madrid)

A community in the w. part of Lewis T. The name grew up in the community because of a terrific storm or hurricane which occurred about 1900. (Mrs. R. Tope)

Hurricane Ridge Church (New Madrid)

A General Baptist Church which was established in 1906 and named for the community. (Mr. Tope)

Hurricane School (Mississippi)

A rural school in the n.e. part of St. James T., which was named from a severe storm or hurricane which the early settlers remembered in this region. (Beck)

Hyman (New Madrid)
See Lorwood.

Pronounced haim'ən

Idalia (Stoddard)

Pronounced idel'ya

A small village in the e. part of Castor T. where a p.o. was established in 1890. It is said to have been named by Maj. H.H. Bedford, a landowner, for his daughter. An investigation of biographical material, however, shows that he had no daughter of this name unless she was born after 1888, so perhaps he coined the word from the names of his daughters, Ida, Ethel, and May. (Hopper, Evans, Goodspeed's Biography)

Idlewild (Stoddard)

A station on the Frisco R.R. in the n. part of Duck Creek T., which was given this name when the railroad was being built by Mr. Houck in 1910. It was descriptive of the wilderness through which the right-of-way was cut. (Houck Mss., Munger)

Illinois, Missouri, and Texas R.R. (New Madrid, Scott, Emiscot, Stoddard, Dunklin)

See St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.

Illinois Point (Mississippi)

See Bird Point.

Illinois Road(New Madrid,Scott)

See King s Highway.

Illinois School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Liberty T., abandoned since 1910; named by the people of the community for the state of Illinois, from which many of them came. (Himmelberger)

Illmo(Scott)

pronounced il'mo

A small town in the n.e. part of Kelso T. The first community, store, and school here was known as Washburn, named for the storekeeper who settled there before the R.R. was built. The present town owes its existence to the building of the Mississippi River bridge from Thebes, Ill. and the railroad in 1904. The town was incorporated in 1905 under the name Illmo, an arbitrary word coined from the first syllables of Illinois and the abbreviation of Missouri. Judge Albright says the name was first used by the railroad officials who billed some materials to "that new station on the R.R. near the Mississippi R. Ill.-Mo." and left it to the train conductor to unload the material at the right point. (Douglass I 388, M.H.R. 13:65, Allen, Moore, Harrison)

Immaculate Conception Church(Scott)

See St. Lawrence Church.

Immaculate Conception Church(New Madrid)

The Catholic Church in New Madrid was begun in 1789 when Father Gibault went to that place. A building was erected in 1799 and dedicated to St. Isidore, the canonized Isidore of Seville, Spain. This church was neglected after Gibault's death in 1804, and the building washed into the Mississippi R. in 1816. In 1832 Bishop Rosati gave the Sisters of Loretto permission to build a monastery and school at New Madrid, and Father Victor Paillason was placed in charge of the work. Paillason began the erection of the building, but before it was completed a fire destroyed it. Father Ambrose Heim succeeded Paillason in 1841 and built a wooden structure which he dedicated to St. John Baptist. This building was destroyed by fire in the period 1859-67.

In 1867-69 under the direction of Father Francis McKenna the Church of the Immaculate Conception was built. The name is a common one for Catholic Churches who hold this doctrine of the immaculate conception; that is, that the Virgin Mary was entirely free from sin from the moment of her conception by Ste. Ann. This building had to be moved to keep it from being washed into the Mississippi R. in 1875. The present building was erected in 1911. (Catholic Hist. Review 4:113-24, 206-218)

Immaculate Conception School(New Madrid)

The present parochial school in the town of New Madrid, which is named from the Church(q.v.). It was first organized Jan. 9, 1881 by Rev. Father J.A. Connolly. (Catholic H. Rev.)

Independence Township(Dunklin)

In the e. part of the county; one of the original townships organized in 1845 and named by the members of the county court. Three townships were given common political names: Freeborn, Union, and Independence.(Cox)

Indian Camp Slough(Dunklin)

A slough in the e. part of Holcomb T., which was named because of the Indian camps which were located here in the early days. The Indians remained here until 1834. (T.G. Douglass)

Indian Ford(Stoddard)

An old Indian ford or crossing on the St. Francois R. in the e. part of Duck Creek T. A p.o. called Indian Ford Postoffice was established a few miles n. of the ford on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain R.^A. in 1867 and maintained until 1873. The name does not appear after 1873 and it is probable that the river was no longer shallow enough to permit fording in this place. Hodges Ferry was maintained a short distance s. of this place in 1908. (Davis)

Indian Ford Postoffice(Stoddard)

Cf. above.

Indian Grove School(Mississippi)

The first school in the county, located on Mathews Prairie in the n. part of Tywappity T. where the Danforth family now lives in the town of Charleston. It was started in 1829, and first taught by Hartford Hayes. It was named from a grove of trees where the Cherokee and Choctaw tribes had a camping place long before the coming of the white man. The early settlers called this place Indian Town. (Ency. History of Mo. IV, Charleston Democrat 1937, Deal Scrapbook)

Indian Hill Island(Dunklin)

A small island in the w. part of Buffalo T., formed by the flood waters of St. Francois R., which was named for an old Indian mound(hill) located there.(Smith)

Indian Mound(Stoddard)

A number of Indian mounds are found in the county, 3211 according to Mr. Houck, but perhaps the most famous is the one on the farm of James W. Smith in Elk T.(Goodspeed)

Indian Town(Mississippi)

See Indian Grove School.

Indiana Spur(Stoddard)

A spur or short track built to the Frisco R.R. about 1907 for loading lumber from the Himmelberger Harrison Camp, and named by the railroad officials at the request of the company. It was so named because the Himmelberger family came from Indiana.(Himmelberger)

Indian Trail(Stoddard)

An old Indian trail, still pointed out as a landmark, leading from Bloomfield n. The Indians are said to have used this trail twice each year, in the spring and fall, traveling to St. Michael in St. Francois Co. to trade furs for supplies.(Houck 231, Munger)

Ingram Ridge(Pemiscot)

Pronounced Ingram

A community in the e. part of Pascola T., named for G.A. Ingram, landowner. (Chilton)

Ipley(Dunklin)

Pronounced Iple

A small settlement and station on the Frisco R.R. in the c. part of Independence T. made in 1904 and named Shipley for Hugh Shipley, an early settler. A p.o. was established in 1910 and discontinued before 1915. Mr. Will A Jones, editor, Kennett says the name was changed at the request of Mr. Houck who had a station Shepley on his R.R. in Cape Girardeau Co. and he thought the two names would be confusing. He made the name by omitting the first two letters of Shipley. (Jones, M.H.R. 11:165-6)

Iron Banks(Mississippi)

Iron Banks or Iron Banks Ferry is a term which is repeated many times in the early chronicles of this county and of Scott County. It was located just n. of Wolf Island in the n. part of what is now Wolf Island T. The term was known to the early traders and explorers, who probably invented it to refer to the red cliffs at the top of the high ridge which they saw from the River. Cummings and Evans mention Iron Banks in their accounts of tours in 1818. The first ferry license was granted to Granberry Griffith. (Parker 323, Thwaites 4:279,303, Scott Democrat, Scott County Court Records, Deal Scrapbook)

Iron Banks Ferry(Mississippi)

Cf. above.

Ives(Stoddard)

A settlement in the w. part of Liberty T., made about 1920 and given this shortened form of the name of John

Ivester, a prominent farmer of the county, who owned land in this community. (Bailey, Hammond)

Ivester School (Stoddard)

Pronounced *iv'vasty*

A rural school in the c. part of Liberty T., organized in 1890 and named for John Ivester (1843-1928), an early settler. (Bailey, Dexter Statesman)

Ivester Cemetery (Stoddard)

A rural cemetery in the s. part of Elk T., named for John Ivester, an early settler. (Bailey)

Jackson Hill (Scott)

A small hill or ridge in the n. part of Moreland T. on Jackson's farm, which is named for the family on whose land it is located. (Harrison)

James Bayou (Mississippi)

See Three States.

James Bayou School (Mississippi)

A rural school in the extreme s.w. part of St. James Bayou T. near the site of the old village of James Bayou (cf. above) and named for the famous stream. (Boone)

Jerico Church (New Madrid)

A rural Church of the General Baptist denomination in the s. part of Anderson T., organized about 1910 and named for the city of Jericho, near Jerusalem in Palestine.

Whether the spelling was changed because of ignorance of the correct spelling, carelessness, or a deliberate attempt to spell the word as it sounds is unknown. (Hoy)

Jerico School (New Madrid)

A rural school in the s. part of Anderson T. established in 1913 and named for Jerico Church (cf. above). (Hoy)

Jerusalem (Stoddard)

A rural Methodist Church in the n. part of Elk T., organized before 1888 and named for the city of Jerusalem. (Phillips)

John Ease's Camp (Dunklin)

A hunting camp in the central part of the county, which was named from an old Indian chief who had the camp there long after the coming of the white settlers. John Ease is evidently the Americanized name for the Indian. (Douglass)

Johnson's Island (Dunklin)

A small island in the w. part of Clay T., formed by the flood waters of two sloughs, where Wm. Johnson

settled about 1895. The place was named for Johnson, as was the school which was established there about 1900. (Douglass I 307, Randol's Map)

Johnson Island School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the e. part of Clay T., which was established about 1900 and named from Johnshon's Island. (q.v.) (T.G. Douglass)

Johnson School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the w. part of Holcomb T., which was named for Mr. Johnson who gave the land for the school. (Jones)

Jones' Opening(Pemiscot)

A sparsely timbered place on Pemiscot Bayou in the s. part of Cooter T., where a man named Jones settled in early days. (Hamlett)

Jones School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Freeborn T., which was named for the Jones family who gave the land for the school. (Crawford)

Jones School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the e. part of Anderson T., which was built about 1910 and named for the family who gave the land for the school. (Hoy)

Juanita(New Madrid)

Pronounced wa'n'te

A flagstop on the Frisco R.R. in the n. part of Big Prairie T. determined by the building of a warehouse of the Scott County Milling Company about 1902. It was named for a brand of flour made by the company. This name had been given in honor of Juanita Greer, daughter of a man of the company. Juanita is now Mrs. Frank Van Horn of Sikeston.(Bowman)

Kagel(Scott)

Pronounced ke'gal

A small community in the n. part of Kelso T. just e. of Rockview, which was named for the Kagel family, Germans, who settled there and established a sawmill about 1900. (Harrison)

Kay's Chapel(Mississippi)

A rural Methodist Church in the e. part of the county; constituted before 1888 and named for one of the early settlers who helped organize the church.(Moore, Goodspeed 536, Douglass I 452)

Kelso(Scott)

Pronounced KEl'so

A small town in the s.c. part of Kelso T. A settlement was made here as early as 1850 or 1851, for the Eisleben Evangelical Lutheran Church(q.v.) was organized about that time. A p.o. was established in 1876, and the St. Augustine Catholic Church in 1878. It was named for I.R. Kelso, one of the early settlers of the county. Mr. Allen says that Kelso was one of the first representatives from Schbt County, but if this is true he was temporarily elected after the organization of the county in 1822 to serve until election in the fall of that year when a regular election was held, as his name does not appear in the Records of the State Legislature.(Goodspeed 526, Douglass I 388, Allen, Moore, Proceedings of State Legislature 1922-24)

Kelso Township(Scott)

In the n. part of the county. It was one of the original townships organized in 1822 and named for I.R. Kelso(cf. above). County Court Record, Allen)

Kendall School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the w. part of New Madrid T., named for the man who gave the land, Dr. Kendall(O.E.) now of Kewanee.(O'Bannon, Rhodes)

Kennedy(Pemiscot)

A small village on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Organ T. A p.o. was maintained there from 1893 until 1918. It was named from the Kennedy family who settled there about 1890. (Chilton)

Kennett(Dunklin)

Pronounced KIn'et

The county seat of Dunklin Co. in the c. part of Independence T. It was laid out as a town in 1846 and called Chilletecaux, for an old Indian chief whose tribe lived in this region. The citizens protested that this name was too long and too difficult to spell, and it was changed in 1848 by the state legislature to Butler, for F.C. Butler of New Madrid Co., who helped select this as the site for the county seat.

In 1867 the name was again changed at the request of postal authorities, who felt that there was a chance for confusion of the mail for Butler and Butler County. The new name selected was Kennett, for Luther Kennett, mayor of St. Louis. He had promoted the idea of railroads in Missouri, and in 1852 had cast the first shovel of earth for the Missouri Pacific R.R. So that he was a figure of great interest in this section where men realized the great need of railroads. (Douglass I 284, M.H.R. 11:165-6, History of Dunklin 120, Cox, Goodspeed 176,473)

Annnett to Caruthersville R.R. (Dunklin, Pemiscot)
See St. Louis San Francisco R.R.

Ketron's Chapel (Mississippi)

A rural Methodist Church in the e. part of the county. It was established in 1830 and named from its location on Mathews Prairie(q.v.). On October 4, 1834 at the Quarterly Conference meeting at this church a resolution was adopted "to change the name of the Methodist Meeting House at Mathews Prairie to Ketron's Chappel". Chappel is doubtless a misspelled form of Chapel. This was in honor of Wm. Ketron, Presiding Elder in this district from 1833 until his death in 1865. (Clark 20)

Ketron's Chappel (Mississippi)

See above.

Kewanee (New Madrid)

Pronounced ki'wa'ni

A small town in the n. part of New Madrid T. established in 1910 as a sawmill camp by McGee and Metledge, from Kewanee, Illinois, who gave the town its name. (Barnes)

Kinamore Slough (Dunklin)

Pronounced kin'amor

An old slough or swamp in the s.w. part of the county; named for Kinamore, chief of the Indian tribe which inhabited that region. It was destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12. (M.H.R. 7: 188, History of Dunklin 21, Douglass)

Kinder (Stoddard)

A small settlement in the n. part of New Lisbon T. A p.o. was maintained from 1915-1829 and named for James Kinder, who had a sawmill there, by the officials of the Frisco R.R. (Davis, Munger, Hearn)

Kinfolks Island (Dunklin)

See Two Mile Island.

Kinfolks Ridge School (Pemiscot)

See Kinfolks Ridge.

Kinfolks Ridge (Pemiscot)

A community, centering about a rural school, in the e. part of Little Prairie T., so called because most of the people living there are related. (Ross)

King's Chapel (Stoddard)

A rural Methodist Church in the n. part of Castor T., organized 1887-88 and named for Rev. G.W. King, the minister in charge of the circuit from 1865-90. (Goodspeed 546, Phillips)

King's Highway(New Madrid, Scott, Pemiscot)

A public road established in 1789 following an old Indian trail through New Madrid Co, and named El Camino Real, The King's Highway, by Col. Morgan, who planned New Madrid(q.v.), in honor of Charles IV, King of Spain 1788-1808. The French called the road Le Chemin du Roi. The entire road stretched from New Madrid to St. Louis, passing through Big Prairie and Rich Woods in Scott Co., thence across the hills to Cape Girardeau, to Stee Genevieve, and from there to St. Louis. To the s. it extended through Pemiscot Co. toward Memphis, Tenn.

It was known to the early American settlers as the Illinois Road, because it led to the Illinois country. (Houck II 150-154)

Kitchen's Mill(Stoddard)

A mill on Castor R. in the n. part of Castor T., established before 1860 and operated by the family of Sol. G. Kitchen, a prominent family in the county. (Parker 146)

Knight School(Dunklin)

See Liberty School.

Knight's Schoolhouse Church(Dunklin)

A rural Methodist Church which met at Knight's Schoolhouse before 1881. It was disbanded in 1895. (Goodspeed 544, Cox, Douglass 458)

Knott's Sawmill (New Madrid)

See Knott's Bridge.

Knott's Bridge(New Madrid)

A bridge over St. John's Bayou in the e. part of New Madrid T., named for W.D. Knott, an early settler who operated a sawmill and owned a farm in this region. (Croell, Hoehn)

Ladd Cemetery(Stoddard)

A rural cemetery near Badler's Chapel(q.v.) in the s.w. part of Castor T., named for F.M. Ladd, an early settler. (Hall, Ladd)

Ladd School(Stoddard)

See Lost School.

Lafont Township(New Madrid)

Pronounced lafont

In the s. part of the county; established June 26, 1899 by order of the court "in honor of Judge Robert Lafont, deceased", who was judge of the county court three terms: 1872-80, 1882-86, 1891-95. (County Court R.)

Lafont School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the s.w. part of LeSieur T., organized about 1900 and named for Judge Robert Lafont(cfl above). (O'Bannon)

Laforge(New Madrid)

Pronounced lafordz'

A small village in the e. part of New Madrid T. A p.o. was established there in 1886, but was discontinued in 1928 and the mail routed from New Madrid. It was named by A.B. Hunter, a prominent landowner, for his wife's family, the family of Pierre Laforge who came to New Madrid in 1794, having been driven from France by the Revolution. (Houck III 139-40, Southwestern Imm. Soc., P.G., Peck)

Lake Blanche(Stoddard)

Pronounced lek blents

A large lake in the n.e. part of New Lisbon T., which appears on all the early maps, and is still an important stream in the county. It was named by the early French explorers from La Riviere Blanche(White River), and is a reference to the purity to the water.(Campbell, Hall)

Lake Como(New Madrid)

An old lake in the n. part of Como T., which was drained about 1901. It was named, as was the town (q.v.), by Louis Houck for the Italian lake. (M.H.R. 11:335, Barnes)

Lake Eulalia(New Madrid)

Pronounced uleli

A lake in the s. part of the county;originally a large lake of clear water, three hundred by one hundred yards in size, but elevated by the earthquakes of 1811-12 and never again filled with water. On this lake in 1792 John Gaston lived, and it is probable that he named the lake for some feminine friend or relative. (M.H.R. 7:189, Houck II 158-161, Barnes)

Lake LeSieur(New Madrid)

A small lake in the s. part of the county where a settlement was made in 1792. It was probably named for the famous Joseph and Francois LeSieur, who made the first settlement in this county. The lake was totally destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12.(Houck II 158-61, Barnes)

Lake Ricardo(New Madrid)

Pronounced rikardó

A small lake in the s. part of the county. John Wall was the first settler on this lake in 1793. The name is a Spanish name, but whether it was named by Wall or some earlier settler, and for whom it was named is unknown. (Houck II 161, Barnes)

Lake St. Ann(New Madrid)

An old lake which was located where the town of New Madrid now stands. The name first appears on a map of 1789 in Col. Morgan's plans for the city of New Madrid (q.v.), and it was probably named by Francois and Joseph LeSieur, who came to this place in 1780 and established the trading post of L'Anse a la Graisse. They were devout Catholics and named many streams for the saints of their church. This one was named for the mother of the Virgin Mary, the patron saint of married women.(Douglass I 107, Houck II 114, Father Eggeman)

Lake St. Charles(New Madrid)

An old lake in the s.e. part of New Madrid T. near the site of Big Mound(q.v.). The Indians are said to have tied up their boats on this lake when they camped at Big Mound. It was destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12. The name was given by an early settler whose patron saint was St. Charles. St. Charles or Carlo Borromeo(1538-84), a famous Italian cardinal of the sixteenth century, who was canonized after his death was especially venerated by the Spanish and was one of the best known saints of that name. (Douglass I 107, Baker, Catholic Ency., Ramsay)

Lake St. George(New Madrid)

An old lake in the n.e. part of Lewis T., which was destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12. It was named by the early settlers for St. George, the patron saint of England.(Douglass I 107, Baker, Ency. Brit.)

Lake St. Isidore(New Madrid)

A small stream in the e. part of the county where Francois Racine settled in 1800. Racine probably named the stream for St. Isidore, the canonized Isidore of Seville, Spain.(570-636) The bed of the stream was elevated by the earthquakes of 1811-12. (Houck II 148, Ency. Brit., Catholic Ency.)

Lake St. Mary(New Madrid)

An old lake in the c. part of New Madrid T., which was destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12. One of the earliest settlements of the county was made in this region, and it was named by the early settlers in honor of the Virgin.(Douglass I 107, Baker)

Lake St. John(Mississippi)

See Wilson's Bayou.

Lake School, The(Pemiscot)

See Franklin Lake School.

Lakeview School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of Liberty T. The name is sometimes written Lake View, especially in the early records. It was named for its location which afforded a view of a lake or pond formed by the flood waters of Little Duck Creek.(Hall)

Lake View School(Stoddard)

See Lakeview.

Lakeville(Stoddard)

A small settlement in the n. part of Pike T. A p.o. was maintained there from 1886-1889 and named from the many lakes in the region. (Campbell 609, P.G., Munger)

Lambert(Scott)

Pronounced lem'brt

A small settlement in the c. part of Moreland T. just s.e. of Benton established about 1915 and named for W.C. Lambert, who was county court judge at the time.(Harrison)

Lambert School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Liberty T.(Cf. above)

Lancaster School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Liberty T., named for Mr. Lancaster, an early settler in the community. (Hall)

Langdon Cemetery(Dunklin)

A small rural cemetery in the n.e. part of Clay T., which was named for C.V. Langdon, on whose farm it is located.(Brannum)

Landers Ridge(New Madrid)

A rural community, composed of Landers Ridge Church and Landers Ridge School, in the c. part of West T. The first settlement was made here about 1900 by the Landers family, for whom the community was named. (Hoehn)

Landers Ridge Church(New Madrid)

A rural Baptist Church on Landers Ridge(cf. above). (Hoehn)

Landers Ridge School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the community of Landers Ridge.(Cf. above). (Hoehn, Davis)

Langham's Mill(Mississippi)

The first sawmill in the county established in 1882 in the e. part of Ohio T. by P.Q. Langham and named for him. His second mill was constructed in 1886.(Cochran)

Lanpher Chapel(Stoddard)

Pronounced læn'fɪr

A rural Methodist Church near Bernie in the s. part of Elk T., organized about 1920 and named for Nick Lanpher(1878-1928), one of the founders of the church. (Semo News 1937, O'Rear, Dexter Statesman 1928)

Lanse School(Dunklin)

Pronounced læns

An old rural school in the e. part of Cotton Hill T. on Peedee Ridge, which was established about 1851 and named for Ely Lanse, a prominent farmer there. The school was abandoned before 1890. (Harrison, Crawford)

Laque Terrible(New Madrid)

See Taylor's Slough.

LaSalle's Landing(New Madrid)

Pronounced læsælz

A boat landing on the Mississippi R. in 1889 in the s.e. part of LeSieur T., which was named for the LaSalle family who owned land there.(Phillips)

Last Chance Church(Stoddard)

A rural church of the General Baptist Denomination in the s. part of Elk T., established about 1915 and given this name from an oft repeated phrase in the preacher's exhortations, "This is your last chance, perhaps, to repent; 'Today is the day of salvation'". (Clodfelter)

LaValle(Stoddard)

Pronounced lævæl'

A school and community in the s.e. part of Elk T., established about 1904 and named for John LaValle who came here from New Madrid County and purchased land. (Goodspeed's Biog., Munger)

Lemley(Scott)

Pronounced læmlɪ

A switch on the Gulf branch of the Frisco R.R., also called Lemley Switch, which was established about 1917 and named for James Lemley, a farmer on whose land the switch was built. (Harrison)

Lemons(Scott)

Pronounced læmənz

A rural school in the e. part of Morley T., named for Mr. Lemons of Blodgett, who owns land in the community. The site of the school was moved one mile e. in 1926 when a new building was erected. (Anderson)

Lennox School(Scott)

Pronounced læn'əks

A rural school in the n. part of Richland T., which was named for W.L. Lennox who settled in that community some time before 1852, and who was active in getting the school started. (Anderson, Robley Lennox, Mrs. Ada Lennox)

Leora(Stoddard)

Pronounced *lio'ra*

A small village in the n.e. part of New Lisbon T. It is the site of an old watermill used in the early days. A p.o. was established in 1886 and named by Geo. S. White, father of the late W.F. White of Bloomfield, for his youngest daughter, Leora.

The place was called Crackskull, a derisive name suggested by the drunken fights which occurred frequently; and also Toadsuck, a name suggested by the toads which frequented the swamps. (Tucker, Davis, Alexander, Barum)

Lester's Landing(New Madrid)

A boat landing on the Mississippi R. in the s.e. part of St. John T., which was established about 1898 and named for the Lester family. (Phillips)

Lewis Prairie(New Madrid)

A prairie in the w. part of New Madrid T. where Lilbourn Lewis, Sr. settled in 1830. The prairie was named for him, although it is sometimes erroneously spelled Lew's Prairie or Louis Prairie in the early historical accounts. (Douglass II 732, Goodspeed 536)

Lewis Prairie Church(New Madrid)

An early rural Methodist Church in the w. part of New Madrid T., on Lewis Prairie(cf. above), from which it was named. It was constituted before 1840. In recording a meeting held there in that year a reference is made to "Brothers Haw and Dunleavy in a meeting at Lewis Prairie a half mile from an old town of that name." Doubtless this was the settlement or home of Lilbourn Lewis on Lewis Prairie and not a town, as there is no other record of such a town. (Clark 17,23, McAnaly 609, Goodspeed 536)

Lewis Township(New Madrid)

In the s.e. part of the county; organized in 1906 and named for Lilbourn Lewis, a large landowner. (County C.R.)

Lew's Prairie(New Madrid)

See Lewis Prairie.

Liberty Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the n.e. part of Castor T., which was established about 1866 and given this common name by the founders. Liberty was a commonly used word during this Civil War period. (Clodfelter, Goodspeed 563, Douglass 473)

Old Liberty Methodist Church(Dunklin)

An old rural Methodist Church in the n. part of Clay T.

which was organized in 1853, the second in the county, and given the name Liberty which was a common church name at that time.(Cox)

Liberty Hill Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the n.w. part of Pike T., organized before 1863 and disbanded during the Civil War. Liberty was a common name for churches and schools in this section and particularly at the time when it was an often used word in connection with the emancipation of the slaves.(Goodspeed 563, Munger)

Liberty Hill School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Pike T., named for Liberty Hill Church(cf. above). (Clodfelter)

Liberty School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Castor T., which was named from Liberty Baptist Church(q.v.). (Goodspeed 563, Douglass 473, Munger)

Liberty School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Freeborn T. organized before 1881. The first school in this community was the Knight School, named for Squire J.J. Knight, who owned land there.

In 1896 or 1900 when a new building was erected about a mile s. of the original site, the board members were **Fred Poarchy**, W.A. Smith, and J.M. Corder. It was suggested that the name be changed to Poarchy, but Mr. Poarchy objected and suggested the ideal name Liberty. (Geo. Smith, W.P.Smith, Cox)

Liberty Township(Stoddard)

In the s.w. part of the county; organized originally in 1835; reduced in size in 1850 when four new townships were organized; in 1853 when the county was redistricted; and given the present boundaries in 1868. The name was a common one at the time.(Douglass 304, Goodspeed 358-59, Munger)

Lick Creek(Stoddard)

A large creek in the c. part of the county, which flows into the St. Francois R. in the s. part of Liberty T., named for a deer or salt lick at the head of the creek. It was drained about 1900. (Hall, Clodfelter)

Lick Creek Bridge(Stoddard)

A bridge built by order of the county court in 1892 over Lick Creek(cf. above), from which it was named. (County Court Record, Hall)

Lick Creek Chapel(Stoddard)

A rural Methodist Church in the w. part of Liberty T., established in 1890 and named from Lick Creek(q.v.). (Hux)

Lick Creek School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Castor T., located on the site of old Lick Creek(q.v.) from which it is named.(Hall, Clodfelter)

Lilbourn(New Madrid)

Pronounced lilbrn

A town in the n.c. part of Lewis T. The first settlement was made here in 1888 and called Pawpaw or Paw Paw Junction, from pawpaw thickets which surrounded the junction of the Cottonbelt R.R. and its branch line. Later the Frisco R.R. joined these two lines here. A p.o. was established in 1903 and the town named Lilbourn, for Lilbourn Lewis, a landowner. (Douglass 380, Parrett, Jones)

Linda(New Madrid)

Pronounced lindi

A small village on the Mississippi R. in the s.e. part of LeSieur T. A p.o. was maintained from 1904-19 when the mail was routed from Point Pleasant. The first settlement was made by the Stewart families and named for Linda Stewart. It is commonly pronounced Lindy. (Barnes, Hoehn, P.G.)

Link School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Castor T., named for a landowner in the community. (Clodfelter, Lawrence)

Linnerman School(Stoddard)

Pronounced lin'r

A rural school in the s.e. part of Elk T., established in 1910 and named for Will Linnerman, a farmer of the community.(Hux)

Lint Dale(Pemiscot)

An old shipping point at the mouth of Pemiscot Bayou on the Mississippi R., founded in 1873 by Turner Chamberlain and George Coleman. It was abandoned when the current of the river changed and Tyler became a better boat landing. The first cotton gin in the county was established here and that gave the settlement its name; that is, the name was suggested by the cotton lint and the dale or open space in the woods on the bank of the river. (Davis and Durrie, Campbell, Doerner, E.E. Hamlett)

Little Brick School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.e. part of New Lisbon T., organized in 1915. This descriptive name has grown up because of the brick building. Most of the rural school buildings are of wood. (Clodfelter)

Little Lick Creek(Stoddard)

A small branch of Lick Creek in the s. part of Liberty T. The name indicates the size of the creek in comparison with Lick Creek(q.v.), from which it was named. (Hall)

Little Prairie(Pemiscot)

See Caruthersville.

Little Prairie Township(Pemiscot)

In the e.c. part of the county; one of the townships which was a part of New Madrid County at the time of the organization of Pemiscot Co. in 1851, having been organized in 1834. It adopted the early name for Caruthersville(q.v.). (Campbell, Goodspeed 329)

Little Prairie Township(New Madrid)

Cf. above.

Little River(New Madrid)

See Morehouse.

Little River(New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin)

A river flowing through New Madrid, Pemiscot, and Dunklin Counties. It rises in St. Francois Co. and flows s. into Ark. Below the Cape Girardeau County line it is known as Little River; above as Whitewater. Whitewater is the name applied to the entire stream before the earthquakes of 1811-12. The Indians called the river Ne ska or Unica. Schoolcraft says the Osage name for this river is Unica, meaning white, but he is said to have confused White River, largely in Ark., and Whitewater, this stream. The Chippeway name for the river was Ne ska, meaning white water. It is often written Niska.

The early Spanish explorers called the river Rio Blanco, and the French La Rivière Blanche or L'eau Blanche. In the English translation this became Whitewater, by which name the entire stream was known as late as 1817.

The name "Little" seems to have been given between 1817-22, in the French form La Petite Rivière, and is a reference to the size of the river as compared with the Mississippi and St. Francois Rivers, between which it lies. (History of Dunklin 29, Campbell, Brown, Rand McNally, Schoolcraft 853, Douglass I 230, Houck I 17,18.)

Little River Church(Scott)

See Oran Church.

Little River Bottoms(Pemiscot, Dunklin)

Low swampy land lying along Little River in the w. and e. parts of these counties. (E.E. Hamlett)

Little River Station(New Madrid)
See Catron.

Little River School(New Madrid)

Two rural schools, one for whites and one for negroes have this name. Both schools are located in the s. part of Lafont T. and are named from Little River(q.v.). (Croell)

Little River Township(Pemiscot)

In the n.w. part of the county; one of the original townships established in 1851. It was named from Little River(q.v.), and was reduced to its present size in 1900 when Pascola E. was organized. (County Court Record)

Little River Valley and Arkansas R.R.(New Madrid)
See Cottonbelt R.R.

Little Rock School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Pike T., so named because there is a cluster of prominent rocks hardby and no others in the community. (McKearly)

Little Vine Church(Stoddard)

A rural Church in the s. part of Morley T., near Bugg School, which was built in 1895, and was used by Methodists, General Baptists, and Presbyterians. W.H. Bugg, a farmer of the Bugg Ridge community, donated the land. The building was destroyed in 1924. The name is used in several churches in this section and is a reference to the comparison made in the words of Jesus, "I am the vine; ye are the branches." (Scott County Democrat 1936, Foster)

Little Vine Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the n. part of Pike T., organized in 1867 and given this name by the founders.(Cf. above). (Clodfelter, Douglass 478, Duncan 383)

Little Vine School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Pike T., organized in 1890 and named from Little Vine Church(cf. above). (Clodfelter)

Little Walnut School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the n. part of Como T. The present building was erected in 1910 and is almost a mile s. of the original site of the school. The first school was built in 1900 and was named for a small walnut tree growing in the schoolyard. (Hoy)

Locust Grove School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the e. part of St. James Bayou T., named for the locust trees which grow there. In 1858 the Methodist Church held services in this schoolhouse. (Goodspeed 536, Combs)

Lone Oak Church(Dunklin)

A rural General Baptist Church in the e. part of Cotton Hill T.; organized in 1894 and named for a large, solitary oak tree growing there. (History of Dunklin 68-9, Cox)

Lone Pine Tree(Dunklin)

A solitary tree in the s. part of Holcomb T., which served as a landmark to Indians and hunters. No one came to a definite conclusion about the reason for the tree's location here; pine is not a native growth of the county. It once served as headquarters for the Murrell clan of desperadoes. (History of Dunklin 142)

Lone Rock(Scott)

See Garza.

Lone Star Church(Stoddard)

A rural General Baptist Church in the n. part of Elk T., organized about 1900 and given this ideal or emblematic name by the founders. (Bankford)

Long Cypress Bridge(Stoddard)

A bridge built by order of the county court in 1892 over Long Cypress Slough(q.v.) for which it was named. (Munger, County Court Record)

Long Cypress Slough(Stoddard)

A large slough in the n.e. part of Pike T. The name is descriptive of the slough which runs through Cypress Swamp(q.v.). (Munger)

Long Prairie(Mississippi)

A large prairie in the n. part of the county; named by the early settlers as was East Prairie.(q.v.) (Campbell 371-4, Goodspeed 197)

Long Prairie Township(Mississippi)

In the w. part of the county. It was formed from Tywappity and St. James townships in 1858 and given the early name for this region. (Cf. above) (Douglass I 311)

Lorwood(New Madrid)

pronounced lor'wood
The estate of G.E. Spitzler, also called Lorwood Place

and Lorwood Plantation, and a stop on the Cottonbelt R.R. in the n.e. part of Como T. It was originally settled by Mr. Grayson prior to 1900. About 1903 the Hyman families of Payne, Ohio operated a sawmill and stave mill there and named the place Hyman from their name. In 1907 Mr. Charles Buchanan, of Wellington, Ohio, bought the mills. In 1909 Messers Shelley and Spitzler bought Buchanan's property, invited Mr. S.S. Colvin to become a partner, and formed the Lorwood Cooperage Company. The name was coined by using the first three letters of Lorain, the county in Ohio from which Messers Shelley and Spitzler came, and Wood, the name of the county in Ohio from which Mr. Colvin came.

Later the company was liquidated, Mr. Spitzler acquired the land and named his plantation from the company. (Robbins, Anderson, Spitzler)

Lorwood Place (New Madrid)

Cf. above.

Lorwood Plantation (New Madrid)

Cf. above.

Lost Bayou (Pemiscot)

A small stream which meandered through the community of Number 8 and flowed through Tyler. It was named by the early settlers because of its indefinite direction and size. (Mrs. E.E. Hamlett)

Lost Hills (Stoddard)

A range of limestone hills about two miles long in the n.e. part of the county. These hills are regarded as natural curiosities because they rise some two or three hundred feet above the swamps and are the only outcropping of rock in this region, that is, they appear to be lost and are so named. (Ency. History of Missouri, Munger)

Lost School (Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Castor T. It was originally the Ladd School, named for an early settler, F.M. Ladd; in 1869 the building was moved to a field or old woods and the name Lost grew up because of its isolated site. (Hall)

Lost Village (Pemiscot)

See Caruthersville.

Lower Crosno School (Mississippi)

A rural school in the e. part of Mississippi T., organized in 1920 and named from its location s. of the village of Crosno(q.v.). (Boone, Ryneearson)

Lower Dogwood School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the n.w. part of St. James T., named for its location s. of Dogwood School(q.v.). (Boone,Combs)

Lotta(New Madrid)

See Parma.

Louis Prairie(New Madrid)

See Lewis Prairie.

Loyd Cemetery(Dunklin)

A rural cemetery in the e. part of Holcomb T., named for the Loyd family on whose land the cemetery was located. (Cox)

Luby(Mississippi)

A signal stop on the Iron Mountain R.R. in the e. part of Ohio T. The station was established about 1930 and named from a landowner there. (Deal)

Lucas Bayou(Scott)

Pronounced luk'as

A small bayou in the c. part of Sylvania T., named for James Lucas who lived in that vicinity in 1901. (Lucas)

Lucas Bend(Mississippi)

See Crosno.

Ludlow(Scott)

A rural school community organized in 1928-29. The school was never built. The name is that of a family in the community.(Harrison)

Lulu(Dunklin)

Pronounced lu'lu or
lu'lu'or

A small settlement in the s. part of Clay T. The p.o. was established in 1883 and named by Judge E.J. Langdon, as he said, "In honor of one of my old sweethearts". The p.o. was discontinued in 1904, and now only a rural school and community remain. (History of Dunklin 131, Cox, P.G.)

Lusk's Chapel Methodist Church(Scott)

See Lusk School.

Lusk School(Scott)

A rural school abandoned in 1920 in the s.e. part of Commerce T. The school took its name from Lusk's Chapel Methodist Church which was organized about 1880 and named for Rev. Wm. M. Lusk, who was a minister and a farmer in Scott County in 1847. (Goodspeed 536, Goodspeed's Biog., Anderson)

Mabrey Cemetery(Stoddard)

Pronounced me'brɪ

A cemetery in Advance(q.v.), preserved according to the request of Joshua Mabrey, who owned the land on which the town of Advance was laid out. The cemetery is named in his honor. (Hall)

McBride School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the w. part of Anderson T., which was named for Scott McBride, superintendent of the Gideon Anderson Lumber Company, who gave the land for the school. (Hoy, Sharp)

McCarty School(Pemiscot)

Pronounced məkɑrtɪ

A school and community in Pemiscot T., named for Judge Sterling H. McCarty of Caruthersville, who was county commissioner of schools 1900-04 and judge of the probate court from 1904-11. He had a part in the organization of the district. (Ross)

Macedonia Church(Pemiscot)

An old rural Baptist Church in the n. part of Butler T. where Hayward is now located. It was established in 1880 and named from the churches in Macedonia (Greece), the first country in Europe in which the gospel was preached by Paul(Acts 16:9-12. 18:5-6). (Minutes of N.Madrid Assn., Warren)

Macedonia Church(Scott)

A rural Methodist Church organized in 1887 and disbanded in 1926(cf. above). (Anderson, Goodspeed 536)

Macedonia School(Scott)

A rural school in the w. part of Commerce T., organized in 1890 and named from Macedonia Church(cf. above). (Anderson)

McElyea School(Dunklin)

Pronounced məkɪl'jə

A rural school in the w. part of Union T., which was established between 1890-1900, and named for the McElyea family, farmers in the community. (Jones)

McGuire(Dunklin)

Pronounced məgwar'

A small village in the s.e. part of Freeborn T. A p.o. was established in 1910 and named for Fred McGuire who owned land there. (M.H.R. 11:165-66, Van Cleve)

Mackey(Dunklin)

Pronounced mək'ɪ

A flagstop on the Frisco R.R. in the e. part of Independence T. established about 1920 and named for Virgil McKay, who with his partner W.G. Bragg, was a large land-owner in this section. A R.R. official spelled the name

as it is pronounced rather than McKay as it is written.
(Jones)

McMullin(Scott)

Pronounced *makmal'an*

A stop on the Frisco R.R. in the n. part of Richland T. A p.o. was maintained there from 1904-1922. It was named for the Charley McMullin estate. (Allen, Bowman)

Malden(Dunklin)

Pronounced *mol'dən*

A town in the e. part of Cotton Hill T. platted in 1877 under the direction of Major Geo. B. Clark and Otto Kochtitsky, engineers of the railroad which was being built. The first settlement in this region was a trading post, Cotton Hill, made about 1850 and named for the cotton which grew on the sandy ridge on which it was located. The post was abandoned and the buildings moved a few miles s. in 1877 to begin the town of Malden.

Two theories, each having strong adherents, exist regarding the name of Malden. One group insists it was named for Col. T.H. Mauldin of Bloomfield, judge of the county court there from 1879-80. Dr. G.T. VanCleve says the most prominent man in the settlement was a Mr. Beckwith, and his name was suggested for the town, but was not accepted because of popular dislike for the man; instead the people chose the name for Col. Mauldin, whom they respected. S.E. Dunn says it was named for Col. Mauldin because he owned a large tract of land just n. of Malden in Stoddard Co. and was well known to those who established Malden.

Young Dr. VanCleve and R.A. Cox, however, say that the town was named for Malden, Mass. because of the man who helped lay out the town being from Malden, Mass.

Malden, Mass. was named by Joseph Hills and John Wayte, founders of the town, for Maldon in Essex, England, from which they came.

The most difficult matter for the first group to explain is the change of spelling, if the town was named for Col. Mauldin as they maintain; and for the second group the identity of the man who came from Malden, Mass. The latter explanation, however, seems more logical, and is accepted by Eaton and Douglass.(M.H.R. 11, Douglass I 307, Goodspeed 474, Cox, VanClevés, Dunn)

Mangrum School(Stoddard)

Pronounced *man'grəm*

A rural school in the e. part of Duck Creek T., established in 1910 and named for Will Mangrum who gave the land for the school. (Clodfelter)

Manes(Mississippi)

Pronounced *man'əs*

See Wyatt.

Manley(Dunklin)
See Frisbee.

Pronounced man'li

Manning(Scott)

Pronounced man'ing

A small ferry landing in the n.e. part of Kelso T. It was originally Daughtery's Landing, named for an early settler who established a store and ferry there. About 1900 the ferry was run by a man named Manning and called Manning's Landing or Manning. It was used until the building of the bridge from Thebes, Ill. in 1904. (Moore, Harrison)

Manning's Landing(Scott)
Cf. above.

Maple Grove School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Como T., which was named because of its location in a maple grove. (Hoy)

Maple View School(Pemiscot)

A rural school in the w. part of Braggadocio T. in the Deering Consolidated School district, which was named for the maple trees growing on the site. (Hamlett)

Maplewood School(Pemiscot)

A school and community in Little Prairie T. once called Pultite or Pull Tite. Two reasons are given for this mocking name. According to R.A. Moyers it indicated the difficulty or making a living in the community in the early days. According to C.E. Johnston and C.G. Ross it is a reference to the gumbo or sticky mud. The latter theory seems more probable, as the soil in the community is excellent farming land and it is no more difficult to make a living there than elsewhere; whereas, the roads were unusually bad in this section and it was a "tight pull" to get over them.

The name Maplewood was given by Charles G. Ross, County Superintendent of Schools, when the district was organized in 1916. He says that he so named it because he liked the sound of the name and not because there are maple trees in the community. (Moyers, Johnston, Ross)

Marais des Peches(Mississippi)
See Fish Lake.

Marco(Stoddard)

Pronounced mark'o

A rural community in the e. part of Elk T. A p.o. was maintained in 1910 when this was an important lumber camp. Various explanations are offered for the name. Judge Tucker says, "It was named by some man who was thinking of the two nearby settlements Frisco and Risco,

and so added another name ending in 'co'!" Dr. W.J. Hux says, "It represented a point s. of which there was no development, and no law - It might have been named as marking the spot beyond which there was no development." Both these explanations are doubtless afterthoughts and the settlement was perhaps named for an improvement company. (Hux, Tucker)

Marlow(Dunklin)

Pronounced Mar'lo

A community in the s.e. part of Freeborn T. Union Grove Methodist Church and Marlow Baptist Church together with Zion or Marlow School make up the community. It was named for James and Toby Marlow who own land there. (Eubanks, Marlow)

Marlow Baptist Church(Dunklin)

See Zion Baptist Church.

Mars Landing(New Madrid)

A boat landing on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of St. John T., established in 1879 by Mr. John Mar and named for him. (Cram, Barnes)

Marshall School(Scott)

A rural school in the s. part of Sandywoods T., organized in 1890 and named for John E. Marshall, a landowner. (Anderson)

Marston(New Madrid)

Pronounced Mar'stan

A small town in the n.e. part of Lafont T. The first settlement was made by Mr. Stewart in 1878. In 1898 the Barnes family purchased the Stewart farms and named the place Marston for Laura Marston Barnes, mother of Charley Barnes. A p.o. was established in 1900 and the town incorporated in 1905. (Douglass 373, Barnes)

Martin Chapel(New Madrid)

A rural Methodist Church in the s.e. part of Lafont T., which was known as Union Methodist Church when it was organized about 1866. In 1872 it became Martin's Chapel, named for John Martin, a prominent member of the community and church. (Croell, Penman, Riley, McAnaly 35)

Marvin Chapel(Pemiscot)

A rural Methodist Church located beside Pierce's Chapel(q.v.) and named for the Marivn family living in that neighborhood, who were members of the church.(Ross)

Masters School(Stoddard)

Two rural schools, white and negro, have this name. Both are in the n.e. part of Pike T. and are named for

Mr. Masters, a prominent farmer there. (Jennings)

Mathews Prairie(Mississippi) Pronounced mæθ'uz

A large prairie in the n. part of what is now Tywappity T., which was settled in 1801 by Edward Mathews from Lexington, Ky. and named for him. It is sometimes spelled Matthews Prairie.

This prairie had been inhabited long before 1801, however, as there were evidences of a large Indian camp or village when the first white man came. It was called Carlos Prairie (Spanish for Charles Prairie) as early as 1770. (Douglass I 179, Charleston Democrat 1937)

Matthews (New Madrid)

A small town in the c. part of Big Prairie T. on the Frisco R.R., established as a shipping station for the Scott County Milling Company of Sikeston and named for C.D. Matthews who settled there in 1873. A p.o. was established in 1904. (Bowman, P.G.)

Matthews Prairie(Scott)

A settlement where a p.o. was maintained from 1837- 67. If this village were in existence today, it would be in Mississippi County, but it is listed as a Scott County p.o. It was named from Mathews Prairie(cf. above) (P.G.)

Mathews Prairie Church(Mississippi)

See Ketron's Chapel.

Maulsby(Stoddard)

Pronounced mɔlz'bi

A rural settlement in the s.e. part of Elk T. established about 1902 and named for the descendants of Hezekiah P. Maulsby, son of Lemuel Maulsby who was a pioneer of New Madrid County and a clerk of the circuit court of Stoddard County in 1853. (Goodspeed 404, Munger)

Maxville(Scott)

Pronounced mæks'vi

See Morley.

Mays' Switch (New Madrid)

See Catron.

Mayville(Mississippi)

See Deventer.

Medal(Stoddard)

Pronounced med'al

A logging station on the Frisco R.R. in the e. part of Elk T., established in 1900 by the Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company as a shipping point and named from Medal Ridge(q.v.). (Lankford, Himmelberger)

Medal Ridge(Stoddard)

A ridge in the e. part of Elk T., rising out of the swamp, on which Mr. Medal settled before 1881. (Lankford)

Medley (Stoddard)

Pronounced *mEd'li*,

A small settlement in the s.w. part of Elk T., established about 1898 and named for the family of Tom Medley, a farmer of the community. (Munger, Jennings)

Medley(Mississippi)

Pronounced *mEd'li*,

A small settlement in the e. part of Wolf Island T., which was established as a landing place on the Mississippi R. A p.o. known as Medley's was maintained from 1886-93. The apostrophe was then omitted from the name and the p.o. continued until 1910. In 1918 it was restored and maintained until 1930. The original settlement has washed into the river and the only trace left is the rural school located a few miles s. of the first site. It was named for L.B. Medley, who ran a ferry and a general store there about 1884. (P.G., Boone, Ringo)

Medley School(Mississippi)

Cf. above.

Melba(New Madrid)

See Melby.

Melby(New Madrid)

A flagstop on the Cottonbelt R.R. in the e. part of Como T. It was established about 1905 as a log loading switch. The name is always written Melby on maps, but Mr. Spitzler writes it Melba, believing that to be the original name. This belief probably gave rise to the story, credited by Miss Hall, that it was named by an Italian railroad worker for a town in Italy. There is no such town in Italy. Melba, pronounced Melby, is a fairly common feminine name in this section of the state, but there is no proof that the name was Melba. Mr. Spitzler believes that the name was Melba because of the local tendency to pronounce words, especially proper names, ending in "a" as if they ended in "ie". The original name may have been Melby and the opposite tendency, common in Missouri, to pronounce names in -i or -y as if they ended in -a(cf. Missouri and Cincinnati) may have given rise to the "yarn" about the Italian worker. (Anderson, Spitzler, Hall, Ramsay, Read)

Melon(Scott)

A small flagstop on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the c. part of Sandywoods T., established about 1916 and so named because it was the shipping point for watermelons

and cantaloupes which were grown there. This was the first section in the county in which melons were raised commercially. (Baker)

Melson(Pemiscot)

See Bragg City.

Melton School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of Duck Creek T., named for a prominent family of the community. (Hall, Jennings)

Mesler(Stoddard)

Pronounced MES'ly

A school and community in the n.e. part of Pike T. A p.o. was established in 1915 and named for W.P. Messler, a landowner. The p.o. name is spelled Messler, but the common local spelling is Mesler. (Munger, P.G.)

Messler(Stoddard)

Cf. above.

Mettsville(New Madrid)

Pronounced metz'vil

A country store in the s.w. part of LeSieur T., formerly a sawmill camp, established about 1916 by a man named Metts, for whom it was named. (Croell)

Michaels(Pemiscot)

Pronounced maik'slz

A logging switch on the Frisco R.R. of 1901 just s. of Caruthersville. It was named for Mr. Michael, the mill owner. (Bloymeyer, Wilks)

Micola(Pemiscot)

Pronounced maik'ol's

A small town in the w. part of Little Prairie T. A p.o. established in 1904 was discontinued in 1927. The original name Pokono was given at the time of the building of the Frisco R.R.(1901), when this was a pipe loading station. Its meaning and source are unknown. The name Micola was given in 1904, coined from the names of the principal landowners, Walter and Sid Michie and H.R. Coleman, to which the "a" was added. (P.G., Johnston, Ham, Doerner)

Mid City(Pemiscot)

A community in Braggadocio T. halfway between Caruthersville and Kennett(in Dunklin Co.), centered about a rural Baptist Church which was established there in 1932. (Myra Gerrish, Minutes of N.M. Assn.)

Mid City Church(Pemiscot)

Cf. above.

Middleburg(Pemiscot)

See Holland.

Middle Smith School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the c. part of Elk T. It was established in 1890 and named Smith School for James W. Smith, a landowner. By 1910 four Smith Schools, three white and one colored, had been established and it became necessary to distinguish between them. The negro school retained the name Smith; this one was called Middle Smith because of its location between East Smith, by which the most eastern school was designated, and West Smith, the school to the west. (Clodfelter, Ulen)

Midway(Pemiscot)

An old landing place on the Mississippi R. in Pemiscot T. three-fourths of a mile s. of old Lint Dale. It was a point halfway between Cairo, Ill. and Memphis, Tenn., where steamboats stopped for cord-wood. (Campbell's G. 1874)

Midway School(Pemiscot)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Braggadocio T. It was named from its position half way between Micola and Braggadocio. (Hamlett)

Milburn School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Anderson T., established in 1913 and named for Price Milburn who gave the land. It was abandoned in 1936. (Hoy)

Millar Church(Mississippi)

A rural Methodist Church in the n. part of St. James T., established in 1865 by Susan and Franklin S. Millar and named from Millar School(q.v.) in which the meetings were held. (Deal Scrapbook)

Millar School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the n. part of St. James T., named for Adam Millar, who came to this county from Frederick, Va. (Combs, Beck)

Miller's Mill(Stoddard)

An early water power mill on Castor R. in the c. part of Castor R., which was established as early as 1875 and named for the mill owner, a Mr. Miller. (Munger, Wilson)

Miller School (Dunklin)

A rural school in the w. part of Holcomb T., which was organized about 1900 and named for Bill Miller, a prominent farmer of the community. (Harrison, Eubanks, Bryant)

Mill Prairie(New Madrid)

A small prairie near Bayou St. Thomas on which one of the early settlements was made. It was called Prairie du

Moulin(Mill Prairie) because of the mill which was operated there in early days. (Goodspeed 296,435, Phillips)

Miner(Scott)

Pronounced *min'or man'y*

A flagstop on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the s. part of Richland T. The first station established here in 1861 was known as Vannoy's, for a man who owned the first mill in this community. In the year 1895 a p.o., named Minner, was maintained here. It was named for Mr. Miner, a land-owner, who built a tramway from his sawmill to the R.R. The members of the family pronounce the name with a short "i", and this accounts, possibly, for the spelling of the p.o. name. Locally the name is pronounced as the family pronounce it and also with a long "i." The family name was originally German, spelled Minner, and later anglicized. (Mayfield, Harrisnn, Harris, Baker, P.G.)

Miner Switch(Scott)

Another name for Miner(cf. above).

Mingo(Stoddard)

Pronounced *ming'o*

A small settlement in the n.w. part of New Lisbon T. A p.o. was established in 1896 and named Grindle. The man for whom it was named - a land and mill owner- was a Mr. Grinnel, but the name was sent to the postal authorities as Grindle, doubtless because the name was often pronounced this way. The p.o. was discontinued in 1897, and in 1900 the settlement was known as Mingo, the name by which this entire region was known in the early days being Mingo Swamp.(q.v.) (Davis, Houck's Mss. Barum)

Mingo Swamp(Stoddard)

A large swamp in the w. part of the county, named for and Indian chief, Mingo, whose tribe lived there until 1834. (Houck I 218, Davis, Houck's Mss.,G. Houck)

Minner(Scott)

See Miner.

Misfeldt School(Scott)

Pronounced *mis'telt*

A rural school in the s. part of Tywappity T., settled by Germans about 1852 and named for J.F. Misfeldt, a prominent landowner and judge of the county court 1914-18. (Anderson)

Mississippi County

mis'si-pa or
Pronounced mis'si-pa

A county on the Mississippi R. created by the state legislature February 14, 1845, the territory being cut off from the s. part of Scott County. Charleston was selected as the county seat and the boundaries of the townships of Tywappity, St. James, and St. James Bayou, which had belonged to Scott County, were changed and two new townships, Mississippi and Wolf Island were created. Ohio T. was created from Mississippi T. in 1847.

The county was named from the Mississippi R. (q.v.)
(Douglass I 311, M.H.R. 11:330-31)

Mississippi River (Mississippi)

The Mississippi, which forms the entire eastern boundary of Mississippi County, was discovered in 1539 by DeSoto who called the river Rio Grande De Espiritu Santo (The Grand River of the Holy Spirit). The French Jesuits who explored the river called it Riviere de St. Louis; Marquette gave the name Riviere de la Conception in fulfillment of a vow made to the Virgin if he succeeded in finding the river; LaSalle baptised it Riviere de Colbert (Colvert was a French statesman of 1682 who helped finance LaSalle's expedition), and Joliet attempted to name it in honor of his patron, Buade. The name finally chosen, however, was the name of Indian origin, the Algonquin words missi (great) and seepee (river). (M.H.R. II: 191, Buel 240-41)

Mississippi Township (Mississippi)

In the e. part of the county; one of the townships organized out of Tywappity T. in 1845 at the time the county was formed. It was named for the river (cf. above), and was given its present boundaries in 1847 when Ohio T. was formed. (Douglass I 311)

Missouri Pacific Railroad (Scott, Mississippi, Stoddard, Dunklin)

The original Missouri Pacific R.R. was chartered in 1876 as a part of the Pacific R.R. Co. which had failed to build roads as directed in the charter of 1849. It was under the direction of C.K. Garrison until 1879 when it became the property of Jay Gould, who consolidated a number of railroads.

This part of the system, however, had its beginning in the Cairo and Fulton R.R. which was organized in 1857 in Charleston, Mississippi County, through the efforts of Col H.J. Deal. The name indicated the two proposed terminals- Fulton, Ark. and Cairo, Ill. The first train on this road was run from Bird's Point to Charleston April 19,

1859. The chief engineer was J.S. Williams and the engine was called the "Sol G. Kitchen" in honor of a pioneer of Mississippi Co. The road was finished to Sikeston, in Scott Co., July 4, 1859, and the first locomotive on this run was the "Abe Hunter", named for another prominent pioneer of Mississippi County. During the Civil War the road was partially destroyed. It was reorganized in 1872 under the name Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas R.R., so named because the company now proposed to extend the road through the state of Arkansas and on to Texarkana, Texas. The nickname "Cat" road, derived from the initials of the official road, came into use locally about this time. It was completed to Poplar Bluff, through Stoddard Co. in 1873. Shortly after the reorganization it was bought by the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R. under the management of Thomas Allen.

The St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R. had been granted a charter in 1851 to build a road from some point on the Pacific R.R. to Pilot Knob; and in 1852 the Iron Mountain Branch of the Pacific R.R. was incorporated. The purpose of the railroad was the transportation of ore from Iron Mountain to St. Louis, from which point it could be shipped elsewhere, and this fact gave the road its name. The first survey was made in 1852 by J.H. Morley and the first section of rails laid in 1853. The road was opened to Iron Mountain in 1858. The Arkansas branch was completed from Pilot Knob to Moark in 1873, and the name changed to St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R.R. to indicate this extension of the road. In 1880 these roads were consolidated under the Missouri Pacific R.R. (Deal Scrapbook, Charleston Democrat 1937, Kerr, Thornton 14-51, Douglass 499)

Mitchell Cemetery (Pemiscot)

See Number Eight Cemetery.

Mitchell (New Madrid)

Pronounced mit'sel

A flagstop on the Cottonbelt R.R. in the s.e. part of Anderson T. near the present site of Gideon, which was maintained in 1902 for the benefit of a man named Mitchell who owned a hog ranch there. (Sharp)

Mithells (Pemiscot)

Pronounced mit'selz

A log loading station on the Frisco R.R. in 1901 just s. of Caruthersville and the Mound. It was named for the owner of the mill, Mr. Mitchell. (Blomeyer, Wilks)

Moark (Dunklin)

Pronounced mo'ark

A small settlement in the e. part of Holcomb T. on the Pemiscot Co. line, where a p.o. was maintained from 1901-04. It was named for the Missouri-Arkansas (Mo-Ark)

Lumber Company who had a shipping point there in 1900.
(Jones)

Moccasin Hollow(New Madrid)

A mocking name given to a small community in the w. part of Lafont T. near Marston. The name is a common one and indicates a deserted, low, swampy place suitable only for snakes or water moccasins. (O'Keane, Oakley)

Moorefield(Scott)

See Tanner.

Mooreland(Scott)

See Tanner.

Morehouse(New Madrid)

A small town in the n.w. part of West T., which was established in the early part of the nineteenth century as a sawmill camp. The first name given to this settlement was Little River, for the stream on which it is located. This name was in use from 1877 until about 1887. When the p.o. was established in 1893, it was named for A.P. Morehouse, lieutenant-governor of Missouri, who became governor at the death of Marmaduke in 1887 and served until 1889 when he retired from public life. He died in 1891. (Charley Barnes, History of Missouri, Rand McNally)

Moreland Township(Scott)

One of the two townships which made up Scott County when it was organized from New Madrid County in 1822, Moreland T. had been organized in 1813, being one of the original townships of New Madrid Co. It was reduced in size in 1822. The name is that of an early settler. (Goodspeed 354, Moore)

Moreland Township(New Madrid)

Cf. above.

Morley(Scott)

Pronounced mor'li

A small town in the n. part of Morley T. which was laid out in 1868 and incorporated a year later. The first settlement in this region was known as Maxville, named for an early settler by using his first name and adding the suffix "ville". When Morley was laid out about a mile n. of the old settlement, Maxville was incorporated with it. Morley was named for J.H. Morley, engineer of the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R. to which the town owes its existence. (Goodspeed 464, Campbell 597, Parker 324, Moore, Harrison)

Morley Township(Scott)

In the c. part of the county; organized Aug. 21, 1872 at the request of P.N. Bainbridge et al., from Moreland, Richland, Sandywoods, and Sylvania Townships. It was named from Morley(cf. above), the principal town within its limits. (County Court record)

Morrison-Anglin School(New Madrid)

Pronounced ^{ma'rasən} ~~anglin~~

A rural school in the s. part of Anderson T. organized in 1935 and named for Messers Anglin and Morrison, who were interested in establishing the school. (Hoy)

Moseley School(Pemiscot)

A school and community in Holland T. near the Ark. line. It was named for Gus Moseley who moved to this community in 1898. He served as constable of Holland T., was instrumental in getting a cotton gin for Holland and a road from Holland to Douglas, served on the board of education, and helped to form Consolidated District No.1.

The place was once called Walnut Grove, but the absence of walnut trees made the name unsuitable and it has been discarded.

An attempt is now being made to change the name to Culbertson because the landowner, a Mr. Culbertson of St. Louis, has donated the land on which the now abandoned school building stands for a Community Center. Whether or not the name is adopted remains to be seen. (Hamlett, Mrs. Homer Smith)

Mound, The(Pemiscot)

An old Indian mound lying between Caruthersville and Cottonwood Point in Little Prairie T. The largest mound in the county, and said to be the largest in Southeast Missouri. A settlement was made by white men on this mound in 1898. The R.R. station of the Frisco for this community is Dayton, named for the Dayton family living there. (Douglass I 3-12, Blomeyer)

Mound School(Scott)

A rural school named for an Indian mound near which it is located. (Anderson)

Mound Cemetery(New Madrid)

A rural cemetery located on and near Big Mound(q.v.) and named from it. The older part of the cemetery covers the mound and was begun about the time of the Civil War. Some of the gravestones are dated in the 1870's. This was not used by the Indians as a burial ground, their burial place being in the lowlands just e. of the mound where a cottonfield is now. (Riley, Baker)

Mound Church(New Madrid)

A rural Methodist Church in the w. part of New Madrid T., which was abandoned about 1878. It was established about 1840 and named from its location near Big Mound(q.v.). Houck refers to it as the "Cyprie" or Mound Church. None of the old settlers remember it as the Cyprie Church, but they believe it was a reference to the Decypri or Bayou de Cyprie nearby. (Houck I 60, Riley, Mrs. Riley)

Mound School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the w. part of New Madrid T., which was abandoned in 1933. It was named for Big Mound(q.v.), near which it was located. (Davis, Phillips)

Mound School(Scott)

A rural school named for an Indian mound near which it is located. (Anderson)

Mounds School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the s.e. part of St. James T.; named from the Indian mounds which are numerous in this vicinity. (Beck)

Mount Gilead Cemetery (Dunklin)

A rural cemetery in the n. part of Freeborn T. started about 1881 and named for Mount Gilead Church(q.v.). (History of Dunklin 68-9, Cox, Jones, Douglass)

Mount Gilead Church(Dunklin)

A rural General Baptist Church in the s.e. part of Freeborn T., which was organized prior to 1895. Mount Gilead is a Biblical name denoting "Hill of Witness", and was the place of Jacob's covenant. It was also a mountain range e. of the Jordon R. (Crawford, Sharp, Genesis 31:23, Deut. 34:1)

Mound Gilead Church(Stoddard)

A rural Methodist Church in the c. part of Castor T., organized about 1890 and given this common church name (cf. above) by the founders. Locally it is known as the Hill Church, for it is near the Hill School(q.v.). (Clodfelter, Ulen)

Mount Moriah Church(Mississippi)

A rural Baptist Church located on Mathews Prairie in the w. part of Tywappity T., which was established in 1830 by Rev. J.M. Herrington and moved to Charleston in 1859. The name was suggested by the famous mountain in Jerusalem on which Solomon's temple was built(II Chron. 3:1) and the name means "provided by Jehovah". The name was changed to Charleston Church in 1911 when the present

building was erected. (Goodspeed 560, Charleston Democrat)

Mount Olive Church(Stoddard)

A rural Christian Church in the c. part of Elk T., organized about 1900 and named from the Mount of Olives near Jerusalem. (Dexter Statesman 1914, Phillips)

Mount Pisgah Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the n.w. part of Duck Creek T., organized before 1887 and given this common church name by the founders. (Goodspeed 557)

Mount Pleasant Church(Stoddard)

A rural Methodist Church in the e. part of New Lisbon T., organized in 1887-88, and given this ideal name by the founders. (Goodspeed 546, Munger)

Mount Pleasant School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the e. part of New Lisbon T., organized about 1890 and named for Mount Pleasant Church(q.v.). (Clodfelter, Ulen)

Mount Union Church(Stoddard)

See "Dexter Presbyterian Church.

Mount Zion Camp Ground(Scott)

The place of the camp meetings of the Mount Zion Church. The Quarterly Conference was held here Aug. 23, 1834. (Clark 20)

Mount Zion Cemetery(Pemiscot)

A rural cemetery located halfway between Cooter and Steele in Cooter T. The oldest monument in the cemetery is dated 1854. The earliest name was Upper Cooter Cemetery, from its position n. of Cooter. The name Mount Zion seems to have been applied since 1926 when the Mount Zion Methodist Church(q.v.) was torn down. Both names are in use now. (Kelly)

Mount Zion Church(Stoddard)

See Zion Church.

Mount Zion Church(Scott)

An early rural Methodist Church in the s. part of Morley T., organized before 1834 and given this common church name by the founders. (Clark 20)

Mount Zion Church(Pemiscot)

An early rural church located at Upper Cooter, probably erected in 1854 or soon afterward. The first building, of logs, was used as church and school. The later structure

was torn down in 1926 and the church disbanded. The name is still used for the cemetery. Mount Zion is a common church name suggested by the Biblical Mount Zion in the city of Jerusalem. (Kelly, Doerner, Biblical map)

Mount Zion School(Scott)

A rural school in the s. part of Morley T., abandoned about 1927. It was named for Mount Zion Church(q.v.) which was organized before 1834. (Anderson)

Mud Bridge(Scott)

A bridge mentioned in the early county court records as being in the n. part of Commerce T. Mr. Moore says it was named from the mud in this low, marshy region. (Moore, County Court Records)

Muskrat Lake(Mississippi)

A small lake or pond in the s. part of St. James Bayou T., which was named for the muskrats which frequented this swampy land. (Deal)

Needmore(Pemiscot)

See Hayward.

Need More(Dunklin)

See Nesbit.

Needmore School(Pemiscot)

A negro school in the Steele Consolidated District; organized in 1930 and given this mocking pioneer name, suggestive of the fact that the people were always needing more supplies. (Miller)

Nesbit(Dunklin)

Pronounced nez'bit

A small village in the s.w. part of Clay T., which grew out of a country store established by "Nug" Harkey. The place was jokingly called Need More by the young men of the neighborhood, referring to the scanty supplies of the store. In 1855 T.R. Neel opened a store there and established a p.o. which he named Nesbit for Mr. Nesbit of the firm of Nesbit, McKay and Company of Evansville, Ill. (History of Dunklin 141, Cox, Douglass)

Neska River (Pemiscot, New Madrid, Dunklin)

See Little River.

Netherlands(Pemiscot)

A small community in the n. part of Concord T. A p.o. was established there in 1918, but was discontinued in 1924 and the mail routed from Hayti. The place was named for Wood Netherlands of the Netherlands Land Company and

the Land Bank of St. Louis, Mo., who was interested in land in this section. The name has no connection with the European country in spite of the fact that the land is low. (Chilton)

New Bethel Church(Stoddard)

A rural General Baptist Church in the c. part of Liberty T., established in 1905 and named from Old Liberty or Old Bethel Church(q.v.). (Hall, Dexter Statesman 1910.

New Deal Country (Pemisnot)

The territory around Bakersville and Mid City in the w. part of Little River T., which belongs to the General American Life Insurance Company. The company began the development of this land during the "depression," and it is so called because of President Roosevelt's policy of The New Deal. (Warren)

New Hamburg(Scott)

A small village in the n. part of Moreland T. settled by German immigrants. The leaders were Lawrence Bucher and Francis Heurig, who came from adjoining villages in Alsace-Lorraine in 1848. Mr. Brucher donated the land for the St. Lawrence Catholic Church(q.v.) in 1859, and the n. part of the village was called St. Lawrence. Francis Heurig laid out the town s. of the church in 1866 and called it Hamburg for Hamburg, Germany. Mr. Tanner pointed out that there was a town named Hamburg in St. Charles County so the name was changed to New Hamburg. Many old maps give the name as Hamburg, doubtless influenced by the common English suffix, as in Edinburgh, and the place was New Hamburg from 1876 until 1893, when the present spelling, which corresponds to the German, was adopted.

The name New Hamburg gradually became accepted for the whole village and was so adopted for the p.o., although St. Lawrence is still used locally and in surveyor's maps. (M.H.R. 13:65. Goodspeed 527, Campbell 598, Moore, Rev. Eggegan)

New Hope Cemetery(New Madrid)

An old rural cemetery in the e. part of Lafont T. near the town of Marston. It was started about 1892 and given this common name by the early settlers. (Barnes)

New Hope Church(Scott)

A rural Baptist Church organized in 1876 and given this ideal church name by the founders. (Tong 77)

New Hope Church(Stoddard)

A rural Methodist Church in the w. part of Duck Creek T., organized before 1888/ (Cf. above.) (Goodspeed 546)

New Hope Church(New Madrid)

A rural Methodist Church in the e. part of Lafont T., which was organized prior to 1872 and given this common church name(cf. above). (McAnally 35, Barnes)

New Hope School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Como T., which was named from the rural school built earlier in Stoddard County and used as a Methodist Church. (Davis)

New Lakeville(Stoddard)

See Advance.

New Liberty Church(Stoddard)

A rural General Baptist Church in the e. part of Castor T., established in 1895 and named from Liberty Church(q.v.). (Munger)

New Madrid(New Madrid)

Pronounced ~~Niu Madrid~~ ^{nuu mad'rid}

The oldest town and the county seat; located on the Mississippi R. in the s. part of New Madrid T.

The first settlement, known as L'Anse a la Graisse or L'Ainse a la Graise, was established by Francois and Joseph LeSieur in 1780 as a trading post one mile s. of the present town. The name, meaning Grease Creek, was suggested by either of three facts: stores of bear meat were kept here for sale to passing boats, hunters killed an abundance of game, especially bears, or the richness (fatness) of the soil supplied the name. The first two explanations seem more logical. In 1787 the trading post became permanent.

In 1788 Colonel Geo. Morgan, of New Jersey, planned a pretentious city to be located on the Mississippi R. where the old trading post stood. He secured land grants from Spain and planned the city to be named Nuevo Madrid from the Spanish capital. He laid out the town, but his plans were defeated by Gen. James Wilkerson and the Spanish governor Miro.

Pierre Foucher replatted the town in 1789 and used the French name Nouvelle Madrid.

The town was almost totally destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12; in fact, the original site of the town is now across the river in the state of Kentucky, so that it was not until 1813 that the county was organized and not until 1830 that a court house was built and a p.o. established. The town was incorporated in 1867.

No record is found concerning the Americanizing of the spelling and pronunciation of the name. In all probability it was first pronounced as is Madrid, Spain, but when the present pronunciation was adopted or became predominant

no one knows. (Goodspeed 284, Douglass I 266, M.H.R. 11: 335, Houck's Spanish Regime)

New Madrid County(

When the county of New Madrid was first organized in 1812, the boundaries were: On the n. the south line of Cape Girardeau County; on the e. the main channel of the Mississippi R.; on the s. a line commencing in the middle of the said river opposite the lower end of an island laid down in the navigator as No. 19; thence in a direct line to strike White R. at the mouth of Red River to the western boundary of the Osage purchase, thence northward on said line to the s. line of Cape Girardeau County.

This territory was reduced in 1821 by the organization of Scott County; in 1829 by the organization of Stoddard County, and in 1851 to its present size by the organization of Pemiscot County. It was named for the principal town within its limits(cf. above). (Goodspeed 327-330, Douglass I 164-166)

New Madrid Township(New Madrid)

In the s.c. part of the county. This was one of the five original townships organized in 1813 by a court composed of T.Neal, John LaValle, Wm. Winchester, and Wm. Gray. It included the territory of New Madrid and Little Prairie; that is, it included all of the territory now in New Madrid and Pemiscot Counties and was named for the town of New Madrid(cf. above). In 1822, when Scott County was organized, changes were made in the remaining townships, and New Madrid T. now was "all that part of the county lying s. of Big Prairie T.(q.v.) and n. of a line beginning on the Mississippi R. and running w. so as to divide the surveys of McCoy and Vandebenden; thence to the w. just s. of the plantation of Robert Watson and Aaron T. Spear on Lake St. Ann to the w. boundary of the county." This was about half of the present county of New Madrid. In 1845 when Dunklin Co. was organized, further changes were made, and it was reduced to its present size in 1851 when Pemiscot County was organized. (Douglass I 166, Goodspeed 329)

New Providence Church(Scott)

A rural Baptist Church organized before 1876 and given this common church name by the founders. (Moore)

New Slough(New Madrid)

A w. branch of Taylor's Slough(q.v.), which was probably so named because it became known to the early settlers during a rainy season at a later date than Old Slough. Both branches were destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12. (Douglass I 230, Phillips)

New Survey(Pemiscot)

A community in the w. part of Virginia T., established about 1915 and named from the fact that this community was affected by the new survey of the county made after the Civil War. (Kelly, Doerner)

New Whiteoak School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s. part of Liberty T., established in 1910 and named from Old Whiteoak School(q.v.). (Ulen)

New York(Scott)

A small settlement or boat landing in the n. part of Commerce T. just n. of the town of Commerce on the Mississippi R. It was settled by Germans who came from New York City about 1844 and was named for the Eastern city. The town caved into the river gradually after 1873. (Campbell, Moore, Harrison)

Niggerwool Swamp(Pemiscot)

Pronounced nɪg'ɹ wʊl'

An area of low, swampy land in the e. part of Braggadocio T. in the overflow region of Little River. It was named from the colloquial expression, "The grass is as thick as nigger (Negro) wool." Louis Houck says that J.H. Morley, superintendent of the Iron Mountain R.R. in 1852, first used the derisive term when he had difficulty in securing the right-of-way for his road through the swamps. (Hamlett, Houck Mss.)

Niska River(New Madrid,Pemiscot, Dunklin)

See Little River.

Norfolk(Mississippi)

An old settlement and ferry landing on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Ohio T. The first settlement was made here in 1800 by John, Andrew, and James Ramsey of Cape Girardeau. The town was laid off by James Ramsey, William Lester and others in 1836, the first town in Mississippi County. It was probably named by the early settlers for Norfolk, Va., since many of them came from eastern cities. The settlement gradually washed into the river; the last house, known as "Norfolk House" where General Grant is said to have stayed at the time of the Belmont in 1861, washed into the river in 1930. Nothing remains of the old settlement except a few scattered houses and a rural school which is known as Norfolk School.(Murray, Douglass I 179, Tetwiler 1895)

Norfolk School(Mississippi)

Cf. above.

North Antioch School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Castor T., which received its name from its location north of Antioch School and Antioch Church(q.v.). (Clodfelter)

North Canaan School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Cotton Hill T., which was established about 1890 and named from its position n. of Canaan Island(q.v.). (T.G. Douglass)

Northcoat Bridge(Scott)

See Northcut Bridge.

Northcoat Cypress(Scott)

See Northcut Cypress.

Northcut Bridge(Scott)

A bridge on Big Cypress Creek in the w. part of Tywappity T. on land which John Northcoat settled in 1820. Originally the brodge was Northcoat Bridge, but like the swamp, Northcoat Cypress (q.v.), it became Northcut Bridge. (Douglass I 303, Sutherland 1860, Harrison)

Northcut Cypress(Scott)

A swamp which is called Northcut Cypress in reference to the n. and s. line, or cut, of the swamp. It was, originally Northcoat Cypress, named for John Northcoat who settled there in 1820, but the two names were later blended. (Harrison)

North Masters School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the e. part of Richland T., organized in 1910 and named from its location n. of Masters School(q.v.) (Jennings)

Nouvelle Madrid(New Madrid)

See New Madrid.

Noxall(New Madrid)

A small village in the s.w. part of Big Prairie T. on the Frisco R.R., established as the location of an elevator of the Scott County Milling Company and named from the cheapest brand of flour manufactured by the company. A p.o. was established in 1904, but discontinued between 1905-10. (Hoehn)

Nuevo Madrid(New Madrid)

See New Madrid.

Number 8 School(Pemiscot)

A school and community in the s. part of Cooter T.,

established as a sawmill camp in 1898. This was one of a series of three mills(Number 9 and 10 being in n.e. Ark.) owned and operated by H.W. Tyler and connected by the Wheeler-Tyler R.R. It was so named because Tyler moved the mill from Number 8 Island, Ky. A settlement had already been made here, but no name had been given to it.

All signs of the sawmill have disappeared, but the name is applied to the community as well as to the new settlement which has developed on Dogwood Ridge(q.v.).

Effort was once made to call the community Cassidy, but although the members of the Cassidy family were very prominent, the name did not survive, because the family were unpopular locally. (Mrs. E.E. Hamlett)

Number 8 Cemetery(Pemiscot)

An old rural cemetery in the community of Number 8 (cf. above), which was started about 1892. It was first known as the Mitchell Cemetery, named for the Mitchell families who, with their relatives, the Cassidy families, composed almost the entire settlement. After the establishment of the mill in 1898, the cemetery, like the community, became known as Number 8. (Mrs. E.E. Hamlett)

Oak Grove (Pemiscot)

See Wardell.

Oak Grove(Mississippi)

A small settlement in the n. part of St. James T., which was made prior to 1867. Probably named from the large oak trees which flourish in that part of the county. (Goodwin, Nicely, Boone)

Oak Grove Church(Dunklin)

A rural Missionary Baptist Church in the c. part of Freeborn T., organized in 1851. Other organizations, however, had preceded this one. In 1846 Thomas Warren, a Freewill Baptist preacher, organized the first church in Dunklin County at this place. The organization continued until 1849-50 when an epidemic of black tongue almost depopulated the neighborhood. In 1850 Rev. Miller organized a General Baptist Church here, but died within the year. This church was called Beechwell, from the beech trees growing in the neighborhood. (This explanation is difficult to accept as the succeeding church was named Oak Grove, but perhaps both kinds of trees grew here.)

In 1851 the Missionary Baptists took charge of the church and called it Oak Grove Church because of its location in a grove of black oak trees(*Quercus niger*). (History of Dunklin 56, Harrison, T.G. Douglass, Sharp)

Oak Grove Church(Stoddard)

See Oak Grove School.

Oak Grove School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of Pike T. A General Baptist Church known as Oak Grove Church was established in 1887 and named for the natural surroundings, a grove of oak trees. The school was later built at the same place. (Goodspeed 536, Munger, Clodfelter)

Oak Island(New Madrid)

A tract of land which becomes an island in times of high water, when Little River or the drainage ditches overflow. It is named from the oak trees growing there. (Phillips)

Oak Island School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the e. part of Como T., named from its location on Oak Island(cf. above). (Phillips, Rhodes)

Oak Ridge(Pemiscot)

See Douglas.

Oak Ridge School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the e. part of Castor T., organized about 1900 and named for a grove of oak trees growing on a ridge. (Ulen)

O'Bannon School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the s. part of LeSieur T., which was named for Dr. Welton O'Bannon who gave the land for the school. (O'Bannon, Allen)

O'Bannon Negro High School(New Madrid)

A negro high school in the town of New Madrid, which was established in 1933 and named for Dr. W.N. O'Bannon, County Health Officer, and a member of the New Madrid Board of Education since 1923, who was instrumental in establishing the school. (O'Bannon)

O'Brien's Landing(Mississippi)

See O'Bryan's Landing.

O'Bryan's Landing(Mississippi)

A boat landing on the Mississippi R. in the n. part of Mississippi T., which was established about 1892 and named for Harry C. O'Bryan, circuit court judge of the county from 1886-92, who owned land there. The name is sometimes written O'Brien's. (Tetwiler 1896, Ryneearson)

Octa(Dunklin) *

A small settlement in the e. part of Salem T., made

before 1895. In that year a Baptist Church was organized there. A p.o. was maintained in 1904. The original significance of the name is unknown. (History of Dunklin 62, Minutes of Black River Baptist Assn.)

Ogden(New Madrid)

An old settlement in what is now Big Prairie T. between Lakes St. John and St. Mary. A settlement was made in 1856 and a p.o. established in 1886. The name disappeared soon after 1895 when the p.o. was discontinued. The Ogden families who were early settlers in the county gave the place its name. (Douglass I 108, P.G., Phillips)

Ogden(Pemiscot)

A flagstop on the Cottonbelt R.R. in the w. part of Pascola T., maintained in 1913 and named for Sam Ogden of the community. (Doerner)

Ohio City(Mississippi)

A small village in the e. part of Ohio T. A pretentious town was planned and laid out by Hiram Pearsons in 1846 and so named by him because of its location across the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio River; but the town was not built and the site washed into the river. (Douglass 379, Goodspeed 470, Boone)

Ohio Township(Mississippi)

In the n.e. part of the county, cut off from Mississippi T. in 1847 and named from its location opposite the mouth of the Ohio River. Ohio is from an ~~Troquois~~ Indian word, Oheeyo, which the French adapted to La Belle Rivière. La Salle discovered the Ohio R. in 1669 or 1671, but Father Marquette seems to have been the first white explorer to name the river La Belle Rivière. (Douglass I 311, Sparks 240-41, Magazine of American History 8:307)

Old Bethel Church(Stoddard)

A rural Primitive Baptist Church in the c. part of Liberty T., in the community known as Garmer Crossing. It was established before 1888 and given this common church name Bethel by the founders. About 1905 it became known as Old Bethel, to distinguish it from a new church which had been given the same name, and which took the distinguishing name New Bethel. (Hall, Goodspeed 546, Dexter Statesman 1910)

Old Indian Creek (Stoddard)

A small creek in the s.e. part of Castor T. in 1873, which was so named by the early settlers. Indian tribes had lived there until long after the first white men came in 1825. (Munger)

Old Long Field(Pemiscot)

A long farm of the Fourteen Bend neighborhood, which, according to Mr. McFarland "was worn out sixty-four years ago". This statement indicates why the place is called "old", and the fact that it is lying along the bend in the river; that is, is longer than it is wide, shows the reason for the second adjective in the name. (McFarland)

Old Pole Road(New Madrid)

See Plank Road.

Old Slough(New Madrid)

A branch of Taylor's Slough(q.v.) which was probably given this name by early settlers to distinguish it from another branch of Taylor's Slough which they called New Slough.(Douglass I 230, Phillips)

Old Whiteoak School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s. part of Liberty T., established in 1890 and named Whiteoak School because of a grove of whiteoak trees growing there. In 1910 another Whiteoak School was established and the two were distinguished by referring to this as Old and the other as New Whiteoak School. About 1915 another school was located in this whiteoak region and was called South Whiteoak because of its location s. of Old and New Whiteoak Schools. (Clodfelter.)

Olio(Stoddard)

A settlement was made here in 1845 and a p.o. established in 1853. It does not appear on any of the old maps and is unknown to the oldest settlers. (Cf. Zif.) (Colton, P.G., Hayward)

O'Neil(New Madrid)

Pronounced onil'

A flagstop on the Cottonbelt R.R., now abandoned, in the w. part of Como T. This was a sawmill camp which was named for a man who operated the mill, a Mr. O'Neil. (Anderson)

Open Bay(Pemiscot)(New Madrid)

A small bay, forming with Portage Bayou and Portage Bay the boundary line between Pemiscot and New Madrid Counties. It was called Collins Lake or the open bay by Col. J.H. Walker. Collins Lake was named for an early settler, A.J. Collins, and the name Open Bay, which has survived, was given because of the open appearance of the bay as contrasted with the thickly forested regions nearby. (Penman, Barns 78, Creell, Hoehn)

Open Lake(Stoddard)

a large lake in the n. part of Pike T. in the swamp known as Cypress Swamp or Big Field(q.v.). It was named by the early settlers before 1873 because of the "open" appearance of the lake and field as contrasted with the surrounding wooded regions.(Jennings)

Open Lake(Stoddard)

A small lake in the n. part of Liberty T., named because of the open appearance of the region(cf. above). (Hall)

Open Lake School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Liberty T., named from Open Lake. (Jennings)

Oran(Scott)

Pronounced *Or'an*

A town in the s.e. part of Sylvania T. The first settlement made in 1868 was called St. Cloud, doubtless from the French town near Paris, which was named for St. Clodoald. St. Cloud p.o. was maintained in 1876. When a new p.o. was established in 1882, the name Sylvania, from the township of that name(q.v.), was presented, but was preempted by a town in Wade Co. The name Oran was given by Capt. Ward L. Smith, a retired sailor, who had bought land near Sylvania in 1869 and settled there. He named it for Oran in Algeria, N.Africa, which he had visited.(Douglass I 387, M.H.R. 13:65, Lucas, Moore, Father Helmbacher, Harrison, Purcell, Ramsay)

Oran Baptist Church(Scott)

The Baptist Church of Oran was first organized in 1872 as the Little River Church, because of its location near that river; it took the name Sylvania, an early name for Oran(Cf. above) in 1880 and was so called until the name of the town was changed to Oran in 1882. (Scott County Democrat 1935-6)

Organ Township(Pemiscot)

In the e. part of the county, formed in 1898 from Gayoso T. and named for B. Organ who owned most of the land in this region at that time. (Huffman, County Court R.

Otter Bayou(New Madrid)

A stream or slough, also called Otter Slough, in the w. part of Lewis and Portage townships, which empties into Portage Bayou. It was so ~~named~~ named about 1879, probably for the otter which frequented the stream. It was drained in 1902 by A.J. Klentachy. (Kochtitsky, Barnes, Weekly Record 1902)

Otter Slough(New Madrid)
See Otter Bayou.

Ott School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Elk T., named for Bob Ott, a prominent farmer, who established Ott's Spur on the Frisco R.R. in 1910. (Clodfelter, Bailey)

Ott's Spur(Stoddard)

A spur or short line of railroad built from the sawmill of Bob Ott to the Frisco line in 1910. (Cf. above.)

Owensby School(Scott)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Moreland T., named for a family of the community. (Anderson)

Owl City(Pemiscot)
See Bragg City.

Pacific R.R.(Scott, Mississippi, Stoddard, Dunklin)
See Missouri Pacific R.R.

Page School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Duck Creek T., named for Dr. John Page.(Clodfelter)

Painton(Stoddard)

Pronounced pent'an

A small settlement in the n.e. part of Pike T. The first named settlement was Paradise. This ideal name was given by the land promoters who wanted to induce settlers to come to this section of the county. When a p.o. was established in 1921, it was named for Albert Painton, who owned a farm, mill, and store there. (Munger, P.G.)

Palestine Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the s. part of Elk T., organized in 1857, disbanded during the Civil War; reorganized in 1866; disbanded about 1900, and again reorganized in 1912. It was named for Palestine, the Holy Land. (Duncan 383, Goodspeed 557, Minutes of Stoddard Assn., Phillips)

Panther Swamp(Stoddard)

A large swamp in the n. part of Elk and Liberty Townships, named for the panther, an animal well known to the early hunters. (Campbell, Hall)

Paradise(Stoddard)
See Painton.

Parker(Scott)

A settlement in 1879 just s. of Oran, which was named

for the Parker family who owned land there and had a sawmill. (Gram 1879, Moore)

^Parma(New Madrid)

Pronounced *Par'ma*

A small town in the n. part of Como T., the location of which was determined by the crossing of the Frisco and the Cottonbelt R.R. in 1900. The village of Lotta one mile away, which had been established in 1874 and named by H.L. Shidler of Little River and Arkansas R.R. for his daughter Lotta, was incorporated with the village of Parma under the latter name in 1903. Parma was named by Louis Houck, who built the railroad through this section, for the city and province in n. Italy which he had admired in his travels(cf. Como). (Douglass 380, Barnes)

^Paront(Stoddard)

Pronounced *Par'ant*

See Guam.

^Parsell Cemetery(Dunklin)

A rural cemetery in the s. part of Buffalo T., which was named for the Parsell family, near whose land the cemetery was located. (Jones)

^Pascola(^Pemiscot)

Pronounced *pas'kol's*

A small town in the e. part of Pascola T. It was established in 1894 at the time of the building of the Kennett to Caruthersville R.R. and named by Louis Houck, who built the R.R. and helped lay out the town. Pascola, Mr. Houck says, is a "fancy" name, that is, it was coined, but he does not say from what it was made. A p.o. was established in 1896 and the village incorporated in 1901. (Douglass I 381, Warren, Houck Mss., G. Houck)

Pascola Township(Pemiscot)

In the w. part of the county; organized from Little River and Braggadocio Townships in 1900 and named from Pascola(cf. above), the principal town within its limits. (County Court Record)

^Paulding(Dunklin)

Pronounced *pauld'ing*

A small settlement in the s.w. part of Salem T. where a p.o. was maintained in 1902-18. It was named for the Paulding Stave Company which had a mill and shipping point there. (Jones)

^Pawpaw Junction(New Madrid)

See Lilbourn.

^Paw Paw (New Madrid)

See Lilbourn.

Payne(Mississippi)
See Wyatt.

Peach Orchard(Pemiscot)

A school and community in the n. part of Little River T. In the early days of the county's history an old settler, whose name has been forgotten, cleared land in this section and set out a number of peach trees. Floods drove him out, and it was not until after the drainage of this land in 1901 that a settlement was made. Traces of the old peach orchard were found and this gave the community its name. (Ross)

Peanut(New Madrid)
See Peanut School.

Peanut Mill(New Madrid)
See Peanut School.

Peanut School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the s. part of Anderson T., organized in 1911 and abandoned in 1933. It was named from Peanut Mill which later came to be called Peanut. This mill was established for the Gideon Anderson Lumber Company about 1906 by Mr. Max Sarff. The mill was so small it was jokingly called a peanut stand by the workers. The name was given to the school when it was organized in 1911. (Sharp)

Pearl(Mississippi)
See Deventer.

Peavine Railroad(Scott)

A mocking name given to the Houck R.R.(now Cottonbelt) because the train ran so slowly the firemen sometimes gathered peavines from beside the track and used them for fuel. (Allen)

Peedee Ridge(Dunklin)

A slight elevation in the n.e. part of Cotton Hill T., where a settlement was made as early as 1850. James Waltrip came to this community in 1854 and his son-in-law says that the ridge was named for a Mr. Peedee, an early settler. (Sharp. Crawford)

Peedee School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Cotton Hill T., which was organized between 1890-1900 and was named from Peedee Ridge(cf. above). (Sharp, Crawford)

Pemiscot Bayou(Pemiscot)

Pronounced Pem'isko'

A large bayou which once extended almost the entire length of the county; now changed by drainage until little remains of the original stream. The name is still used in court records, on maps, and in referring to drainage districts, but is not in common use. Gibson Bayou(q.v.) is a common name for a part of the old bayou. Pemiscot is an Indian word meaning liquid mud. (Douglass I 313, Goodspeed 369, Campbell, Kelly)

Pemiscot County

Pronounced Pem'isko'

Established by act of legislature Feb. 19, 1851, and erected from territory cut off from New Madrid Co. The boundaries are: On the north Portage Bayou to Little River, thence due west to Dunklin County line which forms the western boundary, on the south the parallel of 36 30' (Arkansas State Line), and on the east the Mississippi R.

Pemiscot is one of the six counties of the state which bears an Indian name, the others being Moniteau, Nodaway, Oregon, Mississippi, and Osage. The name was given for the principal stream of the county(cf. above).

The older pronunciation was "pemisco", and that is still heard occasionally especially when referring to the name of the bayou; the general tendency, however, is to pronounce it "pemiscott" (Douglass I 313, Goodspeed 369, Ramsay)

Pemiscot Lake(Pemiscot)

A large lake in Pemiscot T., also called Big Lake, which once covered 18,000 acres. It has been drained since 1900. (Houck I 369, Campbell, County Court Record)

Pemiscot Township(Pemiscot)

A township in the s.e. part of the county; one of the original divisions which was a part of New Madrid County until 1851, having been organized in 1839 from the s. part of Little Prairie T. It was named from Pemiscot Bayou(q.v.). (Campbell, County Court Record, Goodspeed 329)

Pemiscot Township(New Madrid)

One of the old townships which became a part of Pemiscot County in 1851(cf. above). (Goodspeed 329)

Perkins(Scott)

A small town in the n.w. part of Sylvania T. A p.o. was established in 1902 and named for Amos Perkins, a landowner and lumberman in the community. (Allen, Douglass)

Persimmon Grove School(Pemiscot)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Holland T., named from a grove of persimmon trees. (Miller)

La Petite Prairie(Pemiscot)
See Garuthersville.

Pronounced *la patit*
Preri

Pevey Switch(Mississippi)
See Wyatt.

Philadelphia Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the n. part of Castor T., organized in 1859 and named by the founders for the Philadelphia Church in Asia Minor, one of the seven churches to which the Book of Revelations is addressed. (Goodspeed 56-9, Duncan 383, Revelations 1:11, 2:7)

Philadelphia School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Castor T., named from the church(cf. above). (Ulen)

Phillips Landing(New Madrid)

A boat landing on the Mississippi R. in the s.e. part of St. John T. on the Phillips farm, which was established in 1879 and maintained until 1889. It was named for the Phillips family. (Phillips)

Phillips School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the w. part of Como T., which was named for Judge L.C. Phillips who gave the land for the school. (O'Bannon, Phillips)

Pierce's Chapel(Pemiscot)

A rural Baptist Church which was located beside Marvin Chapel, a Methodist Church, in the e. part of Little Prairie T.; named for the family of Charley Pierce. A Baptist Church is no longer maintained there, but the name is sometimes applied to the locality or to the Methodist Church, Marvin Chapel, which still exists. The school built on the former site of Pierce's Chapel is called the Chapel School. (Ross)

Piketon(Stoddard)

A small village no longer in existence which was established in the c. part of Pike T. The first settlement was made by people who came from N.C. and was called Spring Hill, because of an excellent spring of water there. A p.o. was established in 1867 and named Piketon. The name was suggested by Pike T.(which had been organized in 1829) although this is a reversal of the usual order of names, that is, the township is usually named from the town. (Munger, Campbell 608, Sutherland 1860, P.G.)

Pike Township(Stoddard)

In the s.e. part of the county. In 1829 the Cape Girardeau Court organized two townships in what is now Stoddard County; one was Castor, including all of the territory w. of Castor R. and the other was Pike. Pike T. was named for Zebulon M. Pike(1779-1813), who had explored the Louisiana Purchase territory and made many valuable discoveries. In 1835 when the County Court was organized, four townships were erected and Pike T. was thus reduced in size. In 1850 the county was redistricted with eight townships; in 1853 the territory of the county was reduced, part of it being added to Dunklin County on the s. and part of it to Cape Girardeau County on the n.; and in 1868 the county was finally redistricted and Pike T. given its present boundaries. (Douglass 304)

Pilgrim's Rest Church(New Madrid)

A rural negro church in the n.e. part of Como T., organized in 1915 and given this ideal name by the founders. (Hoy)

Pilgrim's Rest School(New Madrid)

A rural negro school in the n.e. part of Como T., established in 1926 and named for the church(cf. above). (Hoy)

Pine City(Dunklin)

See Holcomb.

Pine City Cemetery(Dunklin)

A cemetery in the n. part of Holcomb T. It was started about 1890 and named for Pine City, which was moved to Holcomb in 1886.(History of Dunklin 112, Cox, Jones)

Pinhook (Stoddard)

See Frisco.

Pinhook Ridge(Mississippi)

A ridge in the c. part of Wolf Island T., named from the shape of the sand ridge surrounded by swamps, from the shape said to resemble a pinhook or canthook which is an instrument used by loggers. George Bridges, one of the first settlers of the county, came here in 1851. (Boone, Deal Scrapbook)

Pinhook School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the c. part of Wolf Island T., named from Pinhook Ridge(cf. above). (Boone)

Pinhook School(Stoddard)

See Frisco School.

Pin Hook School(Stoddard)
See Frisco School.

Plank Road(New Madrid, Dunklin)

A road built of planks or poles, and so called Plank or Pole Road or Old Pole Road, over the vast swamp from Weaversville in New Madrid County to Clarkton in Dunklin County by the Blanton Plank Company.

The road was destroyed during the Civil War, and afterward Henry E. Clark and Otto Kochtitsky obtained a charter to rebuild the road in 1875; they started to work, but instead built a narrow gauge R.R. from Malden to New Madrid in 1876-78. This R.R. was known as the St. Louis, Texas, and Arkansas R.R., and is now a part of the Cottonbelt System(q.v.). (Goodspeed 386, Penman)

Pleasant Hill Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the e. part of Liberty T., organized before 1887 and given this ideal name by the founders. It was destroyed about 1915. (Dexter Statesman 1899, Goodspeed 557, Phillips)

Pleasant Hill Church(Scott)

A rural Baptist Church in the s. part of Kelso T., now abandoned. It was organized in 1828 and reorganized in 1852. The name is descriptive of the surrounding country. In 1906 the church was moved to Commerce. (Tong 71, Goodspeed 557)

Pleasant Hill School(Scott)

An old rural school of the county in the s. part of Kelso T., abandoned several years ago. It was named from Pleasant Hill Church(q.v.). (Anderson)

Pleasant Plains(Scott)

An old village in the n. part of Richland T. situated on the dividing ridge that separates Lakes St. Mary and St. John. No traces of the village remain. It was given this descriptive name by the early settlers. A p.o. was maintained there from 1853-67. If the place were in existence today, it would be in Mississippi County, but the postal directory listed it as an office in Scott County. (Parker 382, P.G.)

Pleasant Plains Church(Scott)

A rural Methodist Church in the n. part of Richland T. organized before 1830 and named Sandy Prairie Church, for Sandy Ridge on which it was located. The name was changed "upon reflection" at a Quarterly Conference Oct. 4, 1834 to Pleasant Plains Church, an idealized descriptive name. (Clark 20, (Quotation from Quarterly Conference Record)

Pleasant Valley Church(Scott).

A rural Baptist Church in the s.c. part of Sandywoods T., organized in 1885 by Richardson and Anderson. It was named from its location near an old settlement called Pleasant Plains(q.v.). The church was abandoned in 1900. (Anderson, Goodspeed 561, Mrs. Harris)

Pleasant Valley Church(Stoddard)

A rural General Baptist Church in the n.w. part of Castor T., organized in 1858 and given this descriptive name by the founders. (Goodspeed 556-59, Clodfelter, Phillips)

Pleasant Valley Church(Dunklin)

A rural General Baptist Church in the e. part of Holcomb T., established in 1867 and named by the founders. This is an ideal name rather than a descriptive one.(Cox, History of Dunklin 68)

Pleasant Valley School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Castor T., which received its name from Pleasant Valley Church(q.v.).(Ulen)

Pleasant Valley School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the n.e. part of West T., which is sometimes locally called Crossroads School because it is located at the crossing of two country roads. The first name given was Emory School, from the landowner, John Emory, who gave the land for the school. In 1913 the name was changed to Pleasant Valley, a name selected for its agreeable sound rather than because of its location in a "pleasant valley." (Davis)

Pleasant Valley School(Scott)

A rural school in the c. part of Sandywoods T. It was named from Pleasant Valley Church(q.v.) which was organized there before 1885. (Anderson)

Plummer's Lake (Pemiscot)

Pronounced PLAM'z lak

A low swampy region in the e. part of Little Prairie T. which is filled with water during a rainy season and so was termed a lake. It was named for the landowners, Geo. W. and Mordecai Plummer, who purchased land there in 1907. The name is no longer used since drainage prevents the formation of the lake. (Pemiscot Democrat 1899, County Court Record, Gotcher)

Point Pleasant(New Madrid)

An old settlement in LeSieur T. on the Mississippi R. An old Indian village existed here from an early time. In 1815 Francois LeSieur settled here and gave the town its name because of its location and appearance. In 1846 a new town was laid off by Wm. Summers. A p.o. was established there in 1853. In 1860 a town was planned and platted on a large scale, but because of the caving of the banks of the Mississippi R. the town did not grow, and today only a very few houses remain. (Goodspeed 439, Douglass 266-67)

*

Pokono(Pemiscot)
See Micola.

Pronounced po'ka no'

Pole Road(New Madrid)
See Plank Road.

Pond Slough(Dunklin)

A slough in the w. part of Cotton Hill T..The center of the slough is a pond which overflows during flood seasons and makes the slough; hence called Pond Slough. (Cox, History of Dunklin 27)

Pool School(Dunklin)

Pronounced pul

A rural school in the w. part of Independence T., which was established in 1900 and named for J.R. Pool, who gave the land for the school. (Jones, T.G. Douglass)

Poplin(Stoddard)

A small village in the s.w. part of Liberty T., established in 1867 and named for G.L. Poplin. A p.o. was maintained in 1886. (Wilson)

Portage Bay(Pemiscot, New Madrid)

A small bay near the place where Portage Bayou enters Little River. It was named from Portage Bayou(q.v.). (Douglass 266, Campbell)

Portage Bayou(Pemiscot, New Madrid)

Pronounced Port'adz bay' Port'adz bay'

A bayou forming part of the boundary line between Pemiscot and New Madrid Counties. So named because it was a part of the early portage line from St. Francois R. to the Mississippi R. (Douglass 266, Campbell, Penman)

Portage Township(New Madrid)

In the s. part of the county; organized from LeSieur T. Aug. 4, 1874. The boundaries were changed in Nov. 1874 and it was reduced to its present size by the organization of Anderson T. in 1901. The name is from Portage Bayou(cf. above). (County Court Record, Douglass I 166)

Portageville(New Madrid)

Pronounced port'adzvil'

A town in the s.e. part of Portage T. on the Pemiscot County line. Two dates of its settlements are given - 1807 and 1848. Perhaps a small settlement was made there in 1807 and destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12 so that a permanent settlement was not made until 1848. A p.o. was established between 1877-76.

The name was obtained from Portage Bayou(q.v.) and from the fact that this settlement was at the point from which boats and loads had to be carried over dry land to the Mississippi R.(Douglass 266, P.G., Penman)

Porter(Scott)

A R.R. stop on the Iron Mountain R.R. in the s.e. part of Sandywoods t., established between 1908 and 1917 and named for the Porter family, who owned land there. It is also called Porter Switch. (Moore)

Possum Trot(Pemiscot)

Pronounced pas'am trat

An old name applied to a region near Steele in the n. part of Cooter T. It is an example of pioneer humor and refers to the fact that the place was a small opening in the forest the roads to which were so narrow they suggested a path which opossums made by "trottin'" between the trees. (Doerner, Long)

Possum Trot School(Dunklin)

See Ely School.

Pottery, The(Stoddard)

One of the outstanding features of the county; located on Highway 25 between Bloomfield and Dexter in the s. part of Castor T. The pottery has belonged to the Evans family for four generations, having been started before 1850, and is now operated by Arthur Evans. (E. Evans, M.H.R. 25, 336)

Powe(Stoddard)

Pronounced po

A small settlement in the s.w. part of Liberty T. where a p.o. was maintained from 1910-29. It was named for a family who owned land in the community. (Davis)

Power's Island(Scott)

Pronounced pow'z island

An island three miles long in the Mississippi R. s. off the town of Commerce. It was called English Island by the explorers with Cumings in 1836, but the name appears on the maps as Power's Island since 1844. It was named for an early settler and landowner to whom the island belonged. Locally it is known as Big Island from its size, and Big Island School is located there. (Thwaites 26:83, Moore, Harrison)

Prairie Carlos (Mississippi)
See Mathews Prairie.

Prairie du Moulin (New Madrid)
See Mill Prairie.

Prairie Township (Stoddard)

A township created by the county court in 1850 and disorganized in 1853 when the entire county was redistricted. It was named from West Prairie (q.v.) in the s.w. part of the county and in Dunklin County. (Douglass I 304, Munger)

Pratt (Mississippi)
See Deventer.

Presnell's School (New Madrid)

An old rural school in the e. part of East T., long abandoned, which was established in 1874. It was one of the first schools in the county and was probably named for an early settler. (Phillips)

Price's Landing (Scott)

A ferry landing and p.o. which was established in 1867 by a Mr. Price, for whom the place was named. (Moore, P.G.)

Proffers (Stoddard)

Pronounced praf'rz

A stop on the Frisco R.R. in the n. part of Castor T., which was named for the family of Lawson Proffer, who came to Stoddard County in 1828 among the first settlers. (Elen, Goodspeed's Biog.)

Providence (Dunklin)

A small trading post just s. of the town of Malden in the s.e. part of Cotton Hill T., which was established about 1836. Providence Baptist Church was organized June 1836, and the community was named from the church. Providence is an ideal name, referring to divine guidance. The original Providence Church was that established by Wm. Rogers in Rhode Island. This church was disbanded after 1881 and was reorganized in 1915. (Cox, Crawford, Goodspeed 556-59, Encyclopedia Brit.)

Providence Church (Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the w. part of Richland T., organized before 1860 and given this common church name (cf. above) by the founders. (Duncan 383, Minutes of Stoddard Assn., Phillips)

Pryor School (Stoddard)

Pronounced pruv

Two schools of this name, white and negro, in the s.

part of Elk T., are named for Mr. Pryor, a prominent landowner in the community. (Clodfelter)

Pulltight(Mississippi)

Pronounced pul'tat

A school and community in the s.w. part of St. James T., mockingly so named by the early settlers who found the muddy roads so difficult to travel they said they had to "pull tight" to get over them. (Boone, Combs)

Pultite(Pemiscot)

See Maplewood.

Pumping Station(Pemiscot)

The abandoned site of a pump which was used in an effort to drain Franklin Lake(q.v.) by this mechanical means. The attempt was a failure. (Hamlett)

Puxico(Stoddard)

A small village in the w. part of New Lisbon T., where a p.o. was established in 1887 and named by Louis Houck for the Shawnee Indian Pucksicah, whose tribe had camped in this region before the coming of the white men. (Davis, Houck's Mss., G. Houck)

Pyle(Stoddard)

Pronounced pal

A small settlement in the e. part of Liberty T.; a p.o. was maintained from 1896-1904. Locally it was often called Pyle Town, and was named for J.K. Pyle, who built a store there. (Polk, P.G., Munger, Smith)

Pyle Town(Stoddard)

See Pyle.

Quarry(Scott)

A signal stop on the Frisco R.R. just n. of Rockview in the n.w. part of Kelso T., where a rock quarry is located. It is designated as a station because the products of the quarry are shipped from this point. (Harrison)

Rabbit Track Ridge(New Madrid)

A large place or ridge in the e. part of Anderson T. on which grew brush and undergrowth to make a good hiding place for rabbits. Hence, hunters called it Rabbit Track Ridge. (Sharp)

Ragaline Slough(Dunklin)

See Raglin Slough.

Ragland Slough(Dunklin)

See Raglin Slough.

Raglin Slough(Dunklin) *

A large slough or swamp in the s. part of the county. The Indians claimed this slough, like many others, was once a large fissure which was elevated by the earthquakes of 1811-12. The first settlement on this slough was made by Monroe in 1850. It is known as Ragline or Ragland Slough. No explanation of the name could be found. (M.H.R. 5:188, History of Dunklin 18.40, Cox, Jones, Douglass)

Ramsey Creek(Scott)

A large creek flowing through the n. part of the county in Kelso T. It was named for John Ramsey, who came from Cape Girardeau in 1811. (Douglass I 179)

Ranney Creek(Scott)

Pronounced ræ'n'

A small creek in the n. part of Kelso T., which was named for an old settler, W.C. Ranney. The creek has been drained since 1900. (Harrison)

Ranney's School(Scott)

An old rural school, now abandoned, in the n. part of Kelso T., which was established in 1868 on Ranney Creek (cf. above) from which it was named. (Harrison)

Rawl's Mill(New Madrid)

An old mill in the c. part of the county, and evidently a well known landmark, for it is used in describing the boundary of Big Prairie Township. It was named for an early settler who had a sawmill here. (Douglass I 165, Phillips)

Rayburn (Pemiscot)

Pronounced re'br'n

A flagstop on the Frisco R.R. in the s. part of Holland T. A station was established here in 1901 by a Mr. Rayburn of Caruthersville who maintained a sawmill and shipped logs to Indiana to be made into matches. (Ham, Pemiscot Democrat 1901.)

Redd(Stoddard)

A station on the Frisco R.R. in the e. part of Duck Creek T., maintained from 1913-18 and named for Mr. Redd, the mill owner, who shipped lumber from this place. (Frisco Map, Doubleday, Clodfelter)

Redman(Scott)

A school and community in the e. part of Scott County in Moreland T. just e. of Benton, established about 1913 and named for Robert Redman, a prominent farmer of the community. (Harrison)

Red Town(Pemiscot)

A section of Tyler(q.v.) in Cooter T. so called because originally all of the buildings were painted red. The buildings are now green, but the old name is sometimes heard. (Hamlett)

Red, White, and Blue School(Stoddard)

See Walnut Lane School.

Reece(Stoddard)

Pronounced ris

A small settlement in the w.part of Duck Creek T., where a p.o. was maintained from 1904-1915. It was named for Bill Reece who lived in the community. (Munger)

Reeves(Mississippi)

See Deventer.

Renner School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Castor T., named for W.P. Renner, who settled there in 1893. (Hall)

Richland Township(Scott)

In the s.w. part of the county; one of the original townships organized in 1822. It was so named because the condition of the land in this section is in contrast to that of the larger part of the county; that is, it is rich land here. (Cf. Sandywoods T.) (Goodspeed 354, Moore)

Richland Township(Stoddard)

In the s.c. part of the county; organized in 1853 when the county was redistricted and given this name which is descriptive of the soil. (Goodspeed 368, Munger)

Richwoods (Scott)

A region in the s.w. part of the county. The terms Richland(q.v.) and Richwoods are used interchangeably. (Lennox)

Richwoods Church(Scott)

A rural Methodist Church which originally was organized at the Lennox School House(q.v.), largely through the efforts of W.L. Lennox, about 1856. Later a new church building was erected about two miles s. of the school on land belonging to Francis Dunnican, and given this name by which the entire region was known(cf. above). (Lennox)

Rio Grande de Espiritu(Mississippi)

See Mississippi River.

Risco(New Madrid)

A small village in the c. part of Como T. A p.o. was

established in 1904 when the town was laid out as a shipping point for farm products on the Frisco R.R. The name suggested was Frisco, but that was preempted by a p.o. in Stoddard County, so the name was made by dropping the letter F from Frisco. (Tucker, VanCleve, Hall)

Ristine (New Madrid)

Pronounced *ristin'*

A R.R. stop on the Cottonbelt R.R. in New Madrid T. founded in 1882 at the time of the grading for the construction of the railroad and named for Mr. Ristine of the St. Louis Arkansas and Texas R.R. Company. (Barnes, S.W. Immigration 1888)

River Ridge School (New Madrid)

A rural school in the s. part of West T., established in 1914 and named from its location on a ridge near Little River. (Taul)

River St. Thomas (New Madrid)

See Bayou St. Thomas.

Riverview School (Pemiscot)

A rural school in the e. part of Little River T., named from its location on Little River. (Warren)

Rives (Dunklin)

Pronounced *rivz*

A village in the e. part of Clay T. The first settlement was made here when the Deering Southwestern R.R. was built in 1894, and the flagstop was named for Col. H.W. Rives, superintendent of the railroad. A p.o. has been maintained since 1918. (Eubanks, Bryant, Jones, P.G.)

La Rivière Blanche (New Madrid)

See Whitewater River.

Rivière de Colbert (Mississippi)

See Mississippi River.

Rivière de la Conception (Mississippi)

See Mississippi River.

Rivière de St. Louis (Mississippi)

See Mississippi River.

Rivière Petite (New Madrid)

See Little River.

Rivière Zenon (Scott)

See Hubble Creek.

Roark Hole(Mississippi)

A large crevasse near the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Wolf Island T., which was formed after the flood of 1927. It was named for the landowner on whose farm the crevasse appeared. (Boone)

Robertstown(Pemiscot)

See Robinson's Lake.

Robinson's Bayou(Pemiscot)

A small bayou in the w. part of Organ T., which flows from Robinson's Lake(q.v.) into the Mississippi R.(Co. Map)

Robinson's Lake(Pemiscot)

A small lake in the w. part of Organ T. The name is Robertstown on the map of 1873. This difference in spelling is probably caused by a map maker's error, or the fact that the county records were destroyed by fire in 1882, and, when restored, this change occurred. It was named for an early settler, several members of the Robinson family having played an important part in the settlement of New Madrid County of which this was a part until 1851. (Campbell, Map of County, M.E. Hamlett)

Rock Point School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Pike T., so named because it is located on a slope or point of land in the swamp, and the foundation of the school is one solid rock. (Clodfelter, Ulen, Hux, McKearly)

Rockview(Scott)

A R.R. stop on the Frisco in the^{n.} part of Kelso T. A p.o. was maintained here from 1904 until 1915 and named for its location, which affords an excellent view of the high rocky bluffs. (Allen, Moore, P.G.)

Rockwell School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of New Lisbon T., established about 1890 and named for the natural surroundings, the rocky soil and a rock-curbed well. (Jennings, McKearly)

Rocky Hill Cemetery(Dunklin)

A rural cemetery in the n. part of Union T., which was named for the natural surroundings, a ridge of rocky soil. This is the beginning of a ridge which runs into Stoddard County, and the natural condition of the soil is very different from the rest of Dunklin County which is quite swampy. (Cox)

Rodney(Mississippi)

Pronounced radh

A ferry landing on the Mississippi R. in the n.e. part

of Ohio T., established in 1908 and named for John Rodney surveyor of Mississippi County, who laid out Charleston and who owned land here. (Douglass, Goodspeed 278, Boone)

Rootwad (Scott)

Pronounced rut/wad

A rural community in the s. part of Richland T. three miles w. of Sikeston. This is a local expression meaning the trees were blown up by a storm and the roots exposed with dirt massed (wadded) around them. (Mayfield, Hamlett)

Rosebrier Prairie (Stoddard)

A large prairie in the c. part of Stoddard County, named by the early settlers before 1844 for the wild roses which grew in profusion on this ridge. (Cf. Bloomfield) (Hutawa, Munger, Douglass I 295)

Ross' Point (Scott)

See Gray's Point.

Round Mound (Scott)

An Indian mound in the s. part of Tywappity T., which is so named because of its circular appearance. (Harrison)

Round Mound School (Scott)

A rural school in the Diehlstadt district in the s. part of Tywappity T., which was named for the Indian mound (cf. above) nearby. (Anderson)

Ruby (New Madrid)

A name given by the conductor to a crossing on the Cottonbelt R.R. in the w. part of Anderson T. because Miss Ruby Reeves, a stenographer for the Gideon Anderson Lumber Company, asked to have the train stop there each week end when she went home. (Anderson)

Rudd (New Madrid)

A flagstop, now abandoned, on the Frisco R.R. in the w. part of New Madrid T. It was named for Rudd Lee who owned land there. (Hoehn)

Ruddle's Point (New Madrid)

A settlement on the Mississippi R. in the s. part of LeSieur T. which was made about 1880 by Abram Ruddle, son of Isaac Ruddle who was a celebrated fighter in the Indian wars of Kentucky. It was named for the first settler. This settlement disappeared before 1904 and was probably washed into the river. (Houck III 181, Riley)

Ruddle's Point Church (New Madrid)

An early Methodist Church named for Ruddle's Point. (cf.

above) (Goodspeed 536)

Rush Creek(Dunklin)

A small creek in the n.w. part of Holcomb T., named for the rushes growing on the banks of the stream.(Eaton, Douglass)

Rushcreek(Dunklin)

See Rush Creek School.

Rush Creek Church(Dunklin)

See Friendship Church

Rush Creek School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Holcomb T., organized in 1890. The first settlement was made here in 1841 by Dr. Given Ownes, who named it Rushcreek for Rush Creek (q.v.), the stream on which it was located. (Douglass I 307, Campbell, T.G. Douglass)

Rush's Ridge(Mississippi)

A small settlement in the n. part of Mississippi T. settled in 1813 by William Rush and named for him. A school was established there in early days and is still maintained. The Methodist Church also held services on Rush's Ridge in the early days. (Douglass I 179, Goodspeed 536, Boone)

Rush's Ridge Church(Mississippi)

Cf. above.

Rush's Ridge School(Mississippi)

Cf. above.

Russel School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Tywappity T., which was named for Congressman J.J. Russell, who was a prominent man of the county. He was born in 1854, was valedictorian of his class at Missouri U. in 1880, was county prosecutor 1880-82, in the state legislature 1886-90, Speaker of the House in 1889, and was elected to Congress in 1906 and again in 1910. (Henshaw, Mrs. Waggoner, Beck)

Sacred Heart Shurch(Pemiscot)

The Catholic Church in Caruthersville established through the efforts of Father Furlong in 1902 and given this common Catholic Church name. (Catholic Historical Review 4: 206-218)

Sacred Heart School(Pemiscot)

Cf. above.

Saddler's Chapel(Stoddard)
See Sadler's Chapel.

Sadler's Chapel(Stoddard)

A rural Methodist Church in the w. part of Castor T., organized in 1914 and named for H.E. Sadler, one of the founders. The name is sometimes written Saddler's Chapel. Ladd Cemetery is located nearby. (Ladd,Dexter Statesman)

St. Ambrose Church(Scott)

The Catholic Church in Chaffee in the n. part of Kelso T. The first mass was said Jan. 1, 1908 in honor of St. Ambrose, the patron of the church. St. Ambrose(340-397), Bishop of Milan, was one of the most illustrious Fathers and Doctors of the Church and occupied the chair of Prince of Apostles in St. Peter's at Rome. The parochial school was established in 1918 in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. (Scott County Democrat 1936, Cath. Ency.)

St. Ambrose School(Scott)
Cf. above.

St. Augustine Cemetery(Scott)

The cemetery in the churchyard of St. Augustine,(q.v.) the oldest cemetery in the county. (Scott County Democrat)

St. Augustine Church(Scott)

A Catholic Church in Kelso, organized in 1878 by Rev. S. Kleiser of Cape Girardeau. It was set off from the New Hamburg congregation, or the St. Lawrence Church, and St. Mary's Church of Cape Girardeau. The church was dedicated in 1890 to St. Augustine (-- -804), the founder of the order of St. Augustine. (Goodspeed 937, Douglass 388,450, Cath. Ency.)

St. Augustine School(Scott)

The parochial school of St. Augustine Church(cf. above), organized in 1877 under the direction of Father Kleiser with Miss Elizabeth Lindermann as teacher. (Scott County Democrat 1936)

St. Cloud(Scott)
See Oran.

St. Dionysius Church(Scott)

Pronounced ~~dwan~~ ^{dwans}

The Catholic Church at Benton; organized in 1840 as the St. Mary's Church in honor of the Virgin, by Catholics who came from the St. Francis de Sales Church in Mississippi County. The building was burned in 1864 by guerillas of the Civil War and there was no church until Dennis Diebold left by will money and instructions for the

building of a church at Benton. The church and school were assigned to contractors in 1894 and the former was dedicated in 1904 under the invocation of St. Dionysius (-- -268), who was pope from 259 until his death. (Scott County Democrat 1936, Catholic Ency.)

St. Eustace Church (New Madrid)

The Catholic Church of Portageville, dedicated in 1902 by Father Furlong of New Madrid to St. Eustace, who was one of the companions of St. Columban and the second abbot of the Irish monastery of Luxeuil in France. The date of his birth is unknown; he died in 625. (Hoehn, C. En.)

St. Francis de Sales Church (Mississippi)

A rural Catholic Church located at Texas Bend in the n.e. part of Ohio T. In 1839 a log chapel was built here by the Lazarist John Brands and placed under the protection of St. Francis de Sales because "the early settlers in Texas Bend, who organized the church, came from Sherrheim in Alsace-Lorraine, which is not far from Geneva, the field of labor of St. Francis de Sales, and it is probable that the church at Sherrheim is under his patronage.

"The parish was disrupted when the majority of the parishoners moved to Benton in 1846. Texas Bend was served as a mission for many years by the pastor of New Hamburg (Scott County) or by the Vincentian fathers of Cape Girardeau. It was finally abandoned during the pastorage of Rev. Hy. Petri of New Hamburg." (Rev. H.Y. Eggeman)

St. Francis Pond (New Madrid)

A small pond or lake in the s. part of New Madrid T., which is shown on the map of Col. Morgan's plan for the city of New Madrid in 1789. It was probably named for the patron saint of Francois LeSieur, who, with his brother Joseph, had established a trading post here in 1780. (Houck I 120-21, with map from Collot's Voyage Dans L'Amer.)

St. Francis Xavier Church (Scott)

The Catholic Church in Sikeston was built in 1885 and dedicated to St. Francis Xavier (1506-1552), a Jesuit missionary. (Scott County Democrat 1936, Catholic Ency.)

St. Francois River (Stoddard, Dunklin)

A large river which rises in the n. part of St. Francois Co., flows through Wayne and Madison Counties, forms the w. boundaries of Stoddard and Dunklin, and finally empties into the Mississippi R. in Ark. near Helena. It was known to the Indians as Cholo-hollay, a Choctaw name meaning "smoke", taken from Oca-Cholo-hollay meaning

"smoky water."

Eaton says it was named by early explorers for the patron saint of their order. This would be St. Francis of Assisi. However, none of the prominent early explorers were of the Franciscan order, at least none who descended to the mouth of the St. Francois River. Hennepin was the only Franciscan among the prominent explorers and he named the St. Francois R. in Michigan, now known as Rum River, so it is not likely he also named this river, nor did he descend s. as far as the St. Francois.

DeSoto mentions a river answering the description of the St. Francois R., but he does not mention its name. Marquette reached a point near where the river empties into the Mississippi in 1673, and possibly he named it as he had spent some time at the mission of St. Francis Xavier before starting on this trip. St. Francis Xavier (1506-1552) was a Jesuit missionary, like Marquette, and a friend of Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit Society.

The St. Francois River was first used in business proceedings in the grant of New Madrid to Colonel Morgan in 1787. The name is sometimes spelled St. Francis on recent maps. (M.H.R. 13:60, Shea 112, Buel 240-41, Historical Magazine Vol. 5. Magazine of American History Vol. 2, Houck I 16-17, -quoting from Silliman's Journal of Science III:25)

St. Francois Township (Stoddard)

In the s.w. part of the county; one of the four original townships organized in 1835, but disorganized in 1853 when the entire country was redistricted. It was named for St. Francois R. (cf. above), which forms the w. boundary of the county. (Douglass I 304)

St. Francoisville (Stoddard)

See Asherville

St. Isidore Church (New Madrid)

See Immaculate Conception Church

St. James (Mississippi)

See Three States.

St. James Bayou (Mississippi)

The largest stream in the county, sometimes called James River, which flows through the county into the Mississippi R. near the New Madrid County line on the s. The bayou was named for the Apostle by Joseph and Francois LeSieur in 1815. (Houck I 162, Douglass I 82, 229, County Map)

St. James Bayou Township (Mississippi)

In the s. part of the county; one of the townships which had been organized in Scott County in 1836 and which became a part of Mississippi County in 1845. It was named for the principal stream of the county. (cf. above) (Douglass I 311)

St. James River (Mississippi)

See St. James Bayou.

St. James Township (Mississippi)

In the w. part of the county; one of the townships which had been organized in Scott County in 1836 and became a part of Mississippi County in 1845. It was named for St. James Bayou. (q.v.) (Douglass I 311)

St. John Township (New Madrid)

In the s.e. part of the county. As first organized in 1831 it included all the e. part of the county; that is, all of what is now Mississippi County. The present boundaries were fixed in 1851 when Pemiscot County was organized and New Madrid County reduced to its present size. It was named for St. John Bayou (q.v.). Douglass I 166, Goodspeed 329, County Court Record, Phillips)

St. John Baptist Church (New Madrid)

See Immaculate Conception Church.

Pronounced ^{bæp'tist}
~~bæb'tis~~

St. John's Bayou (New Madrid)

A large bayou which enters the county from the n. and empties into the Mississippi R. just e. of the town of New Madrid. The early name of the stream was Chepoosa Creek or Chapoosa River. Hodge says, "Chepoosa probably is a name applied by LaSalle to a group of Indians along Kaskaskia R. to which the name Chepoosa is sometimes given, or to the group collected at his invitation at Kaskaskia, from some chief or leader." LaSalle visited the race or tribes of Chepoosa in 1677. This name was changed to Sound River by the white settlers, and is so called by Kitchens and Hutchens in 1765.

The stream was changed by earthquakes in 1811-12 and later by drainage. Francois and Joseph LeSieur gave the name St. John in 1815, honoring the apostle. (Douglass I 82, 229, Spanish Regime I 280, Hinchey, Hodge, Magazine of American History Vol. II:622)

St. Joseph Church (Scott)

The Catholic Church of Illmo and Fornfelt communities begun in 1909 by the work of ladies' sewing circles. The Church was founded in 1911 by Rev. John Muehlsiepen

of Kelso, and a building was erected in 1912. It was dedicated to St. Joseph. (Scott County Democrat 1936)

St. Lawrence(Scott)

See New Hamburg.

St. Lawrence Church(Scott)

A Catholic Church in New Hamburg(q.v.). The first Church, a log building which still stands, was under the protection of the Immaculate Conception, but in 1859 Rev. Leo Osredker built the present edifice and suggested the name of St. Ann, the patron saint of married women, in recognition of the services of the women of the community. Some members objected to this name, so finally Father Leo suggested that the church be put under the patronage of St. Lawrence, the patron saint of Lawrence Bucher, who had donated the land for the church. This name was accepted and the church so named.

The n. part of the village of New Hamburg is often called St. Lawrence from the church. (Eggeman)

St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas R.R.(New Madrid)

See Cottonbelt R.R.

St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, and Fort Smith R.R.(All Counties)

See St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.

St. Louis and Gulf R.R.(All Counties)

See St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.

St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R.(Scott, Mississippi)

See Missouri Pacific.

St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R.R.(Scott, Mississippi, Stoddard)

See Missouri Pacific.

St. Louis, Kennett, and Southern R.R.(Dunklin)

See St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.

St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.(New Madrid, Scott, Stoddard, Pemiscot, Dunklin)

This railroad was first organized as the Southwest branch of the Pacific R.R. in 1849, along a surveyed route from St. Louis w. to the Pacific Ocean. In 1851 it became the South Pacific R.R., and was completed to Rolla in 1861. In 1866 it was created the Atlantic and Pacific R.R. by an act of Congress, and authorized to build to the Pacific Coast. It was finished to Vinita in Indian territory in 1871.

In these counties the road is the result of the consolidation of a number of short lines which were connected to form the present system. It had its beginning in the Cape Girardeau and State Line R.R. Co., which proposed to build a line from Cape Girardeau to the Arkansas line in 1869. No work was done on this road, and in 1871 Governor Fletcher of Missouri reorganized the company as the Illinois, Missouri, and Texas R.R. Company with the idea of connecting those three states by rail. This charter was purchased in 1880 by Louis Houck and organized as the Cape Girardeau R.R. Co. because the business men of that city were to furnish the capital. In 1881 the branch was built to Lakeville in Stoddard County, and the name changed to Cape Girardeau and Southwestern R.R. Company, indicating the direction of the road from Cape Girardeau. In 1891 the name was again changed to the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, and Fort Smith R.R., named to indicate the intention of extending the road n. to St. Louis and s. to Fort Smith, Arkansas.

The railroad also includes the line of the Missouri and Arkansas R.R. organized in 1891 by Mr. Houck to build a road from Morley to Cape Girardeau, and the St. Louis Kennett and Southern R.R., which was built in 1890 from Campbell to Kennett, and the Kennett to Caruthersville R.R., which was built in 1894. In 1902 all these roads were consolidated under the name St. Louis and Gulf R.R. with the intention of extending the road from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, and shortly afterward the property was transferred to the St. Louis and San Francisco R.R. The latter company extended the line from St. Louis to Memphis, Tenn., thence to Pensacola, and w. from Memphis to Oklahoma, but it has not yet reached its intended destination - San Francisco.

In Pemiscot County the company purchased a right-of-way extending from Caruthersville to the Ark. line and thence to Blytheville, Ark. from Cunningham Brothers of Caruthersville, who had been interested in building a railroad and had begun private operations.

This road is commonly called Frisco, a shortened form of San Francisco. (Willis, Douglass 502-04, Wollman 16, Ham, Wilson, Barns 615,673)

St. Louis and Southern Missouri R.R. (New Madrid)

A short line of railroad, eight miles long, built in 1911 from New Madrid to Marston by capitalists E.L. McCathy, L.A. Lewis, A.B. and Lee Hunter for the purpose of connecting New Madrid with the Frisco R.R. (Douglass I 507)

St. Louis Southwestern R.R. (New Madrid)

See Cottonbelt R.R.

* St. Luke (Stoddard)

An old lake settlement which appears on the maps of 1867-1873, which was probably named by an early settler for the Apostle Luke. (Munger, Nicely, Goodwin, Campbell)

St. Mary's Church (Scott)

See St. Dionysius Church

St. Mary's River (New Madrid)

An old river which emptied into Lake St. Mary (q.v.) from which it was named. It was destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12. (Douglass I 107)

St. Mary School (New Madrid)

A rural school in the s. part of New Madrid T., named for the St. Mary family, early settlers. (Davis)

St. Matthews Church (Pemiscot)

A rural negro Baptist Church in the s.e. part of Cooter T., named for the Apostle. (U.S. Grant, Hamlett)

St. Matthews School (Pemiscot)

A rural negro school in the s.e. part of Cooter T., named from St. Matthews Church (cf. above). (Hamlett)

St. Patrick Church (Dunklin)

The Catholic Church of Malden, established in 1894 through the efforts of Father Furlong of New Madrid. It was named for St. Patrick (387-493), Apostle of Ireland, who was entrusted by Pope St. Celestine I to the work of "gathering the Irish race into one fold of Christ." He was given the name of "Patercius" or "Patirius", a name which proved to be a foreshadowing of his work, for he became pater civium (father of his people). He used the shamrock with its triple leaf to illustrate the Trinity. (History of Dunklin 76, Catholic Ency.)

St. Paul Church (Pemiscot)

A rural negro church organized about 1920 and named for the Apostle. (Miller)

St. Paul's Lutheran Church (Scott)

The Lutheran Church of Chaffee, organized in 1918 by Rev. A.M. Lohmann and named for St. Paul, the Apostle. (Scott County Democrat, 1936)

St. Paul School (Pemiscot)

A rural negro school in the n. part of Cooter T., named from St. Paul Church (q.v.). (Miller)

Salcedo(Scott)

Pronounced sæl'si'do

A small settlement in the s.w. part of Richland T., established in 1895 when J.W. Baker purchased the land there. The rural school is known as Baker School(q.v.), but when the railroad was established it was named by Louis Houck, Salcedo, in honor of Don J. Manuel De Salcedo, King's Lieutenant, Governor of Texas, and Brigadier of the Royal Armies at New Madrid in 1803. Houck attempted to preserve historical names as much as possible, and that policy governed his choice here. An amusing, but unfounded story, connects this name with the old fashioned singing schools, which were common in rural communities, in the singing of the notes "so(l)-la-ci-do" (Baker, Mayfield, Spanish Regime 1789, Giboney Houck)

Salcedo School(Scott)

See Baker School.

Salem Church(Dunklin)

A rural General Baptist Church in the n. part of Cotton Hill T., organized in 1893. The name comes originally from the Bible, where it is frequently used as a short form of Jerusalem (Gen. 14:18, Hebrews 7:11). Its meaning in Hebrew is "peace." This is a favorite church name in America. (History of Dunklin 62, Crawford, Ramsay)

Salem Methodist Church(Dunklin)

A rural church in the n. part of Cotton Hill T., organized in 1840 by Elder S. Winningham, who selected the name for the church(cf. above). (Goodspeed 54, Cox)

Salem Township(Dunklin)

In the w. part of the county; organized in 1845 at the time of the meeting of the first county court, and named, probably, by some member of the court for Salem, Mass., as some of the early settlers of the county came from that state. (Cox)

Salls Creek(Scott)

Pronounced sælz

A small creek in the n. part of Kelso T., which was named for a family who settled there. It has been drained. (Harrison)

sæm'fəd

Samford School(Pemiscot)

Pronounced sæm'fəd

A school and community in the s. part of Virginia T. The early settlement was called Cowskin. There are two theories regarding the origin of this name. Max L. Kelly of Steele argues that the name is derived from the fact that each year J.H. Walker went into the heart of the wilderness and slaughtered hundreds of head of cattle which he skinned, and dried the skins along the banks of

Pemiscot Bayou before shipping them to New Orleans. J.H. McFarland says that the settlers who were in this vicinity before the earthquakes of 1811-12 quitted the place and left their stock to go wild, so that afterward, when people began to settle the county, those who wanted fresh meat went into the wilderness and killed the cows, skinned them, and left their skins hanging in the trees to dry so that it was a common experience to see cow skins in that region.

When the p.o. was applied for in 1899, the name was changed to Samford, quite often pronounced Sanford, for Robert Samford, who was an early settler and a prominent landowner. (Kelly, M.H.R. 14:384, P.G., McFarland)

Samos(Mississippi)

Pronounced Sem'as

A small settlement in the w. part of Mississippi T., called Belmont Cross in 1891. This name was suggested by the fact that here the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R. crossed the Cottonbelt R.R. on the way to Belmont, the important ferry on the Mississippi R.

The name Samos was given between 1902 and 1910. A p.o. has been maintained since 1910. It is said to have been given this name by a classical-minded settler for the famous island of Greece in the Aegean Sea. (Kenyon, Boone)

Sand Lake Island(Scott)

An island in the lake which was formed by the excavation made by the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R. workers in order to obtain sand for building the road bed over swampy land. (Douglass I 303-4, Harrison)

Sand Ridge(Dunklin)

A ridge w. of Malden in the w. part of Cotton Hill T. so designated in 1879 from the natural conditions of the soil and the slight elevation. (Kochtitsky, Barnes)

Sands(Mississippi)

A samll settlement in the w. part of Long Prairie T., named for the natural surroundings, the sandy soil. A p.o. was maintained here in 1904. (Williams 1904, Boone, P.G.)

Sand Siding(Scott)

A signal stop on the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R. in 1874, which was named, as was Sandywoods(q.v.) from the fine sandy soil here and from the railroad siding. A siding is a short track connecting with the main line. (Campbell, Moore)

Sand Switch(Scott)

A switch established by the St. Louis Iron Mt. R.R. in order to load sand excavated from thirty or forty acres

of sandy land in order to build up a road bed over the swampy land. (Harrison)

Sandy Prairie(Scott)

A small prairie in the n. part of Richland T., which does not appear on a map, but is known locally and the name of which is preserved in Sandy Prairie School. (Harrison)

Sandy Prairie Church(Scott)

See Pleasant Plains Church.

Sandy Prairie School(Scott)

A rural school in the n. part of Richland T. It is one of the oldest schools in the county and was named for the natural surroundings, the sandy plain or prairie on which it is located. (Anderson)

Sandywoods Township(Scott)

In the s. part of the county; one of the original townships organized with the county in 1822. So named because of the natural condition of the soil which is sandy, and in contrast to Richland Township(q.v.), where the soil is rich. In earlier records and sometimes now the name is written as two words - Sandy Woods. (County Court Record, Moore)

Sandy Woods Township(Scott)

Cf. above.

Sanford(Femiscot)

See Samford.

Sarff(New Madrid)

A switch on the Frisco R.R. in the n. part of Anderson T. maintained from 1924-27 on the farm of Max Sarff, for whom it is named. (Sharp)

Sargent(Scott)

A flagstop on the Missouri Pacific R.R. in the s.e. part of Richland T., established in 1867 as a sawmill and log loading station. This settlement was known as Scoville according to Campbell's atlas of 1873, and E.P. Deal says it was named for a man of the community, a Mr. Scholes, who added "ville" to the first syllable of his name and so called the settlement Scoville, but Mrs. Ada Lennox insists it was Scofield not Scoville and was named for a Mr. Scofield. The name was changed to Sargent about 1877 for the Sargent family who bought land and a sawmill in this community. (Baker, Harrison, Mrs. Lennox, E.P. Deal, Miscellaneous Speeches and Documents of 1864-67)

Sassafras Ridge School (Mississippi)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Wolf Island T., named for Sassafras Ridge, a slight elevation where sassafras trees grow and give the ridge and the school their names. (Combs, Boone)

Savannah Zion Church (Scott)

A rural Baptist Church organized in 1887 in the s. part of Richland T. and named for the slough near which it was located, and Zion, a common church name. (Goodspeed 561)

Scagg School (Stoddard)

Pronounced SKæg

A rural school in the n.w. part of Richland T., named for "Uncle" Bill Scaggs, an early settler. (Lankford, Hall)

Schafer School (Pemiscot)

Pronounced Setʃ

A rural school in the n.e. part of Cooter T., named for the man who donated the land for the school. (Miller)

Scherer School (Scott)

Pronounced ʃer

A rural school in the w. part of Kelso T., which was one of the first schools of the county. It was named for Rev. Martin Scherer of New Hamburg community, who came from Bavaria, Germany in 1863. He was instrumental in establishing the church at New Hamburg and had charge of two rural schools in his district. These were the Cheney School and Scherer School. (Anderson, Goodspeed's Biog.)

Schult (Pemiscot)

Pronounced ʃult

In the e. part of Hayti T. on the Kennett to Caruthersville R.R. The first name was given to the Carleton p.o. established in 1896 in honor of Major Geo. W. Carleton, an early resident of Gayoso and Caruthersville, who was editor of the Gayoso Democrat, and who secured the enactment of a law providing for the organization of drainage districts. The p.o. was discontinued in 1903, and some time later the name was changed to Schult for Heine G. Schult, who was a prominent citizen of that community. (Gotcher)

Scotfield (Scott)

See Sargent.

Scott County

Created by act of legislature Dec. 28, 1821; organized from New Madrid County in 1822 and named in honor of Hon. John Schott (1782-1861), the first congressman from Missouri.

The boundaries of the county were fixed as follows:
"And now the county of New Madrid shall be and the same is hereby divided and erected into two separate counties,

by a line running as follows: Beginning in the main channel of the river Mississippi opposite a small creek or bayou, called James Creek or Bayou; thence in a direct line to the mouth of said creek; thence in a n.w. course to a point in the swamp due ~~xxx~~ n. of the line between townships 25 and 26 e. of the fifth principal meridian parallel with the n. boundary line of the tract of land situated in the upper end of Big Prairie originally granted and confirmed to Moses Hurley, and where Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips now lives; thence running due w. to the w. boundary line of said county of New Madrid; and that the said tract of the county lying to the s. of said line shall be continued to be called and known by the name of New Madrid County and the tract of country lying n. and e. of said line shall be called Scott County."

The present townships are: Sylvania, Kelso, Sandywoods, Commerce, Tywappity, Morley, Moreland, and Richland. (Douglass I 303, County Court Record, Ency. of Am. Biog., Goodspeed 353)

Scott County Hills(Scott)

A range of low hills or ridges through the center of the county, from which it is named. (Moore)

Scott School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the s.w. part of LeSieur T., named for the Scott families, early settlers, who gave the land for the school. (Phillips, O'Bannon, Rhodes, Davis)

Scoville(Scott)

See Sargent.

Scrub Ridge(New Madrid)

A slight elevation in the s. part of Portage T. where an old settlement was made about 1870. It was named for the small or "scrub" timber growing here as contrasted with the finer timber nearby. (Mrs. Hoehn)

Seldemseen (Pemiscot)

See Seldom Seen.

Seldom Seen(Pemiscot)

A small, out of the way community in Braggadocio T., also called Seldemseen. This is a specimen of pioneer humor. (Pemiscot Democrat 1899)

Selkirk(New Madrid)

A small settlement in the n. part of St. John T. It is a station on the Cottonbelt R.R. established about 1905 on land belonging to the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

and named for the Selkirk family who lived there at the time the station was established. (Feck, Robbins)

Senath(Dunklin)

Pronounced si'naθ

A town in the e. part of Salem T., established in 1882 by A.W. Douglass and named by him for his wife Senath Hale Douglass. (M.H.R. 11:165-166, History of Dunklin, Douglass, T.G. Douglass)

Seneca Creek(Dunklin)

A creek or stream in the s.w. part of the county, which was named for Seneca, an old Indian chief whose tribe inhabited this region shortly before 1845.

During flood seasons the waters of this creek and Buffalo Creek(q.v.) unite and form Seneca Island.(Douglass)

Seneca Island(Dunklin)

Pronounced sin'aka

A small island formed in high water seasons(cf. above).

Set-Back Levee(Mississippi)

A levee extending through the county from Bird's Point toward the w. part of the county at a point s.w. of East Prairie, built as a protective measure after the flood of 1927 at the suggestion of U.S. Engineer Jadwin. It bounds the Spillway(q.v.) on the west, and is called Set-Back Levee because it was constructed or "set" a few miles back from the main levee in order to give the Mississippi River more territory in which to spread during flood seasons and so lower the river stage at Cairo, Ill.

Professor Ruby, of the Civil Engineering Department of the University of Missouri, says that this is the first known example of a set-back levee. (County Map, Southeast Missourian 1937, Charleston Democrat 1937, Missouri's Swamp and Overflowed Land(Bulletin), Prof. Harry Ruby)

Seven Mile Bend(Pemiscot)

A large bend in Pemiscot Bayou in the e. part of Cooter and the w. part of Holland T. It was named for the length of the curve or bend in the bayou.(E.E. Hamlett)

Seven Mile Island(Dunklin)

A small island in the St. Francois R. which, like the other islands of the river, was named by the early settlers according to their approximate distance from Kennett. (History of Dunklin, Campbell, Burnett)

Shade(Pemiscot)

A flagstop, also called Shade Switch, on the Frisco R.R. in the w. part of Little Prairie T., which was named for E.W. Shade of Caruthersville, who is manager of the Pemiscot Land and Cooperage Company farms in that section. (Chilton)

Shade Switch(^Pemiscot)
Cf. above.

Shady Grove Church(Dunklin)

A rural Baptist Church in the c. part of Clay T., which was organized in 1857. It was named for the natural surroundings, a grove of shade trees in the churchyard. (Goodspeed 556-9, History of Dunklin 62, Minutes of Black River Assn.)

Shady Grove School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the c. part of Clay T. near Shady Grove Church(cf. above), from which it was named when established in 1890. (T.G. Douglass)

Shakerag(^Pemiscot)
See Davis.

Pronounced *ʃeɪ'væg*

Shawnan(Stoddard)

Pronounced *ʃo'nan*

A flagstop on the now abandoned branch of the Frisco R.R. in the s. part of Pike T., named from the Shawnee Indians who inhabited this region before the coming of the white men. Shawnan School remains at this place. (Houck Mss., Frisco Map 1913)

Shawnan School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s. part of Pike T. in the community of Shawnan(cf. above). (Houck Mss., Ulen)

Shawnee Ford(Stoddard)

An old ford on Castor R. in the c. part of Castor T. Shawnese Village, sometimes called Shawnee, existed here from 1823-53, or perhaps earlier. Both the ford and the village were named for the Shawnee Indians who once lived here. (Goodspeed 237, Beck, Wetmore, Houck Mss.)

Shawnee Village(Stoddard)
Cf. above.

Shawnese Village(Stoddard)
Cf. above.

Sherry(Stoddard)

A rural p.o. in the s. part of Castor T., maintained from 1897-1904 and named for A.P. Sherry, landowner in this region and once postmaster at Dudley. (Munger, P.G.)

Shields School(Dunklin)

Pronounced *ʃildz*

A rural school in the e. part of Clay T. organized in 1896 and named for S.W. Shields of Hornersville who owned land there. (Bryant, Eubanks)

Shiloh Church(^remiscot)

A rural church in the n. part of Godair T., which was established in 1857 and given this Biblical name which suggests a sanctuary and a stronghold, for it was at Shiloh that the sanctuary of the ark was located(I Sam. 3:3,17) (Goodspeed 556, Foster)

Shipley(Dunklin)

See Ipley.

Shipley School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the c. part of Independence T., which was named for the settlement of Shipley, the name of which was changed to Ipley(q.v.). (Jones, M.H.R. 11:;65)

Shoemaker School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n. part of Duck Creek T., organized in 1890 and named for Mr. Shoemaker, a farmer of the community. (Ulen)

Shreve(Stoddard)

Pronounced ^{Siv}

A station on the Frisco R.R. in the s.w. part of Liberty T. It was maintained from 1913-18, and named for Mr. Shreve, the land and mill owner who shipped lumber from this place. (Frisco Map, Doubleday, Jennings)

Shumac(Dunklin)

See Sumach.

Sikeston(Scott)

Pronounced ^{saks'tan}

The first settlement in this neighborhood was made in 1790 by Ed Robertson and Moses Hurley. The first town was called Winchester in honor of Col. H.W. Winchester who lived in that vicinity. The town was laid out in 1814 half a mile s. of the present site of Sikeston and was for a time the county seat of New Madrid County. The successor to Winchester was Sikeston, laid out in 1860 by John Sikes at the place where the Cairo and Fulton R.R. crossed King's Highway. It was named for John Sikes. (Douglass I 179,291, Moore)

Sikeston Ridge(Scott)

A long, slightly elevated ridge e. of the town of Sikeston(cf. above), from which it is named. (Moore)

Silverdale School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the e. part of Salem T. The settlement was originally called Hunter's Deadenings. A deadening is a tract of land on which trees have been deadened; that is, they have been girdled so that they die. This is done usually in order that the soil may be cultivated

and crops grown while the trees are still standing. This deadening belonged to Mr. Hunter, and thus was called Hunter's Deadenings. During the World War a woman Red Cross worker suggested that Silverdale would be a "better sounding" name, and it was adopted for the community and the school. (Karnes)

Simpson School(Dunklin)

Pronounced Simp'son

A rural school in the s.e. part of Independence T., which was named for Mr. Simpson, a landowner who gave the land for the school. (Harrison)

Sims(New Madrid)

An abandoned switch on the Frisco R.R. just s. of the town of Lilbourn in the n. part of Lewis T. It was established in 1900 and named for E.W. Sims, superintendent of the Frisco R.R. (Barrys, Jim Baker)

Skelton School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of New Lisbon T., named for Geo. Skelton, who settled there in 1897. (Clodfelter)

Sky(New Madrid)

See Dodd's Spur.

Slapout School(Scott)

See Stringer School.

Slicer School(Dunklin)

Pronounced slusy

A rural school in the n. part of Cotton Hill T., which was established between 1900-1910 and named for P.A. (Tut) Slicer, a landowner and prominent citizen. (Cox, Smith)

Small(New Madrid)

A flagstop, now abandoned, on the Frisco R.R. in the c. part of Lewis T., which was established in 1908 to unload gravel for the highway which was being built between Lilbourn and Marston. It was named for a landowner. (Hoehn)

Smith Colored School(Stoddard)

See Middle Smith School.

Smith School(Stoddard)

See Middle Smith School.

Smithton(Mississippi)

See Wyatt.

Snider School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the n. part of Union T., which was established about 1900 and named for the Snider family.

(T.G. Douglass)

Solitude (Pemiscot)

This name appears on a map of 1867 at the n. end of Big Lake in Butler T. A p.o. was established in 1868 and discontinued between 1876 and 1886. None of the oldest men of the county remember this place, but Mr. McFarland says it is probable that a few settlers lived there and were driven away by floods so that none of their descendants remain in the county. The name is descriptive of the loneliness of the place. (Campbell, Goodwin, P.G., McFarland)

South Canaan School (Dunklin)

A rural school in the w. part of Holcomb T., which received its name from its location s. of Canaan Island(q.v.). (T.G. Douglass)

South Masters School (Stoddard)

A rural school in the e. part of Richland T., organized about 1915 and named from its location s. of Masters S.(q.v.). (Jennings)

South Pacific Railroad (New Madrid, Scott, Dunklin, Stoddard,
See below. Pemiscot)

Southwest Pacific Railroad (Same as above)

See St. Louis and San Francisco R.R.

South Whiteoak School (Stoddard)

See Old Whiteoak School.

Speer School (Pemiscot)

A school in the e. part of Braggadocio T. The district was never formally named when the school was organized in 1915, but the name Speer "just grew up" because of the prominence of the family of Everton Speer, a landowner, and his sister Mrs. Minnie Speer Boone, who donated the land for the school. (Ross)

Spence School (Stoddard)

A rural school in the e. part of Pike T., organized in 1890 and named for Krat C. Spence, a landowner of the community, who served as prosecuting attorney of the county from 1901-1904. (Ulen, County Court Record)

Spiller Ranch (Stoddard)

A large farm or ranch in the e. part of Elk T., which belonged to S.W. Spiller in 1898. (Dexter Statesman 1898)

Spillway(Mississippi)

The terms Spillway and Floodway are applied to the region from Bird's Point to the s. end of the county between the regular levee of the Mississippi River and the Set-Back Levee(q.v.) which was constructed after the flood of 1927 as a place in which to release(spill) the flood waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in order to protect the city of Cairo, Ill. This Spillway was so used during the flood of 1937. (Missouri Swamp and Overflowed Land, Southeast Missouriian 1937, Charleston Democrat 1937)

Spring Creek(Stoddard)

A small branch of Lick Creek in the s. part of Castor T., so named because it flows from a spring.(Hall)

Spring Hill(Stoddard)

See Piketon.

Spring Hill(Scott)

An old settlement in the n.e. part of Kelso T., which existed from 1844 until 1859. It is either the present Hillman Spring(q.v.) near Illmo, or else the spring and the hill which gave the settlement its name have caved into the river. The latter theory is probably the correct explanation as the two settlements just s. of Spring Hill (New York and West Philadelphia) caved into the river, and since the location of Spring Hill on maps is too far s. of Illmo. (Parker 324-5, Hutawa, Harrison)

Spring Hill Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church organized before 1860 in the community known as Spring Hill, which came to be known as Piketon. (Goodspeed 557)

Spurdod(New Madrid)

See Dodd's Spur.

The Stage Road(Stoddard)

An important stage road which entered the county from the w. and connected Bloomfield with Cape Girardeau. It was used in 1837 and was maintained until the building of railroads in Southeast Missouri in 1859. (Wetmore, "Wayward, County Court Record, Munger)

Stancil(Pemiscot)

Pronounced Stæh'sol'

An old settlement in the n. part of what is now Butler T. A p.o. was maintained there one year - 1890. It was named for John P. Stancil who was state representative from 1870-1874 and who figured prominently in the early settlement of the county. (P.G., Goodspeed 1888)

Stancil Bayou(Pemiscot)

A bayou in the e. part of Butler T., which flows from Big Lake to the Mississippi R. The lower part is called Wolf Bayou(q.v.). It was named from the old settlement of Stancil(cf. above). (Map of County, Gotcher)

Stanfield Cemetery(Dunklin)

A rural cemetery in the e. part of Freeborn T., which was named from Stanfield Church(q.v.). (Sharp)

Stanfield Church(Dunklin)

A rural Baptist Church in the e. part of Freeborn T., which was organized in 1904 and named for the landowner who helped to build the church. The land has since been purchased by Mr. Gunn. (Sharp)

Stanley School(Pemiscot)

A school and community in the w. part of Godair T. A p.o. was maintained there from 1899 until 1915. It was named for several prominent families of the community. (Ross, P.G.)

Stansfield Switch(New Madrid)

See Canolou.

Steele(Pemiscot)

A town in the w. part of Cooter T. A p.o. was established in 1897 and named for L.L. Steele, who came to Pemiscot County in 1885 and started in the farming and mercantile business. (Douglass I 382, Pemiscot Democrat 1898)

Stewart(Pemiscot)

A small settlement in Butler T. formerly called Stewart's Landing. A p.o. was established in 1886 and discontinued in 1915. It was named for Robert Stewart, the first sheriff of the county(1851-1855). (Goodspeed, Gotcher)

Stewart's Landing(Pemiscot)

Cf. above.

Stoddard(Stoddard)

A community in the w. part of Liberty T. A p.o. was maintained in 1892 when this was a center of the lumber industry. It was named from the county(q.v.). (Ulen, Hux, Jennings, P.G.)

Stoddard Church(Stoddard)

A rural Baptist Church in the e. part of Castor T. one mile n. of Bloomfield. It was organized in 1846, the first church in the county from which it was named. Later the church was moved to Bloomfield.(Duncan 383)

Stoddard County

Pronounced stad'rd

The general assembly passed an act in 1829 defining the boundaries of a new county to be erected out of parts of Wayne and New Madrid Counties. It was to be named in honor of Captain Amos Stoddard (1762-1813), agent of the U.S. government who received the transfer of the Louisiana Territory from France. (March 10, 1804) At this time the county was attached to Cape Girardeau County, and the court of that county divided the territory into two townships. That part of the territory e. of Castor R. was called Pike T., and the part n.w. of Castor R. was called Castor T. It remained under the jurisdiction of Cape Girardeau County until 1835, when the legislature passed an act to organize the county government. The territory of the new county lay between the St. Francois and Little Rivers, and to the s. of Mingo and Big Swamps. (Douglass I 304, M.H.R. 13:68, Dictionary of Am. Biog.)

Stokes (Stoddard)

Pronounced stoks

A station on the now abandoned Frisco R.R. in the n. part of Liberty T., named for the family of L.B. and C. Stokes, early settlers and mill operators. (Stokes)

Stover (Stoddard)

Pronounced stovr

A station on the Frisco R.R. in the s. part of Liberty T., maintained from 1913 until 1918 and named for Joseph W. Stover, a land and mill owner. (Ulen)

Stover Chapel (Stoddard)

A rural Methodist Church in the community of Stover (cf. above), from which it was named. (Ulen)

Stover Chapel Cemetery (Stoddard)

A rural cemetery near Stover Chapel (cf. above).

Stringer (Scott)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Richland T., named for the Stringer family, prominent farmers of the community. It is mockingly called Slapout, a common term usually originating in the expression "We're slap out of---", meaning "We have none." (Lennox)

Stubblefield School (New Madrid)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Como T., which was named for Dick Stubblefield, a landowner, whose family now lives at Sikeston. (Phillips)

Stubtown (Pemisnot)

A community in Little Prairie T. The name Game, suggested by the abundance of game there in the early days, was given when a p.o. was established in 1899. The p.o.

was discontinued in 1915; the place became nothing more than a crossroads store and blacksmith shop, and the name became Stubtown because of the Stubbs families living there. (Moyers, Chilton)

Sugar Creek(Stoddard)

A small branch of Duck Creek in the w. part of Duck Creek T. in 1891; named for the sugar maple trees growing there. The creek was drained in 1900. (Colton, Munger)

Sugar Tree Church(Stoddard)

A rural General Baptist Church in the n.w. part of Elk T., named for a maple sugar tree growing there. (Ulen)

Sugar Tree Ridge(New Madrid)

A small elevation in the e. part of St. John T., which was named from a grove of maple sugar trees which grew along a ridge. A mill was once operated there, but it has been abandoned and only a rural school marks the site. (Phillips)

Sugar Tree School(New Madrid)

Cf. above.

Sugar Tree School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Elk T., established in 1910 and named for a maple sugar tree growing there. (Ulen)

Sumach(Dunklin)

Pronounced *u'mak*

A small settlement in the e. part of Independence T. A p.o. was maintained here from 1890-96. The name was sometimes spelled Shumach; that is, it was spelled as it is pronounced. It was named for the sumach bushes which grew in profusion at this place. Sumach is a shrub or tree of the genus *Rhus*. (Jones, Polk, T.G. Douglass, P.G.)

Sumach Church(Dunklin)

A rural General Baptist Church in the e. part of Independence T., which was named for the early settlement Sumach(cf. above). (Jones, T.G. Douglass)

Sumach School(Dunklin)

A rural school named from Sumach(cf. above).

Summer Hill(Stoddard)

A settlement was made here in 1845 and a p.o. established in 1853. It does not appear on any of the old maps and is not known to any of the oldest settlers of the county who are living now.(Cf. Zif). (Munger, Hayward, Colton, P.G.)

Sunnyside School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the s. part of Union T., which has been established since 1910. This is an idealistic descriptive name. (T.G. Douglass)

Swan Lake(Stoddard)

A small lake, also called Swan Pond, in the n. part of Pike T., which was named early in the history of the county. It was ordered drained by the county court Feb. 9, 1898. The name was given for John Swan, a landowner in this neighborhood. Swan Lake Rural School remains to mark the site of the old lake.(County Court Record, Hall)

Swan Lake Bridge(Stoddard)

A bridge over Swan Lake(cf. above) built in 1893.

Swan Lake School(Stoddard)

See Swan Lake.

Swan Pond(Stoddard)

See Swan Lake.

Sweet Prospect Church(Stoddard)

A rural General Baptist Church in the neighborhood of Tatum School(q.v.) in the n.e. part of Elk T., organized in 1867 and given this common church name by the founders. (Hall, Lankford, Dexter Messenger)

Swift(Pemiscot)

A small community and station on the Frisco R.R. in the s. part of Godair T., where a p.o. was established in 1915 and named Swifton. The name was given for the cotton plantation owner, Mr. Swift, who had purchased a large tract of land there in 1914-15, to whose name was added the common suffix for town. In 1927 the p.o. was reestablished under the name Swift. Both names are still in use, although the latter is more generally used throughout the county. (P.G., Ham, Wilks, McFarland)

Swifton(Pemiscot)

Cf. above)

Swinton(Stoddard)

A small town in the n.w. part of Pike T., where a p.o. has been maintained since 1900. It was named for the Swinton family. (Davis)

Sylvania(Scott)

See Oran.

Sylvania Township (Scott)

Pronounced Silven'ja

In the e. part of the county; erected from Moreland T. Feb. 7, 1871 at the request of W. Bassett et al., and named, as were Richland and Sandywoods Townships (q.v.), from the natural conditions. Sylvania is from a Latin word silva meaning woods or forest. (County Court Record, Moore)

Tallapoosa (New Madrid)

Pronounced tal'apusa

A small village in the e. part of Anderson T., established in 1902 on the Houck R.R. and named by Houck from Tallapoosa, Alabama, the home of his friend Mr. Sturdivant who helped finance the building of the railroad. Tallapoosa is a comprehensive name for the Creek towns and tribes formerly living on Tallapoosa R. in Macon County, Alabama.

A p.o. was maintained there from 1818-21. The name is sometimes written Tallipoosa; Cram gives Tallapoosa as the p.o. name and Tallipoosa as the R.R. name. (Barnes, Dodge, Kenyon, Cram, P.G.)

Tallipoosa (New Madrid)

Cf. above.

Tally (Pemiscot)

A sawmill camp p.o. in the n. part of Little River T., established in 1895 and discontinued in 1897. The name is a shortened form of Tallapoosa (cf. above). (Penman, P.G.)

Tanner (Scott)

A sawmill camp and settlement in the w. part of Richland T. Joe Moore and his father, who owned large tracts of land in this region, took steps to establish a p.o. here in 1891 and suggested the name Moorefield or Mooreland, but p.o. authorities objected because of Morehouse, which is six miles south of this place in New Madrid County. The p.o. was then named Tanner for Samuel Tanner who also owned land in this community. It was sometimes called Tanner Switch because of its location on the old St. Louis Southwestern R.R. (Mayfield, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Harris, Moore, Tanner)

Tanner's Bayou (Pemiscot)

A bayou mentioned in the county court records from 1883-1900 as flowing near the town of Cooter. It is an outlet of Tanner's Lake (q.v.). (County Court Record)

Tanner's Lake (Pemiscot)

A small lake in the w. part of Cooter T. which was named for an early settler. It was drained before 1902. (Hamlett)

Tanner's Lake(Pemiscot)

A small lake in the w. part of Gayoso T.(Now ConcordT.) appearing on the map of 1873. It was drained after the court order in 1900. The name is that of a prominent early settler. (Campbell, McFarland)

Tanner School(Scott)

A rural school in the community of Tanner(q.v.) which was named in 1907 when the school was established. (Tanner)

Tanner Switch(Scott)

See Tanner.

Tarr's Store(Mississippi)

A p.o. and trading point on Wolf Island in 1896, so named because Thomas S. Tarr was postmaster and store-keeper. This p.o. really belongs to Kentucky as a part of Wolf Island, but is locally considered as a part of Mississippi County. (Tetwiler, Rynearson)

Tatum Chapel School(Dunklin)

See Tatum School.

Tatum School(Dunklin)

A rural school, also known as Tatum Chapel School, in the w. part of Clay T., which was established about 1895 and named for Luther and James Tatum who owned land there. It is sometimes called Tatum Chapel because a Methodist Church holds its services in the school building. (Crawford)

Tatum School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the e. part of Liberty T., named for B. and S.V. Tatum, landowners. (Boone)

Taylor Cemetery(Stoddard)

A rural cemetery in the e. part of Elk T., named for Taylor Church(q.v.) near which it is located. (Hux, Clodfelter)

Taylor Church(Stoddard)

A rural General Baptist Church in the e. part of Elk T., which was named for Wm. R. Taylor, one of the founders of the church. (Hux, Clodfelter)

Taylor's Creek(Dunklin)

A small stream, sometimes called Taylor's River, which ran through Taylor's Swamp(q.v.), from which it was named. (Campbell, Douglass)

Taylor's River(Dunklin)

See Taylor's Creek.

Taylor School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the s. part of Holcomb T., organized in 1900 and named for Bob Taylor, a farmer there.(Bryant)

Taylor's Slough(Dunklin)

In the s.e. part of the county where Jacob Taylor of N.C. settled in 1830. The slough, the swamp, and the creek in this region were named for Taylor.(History of Dunklin 39)

Taylor's Slough(New Madrid)

A large slough in the s. part of the county; named by the early French settlers Laque Terrible because of the size and depth of the swamp, which contained terrible dangers such as mosquitoes and fevers. It was later called Taylor's Slough for the Taylor family who settled there. Before the earthquakes of 1811-12 there were two branches on the w. side of the slough; these were called New and Old Slough(q.v.). (Douglass II 230, Barns, Hoehn)

Taylor's Swamp(Dunklin)

A large swamp in the c. part of the county. It was also called West Swamp, a reference to its location w. of St. Francois R. Just when the name was changed is unknown. Campbell in 1873 uses these names interchangeably or writes Taylor's West Swamp. The name is from Jacob Taylor.(Campbell, Douglass I 307, History of Dunklin 39)

Teapot Lake(Mississippi)

A small lake in the s. part of St. James Bayou T., which was named for a fancied resemblance to a teapot.(Deal)

Ten Mile Island(Dunklin)

A small island in the St. Francois R. in the s. part of Salem T., which was named for its approximate distance from Kennett.(Karnes, Burnett, Campbell)

Ten Mile Pond(Mississippi)

A small lake or pond in the w. part of St. James Bayou T., named by early settlers who estimated the length of the pond to be ten miles. The name was given about 1861 and is still used although the lake is much smaller because of drainage. (Campbell 1873, Boone)

Terrein Merville(New Madrid)

A large slough in the n. part of New Madrid T., which flowed into Bayou St. John(q.v.). It was given this name by early French settlers. Goodspeed is the only historian who records this name. The spelling has been corrupted, probably by carelessness. The correct French for terrain

is terrain(earth or soil), and moville is probably a corruption of mobile(moving). Terrain Mobile, then would mean "moving soil" or quicksand. This slough disappeared during the earthquakes of 1811-12 and the name is unknown to any of the old residents of the county who were interviewed. (Goodspeed 437, Ramsay, Fess)

Terre Rouge(Pemiscot)

A tributary of Pemiscot Bayou, which was destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12. A man named Culberson, who gave one of the most vivid accounts of the earthquakes, lived there. It was probably named by the early French settlers. The name translated means red earth, but if there was any red clay in this county it disappeared with the stream. (Douglass I 227, McFarland)

Terry(Pemiscot)

Pronounced te'ri

A flagstop on the Frisco R.R. in Hayti T. three miles n. of Hayti. Bill Terrett was the only resident of the community when a station was established for the purpose of loading logs from the mills in this section. R.R. officials asked his name, but understood it as Terry, and so named the station. (Wilks)

Texas Bend(Mississippi)

A community in the n.e. part of Ohio T. settled by Germans as early as 1846. The St. Francis de Sales Church (q.v.) was established before that year. The origin of the name is not definitely known, but it is supposed that the name was suggested by the large bend in the Mississippi R. at this point, which was compared to the large state of Texas. A rural school in Texas Bend is the only remnant of this once flourishing community. (Douglass I 289, Campbell, Goodspeed 529, Deal, Rowling)

Texas Bend School(Mississippi)

Cf. above.

Texas and St. Louis R.R.(New Madrid)

See Cottonbelt R.R.

Thirty-Four Corners School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the n. part of Wolf Island T. on the road from Deventer to Wolf Island. It is named from its location at the corner of section thirty-four. The building was destroyed by the floods of February 1937, but a new building has since been erected. (E.P. Deal)

Thompson School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the n. part of Long Prairie T., named for E.W. Thompson.(Waggoner)

Thompson School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the e. part of Clay T.; established in 1905 on Treasure Island(q.v.), for which it was named. The name was changed to Thompson School in 1928 in honor of Earl C. Thompson, who had bought a large tract of land in the county and who was one of the promoters of the Lindbergh flight in 1927. (Jones, Rodgers)

Three States(Mississippi)

A small village in the s.w. part of St. James Bayou T. at the mouth of the St. James Bayou. The place was first called James Bayou when a p.o. was maintained there from 1870-1893. Locally it has always been known as St. James. Both these names were from the St. James Bayou(q.v.).

The p.o. name was changed to ~~Three~~States in 1895 when the ~~Three~~ States Lumber Company established a shipping point which was maintained until 1910. Since then the site has washed into the Mississippi R.(Campbell 373, Joslyn, Boone, P.G.)

Three States Lumber Tract(Mississippi)

A large tract of forest consisting of 22,000 acres of hardwood trees in the s. part of the county, which is now owned by the Gilchrist heirs and was named, like Three States(cf. above) for the Three States Lumber Company. It is sometimes called Gilchrist Lumber Tract because of the owner W.A. Gilchrist and relatives. (Charleston Democrat 1937)

Three States Towhead(Mississippi)

An island in the Mississippi R. opposite St. James Bayou T.; named from Three States Lumber Company which owns the land in this section. There are many towheads in the Mississippi River but most of them are not named. (Boone, Beck)

Thrower's Chapel(Scott)

A rural Methodist Church in the s. part of Tywappity T., organized in 1880 and named for B.K. Thrower, who was a minister in Charleston in 1878 and helped found this church. (Goodspeed 536, McAnaly 378)

Tilman(Stoddard)

A small village in the n. part of Pike T. where a p.o. was maintained from 1886- 1904 and named for Squire John Tilman who owned land and a sawmill there. Nothing remains now and the name is no longer in use. (Munger, McNearley)

Tindle (Pemiscot)

Pronounced tɪnˈdəl

A flagstop on the Deering Southwestern R.R. in Little Prairie T. It was named for Robert Tindle who was born in Caruthersville in 1878 and worked for the Pemiscot County Bank of that city. (Gotcher, Douglass II 1037)

Tinner (Mississippi)

See Deventer.

Tinsley School (New Madrid)

A rural school in the n. part of Lewis T., named for G.L. Tinsley, presiding judge of the county court between 1927-1931, when the school was organized. (O'Bannon)

Toadsuck (Stoddard)

See Leora.

Toga (Stoddard)

Pronounced təˈɡə

An old settlement in the n.e. part of Pike T., long abandoned, in the n.e. part of Pike T., named for Toga Bill Rhodes, who lived there. (Munger)

Tom Pond (Stoddard)

A small lake in the s.e. part of Castor T., named for Tom McDonald, on whose farm it is located. It is visible in flood seasons only. (Hall)

Tompkins School (Dunklin)

A rural school in the s. part of Union T., which was named for the Tompkins family, early settlers in this section. (Jones)

Topper (Stoddard)

A switch on the Frisco R.R. in the n.c. part of Richland T., also called Toppertown. It was established about 1910 and named for a sawmill operator, Mr. Topper.

Toppertown (Stoddard)

See Topper.

Townley (Dunklin)

Pronounced təwnˈli

A small village in the n.e. part of Cotton Hill T. where a p.o. was maintained from 1910-18. It was settled as a sawmill camp by Townley and Painton, and named for the former. (M.H.R. 11:165-66, VanCleve)

Trammel School (Stoddard)

Two rural schools, white and colored, in the s.e. part of Elk T., named for Jay Trammel, a prominent farmer of the community. (Clodfelter, Lankford, Hall)

Tram Switch (New Madrid)

A log loading station on the Old St. Louis and Gulf R.R. in the w. part of West T. just n. of Canolou. It is called Deshler on the maps, for a man who had charge of lumbering operations for the Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, but is known to the community as Tram Switch. The tram, or tramway, is a short roadway or railway used for transporting logs or lumber from the camp to the railroad. It was built by the Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company. (Rand McNally, Cram, Taul, Heehn, Himmelberger)

Travis(New Madrid)

Pronounced træv'is

A flagstop, now abandoned, on the Frisco R.R. in the c. part of Lewis T. just n. of Lilbourn, which was named for Z.H. Travis, who operated a sawmill and shipped timber from that place. (Heehn)

Treasure Island(Dunklin)

A small island in the e. part of Clay T. formed by the flood waters of Little and St. Francois Rivers. It was called Coon Island by the early settlers and hunters who found many raccoons there. In 1905 land promoters, attempting to find a more attractive name in order to encourage buyers, named it Treasure Island. (Jones, Rodgers)

Treasure Island School(Dunklin)

See Thompson School.

Tress(Scott)

This name appears on the map of 1917 as a flagstop on the Frisco R.R. in the extreme n.w. part of Morley T., but no resident of the county has heard of such a place. Mr. W.G. Anderson, who lives in this community, says he knows of no such place. (Harrison, W.G. Anderson)

Trinity Methodist Church(Scott)

The Methodist Church of Oran, organized in 1896 by Rev. R.G. Parks. The present building was erected in 1891 and given this common church name by the founders. (Moore, Scott County Democrat)

Tropf School(Stoddard)

Pronounced traf

A rural school in the n. part of Pike T., named for Martin Tropf, who came from Bavaria, Germany in 1833 and bought a farm in Stoddard County in 1860. (Clodfelter)

Trotter School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of Elk T., named for Harvey Trotter, a landowner, who gave the land for the school. (Hux)

Turkey Creek(Stoddard)

A small creek in the w. part of Liberty T., named by hunters because of the wild turkeys which they found there. (Hall)

Turkey Creek Bridge(Stoddard)

A bridge built over Turkey Creek(cf. above) in 1892. (County Court Record)

Two Mile Island(Dunklin)

A small island in the St. Francois River. D.W. Moore, who was the second white child born in the county, owned land there and named the island because it was two miles from town(Kennett).

It is also locally known as Kinfolks Island, because of the many relatives of the Moore family who live on the island. (Campbell, Burnett, Crawford)

Two Mile Island School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the w. part of Salem T., which was established about 1890 and named from its location on the island(cf. above). (T.G. Douglass)

Tyler(Pemiscot)

A small town on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Cooter T. This one time flourishing sawmill town an shipping point is now almost abandoned because of the completion of the timber cutting and the fact that an island has formed in the river opposite the town. A p.o. was established there in 1892. The town was named for H.A. Tyler of the Tyler Land and Timber Company, who purchased vast tracts of land in this region and operated sawmills at Tyler, at Number 8(q.v.), and at Number 9 in Arkansas. (P.G., E.E. Hamlett)

Tywappity Bottoms (Scott)

Pronounced *tay-wap-tee*

A large area of low land extending from the Mississippi River at the point opposite the mouth of the Ohio R. to the Scott County Hills on the n. to the St. James Bayou on the s. and to Little River on the w. The name Tywappity is one of the oldest in this region. With various spellings it appears in all the earliest accounts of the settlement of the territory s. of Cape Girardeau. Thwaites gives an account of Americans settling in "Tywapatia" Bottom in 1789. Brown describes Tayatia in 1818, Schoolcraft mentions a visit to Tiwapeta July 5, 1818, and the head of Tiawapetia Bottom July 7, 1818. Beck shows Tywapatia on his map of 1823, and Wetmore shows Tiwapata in 1831. Switzler uses the present spelling in 1879.

No attempt is made to explain the meaning of this name, which is of Indian origin. Hodge does not give

the term. Perhaps it is a combination of the Shawnee Indian term "ty" meaning chief, and "wapite" meaning moose or elk. (Thwaites 17:121, Brown, Beck, Wetmore, Schoolcraft 823, Hodge, Switzler, Houck II 161, III 151)

Tywappity Church(Scott)

The oldest Baptist Church w. of the Mississippi R., organized in 1805 (one year before Bethel Church near Jackson in Cape Girardeau County which is often given the distinction of being the oldest church in this section) in Tywappity Bottoms in what is now Scott County. It was organized by Elder David Green, a native of Virginia, and named for the swamp in which it is located. No building was erected and the congregation soon united with other churches after their organization and this is the reason Bethel Church enjoys the distinction as the oldest church. (M.H.R. 12:60, Douglass I 198, Houck III 196, Douglass)

Tywappity School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the s. part of Independence T., which was established in 1895 and given this Indian name common in this region(cf. above). (T.G. Douglass)

Tywappity Township(New Madrid)

An old township organized in 1813 to include the territory lying e. of St. John's Bayou and extending "north as far as the Lucas place, where Thomas Phillips now lives." It included most of the territory of Scott and Mississippi Counties, and was named from Tywappity Bottoms(q.v.). (Douglass I 165, Goodspeed 328)

Tywappity Township(Scott)

In the s.e. part of the county; one of the original townships which made up Scott County when it was organized in 1822; in fact it had been one of the original townships of New Madrid County in 1813(cf. above). It was reduced in size by the organization of other townships in 1822 and divided in 1836 when the county was redistricted and St. James T. organized, and further reduced in size when Mississippi County was organized in 1845. It was named from Tywappity Bottoms(q.v.). (Goodspeed 354)

Uhahn Hill(Scott)

Pronounced ju'han

A small hill or ridge in the n. part of Moreland T. on the farm of a man named Uhahn. The hill received its name from the landowner. (Harrison)

Unica (New Madrid)

See Little River.

Union Grove Church(Dunklin)

A Methodist Church in the s.e. part of Freeborn T. in the community known as Marlow(q.v.). It was given this common church name by the founders. (Marlow)

Union Grove Church(New Madrid)

A rural Methodist Church in the s.e. part of East T., established before 1881 and given this common church name by the founders. (McAnaly 35)

Union Grove School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the s.e. part of East T., which was named from Union Grove Church(q.v.). (Riley, McAnaly 35)

Union Methodist Church(New Madrid)

See Martin Chapel.

Union Methodist Church(Dunklin)

A rural Methodist Church in the s. part of Independence T., which was organized in 1839 by Elder William Keys. Union is a common name for churches, possibly because in the pioneer days many church denominations used the same building; that is, they were union churches. (Goodspeed 544, Douglass, Riley)

Union Township(Dunklin)

In the n.w. part of the county, organized in 1845 and given this common patriotic or political name by the members of the county court. (Cox)

Unity Church(Scott)

A rural Baptist Church in the c. part of Moreland T., organized about 1880 and given this common church name by the founders. (Scott County Democrat, Goodspeed 561)

Upper Cooter Cemetery(Pemiscot)

See Mount Zion Cemetery.

Upper Cowskin(Pemiscot)

See Covington.

Upper Grosno School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the e. part of Mississippi T., organized in 1905 and named for its location n. of the village of Grosno(q.v.). (Boone, Ryneerson, Charleston Democrat)

Vader Robinson Pond(Stoddard)

A small pond in the n.w. part of Castor T., on the Vader Robinson farm from which it is named. It is also

called Robinson Pond, and is used by the Pleasant Valley Church for baptismal services. (Dexter Messenger 1928, Hall)

Valley Ridge(Dunklin)

A small village in the n. part of Union T. A p.o. was established in 1868. The first settlement was made by Wm. Okley and named by him because of the peculiar formation of the ridge land on which it is located, or according to Douglass" because of the land which is as rich as valley land." The p.o. was discontinued in 1904 and the place no longer exists. (M.H.R. 11;165-66, History of Dunklin 144, Douglass)

Vanduser(Scott)

Pronounced Vanduz'z

A small town in the s. part of Morley T., established in 1895 at the time of the building of the Houck R.R. from Commerce to Morehouse in New Madrid County. It was named for John Vanduser, who owned a farm where the station was established. (Moore)

Van Hoy(Pemiscot)

A small settlement and logging station on the Frisco R.R. n. of Steele. This name was spelled Vannoys by R.R. officials in 1901. Van Hoy is a part of Steele now and was named for Jesse Van Hoy, who was one of the early settlers of this community. (Doerner, Kelly)

Van New (Pemiscot)

Pronounced Van nu

A flag stop on the Deering Southwestern R.R. in the n. part of Little Prairie T., so named because of the landowner S. Van New.(Map of County, Doerner)

Vannoy's(Scott)

See Miner.

Vannoys(Pemiscot)

See Van Hoy.

Vardell School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the e. part of Clay T., which was named for the Vardell family, early settlers of this county. (T.G. Douglass, Jones)

Varner's River(Dunklin)

Pronounced Varw'z

A small river in the central part of the county. The lower part of the stream is called Chilletecaux(q.v.), a name by which the entire stream was formerly known. Varner's River was named for Thomas Varner, who settled near the source in 1835. Locally it is often called Varney's River, a mispronunciation of the real name.

History of Dunklin 39, Douglass I 230, Douglass)

Varner River Church(Dunklin)

A rural schurch in the w. part of Salem T.; organized by the Baptists in 1892 and named for Varner's River on which it is located. It is often called Varney River Church(cf. above). (History of Dunklin 39, Minutes of Varner River Church in Black River Assn.)

Varney River(Dunklin)

Cf. above.

Varney River Church(Dunklin)

Cf. above.

Venson School(Stoddard)

Pronounced VIN's'an

A rural school in the w. part of Elk T., named for John Venson, a landowner and prominent man in the community. (Clodfelter)

Vicksburg(Pemiscot)

A community in the n.e. part of Virginia T., which was originally called Dogskin by the residents of Braggadocio who knew an old hunter who frequented this region, whose dogs were said to be "skin and bones." Dr. J.P. Vickery, now of Steele, taught school there in 1914 and was so much respected that when a name was sought for the p.o. which was established in 1915, he was honored by having his name used. The form of the name was no doubt influenced by that of the well known town in Mississippi. The p.o. was maintained only one or two years, but the name is still in common use. (Ross, Long, P.G.)

Vincet(Dunklin)

See Vincit.

Vincit(Dunklin)

A small settlement in the s. part of Independence T., founded by Geo. W. Maharg, who established the p.o. in 1886. The p.o. was discontinued in 1904, and all the timber having been cut, the settlement was abandoned. It was named, according to Douglass, by Mr. Maharg, "who was a great player of marbles, and the name comes from an expression used in playing the name of long taw." This expression, however, is not generally known, and it is not used by Strutt in Games and Pastimes. The term may well be entirely local or personal with Mr. Maharg; perhaps it has some connection with the Latin word vincit, meaning "he conquers," or with the marbles term "ventures" which is used in this section of the state. This latter term means that the taw must be shot from the exact position

it is in.

The name is sometimes spelled Vincet; in fact that is the spelling used by Douglass and Smyth, two historians of the county, but the p.o. name is Vincit. (M.H.R. 11: 165-6, Douglass, History of Dunklin, P.G.)

Virginia Township(Pemiscot)

In the s.w. part of the county; one of the original townships organized in 1851-73. It was reduced to its present size by the organization of Holland T. in 1904. Mr. McFarland says the name was probably selected by chance because someone in the county court liked the name, and does not necessarily indicate that the early settlers were from Virginia. (Campbell, County Court Record, McFarland)

Wade's Mill(Scott)

An early sawmill in the s.w. part of Moreland T., maintained in 1878 by a Mr. Wade, who sawed lumber for the Morley Methodist Church. (Scott County Democrat, Harrison)

Walker School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s. part of Elk T., named for James Walker, a landowner in the community. (Clodfelter)

Walnut Grove(Emiscot)

See Moseley.

Walnut Grove School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Wolf Island T., named for its location in a grove of walnut trees. (Boone)

Walnut Grove School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the s. part of East T., which was named for this natural setting, a grove of walnut trees. (Phillips)

Walnut Grove School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the w. part of Independence T., which was established in 1895 and named for a grove of walnut trees growing there. (E.G. Douglass)

Walnut Lane Farm(Stoddard)

An estate belonging to John Montgomery in the n. part of Richland T., named from the long line of walnut trees which Mr. Montgomery set out along his driveway. (Hall, Caverno, Bailey)

Walnut Lane School (Stoddard)

A rural school in the w. part of Richland T., established about 1900 and named Red, White, and Blue School, a patriotic reference to the colors of the flag. It was named in 1910 Walnut Lane School for John Montgomery's estate (cf. above). (Caverno)

Wardell (Pemiscot)

Pronounced War'del'

A village in the e. part of Little River T. on Little River. An early settlement known as Bracy, named for J.W. Bracy, a landowner, had a p.o. in the year 1895.

After the Bracy p.o. was abandoned, this settlement was known as Oak Grove, from the oak trees, until 1902 when a sawmill was established there. In 1903 when a p.o. was applied for, R.L. Warren gave the name Wardell, using the first three letters of his name and adding the syllable "dell", signifying an opening in the forest. (Warren, P.G.)

Ward School (Dunklin)

A rural school in the e. part of Salem T., organized in 1900 and named for W.J. Ward, who located on Horse Island in 1883, and who gave the land for the school. (T.G. Douglass, Goodspeed's Biography)

Ward School (New Madrid)

A rural school in the s. part of LeSieur T., which was named for the Ward family, landowners in that community. (Phillips)

Ward School (Scott)

A rural negro school in the w. part of Morley T., which was named for Wm. W. Ward, who came to Missouri in 1874 and became a landowner, a prominent citizen of the community, and later surveyor of Scott County. It was first established for whites and changed to a negro school in 1932. (Anderson, Goodspeed's Biography)

Warrington (New Madrid)

See Dodd's Spur.

Washburn (Scott)

See Illmo.

Washout, The (New Madrid)

See Decypri.

Watkins Plantation (Scott)

See Beechlands.

Watson's Landing(New Madrid)

A boat landing on the Mississippi R. in the s.e. part of LeSieur T. just s. of Point Pleasant, which was established in 1889 and named from the landowner, who shipped his products by boat from this point.(Phillips)

West Antioch School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Castor T., which received its name from its location w. of Antioch School and Church(q.v.). (Clodfelter)

Westbrook(Pemiscot)

A small settlement in the s. part of Holland T., which was named from the farm and mill of John Westbrook.(Kelly)

West Lake(New Madrid)

A large lake or slough in the n.e. part of West T., named as early as 1876 from its position in the w. part of the county. (Houck I 60, Hoehn)

West Philadelphia(Scott)

A small settlement consisting of a store and a boat landing in the s. part of Tywappity T., which appears on the maps of 1841 and 1873. It was named by early settlers, some of whom came from Philadelphia, for the eastern city. This place caved into the river soon after 1873. (Campbell, Moore)

West Prairie(Dunklin)

A large prairie in Dunklin County, which was named by early explorers and traders from its location w. of other prairies in this section(Cf. East Prairie). (Goodspeed 197)

West Prairie(Stoddard)

A p.o. was maintained here in 1853. It was named for West Prairie(cf. above), and became a part of Dunklin County in 1853. (Munger, Cox, P.G.)

West Prairie(Dunklin)

A small settlement in the e. part of Cotton Hill T., which was made in 1844 and named from the large prairie (cf. above) on which it was located. The settlement was abandoned about 1874. One of the most important features of the settlement was a grist mill, known as West Prairie Mill, which was used by the early settlers.(History of Dunklin 44, Cox)

West Prairie Mill(Dunklin)

Cf. above.

West Prairie Presbyterian Church (Dunklin)

A rural Presbyterian Church in the n. part of Independence T. on the site of the present town of Clarkton. It was organized in 1858 and was named from West Prairie (q.v.) on which it was located. It became the Clarkton Church in 1875. (Goodspeed 571, Van Cleve)

West Pryor (Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Elk T., named from its position w. of Pryor School (q.v.). (Dunn, Clodfelter)

West Smith School (Stoddard)

See Middle Smith School.

West Tanner School (Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Elk T., named from its position west of Tanner School (q.v.) in Scott County. (Tanner)

West Township (New Madrid)

A township in the w. part of the county; cut off from Big Prairie T. May 6, 1890 at the request of Ephraim Brown et al., and named from its position. (County Court Record)

West Union Church (Stoddard)

A rural General Baptist Church in the w. part of Duck Creek T., established in 1925 and named for its location in the western part of the county and the common church name Union. (Jennings, Dexter Messenger 1928)

Wheeler-Tyler Railroad (Pemiscot)

An old logging road built by Wheeler and Tyler to connect various logging camps which they owned in the s.e. part of Pemiscot County and the n.e. part of Arkansas. It was abandoned when the mills ceased to operate, and the rails were removed about 1915. (E. W. Hamlett)

Whiteaker Cut (Dunklin)

A ditch or canal, known as a cut-off or cut, formed by the waters of the St. Francois R., in the n.w. part of Union T. It was named from Whiteaker Place (q.v.). (Jones)

Whiteaker Place (Dunklin)

An estate in the n.w. part of Union T., named for the owner W.C. Whiteaker, who was presiding judge of the county court from 1894-96, and a prominent farmer of the community. (History of Dunklin 271, Jones)

White Oak (Dunklin)

See Whiteoak.

Whiteoak(Dunklin)

A small village in the n. part of Independence T. A p.o. was established in 1892. The name was written White Oak from 1892-1895 when the present spelling was adopted. It was named from the whiteoak trees (*quercus alba*) growing there. (M.H.R. 11:165-66, History of Dunklin 145, T.G. Douglass)

White Oak Grove Church(Stoddard)

A rural General Baptist Church in the s. part of Liberty T., organized in 1858 and named for a grove of white-oak trees. (Duncan 383, Goodspeed 557, Hall)

Whiteoak School(Scott)

A rural school in the w. part of Tywappity T. It is one of the oldest schools in the county and was named for the grove of whiteoak trees in which it is located. It was also known as the Hatcher School for a prominent man in the community. The redistricting program in 1932 caused the school to be abandoned. (Anderson)

White River Township(New Madrid)

One of the original townships organized in 1813 to include all of the w. part of the county; that is, that part which is now Dunklin County. It was named from White River, which is in Arkansas. The T. was abolished in 1845 at the time of the organization of Dunklin County.(Douglass)

Whiting(Mississippi)

A small sawmill town in the n. part of St. James T., established in 1891 and maintained until 1905. The town was established by the Ward Lumber Company in 1889 and named for Justin R. Whiting, one of the directors of the company, who was congressman from the Seventh District in Michigan. His home was in St. Claire, Mich. (Joslyn)

Who'd-a-thought-it(Pemiscot)

A pioneer name in use about 1904. Knowledge of the exact location of this place is vague, although a number of old settlers are familiar with the name. It is an expression of surprise, either individual such as "Who would have thought that I'd come to this?", or referring to the location of the settlement as, "Who would have thought any one would settle here?" (Doerner, O'Keane, Mrs. E.E. Hamlett)

Wila(New Madrid)

See Wiley.

Wilburn Island(Scott)

An island in the Mississippi R. in the e. part of the county where a settlement was made as early as 1855 by Henry H. Milburn. The name has been changed to Wilburn, probably through a map maker's error. (Harrison)

Wilburn School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the e. part of Big Prairie T., which was named for the Wilburn family. (O'Bannon, Robbins)

Wiley(New Madrid)

Pronounced wai/

A country store in the n. part of Como T. where a p.o. was maintained from 1895-99. It was named for Wiley Webb, whose father operated the store. The p.o. name was Wila. This interchanging use of the final "ie" and "a" sound may have either of two explanations(cf. Melby). (Hall)

Wilhemina(Dunklin)

Pronounced wil'min's

A small village or colony in the s.w. part of Union T., which was settled by German immigrants who came here in 1915 under the direction of Archbishop Glennon of Cape Girardeau to found a Catholic colony. The settlement was named for Queen Wilhemina of Holland, who was born in 1880 and became Queen in 1890. (T.G. Douglass, Jones, Ency. Brit)

Wilkerson School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s. part of Duck Creek T., organized in 1915 and named for the Wilkerson family, who were early settlers. (Bailey, Jennings)

Wilks(Pemiscot)

A small town on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Little Prairie T.; named for Judge Henry J. Wilks, who was the probate court judge and prosecuting attorney in the county. A p.o. was maintained there in 1907-08. (County Court Record, P.G., Wilks)

Willowpole Bridge(Pemiscot)

An old bridge made of willow poles on Pemiscot Bayou. The same name was applied to the succeeding steel structure over the ditch. It is now abandoned because of a change in roads. It is also called Criddle's Bridge for the family of E.T. Criddle living nearby. (Hamlett)

Wilson's Bayou(Mississippi)

This is the name locally given to old Lake St. John, which is in the n. part of St. James Bayou T. Lake St. John was named in 1815 for the Apostle by Joseph and Francois LeSieur, who named many of the streams of this region for the saints who are the object of special Catholic devotion. It was named Wilson's Bayou about 1861

for the family of George Wilson, who settled here when this was a part of New Madrid County. George Wilson was the first sheriff of New Madrid County. (Fiala, Goodspeed 290, Phillips)

Winchester(New Madrid)

A small village in the n. part of what is now Big Prairie T., which was laid out in 1814 and named in honor of Col. Henderson Winchester, who lived in that vicinity. The village was succeeded by Sikeston(q.v.). The county seat of New Madrid was placed here in 1814, after New Madrid had been almost destroyed by the earthquakes of 1811-12, and it remained until 1822 when it was returned to New Madrid. (Houck III 196, Goodspeed 327, 463, Douglass I 291)

Windyville School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the c. part of St. James T., named for Walter Lee, who lives in this neighborhood and who gave the land for the school. Mr. Lee is jestingly called "Windy" by those who know him, and this nickname was given to the school. (Combs, Brigman)

Wolf Bayou(Lemiscot)

A bayou, the upper end of which is called Stancil, flowing through the townships of Gayoso and Organ and emptying into the Mississippi R. The name is suggested by the swamp and wilderness, which is a suitable place for wolves and was once the habitat of these animals. The term "wolf" is so used in these counties even though wolves are no longer found there. (Gotcher, Foster)

Wolf Creek(Stoddard)

A small creek in the n. part of New Lisbon T., which appears on the maps of 1844-73. It was named by the early settlers and hunters for the wolves which frequented this region. (Hall, Hutawa, Campbell)

Wolf Creek Bridge(Stoddard)

A bridge built in 1893 over Wolf Creek(cf. above).

Wolf Island(Mississippi)

An island in the Mississippi R. just s. of Belmont, regarded as belonging to the original New Madrid County (and consequently to Scott County in 1822 and Mississippi County in 1845) for which Kentucky and Missouri disputed for a number of years. The sheriff of New Madrid County once lived there. It was finally granted to Kentucky because of the similarity of plant and animal life, because Kentucky had exercised jurisdiction over the island since 1792, and because the level of the land was the

same as that of Kentucky. It was named by the early settlers of New Madrid County for the wolf, an animal commonly seen there. (Douglass I 243, Houck I 15, County Court Record, Allen)

Wolf Island(Mississippi)

A small village on the Mississippi R. near the foot of Wolf Island(q.v.), which was made in 1870. Little is there now except the postoffice and the school. (Cf. above.) (P.G., Boone)

Wolf Island School(Mississippi)

Cf. above.

Wolf Island Township(Mississippi)

In the e. part of the county; one of the townships created at the time of the organization of the county in 1845 from Tywappity and St. James Bayou Townships. It was named from the famous island(cf. above). John and Drakeford Gray and Thomas Phillips were pioneers of this township. (Douglass I 311, Goodspeed 354,304)

Woodland Township(New Madrid)

An old township erected in 1842 from the s. part of Big Prairie T.(q.v.) It was divided in 1845, part of it being attached to Big Prairie T. and part to New Madrid T. The name is descriptive of the natural surroundings-the woodlands. (Douglass I 166, Goodspeed 329, Moore)

Woodsdale(Mississippi)

A flagstop on the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R. in the w. part of Ohio T., established about 1930 and named from the natural surroundings, the forested or wooded spot in the low region called a dale. (E.P. Deal)

Woods Island(Scott)

A small island just s. of Power's Island in the Mississippi R., which was named for the Woods family, who own the island. (Harrison)

Wool Ridge(Mississippi)

See Woolridge.

Woolridge(Mississippi)

A slightly elevated ridge in the n. part of St. James T., where a settlement was made prior to 1859. The name is usually spelled Wool Ridge, and was given for an early settler. (Deal)

Wool Ridge School(Mississippi)

See Woolridge School.

Woolridge School(Mississippi)

A rural school in the n. part of St. James T., named from Woolridge(cf. above), on which it is located. The name is written Wool Ridge School until 1912. (E.P. Deal)

Wray's Landing(Scott)

Pronounced rez

A ferry landing in the extreme n. part of Kelso T. maintained from 1844-1850. It was named for Mansford T. Wray, who came to Scott County in 1859 and established a ferry on the Mississippi R.(Harrison, Goodspeed's Biog.)

Wrightsville(Dunklin)

Pronounced rutz'vil'

A p.o. established in 1891 and maintained until 1904, in the e. part of Freeborn T., which was named by the Wright Brothers who operated a store and the p.o. (B.G., Douglass, History of Dunklin 146)

Wyatt(Mississippi)

A small village in the s.w. part of Ohio T. The first settlement was made on the Sam Keen farm and was known as Pevey Switch when the R.R. was first built in 1881. This name is from the nickname for the railroad -the Peavine (q.v.). A few years later a p.o. was established and named Manes for Ben Manes. In 1891 the name was changed to Smithton, for I.N. Smith, Sr., but postal authorities objected because the name was preempted by a p.o. in Pettis County, so it was changed to Hunter for W.H. Hunter, a large landowner who lived at Benton in Scott County at the time. From 1893-1895 the p.o. was Payne, named for Aspar Payne, a landowner. In 1896 it was changed to Wyatt, for William Wyatt, who owned land there, served as postmaster for a number of years, and who laid out the town. (Boone, Joslyn, Cochran, Polk 1898, Rand McNally 1891, P.G.)

Wylie School(Scott)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Sylvania T.; named for Sylvanus B. Wylie, an early settler who came to Scott County in 1863. (Anderson, Goodspeed's Biog.)

**

Yamma(Pemiscot)

Pronounced jam's - jam

A flagstop on the Frisco R.R. three miles w. of Bragg City on the Dunklin County line. It is usually pronounced "Yamie", and frequently so spelled. Its origin could not be learned. (Warren, Rand McNally)

York School(New Madrid)

A rural school in the n. part of Big Prairie T., named for the York family who gave the land for the school. (O'Bannon, Phillips, Rhodes)

Zadock(Stoddard)

Pronounced ze'dak

A small settlement in the n.w. part of Pike T. A p.o. was maintained from 1892-1915. Judge Tucker says it was named by Joe G. Lewis, late sheriff of the county, "who had a streak of humor". Possibly Mr Lewis had read Schoolcraft's account of his travels in which he recorded a visit with Mr. Zadock Lee on Crooked Creek(in Bollinger County) on July 8, 1818, and used this name. (Davis, Tucker, Schoolcraft 353, Polk)

Zeta(Stoddard)

Pronounced zet'a

A small station on the Frisco R.R. in the n.c. part of Richland T., named by Mr. G. Crumb, who built a railroad from Bloomfield to Zeta. A p.o. was established in 1910 and named by Mr. Crumb, Zeta, the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet. Mr. Crumb was interested in all things classical, and usually chose such names for the places he established or named. Zeta is remembered as the place to which Mrs. Dolly Gibbs and twenty of her followers went to wait for the Judgment Day, which they expected March 1, 1914. (Houck Mss., Davis, Tucker, Dexter Statesman 1914)

*

Zewapeta(Scott)

Pronounced zowap'eta

An old village, probably of Indian origin, in the e. part of Commerce T. near the site of Commerce, which is mentioned by early explorers, particularly Major Hamtramck in 1788. (Houck I 162)

Zif(Stoddard)

A p.o. maintained in 1853; it is unknown to the oldest settlers, who think this p.o. was possibly in the territory cut off from the county and added to Bollinger County in the latter part of 1853, (Munger, Niceley, Goodwin)

Zion Baptist Church(Dunklin)

A rural church in the s.e. part of Freeborn T., which was organized in 1867 and given this common church name by the founders. Zion was a mountain in the city of Jerusalem, and appears frequently in Biblical writings. It is now usually called the Marlow Church, for the Marlow community(q.v.). The name Zion has been transferred to the school in that community. (Goodspeed 344, Douglass, Marlow, History of Dunklin 62)

Zion Church(Stoddard)

A rural Methodist Church in the n.e. part of Castor T., organized in 1864, reorganized in 1865 and named Zion for the hill in Jerusalem. (Goodspeed 546, Bailey)

Zion School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Castor T., named from Zion Church(q.v.). (Bailey,Jennings)

Zion School(Dunklin)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Freeborn T.,which was organized about 1895 and named for Zion Church(q.v.). It is called Marlow School locally, for it is in the Marlow Community(q.v.). (T.G. Douglass,Marlow)

Zoll School(Stoddard)

A rural school in the s.e. part of Duck Creek T., named for a landowner. (Jennings)

CHAPTER II

CLASSES OF PLACE-NAMES

Perhaps the reader of the dictionary of place-names as recorded in the first chapter feels that he cannot see the forest for the trees. There are many names; some of them are insipid and colorless; some are intriguing and panoramic; all of them require classification in order to reveal their value as arrows that point the way along certain paths in the field of language. These paths are designated Borrowed Names, Historical Names, Personal Names, Environmental Names, and Subjective Names.

The total number of names in the Dictionary is 1520. Because of multiple classification of some names there are 1657 in the classified list, or an overlapping of 137. The following table represents the distribution of names according to the five classes just listed and the names which are classed as Unsolved. The percentage is based on the actual number of words studied.

Borrowed Names	347 --22%
Historical Names	124 -- 8%
Personal Names	651 --42%
Environmental Names	348 --22%
Subjective Names	169 --10%
Unsolved Names	18 -- 1.1%

CLASSIFICATION OF PLACE-NAMES

I. BORROWED NAMES(347)

A. From Foreign Places(11)

Algeria, Africa: Bleda; Oran
France: St. Cloud
Germany: Eisleben Church; New Hamburg
Guam: Guam
Italy: Como; Lake Como; Parma
Spain: Alhambra; New Madrid

B. From Other States(14)

Alabama: Anniston; Tallapoosa
Illinois: Illinois Road; Illinois School; Kewanee
Indiana: Indiana Spur
Massachusetts: Malden(See Dictionary); Salem T.
New York: New York
Ohio: Lorain and Wood Counties(Lorwood)
Pennsylvania: West Philadelphia
South Carolina: Charleston(see Dictionary)
Tennessee: Friendship School
Virginia: Norfolk

C. Local Transfers(321)

1. From natural features(157)

a. bayous and sloughs(26)

Bayou de Cyprie: Cyprie Church
Bess Slough: B.S. Bridge
Broadwater: Broadwater(p.o.); B. School
Buckhorn Slough: B.S. Bridge; B. Ranch
Dry Bayou: D.B. Church; D.B. Cemetery; D.B.
School
Gibson Bayou: G.B. School
Gum Slough: G.S. Island
Hoffstetter Slough: H. Bridge
Little Savannah Slough: Savannah Zion Church
Long Cypress Slough: Cypress Bridge
Pemiscot Bayou: P. County; P. Lake; P. Town-
ship(2);
Portage Bayou: P. Bay; P. Township; Portageville
St. James Bayou: St. James T.; St. James Bayou
T.; St. James(p.o.); James
Bayou School.
St. John's Bayou: St. John T.

b. rivers and lakes (32)

Big Lake(2): B.L. School; B.L. Township
Castor River: Castor; Castorville; C. Slough;
C. Township
Fish Lake(2): F.L. School(2)
Flag Lake: F.L. School; Flagland School
Franklin Lake: F.L. or Lake School
Little River: Little River(p.o.); L.R. Bottoms;
L.R. Church; L.R. Station; L.R.
Township; L.R. Valley and Ark. R.R.
Mississippi R: M. County; M. Township
Open Lake: O.L. School
La Rivière Blanche: Lake Blanche
Robinson's Lake: R. Bayou(2)
St. Francois R: St. Francoisville; St. F. Township
Tanner's Lake: T. Bayou
Swan Lake: S.L. Bridge; S.L. School
Varner's River: V.R. Church(2)
White River: W.R. Township

c. creeks (26)

Big Cypress Creek: Cypress
Buffalo Creek: B. Island; B. Township
Cane Creek: C.C. School
Caney Creek: Caney Creek (p.o.)
Creek la Cruz: Cape la Cruz
Delaware Creek: D.C. Bridge
Duck Creek: D.C. Bridge; D.C. Church; D.C. School;
D.C. Township
Elk Creek: Elk Township
Hubble Creek: H.C. Church(2); H.C. School
Lick Creek: L.C. Bridge; L.C. Chapel; L.C. School;
Little Lick Creek
Ranney Creek: R. School
Rush Creek: R.C. Church; R.C. School; Rushcreek
Seneca Creek: S. Island
Turkey Creek: T.C. Bridge
Wolf Creek: W.C. Bridge

d. prairies, plains, and Indian mounds (29)

Big Mound: M. Cemetery; M. Church; M. School
Big Prairie: B.P. Church; B.P. Township
Charles Prairie: Charleston (See Dictionary)
Cross Plains: C.P. Church
East Prairie: East Prairie (p.o.)
Grand Prairie: G.P. Church
Indian Mounds: M. School(3); M. Church; Round
Mound; R.M. School; Henderson M.;
The Mound

Lewis Prairie: L.P. Church
Little Prairie: L.P. Village; L.P. Township
Long Prairie: L.P. Township
Mathews Prairie: M.P. Church; M. Prairie (p.o.)
Pleasant Plains: P.P. School
Sandy Prairie: S.P. Church; S.P. School
West Prairie: W. Prairie(p.o.); W.P. Church; W.P.
Mill; Prairie Township

e. ridges and islands (30)

Allen Island: A.I. School
Big Island: B.I. School
Big Ridge: B.R. School
Black Island: B.I. Church; B.I. School
Canaan Island: C.I. School
Clayroot Island: Clayroot (p.o.); C. Bayou
Cline's Island: C.I. School
Holcomb Island: H.I. Township
Johnson's Island: J.I. School
Kinfolks Ridge: K.R. School
Medal Ridge: Medal
Oak Island: O.I. School
Peedee Ridge: P. School
Pinhook Ridge: P. School (3); Pinhook
Rush's Ridge: R.R. Church; R.R. School
Sassafras Ridge: S. R. School
Sugar Tree Ridge: Sugar Tree School
Treasure Island: T.I. School
Two Mile Island: T.M. Island School
Wolf Island: Wolf Island (p.o.); W.I. School; W.I.
Township
Wool Ridge: Woolridge School

f. swamps and other features (14)

Brown's Ferry: B.F. Bridge
Chute 16: Chute 16 School
Chute 18: Chute 18 School
Cypress Swamp: C. Church
Hodges Ferry: H.F. School
Indian Ford: Indian Ford (p.o.)
Mingo Swamp: Black Mingo
Richwoods: R. Church
Taylor's Swamp: T. Creek
Texas Bend: T.B. School
Tywappity Bottoms: T. Church; T. School; T. Town-
ship

2. From earlier artificial features (70)

a. Churches (50)

Antioch Church: A. School
Bethany Church: B. School
Bethel Church: B. School; Old B. Church
Bridge Church: B. School
Canaan Church: C. Cemetery
Concord Church(2): C. School (2); Concord
Fairview Church: F. Cemetery
Guardian Angel Church: G.A. School
Guide Star Church: G.S. School
Harkey's Chapel: H.C. School
Hopewell: Hopewell; H. School
Immaculate Conception Church: I.C. School
Jerico Church: J. School
Liberty Church: L. School; New L. Church; Old L.C.
Liberty Hill Church: L.H. School
Little Vine Church: L.V. School
Lusk Chapel: L. School
Macedonia Church: M. School
Marvin and Pierce Chapels: Chapel School
Mid City Church: Mid City
Mount Gilead Church: M.G. Cemetery
Mount Pleasant Church: M.P. School
Mount Zion Church(2): M.Z. Camp Ground; M.Z. Cemetery; M.Z. School
New Hope Church: N.H. Cemetery; N.H. School
Old Bethel Church: New Bethel Church
Pilgrim's Rest Church: P.R. School
Philadelphia Church: P. School
Pleasant Hill Church: P. School
Pleasant Valley Church: P.V. School(2)
Sacred Heart Church: S.H. School
Saint Augustine Church: S.A. Cemetery; St. A. Church
St. Ambrose Church: St. Ambrose School
St. Matthews Church: St. M. School
St. Paul Church: St. P. School
Stover Church: S. Cemetery; S. School
Taylor Church: T. Cemetery
Stanfield Church: S. Cemetery
Union Grove Church: U.G. School
Zion Church: Z. School

b. sawmills, plantations, and estates (9)

Bark Camp: B.C. Church; B.C. School
Bird's Mill: B.M. School
Buckhorn Ranch: B. School
Canady's Mill: Canady Switch
Headlight Plantation: H. School
Knott's Sawmill: K. Bridge
Peanut Mill: P. School
Walnut Lane Farm: W.L. School

c. Schools (11)

Bridges School: B. Church
Campbell's School: C. Church
Denton School: D. Church
Dogwood School: Lower D. School
Head School: Head Schoolhouse Church
Hill School: H. Church
Knight's School: K. Schoolhouse Church
Locust Grove School: L.G. Church
Millar School: Millar Church
Whiteoak School: New.W. School; Old W. School

3. From later artificial features (6)

a. drainage ditches

Broadwater: B. School; B. Bridge; Broadwater (p.o.)
Floodway: F. Church; F. School
Frisco R.R.: Frisco

4. From towns, settlements, and postoffices (62)

Acornridge: A.R. School
Beasley Grove: B.G. School
Belmont: B. Cross; B. Cottonwood Trees (2)
Benton: B. Ridge
Braggadocio: B. Township
Bridges: B. School
Buffington: B. Mills
Cobbs: C. School
Commerce: C. Township
Como: C. Township
Concord: C. Township
Cooter: C. Township
Cotton Hill: C.H. Township
Crosno: Lower Crosno School; Upper C. School
Cross Roads: C.R. School
Deering: Deering Southwestern R.R.
Dexter: D. Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Dirk: D. School
Donaldson's Landing: D. Point Church
Dorena: D. School
Frisco: F. School
Four Mile: F.M. Church
Garner Crossing: G. School
Gayoso: G. City; River G.; G. Township
Hayti: H. Township
Holcomb: H. Township
Holland: H. Township
Hough: H. Township
Hornersville: H. Junction
Hurricane Ridge: H.R. Church

Kelso: K. Township
Landers Ridge: E.R. Church; L.R. School
Lakeville: New Lakeville
Marlow: M. Church
Medley: M. School
Morley: M. Township
New Madrid: N.M. County; N.M. Township
Norfolk: N. School
Number 8: Number 8 Cemetery
Oran: Oran Church
Pascola: P. Township
Pine City: P.C. Cemetery
Ruddles Point: R.P. Church
Salcedo: S. School
Shawnan: S. School
Shipley: S. School
Sikeston: S. Ridge
Spring Hill: S.H. School
Stancil: S. Bayou
Stover: S. Church
Sumach: S. Church; S. School
Sylvania: S. Church
Tanner: T. School

5. From townships and counties (5)

Pike Township: Piketon
Scott County: S.C. Hills
Stoddard County: Stoddard; S. Church
Sylvania Township: Sylvania

6. From trade names and industries (22)

Alfalfa Dehydrating Company: Alfalfa Center
Bement Lumber Company: Bement
Brown Stave Company: Brownwood
Charteroak Land and Lumber Company: Charteroak
Cotton ginning: Lint Dale
Dolphin Land and Development Company: Dolphin
Hunter Land and Development Company: Hunter School
Juanita and Noxall Flour: Juanita; Noxall
Lorwood Cooperage Company: Lorwood
McCormick and Deering (International H. Co.) Deering
Melon growing: Melon
Moss Tie Company: Headquarters
Moark Lumber Company: Moark
Number 8 Mill: Number 8
Paulding Stave Company: Paulding
Pottery making: The Pottery
Quarrying: Quarry
Tyler Land and Timber Company: Tyler
Three States L. Co.: T.S.(p.o.); L. Tract; Towhead

Relatively few names, only eleven to be exact, were borrowed from foreign countries, and of these five are in Scott County. Perhaps the most interesting of these foreign names are Bleda and Oran from Algeria in North Africa. These names were given by Captain Ward L. Smith, an old sea captain, who was born in Syracuse, N.Y. in 1826, and who ran away to sea when he was twelve years old. He sailed around Cape Horn in a whaling vessel and was captured by Indians in St. Joseph, Patagonia. He was rescued by the Spanish and taken to Rio Negro, where he got a boat and took the crew to Rio Janeiro. After he finally reached home, Mr. Smith continued his life as a sailor, becoming in turn boatswain, second mate, first mate, and captain. Afterward he helped build two vessels, in one of which he sailed to Algeria, and from there to Constantinople and the Black Sea. His was the first American boat to sail up the Danube, and he first planted the American flag at Galatz. His family are the proud possessors of that flag now. In 1868 Captain Smith retired from the life at sea, came to Scott County and purchased large tracts of land near Caney Creek and made his home in Sylvania. In 1882 when a new name was required for the Sylvanian postoffice, that name being preempted by one in Dade County, Captain Smith suggested Oran and the name was adopted. He also renamed Caney Creek as Bleda, and today these two names stand as memorials or monuments to one of Scott

County's most interesting citizens.

The two names from Germany, Eisleben Church and New Hamburg, were given by the German immigrants who came to Scott County in memory of their former homes. This desire to perpetuate old familiar names is also seen in St. Cloud, the first name for Oran, doubtless named by the French immigrants from the country near Paris, who came to Scott County in the 1850's.

Four names from foreign countries are found in New Madrid County. New Madrid's interesting history will be discussed with other names of historical importance. Como, Lake Como, and Parma are famous Italian names. These names, with Tallapoosa, from Alabama, the personal names Arbyrd, Hayti, Puxico, and Salcedo, the coined names Bucoda and Pascola, and many names in other counties were given by Louis Houck, who is rightfully called the "Empire Builder" or "Father of Southeast Missouri."

Louis Houck was born in 1841 in St. Clair County, Illinois. He studied law and in 1869 came to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where he practised his profession until 1880 when he began his career as a railroad builder. Mr. Houck is responsible, through financial sacrifice and legal maneuvers, direction of construction, and personal interest for the building of a net work of

railroads, five hundred miles in length, covering south-east Missouri. This project meant the development of millions of acres of land with no outlet for products except the Mississippi River. Many are the stories told of Mr. Houck's ingenuity in overcoming the difficulties of construction, in filling the terms of his contracts, and in outwitting his opponents. Once when he had to finish several miles of road or forfeit his contract, he could secure no rails, so he ordered the track behind him taken up and relaid so that the train could enter the terminal at the appointed time.

As a railroad builder Mr. Houck had occasion to name many stations which were built along the railroads, and is probably responsible for more names than those which have been recorded. His policy, according to his son Giboney Houck, was to preserve the historical names of the region when it was possible to do so. Mr. Houck had traveled abroad, and the names Como, Lake Como, and Parma indicate his admiration for the Italian places which he had visited.

In addition to his work as a railroad builder, Mr. Houck was the author of several volumes of historical importance. He wrote a History of Missouri and The Spanish Regime, as well as numerous articles for newspapers and an unpublished account of his work as a railroad

builder. He wrote two volumes of law and edited with annotations the first fifteen volumes of Missouri Reports . Mr. Houck was also active in the educational field, playing an important part in locating Southeast Missouri State Teachers College at Cape Girardeau and serving on the board of regents for the college for thirty years.

The two remaining foreign names are in Stoddard County. They are Alhambra and Guam, from Spain and her island possession, and seem to have been chosen for their literary and political significance.

The settlers who came to the southern section of this group of counties from Tennessee and Kentucky found conditions vastly different from those in their old homes. Instead of clear "cricks" and branches bubbling over rocks and rushing down hills, they found sluggish bayous of muddy water which was filmed in summer with stagnant green scum(algae); instead of "hills and hollers", they found swamps and flat, unbroken lowlands or heavily wooded country where deep sloughs defied cultivation. Not many of these people planned permanent homes; they came to work in the timber, get money, and get out. Added to their dislike of the swamps with the mosquitoes and the fevers was the ever present threat of floods from the rivers. It was a new land, a temporary stopping place, and they cared not by what name it was called.; it was

all "misery"¹ to them. So they did not give their old names to this new land. Only fourteen names in these counties were borrowed from other states, and of these seven belong in Scott County, where conditions are different from those just described, and the remaining seven belong to a later period when the swamps were drained and permanent homes were being established.

The natural features of the land, the bayous, sloughs, rivers, lakes, and swamps in the south and the creeks in the north and west gave names to schools, churches, and the settlements which grew up along their courses, and to the bridges which spanned them. The numerous Indian mounds, the prairies, the plains, the ridges and the islands also furnished names for settlements. A stranger looking for these ridges and islands now would be hard pressed to locate them, but to the early settler they were mountains of refuge. A ridge was any spot of ground which was not covered by water during the flood seasons. On these ridges the homes were built, or scaffolds were erected on which live-stock could be protected from the water. Often on these ridges in the farming days grew the only crops which were not "drowned out" by the spring rains, and their presence could be detected against

1. A common play on the word Missouri; cf. Misere for Ste. Genevieve and Pain Court for St. Louis (Violette p.17)

the weed grown marshy lowlands even in the summer time. The inland islands were formed by flood waters of two or more streams flowing together and surrounding spots of land high enough to stand above the floods. Drainage has changed these features, and yet even now in periods of excessive rainfall (as in 1937) these ridges and islands can be seen.

Some of the work of lumber and land development companies is reflected in the twenty-two place-names transferred from the company to the place of operation. The prominence of rural churches and the mushroom growth of sawmill camps, postoffices, and settlements which left their names to schools, later churches, or to cemeteries are also to be noted in these names.

II. HISTORICAL NAMES (124)

A. General (124)

1. Indian (22)

Canalou(?); Capaha Village; Cholohollay River; Delaware Camp; Delaware Creek; Indian Camp Slough; Indian Ford; Indian Grove School; Indian Hill; Indian Mound; Indian Town; Indian Trail; Mississippi R.; Niska (Ne ska) R.; Old Indian Creek; Pemiscot; Shawnee Ford; Shawnan; Unica; Zewapeta

2. Discovery and Early Exploration (54)

L'anse à la Graisse; Bayou Carondelet; Bayou de Boeuf; Bayou de Cyprie(2); Bayou Fourche; Bayou St. Henry; Bayou St. John; Bayou St. Thomas; Beaver's Causeway; Buade R.; Cape a la Bruche or Broche; El Camino Real; Cape la Cruz or Cruche; Cape la Croix; Carlos Prairie; Castor Creek or R.;

Chain of Rocks; Chapoosa Creek or Chepoosa R.;
Le Chemin du Roi; Creek la Cruche or Cruz; Earth-
quake Lake; L'Eau Blanche; Fort Celeste; Gayoso;
La Grande Cote; La Grande Prairie; Lake Esieur;
Lake St. George; Lake St. Isidore; Lake St. Mary;
Laque Terrible; Marais des Peches; Nouvelle Madrid;
Nuevo Madrid; La Petite Prairie; La Petite Rivière;
Prairie du Moulin; Rio Blanco; Rio Grande de Es-
piritu; La Riviere Blanche; Rivière Zenon; Rivière
de la Conception; Rivière de Colbert; Rivière de
St. Louis; St. Francis Pond; St. Francois River;
St. Mary's River; Sound River; Terrein Merville;
Terre Rouge

3. Pioneer and Territorial Expansion (26)

Bird's Point; Charles Prairie; Charleston; Commerce;
Grand Prairie; Illinois Road; Iron Banks Ferry;
King's Highway; Lake Eulalia; Lake Ricardo; Little
Prairie; Lost Village; Mill Prairie; New Madrid;
N.Mad. County; Plank or Pole Road; Point Pleasant;
Portage Bay and Bayou; Portageville; Solitude;
Stage Road; Taylor's Slough; West Prairie; White-
water

4. Civil War (5)

Battleground; Belmont; Belmont Cottonwood Trees (2)
Deal Cottonwood Tree

5. Local History (17)

Bark Camp; Blue Hole (2); Clayroot Island; Earth-
quake Lake; Floodway (2); Hurricane Ridge; Hurri-
cane School; New Deal Country; New Survey; Peach
Orchard; Pumping Station; Rootwad; Roark Hole;
The Washout; Set-Back Levee

B. A Table of Periods of Nomenclature

1. Native Period (Before 1539)

Capaha; Chepoosa; Mingo; Mississippi; Ne ska;
Pemiscot; Tywappity; Zewapeta

2. French and Spanish Period (1539- 1800)

1539: Rio Grande de Espiritu Santo
1673: Rivière de la Conception
1682: Rivière de Colbert
1780: L'anse à la Graisse
1788: Nuevo Madrid

- 1789: Nouvelle Madrid; Lake St. Ann; River St. Thomas; Fort Celeste; Francis Pond; Beaver's Causeway
- 1790: Bayou Carondelet; Winchester
- 1792: Bayou St. Thomas; Lake Eulalia; Lake LeSieur
- 1793: Lake Ricardo; Lake St. Isidore
- 1794: La Petite Prairie; Terre Rouge
- 1796: Benton (Friend's settlement); Hubble Creek
- 1800: Bayou St. Henry; Bird's Point; Norfolk

Also during this period were named: Bayou de Boeuf; Bayou de Cyprie; Bayou Fourche; Buade R.; Laque Terrible; La Grande Cote; Marais des Peches; El Camino Real and Le Chemin du Roi; Prairie du Moulin; Riviere de St. Louis; Terrain Menville; La Riviere Blanche; L'Eau Blanche or Rio Blanco

3. French and American Settlements before the Earthquakes (1800-1811)

- 1800: Bushey Prairie
- 1801: Mathews Prairie
- 1802: Gayoso; Lucas Bend
- 1803: Cape la Cruz; Commerce
- 1805: Hunter's Bottoms; Tywappity Church; Bird's I.

4. Earthquake Years (1811-12)

- 1811: Earthquake Lake; Beckwith's Landing; East Prairie; Iron Banks Ferry; Lone Pine Tree; Wolf Island
- 1812: Lost Village; New Madrid County

5. Period of Slow Development after Earthquakes; Counties Cut Off (1813-1860)

- 1813: Rush's Ridge
- 1814: Winchester
- 1815: Point Pleasant; St. James Bayou; Lake St. John
- 1818: Crooked Creek
- 1821: Scott County; Moreland T.; Also T.; Sandy-woods T.; Heney's Tobacco Patch
- 1824: Bloomfield
- 1827: Cypress Baptist Church
- 1829: Castor T.; Pike T.; Stoddard Co.; Indian G. School;
- 1830: Cottonwood Point; Harmony Church; Charleston; Mount Moriah Church; Pleasant Plains Church; Rush's Ridge Church; Taylor's Slough; Lewis Prairie; Lewis Prairie Church
- 1831: Spring Hill
- 1832: Hornersville

- 1833: Buffalo Creek
- 1834: Chilletecaux; Horse Island; Mount Zion Church
- 1835: Liberty T.; Varner's River
- 1836: Providence; St. James Bayou T.; St. James T.
- 1837: Baldwinville; Mathews Prairie; Castor; Castor River; Stage Road;
- 1839: Union Methodist Church
- 1840: St. Dionysius Church
- 1841: West Philadelphia
- 1842: Hopewell Church
- 1844: Bonnet Lake; Cypress Lake; Dead Cypress; Caney Creek; Cypress; Spring Hill; New York; Wray's Landing; Delaware Creek; Rosebrier Prairie; Wolf Creek; Holcomb T.; Campbell; West Prairie
- 1845: Dunklin and Mississippi Counties; Mississippi T.; Wolf Island T.; Ohio; Summer Hill; Horse Island; Cotton Plant; Freeborn T.; Buffalo T.; Independence T.; Salem T.; Union T.; Seneca Creek
- 1846: Chilletecaux; Ohio City; Stoddard Church
- 1847: Braggadocio
- 1848: Cotton Plant
- 1849: Peedee Ridge
- 1850: Eisleben Church; Kelso; Benton; Clay T.; Fillmore T.; Prairie T.; Duck Creek T.; Cockrum
- 1851: Pemiscot County; Braggadocio T.; Butler T.; Gayoso T.; Godair T.; Little Prairie T.; Little River T.; Henderson's Lake; Oak Grove School; Lanse School
- 1852: Lennox School; Misfeldt School
- 1853: Belmont; Pleasant Plains; Bethany Church; Richland T.; St. Francois T.; West Prairie Shady Grove Church; Old Liberty Church; Grand Prairie Church
- 1854: Bryant School; Grand Prairie; Harkey's C.
- 1855: Nesbit
- 1856: Ogden; Richwoods Church
- 1857: Cairo and Fulton R.R.; Shady Grove Church
- 1858: Locust Grove Church and School; Long Prairie T.; Pleasant Valley Church; White Oak Grove Church; West Prairie Church
- 1859: Bertrand; Woolridge; Gravel Hill Church; Philadelphia Church
- 1860: Bridges School; Hopewell;

6. Railroad Building, Ferrying; Interior Expansion
(1860-1890)

- 1861: Plank Road; Weaver's Mill; Four Mile; Ten Mile Pond; Harrison; Miners; Hoffstetter Slough
- 1863: Asherville; Liberty Hill Church; Guide Star Church; Belmont Cottonwood Trees; Deal Cottonwood Tree; Hopewell Church; Scherer School; Ranney's School
- 1865: Battleground; Holly Grove Church; Millar Church; St James Bayou (p.o.); Brock's Mill
- 1866: Buddles Point Church; Donaldson's Point; Union Methodist Church; Liberty Church
- 1867: Solitude; Poplin; Acornridge; Antioch Church; Beattietown; St. Luke; Fidelity Center; Sweet Prospect Church; Palestine Church; Bridwell; Oak Grove; Forest Mills; Sargent; Price's Landing; Poplin; Indian Ford (p.o.)
- 1868: Elk T.; Campbell S.; Samannah Zion Church; Chaney S.; St. Cloud; Diehlstadt; Morley
- 1869: Blodgett; Lost School; Beechwell Church
- 1870: Mount Union Church; Greenfield; Beechlands
- 1871: Sylvania T.
- 1872: Morley T. Clay T.
- 1873: Cooper's Lake; Duland's Lake; Half Moon Lake; Flag Lake; Lint Dale; Robinson's Lake; Eagle Pond; Caney Creek; St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R.; Taylor's Slough; Elk Creek; Essex; Glade Creek; Cross Roads; Cypress; Dexter; Old Indian Creek; Open Lake
- 1874: Sand Siding; Ward School; Barnes Ridge; Lotta
- 1875: Crawford; Miller's Mill
- 1876: Brownwood; New Providence Church; Big Prairie Church
- 1877: Henson; Altha; Little River (p.o.)
- 1878: St. Augustine Church; Wade's Mill; Allen Isl.
- 1879: Catalpa; Parker; Cane Ridge; Sand Ridge
- 1880: Gibson; Friendship Church; Macedonia Church; Lusk's Chapel; Thrower's Chapel; Macedonia Church; Wilhemina; Pine City; Canaan Island
- 1881: Buffington; Dowdy School; Dale School; Medal Ridge; Thomas S.; Knight School; Mount Gilead Cemetery; Hiskory Grove School; Pevey Switch
- 1882: Langham's Mill; Fairview Church; Dickerson School; Senath; Caruth; Ristine
- 1883: Cagle Lake; Cooter T.; Tanner's Lake and Bayou; Evergreen Church
- 1885: Hoffstetter Bridge; Manes; St. Francis Xavier Church; Pleasant Valley School
- 1886: Covington; Stewart's Landing; Como; La Forge

- 1887: Dry Bayou Church; Concord Church and School; Cross Plains Church; Campbell School; King's Chapel; Mount Pisgah Church; Oak Grove Church; Puxico; Pleasant Hill Church; Friendship Church
- 1888: Head School; Old Bethel Church; New Hope Church; Ezzell School; Jerusalem Church; Cottonbelt R.R.
- 1889: Bollard
- 1890: Chewning's Chapel

7. School Development, Flood Control, Drainage Improvement (1890-1937)

- 1890: Fox School; James Bayou S.; Texas Bend S.; Walnut Grove S.; Macedonia S.; Marshall S.; Mount Pleasant S.; Idalia; Rockwell S.; Shoemaker S.; Braley's Mill; Cypress S.; Duck Creek S.; Bernie; Boyd S.; Spence S.; Ivester S.; Fish Lake S.; Little Vine S.; Gravel Hill S.; Lick Creek Chapel; Fisk; Gailhouse Mill; Hobbs Chapel; Gregory Cemetery; Groff S.; Hedgerow S.; Peedee S.; Rush Creek S.; Shady Grove Church; Bark Camp S.; Baker S.; Beech Corner S.; Bethel S.; Bible Grove Church; Two Mile Island S.; Craig S.; McElyea, S.; N. Canaan S.
- 1891: Hainley's Switch; James Bayou S.; Lake Bratcher Belmont Cross; Crosno; East Bayou; Smithton; Whiting; Tanner; Ardeola; Avert; Bell City; Sugar Creek Church
- 1892: Stoddard; Lick Creek Bridge; Zadock; Long Cypress Bridge; Turkey Creek Bridge; Duck Creek Bridge; Beech Corner Church; Whiteoak; Varner River Church; Dixon Island; Gray's School; O'Bryan's Landing; Hunter
- 1893: Guardian Angel Church; Delaware Creek Bridge; Bess Slough Bridge; Swan Lake Bridge; Wolf Creek Bridge
- 1894: Bethany Church; Lone Oak Church; Owl City; Pascola
- 1895: Bugg School; Salcedo; Tally; Bracy; Oak Ridge; Dolphin; Cardwell; Octa; Tywappity S.; Tatum S.; Walnut Grove S.; Johnson's Island; Broadwater Bridge; New Liberty Church; Medley
- 1896: Pyle; Mingo; Frisco; Headquarters; Shields S.; Byrds; Liberty S.; Buckeye; Dirk; Tarr's Store; Wyatt; Carleton; Chambers
- 1897: Steele; Buck Horn Slough; Sherry; Skelton S.; Garner's Crossing;

- 1898: Number 8; Mayti T.; Concord Church and S.; Organ T.; Moseley; Spiller Ranch; Swan Lake S.; Fagan S.; Holly Church; Klondike; Caneer S.; Bridges Creek
- 1899: Crowder; Stanley; Samford; Game; Chute 16; Canady
- 1900: Bailey Lake; Pascola; Walnut Lane S.; Swinton; Charter oak; Clubb S.; Duck Creek S.; Lone Star Church; Mount Olive Church; Elm Grove S.; Austin S.; Case S.; Ward S.; Hollywood; Johnson Island; Pool S.; Slicer S.; Snider S.; Taylor S.; Windyville S.; Big Lake; Hurricane S.; Dorena; Pihhook S.; Mounds S.; Pulltight S.; Russell S.; Sassafras S.
- 1901: Lucas Bayou; Mitchells; Halls; Grassy Bayou; Van Hoy; Farrows; Peach Orchard; Moark; Marco
- 1902: Paulding; Ezzell; Maulsby; Samos; Perkins; Cunningham; Deering; Coontown
- 1904: Sands; McMullin; Brooks Junction; Fornfelt; Illmo; Micola; Holland; Whod-a-thought-it; Wilks; Huntersville; Reece; Cyrus; Alhambra; Eaglette; Stanfield Church; Glennonville; Lulu; Wrightsville; Branum's Point; LaValle
- 1905: Hazel Grove S.; Thompson S.; Treasure Island; New Bethel Church; Chaffee; Upper Crosno S.
- 1907: Buckhorn Ranch; Indiana Spur
- 1908: Bottomless Pond; Barnard; French Spring; Hodges Ferry; Rodney
- 1909: St. Joseph Church
- 1910: Armer S.; Deventer; Dirk; Dogwood S.; Griggsby S.; Bain; Claypool S.; Ott S.; Ott's Spur; New Whiteoak S.; Linnerman S.; Bobb S.; Advancee; Aid; Powe; Shawnan; Sugar Tree S.; Guam; Idlewild; Illinois S.; Topper; Zeta; New White Oak S.; Frisbee; Dillman; Sunnyside; Baird; Brian; Allen Island
- 1912: Dorena S.; Concord T.; Lower Dogwood S.
- 1913: Stover; Shreve; Redd; Bluff; Bradyville; Brady S.; Redman; Froemsdorf; Ogden; Vicksburg
- 1914: Lemley; Sadler's Chapel
- 1915: Bridwell; Lambert; Ancell; Rockview; Faust; New Survey; Little Brick School; S. Masters S.; Last Chance Church; Kinder; Fairview S.; Wilkerson S.; S. Whiteoak; Mesler; Bucoda
- 1916: Melon; Maplewood S.; Clayroot
- 1917: Porter; Bement; Ayers Lake
- 1918: St. Paul Church; Netherlands; Bragg City; Friendship School; Ajax; Curdton
- 1919: Ellis School
- 1920: Hermondale; Heagy; Ives; Edmundson S.; Mackey; Hickory Junction

1922: Darnell S.
1924: Coulter; Hallett
1927: Blue Hole; Roark Hole; Floodway; Spillway;
Set-Back Levee; Hooe School
1930: Bakersville; Fisher School; Luby; Woodsdale;
Good Hope Church
1932: Cain School; New Deal Country; Mid City
1933: Austinville
1935: Alfalfa Center
1937: Blue Hole; Culbertson

From two points of view we look upon the names which are classed as historical; from the one we consider the origin of the name, that is, the historical fact which gave it meaning; from the other we consider the period of history to which the name belongs and its relation in point of time to the other names.

Considered from the first point of view the names in this section are somewhat disappointing. Not many of the historical names exist today to remind us of the eras when the red man roamed through the forests, paddled his canoe down the streams, set up his wigwam on the prairies, and erected burial and signal mounds. It has been said that few Indians lived here because of the immense swamps, but abundant evidence exists to prove that this was a thickly populated land in Indian days. We can, first of all, point to the 8421 counted Indian mounds in these six counties. The mounds are distributed as follows: Scott County 4292, Stoddard County 3211, Pemiscot County 700, New Madrid County 166, and Dunklin County 52. Most

of these mounds are small, but two of great size are found in New Madrid and Pemiscot Counties. Of each of these mounds the story is told that this was the camping place of DeSoto, prominent people in each county strongly contesting the question, but historical evidence seems to give New Madrid's Big Mound, or La Grande Cote, the right to this honor, if either place was so distinguished.

There is evidence also of the Indians who remained in Dunklin County and in Stoddard until 1835, and who told the early settlers of the changes wrought by the earthquakes; their stories indicating that this was not always the swampy region it became after the sinking of the land in 1811-12.

The great dream for a Spanish Empire in the New World is told in the name of New Madrid. Colonel Geo. Morgan of New Jersey, who had suffered reverses of fortune and hoped to recover his wealth, secured, through the Spanish ambassador Gardougui, land grants from Spain in 1788 and planned a pretentious city to be located on the Mississippi River south of the Ohio. He chose as his site the old trading post of L'anse à la Graisse, established in 1780 by the French traders Francois and Joseph LeSieur, and began the work of laying out the town and of improving the old Indian trail stretching northward from his settlement toward Ste. Genevieve. This road he called El Camino

Real(The King's Highway), and it has played an important part in the settlement of the country along the Mississippi River.

Because of jealousy and counter plots intended to dismember the American Union Governor Miro and General James Wilkerson defeated Morgan's plans. In 1789 Governor Miro sent Pierre Foucher to replot the town.

New Madrid never became the pretentious city it was designed to be, and to the minds of most people, with the passage of time, has come forgetfulness of the connection with the capital of Spain. The shift in accent in the pronunciation of the name has aided this forgetfulness.

Wars have touched this section of the country but lightly if we may judge by the few names connected with war. In Pemiscot County there is a name Battleground. The spot is unmarked and is vaguely referred to as "just above Steele"; the battle was a mere skirmish entirely local in effect. Belmont witnessed a battle and Belmont Cottonwood trees played their part in the war, the one used as a lookout and the other as the anchor for a chain which was stretched across the river by the Union army to prevent the passage of Confederate boats up the river. Colonel H.J. Deal also used a large cottonwood tree in

his yard as a lookout and it is known now as Deal's Cottonwood Tree.

Except for the names connected with the flood and drainage projects, discussed elsewhere, local history is reflected in few names. Storms which have wrought havoc in certain sections have given Hurricane Ridge and Hurricane School, Clayroot, and Rootwad their names. The two latter names refer to the trees which were torn up by the roots with great masses of clay exposed, the colloquial expression being rootwadded. An early settler who ambitiously set out peach trees and then was forced by high water to abandon his farm is responsible for the name Peach Orchard in Pemiscot County, and an old hunter's camp made of cypress bark gave the name Bark Camp in Dunklin County. The New Deal Country is a reflection of recent developments in the rural areas where large tracts of land are being developed through federal aid under President Roosevelt's New Deal policy.

The historical period represented by these names is, as has been suggested, of a very wide range. From the native of Indian period eleven names survive, five of which are still in everyday use.

The names which may be said to belong to the French and Spanish occupation have not been so fortunately preserved. It is difficult to estimate their chances for

survival had not nature taken a hand in their disposal, but it is probable that many more would have survived had not the earthquakes destroyed the objects of the names and consequently obliterated the names themselves. Of the twenty-nine names which belong to this period none survived in original or translated form.

The few names which occur in the years 1811-12 bear stark testimony to the tragedy brought by the earthquakes, and when we note that of the eight names which were given in this period four were outside the range of the earth's tremors and three of them have to do with the earthquake it is even more significant. In this list the only remaining name is Lone Pine Tree of Dunklin County, and it has been included here because the only possible explanations suggested was that it is the one survival from a number of trees which were here before the earthquakes.

The slow development of the country for almost fifty years after the earthquakes as contrasted to the more rapid development in other parts of the state and also in this section is shown in the fifty-five names which belong to the "earthquake zone" and the eighty-eight of the northern counties of this section. This is even more significant when we remember that two of these slowly developing counties had river fronts and that

elsewhere, as in Mississippi County, river fronts were attracting many immigrants.

Finally the fear of the earthquakes wore away and the fertility of the soil proved so attractive that people flocked to these counties, and the thirty year period from 1860-1890 gives an increase of one hundred eighty-seven names of which we can be sure, and a number of others which possibly belonged to this period.

The final period represents the modern age of saw-mill development, drainage improvements, and school organization. Of all the influences which operated in the place-names of these years the greatest single factor, perhaps, is drainage. It was during these years that great drainage projects were launched and many bayous, sloughs, ponds, and lakes disappeared. In the place of these lost names came the new names of settlements which were made possible by the drainage of the swamps, so that the number of new names exceeds the number of those lost.

Since the beginning of the twentieth century three disastrous floods from the Mississippi River have occurred, each of which has affected in some measure the places in these counties. St. Francois and Little River floods have been numerous but have not materially affected

or effected place-names. Mississippi and New Madrid Counties have been the center of these changes. Pemiscot County has suffered few changes because the levee there has proved more effective, the course of the river is such that it does not threaten the land so much, and it is farther removed from the Ohio River. After the floods of 1912-13 many bills were introduced into congress to provide relief from this disaster, but no definite steps seem to have been taken until the flood of 1927 when the levee broke at Dorena in Mississippi County. Then U.S. Engineer Jadwin introduced the idea of the set-back levee to provide a spillway. His plan was approved by President Coolidge and put into operation. In 1937 the efficiency of the spillway was tested when the main levee was blasted and the water turned into the spillway in order to prevent the flooding of the city of Cairo, Illinois, situated at the point where the Ohio River enters the Mississippi. The plan was effective; that is the city was saved, but there are those who feel that it could have been saved without flooding the spillway. And now the battle rages between the Mississippi County landowners whose property in the Floodway (the terms Spillway and Floodway are used interchangeably) was destroyed, and the advocates of the plan. Only the future will tell the story, but whatever happens will be of interest to the place-names worker, for the places in this region will be changed

whichever way the river flows.

III. PERSONAL NAMES (651)

A. Foreign(30)

Baron de Carondelet: Bayou C.
Buade: Buade River
Charles II of England: (Charleston (see Dictionary)
Charles IV of Spain: El Camino Real, Le Chemin du
Roi, or King's Highway
Jean Baptiste Colbert: Riviere Colbert
Don Miguel Gayoso de Lamos: Gayoso
Governor' Miro's wife: Fort Celeste
St. Ambrose: St. A. Church
St. Augustine: St. A. Church
St. Charles: Lake St. Charles
St. Dionysius: St. D. Church
St. Eustace: St. E. Church
St. Francis of Assissi: Francis Pond; St. Francois
River(?)
St. Francois de Sales: St. F. de Sales Church
St. Francis Xavier: St. F. Xavier Church; St. Fran-
cois River(see Dictionary)
St. George: Lake St. George
St. Henry: Bayou St. Henry; St. Henry's Church
St. Isidore: Lake St. Isidore
St. Lawrence: St. Lawrence; St. L. Church
St. Louis: Riviere de St. Louis
St. Patrick: St. P. Church
Don Manuel de Salcedo: Salcedo
Lt. Governor Zenon Trudeau: Riviere Zenon
Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland: Wilhelmina

B. French and Spanish Pioneers(3)

Francois and Joseph LeSieur: Lake LeSieur; L. Town-
ship
Portell Coutre: Coutre(see Dictionary)

C. Indians(9)

Chief Chilletecaux: Chilletecaux and C. River
Chief Kinamore: Kinamore Slough
Chief Mingo: Mingo; Mingo Swamp; Black Mingo
Chief Pucksicah: Puxico
Chief Seneca: Seneca Creek
John Ease: John Ease's Camp

D. National Figures(13)

Thomas Hart Benton: Benton; Benton Township
William Jennings Bryan: Bryan
Hon. Sam Caruthers: Caruthersville
Gen. A.R. Chaffee: Chaffee
Henry Clay: Clay Township(2)
Millard Fillmore: Fillmore Township
Gen. John Pershing: Pershing
Zebulon M. Pike: Pike Township
J.J. Russell: Russel School
Hon. John Schtt: Scott County
Captain Amos Stoddard: Stoddard County

E. State Figures(10)

Governor Daniel Dunklin: Dunklin County
Charles B. Faris: Faris
Stephen B. Hunter: Hunter School; Huntersville
I.R. Kelso: Kelso (?)
Luther M. Kennett: Kennett
Edmund P. Melson: Melson
Governor A.P. Morehouse: Morehouse
John P. Stancil: Stancil
Earl C. Thompson: Thompson School

F. Local Figures (550)

1. Men of Trades and Occupations(114)

a. sawmill owners ((65))

(New Madrid County) Baxter, Mr. (Baxter);
Brooks, Mr. (B. Mill); Gerkin, Mr. (Gerkin);
Hondin, Mr. (Hondin); Knott, W.D. (Knott's
Mill and Bridge); Metts, Mr. (Mettsville);
O'Neil, Mr. (O'Neil); Rawl, Mr. (Rawl's
Mill); Travis, Z.H. (Travis); Deshler, Mr. (Desh)

(Mississippi County) Bird, Stephen (B. Mill);
Coulter, Mr. (Coulter); Fuget, Jim (Fuget);
Howlett, Frank and Miles (Howlett) (Hallett);
Langham, P.Q. (L. Mill)

(Scott County) Austin, Mr. (Austin Switch);
Brock, Mr. (Brock's Mill); Wade, Mr. (W. Mill);
Vannoy, Mr. (Vannoy's); Parker, Mr. (Parker);
Scholes, Mr. (Scoville); Kagel, Mr. (Kagel)
Sargent, Mr. (Sargent)

(Pemiscot County) Blazer, J.M. (Blazer); Brent, Mr. (Brent); Canady, John (Canady's Mill); Delisle, Alphonse (Delisle); Dillman, Frank (Dillman, D. Mill); Farrows, Mr. (Farrows); Hall, A.C. (Halls); Michaels, Mr. (Michaels); Mitchell, Mr. (Mitchells); Rayburn, Mr. (Rayburn); Terrett, Bill (Terry); Tyler, H.A. (Tyler); Warren, R.L. (Wardell); Wheeler and Tyler, H.A. (Wheeler and Tyler R.R.)

Stoddard County) Barnard, Mr. (Barnard); Bell, G.A. (Bell City); Bollard, Mr. (Bollard); Brady, Mr. (Brady and Bradyville); Braley, Ed (Braley's Mill); Bridges, James (Bridges); Buffington, Mr. (Buffington and B. Mills); Cobb, N.M. (Cobbs); Curd, Sam (Curdton); Cyrus, Mr. (Cyrus); Dudley, Mr. (Dudley); Durnell, Mr. (Durnell); Gailhouse, Mr. (Gailhouse Mill); Grinnell, Mr. (Grinnell or Grindle); Hoosier, Mr. (Hoosier); Kinder, James (Kinder); Kitchen, S.G. (Kitchen's Mill); Miller, Mr. (Miller's Mill); Redd, Mr. (Redd); Shreve, Mr. (Shreve); Stover, Joseph (Stover); Topper, Mr. (Topper and Toppertown)

(Dunklin County) Baird, Martin V. (Baird)

b. ferrymen; steamboat captains (9)

Brown, Mr. (Brown's Ferry); Daugherty, Mr. (Daugherty's Landing); (Donaldson's Landing) Donaldson, Mr.; Gray, Capt. W. (Graysboro or Gray's Point); Manning, Mr. (Manning); Medley, L.B. (Medley's); Price, Mr. (Price's Landing); Ross, Mr. (Ross' Point)

c. men of lumber, cooperage, and improvement companies (8)

Anderson, M.F. and W.P. (Anderson T.); Gideon, Frank (Gideon); Hibbard, James (Hibbard); Himmelberger, I. (Himmel); Hough, B. (Hough); McBride, Scott (McBride School); Shade, E.M. (Shade or Shade Switch); Whiting, Justin (Whiting)

d. merchants (6)

Caruth of Caruth and Burns Co. (Caruth); Nesbit of McKay, Nesbit and Co. (Nesbit); J.K. Pyle (Pyle or Pyle Town); L.L. Steele (Steele); Washburn, -- (Washburn); Wright Bros. (Wrightville)

e. men of flour mills or other mills(2)

Bowman, W.C. (Bowman); Epham, -- (E's Mill)

f. railroad men(11)

Blodgett, Wells H. (Blodgett); Brooks, Major
(Brooks Junction); Clark, Henry E. (Clarkton);
Crowder, James H. (Crowder); Dodd, E.M.
(Dodd's Spur or Spurdod); Essex, -- (Essex);
Hargrove, Bob (Hargrove); Kochtitsky, Otto
(Kochtitsky shortened to Sky); Morley, J.H.
(Morley); Ristine, -- (Ristine); Sims, E.W.
(Sims)

g. postmasters(4)

Crosno, F.M. (Crosno); Sherry, A.P. (Sherry);
Tarr, T.S. (Tarr's Store); Wyatt, Wm. (Wyatt)

h. capitalists and bankers(5)

Bertrand, -- (Bertrand); Cardwell, Frank
(Cardwell); Cunningham, Frank (Cunningham);
Netherlands, Wood (Netherlands); Tindle,
Robert (Tindle)

i. miscellaneous(2)

Brown, -- (Brown's Spur); Crawford, --
(Crawford)

2. Professional Men(17)

a. doctors(6)

Cooper, T.S. (Cooper); Hayes, Granville
(Hayti); Horner, Wm. (Hornerstown, Horners-
ville); Kendall, O.E. (Kendall School);
O'Bannon, W.O. (O'Bannon School); Page,
John (Page School)

b. Board of Education members and teachers(4)

Cottrell, Thomas (C. School); O'Bannon, W.N.
(O'Bannon School); Moseley, Gus (Moseley);
(Vicksburg) Vickery, J.P.

c. ministers(7)

Archbishop Glennon (Glennonville);

Haw, Uriel (Haw's Chapel); Ketron, Elder Wm. (Ketron's Chapel); King, G.W. (King's Chapel) Lusk, W.M. (Lusk's Chapel); Scherer, Martin (Scherer School); Thrower, B.K. (Thrower's Chapel)

3. Public Officials (25)

Judge F.C. Butler: Butler; Butler Township
Judge Alexander Campbell: Campbell
Judge James Eastwood: E. Lake; E. Memorial Church
Judge R.E. Edmundson: E. School
Sheriff Jack Fuget: Fuget
Judge Felix Harrison: Harrison
Sheriff Lewis Holcomb: Holcomb; Holcomb Island
Judge Hough: Hough; Hough's Station
Judge Isaac Hunter: Hunter School
Judge Robert Lafont: Lafont Township; E. School
Judge W.C. Lambert: Lambert
Judge S.H. McCarty: McCarty School
Lemuel Maulsby (Clerk): Maulsby
Judge F.J. Misfeldt: Misfeldt School
Judge L.C. Phillips: Phillips School
John Rodney, Surveyor: Rodney
Judge Krat C. Spence: Spence School
Sheriff Robert Stewart: Stewart's Landing or Stewart
Judge H.J. Wilks: Wilks
Sheriff Geo. Wilson: Wilson's Bayou

4. Military Officers (8)

Major Geo. W. Carleton: Carleton
Colonel H.J. Deal: Deal's Station; Deal's C. Tree;
Diehlstadt
Colonel T.H. Mauldin: Malden (see Dictionary)
Colonel H.W. Rives: Rives
Nathaniel Watkins, Brigadier General: Watkin's
Plantation
Colonel Henderson Winchester: Winchester

5. Settlers and Landowners (312)

(New Madrid County) Arnold, J.L. (Arnold); Catron, W.C. (Catron); Caverno, Xenophon (Caverno School); Cline, Henry (Cline School); Cox, J.F. (Cox School); Crumpecker, O.H. (Crumpecker); Cushing, -- (Cushion Lake ?); Dawson, T.A. (Dawson School); Diamond, Geo. (Diamond School); Eberett, -- (Eberett School); Emory, John (Emory School); Farrenburg, W.A. (Farrenburg); Frailie, -- (Frailie); Fletcher, -- (Fletcher School); Higgerson, A.J. (Higgerson School); Hubbard,

W.H. (Hubbard Lake); Hunter, A.B. (H. Bottoms); Flater, -- (F. School); Jones, -- (J. School); Laforge, Pierre (Laforge); Lewis, Lilbourn (Lewis Prairie (3), Lewis T.); Martin, John (Martin Chapel); Mar, John (Mays Landing); Matthews, C.D. (Matthews); May, -- (Mays Switch); Milburn, Price (M. School); Moreland, -- (Moreland T.); Morrison, -- and Anglin, -- (Morrison-Anglin School); Presnell, -- (Presnell S.); Ruddle, Abram (Ruddle's Point); Sarff, Max (Sarff); Small, -- (Small); Stansfield, -- (S. Switch); Stubblefield, Dick (S. School); Watson, -- (Watson's Landing); Warring, R.T. (Warrington)

(Mississippi County) Armer, Geo. (A. School); Beckwith, Newman (Beckwith) (3); Belmont, August (Belmont); Bird, Abram (Bird Point) (4); Boyce, -- (Boyce); Bratcher, -- (B. Lake); Bridges, Geo. (B. School); Bryant, Capt. (B. School); Coulter, -- (Coulter); Dixon, E.H. (D. Island); Fox, John (F. School); Fuget, Jim (Fuget); Gray, Silas (G. School); Hainley, Jacob (H. Switch); Howlett, Frank and Miles (Howlett) (3); Harris, C.P. (Harris); Henson, Jim (Henson and H. Lake); Holloway, Wm. (H. School); Hunter, W.H. (Hunter); Hunter, A.C. (H. Oak); Luby, -- (Luby); Lucas, James (Lucas Bend); Kay, -- (Kay's Chapel); Manes, Ben (Manes); Mathews, Edward (Mathews Prairie); May, Frank (Mayville); Millar, Adam (M. School); O'Bryan, Harry C. (O'Bryan's Landing) (2); Pratt, -- (Pratt); Payne, Jasper (Payne); Reeves, Dave (Reeves); Rush, Wm. (Rush's Ridge, R.R. Church, R.R. School); Smith, I.N. (Smithton); Thompson, E.W. (Thompson School); Tinner, -- (Tinner)

(Scott County) Ancell, Paschal (Ancell); Applegate, S.W. (A. Grove); Bain, -- (Bain); Baker, J.W. (B. School); Botts, B.F. and N.C. (B. School); Bird, Stephen (B. Mill and Island); Bridwell, James (Bridwell); Bryeans, E.O. (Bryeans); Bugg, W.H. (B. Ridge); Bush, W.D. (Bushey Prairie); Campbell, W.W. (C. School); Canham, -- (C. School); Chaney, Levi (C. School); Chewing, J.K.P. (C. Chapel); Denton, -- (D. School); Diebold, Ignatius (D. School); Dolly, -- (D. Ridge); Ellis, W. (E. School); Froemsdorf, -- (Froemsdorf); Gangle, John, Charles, and Joseph (G. School); Gluck, -- (G. Hill); Greer, John B. (G. School); Hahn, Mrs. Ed. (H. Hill); Hatcher, -- (H. School); Heney, -- (H. Tobacco Patch); Hillman, -- (H. Spring); Hubble, -- (H. Creek); Hunter, B.F. (H. School); Lemons, -- (Lemons); Lemley, James (Lemley); Lennox, W.L. (L. School); Lucas, J. (Lucas Bayou); Ludlow, -- (Ludlow); McMullin, Charley

(McMullin); Marshall, J.E. (M. School); Milburn, H.H. (Milburn or Wilburn Island); Miner, -- (Miner) (3); Moore, Joe (Mooreland and Moorefield); Northcoat, John (Northcoat or Northcut Cypress and Bridge); Perkins, Amos (Perkins); Power, -- (Power's Island); Ramsey, John (R. Creek); Ranney, W.C. (R. Creek); Redman, Robert (Redman); Salls, -- (S. Creek); Sikes, John (Sikeston); Tanner, Sam (Tanner or Tanner Switch); Uhahn, -- (U. Hill); Vanduser, John (Vanduser); Ward, W.W. (W. School); Woods, -- (W. Island); Wray, H.T. (Wray's Landing); Wylie, S.B. (W. School)

(Pemiscot County) Baker, -- (Bakersville); Beasley, Tom (Beasley Grove); Bracy, J.W. (Bracy); Bragg, W.G. (Bragg City); Cagle, -- (Cagle); Cain, -- (C. School); Cassidy, T.L. (G. School); Cooper, -- (C. Lake); Covington, -- (Covington); Crockett, Jim (C. School); Culbertson, -- (Culbertson); Darnell, T.J. (D. School); Davis, Harry (D. School); Denton, Neil V. (Denton); Duland, -- (D. Lake); Foust, J.M. and R.E. (Foust); Gibson, Newberry (G. Bayou); Fisher, J.J. (Fisher); Hayward, -- (Hayward); Holland, J.W. (Holland); Ingram, G.A. (Ingram Ridge); Jones, -- (Jones' Opening); Michie, W. and Sid and Coleman, H.R. (Micola); Ogden, Sam (Ogden); Plummer, Geo. and Mordecai (Plummer's Lake); Pierce, Charley (Pierce's Chapel); Robinson, -- (R. Lake or Robertstown Lake); Samford, Robert (Samford or Sanford); Schafer, -- (S. School); Schult, Heine (Schult); Speer, Everten (S. School); Tanner, -- (Tanner Lake and Bayou); Van Hoy, Jesse (Van Hoy or Vannoys); Van New, S. (Van New); Westbrook, John (Westbrook); Franklin, J.E. (Franklin Lake)

(Stoddard County) Achar, -- (A. Creek); Asher, -- (Asherville); Beattie, -- (Beattietown); Bess, Christian (Bess Slough); Boyd, T.F. (Boyd School); Boyt, Tom (B. School); Bridges, James (Bridges); Cline, Martin V. (C. School); Clolinger, A.M. (C. School); Clubb, Scott (C. School); Dennington, -- (D. School); Dex, -- (Dex Creek); Dickerson, J.D. (D. School); Dowdy, John (D. School); Edwards, Mike (E. School); Fagan, W.F. (F. School); Fisk, Jim (Fisk); Galloway, Jim (G. School); Garner, John (G. Crossing and School); Gray, W.C. (Grayridge); Greenwood, -- (G. School); Hagy, J.G. (H. Cemetery); Hale, T.A. (H. School); Hawley, Buck (H. School); Hancock, -- (H. School); Heagy, Louis (Heagy); Henderson, M.H. (H. Lake); Hill, T.J. (Hill Church and School); Hobbs, J.M. (H. Chapel and School); Hodge, John (Hodges Ferry); Hoffstetter, -- (H. Slough);

Holly,--(H. Church); Howell, Joseph (H. School); Ivester, John (Ives, I. Cemetery and School); Ladd, F.M. (Ladd School); Lancaster,--(L. School); Lanpher, Nick (L. Chapel); LaValle, John (LaValle); Link,--(L. School); Linnerman,--(L. School); Mabrey, Joshua (M. Cemetery); Mangrum, Will (Mangrum School); Masters,--(M. School); Medal,--(M. Ridge); Medley, Tom (Medley); Mesler, W.P. (Mesler or Messler); Ott, Bobb (Otts Spur, Ott School); Painton, Albert (Painton); Poplin, G.L. (Poplin); Proffers, Lawson (Proffers); Pryor,--(P. School); Reece, Bill (R. School); Renner, W.P. (R. School); Sadler, H.E. (Sadler's or Saddler's Chapel); Scaggs, Bill (S. School); Shoemaker,--(S. School); Skelton, Geo. (S. School); Spiller, S.W. (S. Ranch); Smith, James W. (S. School); Stokes, L.B. and C. (Stokes); Swan, John (S. Lake); Tatum, B. and S.V. (Tatum S.); Taylor, W.R. (T. School); Tilman, John (Tilman); Trotter, Harvey (T. School); Venson, John (V. School); Walker, James (W. School)

(Dunklin County) Allen, John P. (A. Island); Baker, Fred (B. School); Branum, M. (B. Point); Bridges, A.D. (B. Creek); Byrd, A.R. (Arbyrd, Byrds); Caneer, J.I. and W.T. (C. School); Crowley,--(C. Ridge); Ely, Tom (Ely School); Harkey, Daniel (H. Chapel); Hazel, "Cat" (H. Grove School); Hunter,--(Hunter's Deadening); Johnson,--(J. School); Johnson, Wm. (J. Island); Langdon, C.V. (L. Cemetery); Lanse, Ely (L. School); McKay, Virgil (Mackey); McGuire, Fred (McGuire); Marlow, Toby and James (Marlow and M. Church); Miller, Bill (M. School); Peedee,--(P. Ridge); Pool, J.R. (P. School); Shields, S.W. (S. School); Shipley, Hugh (Shipley and Ipley); Simpson,--(S. School); Slicer, P.A., "Tut" (S. School); Stanfield,--(S. Church); Tatum, Luther and James (T. School); Taylor, Bob, (T. Slough and Swamp); Thomas, Jim (T. School); Townley,--(Townley); Varner, Thomas (V. River) (2); Ward, W.J. (W. School); Whiteaker,--(W. Cut and Place)

6. Prominent Families (74)

(New Madrid County) Barnes (B. Ridge and School); Boeker (Boekerton); Cade (C. School); Hartzell (Hartzell); Henderson (Henderson Mound); Hyman (Hyman); LaSalle (LaSalle's Landing); Landers

(Landers Ridge); Lester (Lester's Landing);
Ogden (Ogden); Phillips (Phillips Landing);
St. Mary (St. Mary School); Scott (Scott School);
Selkirk (Selkirk); Taylor (Taylor Slough);
Ward (Ward School); Wilburn (Wilburn School)
York (York School)

(Mississippi County) Ayers (Ayers Lake);
Baldwin (Baldwinsville or Baldwin's Village);
Bird (Birdville); Dirk (Dirk); Gilchrist
(Gilchrist Lumber Tract); Griggsby (Griggsby
School)

Scott County) Austin (Austin Switch); Boardman
(Boardman School); Chambers (Chambers); Claypool
(Claypool School); Dunover (Dunover School);
Hillman (Hillman Spring); Hooe (Hooe School);
Jackson (Jackson Hill); Kagel (Kagel); Owensby
(Owensby School); Parker (Parker); Porter (Porter
or Porter Switch); Stringer (Stringer School)

Pemiscot County) Austin (Austinville); Criddle
(Criddle's Bridge); Dayton (Dayton); Douglas
(Douglas); Fisher (Fisher School); Godair or
Coder (Godair Township); Hildreth (Hildreth
School); Hunter (Hunter School); Kennedy
(Kennedy); Marvin (Marvin Chapel); Stanley
(Stanley); Stubbs (Stubtown)

(Stoddard County) (Ezzell and E. School) Ezzell;
Lambert (Lambert); Melton (Melton School); Powe
(Powe); Swinton (Swinton); Wilkerson (W. School)

(Dunklin County) Austin (Austin School); Brian
(Brian); Case (Case School); Gibson (Gibson);
Gregory (Gregory Cemetery); Groff (Groff School);
Harp (Harp School); Hopkins (Hopkins School);
Jones (Jones School); Loyd (Loyd Cemetery);
McElyea (McElyea School); Parsell (Parsell Cemetery);
Snider (S. School); Tompkins (T. School); Vardell
(Vardell School)

G. Christian Names (including Nicknames) and Middle Names (34)

1. Masculine (14)

Aid Cooper (Aid); Carl --- (Carlston); Claud ---
(Claud Spur); Deventer Miller (Denventer); Hermon
G. Reynolds (Hermondale); "Honey" Johnson
(Honey Island); Lilbourn Lewis (Lilbourn);

Manley Pritchard(Manley);Max----- (Maxville);
Toga Bill Rhodes(Toga); Tom McDonald (Tom's
Pond);Wiley Webb(Wiley or Wila);Walter ("Windy")
Lee(Windyville School); Zadock Lee(Zadock)?

2. Feminine(17)

Altha White(Altha); Bernice Crumb(Bernie);
Caroline Dowdy(Caroline Dowdy Cemetery);
Cary Grant(Cary);Edna Schutte Fornfelt (Edna,
Fornfelt); Eulalia ----- (Lake Eulalia); Juanita
Bowman (Juanita Flour and Juanita); Leora White
(Leora); Linda Stewart(Linda); Lotta Shidler
(Lotta); Lulu--- (Lulu); Laura Marston Barnes
(Marston); Melba---- (Melba) ? ; Pearl -----
(Pearl); Ruby Reeves (Ruby); Senath Hale
Douglass (Senath)

3. Combined with Surnames(3)

A.R. Byrd(Arbyrd); Hillsman Taylor(Hillsman-
Taylor); Vader Robinson(Vader Robinson Pond)

H. Miscellaneous Names (2)

1. Names of horses (2)

Dexter(race horse of Mr. Dex): Dexter
Headlight (Mr. Caverno's horse): Headlight Plan-
tation

Personal names always play a prominent part in the selection or assignment of a name to a place, the persons usually being closely connected with the place. There are twenty foreign personal names in this section; twelve of them are saints names, in most cases applied to churches, and probably selected by a local person in honor of his patron saint, as in the case of St. Henry and St. Lawrence Churches.

The name Salcedo was given by Mr. Houck because of his interest in the man rather than because Don Manuel de

Salcedo, King's Lieutenant, Governor of Texas, and Brigadier of the Royal Armies of New Madrid in 1803 played any part in the history of this small settlement. Charles II of England is remotely connected with the name of Charleston - if he is connected at all (see Dictionary). Charles IV of Spain is the king for whom Morgan named El Camino Real, a name which in its translated form, King's Highway, is in common use today.

The Baron de Carondelet, a native of Flanders, became Governor Intendent of the Province of Louisiana and Florida in 1791, succeeding Governor Miro. He attempted to carry on Miro's intrigue with General Wilkerson through the agency of Gayoso. Carondelet made plans for establishing two mills in the region of New Madrid in order to manufacture flour to fill the King's storehouses. Those who attempted to carry out his plans honored him by giving his name to the bayou on which they planned to establish the mills.

Don Miguel Gayoso de ^L~~L~~amos acted as Governor Carondelet's emissary to meet Wilkerson and others to plot for the separation of Kentucky from the Union and the extension of Spanish power in the west. He ~~went~~ to New Madrid in 1791, but sent Thomas Power to treat with Wilkerson, while he built a stockade where Bird's Point now stands. This movement was intended to conceal the purpose of his

journey, but needless to say his plans were frustrated. His name is preserved in the first county seat of Pemiscott County, but again not because of any direct connection with the town itself.

The name of Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana and Commandant General of St. Louis (1793-95), who encouraged immigration to this new land was preserved for a short time in Rivière Zenon.

The names of Francois and Joseph LeSieur are prominent in the list of French pioneers. These handy hunters and traders established the trading posts of L'anse a la Graisse in 1780 and La Petite Prairie in 1794. They were bold enough to remain through the earthquakes and in 1815 Francois settled at Point Pleasant, where he remained until his death. Lake LeSieur and LeSieur Township were named for them.

Prominent and respected Indians of Dunklin and Stoddard Counties are remembered in the names Chilleteaux, Kinamore, Mingo, Puxico, and Seneca. All of these chiefs played a part in the history of the places which preserve their names.

National figures are not very well represented in this list of names. Fillmore is the only president honored, and the township which bore his name was disorganized in

1853, three years after its erection. Two generals are honored, Chaffee of Spanish American War fame and Pershing of the World War. The latter name is not in existence now; it was merely proposed during the World War as a substitute for Diehlstadt and was never adopted. Zebulon M. Pike, who figures so prominently in the place-names of Missouri, is honored in the name of Pike Township in Stoddard County. Thomas Hart Benton, Missouri's famous senator, is honored in Scott County's seat of government; Congressman J.J. Russell, prominent in Mississippi River drainage and flood control plans, in a rural school in Mississippi County, and Hon. Sam Caruthers in the name Caruthersville.

Figures of State prominence have likewise had little influence in the names in this section, and all of these save two, Governor Morehouse and Dunklin, have had a local connection with the places of this section, which influenced the selection of their names.

By far the greater number of personal names belongs to the group of distinctly local people. Usually these names have not been formally bestowed, but because of the prominence of the man or family in the community the name has just grown up; especially is this true of rural schools and communities. A large number of sawmill owners and lumbermen have given their names to communities,

but most of them have been temporary, the name dying out as soon as the timber was cut and the sawmill moved or abandoned. Notable exceptions to this are Gideon, Dudley, Anderson Township, Canady, Tyler, and Wardell.

Because of his efforts in the building of railroads in Mississippi County and his later interest in drainage and flood control the name of Colonel H.J. Deal stands out from those who have lived in this section. H.J. Deal (or Diehl) was born in 1829 in Pennsylvania and moved to Mississippi County in 1856. Just before entering the county he had kept a store in Paducah, Kentucky and it was at this time that he changed the spelling of his name. (See Dictionary.) In 1857 he entered into the work of constructing the Cairo and Fulton R.R., which was completed in 1859. During the Civil War, Deal was appointed by the Governor to enlist men for the Union army and was given the title of Colonel. After the war he took up his work of railroad building again. In 1867 he directed the construction for the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R.; in 1881 he finished work on the Cairo and Fulton R.R., and in 1882 on the St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas R.R. After that time Colonel Deal retired to his farm and became interested in stock raising and farming. He was a public spirited citizen and was active in securing legislation for drainage and flood control. He served as

representative from Mississippi County in 1868-72, and also served one term as State Senator.

Miss Bell² has pointed out the primitive characteristic shown by the Ozark people in the Christian names used for places in the mountain sections of Missouri. The converse of her statement is true here. The newness of the country is reflected in the scarcity of Christian names. Of the thirty-four names only fourteen are in existence now. Only three names show a combination of Christian name with surname, and one of these, Arbyrd, is a word coined by the use of the initials and the surname.

IV. NAMES OF ENVIRONMENT (348)

A. Names of Definition (118)

1. Location (39)

Chute 16; Chute 18; Cottonbelt R.R.; Cross Plains; Crossroads(2); Crossroads School; Gross Roads; Five Points; Floodway Church; Fourteen Bend; Four Mile Island; Illinois Point; Lakeville; Lost Bayou; Lost Hills; Lower Crosno School; Lower Dogwood School; Mid City; Mid City Church; Middleburg; Middle Smith School; Midway; Midway School; Mill Prairie; Ohio City; Ohio Township; Portage Bayou; River Ridge School; Seven Mile Island; Ten Mile Island; Thirty-Four Corners School; Two Mile Island; Upper Cooter; Upper Cowskin; Upper Crosno School

2. Direction (48)

Atlantic and Pacific R.R.; Cairo, Ark., and Texas R.R.; Cairo and Fulton R.R.; Cape Girardeau and

2. Place-Names in the South West Border Counties of Missouri, Thesis(M.A.), University of Missouri, 1933

Fort Smith R.R.; Cape Girardeau and S.W. R.R.; Cape G. and State Line R.R.; Deering Southwestern R.R.; East Bayou; East Creek; Eastlake; East Prairie(2); East Pryor School; East Smith School; East T.; Illinois, Missouri, and Texas R.R.; Kennett to Caruthersville R.R.; Kennett and S.W. R.R.; Missouri Pacific R.R.; North Antioch S.; N. Canaan School; N. Masters School; Pacific R.R.; St. Louis, Ark., and Texas R.R.; St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, and Fort Smith R.R.; St. Louis and Gulf R.R.; St. Louis and San Francisco R.R. (Frisco); St. Louis and Southwestern R.R.; St. Louis and S. Missouri R.R.; St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R.; St. Louis, Iron Mt., and Southern R.R.; S. Masters School; S. Pacific R.R.; S.W. Pacific R.R.; Texas and St. Louis R.R.; South Whiteoak School; S. Canaan School; W. Antioch School; W. Smith School; W. Tanner School; West Lake; West Township; W. Philadelphia; West Prairie; West Swamp

3. Number, Size, and Shape (31)

Airline; Bayou Rourche; Big Cypress; Big Field; Big Island; Big Lake(3); Big Mound; Big Oak; Big Prairie; Big Ridge; Bonnet Lake; Bottomless Pond; Broadwater; Crooked Creek; Deep Slough; Dogtooth Bend; Four Mile Pond; La Grande Cote; Half Moon Lake; Horse Island; Little Prairie; Little R.; Little Savannah Slough; Long Prairie; Old Long Field; Pinhook Ridge(2); Seven Mile Bend; Teapot Lake; Texas Bend(?)

B. Names of Description (212)

1. Situation and Landscape (22)

Bayouville; Black Bayou; Grassy Bayou and Lake; Greenfield; Idlewild; Lakeview School; Lone Rock; Open Bay; Open Lake; Riverview School; Rock Point School; Rockview; Spring Creek; Spring Hill; Sylvania T.; Valley Ridge; Woodland Township

2. Flora (98)

Acorn Corner S.; Acornridge; Alfalfa Centerl Bayou de Cyprie(2); Beech Corner; Beech; Beech Grove S.(2); Beech Grove C.(2); Beechlands; Beechwell; Beechwell C.; Belmont Cottonwood Tree(2); Big Cypress Creek; Big Oak; Bloomfield; Buck Donic; Buckeye; Cane or Caney Creek; Cane Ridge; Catalpa(2); Cotton Hill; Cotton Plant; Cottonwood Point;

Cuckle Burr Slough; Cypress; Cypress L.(2); Cypress Church; Cypress Slough and Swamp; Dead Cypress; Deal's Cottonwood Tree; Decyprie; Dogwood Ridge; Dogwood School; Eagle Knoll Cypress; Elm Grove School; Evergreen Church; Flag Lake Forest Mills; Forest Grove S.; Grape Ridge S.; Gum Point S.; Gum Slough; Hedgerow S.; Heney's Tobacco Patch; Hickory Grove S.; Hickory Junction; Hollywood; Hunter's Oak; Little Walnut School; Locust Grove School; Lone Oak C.; Lone Pine; Long Cypress Slough; Maple Grove C. and S.; Maple View S.; Oak Grove(2); Oak G. Church;(2); Oak G. School; Oak Island; Oak Ridge; Oak R. School; Oak Ridge Church; Pawpaw(2); Peach Orchard; Persimmon Grove School; Pine City; Rosebrier Prairie; Rush Creek; Sassafras Ridge; Sugar Tree Church; Sugar Tree Ridge; Scrub Ridge; Sugar Tree School(2); Sugar Creek; Sumach(2); Walnut Grove; Walnut G. Church and School; Walnut Lane Farm; Whiteoak; Whiteoak S.; Willowpole Bridge

3. Fauna (39)

L'anse a la Graisse(if bear grease); Bear Lake; Bayou de Boeuf; Beaver's Causeway; Buckhorn S.;(2) Buffalo Creek; Buffalo Island(2); Cat Island; Cattle Ridge; Coon Island; Coontown; Cooter (if for coots); Duck Creek; Eaglet(2); Eagle Knoll Cypress; Eagle Pond; Elk Chute and Creek; Fish Lake(2); Game; Goose Pond;(2); Marais des Peches; Mocassin Hollow; Muskrat L; Otter Bayou and Slough; Owl City; Panther Swamp; Possum Trot(2); Rabbit Track Ridge; Turkey Creek; Wolf Bayou,Creek,Island

4. Mineral and Soil (32)

L'anse a la Graisse(if rich soil); Black Island; Buck Donic; Clayroot Island; Glade Creek;Glades; Gravel Hill Church(2) and School; Gumbo,"Gumbo College"; Iron Banks; Lick Creek;Little Rock S.; Mud Bridge; Richland T.(2); Richwoods; Richwoods C.; Richwoods T.; Rockwell S.; Rocky Hill Cemetery; Sands; Sand Lake; Sandy Ridge; Sand Ridge; Sand Dising and Switch; Sandy Prairie; Sandywoods; Sandywoods T.(2); Terre Rouge

5. Other Descriptive Names (20)

Canaan Island; Cushion L.(if like a cushion); Dry Bayou and Lake; Lost Bayou; Little Brick S.; Klondike; New and Old Slough; Ne ska; Plank Road(2); Red Town;Rio Blanco;La Riviere Blanche; Sunnyside; Terrein Merville; Tram Switch; Treasure Island;Pond S.

C. Names of Approbation and Disapprobation (15)

Fairview Church; Fairview School; Laque Terrible;
Mount Pleasant Church; Paradise; Pleasant Hill
Church(2); Pleasant Plains; Pleasant Valley Church(3);
Pleasant Valley School(2); Point Pleasant; Solitude

Names of environment are perhaps the least exciting to the imagination of all the classes of place-names. The reason for the selection of the name is obvious; it requires no thinking to select the name, and generally offers no problem to the place-names worker. If a place is named Acorn Corner and we see the oak trees at a corner where two roads meet, we scarcely need to ask the origin of the name. Persimmon Grove, Dogwood Ridge, Cottonwood Point - all names descriptive of the flora of a region are easily solved. Occasionally the plants which gave the place its name have disappeared, but they are remembered by the early settlers. Perhaps the interest in these names might be increased, however, by comparison with the names of other sections of Missouri as a record of the regional differences in the flora of the state. Only one really interesting problem presented itself in the study of these names - the origin of the Lone Pine Tree in Dunklin County - and that is a problem for the geologist and botanist to determine; the origin of the name is easily substantiated.

Names originating from the fauna of the region tell the story of what has been. These names are spoken

reverently by the old hunters, who at the mention of such words are transported to the day when this was a hunter's paradise, but to us who have no such memories the names are not so interesting.

Equally unprovocative of thought are the names indicating direction, as East Smith School and West Swamp; names indicating number, size, or shape, as Big Field, Deep Slough, and Little Prairie; names indicating location such as Upper Cooter or Lower Dogwood School.

The names derived from minerals and soil in this section indicate the absence of all minerals. There are no mines in the entire region covered by this study, and the only name remotely connected with minerals is Iron Banks, a place along the Mississippi River where red oxide existed in quantities sufficient to color the soil but not to yield any ore. The soil is the rich alluvial type which has made this an outstanding agricultural section of Missouri, the richness of which is reflected in such names as Richland Township and Black Island, or it is the sandy soil which produces melons, the type reflected in Sandy Prairie, Sands, and Sandy Ridge.

Since there are no hills and valleys in the greater part of this area, but only vast stretches of flat land unappealing to those with an aesthetic sense to whom the

curved line is the line of beauty, and uninspiring to those who would "lift up their eyes unto the hills", it is natural that landscape should play a minor part in the names of this section.

V. SUBJECTIVE NAMES (169)

A. Ideals, Emblems, and Mottoes (41)

Assembly of God C.; Bible Grove C.; Concord C.(2); Fidelity Center; Freeborn T.; Friendship; Friendship Church and School; Good Hope C.; Guide Star C.; Harmony C.; Hopewell Church(3); Independence T.; Last Chance C.; Liberty C.; Liblert Hill C.; Liberty T.(2); Little Vine C.;(2); Lone Star C.; Mount Union C.; New Hope C.(2); New Providence C.; Pilgrim's Rest C.; Providence; Providence C.; Red, White, and Blue S.; Sweet Prospect C.; Trinity C.; Union C.; Union T.; Unity C.; Union Grove C.; West Union Church

B. Religious Names (67)

1. Bible Names (41)

Antioch C.; Bayou St. John; Bethany C.; Bethel C.; Canaan Island; Grand River of the Holy Spirit; Jerico C.; Jerusalem C.; Lake St. John; Lake St. Mary; Macedonia C.(2); Mount Gilead C.(2); Mount Moriah C.; Mount Olive C.; Mount Pisgah C.; Mount Zion C.;)3); Old Bethel C.; Palestine C.; Philadelphia C.; Providence c.; St. John Baptist C.; St. John Bayou; St. James Bayou and River; St. Joseph C.; St. Luke(?); St. Matthews C.; St. Mary's Church; St. Mary's River; St. Pauls C.; St. Paul's Lutheran C.; Shiloh C.; Zion C.(2)

2. Saints Names, not from the Bible (21)

Bayou St. Thomas; Lake St. Ann; Lake St. Charles; Lake St. George; Lake St. Henry; St. Ambrose C.; St. Ann C.; St. Augustine C.; St. Cloud; St. Eustace C.; St. Dionysius C.; St. Francis Xavier Church; St. Francis Pond; St. Francois River; St. Francois de Sales C.; St. Henry's Church; St. Lawrence ;

St. Lawrence Church; St. Patrick's Church

3. Other Religious Names (5)

Immaculate Conception Church(2); Guardian Angel Church; Riviere de la Conception; Sacred Heart Church

C. Literary and Mythological (6)

Ajax; Alhambra; Aquilla; Europa(?); Samos; Zeta

D. Humorous and Mocking Names (22)

Braggadocio; Cowskin; Crackskull; Devil's Washboard; Dogskin; Gumbo; "Gumbo College"; Moccasin Hollow; Needmore(2); Needmore School; Niggerwool Swamp; Peanut Mill; Peavine R.R.; Possum Trot(2); Pultite; Pulltight School; Rabbit Track Ridge; Toadsuck; Windyville; Who'd-a-thought-it

E. Coined Names (22)

Arbyrd; Ardeola; Bucoda; "Cat" R.R.; Dorena; Himmel; Idalia; Illmo; Ives; Lorwood; Micola; Moark; Pascola; Risco; Sky; Spurdod; Canalou(?); Tally; Hayti

F. Miscellaneous Names (9)

Advance; Avert; Community School; Kinfolks Ridge; Kinfolks Island; Klondike; Shady Grove School; Silverdale; Vincit

VI. UNSOLVED NAMES (18)

A. Unsolved Because Probably Non-Existent (5)

Garza; Olio; Summer Hill; Tress; Zif

B. Unsolved Because Arbitrarily Assigned (5)

Frisco; French Spring; Horse Island; Hasty; Marco

C. Unsolved for Lack of Information (8)

Beach; Ludlow; Octa; Paront; Pokono; Raglin Slough; Yamma

The names, usually church names, which are derived from ideals, mottoes, or emblems might be called stock

names so nearly are they mere reproductions of common names. There are Concord Churches, Fairview or Friendship Schools, Liberty Townships, and Union Churches everywhere. The names selected from the Bible are the most common ones too, as Mount Zion, Mount Gilead, Bethany, or Antioch. (For a more complete discussion of the church names see Folkways in Chapter III.)

Names of literary and mythological connotation are, to use the colloquial expression, "as scarce as hen's teeth". Of the six names of this class four belong to Stoddard County and were given by Mr. D.S.Crumb, a public-spirited man greatly interested in classical literature. Samos in Mississippi County was named by an unknown classical-minded settler as Mr. Boone describes him, and the origin of Europa is unknown.

The list of mocking names is relatively long and reflects the life of the pioneer sawmill camper, who had his jokes in spite of the "gallinippers" which tormented him by day and by night and the gumbo which sucked at his feet in their gum boots while he stood ankle deep in the mud to fell the trees. The mockery or humor in these names is indicated in the Dictionary and further discussed in the Appendix which contains Americanisms, so it is unnecessary to say more about it here.

There are few coined names; most of them are made from personal names, and nearly all exhibit the tendency to use the Latin feminine ending.

Eighteen names remain unsolved or else the conjectures concerning their origin are not reasonable enough to warrant acceptance even in the doubtful class.

CHAPTER III

SPECIAL FEATURES OF PLACE-NAMES

We now turn our attention to the way in which these place-names are made up. Again we find that they follow certain well defined paths, language paths, which have been unconsciously blazed by our forefathers and which we usually as unconsciously follow.

I. COMPOSITION OF PLACE-NAMES

A. Combinations and Compounds (76)

Airline; Battleground; Beechwell Church; Bloomfield; Broadwater; Buck Donic School; Buckhorn Ranch; Buck Horn Slough; Chain of Rocks; Charteroak; Clayroot; Cottonbelt R.R.; Cotton Plant; Cowskin; Crackskull; Crossroads; Cross Roads School; Cross Plains; Devil's Washboard; Dogskin; Fairview Church and School; Five-Points; Floodway; Good Hope Church; Guide Star Church; Hedgerow School; Idlewild; Iron Banks; Lakeview; Lone Rock; Lone Star Church; Lorwood; Midway; Midway School; Moark; Morrison-Anglin School; Needmore (2); New Hope Church; New Whiteoak School; Number 8; Old Whiteoak School; Peavine R.R.; Possum Trot (2); Pulltite; Pulltight School; Red Town; Richwoods; Rockview; Rockwell; Rootwad; Rosebrier Prairie; Sandywoods; Seldom Seen; Shakerag; Silverdale; South Whiteoak School; Spillway; Sugar Tree Ridge; Sugar Tree School; Sugar Tree Church; Sunnyside School; Sweet Prospect Church; Thirty-Four Corners School; Toadsuck; Valley Ridge; West Union; Whiteoak; Who'd-a-thought-it

B. Suffixed Elements (138)

1. Detached Suffixes (78 used in 1113 names)

Bay: Open; Portage

Bayou: Black; Clayroot; Dry; East; Gibson; Grassy; James; Lost; Lucas; Otter; Pemiscot; Portage; Robinson's; St. James; St. John; Stancil; Tanner's Wilson's; Wolf

Bend: Dogtooth; Fourteen; Lucas; Seven Mile;
Texas; T.B. School
Bottoms: Hunter's; Little River; Tywappity;
Bridge: Bess Slough; Broadwater; Brown's Ferry;
Buckhorn; Criddle's; Delaware Creek;
Hoffstetter; Knott's; Lick Creek; Long
Cypress; Mud; Swan Lake; Willowpole;
Wolf Creek
Camp: Bark; Delaware; John Ease's
Camp Ground: Mount Zion
Causeway: Beaver's
Cemetery: Bethany; Bridge; Canaan; Caroline Dowdy;
Concord; Dry Bayou; Fairview; Gregory;
Hagy; Ivester; Ladd; Langdon; Loyd;
Mabrey; Mitchell's; Mount Gilead; Mount
Zion; Mound; New Hope; Number 8; Rocky
Hill; St. Augustine; Stanfield; Stover;
Taylor; Upper Cooter
Center: Alfalfa; Fidelity
Chapel: Harkey's; Haws; Hobbs; Kays; Ketron's;
Lanpher; Lick Creek; Martin; Marvin;
Pierce's; Sadler's; Tatum
Church: (See Folkways, page 275)
Chute: Elk
City: Bell; Bragg; Gayoso; Mid; Mid City Church;
Ohio; Owl; Pine
College: "Gumbo"
Corner: Acorn Corner School; Beech Corner School
Cote: La Grande
County: Dunklin; New Madrid; Mississippi; Pemiscot;
Scott; Stoddard
Country: New Deal
Creek: Achar; Big Cypress; Bridges; Buffalo; Cane
or Caney; Caney Creek(p.o.); Cane Creek
School; Castor; Chepoosa; Crooked; La
Cruche; La Cruz; Delaware; Dex; Duck; East;
Elk; Glade; Hubble; Lick; Lick Creek Church;
Lick Creek School; Ramsey; Ranney; Rush;
Rush Creek School; Rush Creek Church;
Salls; Seneca; Spring; Sugar; Taylor's;
Wolf
Cross: Belmont
Crossing: Garner
Cut: Whiteaker
Dale: Lint
Farm: Old Long
Ferry: Brown's; B.F. Bridge; Hodges; H.F. School;
Iron Banks
Field: Big; Old Long
Ford: Indian; Indian Ford(p.o.); Shawnee
Graveyard: Hagy

Grove: Applegate; Beasley; Beech; Beech G. School;
Bible G. Church; Elm G. School; Forest G.
School; Hazel Grove School; Locust G.
Church; Locust G. School; Maple G. School;
Oak Grove School; Oak G. Church(2); Shady
G. Church; Union Grove Church(2); Union
G. School; Walnut G. Church; Walnut G.
School(3); White Oak G. Church

Highway: King's

Hill: Bunker H. School; Cotton Hill; C.H. Township;
Gluck; Gravel H. Church; Gravel H. School;
Hahn; Indian Hill Island; Jackson; Liberty
H. Church; Liberty H. School; Pleasant H.
Church; Pleasant H. School; Spring; Summer;
Uhahn

Hills: Lost; Scott County

Hole: Blue; Roark

Hollow: Moccasin

Island: Allen; Big; B.I. School; Bird's; Black;
B.I. Church; Buffalo(3); Canaan; Cat;
Clayroot; Cline's; C.I. School; Coon;
Dixon; English; Four Mile; Gum Slough;
Holcomb; H.I. Township; Honey; Horse;
Indian Hill; Kinfolks; Milburn(or Wilburn);
Oak; O.I. School; Sand Lake; Seneca;
Seven Mile; Ten Mile; Two Mile; Two Mile
I. School; Treasure I.; T.I. School;
Wolf Island(p.o.); W.I. Township; W.I.
School; Wolf; Woods

Junction: Brooks; Hickory; Hornersville; Pawpaw

Lake: Ayers; Bear; Big(3); B.L. School; Cagle;
Cooper's; Cushion; Cypress; Duland's; Dry;
Dead Cypress; Earthquake; Eastwood; Fish;
F.L. School; Flag; F.L. School; Franklin;
F.L. School; Grassy; Half Moon; Henson;
Henderson; Hubbard; Muskrat; Open; O.L.
School; Pemiscot; Plummer's; Robinson's;
Swan; S.L. School; Tanner's; Teapot; West

Landing: Beckwith; Bird's; Byrd's; Daugherty's;
Donald'son's; LaSalle's; Lester's;
Manning's; Mars; Morrison's; O'Brien's;
O'Bryan's; Phillips; Price's; Stewart's;
Watson's; Wrays

Laque: Terrible

Levee: Set-Back

Mill: Bird's; B.M. School; Brooks; Braley's;
Canady's; Miller's; Epham's; Gailhouse;
Kitchen's; Langham's; Rawls; Wade's;
Weaver's

Mound: Big; Henderson; Indian; Round

Opening: Jones

Orchard: Peach
Patch: Heney's; (or Heney's Tobacco)
Place: Lorwood; Whiteaker
Plains: Cross; Pleasant
Plantation: Headlight; Lorwood; Watkins
Point: Bird; Birds; Branum; Cottonwood; Donaldson's;
Gray's; Gum; G. Point School; Illinois;
Point Pleasant; Rock Point School; Ross;
Ruddle's
Pond: Bottomless; Eagle; Four Mile; Goose(2);
St. Francois; Ten Mile; Tom; Vader Robinson
Prairie: Big; B.P. Church; Bushey; Carlos; Charles;
Grand; G.P. Church; Lewis; L.P. Church;
Little; Long; L.P. Township; Matthews;
M.P. (p.o.); Mill; Rosebrier; Sandy;
S.P. Church; West; W.P. Church; W.P.
Mill; West Prairie(p.o.)
Railroad: (See page 280 for complete list)
Ranch: Buckhorn; Spiller's
Ridge: Acorn Ridge School; Barnes; Benton; Big;
P.R. School; Bugg; Cane; Cattle; Crowley's;
Dogwood; Dolly's; Eagle Knoll; Grape;
Hurricane; H.R. Church; Ingram; Kinfolks;
K.R. School; Landers; L.R. Church; L.R.
School; Medal; Oak(2); Peedee; Rabbit Track;
River Ridge School; R.R. School; Rush's
Ridge; R.R. School; Sand; Scrub; Sassafras;
Sikeston; Sugar Tree;
River: Castor; Shepoosa; Chilletecaux; Cholochohlay;
Ne ska; St. Francois; St. Mary's; St. Thomas;
Sound; Taylor's; Unica; Varner; V.R. Church;
whitewater
Riviere: Blanche; La Petite;
Road: Illinois; Plank; Pole; Stage
Rock: Lone
Sawmill: Brock's; Knott's
School(See page 277 for complete list)
Siding: Sand
Slough: Bess; Buckhorn; Castor; Cuckle Burr; Deep;
Gum; G.S. Island; Indian Camp; Kinamore;
Little Savannah; Long Cypress; New; Old;
Otter; Pond; Raglin; Taylor's
Spring: French; Hillman
Spur: Brown's; Claud; Dodd's; Indian; Otts
Station: Cobb's; Deals; Hough's; Little River;
Pumping
Store: Tarr's
Swamp: Cypress; Mingo; Niggerwool; Panther; Taylor's
Switch: Austin; Canady; Carvers; Catalpa; Hainley;
Howlett's; Lemley; Mays; Miner; Pevey;
Porter; Shade; Stanfield; Tammer

Terrein: Menville

Towhead: Three States

Town: Indian; Pyle

Township: Benton; Big Lake; Big Prairie; Braggadocio; Buffalo; Butler; Castor; Clay(2); Commerce; Como; Concord; Cooter; Cotton Hill; Duck Creek; East; Elk; Fillmore; Gayoso; Godair; Hayti; Holcomb; Holcomb Island; Holland; Hough; Independence; Kelso; Lafont; LeSieur; Lewis; Liberty; Little Prairie(2); Little River; Mississippi; Moreland(2); Morley; Ohio; Organ; Pascola; Pemiscot(2); Pike; Prairie; Portage; Richland; St. James; St. James Bayou; St. John; Salem; Sandywoods; Sylvania; Tywappity(3); Union; West; White River; Wolf Island; Woodland

Trail: Indian

Valley: Little River Valley R.R.; Pleasant(2); P.V. Church; P.V. School

View: Maple View School; River View School

Village: Baldwin's; Shawnee or Shawnese

2. Attached Suffixes (61)

- boro (1) Graysboro
- burg (2) Middleburg; Vicksburg
- dale (2) Hermondale; Woodsdale
- dell (1) Wardell
- field (3) Greenfield; Moorefield; Scofield
- land (4) Flagland; Mooreland; Richland; Woodland
- lands (1) Beechalnds
- ridge (2) Acornridge; Woolridge
- stadt (1) Diehlstadt
- ton (11) Anniston; Boekerton; Carlston; Charleston; Clarkton; Curdton; Piketon; Sikeston; Smithton; Swifton; Warrington
- town (2) Coontown; Hornerstown; Stubtown
- ville(24) Asherville; Austinville; Bakersville; Baldwinville; Bayouville; Birdville; Bradyville; Caruthersville; Castorville; Glennonville; Hornersville; H. Junction; Huntersville; Lakeville; Mayville; Maxville; Mettsville; New Lakeville; Portageville; St. Francoisville; Scoville; Weaversville; windyville; Wrightsville
- view (1) Riverview; Rockview
- wood (3) Brownwood; Hollywood; Maplewood
- woods (2) Richwoods; Sandywoods

C. Prefixed Elements (37)

1. Detached Prefixes (36 prefixes using 172 names)

Bayou	Grassy	Nouvelle
Big	La	Nuevo
Black	Lake	Old
Blue	Little	Petite
Cape	Lone	Riviere
Chute	Long	Saint
Dry	Lost	South
East	Lower	Southwest
El	Middle	Three
Fort	Mount	Upper
Grand	New	West
Grande	North	White

2. Attached Prefixes (1)

East- (1) Eastlake

The names which are compounded and the manner in which the combinations are made tell an interesting story. Sir Philip Sidney pointed out that the English language is "particularly happy in the composition of two or three words together, neere the Greeke, far beyond the Latin, which is one of the greatest beauties can be in a language."¹ Of the twenty-six separate word combinations, three hyphenated words, and forty-seven one word combinations the list of seventy-six combinations and compounds is made up. These words have two or more elements of equal force. Twenty-three of these combinations are made up of two nouns, twenty-six of noun and adjective, seven of verb and noun, three of verb and adjective or

1. "On Hyphensin the Newspapers Today" MLN 38: 190-91

adverb, one of two adjectives; two are group compounds, one is a combination of two nouns, the first of which is in the genitive case, and two are made up of parts of nouns.

By far the larger number of words are those in which the detached suffix is predominant. In this list there are seventy-eight suffixes used in 1113 names. Twenty-four, almost one-third of the entire number, of these names are applied directly, in such names as island, bend, or point, to waterways. Fourteen are applied to what we term folkways such as church, school, or railroad; ten to land formations such as ridge, prairie, or plain; seven to railroad establishments such as switch, station, or spur; and the remaining twenty-three are varied in nature, as center, city, town, or farm.

The most common attached suffix is ville , occurring in twenty-four of the sixty-one names so formed. Ton is the next in frequency, occurring eleven times, and the remaining thirteen suffixes are distributed among twenty-five names. Among these suffixes is to be found the purely German suffix stadt and the American adoption of the German burg as opposed to the English burgh. Originally ville and ton indicated a town of some size, but these suffixes are used indiscriminately in this section; that is, Austinville, for example, is only a country store,

and Swifton is a station on the Frisco Railroad. This disregard for the original meaning and the frequent use of the suffix, either detached or attached, is characteristic of the English language. Jespersen says, "Most of our formatives, such as suffixes and flexional endings, have arisen through transference in some part, which at first was unmeaning in itself, from one word to another and another, taking as it were a certain colouring from the word in which it is found, and gradually acquiring a more or less independent signification or function of its own, hence the prevalence of suffixes in our language."

The detached prefixes, thirty-six in number, are largely adjectives such as Big, Little, Long, or Grand, or words indicating direction as Middle, North, or South. The prefix Saint, which occurs thirty-three times indicates the large number of Catholic Churches which are or have been here, and also the faith of the early French settlers, who named most of the streams for their saints. French and Spanish prefixes are found in the list, namely: el, grande, la, nouvelle, nuevo, and petite. Five words commonly suffixed in English show the influence of the French language by their initial position in the name; these are bayou, cape, chute, fort, and lake as in Bayou Fourche, Cape la Croix, Chute 16, Fort Celeste, and Lake

Como.

One example of a prefix that has become attached to a name is to be found in Eastlake, a postoffice name transferred from East Lake.

II. OTHER LINGUISTIC FEATURES

A. Spelling and Punctuation (112)

1. Orthographical Variants (50)

L'anse a la Graisse (L'ainse a la Graise); Aquilla (Aquila); Baldwinsville (Baldwin's Village); Bayou de Cyprie, Bayou de Cypriere, or Bayou des Cypres; Bird's Landing (Byrd's Landing); Cane or Caney Creek; Cape a la Bruche (Cape a la Broche); Chepoosa (Chapoosa); Cooter (Coutre); La Cruche (La Cruz or Cruse); Cushion Lake (Cushin or Cushing); Dodd's Spur (Spurdod); Faust (Foust); Fuget. (Fugett); Grindle (Grinnell); Hallett (Howlett); Jerico (Jericho); Lewis Prairie (Lew's or Louis); Mackey (McKay); Melby (Melba); Messler (Mesler); Miner (Minner); New Hamburg (New Hamburg); Ne ska (Niska); Nigger-wool (Negro wool); Northcut (Northcoat); O'Brien (O'Bryan's); Pawpaw (Paw Paw); Raglin (Ragline or Ragland); Robinson's Bayou (Robertstown); Sadler's (Saddler's); Scoville (Scofield); Shawnee or Shawnese Village; Samford (Sanford); Seldom Seen (Seldemseen); Tallapoosa (Tallipoosa); Tayapatia, Tiwapeta, Tiawapetia, Tiwapata, Tywapatia, or Tywappity; Terrein Merville (Terrain Mobile?); Varner or Varney River; Vincit (Vincet); Van Hoy (Vannoys); Wila (Wiley); Wilburn (Milburn)

2. Omission of Apostrophe (3)

Beckwith's to Beckwith; Bird's Point to Bird Point; Medley's to Medley

3. Consolidation of detached Prefixes or Suffixes (5)

Acorn Ridge to Acornridge; Lake View to Lakeview; Rush Creek to Rushcreek; Sandy Woods Township to Sandywoods Township; White Oak to Whiteoak

B. Phonetic Peculiarities (51)

1. Anglicized Pronunciation of Foreign Words (20)

a. shifts of accent (6)

Aquila to Aquilla; Avert to Ayert; New Madrid to New Madrid; Portage to Portage; St. John Baptist Church to St. John Baptist Church

b. substitution of native for foreign sounds (14)

Alhambra Broad or L. a to Eng. æ, ælhaem'brə
 Bayou Fr. bau' & Eng. ba'io
 Boekerton German œ & Eng. o
 Cairo (Ka'ro & Kæ'ro)
 Decypri Fr. de Cyprière & Decypri (disipri)
 Diehlstadt German stadt & Eng. stæ't
 Lafont (Fr. nasal vowel læfɔ̃t & Eng. læfant)
 Laforge (Fr. læfɔʁʒ & Eng. læfordʒ)
 LaValle Fr. la val' & lævæl'
 Portage Bayou Fr. portæʒ' & Eng. por'tædʒ
 Portageville Fr. portæʒvil' & Eng. por'tædʒvil'
 Sylvania L. silva'nja & Eng. silvænjə
 Terrein Merville Fr. tɛrɛ̃n' & Eng. tæren'
 Tropf German Tropf & Eng. traf

2. Local Peculiarities of Pronunciation (19)

Baptist (See Dictionary in each case)
 Braggadocio
 Caruthersville
 Concord
 Cuckle Burr
 Emory
 Eulalia
 Henson
 Lemley
 Lemons
 Lennox
 Linda
 Melby
 Mettsville
 Mississippi
 Pemiscot
 Slough
 Wiley
 Yamma

3. Folk Etymology, Blends, and Contaminations (12)

Braggadocio (See Dictionary)

Bushey Prairie (Wm. Bush and the adjective
bushey)

Canady (Interpretated as mispronunciation of
Canada)

Canalou (Interpretated as canal ou) ~~for~~
Creek La Gruche (French substitution ~~of~~ Spanish
cruz)

Cooter (See Dictionary)

Cushion Lake (Cushing interpreted as Cushion)

Madrid (Spanish name interpreted as Madre id!)

Marais des Peches (Marais, swamp, to lake, i.e. Fish Lake)

Marco (See Dictionary)

Northcut for Northcoat

Salcedo (Interpreted as musical notes)

III. NON-ENGLISH WORDS (102)

A. Indian (19)

Canalou(?); Capaha; Chepoosa; Chilletecaux;
Cholohollay; Delaware; Kewanee; Kinamore; Mingo;
Black Mingo; Mississippi; Ne ska (or Niska);
Femiscot; Seneca; Shawnee; Tallapoosa; Tywappity;
Unica; Zewapeta

B. French (34) -

L'anse a la Graise; Bayou Carondelet; Bayou de Boeuf; Bayou de Cyprie; Bayou Fourche; Cape a la Bruche; Cape La Croix; Le Chemin du Roi; Coutre; La Cruche Creek; La Cruz Creek; Decypri; Delisle; L'Eau Blanche; Fort Celeste; Godair; La Grande Prairie; Lafont; Laforge; Lake Blanche; Lake LeSieur; Laque Terrible; LaValle; Marais des Peches; Nouvelle Madrid; Portage Bayou; Prairie du Moulin; La Riviere Blanche; La Riviere de la Conception; Riviere de Colbert; La Riviere Petite; Terrein Moville; Terre Rouge

C. Spanish (8)

El Camino Real; Gayoso; Guam; Lake Ricardo;
Nuevo Madrid; Prairie Carlos; Rio Grande de
Espiritu Santo; Salcedo

D. Italian (3)

Como; Lake Como; Parma

E. Hebrew (19)

Bethany(3); Bethel(2); Canaan; Jericho; Jerusalem;
Mount Gilead(2); Mount Moriah; Mount Olive; Mount
Pisgah; Mount Zion(5); Palestine; Zion(2)

F. Greek (7)

Antioch(2); Europa(?); Macedonia(2); Philadelphia;
Samos

G. Latin (3)

Aquila; Octa; Sylvania(silva)

H. German (7)

Diehlstadt; Foust; Froemsdorf; Hamburg; Kagel;
Scherer; Schult

I. Dutch (2)

Van Hoy; Van New

IV. DIALECT WORDS AND AMERICANISMS (108)

(For complete list and explanation see Appendix)

Orthographical variants may be attributed to various causes - to errors of map makers or historians, to local misspelling which is the result of ignorance of the correct spelling, or to the tendency to harmonize spelling and sound, or to the uncertainty of the true origin of the name. Of the forty-two variants in this list fourteen may reasonably be attributed to the first cause, fifteen to the second, nine to the third, and six to the fourth.

Few examples of the omission of the apostrophe remain, which is probably explained by the fact that the names containing apostrophes were of short duration. This

omission in all cases followed the shortening of the name, that is, Beckwith's Landing was shortened to Beckwith's and almost immediately to Beckwith. This shortening and omission in the spoken language is a deep-seated tendency in the English language, generally attributed to laziness. "Laziness is the third cause of change in a language,"³ Sayce declares, and Jespersen points out that the prevalent theory is "that the chief tendency is to make things easier for our organs of speech, to economize time and effort in the work of expression."⁴ The same tendency is noted in the written language; children frequently omit the apostrophe, and postal authorities seem to object to the use of this mark in postoffice names. The apostrophe is of fairly recent origin; it was not yet fully established in 1725. It originally marked merely the omission of "e" in writing as in fox's, James's (cf. OE gares, wives) and was equally common in the nominative plural especially in proper names and foreign words. Gradually it was disused in the latter and extended to all possessives except pronouns.

The consolidation of detached prefixes and suffixes is another indication of the tendency to shorten and simplify and to combine words.

3. Introduction to the Science of Language Vol. II p.166

4. Language, Its Nature, Development, and Origin p.249

The shift of accent is a common phonetic change which occurs when a foreign word is Anglicized. New Madrid became New Madrid; Decypri became Decypri, and Portage became Portage, or, to make a general rule, the accent shifted from the last syllable to the first. A shift of accent is also seen when the verb avert was converted into the noun Avert. This shift is of Primitive Teutonic origin, probably occurring about 600 B.C. "English," Sayce says, "is rapidly forcing all exceptional cases under the rule that throws the accent back as much as possible."⁵

Of the local peculiarities of pronunciation one of the most pronounced is the substitution of short "i" for short "e". This peculiarity is by no means limited to Southeast Missouri. O.F. Emerson says it occurs especially before nasals as in the words engine and general in the speech of the people of Ithaca, New York. He shows that the interchange of e and i began in Middle English. "WG 2, WS 2, ME e, i. In open syllables *ferif* < *seirgereta* (sheriff) In closed syllables *sens* < *sibden* ME *sithens* (since) words that had undergone an earlier change are string, link, etc.," he writes.

5. A.H. Sayce, op. cit. Vol. II 176

6. "The Ithaca Dialect", DN II 126

The second peculiarity is the sound of short "i" for final "a" or "ia." This is noticeable in the pronunciation of Linda (Lindy), Yamma (Yamie), Leora (Leory), Micola (Micoly), Pascola (Pascoly), Alfalfa (Alfalfy), Catalpa (Catalfy), Indiana (Indiany), Macedonia (Macedony), Lotta (Lottie), Tallapoosa (Tallapoosy), Aquilla (Aquilly), Altha (Althy), and Ardeola (Ardeoly), and sometimes in Edna, Octa, and Europa. That this pronunciation of the final "a" is common and widespread in this section is also to be seen in the personal names such as Alva (Alvie), Ora (Orie), Oma (Omie), Oda (Odie), Eva (Evie), Melby for Melba, Etta (Ettie), and Ava (Avie).

Emerson⁷ has also noted this tendency in Ithaca, New York and gives as examples Minerva (Minervy), opera (opery), Africa (Africy), cholera (cholery), Clara (Clary), Cinderella (Cinderelly), and Canada (Canady). Weeks⁸ also noticed this practise in Kansas City, but gives only one example -soda (sody).

Because of the existence of this tendency and the more widespread one in the state of sounding the "i" of the final syllable as "a", as in Missouri (Missoura) and Cincinnati (Cincinnati), it is difficult to determine the

7.O.F. Emerson, op. cit. 135

8. "Notes from Missouri", DN II

the original form of the names Melby and Wila. (See Dictionary.)

The habit of omitting the vowel sound in unstressed syllables is seen in the pronunciation of Mississippi (mis'ipi) and Caruthersville (kə'vzvil'). The same habit accounts for the common practise of giving the obscure sound to the final "io" in Braggadocio.

Two changes of sound have been made in the pronunciation of Baptist. For the p a b sound has been substituted and the final t is not pronounced. The omission of t, especially in the final position, is a common American habit; we omit it in such words and phrases as must be, last night, sit down, I don't know, or in listen, often, and mustn't. The substitution of b for p in the word Baptist can be explained by the tendency to make things easier for our organs of speech. In pronouncing the first b of this word the lips are pressed together, then opened suddenly to release the breath and the voice (b is a voiced consonant). The a sound results in a more pronounced opening of the lips and forcing out the breath and voice. Now to make the next sound b the lips have only to be pressed together and the breath and voice forced out again; but to pronounce p in this position the lips have to be pressed together and only the breath forced out (p is a voiceless consonant). The t which follows further com-

plicates the process of pronunciation, and it is much easier to follow the voiced b with the voiceless t than to make two consonants voiceless in succession. So it is much easier to say Babtis than Baptist.

The pronunciation of Pemiscot has lead to much conjecture throughout the state. Dr. Ramsay has recently written an article in answer to the question of the "correct" pronunciation of this word in which he says, " No outside authority has any right to tell the people of Pemiscot or Bollinger County how they shall pronounce their own names. All the University can do to help decide the dispute is to collect facts from natives or local observers." His investigation shows that the tendency of some of the older generation is to use the pronunciation PEM'is ko', but that the present prevalent tendency of the residents of the county is to use the pronunciation PEM'is kot. Dr. Ramsay adds, "We shall have to give the weight of our approval to the prevalent pronunciation, that is, the present English pronunciation. But I do not think we should stigmatize the other pronunciation of the older generation with any severe disapproval. It is clearly the vanishing pronunciation, one which is most interesting as showing the way the name has come to us, and one which the older generation had every right to use in their day."

Concord is not pronounced as it is in New England. Kenyon calls this a spelling pronunciation which, he says, "is especially apt to affect proper names - particularly names of places pronounced from the spelling by people who do not live in them and hence do not know the traditional pronunciation.....Concord (kɔŋkɔrd) is usually called Kankord outside of New England."¹⁰

By folk etymology, or popular etymology, we mean that words whose meaning is unknown or forgotten are assimilated to others with which the speaker is familiar. The Spanish name Madrid, from which New Madrid was named, is explained by a "popular legend which makes the boy pursued by a bear fly to a tree and cry to his mother, 'Madre id! Madre, id!' (Mother, he comes!)"¹¹ (For popular legends concerning Braggadocio, Canalou, Creek la Cruche, Cushion Lake, Marais des Peches, Northcut, and Salcedo see Dictionary).

Judge Tucker's explanation that Marco was named because of the similarity of the final syllable to Frisco and Risco could be upheld by Jespersen's theory that man "is a classifying animal; the classifying instinct often manifests itself in bringing together in speech words

10. American Pronunciation ? p. 135

11. Introduction to the Science of Language, A.H. Sayce, Vol. II, 184, quoting from Hacklander "Ein Winter in Spanien" p. 78

which have something in common as regards signification."

Bushey is the result of a blend; the name of Wm. Bush is blended with the common adjective bushy in Bushey Creek; and perhaps the proper name Coutre and the common noun coot are blended in the name Cooter. No local proof could be found for the supposition, but it seems likely that Holland and Netherlands were affected by this same blending process. These towns were named for men who played a part in their history, but doubtless the selection of the name was influenced by the resemblance of this low marshy land of Southeast Missouri and the submerged Netherlands.

Nine foreign languages are found in place-names of this section. The part of Indian, French, and Spanish, which are most prominent, has already been discussed. The three Italian words are names transferred from Italian place-names; Hebrew and Greek figure largely in the church names; German and Dutch in personal names and one borrowed name (New Hamburg); and Latin in the names Aquilla, Octa, and Sylvania.

Americanisms are now recognized as an important part of the study of the English language. Since Bartlett published his Dictionary of Americanisms much attention

12. Language, Its Nature, Development, and Origin p. 249

has been given to this subject. Further impetus was given to this study by Mencken's The American Language , published in 1923, and the Dialect Association of America is now compiling a Dictionary of Americanisms. E.A. Phipson expressed the opinion of an English scholar on this subject, "As for Americanismsit has long been recognized by careful observers that a very large proportion of these are but perpetuations of ancient idioms in use before the separation,while others are happy expressions devised by an eminently practical and ingenious people for giving meaning in the most concise and appropriate form."¹³

Many theories have been advanced to explain the differences between American and Continental English. O.F. Emerson says, "The influence affecting American English are these! 1) later immigration from the mother country, 2) schools and schoolmasters, 3) a more constant and widespread intercourse within America itself, than has been true among common people in the mother country.The dialect represents, in comparison with standard English, a dialect of the eighteenth century, with certain peculiarities usually attributed to the seventeenth century. This arrested development is due to emigration from the mother country."¹⁴

13. "British Vs. American English" DN I 428-37

14. "The Ithaca Dialect" DN II pp 168,173

V. CHANGES IN PLACE-NAMES (335)

A. Material Reasons (152)

1. Change in location and surroundings (12)

Beech to Clarkton; Cotton Hill to Malden; Cypress Church to Diehlstadt Church; Four Mile to Campbell; Immaculate Conception Church to St. Lawrence Church; Ladd School to Lost School; Lotta to Parma; Manley to Frisbee; Matthews Prairie Church to Charleston Church; Mount Moriah Church to Charleston Church; Thomas School to Hazel Grove School; Winchester to Sikeston

2. Changes of ownership, management, or citizenry (24)

Beechwell Church to Oak Grove Church; Cairo, Arkansas and Texas R.R. to Missouri Pacific R.R.; Cairo and Fulton R.R. to Missouri Pacific R.R.; Cagle Lake to Franklin Lake; Caney Creek to Bleda; Daugherty's Landing to Manning's Landing; Deering Southwestern R.R. to Cottonbelt R.R.; Eberett School to Cline School; English Island to Power's Island; Fisher to Hayward; Henderson Mound to Hough; Hunter to Payne; Hyman to Lorwood; Lucas Bend to Crosno; Manes to Smithton; Mays Switch to Catron; Melson to Bragg City; Oak Grove to Wardell; Pevey Switch to Manes; Rush Creek to Friendship Church; St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R.R. to Missouri Pacific R.R.; Scoville or Schofield to Sargent; Vannoy's to Miner; Weaver's Mill or Weaversville to Boekerton

3. Growth of a community, or railroad, and the establishment of a new p.o. (22)

Canaan Island to Gibson; Canady's Mill to Canady Switch; Crossroads to Europa; Dodd's Spur to Spurdod; Hainley's Switch to Anniston; Hibbard to East Prairie; Klondike to Hollywood; Little River Church to Sylvania Church; Little River Valley and Arkansas R.R. to Texas and St. Louis R.R.; Maxville to Morley; Middleburg to Holland; Mitchell Cemetery to Number 8 Cemetery; Need More to Nesbit; Paront to Guam; Pine City to Holcomb; Spring Hill to Piketon; Stansfield Switch to Canalou; Washburn to Illmo; Weaver's Mill to Weaversville; West Union Church to Dexter Cumberland Presbyterian Church

4. Discontinuance of a p.o. (3)

Bracy to Oak Grove; Buckeye to Bement; Game to Stubtown

5. Change of topography and destruction or creation of places (93)

a. by earthquakes (21)

Bayou de Boeuf; Bayou Fourche; Bayou or River St. Thomas; Bayou Carondelet; Bayou St. Henry; Kinamore Slough; Lake Eulalia; Lake LeSieur; Lake Ricardo; Lake St. Ann; Lake St. Charles; Lake St. George; Lake St. Isidore; Lake St. Mary; Little Prairie to Lost Village; Raglin Slough; River Gayoso; St. Mary's River; Seneca Slough; Terre Rouge; Whitewater River to Little River

b. by floods (5)

Belmont; Blue Hole(2); Decypri to Washout; Roark Hole; Thirty-Four Corners School

c. by washing into the river (9)

Gayoso; Hopewell; New York; Norfolk; Ohio City; St. Isidore's Church to St. John Baptist Church; Spring Hill; West Philadelphia

d. by fire (2)

St. Mary's Church to St. Dionysius Church; St. John Baptist Church to Immaculate Conception Church

e. by drainage (56)

Achar Creek; Bailey Lake; Bess Slough; Big Field; Big Lake; Cagle Lake; Franklin Lake; Cane Creek; Clayroot Bayou; Cooper's Lake; Cuckle Burr Slough; Cypress Lake; Swamp (Cypress); Delaware Creek; Dry Lake; Duck Creek; Duland's Lake; East Bayou; Eastwood Lake; Elk Chute; Elk Creek; Fish Lake; Flag Lake; Glade Creek; Gum Slough; Half Moon Lake; Hoffstetter Slough; Hunter's Bottoms; Hubbard Lake; Indian Camp Slough; Kinamore Slough; Lake Como; Lick Creek; Little Lick Creek; Little River Bottoms; Lost Bayou; New Slough

Old Slough; Otter Bayou; Pond Slough;
Plummer's Lake; Ranney Creek; Raglin Slough;
Robinson's Bayou; Seneca Creek; Sugar Creek;
Swan Lake; Tanner's Lake and Bayou; Taylor's
Creek, Swamp, and Slough; Turkey Creek;
Wolf Creek

B. Practical Reasons (87)

1. To avoid confusion (19)

Belmont Cross to Samos; Birdville to Greenfield;
Byrds to Bucoda; Butler to Kennett; Caney Creek
to Bleda; Cooter to Coutre to Cooter; Day to
Avert; Fletcher School or Fletcher School Number
Two to Higgeson; Gayoso City to Hayti; Hamburg
to New Hamburg; Little River Station to Catron;
Mooreland to Tanner; New Lakeville to Advance;
Smithton to Hunter; Oak Ridge to Douglas;
Shipley to Ipley; Sylvania to Oran.

2. To shorten and simplify (17)

Bayou de Cyprière to Decypri; Beckwith's Landing
to Beckwith's to Beckwith; Brown's Spur to Browns;
Canady Switch to Canady; Catalpa Switch to Catalpa;
Dodd's Spur to Spurdod; Holcomb Island Township
to Holcomb Township; Hough's Station to Hough;
Lemley Switch to Lemley; Manning's Landing to
Manning; Miner Switch to Miner; Porter Switch to
Porter; St. Louis and San Francisco R.R. to
Frisco R.R.; Shade Switch to Shade; Stewart's
Landing to Stewart; Swifton to Swift.

3. To translate from a foreign tongue (23)

a. a three-fold or four-fold translation (14)

Indian	Spanish	French	English
	Nuevo Madrid	Nouvelle Madrid	New Madrid
	El Camino Real	Le Chemin du Roi	King's Highway
Unica Niska	Rio Blanco	La Riviere Blanche or L'Eau Blanche	White- water

b. other translations (9)

Bayou de Boeuf to Buffalo Bayou; Cape la Croix to Cape of the Cross; La Grande Prairie to Grand Prairie; Marais des Peches to Fish Lake; La Petite Prairie to Little Prairie; La Petite Riviere to Little River; Prairie du Moulin to Mill Prairie

4. Substitution of a familiar for a foreign name (5)

L'anse a la Graisse to New Madrid; Chepoosa River to Sound River; Chilletecaux to Butler; Coutre to Cooter (?); Marais des Peches to Fish Lake

C. Personal Reasons (45)

1. To show honor (21)

Catalpa or Catalpa Switch to Deal's Station; Carlos or Charles Prairie to Mathews Prairie; Clayroot to Melson; Chepoosa Creek or River to St. John's Bayou; Cowskin to Samford; Dogskin to Vicksburg; Fletcher School to Higginson; Lake St. John to Wilson's Bayou; Laque Terrible to Taylor's Slough; Little Prairie to Caruhtersville; Little River to Morehouse; Mathews Prairie Church to Ketron's Chapel; Moseley to Culbertson; Needmore to Fisher; Pawpaw to Lillbourn; Pemiscot Lake to Cagle Lake; Pokono to Micola; Shakerag to Davis; Sky to Dodd's Spur; Union M. Church to Martin Chapel; Walnut Grove to Moseley

2. Forgetfulness of a person for whom the name was given (14)

Carleton to Schult; Collin's Lake to Open Bay; Bryant School to Dorena; Deshler to Tram Switch; Eberett School to Cline School; Emory School to Pleasant Valley School; Henderson Mound to Hough; Hyman to ~~Lorwood~~; Hatcher School to Whiteoak School; King's Highway to Illinois Road; May's Switch to Catron; Ross' Point to Gray's Point; Riviere Zenon to Hubble Creek; Weaversville to Boekerton

3. Prejudice (2)

Diehlstadt to Pershing; St. Ann Church to St. Lawrence Church

D. Aesthetic Reasons (8)

1. To advertise or make more "high sounding" (6)

Coon Island to Treasure Island; Emory School to Pleasant Valley School; Hunter's Deadening to Silverdale; Pultite to Maplewood School; Sandy Prairie Church to Pleasant Plains Church; Watkins Plantation to Beechlands

2. Adoption of a homely nickname (2)

Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas R.R. to "Cat" R.R.; St. Louis Southwestern R.R. to Cottonbelt R.R.

E. Various and Unknown Reasons (4)

Fish Lake to Big Lake; Hornerstown to Hornersville; St. Cloud to Sylvania; Whitewater to Little River

F. Two or More Names (31)

(Former rival names or names still unsettled)

Baker and Salcedo School; Baldwin's Village and Baldwinsville; Big Field and Open Lake; Big, English, or Power's Island; Bird Point, Bird's Point; Illinois Point or Bird's Landing; Canady Switch or Canady; Cane or Caney Creek; Cape a la Bruche or Broche; Cape la Croix or Chain of Rocks; Criddle's Bridge or Willowpole Bridge; Crossroads or Emory School; Cox School or "Gumbo" College; Deal's Station, Catalpa, Catalpa Switch, or Howlett's Switch; Decypri or Washout; Donaldson's Point or Donaldson's Landing; Ely or Possum Trot School; Gray's Point or Graysboro; Henderson Mound and Hough; Lilbourn or Pawpaw Junction or Paw Paw; Moseley or Culbertson; Number 8 or Cassidy; Marlow and Zion Church; Pyle and Pyle Town; St. James and Three States; St. Lawrence and New Hamburg; Stringer and Slapout School; Swift and Swifton; Topper and Toppertown; Two Mile and Kinfolks Island; Upper Cooter and Mount Zion Cemetery; Van Hoy and Vannoy

G. Names Suggested for places, but never used, or places which never existed (13)

Boyce; Buade River; Garza; Harris; Mayville; Pearl; Reeves; Pratt; Riviere de la Conception; Riviere de Colbert; Rio Grande de Espiritu Santo; Tinner; Tress

Of the 335 changes which have occurred in the names in this section 152 have been brought about by what we term material changes such as location, ownership, or the growth of a community. A large number of names have been created, changed, or destroyed by forces of nature such as earthquakes, fire, and floods; or man's vigilant efforts to combat these forces, especially by drainage, wrought these changes.

A common practical reason for changing a name is to avoid confusion; usually this happens when a postoffice is established and the name is preempted by an office elsewhere in the state or is similar to another name so that there is danger in confusing the mail.

The tendency to shorten and simplify names has already been pointed out in the case of names from which the apostrophe has been omitted. This occurred in seventeen names.

The desire to show honor to a prominent man influenced the change in twenty-one names, and forgetfulness of the person for whom a place was originally named has brought about fourteen changes. Prejudice against the Germans led to an attempt to change Diehlstadt to Pershing during the World War, but the change was never made. Father Hubert Eggeman comments about the refusal of the people of New Hamburg to accept the name of St. Ann for

their church as suggested by Father Leo Osredkar, "In those days, as today, these people were ever ready to quarrel, so one suggested this name, others that. In order to put a stop to the wrangling Father Leo suggested the name St. Lawrence."

Few attempts have been made to change a name for aesthetic reasons - only six names can be so designated - two nicknames have been adopted for existing names, and for only four names could we ascribe no reason for the change. Thirty-one places now have, or at one time had, two or more names each of which is, or was, used interchangeably. Occasionally one of these names is a mocking name which is given to a place, as in the case of Cox School, a small one-room school with an average attendance of twelve which is facetiously called "Gumbo College", because it is located in a very low place almost inaccessible because of the roads of gumbo. Similar names are Stringer and Slapout School and Ely or Possum Trot School. One of the names may be a shortened form of the other, as in Caney or Cane Creek, Canady Switch or Canady, Swifton or Swift. One name may be a translation of the other; the two may represent personal rivalry for popularity; or one may be a name which is inappropriate because of the disappearance of the contributing factor to the reason for the name and the other the newer and

more fitting title.

Twenty-four existing names have been translated from foreign words; fourteen of them belong to groups in which we can trace a three-fold or four-fold translation through Indian, Spanish, French, and English. Five familiar names have been substituted for foreign names. In the case of L'anse à la Graisse to New Madrid the chief factor operating in the change was the desire to show honor to Spain. In Chilletecaux to Butler (now Kennett) the reason was a practical one, the argument being that the name was too difficult to spell and that the misspelling would result in confusion in the mail. Sound River is a fancied translation of Chepoosa River, the story being that the chief and the tribe of Chepoosa were noted for the strange noises or sounds they made. Why Coutre was changed to Cooter is uncertain; it is perhaps a blend (cf. page 266).

VI. FOLKWAYS AND FOLKLORE (888)

A. Local Institutions and Industries (828)

1. Churches (169)

(New Madrid County) Beech Corner; Donaldson's Point; Evergreen; Floodway; Hurricane Ridge; Immaculate Conception; Jerico; Landers Ridge; Lewis Prairie; Martin Chapel; Mound; New Hope; Pilgrim's Rest; Ruddell's Point; St. Isidore; St. John Baptist; Union Grove

(Mississippi County) Bethany; Concord; Concord Methodist; Cypress; Harmony; Haws Chapel; Kay's Chapel; Ketron's Chapel; Locust Grove; Mathews Prairie; Millar; Mount Moriah; (Charleston Baptist); Rush's Ridge; St. Henry's; St. Francois de Sales

Scott County) Assembly of God; Botts School; Campbell's Schoolhouse; Chewning Chapel; Cross Plains; Denton School; Eisleben Lutheran; Illmo Lutheran; Guardian Angel; Head's School; Hickory Grove; Hubble Creek; Hubble Creek Baptist; Immaculate Conception; Little Vine; Lusk's Chapel; Macedonia; Mount Zion; New Hope; New Providence; Little River; Sylvania; Oran; Pleasant Plains; Pleasant Hill; Pleasant Valley; Richwoods; St. Ambrose; St. Augustine; St. Dionysius; St. Mary's; St. Francis Xavier; St. Joseph; St. Lawrence; St. Paul's Lutheran; Sandy Prairie; Savannah Zion; Thrower's Chapel; Trinity Methodist; Tywappity; Unity

(Pemiscot County) Black Island; Concord; Dry Bayou; Eastwood Memorial; Holly Grove; Macedonia; Marvin Chapel; Mid City; Pierce's Chapel; St. Matthews; St. Pauls

Stoddard County) Antioch; Bethany; Bethel; Bridge; Dexter Cumberland Presbyterian; Duck Creek; Fairview; Good Hope; Gravel Hill; Guide Star; Hill; Hobbs Chapel; Holly; Jerusalem; King's Chapel; Lanpher Chapel; Last Chance; Lick Creek; Little Vine; Lone Star; Mount Gilead; Mount Olive; Mount Pisgah; Mount Pleasant; Mount Union; Mount Zion; New Bethel; New Liberty; Old Bethel; Palestine; Philadelphia; Pleasant Hill; Pleasant Valley; Providence; Sadler's Chapel; Stoddard; Stover's Chapel; Sugar Tree; Taylor; Zion

(Dunklin County) Antioch; Bark Camp; Beech Grove; Beechwell; Bethany; Bethel; Bible Grove; Canaan; Four Mile; Friendship; Grand Prairie; Harkey's Chapel; Knight's Schoolhouse; Lone Oak; Old Liberty; Maple Grove; St. Patrick's; Stanfield; Sumach; Union Grove; Varner River; West Prairie; Zion (2)

2. Schools (336)

(New Madrid County) Barnes; Beech Grove; Big Ridge; Broadwater; Caverno; Cline; Cottrell; Cox; Crossroads; Dawson; Diamond; Eberett; Emory; Fairview; Flater; Fletcher; Floodway; Frailie; Grape Ridge; "Gumbo College"; Headlight; Higerson; Immaculate Conception; Jerico; Jones; Kendall; Lafont; Landers Ridge; Little Walnut; McBride; Maple Grove; Milburn; Morrison-Anglin; Mound; New Hope; Oak Island; O'Bannon; O'Bannon Negro High School; Peanut; Pilgrim's Rest; Phillips; Pleasant Valley; Presnell's; River Ridge; St. Mary; Scott; Stubblefield; Sugar Tree; Tinsley; Union Grove; Walnut Grove; Ward; Wilburn; York

(Mississippi County) Armer; Big Lake; Bird's Mill; Bridges; (Bryant) Dorena; Bement; Concord; Dirk; Dogwood; Fish Lake; Fox; Gray; Griggsby; Halloway; Hurricane; Indian Grove; Locust Grove; Lower Crosno; Lower Dogwood; Medley; Millar; Mounds; Norfolk; Pinhook; Pulltight; Rush's Ridge; Sassafras; Texas Bend; Thirty-Four Corners; Thompson; Upper Crosno; Walnut Grove; Wolf Island

(Scott) Boardman; Botts; Bryeans; Bugg; Campbell; Canham; Chaney; Claypool; Cross Plains; Denton; Diebold; Dunover; Ellis; Gangle; Greer; Guardian Angel; Hatcher; Head; Hickory Grove; Hooe; Hunter(2); Lennox; Lusk; Macedonia; Marshall; Misfeldt; Mound; Mount Zion; Owensby; Pleasant Hill; Pleasant Valley; Ranney's; Round Mound; St. Ambrose; St. Augustine; Salcedo; Sandy Prairie; Scherer; Tanner; Ward; Whiteoak; Wylie; Stringer; Slapout

(Pemiscot County) Acorn Corner; Beasley Grove; Cain; Cassidy; Shapel; Chute 16; Chute 18; Community; Concord; Crockett; Darnell; Davis; Denton; Dry Bayou; Fisher; Flag Lake; Flagland; Franklin; Lake; Friendship; Gibson; Hildreth; Hill; Hunter; Kinfolks Ridge; Lake; McCarty; Maplewood; Maple View; Pultite; Midway; Moseley; Needmore; Number 8; Persimmon Grove; Riverview; St. Matthews; St. Pauls; Samford; Schafer; Shakerag; Speer; Stanley

(Stoddard County) Acorn Ridge; Beech Grove; Boyd; Boyt; Brady; Bridge; Buck Horn; Bunker Hill;

Cline's Island; Clolinger; Clubb; Cobb; Cypress; Dennington; Dickerson; Dowdy; Duck Creek; East Smith; Edmundson; Edwards; Ezzell; Fagan; Fairview; Fish Lake; Frisco; Galloway; Garner; Gravel Hill; Greenwood; Guide Star; Gum Point; Hale; Hancock; Hawley; Hill; Hodges; Holly; Howell; Hunter; Illinois; Ivester; Ladd; Lakeview; Lambert; Lancaster; Liberty Hill; Liberty; Lick Creek; Little Brick; Little Vine; Link; Linnerman; Lost; Mangum; Masters; Melton; Middle Smith; Mount Pleasant; New Whiteoak; North Antioch; North Masters; Oak Grove; Oak Ridge; Old Whiteoak; Open Lake; Ott; Page; Philadelphia; Pinhook; Pleasant Valley; Pryor; Red, White, and Blue; Renner; Rock Point; Rockwell; Scaggs; Shawnan; Shoemaker; Skelton; South Whiteoak; Spence; Smith; South Masters; Sugar Tree; Swan Lake; Tatum; Trammel; Trops; Trotter; Venson; Walker; Walnut; West Smith; West Tanner; Wilkerson; Zion Zoll

(Dunklin County) Allen Island; Antioch; Baker; Bark Camp; Beech Corner; Bethel; Buck Donic; Caneer; Cane Creek; Case; Craig; Elm Grove; Ely; Forest Grove; Groff; Harkey's Chapel; Harp; Hazel Grove; Hedgerow; Hopkins; Johnson; Jones; Knight; Lanse; Liberty; McElyea; Miller; North Canaan; Peedee; Pool; Possum Trot; Rush Creek; Shady Grove; Shields; Shipley; Simpson; Silverdale; Slicer; Snider; South Canaan; Sumach; Sunnyside; Tatum Chapel; Taylor; Thomas; Thompson; Tompkins; Treasure Island; Two Mile Island; Tywappity; Vardell; Walnut Grove; Ward; Zion

3. Sawmills (87)

(New Madrid County) Baxter; Brooks Mill; Canalou; Catron; Deshler; Gerkin; Gideon; Hartzell; Hondin; Hyman; Kewanee; Knott's Sawmill; Lomwood; May's Switch; Melby; O'Neill; Peanut Mill; Rawl's Mill; Stansfield Switch; Tram Switch; Weaver's Mill or Weaversville

(Mississippi County) Bird's Mill; Coulter; Fuget; Hibbard; Mainley's Switch; Mallett; Henson; Mangham's Mill; Three States; Whiting

(Scott County) Brock's Sawmill; Caney Creek; Epham's Mill; Forest Mills; Kagel; Parker; Scoville; Vannoy; Wade's;

(Pemiscot County) Blazer; Brent; Canady's Mill; Coontown; Dolphin; Farrows; Faris; Godair; Halls; Michaels; Mitchells; Number 8; Rayburn; Tally; Tyler; Wardell

(Stoddard County) Barnard; Bollard; Braley's Mill; Brownwood; Buffington; Cobbs; Dudley; Durnell; Gailhouse; Heagy; Himmel; Indiana Spur; Redd; Shreve; Shawman; Stover; Tilman; Topper

(Dunklin County) Baird; Brian; Dillman; Moark; Manley; Paulding; Vincit; West Prairie Mill; Whiteoak

(Almost all of these sawmills were located near railroads in order that the lumber might be shipped so that we find many sawmill camps also listed as stations or switches on the railroads.)

4. Flour mills or elevators (5)

Bowman; Champion; Juanita; Matthews; Noxall

5. Ferry landings or river towns (46)

(New Madrid County) Bayouville; Donaldson's Landing; Lester's Landing; Linda; Morrison's Landing; New Madrid; Phillips Landing; Point Pleasant; Ruddle's Point; Watson's Landing

(Mississippi County) Baldwinsville; Beckwith's Landing; Bird's Point; Belmont; Birdville; Crosno; Dorena; Hopewell; Medley; Norfolk; O'Bryan's Landing; Ohio City; Rodney

(Scott County) Commerce; Daugherty's Landing; Gray's Point; Manning; New York; Price's Landing; Spring Hill; West Philadelphia; Wray's Landing; Zewapeta

(Pemiscot County) Caruthersville; Cottonwood Point; Gayoso; Kennedy; Lint Dale; Little Prairie; Midway; Stewart's Landing; Tyler

(Stoddard County) Hodges Ferry; Indian Ford

(All of these ferry landings and towns are on the Mississippi River except the two in Stoddard County, which are on the St. Francois River.)

6. Railroads (4 lines, using 26 names)

Atlantic and Pacific; Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas; Cairo and Fulton; Cape Girardeau and Southwestern; Cape Girardeau and State Line; "Cat"; Cottonbelt; Deering Southwestern; Frisco; Illinois, Missouri, and Texas; Kennett to Caruthersville; Little River Valley and Arkansas; Missouri Pacific; Peavine; St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, and Fort Smith; St. Louis and Gulf; St. Louis Iron Mountain; St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern; St. Louis, Kennett, and Southern; St. Louis and San Francisco; St. Louis and Southern Missouri; St. Louis and Southwestern; South Pacific; Southwest Pacific; Texas and St. Louis; Wheeler-Tyler

7. Railroads' towns, flagstops, and switches (159)

(New Madrid County) Arnold; Bowman; Broadwater; Canalou; Catron; Champion; Claud Spur; Conran; Como; Crumpecker; Deshler; Dodd's Spur; Farrenburg; Five Points; Gideon; Henderson Mound; Hough; Juanita; Kewanee; Laforge; Lilbourn; Little River(p.o.); Little River Station; Lorwood; Lotta; Marston; Matthews; May's Switch; Melby; Mitchell; Morehouse; Mound; Noxall; O'Neil; Otis; Pawpaw Junction; Parma; Risco; Ristine; Ruby; Rudd; Sarff; Selkirk; Sims; Sky; Small; Spurdod; Tallapoosa; Tram Switch; Travis; Warrington

(Mississippi County) Anniston; Belmont; Bertrand; Bird's Point; Bird's Mill; Buckeye; Catalpa; Charleston; Coulter; Crosno; Deventer; East Prairie; Fuget; Hallett; Hough; Luby; Rodney; Samos; Whiting; Woodsdale; Wyatt

(Scott County) Austin Switch; Blodgett; Bridwell; Brook's Junction; Browns; Chaffee; Crawford; Crowder; Daugherty's Landing; Fornfelt; Froemsdorf; Garza(?); Gray's Point; Illmo; Lemley; McMullin; Miner; Melon; Morley; Oran; Porter; Quarry; Rockview; Salcedo; Sand Siding; Sand Switch; Sargent; Tanner; Tress(?); Vanduser

(Remiscot County) Bragg City; Brent; Clayroot; Canady Switch; Cunningham; Dayton; Delisle; Faris; Farrows; Godair; Hayti; Hermondale; Holland; Michaels; Micola; Mitchell's; Netherlands; Ogden; Owl City; Pascola; Pokono; Rayburn; Schult;

Shade; Swift; Terry; Tindle; Van Hoy; Van New;
Yamma

(Stoddard County) Advance; Ardeola; Avert; Ajax;
Barnard; Bernie; Bluff; Bollard; Brownwood;
Buffington; Cobbs; Dudley; Durnell; Essex;
Garner Crossing; Guam; Heagy; Himmel; Idlewidl;
Indiana Spur; Kinder; Marco; Medal; Ott's Spur;
Proffers; Redd; Shreve; Tilman; Topper; Zeta

(Dunklin County) Baird; Brian; Bucoda; Campbell;
Dillman; Frisbee; Hickory Junction; Holcomb;
Klondike; Hollywood; McGuire; Mackey; Malden;
Manley; Moark; Paulding; Shipley (or Ipley);
Rives; Vincit; West Prairie; Whiteoak

B. Local Traditions and Customs (60)

1. Indian mounds and relics (8)

Big Mound; Henderson Mound; Indian Hill Island;
Indian Camp Slough; Indian Mound; Mound(The);
Mounds School; Round Mound

2. Pioneer Customs (22)

L'anse a la Graisse; Bark Camp; Campbell's
Schoolhouse Church; Cowskin; Dogskin; Four Mile;
Four Mile Pond; Game; Honey Island; Knight's
Schoolhouse Church; Needmore (2); Leavine R.R.;
Pinhook Ridge; Plank or Pole Road; Pultite;
Rabbit Track Ridge; Seven Mile Island; Shakerag;
Slapout; Ten Mile Island; Ten Mile Pond; Two
Mile Island

3. River and flood control or drainage (27)

a. islands and ridges formed in flood seasons (15)

Allen Island; Beaver's Causeway; Bird's
Island; Black Island; Buffalo Island; Cattle
Ridge; Clayroot Island; Coon Island; Holcomb
Island; Honey Island; Horse Island; Johnson's
Island; Seneca Island; Treasure Island

b. lakes, ponds, and other depressions found
during flood seasons (8)

Black Bayou; Dry Lake; Four Mile; Flag Lake;
Grassy Lake; Henson Lake; Plummer's Lake;
Ten Mile Pond (Sloughs belong by definition)

c. ditches and levees arranged to control flood waters (4)

Broadwater; Floodway; Ste-Back Levee; Spillway

4. Earthquake memories (3)

Decypri; Earthquake Lake; Lost Village

C. Local legends and superstitions (13)

Belmont Cottonwood Trees; Big Mound; Charleston; Cowskin; Deal's Cottonwood Tree; Dogskin; Malden; Salcedo; Seldom Seen; Pultite(2); Windyville; Zeta

If we may judge by the number of churches established in these counties, we can believe that the people are very much concerned about religion, and when we remember that to the 169 rural churches listed we must add the churches that meet in schoolhouses and have no permanent organization and the town churches which have no distinctive name, we understand that this number is only about half the actual number. In almost every small town and village are to be found three churches: Baptist, Methodist, and Christian or one of the Pentecostal denominations. In the larger towns churches of other denominations are found; it is not uncommon to find churches of at least six denominations in a town of eight hundred to one thousand population. These church names belong in all the groups. Thirteen of the Catholic Churches are named for saints and three for doctrines of the church. Protestant negroes also prefer saints' names for their

churches. Some churches are named for their location; this tendency especially prevails when rural schools and churches are built on the same site. Most of the older organizations took Bible names, among which Mount Zion or Zion seems to be the favorite. Others have subjective names like New Hope, Providence, or Concord. Baptist churches predominate among the rural churches, two branches, Missionary and Freewill or General being found in this section. The oldest Protestant church west of the Mississippi River was the Tywappity Baptist Church organized in 1805 in what is now Scott County, but no building was erected, so that honor is generally claimed by the Bethel Baptist Church near Jackson, which was organized in 1806. A large number of Methodist churches also exist in the rural communities, these two denominations, Baptist and Methodist, having striven mightily in pioneer days to establish places of worship in the wilderness. In general the Christian and Presbyterian churches are located in towns and so are not listed in this study; exceptions are : West Prairie Presbyterian Church organized in 1858, now located in Clarkton, and Mount Union Church organized in 1870, now the Dexter Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The names Missionary Baptist, General or Freewill Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Christian or Campbellite,

Cumberland Presbyterian, and Assembly of God are Americanisms, because the denominational beginning was made in American churches or a division arose in an already existing denomination so that a distinction in name became necessary. (See Appendix for explanation.)

Simultaneously with the interest in the drainage of the swamps and the clearing of land for farming came an interest in the building of schools. The great decades of rural school building were 1890-1900 and 1900-1910. From 1910-1920 the number was not greatly increased, still several schools were built as the timber line retreated and the backwoods regions were cleared. From 1920-1938 the interest has been in consolidation. Rural schools have been abandoned; school children are transported in busses to the central or town school. Sometimes the old rural school building is retained as a community center or church building, but often the community social and religious life is also transferred to the town. This is bringing about a condition which is weakening the prominence of the place-names in rural communities. This weakening is almost imperceptible now, but it seems inevitable that many names will disappear when there is no longer any need for distinction between the rural community of, let us say, Midway and the town of Braggadocio.

The eighty-seven sawmills which could be remembered

by the old settlers tell only a partial story of the day when timber cutting was the chief industry of the country. These sawmills were usually located on or near a railroad and often a postoffice would be established for a few years until the mill was moved or abandoned. Seventy of the eighty-seven mills were named for the owners, usually local men, who would clear the land and farm it after the trees were cut. Two companies still operate in this section; they are the Gideon Anderson Company at Gideon and the Himmelberger Harrison Company, whose operations center about Morehouse. The remaining seventeen mills were named by the owners for former homes as in the case of Kewanee and Lorwood, or for the surroundings as Caney Creek or Forest Mills.

The importance of the ferry landings and river towns has declined since the building of railroads and the decrease in river traffic. Whereas there were once forty-four landings along the Mississippi River front in this section there are now only four: Commerce, New Madrid, and Caruthersville, and Cottonwood Point. Two bridges span the river, one from Cairo, Illinois and the other, a railroad bridge from Thebes, Illinois.

Local traditions and customs, local legends and superstitions are not very well preserved in the place-names of this section; this is disappointing and cer-

tainly not representative of the people in this respect. Indian mounds which are found in great numbers have influenced only eight names. Pioneer customs of honey gathering, storing and trading bear grease, hunting and building camps of bark are reflected in Honey Island, L'anse à la Graisse, Game (and perhaps Cooter), Rabbit Track Ridge, and Bark Camp. But of the pioneer custom, only recently abandoned, of holding church services, especially revival meetings, in brush arbors in the summer time; and the two famous legends of court house location quarrels between New Madrid and Lilbourn in New Madrid County and between Hayti and Caruthersville in Pemiscot County, as well as many other local stories, there is no trace in the place-names.

The problems of the pioneer road builder, who wanted to make it possible to travel over the swamps which afforded no road bed which could be depended upon to keep a man from sinking to his knees in the mud or to allow a four-mule team to pull an empty wagon through the hub-deep slush is seen in the Plank or Pole Road built from Weaversville in New Madrid County to Clarkton in Dunklin County to enable the settlers to reach the Mississippi River, the only highway for travel or transportation before the building of railroads. This same condition gave rise to the mocking name Pulltight.

The pioneer custom of using the schoolhouse for church services is reflected in a few cases when the church organization had a definite name. The custom was, and is, more widespread than the names usually indicate.

Dunklin County's Four Mile, her Two Mile, Four Mile, Seven Mile, and Ten Mile Islands are named from estimated distances from a given point (Kennett), and Mississippi County's Four Mile and Ten Mile Pond are named from estimated length or size of the pond. Both practises were common in pioneer days.

It is interesting to compare the customs which gave rise to certain mocking pioneer terms in this section with those in other sections of Missouri. Here Shakerag is said to have originated from the expression used by men in sawmill camps, who said "shake a rag" for dance. Miss Atchison reports that in Jackson County the term came from the custom of hanging out a rag on the church to attract the attention of the people for church services, and Miss Leech says that in Monroe County the shake-rag was an old bandana knotted at the four corners worn by an old negro mammy. Since negroes have a habit of shaking their heads when talking, these knots were kept bobbing and so the name shake-rag originated.

Peavine Railroad and Slapout are from customs generally known to all pioneers, while Cowskin, Dogskin, and Pultite seem to be peculiar to this section, as no other studies report these names. (See Appendix for explanation of these mocking terms)

The influence of flood control has already been discussed at length, as well as the significance of the terms island and ridge. Certain lakes and ponds are formed only when the water is high and are often cultivated fields during the summer time. Besides the lakes of this type there are various sloughs, seldom named, which form during the rainy seasons and dry up directly after the spring rains or during the late summer. Since the advent of drainage these sloughs usually drain quickly and the land can be cultivated; before this era of drainage the water had no outlet and usually stood until July or August, a breeding place for mosquitoes. Earthquake memories are awakened by the word Decypri, a landmark in New Madrid County, and stories or superstitions have grown up about a few places, which have helped to preserve certain place-names.

APPENDIX

A GLOSSARY OF DIALECT WORDS AND AMERICANISMS

Most of the words which are listed in this glossary are words which have been discovered by those interested in dialect studies from Bartlett, who introduced the subject of Americanisms, to Dr. R.L. Ramsay and Dr. Frances G. Emberson, who have just published a "Mark Twain Lexicon" containing 5072 Americanisms used by the famous Missouri writer. A few terms are of local origin, in which case the local meaning has been given.

The Dictionaries used as authorities are abbreviated thus:

<u>American Speech</u>	AS
<u>Bartlett, Dictionary of Americanisms</u>	B
<u>The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia</u>	C
<u>Clapin, New Dictionary of Americanisms</u>	Cl
<u>Dialect Notes</u>	DN
<u>Farmer, Americanisms, Old and New</u>	F
<u>Funk and Wagnalls, New Standard Dictionary of the English Language</u>	S
<u>Mencken, The American Language</u>	M
<u>The Oxford Dictionary</u>	OED
<u>Supplement to the Oxford Dictionary</u>	OEDS
<u>Ramsay and Emberson, A Mark Twain Lexicon</u>	R
<u>Thornton, An American Glossary</u>	Th
<u>Tucker, American English</u>	T
<u>Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language</u>	W
<u>Weekley, Etymological Dictionary</u>	We
<u>Wright, The English Dialect Dictionary</u>	Wt

Airline

Airline, a road in New Madrid County. A term coming into use since the building of state highways; formerly applied only to railroads. W: "Straight; direct;

as an airline road. M: "Such commonplace American terms as air-line(R.R.) are still strangers in England."

Alfalfa

Alfalfa Center, a recently established dehydrating center for the alfalfa which grows in this part of Missouri. F: From a Spanish word; alfalfa was first grown in 1872. (Weekly Trinity Journal)...Cl: (A Sp. word) A Chilian plant of the clover family.

Bay

Open and Portage Bay. Cl: In the w. and s. prairie regions; a large opening of a prairie or forest. In this section filled with water; a widened pool of a bayou.

Bayou

Used in the southern counties in this section; often as creek is used in the north. Nineteen bayous in this survey.

OED: (Probably a corruption of Fr. boyau) The name given(chiefly in the southern states of N.A.) to marshy offshoots and overflowings of lakes and rivers....W: (Am. Fr. of Muskogean origin; cf. Choctaw bayuk, a small river.) A clear brook or river arising in the hills; - a sense surviving in a few counties of n. Ark. and s. Missouri.

Bend

Fourteen Bend and Texas Bend, named from river formations. A section of land lying within a bend of a river. No dictionary lists this special American sense. Cf. OED: A thing of bent shape; the bent part of anything, e.g. of a river, a road, a curve, or a crook.)

Blue Hole

Two Blue Holes are found in Mississippi County. No dictionary gives this expression; it is common in Mississippi County, a term used for the crevasses formed by floods from the Mississippi River, so called because of the depth of the holes which gives a blue appearance to the water. The most outstanding blue hole in Southeast Missouri is one near Cape Girardeau, which has been formed by the excavations made by the Marquette Cement Plant.

Bottoms

While Hunter's Bottoms and Little River Bottoms are the only names appearing in this list, the term is a common one in the swamps of this section.

OED: Given only in the sense of "bed of a river", flat land in the valleys. T: Rich lowlands. Cl: A common term in the w. for low alluvial lands enriched by overflowed rivers.So W,S,C,F,Cl,T,M

burg or burgh

This suffix occurs in two names. Burg and burgh are suffixes added to personal names to form town names. W 3: burg, a town or city. U.S. colloq. 1846... burgh, var. of burg 1901. W. does not list the suffix as American. M. states that the U.S. Geographic Board shortened burgh to burg.

Bush

A common term in this section, probably affecting the name Bushey Prairie. F: Dutch bosch, German busch. In America and all B. colonies, applied to uncultivated land covered with trees and undergrowth ...thought to have originated among N.Y. Germans or Dutch.

Buckeye

Buckeye in Mississippi County, named from the plant commonly known as Ohio buckeye. OED: American horse chestnut, aesculus glabra. 1789-96. (1845) Called buck-eye from hilium of fruit having the appearance of a stag's eye....F: Received from American botanists, Ohioensis from its appearance in the state of Ohio. ...So Th.

Buffalo

Used in 5 place-names in these counties. OED: Applied in popular unscientific usage to the American bison. (1789-96) (Morse American Geog. I 195) "this animal (bison) has generally been called the buffalo, but very improperly.

Camp

The usual meaning of the word is reflected in Bark Camp, named for an old hunter's camp. Most of the camps in this section are sawmill or logging camps, also a special American word. OED: Not given in the American sense. F: In western life, whenever a halt on a journey is called, a camp is formed; the sense is the same even though the traveler is alone..So Cl.

Camp Ground

The pioneers had a number of camp grounds where they held their camp meetings, though the name of only one has survived in place-names. Th: The place,

usually the church yard, where a camp meeting was held. (Cf. Camp Meeting)

Camp Meeting

The camp meeting which necessitated the camp ground of the pioneer church is an American custom. Th: These meetings were originated among the Presbyterians, but abandoned by them, and taken up by the Methodists and Baptists. 1801.

Cane

Cane Creek and Cane Ridge. Bell: "In the extreme s. states (La. and Ala.) the word cane is always used with reference to sugar cane. Farmer gives this meaning and says, 'caney pertains to sugar cane and is a word of western fabrication.'" In this county, as in those covered by Miss Bell's study it refers to pipe stem cane or grass growing in or along the banks of the bayous.

Caney

Caney Creek, a creek and a postoffice in Scott Co. Cl: An adjective to designate places where cane is growing in abundance.

Cat

Used in the sense of wild cat for Cat Island; OED: European wild species of cat *Felis catus*, also applied to other wild animals of the cat tribe, especially in the U.S. to a species of the lynx. S 2: Am. bay lynx (*Felis rufus*) or a related species.....So C, W, S, B, F, Cl.

Catalpa

Catalpa Switch in Mississippi Co. The tree is cultivated in this section and is used especially for making fence posts. M: Catalpa comes from one of the Indian languages of the s.; it was adopted into American usage in the eighteenth century...F: Discovered by Catesby in S.Car.

Chapel

Used 12 times; M: In American sense chapel is a small church, usually the dependent of some larger one; in English it means a place of worship unconnected with the Establishment. In these counties there is no implication of dependence on a large church.

Christian

Used in naming churches of the denomination of that name; also called Campbellite. OED B4: Used as a

denominational or sectarian name. Pronounced christian, it was assumed as a title by a sect which arose in America. 1818..So W, S, B (1801). The pronunciation with the long i is unknown in this section.

Church

The transfer of meaning from a group of people to a meeting house is American; as is also the "church" which meets in a schoolhouse. Th: There was in colonial days, and for many years after the Revolution, an unwillingness to call a meeting house a church. The Presbyterians were the first to adopt the custom now general in the U.S. 1770.

"The 'church' as he called it repeatedly was a homely piece of architecture. It was a schoolhouse on six days of the week, and a meeting house on the seventh." (1825) (Quoted from Brother Jonathan by John Neal)

Chute

Cl:(Fr.) A cascade, a waterfall, or any place of a river where the waters rush through with great fury. In the Mississippi R. section a bayou or narrow portion of a river or an artificial conduit...T: A mixture of English shoot and French chute. The earliest recorded use of chute as an English word is American. (Evangeline 2.2 15, 1847)

Clayroot

Clayroot Bayou and Island; a word peculiar to this section, compounded from clay and root because of the fact that a storm upset trees and left them with black clay in great masses around the roots. Of similar origin is rootwad(q.v.).

Coon

Coon Island. M: In Capt. John Smith's True Relation published in 1608 rahaugcum or raugroughcum; in Strachey aracoune; in 1624 by Smith rarowcun; in 1672 raccoon.

Corner

Used twice. OED: The place where two streets meet. In this section it may be also two country roads.

Cotton gin

A common name; the industry gave Lint Dale its name. W: A machine to separate the seeds from cotton; invented by Eli Whitney, an American, in 1793.

Cottonbelt

Cottonbelt R.R. The region of the southern states of the Union which produce, according to Webster, fifty-five per cent of the cotton crop has come to be known as the Cottonbelt of the U.S.; hence the railroad traversing this region, over which cotton is transported to market, came to be known as the Cottonbelt R.R.

Cottonwood

Three landmarks in Mississippi County are cottonwood trees; used also in Cottonwood Point. OED: The name of several species of poplar (*Populus*) in the U.S., so called from the cotton-like ~~substances~~ surrounding the seeds....Th: 1817..So C, W, S, B.

Coot

Cooter in Pemiscot County. B: (*Fulica*) The name of a small water-fowl which lives in marshes..There is a species of the American coot that resembles the duck, and varies much from the European bird of the name.

County

A term common in the U.S.; shire is used in England OED: Introduced into most of the British colonies; in the U.S. a political and administrative division next below a state, into which all states are divided except S.C.(districts) and La.(parishes). B: "In speaking of counties, says Mr. Pickering, we say county of Hampshire, etc. The word shire means county."

County Seat

OED: County town; chief town of a county, formerly called a shire town. W: (U.S.) Seat of county administration, especially where the court house is.

Crackskull

A mocking pioneer name; this word is not found in any dictionary. It is a local combinative expression which arose from drunken fights when each man tried to crack the skull of his opponent.

Creek

Used in 33 names; OED: Probably the name originally given to the explorers of a river to various inlets or arms observed to run out of it, and of which only the mouths were seen in passing; when at later periods these "creeks" 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 unknown in Great Britain.

In the U.S. and British colonies a branch of a main river; a tributary river; a rivulet; a brook, a small stream or run. 1674...So C, W, S, B, F, Cl, Th, T.

Crevasse

Crevasses are found in Mississippi County. F: From the Fr. crever, to burst, especially used along the Mississippi R....Cl: In the Mississippi R. region a breach in the embankment or levee of a river, through pressure of waters...So Th: 1819. In this section this breach causes a deep hole to be formed behind the levee; hence the local term blue hole.

Crossing

Used in Garner Crossing. OED: A place at which a street, river, etc. is crossed by passengers. In this section it is usually where two railroads cross or where a road crosses a railroad.

Cuckleburr

Cuckle Burr Slough. A colloquial pronunciation and spelling of cockle burr. OED: Cockle-bur -clote-bur: In U.S., xanthium strumarium, the name of a plant which grows in cornfields.

Cumberland Presbyterians

A few churches of this denomination are in this section. Th: A sect opposed to a college trained ministry. 1826. (Ky. and the neighboring state of Tenn. have given origin to a new sect, called "Cumberland Presbyterians." (Flint's Recollections.)

Cut-off or Cut

B: Passages cut by the great western rivers, particularly the Mississippi, affording new channels, and forming islands....F: A new channel formed by a swift flowing river.

Cypress

Commonly found. Cl: (Taxodium disticha) A southern tree, entirely different from the European variety, much in request for building purposes.

Deadening

Hunter's Deadening. Cl: A tract of land, the trees of which have been deadened by "girdling." Th: There was a deadening on C's land as early as 1769.

District School

All schools in this section are district schools.

B: A public or free school within a district..So T.

Dogwood

Dogwood Ridge and Schools. OED: The wild cornel, cornus sanguinea, a shrub in England, but applied to other species of genus cornus; esp. in N.A. to C. florida, a tree bearing large white or pink flowers and scarlet berries.

Dorecn

From this slang expression the name Dorena was coined. It is a slang term for money.

Dornick, Donoch, Donock

The spelling as used on the Arkansas line in Dunklin Co. is donic, in Buck Donic School. B: Donock, a stone, a term almost peculiar to Ark. though used more or less throughout the s.; in the w. it is donick...Th: An irregular bit of stone. Cl: Thought by some to be a humorous corruption of doughnut, while it is possible that it may have come down to us from the Gaelic "doirneag", Irish "doirneog", which means a stone of a size convenient for throwing.

Flagstop or Flag Station

Cl: A station where passengers are put down or taken up only by notice or signal.

Floodway

A term used for a drainage ditch, or interchangeably with Spillway(q,v,). Professor Harry Rubey, School of Engineering, University of Missouri, says that floodway was formerly applied to a stream between high bluffs or banks flooded at high water. Later floodway was applied to an artificial conduit, and that is the meaning of the word here.

Freeborn

Freeborn T. F: Free- a term of significance before the Civil War.

General Baptists

In this section of the state it is necessary to distinguish between General, Missionary, and Primitive Baptists. A sect of Baptists who withdrew from the regular order of Baptists in 1860 under the leadership of J.D. Robbins, a minister of St. Francois Assn. of S.E. Mo., and organized the Liberty Assn. of General Baptists in 1861 at Hog Creek Church in

Bollinger County. Chief among the causes of separation were the questions of missions, in which this group did not believe, and "free agency" or man's ability to keep the law and the Gospel Commandments. The name Freewill comes from Art. 12 of their Articles of Faith: "We believe the will of man is free, irresistible, controlled by no other power, it being a self-controlling power."

In this section the denomination is often called Hardshell Baptists, because they are anti-missionary though that name is properly applied to Primitive Baptists. One of the beliefs of the church held in common with Primitive Baptists is that "footwashing" is an ordinance (Art. 7), based on John 13.(Truex)

Glade

OED: U.S. 1796 Morse Am. Geog. I 649. Interspersed through the other parts of the land are glades of rich swamps. 1859. B: Glades, everglades; tracts of land at the s. covered with water and grass, so called in Md. where they are divided into wet and dry glades. We: "Probably a corruption of some local name."

Graveyard

A common term for cemetery. T: The first known use of this word is an American book published in 1825; it occurs in Macaulay's England 1853; probably it is an old British term, though perhaps local.

Gum

A tree commonly found in this section, transferred to 4 place names; Cl: A name given to various trees in the U.S. The black-gum of the n. and the sour-gum of the s. both belong to the nyssa species, while the sweet gum, often called gum-tree or simply gum (Liquidambar styraciflua) is a very well known tree which has furnished the many figures of speech derived from a favorite haunt of the opossum and the raccoon.

Gumbo

Gumbo is common in this section, though it is only used in two place-names. OED: (U.S.) Geol: The stratified portion of the lower till of the Mississippi Valley. Colloq. W:(U.S.) The mud of the prairies, also called gumbo mud. 1891. "The soil here is largely mixed with a kind of blue clay, locally known as 'gumbo'!" (Robert's Adrift America) Th: "Frequently a blue or black clay!" M: Connected with gumbo, an Americanism for okra. A native of

this section could not doubt the connection with okra, for the mud is of a very sticky consistency which hinders traveling and transportation.

Hickory

Used three times in place-names. Cl: Indian paw-cohiccora as quoted by John Smith, a tree of genus "carya", producing timber tough and strong, with an edible nut....M: Hickory in the form of po-hickrey or po-hickory has been traced to 1653...Th: A name common to about a dozen kinds of nut-bearing trees.

Hollow

Not common in the swamps; here a mocking name. OED: A place or tract below the general level or surrounded by heights; a valley, a basin. So W.

Hurricane

Hurricane Ridge and School. B: (W. Indian urican) This word does not appear in any English dictionary before 1720 when Phillips notices it as a word denoting a violent storm of wind, which often happens in Jamaica and the W. Indies. Doubtless it was carried by seamen to Europe, and introduced in various languages. Thornton denies it is an Americanism, but says that the word used in the sense of a space cleared by a storm is a genuine Americanism. 1775.

Landing

In 17 names. OED: A place for disembarking passengers or unloading goods; a landing place. (River landing)

Levee

OED: U.S. especially s. and w. Fr. levee, p.p. of lever, to raise. An embankment to prevent the overflow of a river. Cl: old Creole word of La.

In this section the name Set-Back Levee is of especial interest. A levee suggested in 1927 and completed in 1931 in Mississippi Co. The plan was suggested by Engineer Jadwin and approved by president Coolidge. It is a levee set back five miles behind the main levee to create a spillway into which the waters of the river can be let in order to lower the gauge at Cairo, Illinois.

Lick

Lick and Little Lick Creeks. Th: (1778) in Maryland Journal. 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 which are in the earth."

Lint

A name from the cotton industry, Lint Dale. W: The fiber, or staple of cotton, also, raw cotton after the process of ginning. Southern U.S.

Locust

Locust Grove Church and School, named for locust trees. W 3a: An American fabaceous tree(Robinia pseudocacia) with pinnate leaves and drooping racemes of handsome white flowers.

Logging Camp

Some logging camps were made into towns. Cl: A place where trees are cut.

Missionary Baptists

In 1816 Bethel Assn. was organized at Bethel Church near Jackson, Mo. on the principles of the United Baptists of America. In 1817 an effort was made to unite Baptists in a world wide denominational interest in missionary work. In that year John W. Peck and J.E. Welch were sent as missionaries w. of the Mississippi R. They were successful in interesting Bethel Assn. in this enterprise of the Board of Foreign Missions. This caused a disagreement in the church, which eventually led to a separation into Mission and Anti-mission factions. In 1825 Salem Church in Callaway Co. Mo. wrote "What shall we do with this missionary system that has made its appearance among us? " Before this question was settled, however, another arose. In 1838 at a meeting of the Bethel Assn., ~~Abdiah~~ Scott made a motion to drop the word United from the name of the denomination. Elder Wm. Polk objected, and this controversy led to a split over Parkerism or Two-seedism which resulted in the organization of a denomination known as Two-seed-in-the-Spirit. Parkerism, according to Elder Polk, "is fatalism; two-seedism, akin to..atheism, licensing men to carry out their wicked designs, dishonoring God, and giving the devil the honor of fathering a great portion of mankind. It is the ground-work of anti-missionism."(Tong, Baptists in S.E. Missouri)

In 1816 (cf. General Baptists) there was another split in the denomination, largely on the question of missions, and this group dropped the name United to take the distinctive name Missionary Baptists.

Moccasin

Used only once though moccasins are common. OED: (Powhata mo ckasin, Objiway ma kisin) M: 1612.... Moccasin, a snake 1787. Possibly a distinct word; in any case the reason for the name is obscure; in full moccasin snake; native of Southern U.S...Th: Moccasin Snake (*Ancistrodon piscivorus*) 1787.

Mound

Houck counts 8421 Indian mounds here. OED: A kind of earthwork formerly constructed by the natives of parts of N.A. 1839...So C, W, S, B, F, Cl.

Muskrat

Muskrat Lake, named from the animal. M: "Out of loutish ingenuity came a great number of picturesque names for natural objects, chiefly boldly descriptive compounds as musk rat."

Nigger or Niggerwool

Commonly used for negro. B: "The vulgar pronunciation of the word negro. Niggerwool in this section means a wild, swampy place where grass and other vegetation grows in thick masses - as thick as negro wool, or hair.

Opening

Jones Opening. Th: A park like tract of land, with trees here and there. 1704. "On the s. side of the place in the swamp ...which is called the first opening."

Panther Swamp

Panther Swamp, named for the animal. OED: Applied in America to the puma or cougar, *Felis concolor*, also called painter; and sometimes to the jaguar.

Pawpaw

Pawpaw Junction in New Madrid County. OED: Pawpaw or papaw. A name in the U.S. for a small N. American tree (*Asimina tribola*), with dull purple flowers and ovate leaves; or for its oblong edible fruit, with bean-like seeds embedded in a sweet pulp. 1760. M: A form of papaios, mentioned first in 1613 in Purchas' Pilgrimage, a compilation of travelers tales. Th: *Carica papaya* 1613.

Peanut

Peanut Mill and School. Th: A ground nut or "monkey nut", which grows profusely in N.Car. and S. Va. .. M: "Out of inventiveness somewhat urbane came peanut."

Peavine

A mocking name given because the engineers are said to have used peavines for firing the engines on this R.R. OED: U.S. The vine or climbing stem with its foliage of the peaplant or plant called pea. 1766.

Persimmon

A well known tree; Persimmon Grove School named from it. Cl: (*Diospyras virginina*) A tree growing as high as a palmeta, and producing a plum of a decided vinous taste, and when ripe, very sweet.

Pinhook

An implement used by loggers; the name is given to ridges resembling the pinhook. The name does not appear in any dictionary. but a synonym, cant-hook is an Americanism. OED: A form of lever for canting over or turning timber, etc.; also called a cant-dog...B: Harper's Magazine Jan 206/2 "Chinese laborers roll them down upon cars; aiding themselves with cant-hooks." Doubtless the application of this name to land formations was influenced by the Americanism hook, a descriptive name borrowed from the Dutch hoek.

Place

Lorwood Place. W: A village, town, or city as one's native place. OED: ...being in fact a ready denomination for any aggregation of houses which cannot be more particularly classed. Cf. DN 3:358.

Plantation

Lorwood, Headlight Plantations. OED: An estate or farm, esp. in a tropical or subtropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, or other crops are cultivated, formerly chiefly by servile labor...Cl: At first a term primarily associated in the W. Indies and southern U.S. with properties upon which slave labor was used, and afterward given to estates or large farms appropriated to the production of staple crops...a negroism or word relating to slavery and the negroes.

Point

Used esp. for ferry landings. OED: Spec. a tapering extremity or any promontory or piece of land running out into the sea; often in geographic names. In this section it is a promontory or a river, or it may be simply any place which is a landing point for a ferry.

Pond

Used in 9 place-names. OED: Applied in N.E. and U.S. to a natural pool, tarn, mere, or small lake; in colonial use also to a pool or river in a stream. B: We give this name to a collection of water in the interior country, which are fed by springs, and from which issue a small stream. M: Extended waters; the term pond now used for artificial pools as well as natural lakes. ...SO C, F, Cl.

Portage

This Fr. name given to an Indian custom is preserved in Portage Bay, Bayou, and Portageville. M: "The early settlers received words from the languages of the colonizing nations; the French word portage was in use before the end of the seventeenth century." ..B: A carrying place over land between navigable rivers, or along banks of rivers, round waterfalls, or around rapids, etc....universal in America...Cl: A word dating back to the voyageurs.

Possum

Used in mocking names - Possum Trot School. OED: General name of the small marsupial mammals of the American family Didelphyidae, mostly arboreal, some (genus Chironectes) aquatic, of nocturnal habits with an opposable digit (thumb) on the hind foot, and tail usually prehensile; esp. Didelphys virginiana the common opossum of the U.S. 1610..M: and Th: apossoun; 1612 apossom (John Smith); by the end of the seventeenth century opossom. 1705 possom; 1763 opossum...So C, W, S, B, Cl.

Possum Trot

A backwoods place in Pemiscot County. Not found in any dictionary. The word possum (cf. above) is an Americanism, and so is this combination. The term originated in pioneer days and refers to a backwoods place where possums are found. The roads into such settlements or openings were so narrow they suggested a path which an opossum might have made by "trotting" between the trees.

Prairie

Used in 20 names. Cl:(Fr.)An Americanism that has never been questioned, an extensive tract of land, level or rolling, generally with rich soil. Th: 1773.

Primitive Baptists

A sect rarely found; one church in this group, though other organizations meet in schoolhouses. The name and doctrine is often confused with that of General Baptists(q.v.). Generally called Hardshell Baptists

because they oppose Sunday Schools and missions, and believe in predestination. "Footwashing" is an ordinance with them as it is with General Baptists. Th: 1842. The Baptists (in Macon, G.) are of the order known as Hardshell. B:..given to them from being so impenetrable to all influences of a benevolent kind, and so hostile to all auxiliary aids of missions.

Pulltight or Pultite

An expression arising from the gumbo or muddy roads on which mules had to pull the traces tight in order to get over them. Even man had to pull his feet out of the gumbo which resisted his efforts. A second, but not well founded, explanation is that the pioneers were in want and it was a tight pull to live.

Rabbit

Rabbit Track Ridge. M: "Zoologically speaking there are no rabbits in the U.S.; they are all hares, but the early colonists dropped bare from their vocabularies and it is rarely heard in America.

Railroad

Cl: A modern method of transportation by rail, first introduced in England, speedily adopted and widely spread in America, a different terminology has arisen English railway, American railroad; English point, American switch; English line, American track.

Ranch

Buckhorn and Spiller's Ranch. OED: U.S. (Anglicized form of Rancho) 1. a hut or house in the country. 2. a cattle breeding establishment, farm, or estate. The two meanings are combined here, for a ranch may mean a small farm where live stock is grazed on a small scale; particularly a hog ranch.

Rootwad

A rural community. This also (cf. Clayroot) is a colloq. expression which means to upturn, esp. of trees, exposing roots covered, or wadded, with great masses of clay or mud.

Sassafras

OED: A small tree, sassafras officinale, with green apetalous flowers and dimorphous leaves, native in N.A.; where it is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards in 1583. It is a Spanish representation of L. saxifraga or adapted from some American language; if the latter, the American word influenced the form of the Sp. name for saxifrage. The Indian name was pauma.

Scrub

Scrub Ridge in New Madrid County. OED: 1. A low stunted tree. 2. collect. stunted trees or shrubs brushwood; also, a tract of country overgrown with scrub.

Set-Back Levee

The only set-back levee known to engineers, according to Professor Harry Rubey. See Levee.

Shakerag

A mocking name for Davis School. This is a mocking pioneer term which in this section originally meant to dance (to shake a rag). In other sections of Mo. it has other meanings. (See page 287)

Siding

Used in Sand Siding. OED: 7. A short line or piece of additional track parallel to the main line of a railway or tramway, and connected with it by switches, for enabling trains, trucks, etc. to pass each other or lie by.

Slapout

Stringer or Slapout School. A common pioneer expression meaning altogether without esp. of supplies. "We're slap out of coffee." Similar expressions are "smack out", "clean out", and "plum out."

Slough

Numerous in the southern section of these counties. Besides the 17 named ones there are countless ones which appear in rainy seasons. OED: (U.S. and Canada) A marshy or reedy pool, pond, small lake, backwater, or inlet. 1708. So..Th. (1845)

Spillway

A flood control device in Mississippi Co. The spillway was the suggestion of U.S. Army Engineer Jadin in 1927, (See Set-Back Levee) and this is the only one in existence at this time. The same device was suggested for the ~~Sacramento~~ R. in Cal., but was not used. The meaning of the combinative word is clear. (See Dictionary) The term floodway is also used because this place receives the floodwaters of the river.

Store

Tarr's Store. B: In the U.S. and Canada shops of every kind or sale of goods.... "This use of the word whose proper meaning is a magazine or storehouse

where merchandise or movable property is kept seems to arise from that tendency to the magniloquent with which many Americans have been charged." .M: A Boston young man in Mass. Spy kept a store - the first one. 1774. Shop in A. has come to mean factory.

Sugar (Maple)

Used in 5 place-names. OED: The N.A. tree Acer saccharinum, which yields maple-sugar...So W, S, B, DN

Sumach

OED: Any of the shrubs or small trees of the genus Rhus...The Rhus glabrum is the common sumach of the U.S.

Swamp

Used in 5 place-names. OED: 1. A tract of low-lying ground in which water collects; a place of wet spongy ground; a marsh or bog. Originally and in early use only in the N.A. colonies, where it denoted a tract of rich soil having a growth of trees and other vegetation, but too moist for cultivation.

Switch

Th: A side track on which cars may be shunted or "switched." 1862. Bartlett says the term is now getting into use in England. (Cf. Railroad)

Tie the name

A term used in Hayti. A tie is a local term for a ridge which during flood seasons serves to "tie" two places together; that is, make possible travel from one place to the other.

Toadsuck

A mocking name for Leora. This combination of words does not appear in any dictionary, and is a local pioneer expression descriptive of a swampy region inhabited by frogs, commonly called toad-frogs. OED: Toadfrog used erroneously for frog.. Special combinations: toad-frog, a book name for the genus Pelobates of tailless amphibians.. Not in the book sense here, but a common expression in the spoken language.

Tobacco

Heney's Tobacco Patch. OED: Altered from Sp. tabaco, ...The original forms tabaco and tabacco were retained in English until the 18th century, but gradually were driven out by tobacco.

Township

There are now 49 townships in these six counties; these have undergone many changes since the counties were organized. Dunklin has municipal townships, and so has Stoddard. OED: In the U.S. and Canada: A division of a county having certain corporate powers of local administration. B: The district or territory of a town. In U.S. states are divided into townships five, six, seven, or ten miles square. A township is subordinate to the county. Th: A section of land lying n. or s. of a given point in the U.S. Survey and divided longitudinally into ranges e. and w.

Towhead

Many towheads are found in the Mississippi R.; only one designated in this study. B: On the Ohio R. the term is applied to small tuft-like islands at the end of a cut-off etc. A white ripple or foam in the river produced by snags or other obstructions, possibly the same term applied to a white-headed urchin.

Trail

Th: (1833) "A trail is an Indian footpath that has been traveled perhaps for centuries, and bears the same relation to an ordinary road that a turnpike does to a railroad in your state." C.F. Hoffman A Winter in the Far West I 152.

Turkey

Turkey Creek, named for the wild turkeys. OED: (Short for turkey-cock, -hen). applied originally to the Guinea-fowl, a native of Africa, with which the American turkey was at first confounded. A well known large gallinaceous bird of the Linnean genus meleagris, the species of which are all American; esp. M. gallapavo, which was found domesticated in Mexico at the discovery of that country in 1518, and was soon after introduced into Europe, and now valued as a table fowl in all civilized lands.

Whiteoak

Appears frequently in these place-names. OED: Oak l.b. White Oak, *Quercus alba*, a large American tree, sometimes called in England *Quercus* or Quebec Oak; also applied to other species...So W, S, C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY—

OUTLINE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY SOURCES

I. Personal

- A. Interviews
- B. Correspondence

II. Documentary

- A. Early travels
- B. Session laws
- C. Postal Guides
- D. Plats and deeds

SECONDARY SOURCES

I. Histories

- A. General histories
- B. Dunklin County History
- C. Church histories and records
- D. Newspaper articles

II. Geographical References

- A. Directories and gazetteers
- B. Maps and atlases

III. General References

- A. Dictionaries and encyclopedias
- B. Miscellaneous

IV. Previous Place-Names Studies

- A. General
- B. Missouri

PRIMARY SOURCES

I. Personal

A. Interviews (129)

Alexander, C. Stoddard Co., lifelong resident.
Allen, O.A. New Madrid Co., postmaster
Allen, R.G. Scott County, Benton, postmaster

*Why not
at the school!*

Anderson, M.S., (founders of Gideon Anderson
Anderson, W.P., Lumber Company, 1900)
Anderson, O.F., Benton, Co. Supt. of Schools
Anderson, W.G., Benton, sheriff.
Bailey, J.H., rural school teacher, Stoddard Co.
Baker, J.W., Sikeston, retired, seventy years in
Scott County
Baker, K.K., Scott County, of Indian descent
Barham, Lee, Stoddard County resident
Barnes, Charley, Marston, filling station operator
Blomeyer, E.H., Caruthersville, Frisco agent
Beck, Abner, Mississippi Co. Supt. of Schools.
Birch, Ora, Secy. Moss Tie Co., Mississippi Co.
Boone, James A., lawyer, pioneer teacher, Miss. Co.
Boone, H.E., Dexter Trucking Co., grandson of
pioneer
Bowman, W.C. Supt. Scott County Milling Company
Branum, Mrs. C., resident of Dunklin County
Brigman, Sullivan, farmer in Mississippi County
Bryant, Birt, Circuit Court of Dunklin County
Caverno, Xenophon, Headlight Plantation, Canolou,
landowner, politician
Chilton, O.W., Caruthersville, editor Demo. Argus
Clodfelter, Max, Dexter, postmaster, rural mail c.
Cochran, W.H., Wyatt, landowner
Combs, W.C., farmer of East Prairie
Cox, R.A., lawyer in Malden
Croell, Sterling, Conran, Supt. of Schools.
Davis, W.W., president Moss Tie Co., Cape Girardeau
Davis, M.R., New Madrid Co. Supt. of Schools
Dawson, Harold, merchant, grandson of pioneer
Deal, E.P., son of Col. H.J. Deal
Deal, Ida, collector of local historical data.
Dillman, Helen, Caruthersville
Doerner, H.E., lawyer, Steele resident since 1900
Douglass, T.G., Dunklin County Supt. of Schools
Dunn, S.E., postmaster, Malden
Eggenan, Father, priest at New Hamburg
Eubanks, J.D., farmer, resident of Dunklin Co. 1896
Evans, Randol, sheriff, Stoddard County.
Foster, D.K., minister, Caruthersville
Gooch, Earl M., minister, Braggadocio
Gerrish, Myra, Secy. New Madrid Assn.
Gotcher, W.E., Hayti, resident of county 50 years,
worked for Maj. Carleton 1876
Grant, U.S., negro preacher, farm laborer
Grant, Marcus, Stoddard County Supt. of Schools
Hall, Rose, postmistress, Parma
Hall, C.A., oldest living teacher in Stoddard Co.
Ham, A.C., Frisco Conductor since 1900
Hamlett, E.E., farmer, resident of Pemiscot Co. 1900

Hamlett, Mrs. E.E., resident of county since 1898
Hamlett, Mayme L., author of this study, teacher
Harris, Kate, Scott County, pioneer teacher
Harrison, R.L., County Surveyor, Scott Co.
Harrison, Judge, Probate Court Dunklin County
Haw, James, Prosecuting Atty., Mississippi Co.
Hearn, Pres, life-long resident of Stoddard Co.
Helmbacher, Father, priest at Oran forty years
Henshaw, L.L., farmer, Mississippi County
Himmelberger, J., Cape Girardeau, H., Harrison
Lumber Company
Houck, Giboney, son of Louis Houck, Cape Girardeau
Hoy, L.B., Gideon, superintendent of school
Hux, Dr. Will A., Essex, country physician
Ingram, John, Canalou, life-long resident
Johnson, G.E., farmer, resident of Mississippi Co.
Jones, Harold S., Pemiscot County Supt. of Schools
Jones, Dr. E.E., physician, New Madrid Co. 1900
Jones, Mrs. E.E., teacher
Jones, Will A., editor Dunklin Democrat, Kennett
Joslyn, O.W., lawyer, early settler of Whiting.
Joslyn, Lewis, son of O.W. Joslyn
Kelly, Max L., postmaster, in Steele since 1900
Karnes, George, in County Court, Dunklin Co.
Ladd, R.L., Dexter, life-long resident
Lankford, S.E., editor Dexter Messenger
Lennox, Mrs. Ada, life-long resident of Scott Co.
Lennox, Robley, grandson of W.L. Lennox, pioneer
Lucas, R.B., lawyer in Benton
McFarland, J.H., resident of Pemiscot Co. 67 years
McKearley, Nath., Advance, retired public official
Marlow, Walter, farmer in Marlow Community
May, Mrs. Frank, wife of deceased pioneer
Mayfield, A.A., physician in Sikeston
Miller, Charles, Supt. of Steele Schools
Moore, Joe, lawyer in Cape Girardeau, resident of
Scott County forty years
Moyers, R.A., former superintendent of Hayti S.
Munier, George, lawyer, life-long resident of
Stoddard Co.
Murray, Charles M., local collector of historical
data
Oakley, Will, farmer near Marston, also Gideon
O'Keane, Claude, hunter and farmer
O'Keane, Howard, farmer
O'Bannon, W.N., County Health Doctor, Board of Ed.
Parrett, I.L., landowner, Lilbourn
Peck, J.I., druggist, New Madrid
Pender, P.E., Frisco agent at Steele
Phillips, L.C., Judge of Probate Court, eighty.
Phillips, R.T., Dexter pastor

Reeves, Mrs. Dave, wife of founder of Deventer
Rhodes, O.R., Judge of County Court, Gideon
Ringo, L.C., farmer in Mississippi County
Rodgers, Mrs. Bob, teacher, Kennett
Ross, Charles G., banker, former Co. Supt. of Sch.
Rowling, Ben, Charleston pioneer
Rynearson, Claribel, local historical collector
Sharp, V.H., janitor of Gideon School, hunter
Smith, George, lawyer, life-long resident Dunk. Co.
Smith, W.S., hotel keeper, Malden
Smith, Mrs. Homer, Moseley or Culbertson resident
Smith, Mrs. Minnie, W.P.A. Sewing Room
Smith, B. Hugh, lawyer of Cape Girardeau
Smith, Albert, Stoddard County Collector
Spitzler, G.E., landowner, Lorwood Place
Stearns, P.J., merchant, former So. Supt. of Sch.
Stokes, Luther merchants of Stokes Brothers,
Stokes, Chalmers early residents of Frisbee
Taul, Owen J., teacher, resident of Canolou
Tope, Mrs. Ralph, settler on Hurrican Ridge
Tucker, Judge, Probate Court of Stoddard County
Ulen, L.A., postmaster, Dexter
Van Cleve, G.T., resident of Dunklin Co. 84 years
Van Cleve, Dr., son of G.T. Van Cleve
Waggoner, Mrs. R.G. nee Thompson, daughter of
founder of Thompson school.
Wallace, Mrs. Frank, postal clerk Anniston, Ala.
Warren, R.L., postmaster, Wardell; named Wardell
Westmorland, J.W., farmer near Risco
Wilks, J.H., Caruthersville, Frisco agent
Wilson, Ben, clerk in hotel, Cape Girardeau,
resident of Stoddard County
Wilson, Fred, Conductor on Frisco
Wilson, Mrs. F., Bloomfield, wife of pioneer

B. Correspondence

Douglass, R.S., former Dean of Southeast Mo.
State Teachers Col., author of
History of Southeast Missouri
Hall, Rose, postmistress of Parma, Missouri
Jennings, Earl M., postmaster Dudley, Missouri
Missouri Pacific R.R., C.F. Dougherty, Poplar
Bluff,
Malden, Massachusetts postmaster
Purcell, Helen L., step-grandaughter of Capt.
Ward L. Smith, editor Jimpli-
cute, Illmo, Missouri
St. Louis and San Francisco R.R., H.B. Barrys,
Springfield, Missouri
Wallace, Mrs. Frank, postal clerk Anniston, Ala.

II. Documentary

A. Early Travels

Henry R. Schoolcraft, Journal of a Tour into the Interior of Missouri and Arkansas, 1818-19, Sir Richard Phillips and Co., London. 1821

Reuben Gold Thwaites, Early Western Travels 1748-1846. 32 volumes. Arthur H. Clark Co., Ohio 1907

Vol. 2 (1768-1782) John Long's Journal

Vol. 4 (1807-09) Cuming's Tour to Western Country

Vol. 8 (1818) Evan's Pedestrian Tour

Vol. 13 (1819) Nuttall's Travel into Arkansas Territory

Vol. 14 - 17 (1819-20) James' Account of S.H. Long's Expedition

Reuben Gold Thwaites, Father Marquette, New York, D. Appleton Company, 1902

Collot, G.H.V., A Journey in North America, 1752-1805, from the French ed., J. Christian Bay, O. L. Firenze, 1924, originally published in Paris 1826

Shea, John D. G., Discovery and Exploration of Mississippi Valley 1852, original narratives of Marquette, Allouez, Membre, Hennepin, and Douay. J.S. Redfield, New York, 1852, also

Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi by Cavelier, St. Cosme, LeSeur, Grovier, and Guignas

Shea, John D.G., Louis Hennepin 1880, trans. from ed. of 1683.

Shea, John D.G., Jacquest Marquette, Ill. Hist. Soc. Collection, Springfield, Ill., 1903

B. Session Laws

Local Laws and Private Acts of the State of Missouri, 1845, 1844, 1850, 1851. James Lusk Public Printer, City of Jefferson, Mo.

Acts Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri; Passed at the First Session, which was begun and held at the town of Saint Louis, Monday Sept. 18, 1820. Isaac N. Henry and Co., St. Louis Enquirer. 1820

Laws of Missouri 1813, 1821, 1822, 1836, 1845, 1851

Journal of Missouri Legislature 1821-22, House of Representatives.

Journal of Missouri Legislature 1821-22, Senate

C. Postal Guides

1831, 1870, 1876, 1886-93, 1895-97, 1899-1902, 1904, 1910, 1915, 1918, 1921-22, 1924-30, 1932-36

D. Plats

Original Plats of Scott County

Plats Stoddard County

Plat of town of Holland, Pemiscot County

Plat of New Madrid County

E. County Court Records

New Madrid County 1876 - 1920, earlier records burned.

Pemiscot County 1883-1925, earlier records burned.

Stoddard County 1890-1920

Dunklin County 1898- 1920

Scott County 1822-1930

Mississippi County 1886-1905

Deeds of land of individuals

Charles Tanner, Scott County

Edward E. Hamlett, Pemiscot County

SECONDARY SOURCES

I. Histories

A. General histories of Missouri

Robert Sidney Douglass, History of Southeast Missouri, 2 vols. Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago and New York, 1912

History of Southeast Missouri , Goodspeed Publishing Company, Chicago, 1888

Louis Houck, A History of Missouri , 3 vols. Donnelly and Sons, Chicago. 1918

Louis Houck, The Spanish Regime in Missouri , ed. Donnelly and Sons 1909

Nathan Howe Parker, Missouri as It Is in 1867, J.P. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1867

Walter Bickford Davis and Davis S. Durrie, An Illustrated History of Missouri, A.J. Hall and Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1876

C.R. Barns, The Commonwealth of Missouri: A Centennial Record, Bryan, Brand and Co., St. Louis. 1877

Howard Louis Conrad, Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, 6 vols. The Southern History Company, New York and Louisville; Holdeman, Conrad and Co., St. Louis. 1901

Walter Williams, ed., A History of Northwest Missouri, 3 vols. Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago and New York. 1913

Eugene Morrow Violette, History of Missouri , D.C. Heath and Co., Chicago. 1918

Walter B. Stevens, Missouri, The Center State, 1821-1915, 4 vols. The S.J. Clark Publishing Co., Chicago, 1915

Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, Missouri's Struggle for Statehood 1804-1821, The Hugh Stephens Publishing Co., Jefferson City, Mo. 1916

Allan Hinchey, Stories of Southeast Missouri,
Missourian Printing Company, 1932

B. County and local histories

Mary F. Smyth Davis, History of Dunklin 1845-1895,
Nixon-Jones Printing Company, 1896, St. Louis

C. Church histories and records

R.S. Duncan, A History of the Baptists in Missouri,
Scannell and Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1882

H.F. Tong, Baptists of Southeast Missouri, National
Baptist Publishing Co., St. Louis, 1888

Dau, W.H.T. ed. Ebenezer, Concordia Publishing
House, St. Louis, Mo., 1922

D.R. McAnally, History of Methodism in Missouri,
Advocate Publishing Co., 1881

Marcus L. Gray and W.M. Baker, Centennial Volume of
Missouri Methodism, Burd and Fletcher Printing Co,
1882, 1806- 1906, Kansas City, Mo.

Elmer T. Clark, One Hundred Years of New Madrid
Methodism, 1812-1912, Printed by E.A. Wright, New
Madrid, 1912

W.S. Woodard, Annals of Methodism in Missouri,
E.W. Stephens, Columbia, Mo. 1893

Minutes of New Madrid, Black River, Stoddard County,
and Scott County Baptist Associations

New Madrid Presbyterian Church Record

D. Newspaper articles

Democrat Print 1865, "A New Canaan", Pemiscot Co.
The Democrat, 1899-1900
The Argus, The Twice-a-Week Democrat, The Pemiscot
Democrat, The Democrat Argus, 1900-1938
The Hayti Herald, 1916
The Charleston Democrat, The Enterprise Courier (
(Mississippi County, esp. centennial ed. 1937)
The Scott County Democrat (1895-1920, 1936, 1937)
Dexter Statesman, Stoddard County Messenger, 1890-
also from Miss Ida Deal's Scrapbook

II. Geographical References

A. Directories and gazetteers

Samuel R. Brown, The Western Gazetteer or Emigrant's Directory, H.C. Southwick, Auburn, New York, 1817

Lewis C. Beck, A Gazetteer of the States of Illinois and Missouri, C.R. and G. Webster, Albany, N. Y. 1823

J.M. Peck, A Guide for Emigrants, containing sketches of Illinois, Missouri, and adjacent parts of Lincoln and Edmands, Boston. 1831

S.A. Mitchell, Mitchell's Traveller's Guide Through the United States, Thomas, Coperthwait and Co., Philadelphia 1836

Alphonse Wetmore, Gazetteer of the State of Missouri, C. Keemle, St. Louis. 1837

J.H. Colton, The Western Tourist or Emigrant's Guide, J.H. Colton, N.Y., 1845

John Hayward, A Gazetteer of the United States of America, Case, Tiffany, and Co., Hartford, Conn. 1853

Nathan H. Parker, The Missouri Hand-Book, 162 pp. P.M. Pinckard, Nos. 78 and 80 Pine St., St. Louis 1865

Wilson Nicely, The Great Southwest or Plain Guide for Emigrants and Capitalists, R.P. Studley and Co., St. Louis 1867

J. West Goodwin, Pacific Railway Business Guide and Gazetteer of Missouri and Kansas for 1867-8, J. West Goodwin, Main and Olive St., St. Louis, 1867

R.A. Campbell, Gazetteer of Missouri, R.A. Campbell St. Louis, 1874

B. Maps and atlases

Map of Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, S. Augustus Mitchell, Philadelphia 1844

Geographical and Statistical Map 1822

Hutawa, Map reproduced from description, 1844

Charles, Desilver, Map of Missouri 1856

S.N. Gaston, New Railroad and Township Map of Missouri, New York, 1850, 1859

John T. Fiala, New Map of the State of Missouri, 1861, 1865

R.A. Campbell, Campbell's New Atlas of Missouri, 1873

Rand McNally Publishing Company Map of Missouri 1877

Map of Missouri in 1879, Cram, 1879

Otto Kochtitsky, Map of New Madrid County 1879

Southwestern Immigration Society Map 1888

Missouri Board of Agriculture Map 1889

Rand McNally Publishing Company Map 1891

Kenyon Publishing Company Map 1902

Walter Williams, Map of Missouri in 1904

Louis Houck, Location of Mounds in S.E. Mo. Counties
Maps in History of Missouri, 1908

Rand McNally Publishing Company Map, 1935

Scott County Map, Surveyor's copy, 1917

Pemiscot County Map, Surveyor's copy 1915, 1936

III. General References

A. Dictionaries and encyclopedias

Dictionary of National Biography, edited by
Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee 63 vols., and
supplements, Smith, Elder and Co., London
1885-1912

The Catholic Encyclopedia , edited by Charles G. Herbermann, and assistants. 15 vols. and Index, The Encyclopedia Press, Inc., N.Y.

T.H. Prescott, American Encyclopedia of History, Biography, and Travel, J. and H. Miller, St. Louis, 1865

John Russell Bartlett, Dictionary of Americanisms, 4th. ed., Little Brown and Co., Boston 1889.

John S. Farmer, Americanisms, Old and New , ed., Thomas Poulter and Sons, London 1889

Dialect Notes, vols. 1-3, Cushings and Co., Norwood, Mass., 3-6 Cuttle, Morehouse and Taylor Co., New Haven, Conn., 1890

Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia ed. W.D. Whitney, 12 vols. Century Co., N.Y. 1889-1911

Henry Mac cracken, Universal Encyclopedia of Twentieth Century Knowledge, P.R. Collier and Son, N.Y., 1902

Sylvia Clapin, A New Dictionary of Americanisms, Louis Weiss and So., N.Y. 1902

Joseph Wright, ed., The English Dialect Dictionary , 6 vols. C.P. Putnam Sons, N.Y. 1898-1905

Frederick Webb Hodge, ed. Handbook of American Indians of North Mexico , 2 vols. Smithsonian Inst. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bul. 30, Washington, D.C. 1905

H.L. Mencken, The American Language, Alfred Knopf, N.Y., 1914

Gilbert M. Tucker, American English , Alfred Knopf, N.Y. 1921

Richard H. Thornton, American Glossary 2 vols. J.B. Lippincott, Philadelphia 1912

American Speech, 10 vols. Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 1925 ff.

George Philip Krapp, English in America, 2 vols. Century Co., N.Y. 1925

New International Encyclopedia 2nd ed. 25 vols. and 2 vols. supplement, Dodd Mead and Co., N.Y. 1926

Biographical Dictionary of American Congress 1774-1927, Government Printing Co., Washington, D.C. 1928

Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th ed. 24 vols. Encyclopedia Britt. Inc. N.Y. 1929

Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, G. and C. Morrison Co., Springfield, Mass., 1929, second ed. 1935

New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, Funk and Wagnalls Co., N.Y.

National Encyclopedia, Henry Suzzalo, ed. F.P. Collier and Son, N.Y. 1933

Dictionary of American Biography, edited by Dumas Malone, 18 vols. Scribners 1935

B. Miscellaneous

1. railroads

W.J. Thornton, Early History of R.R. in Mo., Proceedings of St. Louis Railway Club

Henry Wollman, Strange Case of the Cape Girardeau Railroad, Commercial Law Journal June 1933

John Leeds Kerr, Story of Western Pioneer, the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Railway Research Soc., N.Y., 1928

Maynard Cameron Willis, Construction of Railroads in Southeast Missouri,? Thesis (M.A.), University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1933

2. general

Criswell, Elijah Harry, Lewis and Clark, Linguistic Pioneers, Thesis (Ph.D.) University of Missouri 1936

Magazine of American History, vol. 1-29, A.S. Barnes and Co., N.Y. and Chicago, 1877-1893, compiled by Wm. Abbott

Journal of American History, vols. 1-24, New Haven Associated Publishers of American Records, 1907-1930

Presbyterian Historical Society Journal vol. 1-16
Presbyterian Historical Soc., Philadelphia, 1901-1935

James W. Buel, Louisiana and the Fair, ed. World's Progress Publishing Co., 1904-1905

Missouri Historical Review, vol. 1-30, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1906

Allen W. Read, "Pronunciation of the word Missouri" American Speech, Dec. 1933, vol. 8, no. 4, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, N.Y. 1933

Robert L. Ramsay, "How Do You Say It?", The Missouri Alumnus, Oct. 1936, Columbia, Missouri

E.A. Phipson, "British vs. American English", Dialect Notes, I.

O.F. Emerson, "The Ithaca Dialect", Dialect Notes vol. I

A.H. Sayce, Introduction to the Science of Language, 2 vols.

E.C. Weeks, "Notes from Missouri", Dialect Notes vol. II

Otto Jespersen, Language, Its Nature, Development and Origin,

John Samuel Kenyon, American Pronunciation, George Wahr, Publisher, Anna Arbor, Mich. 1930, 4th. ed.

Robert L. Ramsay and Frances G. Emberson, A Mark Twain Lexicon, University of Missouri Studies, January 1938

IV. Previous Place-Names Studies

A. General

Isaac Taylor, Words and Places, McMillan and Co., London and N.Y. 1888

Isaac Taylor, Names and Their Histories, McMillan and Co., 1896

Henry Gannett "The Origin of Certain Place-Names in the U.S.", U.S. Geographical Survey, Bulletin 258, 358 Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1905

A. Mawer and F.N. Stenton, Introduction to Survey of English Place-Names, University Press, Cambridge, 1925

Geo. H. McKnight, English Words and Their Background, D. Appleton and Co., N.Y., 1925

James Russell Lowell, Bigelow Papers, Cambridge Edition

W.A. Read, Louisiana Place-Names of Indian Origin University Bulletin, Baton Rouge, La., Geo. Banti Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis. 1927

Allen Mawer, Problems of Place-Names Studies, University Press, Chicago, 1929

John Kirtland Wright, "The Study of Place-Names" Geog. Review Vol. 19, January 1929

Allen Mawer, "Place-Names" in Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th ed. Vol. 17, 1929

B. Missouri

David Eaton, "How Missouri towns, rivers, and streams got their Names", M.H.R. vol. 11-13.

Allen W. Read, "Plans for Study of Missouri Place-Names", M.H.R. 22: 237-45, January 1928

Robert L. Ramsay and Allen Walker Read, with Esther Gladys Leech, "Introduction to a Survey of Missouri Place-Names", University of Missouri Studies, 1934

"Place-Names of the Central Counties of Missouri",
Nadine Pace, Thesis (M.A.), 1928

"Place-Names of the North Central Counties of
Missouri", Orvyl Guy Adams, Thesis (M.A.), 1928

"Place-Names of the North West Counties of Missouri",
Mrs. Martha Kennedy Ewing, Thesis (M.A.), 1929

"Place-Names of the South West Border Counties of Mo."
Robert Lee Myers, Thesis (M.A.), 1930

"Place-Names of South West Border Counties of Missouri",
Margaret Ellen Bell, Thesis (M.A.), 1933

"Place-Names of Six West Central Counties of Missouri",
Bernice Eugenia Johnson, Thesis (M.A.), 1933

"Place-Names of Six East Central Counties of Missouri",
Esther Gladys Leech, Thesis (M.A.), 1933

"Place-Names of Five West Central Counties of
Missouri", Anne Atchison, Thesis (M.A.); 1937

"Place-Names of Six North East Counties of Missouri",
Katherine Elliot, Thesis (M.A.), 1938

"Place-Names of Six South Central Counties of Missouri",
Frank Thomas Ewing Weber, Thesis (M.A.), 1938

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
COLUMBIA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY

July 20, 1938.

Dean Henry E. Bent,
Graduate School,
University of Missouri.

Dear Sir,-

I have examined the dissertation submitted by Mayme Lucille Hamlett, "Place Names of Six Southeast Counties of Missouri".

In my opinion this dissertation meets the general standard which has been established in this University for the Master's dissertation.

Very truly yours,

Sam T. Bratton
Sam T. Bratton
Professor of Geography

University of Missouri - Columbia

010-100726831

378.7M71
XH1816
COP. 1
371875