PLACE NAMES OF ST. LOUIS AND JEFFERSON COUNTY

by

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To my adviser, Dr. Robert L. Ramsay,
I am deeply grateful for his encouragement,
assistance, and inspiration, without which
this study could not have been made.

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POPULATION 211,593

POPULATION 26,555

* Macon, 3,851	F-3	* Sarcoxie, 1,017	D
Maitland, 576	C-2	Savannah, 1,888	E
Malden, 2,025	J-8	Schell City, 413	C
Malta Bend, 429	E-4	* Sedalia, 20,806	E
Manley, 45	J-9	Senath, 1,086	J
Mansfield, 861	F-7	Seneca, 1,063	C
Maplewood, 113,600-1	-5	Seymour, 681	F
* Marble Hill, 421	J-7	Shelbina, 1,826	G
Marcelline, 3,555	F-3	* Shelbyville, 704	E
Marion, 1,1,927	E-8	Sheldon, 456	C
Marquand, 493	E-4	Sheridan, 341	C
* Marshall, 8,103	E-8	Sikeston, 5,676	K
* Marshfield, 1,378	F-7	Silesburg, 117	E
Marston, 350	K-9	Skidmore, 538	C
Marthasville, 394	H-5	Slater, 3,478	F
Martinsburg, 530	H-4	Sleeper, 81	C
Martinsville, 120	D-2	Sleeping, 340	F
* Marysville, 5,217	C-1	Smithville, 902	E
Mathews, 359	K-8	S. Greenfield, 233	E
Maysville, 946	D-2	S. Lineville, 79	E
Mayfield, 322	E-4	Southwest City, 484	C
McCluskey, 514	E-9	Sparta, 243	F
McElbourne, 108	E-9	Spurge, 57	D
* Memphis, 1,728	-1	* Springfield, 159,500	D
Mendon, 376	G-3	Stanberry, 2,029	D
Menfro, 79	J-6	Stark City, 146	D
Mercer, 364	E-1	Steale, 1,219	J
Merwin, 154	D-5	* Steelville, 854	H
Meta, 422	G-5	Stella, 226	D
Metz, 185	D-6	Stewartsville, 520	E
* Mexico, 8,290	-4	* Stockton, 647	E
Miami, 347	E-3	Stotesbury, 113	D
Midvale Grove, 62	G-3	Stotts City, 271	F
Middleport, 235	H-4	Stoutland, 214	F
* Milan, 2,002	F-2	Stover, 517	G
Miller, 576	E-2	Strabus, 144	D
Mill Grove, 148	E-2	Sturgeon, 600	G
Milo, 111	D-6	Sullivan, 2,013	H
Mindenmines, 787	D-7	Summersville, 316	E
Mincoala	H-4	Sumner, 348	E
Missouri City, 376	D-4	Sweet Springs, 1,641	E
Moberly, 113,900	G-3	Syracuse, 238	F
Modena, 79	E-2	Taneytown, 128	F
Mokane, 575	G-5	Tarkio, 2,016	B
Monett, 1,099	D-8	Thayer, 632	H
* Monro, City, 1,820	G-3	Thomas, 289	E
Montevello, 78	D-6	Tindall, 134	E
* Montgomery City,		Tipton, 1,067	F
1,510	H-4	* Trenton, 6,992	E
* Monticello, 202	H-2	Trimble, 138	D
Montrose, 531	D-5	Triplet, 350	E
Mooresville, 137	E-3	Troy, 1,419	I
Morehouse, 1,165	J-8	Truesdell, 185	H
Morgan, 74	F-7	Turney, 205	D
Morley, 478	K-8	* Tuscumbia, 282	G
Morrisville, 340	E-7	* Union, 2,143	I
Mosby, 200	D-3	Union Star, 414	D
Moscow Mills, 375	-4	* Vandalia, 7,811	F
Mount City, 1,528	C-2	University City,	
Moundville, 243	-6	129,100	J
Mountain Grove,		Urich, 507	D
2,229	G-7	* Valley Park, 1,772	E
Mountain View, 783H-8		* Van Buren, 345	I
Mount Leonard, 160	E-4	Vandalia, 2,450	H
Mount Moriah, 275	E-2	Vanderus, 236	E
* Mount Vernon, 1,342	F-7	Verona, 390	E
Napoleon, 131	D-4	* Versailles, 1,662	D
Naylor, 553	I-8	* Vienna, 348	G
Neck, 123	D-7	Wakenda, 266	E
Neelyville, 199	I-8	Walker, 258	D
Nelson, 337	F-4	Walnut Grove, 387	E
* Neosho, 4,485	D-8	Wardell, 272	J
* Nevada, 7,448	D-2	* Warrensburg, 5,146	E
Newark, 202	G-6	* Warrenton, 1,250	H
Newburg, 1,036	G-6	* Warsaw, 1,102	E
New Cambria, 360	F-3	Washington, 5,918	I
New Florence, 571	E-3	Watson, 144	E
New France, 1,210	F-4	Weaver, 941	F
New Hamburg, 107	K-7	Wayland, 385	H
New Hampton, 449	D-2	* Waynesville, 392	G
New Haven, 876	H-5	Weatherby, 177	D
* New London, 900	H-3	Webeaucast, 421	E
* New Madrid, 2,309	K-8	Webb City, 6,876	D
New Market, 107	C-3	Webster Groves,	
Newtonia, 203	D-8	117,700	I-9
Newtown, 284	E-1	Wellington, 756	D-4
Niangau, 253	F-7	Wellsville, 1,525	H
Nixa, 307	E-8	Westworth, 182	D-8
Noe, 431	D-9	Wentzville, 526	E
Noelhorne, 1,190	E-3	Wentworth, 358	R

INTRODUCTION

"Strangely fascinating are place-names, not only by their euphony, but by their romantic associations."¹ So attractive is the study of place-names that it develops in the student a curiosity concerning the origin of all names. Realizing that behind every name is an interesting chapter from life, he finds himself wondering about the origin of names. He reviews the history, the geography, and the language of the region, hoping that some light may be thrown upon names by each of these fields of study. Frequently he must go further and try to understand the nature, the customs, the ideals, the religion, the amusements, and the vocations of the people in whose names he is interested. Because the research is many-sided and because every side is vital and significant, the student of place-names is amply rewarded for his labor.

Taylor says that names are never mere arbitrary sounds, devoid of meaning, but that always there is some significance behind the names, however obscure it may seem. He points out that names of a region, like the flora, live on in spite of catastrophes that destroy almost every

1. McKnight, English Words and Their Background, p. 238.

thing else.² One proof of his statement is the fact that so many Indian names are extant in the United States, even though the remnants of the race are now confined to relatively small areas. It is the task of the place-name worker to find the significance, large or small, past or present, obvious or concealed, in each and every name.

Fertile as it is, the scientific study of place-names in America has barely begun. Foerstemann in Germany, Rygh in Norway, Noreen in Sweden, Longoon in France, and Skeat in England instituted the scientific investigation of place-names in their respective countries. In England, the English Place-Name Society, headed by Mawer and Stenton, has issued over a dozen volumes, each dealing with the names of a single shire or county.

These pioneers have recognized two principles as lying at the foundation of the modern scholarly investigation of place-names: that a place-name cannot be interpreted in the light of its present form, but must be traced to its earliest form; and that no explanation of a place-name, however convincing as philology, is correct unless it is consistent with the known history and topography of the site, and likewise an explanation based on history and topography, but inconsistent with philology,

2. Taylor, Words and Places, pp. 1-2.

can not be regarded as an accurate solution.

Place-names in the older countries are more complicated than American ones. Since their names are much older, they have gone through many changes that make the origins more difficult to trace. One can look at Anglo-Saxon and see that many of our common words have experienced such great changes that they are hardly distinguishable as the ancestors of the present English words. With the exception of Indian names, American place-names are quite new; hardly a single one is more than three hundred years old. American settlers, however, have made free use of the names, familiar and loved, from the old world to transfer to their new homes. One can usually tell by the nomenclature of a region the nationality of the settlers.

The publication of Henry Gannett's The Origin of Certain Place-Names in the United States in 1902 first gave impetus to place-name research in this country. After the interest was once aroused, studies by states and sections began to appear. Beginning in 1916 David Eaton published in the Missouri Historical Review a series of articles later compiled in a book: How Missouri Counties, Towns, and Streams Were Named. Although Mr. Eaton's study was merely the proverbial "drop in the bucket" to a complete study of Missouri place-names, it did succeed in motivating a further and more comprehen-

sive investigation into Missouri names. At the University of Missouri the work is being carried on under the direction of Professor Robert L. Ramsay, and to date twelve theses covering eighty-seven counties have been completed. This study adds two more counties, together with the city of St. Louis. Theses covering the remaining twenty-five counties are being prepared.

The present thesis covers one of the most interesting sections of the state: St. Louis, St. Louis County, and Jefferson County. St. Louis, by reason of its excellent location proving attractive to settlers, has long been the largest city of the state. Not only were inhabitants drawn by its site, but many Frenchmen, who thought that life in English territory under English domination would be unendurable, moved to St. Louis from what is now Illinois when the territory of the Mississippi passed from French to English hands in 1762. It was generally thought that Spain could never govern the vast territory west of the Mississippi that France had ceded to her at the same time, and it was not until 1766 that Count Ulloa arrived at New Orleans to take possession of the Spanish territory acquired more than three years before.

In the meantime St. Louis or Laclede's Village as it was known then, had grown to a village of several hundred inhabitants, and it had become necessary to establish a temporary government. Captain Louis St. Ange de Bellerive

was unanimously elected governor, and he and his assistants began their administration on January 21, 1766. Near the close of 1767 Captain Francisco Rios of the Spanish service arrived to take possession of and establish authority in the upper region of the Mississippi. His presence was not welcomed by the French inhabitants, who had suspected that the transfer of the territory to Spain had been merely French politics. Rios wisely withdrew from the village and began the erection of the Fort St. Charles the Prince about fourteen miles north of the town. Near the end of 1768 or early in 1769, Rios returned to New Orleans, and it was not until May, 1770 that Captain Pedro Piernas arrived at St. Louis to assume authority. In 1800 the territory, which the Spaniards seemed to have considered something of a white elephant, was retroceded to France; Spain however retained control. By this time Napoleon was so involved in war at home that he was glad to sell France's share of the new world to the United States in 1803.

Now that the ownership of the Louisiana territory was established, people of many nationalities came to St. Louis and vicinity to make their homes. Thus St. Louis became and still is a great "melting pot."

In making this study of place-names in St. Louis, St. Louis County, and Jefferson County I began, as the other workers on similar theses, in the library of the

State Historical Society of Missouri in Columbia. I made use of postal guides, maps, atlases, gazetteers, business directories, and histories, both county and state. After I had secured the names and the solutions of as many as possible from these sources, I went to the library of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, where I found an abundance of useful material. Next I went into the field where I interviewed many old residents and well-informed citizens. My work differed from that of other workers in that much more of my information was acquired from written material, which was abundant, since this is such an important region historically. I was also able to secure a great deal of information through correspondence.

Readers of this thesis are respectfully requested to judge it by what it contains and not by what it omits. A life-time would hardly suffice to investigate all the place-names that can be found in the St. Louis area and to exhaust all their possible relations. Certain large and interesting classes of names have been entirely omitted, in accordance with the limitations adopted in other theses of the present series: among these intentional omissions are the names of streets and most roads, theaters and hotels, clubs and societies, and also those churches and schools which have merely adopted the name of the community, division, or street in which they are

located. Doubtless there are likewise numerous inadvertent omissions. Certainly there is ample room not only for one but for several theses in the St. Louis area.

This thesis is organized like others of its type. The first chapter is a dictionary of the names studied. The second chapter contains a classification of all names according to origin: the names are grouped as borrowed, historical, personal, environmental, and subjective. The third chapter studies the names according to certain special features: these include their composition, linguistic features (spelling, pronunciation, and dialect words), non-English names, changes in names, and folkways and folklore. A bibliography follows of all published material used, together with a list of persons interviewed and corresponded with.

I am indebted to all who have so liberally given their time and their knowledge. The mere listing of their names does not give the recognition due them for their generous assistance.

CHAPTER ONE

DICTIONARY OF PLACE-NAMES

The following alphabetical list contains all the place-names found in St. Louis, St. Louis County, and Jefferson County. Names from Jefferson County have "Jefferson" after them in parentheses. Others are found either in St. Louis or St. Louis County; the boundaries between city and county have shifted so much during their history that it seemed unnecessary to try to distinguish them.

Under each name there have also been entered, as far as possible, (1) its exact pronunciation, whenever in any respect doubtful or significant, recorded in the standard alphabet of the International Phonetic Association; (2) the nature of the place and its exact location; (3) its earliest known dates and relevant facts about its origin or discovery or the earliest ascertained use of the name; (4) the source or origin or reason assigned for the name; (5) any subsequent changes of name, with their explanation; (6) a complete list in abbreviated form of authorities used and persons consulted.

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

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

Academy of the Sacred Heart

A Catholic institution at 334 Taylor Ave., established in 1872 on South Broadway. Moved to the present location in 1892. Cf. Sacred Heart Church, below. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 265; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), I. 443; II. 736; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Acme Heights

'æk mɪ

In n. Central T., n. of Jennings Heights, and extends into the city of St. Louis. Acme is a Greek word, meaning "a point, height, summit." (Plat Book (1909); Gannett (1902), 18)

****Adam Creek (Jefferson)**
(See Muddy Creek)

Adams School

A rural elementary school in Central T. Probably named for John Q. Adams, the second president of the U. S. (Russell (1932), (1937))

Adams School

An elementary school at 1311 Tower Grove Ave. The building was erected in 1878 and additions have been made in 1895, 1899, and 1906. Cf. above. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (July 15, 1928); School Directory (1938-9))

Afton

'æf tən

A p.o. in n. Carondelet T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R.R. Established in 1886. Named for Johann George Aff (b. 1834), a farmer and merchant, who came to St. Louis in 1858. He was a native of Germany and settled here in the early 1860's. (P.G. 1886 ff.; Plat Book (1909); Hertich; Thomas (1911), I. 401; II. 232)

Afton Heights

In Carondelet T. Named for the town. (Plat Book (1909))

****Alderney**

N. of Normandy. (Unsolved) (Nat. Map (1930))

All Saints Church

A Catholic Church at Sixty-third Street and Maple Avenue. It was organized in 1902. The Sisters of St. Joseph conduct the parish school that is attached to the church. All Saints is a feast of highest rank celebrated on November 1. It was instituted in honor of all saints, known and unknown. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 233; Cath. Ency. (1903), I. 315; Cath. Dir. (1934-1937))

All Saints Church

An Episcopal church at Garrison Ave. and Locust St., established before 1886. Cf. above. (Journal (1886-1909))

All Saints' Church

An Episcopal church for colored people at Washington Ave. and Twenty-second St. It was organized in 1873. First it was named Church of Our Saviour, then Church of the Good Samaritan (Cf. Luke 10: 30-37), and finally the present name (for which cf. above) was adopted. (Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 689)

Alexian Brothers Hospital

A Catholic hospital for men patients at 3933 Broadway, founded in 1869, and affiliated with the St. Louis U. School of Medicine. A new building was constructed in 1873-4. The Alexians, a religious order, originated at Mechlin, in Brabant, in the fifteenth century during the ravages of the black death. The patron saint of the organization is Alexius (d. 417), who served many years in a hospital at Edessa in Syria. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 279; St. Thomas of Aquin (1932); Devoy (1898), 229; Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 11; Cath. Ency., I. 307; Char. Org. (1927); Cath. Dir. (1937))

Allenton

'ael an tan

A p.o. in s. Meramec T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco and Mo. Pac. R.R.'s. Laid out in 1852 by Thomas R. Allen (1813-1882), lawyer, state and national senator, and railroad executive and owner, and named for him. Spelled Allentown in Co. Atlas (1893). (Co. Atlas (1893); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876--); Eaton (1916); Plat Book (1909); Scharf (1883), I. 638-41; II. 1921; Ency. St. L. (1899); Thomas (1911), I. 393)

All Souls' Church

A Catholic church at Overland Park, organized in 1908. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame is attached. Nov. 2 is the day commemorating all those who have departed this life, but have not attained to perfect light. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 263; Thomas (1911), 225; Cath. Dir. (1937); Lives of Saints (1914), Nov., 42; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928))

Altheim

'ol taim

A p.o. in 1886 and from 1889 to 1904 in Bonhomme T. John Alt of Clayton said (according to Thomas) that John Alt, Sr. and Judge Christopher were the most active promoters when the p.o. was secured. Alt asked Wolff what they should name the p.o. and he replied that he would give it a name. Named for John Alt and

Peter Zeigenhein, the common place-name suffix "heim" being substituted for "hein." (P.G. (1886, 1889-1904); Thomas (1911), I. 225, 257; Soil Survey (1919)

Alt School

A rural elementary school in w. Bonhomme T. Doubtless named for John Alt. (See Altheim.) (Russell (1932), (1937); Lee (1932)

Ames School

An elementary school at 1313 Hebert St., established in 1873. Named for Henry Ames (1818-1852). (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9)

****Andrae (Jefferson)**

According to the postal guides this was a p.o. in Jefferson County from 1891 to 1895, but nothing more could be learned of the place. (P.G. (1891-1895)

****Anglum**

(See Robertson)

'æŋ / ə m

****Annadale**

In Central T. near Brentwood Station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. (unsolved). (Plat Book (1909)

Annunciation Church

A Catholic church on Sixth St., near Chouteau Ave., founded in 1859. The building is a miniature of St. John Lateran: Annunciation Church in Rome. It was damaged by the cyclone of 1896, but has been partially restored. Named for the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which is celebrated on March 25. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 119; Lives of Saints (1914), March, 450; Cath. Dir. (1937)

Antioch Baptist Church

At Centaur. A Bible name, for the city where the disciples were first called Christians (Acts 11:26). (Thomas (1911), I. 390)

****Antire Creek**

Rises in s. Bonhomme T., flows into Jefferson County, then into the Meramec R. (unsolved) (Plat Book (1909)

Antonia (Jefferson)

æn' tɒ n i ə

A p.o. in s.w. Rock T., established in 1876 and discontinued in 1904. Anton Yeager, who owned some land here, deeded to his brother, Joe Yeager, an acre of ground on

which Joe built a cabin and a store. When the place became a center for the community, Joe gave his brother's name to the place and added the suffix "ia." Also said to be named for Anton Yerger's wife, Antonia. (Campbell (1874), 283; Co. Atlas (1876), 446; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Handbook Mo. (1880); Co. History (1888); P.G. (1876-1904); Nat. Map (1930); Hoeken; Rippy)

****Arlington School**

An elementary school at 1617 Burd Ave., established in 1899. (unsolved) (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Armbruster School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Valle T. Named for a family who farm in this community. (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

Arsenal Island

In the Mississippi R. Formed during the early part of the 19th century. In 1841 the head of the island was 300 yards above the line of Arsenal St., from which it was named. Arsenal St. was named for St. Louis Arsenal (q.v.). It was occupied by a squatter named Morris. The island has since shifted its position down river. In 1866 it was purchased by the city of St. Louis for quarantine purposes and called Quarantine Island. The Supreme Court granted it to Illinois. (Conard (1901); Stevens)

***Ascalon**

In n. Central T. on Link Road. A p.o. from 1897 to 1904. Ascalon (the form used in the Latin Vulgate, but spelled Ashkelon in the A.V.) was one of five chief cities of the Philistines, where Samson slew 30 men (Judges XIV, 19). Why the name was chosen for this Mo. town is unknown. (Soil Survey (1919); P.G. (1897-1904))

Ascension Church

An Episcopal church at Cates and Goodfellow Avenues founded in 1888. The Ascension of Christ is celebrated on the fortieth day after Resurrection or Easter Sunday, commemorating the Ascension of Christ into heaven. (Mark XVI. 19; Luke XXIV. 51; Acts 1, 2). (Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 689; Cath. Ency. (1913), I. 767)

Ashley School

(See Hugo F. Buder School)

Ashland

A town site laid out at the mouth of Fox Creek, on the n. bank of the Meramec R., by an adventurous real estate

operator from Pittsburg. Lots were sold, but no headway was made toward building a town. Doubtless named for Henry Clay's home. (Scharf (1883), I. 164; Conard (1901)

Ashland School

An elementary school at 3921 Newstead Ave., established in 1909. Cf. above. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9)

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church

A Catholic church at Ninth and Sidney Sts. organized in 1861, and a church was erected in the same year. In 1891 the parish was divided and a new parish was organized at Sidney and Salena Sts. and named in honor of St. Agnes. St. Agnes of Rome (lived about 3d century) was held in highest honor by the primitive churches. Both parishes have parochial schools in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The Assumption is a festival commemorating Christ's assuming to His heavenly mansions the body and soul of Mary upon her death, and is celebrated on August 5. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 121, 201-5; Lives of Saints (1914), Aug., 141-3; Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Ency. (1913), I. 214)

*Atherton

(See Etherton)

Attucks School

'æt ə kɜz

An elementary school for colored pupils in Clayton, established in 1923. Named for Crispus Attucks (d. 1770), the colored man who lost his life in the Boston Massacre. (Russell (1937); Bracken)

Avery School

'e v ə ɹɪ

An elementary school at Webster Groves established in 1870 as Tuxedo Park School, named for the subdivision. Named Avery in 1916 to honor E. M. Avery (1819-1903), lawyer and headmaster of Webster College. (Russell (1937); Goslin)

Avoca (Jefferson)

ə'və kə

A settlement made on Joachim Creek in Valle T. about 1830. A p.o. was established in 1853 and discontinued in 1888. Probably named for Thomas Moore's poem, "Sweet Vales of Avoca." (Hayward (1853); Parker (1865); Goodwin (1867), 3; Campbell (1874), 283; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Co. Atlas (1876); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; P.G. (1868-1888); Gannett (1902), 32)

Baden

¹baedən

A settlement made about 1862 n. of St. Louis by a group of immigrants from Baden, Germany. Named for their former home, which is a province in s.w. Germany; also the name of a city in that state. A p.o. was established in 1867 and discontinued in 1876. Now within the city of St. Louis. (Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876); Co. Atlas (1878); Hertich (1934), 18)

Baden School

An elementary school at 8724 Hall's Ferry Road established in 1907. Named for the town. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Bailey (Jefferson)

¹beli

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in Joachim T. It was named for John Martin Bailey (b. 1821), a farmer and an old resident of that neighborhood. The p.o. was established in 1868 and discontinued in 1876 and was known as Hanover. Hanover is a province of Germany, but why the name was chosen for this Mo. p.o. is not known. There are many Germans in the county. Bailey was also known as Bailey Station. (Mo. Gaz. (1876); Co. Hist. (1888), 445; Campbell (1874), 283; P.G. (1868-1876); Parker (1865); Goodwin (1867), 3; Co. Atlas (1876); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1930); Bailey)

Bailey Station (Jefferson)

(See Bailey)

Baldwin

(See Ballwin)

Ballas

A subdivision in w. Central T. Named for Ballas Road. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Ballwin

¹bolwin

A p.o. since 1876 on Fish Pot Creek in e. Bonhomme T. It takes its name from John Ball, who in 1804 settled the farm upon which the town was subsequently laid out. Platted in 1837 by Ball. Spelled Baldwin on Colton's Map. The suffix -win is probably to be accounted for by association with the name Baldwin. (Colton's Map (1860); P.G. (1876--); Eaton (1916); Plat Book (1909); Scharf (1883), II. 1902; Thomas (1911), I. 347; Hertich (1934), 24, 25)

Banneker School

¹bæn ə kər

An elementary school for colored pupils at 2840 Lucas Ave. established in 1873. Named for Benjamin Banneker

(1731-1806), mathematician, surveyor, and astronomer.
(Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital

¹baʁnʁd

A hospital at 3427 Washington Ave. organized in 1905 and incorporated in the following year. It was originally known as The St. Louis Skin and Cancer Hospital, but its name was changed in 1910, when the late George D. Barnard gave the building for the hospital. The purpose of the hospital is to study and treat cancer and diseases of the skin without charge. Named to honor its benefactor. (Char. Org. (1927); Barnard (1936))

Barnes Hospital

baʁnz

(See Barnes Medical College)

Barnes Medical College

Garrison Avenue and Chestnut Street. It was founded in 1892 by Drs. Pinckney French, Charles H. Hughes, and A. N. Carpenter. It was named for Robert A. Barnes, the noted merchant and philanthropist of St. Louis, who left a bequest of more than a million dollars to be used in founding and maintaining a hospital in St. Louis. Barnes Hospital was organized in 1914. (Devoy (1898), 233-4; Ency. St. L. (1899); Char. Org. (1927))

Barnhart (Jefferson)

¹baʁn,haʁt

A p.o. established in 1902 in s. Rock T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Named for the Barnhart family, who own a large tract of land here. (P.G. (1902 ff.); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey; Miss Bailey)

Barretts Station

A p.o. established in 1891 and discontinued in 1892 in e. Bonhomme T. near Kirkwood on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Spelled Barret's Station in Goodwin. Named for the Barrett family. (Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1891-1892); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), 232; Hertich)

Barret's Station

(See Barretts Station)

****Barry's Tavern**

In Central T. A tavern in 1860 and would now be in Wellston on Easton Ave. (unsolved). (Colton's Map Mo. (1860); Hertich; Stevens)

Bartold

Henry or Frederick Bartold settled here in 1830 and his home was known as Bartold's Inn. In 1876 the p.o. was

known as Valley; from 1886 to 1891 as Bartold Valley; and from 1891 to 1904 when it was discontinued as Bartold. Now a part of Maplewood. (P.G. (1876-1904); Thomas (1911), 225; Hertich (1934), 22)

Bartold's Inn
(See Bartold)

Bartold Valley
(See Bartold)

Bartold Valley School
Named for its location. The name was shortened to Valley School. It is now Maplewood High School, from the name of the town (q.v.). (Thomas (1911), 333)

Bates Branch
A branch of Wild Horse Creek in Meramec T. Named for the Adam Bates family, who lived on it. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Bates School
An elementary school 1912 N. Prairie Ave., established in 1916. Named for Edward Bates (1793-1867), a St. Louis lawyer who worked for free schools. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I. G-D, (Feb. 26, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

**Bayless School ^{be las}
Near the City of St. Louis limits in Carondelet T. (unsolved). (Plat Book (1909))

Bear Creek
A creek rising in Meramec T. and flowing s.w. into Heads Creek. Named because bears were seen on this creek in early days. (Nat. Map (1930); Bailey; Weaver)

Bear Creek School (Jefferson)
A rural elementary school in Meramec T., established about a hundred years ago. Named for the creek. (Powers; Nollman)

Beaumont High School ^{bo, mant}
A high school at 3836 Natural Bridge Ave. For name, cf. below. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

*Beaumont Hospital Medical College
2600 Pine St. In 1886 a building was erected at the corner of Sixteenth St. and Walnut St. The college was named in honor of Dr. William Beaumont (1785-1853) a distinguished surgeon and author of St. Louis. The teaching

resources of this college include Alexian Brothers' Hospital, St. Mary's Infirmary, and the Missouri Pacific Hospital. This school merged with Washington University. (Devoy (1898), 233; Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 125)

****Beaverpond**

In s. St. Ferdinand T. (unsolved). (Co. Atlas (1838))

Beck (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1900 and discontinued in 1902 in n.e. Rock T. Named for Mr. Beck, who was a merchant here. (P.G. (1900-1902); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Ogle; Bailey)

****Beckville**

A p.o. in 1876 (unsolved). (P.G. (1876))

Belews Creek (Jefferson)

b2 1/uz

A tributary of Big R. rising in Central T. and flowing n.w. into Big R. in s. Meramec T. Named for William Belew who settled on the creek in 1778. (Co. Hist. (1888), 371; Nat. Map (1930); Bailey; Miss Bailey)

Belews Creek (Jefferson)

An early p.o., established in 1868 and discontinued in 1904, in s. Meramec T. on a tributary of Big R. bearing the same name. The p.o. took its name from the creek. (Goodwin (1867), 4, 46; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Campbell (1874), 283; Co. Atlas (1876); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; P.G. (1868-1904); Nat. Map (1930); Bailey)

Belland's Ferry

On Missouri R. at St. Charles. On March 19, 1805, John B. Belland was licensed to run a ferry. (Hertich (1934), 20-1)

\ Bellefontaine

bel faun tan

An early French village in what is now n.w. Bonhomme T., near the Missouri R. Named, as the name signifies, for a beautiful spring or fountain which still exists. It was a p.o. from 1876 to 1904. At one time it was christened Hilltown because of its elevated position with reference to other settlements. Two water plants which supply St. Louis and St. Louis County with water are located here. (P.G. (1876-1904); Flat Book (1909); Hertich (1934), 40)

Bellefontaine Cemetery

In n. part of St. Louis upon a high bluff, near the Mississippi R. The largest Protestant cemetery in the city. The Bellefontaine Cemetery Association was

incorporated under the name of Rural Cemetery Association on March 7, 1849. On May 15, 1850, it was dedicated. The name of the association changed to Bellefontaine Cemetery Association in 1851. Among the many prominent citizens buried here are: Gov. Wm. Clark, Gen. Sterling Price, Gov. T. Fletcher, Gen. Bonneville, Manuel Lisa, Thos. H. Benton, Gov. John Miller, and Gen. Frank P. Blair. Named for the fort. (Pitzman (1878); Devoy (1898), 268-270; Head (1909), 132-3)

Bellefontaine Road

From St. Louis to Fort Bellefontaine on the Missouri R. In early part of 1800 it was called the "Great Trail", and was one of the first roads w. of the Mississippi R. (Hertich (1934), 18-19)

Bellefontaine School

An elementary school in e. Bonhomme T. Named for the town. (Russell (1932), (1937)

'bel, mant

Bellemont

A subdivision on Spring Ave. and the St. Louis Belt and Terminal R.R. now in University City. A descriptive name, the French for "fair hill"; all of this section is rolling and hilly. The prefixed element Belle is of frequent occurrence in the country with various suffixes, there being 78 p.o.'s which have this name in combination with descriptive suffixes. Spelled Bellemonte in Goodwin. (Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); Stevens; Gannett (1902)

Bellemonte

(See Bellemont)

*Bellevue

A voting precinct in Central T. in 1911, but now an avenue in Richmond Heights. Probably a descriptive name; it is French for "fair sight." (Thomas (1911), 179; Stevens; Niesen)

**Belmont Heights

In Bonhomme T., near Hillsboro and s. of Valley Park (unsolved). (Flat Book (1909); Stevens)

*Bel-Nor

A subdivision in Normandy. Probably coined by using the descriptive prefix "Bel" and the first syllable of Normandy. (Miller)

Bel-Nor School

An elementary school in Normandy established in 1928. Named for the subdivision of Bel-Nor in which it is located. The real estate company gave the site if the school would be so named. (Russell (1930); Miller)

Ben Akibah Home for Girls

ben a'ki ba

A home for Jewish working girls at 3646 West Pine Blvd., organized in 1912. Akibah was the spiritual leader of the Bar-Kockba revolt against Rome in 135 A.D., and Ben Akibah in Hebrew means "Son of Akiba." (Char. Org. (1927); Keyfitz)

Ben Avis Park

ben'ev as

A subdivision in St. Ferdinand T., w. of Jennings. Named for Avis family. The name was probably modeled on the Scotch mountains Ben Ledi, Ben Lomond, Ben Nevia, etc., in which "Ben" is the Gaelic word for mountain. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Ben Moshab Zekeinim

ben 'mojab za'kin am

A home for Jewish old people at 1438 East Grand Blvd., organized in 1905. The name means "The Residence of Old People." (Char. Org. (1927); Keyfitz)

Benton

bentn

A suburban district in w. St. Louis. In the early 1850's Ringrose D. Watson made this subdivision and named it "The Glades." About 1852 when the Mo. Pac. R.R. was built, the station was named Benton in honor of Thomas H. Benton (1782-1858), the Missouri statesman. A p.o. was established at Glades in 1886. Doubtless named a descriptive name. (P.G. (1886); Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 134)

Benton Barracks

Temporary military quarters during the Civil War, located on w. end of the St. Louis Fair Grounds. No trace of the barracks now remains. (Cf. above.) (Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 134-5)

Benton Park

In s. St. Louis bound by Arsenal and Wyoming Streets and Wisconsin and Jefferson Avenues. (Cf. above.) (Pitzman (1878); Devoy (1898), 93; Ency. St. L. (1899), 135)

Benton School

An elementary school at 2847 N. Kingshighway Blvd. This school, the third public school in St. Louis, was opened in January, 1842 at Sixth and St. Charles Sts. In 1871 it was moved to Ninth and Locust Sts., in 1888 to

temporary quarters at Natural Bridge and Williams Place, and in 1894 to the present location. Named for Thomas H. Benton (1782-1858), Missouri senator (1820-1850) and secretary of trustees of St. Louis school board. The famous Democratic statesman did much to promote education. (Report Board Ed. (1929); Scharf (1883), I. 839; Lange (1930); Ency. St. L. (1899); St. L. Schools, I. (G-D, March 12, 1922); II. (S-T, Nov. 12, 1935); School Dir. (1938-9))

Berkeley

^{b3k11}
This place was first known as Kinlock (unsolved), a p.o. established in 1893 and discontinued in 1928 on the Wabash R.R. 2 m. w. of Ferguson. Just s. of it grew up a negro settlement, and named from it, S. Kinlock Park, a p.o. since 1924. The white residents of Kinlock changed the name to Nuroad to distinguish it from S. Kinlock P. The p.o. name was changed in 1928 to Nuroad, a phonetic spelling of Newroad, because a new road ran through the town. On July 30, 1937, the town of Nuroad was incorporated as Berkeley. Berkeley Acres was the name of a subdivision from which it took its name. (P.G. (1893--); Plat Book (1909); Highways (1930); McDermott; Stevens; newspaper clipping pasted in Thomas (1911); Mo. Hist. Soc. Library, St. L.)

Berkeley Acres (See Berkeley)

Bete Creek

A stream in the s. part of St. Louis County, about which nothing could be learned. Bete is the French word for "Beast", but why so used here could not be discovered. (Colton's Map (1860))

Bethania Church

^{b3k11}
An Evangelical church, organized in 1869, at Twenty-third and Wash Sts. The Bethania Cemetery is on St. Charles Road and the Wabash R.R. Bethany is a Bible name (Matthew 21:17) meaning "house of unripe dates." It was the scene of the raising of Lazarus (John 11:18). In the Vulgate Latin version and the German version of Luther, the name appears in the form Bethania. Now located on Red Bud Ave. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 702-3; Thomas (1911), 142; Could (1922))

Bethel Cemetery

In Meramec T. The first burial was on June 16, 1854. A favorite Bible name (Genesis 28:19): the site of Jacob's dream. (Scharf (1883), II. 1931)

Bethel Church

A German Methodist church at Jefferson Ave. and Accomac St., organized in 1843. The first building was on Columbus St., between Lesperance and Picotte Sts. and was completed in 1848. In 1858 a new building was started at Eighth St. and Soulard and in 1860 it was dedicated. When it burned in 1891, a building was erected at the present address and the name was changed to Memorial Church, for what reason is unknown. This building was destroyed by the tornado in 1896, but was rebuilt in 1897. For name, cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1466)

Bethel Mission

300 North Commercial St. It was organized October 30, 1868, to provide for the temporal and spiritual welfare of rivermen and their families and to carry on Sabbath-school work among the neglected. Here the term "Bethel" has the special sense of a seamen's church or chapel, whether afloat or ashore (Cf. Webster's Dict.). Identically does not exist today. (Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 144-6)

Bethesda Church

A German Evangelical church at Hoffmeister Heights, organized in 1908. It has a parochial school of the same name attached. A Bible name meaning "house of mercy", a pool in Jerusalem (John 5:2). This church was not listed in the 1922 St. Louis Dir. (Thomas (1911), 142; Gould (1922))

Bethesda Homes

bɛ'θɛz də

A home for aged was established by Mrs. Roger Hayne in 1889 on Russell Ave. near Compton. The Bethesda Home for Old People is now at 3120 Lafayette Ave. In 1892 the infants were transferred to The Soulard Mansion at the corner of Twelfth and Soulard Sts., which in 1895 took the name, Bethesda Foundling's Home and moved to the corner of Hickory and Gratiot Streets. A new home for foundlings was built at 3651 Vista Avenue in 1898. The Bethesda Maternity Home was established in 1892 at 1814 Schild Ave. In October, 1893, it was moved to 1210 Grattan St. Bethesda Home for Incurables was built at 3645 Vista in 1900. Cf. above. (Report of Bethesda (1901); Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 146; Char. Org. (1927))

Bethlehem Cemetery

At n. boundary of St. Louis City. Named for the birth-place of Jesus (Matthew 2:1): the name means "house of bread." (Nat. Map Mo. (1930))

Bethlehem Church (Jefferson)

A Missionary Baptist Church 8 m. n.w. of Hillsboro. The pioneers, Lewis and James Williams, are said to have been the founders of this church in 1829. No records were kept until 1833. A log church was erected in 1840 and a frame one in 1860. This is the oldest church in Jefferson County. Cf. above. (Duncan (1882); Co. Hist. (1888), 455; Hart)

Bethlehem Church

An Evangelical Church at 5601 Southwest Ave., organized in 1891. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 704; Gould (1922))

Bethlehem (Bohemian) Mission

A Congregational mission on Allen Ave. and Thirteenth St., organized before 1893. (Cf. above.) (Report of Congregational (1893), (1896); Gould (1922))

Bethlehem School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Big River T. that has been established about one hundred years. Named for Bethlehem Church (q.v.) in which school was at first held. (Powers; Wilson)

Big Bend

A voting precinct in Central T. Named for Big Bend Road which led to a big bend in the Meramec R. (Thomas (1911), 179; Hertich; Stevens)

Big Mound

This famous Indian mound was an old landmark which stood at the corner of Mound Street and Broadway. It was entirely cut down in 1869. It was also called La Butte de Terre (French for the Mound of Earth), to distinguish it from other mounds, and La Grange de Terre (French for Earth Barn). Cf. "Mound City" as a title for St. Louis (q.v.). (Head (1909), 19, 20; Reveille (August 21, 1848); Ency. St. L. (1899))

Big River (Jefferson)

A stream rising in Washington County, winding through e. Jefferson County, and emptying into the Meramec R. in n. c. Meramec T. It was discovered about 1720 by Francis Phillip Renault, a Frenchman who came up from St. Genevieve looking for silver and lead mines. When Renault saw the river for the first time, he was entranced with the beauty of the stream and the bordering hills and exclaimed, "Grande Riviere!" He used "grande"

in the sense of beautiful, magnificent, or sublime, but it has since been translated into "big", which is fallacious, for it is not big. Beck (1823) says that it is sometimes called Grand R. Wetmore (1847) gives the name as Big R. or Negro Fork of Merrimac, and Parker (1865) and Hand-Book Mo. (1880) call it Negro Creek, for reasons that have not been discovered. (Wetmore (1847); Colton (1857); Beck (1823); Co. Atlas (1876); Nat. Map (1930); Parker (1865); Schneider (1936); Hand-Book Mo. (1880))

Big River Township (Jefferson)

The w.c. T. of Jefferson County. One of the three original T.'s. (See Jefferson County.) Named for the largest stream in the county which flows through this T. (Co. Atlas (1876); Co. Hist. (1888), 391 ff.; R. M. Atlas (1938); Nat. Map (1930))

Big Spring (Jefferson)

A large spring which gushes out from under a hill about a mile above the mouth of Heads Creek. This was settled by James Head before 1800. (Co. Atlas (1876))

Big Springs Church (Jefferson)

A Missionary Baptist church in n. part of the county, organized by Elders Stephens and Williams. A concrete church was erected about 1864. Named for the spring. (Co. Hist. (1888), 455)

Bishop Robertson Hall

A boarding and day school for young ladies established in 1874 by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. At first it was conducted at 1532 Washington Ave.; moved to Park Ave. in 1877; and to the residence of James B. Eads on Compton Ave. in 1887. Named for Bishop Charles F. Robertson. (Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 169)

*Bismarck Heights

A subdivision in Carondelet T. Probably named for Prince Otto Leopold von Bismarck-Schonhausen (1815-1898), a German statesman and founder of the German empire. (Thomas (1911), 141)

Bismarck Heights Lutheran Church

In Carondelet T. A parochial school is attached. Named for the subdivision. This church was not listed in the 1922 St. Louis Directory. (Thomas (1911), 141)

Bissell

A p.o. established in 1896 and discontinued in 1902 in e. ¹⁶¹⁵²¹

St. Ferdinand T. on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy R.R. Named to honor General Daniel Bissell (1768-1833), who served in the Revolutionary War and was made military commander of Missouri and Illinois after the Louisiana Purchase. He built the cantonment at Bellefontaine in St. Ferdinand T. Called Bissell Station in 1909 Plat Book. (Plat Book (1909); P.G. (1896-1902); Thomas (1911), 308, 309; Hertich (1934); Scharf (1883), II. 1856)

Bissell's Point

Now it is in St. Louis City, but formerly it was in St. Ferdinand T.; once the property of Capt. Lewis Bissell (1789-1869) of the U.S. Infantry. The St. Louis water works, begun in 1867 and completed in 1870, were located here. (Thomas (1911), 308; Scharf (1883), I. 355, 356)

Bissell Station

(See Bissell)

*Black Hawk School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in w.o. Jefferson County. Probably named for the Indian warrior of the Sacs who fought with the English in the War of 1812. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Black Jack

A p.o. established in 1876 and discontinued in 1904, in St. Ferdinand T., e. of Florissant. Named for black jack oak trees which grow here. In the early 40's three large black jack trees stood at the intersection of Parker and Old Hall's Ferry Roads. This species of American oak is usually small and scrubby, so these large ones soon became popular as a shelter from the heat, a rendezvous, and a measure of distance. Spelled Blackjack in 1897 P.G. (P.G. (1876-1904); Plat Book (1909); Scharf (1883), II. 1897; Thomas (1911), 311 ff.)

Black Jack Lutheran Church

At Black Jack, in St. Ferdinand T. in 1911. A parochial school and a cemetery were attached. (Thomas (1911), 313)

Blair School

An elementary school at 2707 Rauschenbach Ave., established in 1882. Named for Frank P. Blair (1821-1875), lawyer and soldier. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I. G-D. (March 18, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9)

Blewett High School

A high school at 5351 Enrich Ave., established in 1905. ^{'blu at}

Named for Ben Blewett (1856-1917), superintendent of schools (1908-1917). (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, March 5, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9)

Bloody Island

In Mississippi R. opposite St. Louis, heavily wooded. Named because of many duels fought here. The first important duel was Benton-Lucas duel, Aug. 12, 1817. (Devoy (1898), 32-35)

Blow School

blo

An elementary school at 516 Loughborough Ave., established in 1903. Named for Henry T. Blow (1817-1875), pioneer in the lead and zinc industry of Missouri, U.S. Commissioner to South American countries, and U.S. Congressman. Susan Elizabeth Blow (1843-1916), daughter of Henry T. Blow, introduced the kindergarten schools in St. Louis in 1873. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, April 2, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9); Dict. Am. Biog. (1930), I. 392)

Bobring

'bnbring

A p.o. from 1886 to 1904 on Lemay Ferry Road in Carondelet T. Named for the pioneer family of which George Bobring, county judge, was a member. (Thomas (1911), 225; P.G. (1886-1904); Hertich; Stevens)

Bonfils

'banfilz

(See Bonfil's Station)

Bonfils School

A school in w. St. Ferdinand T. Named for the station. (Thomas (1911), 283)

Bonfil's Station

A p.o. from 1876 to 1910 in w. St. Ferdinand T., on Wabash R.R., St. Charles Line, and St. Charles Rock Road. It was named for Dr. Bonfils, who lived in what was known as the Old Chouteau Mansion. The name was shortened to Bonfils. (Hertich; P.G. (1876-1910); Plat Book (1909); Thomas, I. 283; Scharf (1883), II. 1897)

Bonhomme

'banam or 'bonam

An early p.o. discontinued in 1895 in n. Meramec T. near the Missouri R. Probably named for the creek. (Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876-1895); Co. Atlas (1878); Thomas (1911), 254; Scharf (1883), II. 1488-9)

*Bonhomme Creek

A stream rising near the center of Meramec T. and flowing n.e. into the Missouri R., in n.w. Bonhomme T. The name is French for "good man." Primm says the appellation was a nickname for Joseph Hebert, his honest, obliging, and good-natured disposition compelling this descriptive title. The name is certainly a personal one. It may have been one of the nicknames or "dit" names so common among the early French; cf. Fee Fee. Billon mentions Joseph Hebert to whom Laclède granted a lot in 1765 and also Francis Hebert called Belhomme (Houck calls him Francois Hebert dit Belhomme), who was killed in 1780 in what is now Forest Park. (Primm (1870), (1913); Co. Atlas (1878); Houck (1908); Plat Book (1909); Billon (1886), 11, 200-1)

Bonhomme Presbyterian Church

At Chesterfield in Bonhomme T. It was organized by Rev. S. Giddings, October 16, 1816, with sixteen members. It was the second Presbyterian Church established w. of the Mississippi R. Disorganized in 1827, but reorganized November 5, 1828. The church stands at the junction of Conway and White roads and was erected in 1841 by James Sappington and John Baxter, under the superintendence of Judge Joseph Conway. Also called Old Bonhomme Presbyterian Church. Doubtless named for the creek. (Thomas (1911), 139; Scharf (1883), II. 1898; Ency. St. L. (1899)

Bonhomme Township

St. Ferdinand, Central, and Carondelet T.'s form the e. boundary of Meramec T. the w., the Missouri R. the n., and Jefferson County the s. Named for creek. (Scharf (1883)

Bonita Park

bo'ni ta

A subdivision in Carondelet T. n. of Kirkwood. A name of approbation. Bonita is a Spanish word, meaning "pretty, graceful." (Plat Book (1909); Stevens; Gannett (1902), 47)

Booker T. Washington School

A vocational school for colored pupils at 814 N. Nineteenth St., established in 1909. Named for Booker T. Washington (1859-1915), negro educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. (School Dir. (1938-9)

**Bourne Creek

A creek rising in n.e. Meramec T., and flowing s.w. into Heads Creek near House Springs (unsolved). (Nat. Map (1930)

Bowman Church

'bo man

A Methodist Church at 4232 N. Grand Ave. It was organized in 1879, and in 1881 a small church was constructed and called "Water Tower"; why is unknown. In 1893 the building was enlarged and the name was changed to Bowman in honor of Thomas Bowman (1817-1914), Methodist bishop and educator. (Gould (1922); Ency. St. L. (1899), 1469)

B'nai Amoonah

ba'ne a'muna

An orthodox Russian Jewish church at 1212 Academy Ave. B'nai Amoonah means "The Sons of the Faith." (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1130; Keyfitz)

B'nai B'rith

ba'ne bri θ

An organization of Bohemian Jews. They first worshipped in a house on Sixth Street. The name means "sons of covenant", referring to the covenant made with God (Gen. 17:11). (Ency. St. L. (1899); Keyfitz)

B'nai El

ba'ne el

A Jewish Church at Flad and Spring Avenues. Emanuel and B'nai B'rith united to make this congregation. B'nai El means "The Sons of God." (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1128-9; Keyfitz)

Bowen School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in e. Rock T. Probably named for Sherman W. Bowen (b. 1823), an attorney and farmer who lived in Rock T. (Lee (1932); Powers; Co. Hist. (1888), 867)

Bowles School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in n. Rock T. Named for a family. (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

****Brank Memorial Church**

A Presbyterian Church at Page and Aubert Avenues. This church was not listed in the 1905 to 1921 Minutes of the Synod. (Pres. Blue Book (1902), 51)

****Breen School**

In Bonhomme T. n. of Barretts. This school was not mentioned in the 1932 or 1937 directory of schools in St. Louis County. (Plat Book (1909))

Breezy Heights (Jefferson)

A settlement in w.c. Rock T. Named for its high location where the breezes blow. (R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey)

Bremen

A community in N. St. Louis. It was incorporated July 16, 1850. It was also known as New Bremen. Named for Bremen, a province of Germany, also a city in that state on the Weser R. (Hayward (1853); Hertich (1934)

Brentwood

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in s.e. Central T. So named for Mr. Brent, who laid out the town. Also called Brentwood Station. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Brentwood Station

(See Brentwood)

Bridgeton

On Wabash R.R. in St. Ferdinand T. The original survey of the town was made in 1786 by a Frenchman named St. Germain. It was settled by French and Spanish families. A fort was built for protection from the Indians. William Owens was in command of the fort and it was known as Owens' Station or Owens' Fort until its incorporation on February 27, 1843. It was also known as Marais des Liards (Cottonwood Swamps) from a marsh in that vicinity and as Villa de Roberts or Village a Robert, since the town was laid out by Robert Owens with Lieutenant-Governor Trudeau's permission. It was surveyed and platted in 1794 by Maturin Bouvet. It is the only city that still has a commons. (See Bridgeton Commons.) The origin of the name Bridgeton could not be discovered; however, numerous places are named Bridge plus a suffix. It might be considered a stock name. (Wetmore (1837); Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); P.C. (1867--); Thomas (1911), 286 ff.; Plat Book (1909); Hertich; Scharf (1883); Eaton (1916)

Bridgeton Commons

At Bridgeton. It consisted of 1,000 acres granted to the town by the Spanish government and confirmed by the act of Congress in 1812. In 1852 it was leased to individuals for the term of 999 years, at rents varying from 10 to 25 cents per acre. Hertich says that Bridgeton is possibly the only community in the United States that still has a commons. (Scharf (1883), I. 1895; Hertich (1934), 34)

**Brighton Mills (Jefferson)

A settlement 5 m. n.w. of House Springs. (unsolved) (Campbell (1874), 284)

Bristol School

An elementary school at Webster Groves established in 1869 as Gray Ave. School and named Bristol in 1916 to honor B. I. Bristol (1833-1903), one of a pioneer family. (Russell (1937); Goslin)

Broscherts Addition

A subdivision in Central T. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n.w. of Clayton. Named for the Broschert family. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens) ^{by a s t s}

Brotherton

(See Sands)

**Brousan

In s.e. Carondelet T. on Mo. Pac. R.R. (Nat. Map Mo. (1930) ^{bru, saen})

Brouster Cemetery

On the Link Road. Named for the Brouster family of which Probate Judge Brouster was a member. (Thomas (1911), 89; Stevens) ^{bru, sta}

Brown School

Established in 1850 and named James School for William James, who gave the school site. In 1881 it was known as Douglas School; so named for Benjamin Douglas, another of the organizers. A third organizer, James Brown, was honored, as the others had been, by having the school named for him. (Hertich (1934), 17; Watchman-Advocate, March 18, 1932)

Brown School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Big River T., established about 1865. Named for Joseph Brown (1826-1904), a farmer who gave the school site. (Powers; Rogers)

Brown's Ferry

In s. Carondelet T. on the Meramec R. Doubtless named for the one who operated the ferry. (Colton's Map Mo. (1860)

**Browns Place

In s.e. Central T. (unsolved) (Co. Atlas (1878)

**Bryan Hill School

An elementary school at 2128 Cano Ave., established in 1912. (unsolved) (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9)

Buade River

(See Mississippi River)

Buck Creek (Jefferson)

A small stream flowing n. into Joachim Creek s.w. of Bailey. Probably an animal name, from the old hunting

days, for elk and buffalo were plenteous in this county until about 1800. (Co. Atlas (1876); Co. Hist. (1888), 373; Reppy)

Buckeye School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Central T. Probably named for the bush. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Buder School

^{'bj u d æ}
An elementary school at 5319 Lansdowne Ave., established in 1920. Named for Susan R. Buder (1847-1909), who owned a jewelry business and was active in child welfare. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (March 26, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Bunkum

^{'b n ŋ k æ m}
A settlement across the Meramec R. from Glencoe. A satirical name signifying empty political oratory, ultimately derived from Buncombe County, N. C. According to a famous story, an early Congressman from N. C. when asked by his colleagues to desist from a long and windy speech, replied that he was "speaking for Buncombe." (Scharf (1883), II. 1925; Thomas (1911), I. 391; Stevens; Breckenridge; Gannett (1902), 55)

Burroughs Country Day School

^{'b n r æ z}
A private day school in St. Louis County, which specializes in outdoor activities. Named for John Burroughs (1837-1921), American naturalist and author.

Busch School

^{b u ſ}
An elementary school at Holly Hills and Hampton Aves., established in 1929. Named for Adolphus Busch (1837-1913), brewer and philanthropist. (School Dir. (1938-9))

Bushberg (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1876 and discontinued in 1904 in Joachim T., on the Mississippi R. and the St. L. - S. F. R.R. A large vineyard was located here. Named for Mr. Isador Bush, one of the proprietors of a nursery. Spelled incorrectly Bushbey in Eaton (1916). (Mo. Gaz. (1876); Campbell (1874), 284; Co. Atlas (1876); Co. Hist. (1888), 383; Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); P.G. (1876-1904); Eaton (1901); Bailey; Weaver)

*Bushbey (Jefferson)
(See Bushberg)

Butler Lake

In s.w. Carondelet T. Named for the Butler family who lived near here. (Plat Book (1909); Hertich)

****Byers**

¹baɪ x z

A settlement in e. Rock T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. (unsolved). (Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938))

Byrne's Mill

(See Byrnesville)

Byrnesville (Jefferson)

¹bɜːnz, vɪ

A p.o. established in 1886 and discontinued in 1904 in e. Meramec T. Named for M. F. Byrne, miller and postmaster. Called Byrne's Mill in Campbell (1874). (Campbell (1874), 284; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Co. Atlas (1876); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); P.G. (1886-1904))

Cabanne Place

¹kæ bə nɪ

A section w. of Kingshighway, n. of Page, and s. of Delmar, which was developed after 1877. Named for Dr. J. S. Cabanne who owned the ground on which it was located. (Ency. St. L. (1899), II. 897)

Cabaret Island

¹kæ bə rɛ

Located in the Mississippi R. between the Merchants Bridge and the Chain of Rocks; named for an early French settler Cabaret or Cabaret, as it is sometimes spelled. Also spelled Cabberet. (Eaton (1916))

Cahn Station

In s. St. Ferdinand T., on the old St. Charles Line. Named for the Cahn family. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Calvary Cemetery

A Catholic Cemetery n. of Bellefontaine Cemetery and separated from it by Calvary Ave. Opened in 1854. Originally it belonged to the diocese over which Bishop Kenrick, the founder of the cemetery, presided, but in 1867 the Calvary Cemetery Association was organized to serve all Catholics of the city. Named for the site of the Crucifixion. (Pitzman (1878); Devoy (1898), 270-271; Head (1909), 133; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), II. 158-162)

Calvary Church (Jefferson)

A Missionary Baptist church in w. part of the county, organized about 1855. The name is that of the place (Luke 23.33) where Christ was crucified. (Co. Hist. (1888), 455)

Calvey Creek (Jefferson)

A creek in Meramec T. Named for early settlers. (Konner)

Calvey School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Meramec T., established before 1870. Named for the creek. (Powers; Konner)

Camp Jackson

A camp during the Civil War located at Grand and Olive Sts. Surveyed May 2-4, 1861 under the direction of General Frost, who was in command of the camp. It was the successor to Camp Lewis, named in honor of the great explorer of the West, Meriwether Lewis. Camp Jackson was named in honor of Claiborne Fox Jackson (1806-1862), governor of Missouri (elected in 1860). On May 11, 1861, General N. Lyon, Commander of U.S. Troops, ordered General D. W. Frost to surrender the fort to him and charged Frost with being a Confederate sympathizer. The surrender of Camp Jackson is depicted by Winston Churchill in The Crisis. (Devoy (1898), 50; Head (1909), 20-1; Ency. St. L. (1899), 302; Thomas (1911), 103; Dict. Am. Biog. (1932), I. 302)

Camp Miller

(See Jefferson Barracks)

Cantonment Adams

(See Jefferson Barracks)

Carmelite Monastery

At Eighteenth and Victor Sts. The Carmelite Sisters first came to St. Louis in 1863. In 1874 they built their present convent. The Carmelite Order, one of the mendicant orders, was founded by Albert, Latin patriarch of Jerusalem, in 1209, who founded a community of hermits on Mount Carmel, and affirmed that in a vision he had seen Elijah who urged him to continue and develop his old "School of the Prophets" (II Kings 2:30) established there. Carmelites assert that their order descended from Elijah. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 271; Cath. Ency. (1913), III. 354; Lives of Saints (1914), Nov., 527)

Carondelet

Founded in 1767 by Clement Delor de Treget, born at Quercy, Cahors in s. of France, and living at this time at Ste. Genevieve. He obtained a grant from St. Ange and built a stone house here. The village was first known as Delor's Village. Afterwards it was known as Catalan's Prairie, so named for Louis Catalan, an early settler. Later it was called Louisbourg, probably honoring Louis XVI, the king of France (1774-1793). It is said that

Ka'ron da, let

shortly after the territory passed from French to Spanish hands, Treget wished to have his commission as captain of the militia renewed. Since he was a Frenchman and Baron de Carondelet, the governor general of Louisiana, was in Spanish service, he feared that the commission might be refused him, so he flattered Carondelet by naming the village for him and received his commission. Don Francisco Luis Hector, Baron de Carondelet (1748-1807) was born at Noyelles, Flanders. He married into an influential Spanish family and became an officer in the Spanish army. He became governor and intendant of the provinces of Louisiana and West Florida in 1792.

In early days the village was given the soubriquet Vide Poche (French for "Empty Pocket"), because the inhabitants were said to have been poor. Carondelet citizens had to buy flour from St. Louis, and often they could not pay for it--for their pockets were empty. Another explanation of the nickname is this: In French the adjective always follows the noun, so "vide" must be a verb and the name would mean "Empties Pocket", conveying the idea that it was a place where the pockets of those visiting would be emptied. The inhabitants of Carondelet were noted for their hospitality and fondness for all kinds of sports and amusements. The St. Louis visitors would return home with emptied pockets--the Carondelet men may have had fleeter horses or have been more skillful card players. When a St. Louisian was asked to visit Carondelet on Sunday afternoon, he would reply, "A quoi sert, c'est un vide poche". (Meaning, "Of what use, it is a place that empties pocket"). Vide Poche was Anglicized and became "Wheat Bush". Another nickname applied to Carondelet was Pain de Sucre, the French for "sugar-loaf", or "cake of sugar". The petition for the incorporation of the town of St. Louis in 1809 gave as the s.e. landmark Sugar-loaf--"thence due south until it comes to the Sugar-loaf, thence due east to the Mississippi." Sugar-loaf must have been a hill or an Indian mound that resembled a sugar-loaf in shape, and since it is at the s. boundary of St. Louis it must have been quite near Carondelet, or near enough to give the village the name, Pain de Sucre. Carondelet was incorporated in 1832, merged with the First Ward of St. Louis under the name of South St. Louis in 1860, and annexed to St. Louis in 1870.

(Wetmore (1837); Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); Hertich (1934), 5; EWT; Houck (1908); Brown (1817); Primm (1870), (1913); Dict. Am. Biog. (1930), III. 508; Gill; McDermott; Billon (1888), 21)

Carondelet Commons

In n.e. Carondelet T. along the Mississippi R. Named for the village. (Plat Book (1909))

Carondelet Park

The largest park in s. of city. Purchased in 1875. So named because of its location in s. St. Louis, formerly called Carondelet. (Pitzman (1878); Pleasure Resorts (1881), 12; Devoy (1898), 93; Head (1909), 92)

Carondelet School

An elementary school at 8221 Minnesota Ave., established in 1871. Named for the town, Carondelet, which is now incorporated with St. Louis. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Carondelet Township

The s.e. T. of St. Louis County. The boundaries are as follows: on the n. Central T. and St. Louis, on the e. the Mississippi R., on the s. the Meramec R., and on the w. Bonhomme T. Settlement began when the county was under Spanish rule. Named for the old village. (Campbell (1874); Scharf (1883), II. 1925; Plat Book (1909); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938))

Carr Lane School

An elementary school for colored pupils at 2308 Carr St. Named for William Carr Lane (1789-1863), physician and the first mayor of St. Louis. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I. G-D (June 19, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Carr Park

Bound by Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Wash, and Carr Streets. Presented to the city in 1842 by William C. Carr. Cf. below. (Pleasure Resorts (1881); Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 313)

Carr School

An elementary school at 1421 Carr St., established in 1908. Named for William Chiles Carr (1783-1851), lawyer, judge, and member of first Board of Education. (St. L. Schools, I. G-D (April 8, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Carson Heights

In n. Central T. Named for the Carson family, who had a store and blacksmith shop here. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Carsonville

In n. Central T. on the electric car line. Named from Carson Heights. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Castello

A p.o. from 1890 to 1902 in Bonhomme T. on the Rock Island R.R. Probably named for Charles Castello (1839--), a public spirited citizen of St. L. County, mayor of St. Ferdinand in 1865, and public administrator in St. L. County in 1883. (Thomas (1911), I. 305; P.G. (1890-1902); Scharf (1883), II. 1888)

Castlewood

A p.o. established in 1921 and discontinued in 1933, in e. Bonhomme T., on the Mo. Pac. R.R. A descriptive name. (P.G. (1921-1933); Plat Book (1909))

Catalan's Ford

In early days on the Meramee R. in Carondelet T., and one of the terminals of the Lemay Ferry Road. Named for Louis Catalan, an early settler. (Hertich (1934), 5; McDermott)

Catalan's Prairie

(See Carondelet)

Catherine Springer Home

A home for business women and students at 220 N. Spring Ave., organized in 1919; a branch of St. Louis Women's Christian Association. Named to honor Mrs. Catherine N. Springer, for many years president of the association. (Char. Org. (1927); Pogue)

Catholic Protectorate

Founded in 1782 on a large tract of land (about 320 acres) near Glencoe, and principally maintained by the Catholics of St. Louis. The Catholic brothers cultivated about 200 acres. (Thomas (1911), 390)

Caulks Creek

KJIKZ

Rising in e. Meramee T. and flowing n. into Bonhomme Creek in n.e. Meramee T. Named for the Caulk family who lived here. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Cedar Grove

Residence of Judge Peregrine Tippet, who settled here in 1835. Now owned by Miss Stella Barker, clerk of the St. Louis Court of Appeals. A descriptive name. (Scharf (1883), II. 1927; Stevens)

Cedar Grove School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school on Dry Creek in w. Jefferson County, established about 1865. Named for its location in a cedar grove. (Powers; Harrison)

Cedar Hill (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1886 and discontinued in 1910, in s.c. Meramec T. Spelled Cedarhill (P.G. 1896-1904). Named because of the many cedar trees on the hillsides. (Campbell (1874), 284; Co. Hist. (1888), 446; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); P.G. (1886-1910); Bailey; Ogle)

Cedar Hill Church (Jefferson)

Formerly a Baptist church near Byrne's Mill, organized about 1854 by Rev. W. Stephens; now a Union church. Named for the town. (Co. Hist. (1889), 455; Hart)

Central Township (Jefferson)

The c. township of Jefferson County, formed in 1842. It is surrounded by the other townships, hence its name. (Co. Atlas (1876); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938))

Cedar School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in n. Meramec T., near the Meramec R., established in 1880. So named because the school is surrounded by cedar trees. (Powers; Vornberg)

***Centauk**

(See Centaur)

Centaur Station

'sentər

A p.o. since 1892 in n.w. Meramec T. Misspelled Centauk in Plat Book (1909). Named for the Centaur Lime Co. which is located here. A centaur was a fabled creature, half-man and half-horse. (P.G. (1892--); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 390; Breckenridge)

Centenary Church

'sentə'nɛrɪ

A Methodist church at Pine and Sixteenth Sts. In 1839 a Methodist congregation at Fourth and Washington decided to celebrate the centennial of the founding of Methodism by building a new church. Little headway was made and it was not until 1842 that the new building was constructed at Broadway and Pine. In 1869 the building at the present location was begun. The name "Methodist" goes back to 1727, when the religious society at the University of Oxford, organized by John and Charles Wesley and George Whitfield, was so nicknamed by their

fellow students. 1739 was the year during which Wesley inaugurated open-air preaching, which marked the beginning of the sect. (Snow (1908), I. 81; Ency. St. L. (1899), 1464; St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Feb. 28, 1939; Miss Elliott's thesis)

Center Creek

Rising in w. St. Ferdinand T. and flowing into Fee Fee Creek. Named for its location. (Plat Book (1909))

Centerton

(See Central)

Centerton Village

(See Central)

Central

A p.o. from 1837 to 1904, in Central T., on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Called Centerton Village in Goodwin (1867), and Centerton in the Plat Book (1909). All three are names of location. (Goodwin (1867); Wetmore (1837); Hayward (1853); P.G. (1876-1904); Plat Book (1909))

Central Church

A Presbyterian church organized in 1845 at Sixth and St. Charles Sts., moved to Lucas and Garrison Aves., and later to the outskirts of the city. Named for its location. (Pres. Blue Book (1902); Ency. St. L. (1899), 1806)

Central German Lutheran Church

At Stratman in Central T. There is a parochial school attached. Named from the T. (Thomas (1911), 142)

Central High School

A high school at 3616 N. Garrison Ave. It was established in 1852 at Fifteenth and Olive Sts., which was near the center of the city at that time. In 1893 it was moved to a new location on Grand Ave., opposite Windsor Place. This building was damaged by the tornado of 1927 and the student body was moved to the present building which was formerly Yeatman School. Yeatman School was named for James E. Yeatman (1818-1901), banker and philanthropist. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I. G-D (date missing); II. (Aug. 16, 1933); (Feb. 11, 1938); School Dir. (1938-9))

Central Plank Road

(See Olive Street Road)

Central School

An elementary school in Ferguson. Named in 1928 for its location. (Russell (1932), (1937); McCluer)

Central School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Central T. So named for its location. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Central Township

Gets its name from the fact that it is central to and surrounded by St. Louis City, St. Ferdinand T., Bonhomme T., and Carondelet T., on the e., n., w., and s. in the order named. Cf. above. (Thomas (1911); Plat Book (1909); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938))

Chain of Rocks

A natural bed of rocks, extending from the Missouri shore of the Mississippi R. to a distance of about 1,600 feet. In 1868 City Engineer Homer erected a dyke from the Chain of Rocks, extending it out into the river, in an attempt to control the river channel, but the plan was abandoned before it was completed. For that reason the Chain of Rocks was called Homer Dyke. Now the rocks are about one-half mile inside the city limits and are exposed only when the river is at a low stage. (Thomas (1911), 308; Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 341)

Chain of Rocks Bridge

Over the Mississippi R. It was opened July 20, 1929. (See Chain of Rocks.) (Lange (1930), 50)

Chaminade

In Central T. Takes its name from Chaminade College which is located here. (Nat. Map (1930); Stevens)

Chaminade College

A Catholic College near Clayton on w. side of Denny Road near the Missouri Pac. R.R., Creve Coeur Branch. It opened its doors in 1910 and is in charge of the Brothers of St. Mary, who were founded in 1817 by Ven. William Joseph Chaminade, D.D., Canon of Bordeaux, France. Named for the founder of the order. (Thomas (1911), 266; Cath. Institutions (1911), 285; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Chapman

In n.e. Bonhomme T. on Mo. Pac. R.R. Named for the Chapman family. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Charbonier Island

Island No. 98 in the Missouri R. Also called Mullanphy Island (for name see Mullanphy School). Charbonier is

French for charcoal-burner. Took name from a coal-bluff (see La Charbonier). (Co. Atlas (1878); Scharf (1883), II. 1893; McDermott)

Charless School

An elementary school at 2226 Shenandoah Ave., established in 1895. Named for Joseph Charless, Jr. (1804-1859), well-known journalist of St. Louis. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, II (April 30, 1822); School Dir. (1938-9))

+saxlas

**Charter Church (Jefferson)

A Methodist church, e. of De Soto (unsolved). (Co. Hist. (1888), 453; Fitch)

Chauvin's Ferry

On Missouri R. near St. Charles. It was operated by Lafreniere Jacques Chauvin (1743-1826), officer in the French service, who was given a large concession on Mo. R., opposite St. Charles by DeLassus. Spelled Chevins Ferry on Wetmore's Map. (Wetmore (1837); Hertich (1934), 9-10; Houck (1909), II. 20)

+jovanz

Chelsea

In s. Central T. A stock name. There is a Chelsea in Massachusetts, Michigan, and Vermont,--all named directly or indirectly for the town in England, now a part of London. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens; Gannett (1902), 69)

Cheltenham

A p.o. from 1867 to 1886. In 1852 it was called Sulphur Springs from its mineral springs, and was in the county; now it is in w. St. Louis City. It was the site of the Icarian settlement, a socialistic experiment founded in 1857 and broken up in 1864. Named by William Webble, who built a country home there and named it for the famous watering place at Gloucestershire, England. When the Mo. Pac. R.R. was built, the station was named for Webble's home. (Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876-1886); Co. Atlas (1878); Scharf, I. 162, 164; Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 355)

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**Chesley's Station

In s. Carondelet T. on St. L. and Iron Mt. R.R. (unsolved). (Co. Atlas (1878))

Chesterfield

A p.o. since 1896 near the w. line of Bonhomme T. Lawrence Long settled here in 1797. It was once known as Drew's Station. It was laid out in 1817 (Eaton says 1818) by Col. Justus Post (d. 1846), a graduate of West Point Military Academy, who served in U.S. army during the War of 1812. Chesterfield potatoes were named for

this place and have made it famous. The name is probably in honor of Philip Dormer Stanhope, Fourth Earl of Chesterfield, or from the town in Derbyshire, England. (P.G. (1896 ff.); Eaton (1916); Plat Book (1909); Hertich (1934), 39; Scharf (1883), II. 1929; Register U.S. Army; Hertich; McDermott; Stevens)

*Chevins Ferry
(See Chauvins Ferry)

Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railway Company
This railroad originated in 1849. A number of lines consolidated to make the present line. It takes its name from the three cities it was first built to serve. In St. Louis County this road runs n. from St. Louis, across the Missouri R., near Ruegg, and into St. Charles County. (Scharf (1883), II. 1196-7; Ency. St. L. (1899), 1851)

Chinese Cemeteries

Near Olive Street and Hanley Road, for members of the Chinese race. (Thomas (1911), 89)

Chippewa

In St. Louis on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Chippewa, the popular adaptation of Ojibway meaning "to roast till puckered up", referring to the puckered seams on their moccasins, was the name of a large tribe of Indians in Minnesota and N. Dakota, but never prominent in history. (Plat Book (1909); Hodge (192), I. 277)

Chouteau's Island

In Mississippi R. near n. St. Louis. Doubtless in honor of some member of the famous old St. Louis family. (Co. Atlas (1878))

Chouteau Pond

(See Mill Creek)

Chouteau School

An elementary school at 1306 Ewing Ave., established in 1894. Named for Auguste Chouteau (1750-1829), one of the first settlers of St. Louis. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I. G-D (April 23, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Christ Church

An Evangelical church at 3504 Caroline St., organized in 1888. Named for the Savior. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 704; Gould (1922))

Christ Church

An Episcopal church at Affton, organized before 1905. Cf. above. (Journal (1905-1909))

Christ Church Cathedral

An Episcopal church at Thirteenth and Locust Sts. It was organized in 1819 at Second and Walnut Streets; in 1829 a church was erected at Third and Chestnut Sts. In 1839 this building was sold to the Baptists and a new building was erected at Fifth and Chestnut. It was sold and the new building was erected at the present site. In 1888 it was made a Cathedral. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 687-8; Journal (1861-1909))

Christ the King Church

A Catholic church at University City. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Mercy is attached. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1934-1937))

Christian Brothers College

A Catholic college and high school at 6501 Clayton Road. It was established in 1851 by three Christian Brothers, Gelisaire, Peter, and Dorothy, who came from France where this religious order was instituted in 1680. They came to St. Louis upon the solicitation of Arch-Bishop Kenrick (1806-1893). The school was first opened at the Cathedral. In 1877 a 30 a. tract at Easton Ave. and Kings-highway was acquired and a building completed here in 1882. In 1918 the present buildings were erected. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 284; Devoy (1888), 106; Cath. Dir. (1937); St. L. Schools, II. G-D (Feb. 22, 1931))

Christus Evangelical Church

On Manchester Road, just outside Maplewood. A German church, organized in 1890. Christus is the usual form of Christ's name in German. (Thomas (1911), 140)

Christy Chapel

A Methodist church s. of Tower Grove Park. The church was dedicated in 1894. It was named in honor of Calvin M. Christy, who gave to the Methodist Church the lot on which the church was built. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1476)

****Church**

A p.o. in 1899 and 1900. (unsolved) (P.G. (1899-1900))

Church of the Annunziata

A Catholic church at Clayton and Cella Roads in Ladue City. Annunziata is the Italian for Annunciation (q.v.). (Cath. Dir. (1934-7))

Church of the Ascension

An Episcopal church at Cates and Goodfellow Aves., organized before 1897. Cf. Ascension Church, above. (Journal (1897-1909))

Church of Assumption (Jefferson)

A Catholic church at Hillsboro, organized in 1869. The church was closed and sold in 1888. Cf. Assumption Church, above. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928))

Church of the Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary (Jefferson)

A Catholic church at Herculanum, organized in 1916. Cf. above. The parochial school is taught by lay teachers. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928))

Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

A Catholic church at Mattese, organized in 1839. A log church was constructed in 1843 and a brick one in 1848. A parochial school was in charge of the Franciscan Sisters, but now in charge of Sisters of the Most Precious Blood. Cf. above. (Scharf (1883), II. 1663; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937))

Church of the Covenant

A Congregational church at Maplewood, organized April 2, 1893. The building was erected in 1895. A Bible name (Hebrews 12.24). (Thomas (1911), 139)

Church of the Covenant

A Presbyterian church at 2540 Grand Ave., organized in 1890. Cf. above. (Pres. Blue Book (1902), 62; Minutes of Synod (1905-1921))

Church of the Good Shepherd

An Episcopal church at 2823 Salena St., organized before 1886. A Bible name for Christ (John 10:14). (Journal (1886-1909); Ency. St. L. (1899), 689)

Church of the Good Shepherd (Jefferson)

A Catholic church at Hillsboro organized in 1934. A parochial school is attached. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937))

Church of the Good Samaritan

(See All Saints' Church)

Church of the Holy Communion

An Episcopal church at Washington Ave. and Twenty-eighth St. or Leffingwell Ave., organized before 1886. Named for the sacrament. (Journal (1886-1909); Ency. St. L. (1899), 688)

Church of the Holy Innocents

An Episcopal church at Oak Hill, Morganford Road and Tholozan Avenue. It was organized in 1871. The name is derived from Herod's slaying of infants when Christ was

born (Matt. 2:16-18). Holy Innocents' Day in the calendar is celebrated on Dec. 28. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 689; Journal (1897-1909))

Church of the Immaculate Conception (Jefferson)

A Catholic church $\frac{1}{2}$ m. e. of Maxville, organized in 1839. For the name cf. Immaculate Conception Church, below. Parochial school is in charge of the Ursuline Sisters. (Co. Hist. (1888); Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928))

Church of Our Savior

(See All Saints' Church)

Church of the Redeemer

An Episcopal church at Euclid and Washington Aves., organized in 1892. Named for the Savior. (Journal (1897-1909); Ency. St. L. (1899), 689)

Church of the Sacred Heart

A Catholic church at Florissant, organized by some 40 German families that they might worship in their own language. The church was completed and dedicated in 1867. A parochial school was established in 1866 in connection with the church. About 1870 another school was built, principally for boys. The school is in charge of the Sisters of Precious Blood. Instruction is in both English and German. A novitiate, the first branch of the mother house, was maintained by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart at Florissant from 1819 until 1847 when it was abandoned. The heart of Jesus is a special object of Catholic devotion. (Scharf (1883), II. 1890; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Church of St. Ferdinand

A Catholic church at Florissant. As early as 1792 a wooden church stood in the old burial-ground at Florissant. It was named in honor of the patron saint of King Ferdinand V of Spain (1452-1516), who expelled the Moors from that country. St. Ferdinand was Ferdinand III (1200-1252). Until 1808 the church was in charge of priests of the St. Benedict order; from 1808 to 1823 the Trappists took charge; since 1823 the Jesuits have been in charge. A cemetery of the same name is attached to the church. A parochial school in charge of the Sister of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross is attached. (Scharf (1883), II. 1889; Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928))

Church of St. Louis, the King

The first Catholic church in St. Louis built in 1769 and blessed in 1770. It was so small and so carelessly constructed that on December 26, 1774, the settlers decided to build a new church, which was completed in 1776. Both these churches were on Walnut St., between Second and Third Sts. In 1818 a third church was begun on the corner of Market and Second Sts., and was dedicated on January 9, 1820, but was never completed. In 1826 St. Louis was created an Episcopal See and the Right Rev. Joseph Rosati, C. M., was constituted its first bishop. In 1831 Bishop Rosati laid the cornerstone for a cathedral (now known as the Old Cathedral) on Walnut St. It was consecrated in 1834. It is built on the only piece of property in St. Louis that has never been sold. The Old Cathedral is now surrounded by business houses. The parish maintains a parochial school taught by two Sisters of Loretto. The New Cathedral, Lindell Boulevard, Maryland and Newstead Avenues, was started in 1907 and blessed in 1914. For the name cf. St. Louis. A parochial school taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph and one lay teacher is attached. (Snow (1908), I. 57-63; Lange (1930), 173-5; Cath. Review, IV. No. 1-2; Cathedrals; Cath. Institutions (1911), 39-41, 49-67, 223; Cath. Dir. (1937))

City University

(See Wyman's School)

Clark School

An elementary school at 1020 N. Union Blvd. The first building was opened in 1846 at Seventh and Hickory Sts. The present building was erected in 1907. Named for William Clark (1770-1838), explorer and Gov. of Missouri Territory (1813-1821). (Report Board Ed. (1929); Scharf (1883), I. 841; Ency. St. L. (1899); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, April 16, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

**Clarks Station

In Central T. on the electric car line (unsolved). (Plat Book (1909))

Clayburn

In n. Central T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Named for the Clayburn (more correctly Claiborne) family, prominent in St. Louis history. (Nat. Map Mo. (1930))

Clay Mansion

In Central T. Built in 1845 on the estate known as Old Orchard by the great statesman and philosopher, Henry Clay (1777-1852). He occupied the place only three

months, and some authorities doubt that he ever actually lived there. Now it is an outing farm for orphan children. A p.o. was established at Old Orchard in 1887 and discontinued in 1904. It took its name from an apple orchard that occupied the original site. (P.G. (1887-1904); Eaton (1916); Plat Book (1909); Hertich)

Clay School

An elementary school at 3820 N. Fourteenth St., established in 1905. Named for Henry Clay (1777-1852), American statesman and orator. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Clayton

Established as the county seat of St. Louis County by election December 14, 1877. Named for Ralph Clayton, an old citizen who donated one hundred acres of his farm for the new county seat. A p.o. since 1886, in e. Central T. (P.G. (1886--); Eaton (1916); Plat Book (1909); Scharf (1883), II. 1911 ff.)

Clayton Heights

In Central T. w. of Clayton, for which it is named. (Plat Book (1909))

Claytonville

(See Price)

Clear Creek

A stream rising in e. Bonhomme T. and flowing s. into Grand Glaize Creek. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909))

Cleveland High School

A high school at 4352 Louisiana Ave., established in 1915. Named for Grover Cleveland (1837-1908), president of U.S. (1885-1889; 1893-1897). (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Cliff Cave

A village on the Mo. Pac. R.R. and the Mississippi R. in s.e. Carondelet T. Named for a cave nearby, which was frequented by the Indians. (Eaton (1916); Plat Book (1909))

**Clifton Heights

In Meramec T. four m. n.w. of Allenton. Now a subdivision in s.w. St. Louis. It is rather hilly, but the origin of the "Clifton" part of the name could not be discovered. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Clifty Creek

A stream rising in Meramec T. and flowing into Meramec R.

near Eureka. A descriptive name. (See discussion of this Americanism "clifty" in Mr. Frank Weber's thesis, App. p. iii.) (Plat Book (1909))

Clinton School

An elementary school at 1109 Grattan St., established in 1866. Named for George Clinton (1739-1812), statesman and vice-president (1804-1812). (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, II (May 17, 1939); School Dir. (1938-9))

Cold Water Cemetery

A cemetery about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Old Hall's Ferry Road in what is known as the Sinks. Named for creek. (Thomas (1911), 89)

Cold Water Creek

A creek rising in n.w. St. Ferdinand T. and flowing through the T. into the Missouri R. A 1767 map shows the name, Riviere de L'eau Froide, French for "River of Cold Water." The Spaniards called it Rio Fernando, Spanish for "Ferdinand River." The French also called it Riviere aux Riches, French for "River of Roebucks." The name St. Ferdinand is still given to the creek, which is the old name for Florissant. The name, Cold Water, is a descriptive one. (Mo. Hist. Soc. Col., V. 18-37; Plat Book (1909); Ency. St. L. (1899); McDermott)

Cold Water School

A rural elementary school in n. St. Ferdinand T. Named for the creek. (Thomas (1911), 123; Lee (1932); Russell (1937))

Coleman

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in n. Bonhomme T. Named in honor of Col. Norman J. Coleman of St. Louis (b. 1827), agriculturalist, journalist, and cabinet officer. Spelled Colman in Plat Book (1909). (Co. Atlas (1878); Plat Book (1909); Eaton (1916); Ency. St. L. (1899))

Cole School

An elementary school for colored pupils at 3935 Enright Ave., established in 1931. Named for Richard H. Cole (1855-1927), St. Louis public school principal for fifty years. (School Dir. (1938-9))

College View Hill

A station on the Wabash R.R. in St. Ferdinand T. So named for the Ben Blewett college that was established here. (Scharf (1883), II. 1878; Stevens)

*Colman

(See Coleman)

Columbia

Kə'lambɪə

In n.e. St. Ferdinand T. near where the Missouri R. flows into the Mississippi R. There was a town here, but now farms cover the old town site. Named from Columbia Bottoms. (Colton's Map No. (1860); Stevens)

Columbia Bottoms

From the city limits line to the mouth of the Missouri R. will be found the Columbia Bottoms, lowlands, extending in a strip of variable width from the river inland to the bluffs, which make the w. line of the Columbia Bottom Road. This land is subject to almost annual overflow, but is tilled by farmers, many of them of French descent. Columbia is, of course, a stock name, being found in every state; but the occasion for its adoption here is unknown. (Thomas (1911), I. 315)

Columbia School

An elementary school at 3120 St. Louis Ave., established in 1929. Probably selected as a patriotic name. (School Dir. (1938-9))

Columbus Park

In Central T. near Gregg, and now a part of Brentwood. Doubtless named for the great discoverer. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Common Field of St. Ferdinand)

A large tract of land in n.w. St. Ferdinand T., which was composed of parcels of land granted by the Spanish government to settlers in the town. These were each one arpent, or about 64 yards in width, and extended from Cold Water Creek to the Missouri R. By reason of their characteristic sociability, and for mutual protection against the Indians, the first settlers had their dwellings in town, and their farms were in this long narrow shape, so that when they went to and returned from their daily labors they were together, and thus were better able to defend themselves in case of sudden attacks. By an act of Congress in 1812 the titles to the commons and common fields were confirmed. These long, narrow tracts have mostly disappeared, or assumed form more in accordance with modern custom. (Plat Book (1909); Scharf (1883), II. 387)

Compton Hill Church

On Compton and Lafayette Aves. Compton Hill Bible school started in March, 1881 as a branch of the Pilgrim

Church (q.v.). The name was changed to Compton Hill Congregational Church and moved to present location. Named for its location. (Directory (1893); Year Book (1933))

Concord Church

¹Kan, kɔɹd

The first Baptist Church in Carondelet T. Organized by David Fines and wife, Eli Musick and wife, and Judge Joseph Sale. An ideal name. (Scharf (1883), II. 681)

Concordia Church

Kan¹ kɔɹd iə

An Evangelical Lutheran church at Kirkwood, organized in 1873. In the same year Peter Bopps erected at his own expense a building on Madison Ave. In 1907 another building located at Taylor Ave. and Clinton Place was completed. A parochial school is attached. Instruction is given in both English and German. Concordia, which is Latin for the virtue of concord or brotherhood, is a name especially loved by German Lutherans, who associate it with Schiller's use in his "Lied vonder Glocke." Cf. Concordia in Lafayette County, the story of which is told in the place-name thesis by Miss Anne Atchison (1937). (Thomas (1911), I. 141; Scharf (1883), II. 1907)

Concordia Lutheran Church

A German Lutheran church at Maplewood in 1911. A parochial school was attached. Cf. above. (Thomas (1911), I. 141)

Concord School

A rural school Carondelet T. An ideal name. (Plat Book (1909); Russell (1937))

Continental

In Carondelet T. on Frisco Lines. Named for the Continental Portland Lime and Cement Company which is located here. (Nat. Map (1930); Stevens)

Convent and Academy of the Visitation

5448 Cabanne Place. A Catholic institution in Cabanne. It was established by some nuns who were driven from Kaskaskia in 1844 by the flood and came to St. Louis. They opened a school at once. They erected a convent in the block bound by Cass Avenue, Mullanphy, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Streets. As the school grew the block was not adequate, so they erected the present academy in 1892. The Order of the Visitation of Mary was founded in 1610 and had as its aim to secure the benefit of religious life for persons who had neither the physical strength nor the attraction for the corporal austerities at that time general in religious orders. The term refers to the visit of the Virgin to Elizabeth before the birth

of Elizabeth's son John the Baptist (Luke 1:39 f.), commemorated by a church feast on July 2. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 267; Devoy (1898), 104; Cath. Ency. XV. 481; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928))

Convent of Our Lady of Help

A community of the Polish Franciscan School Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis at 3419 Casconade St. It was organized in St. Louis in 1901. A favorite title of the Virgin. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 265; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), II. 740)

Convent of Sisters of St. Joseph

A branch of the St. Joseph Academy (q.v.) designed as a home for the aged and infirm sisters of the order, near Lemay. It was established in 1872. (Scharf (1883), II. 1883; Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928))

Convent of the Good Shepherd

A Catholic convent at 3801 Gravois Ave. Formerly it had been at "Father Celine's House" on Marion and Menard Sts., and at Seventeenth and Pine Sts., where the convent was organized in 1849. The object is the preservation of children from vice and the reformation of fallen women and girls. Also called the Good Shepherd Convent. Cf. The Church of the Good Shepherd, above. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 280; Char. Org. (1927); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), II. 738)

**Copper Mill (Jefferson)

In s. Jefferson County s. of DeSoto (unsolved). Parker (1865)

Corpus Christi Church

¹Korpas ¹Kristi

A Catholic church at Jennings organized in 1915. A parochial school in charge of the Ursuline Sisters is attached. The name means the "Body of Christ." (Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928))

Cote Brillante

¹Kot ¹briljant

This name was given to a tract of land about 1 mile square, subdivided, laid out, and dedicated in 1853 by Charles Gibson (b. 1825), a lawyer. It was then some distance from the city, but was incorporated into St. Louis in 1876. Cote brillante is French for "shining hill." The name was applied to a farm on a hill before the subdivision was laid out. (Ency. St. L. (1899); Scharf (1883), I. 611-614; McDermott)

Cote Brilliante School

An elementary school at 2616 Cora Ave., established in 1904. Cf. above. (School Dir. (1938-9); Report Board Ed. (1929))

Cote Jaune

(See Yellow Hill)

Cotter Creek

A creek rising in Central T. and flowing e. into Joachim Creek at Victoria. Named for Dave Cotter, a blind man, who owned land along the creek. (Nat. Map (1930); Bailey; Hoeken; Reppy)

Cow Mire Creek

Rising in St. Ferdinand T. and flowing n. into the Missouri R. A descriptive name for a miry slough. (Plat Book (1909))

Cow Mire Island

In the Missouri R. and claimed by St. Charles County in 1907. Named for the creek. (Plat Book (1909))

Crescent

A p.o. since 1886 in s.e. Meramec T. on the St. L. and San F. R.R. Rebel Bend, a great bend in the Meramec R., has given both its shape and the name of Crescent to this settlement. (F.G. (1886--); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 390)

Creve Coeur

Krev Kā

A p.o. in Bonhomme T. Many stories exist concerning the name of this place. Thomas says it was named for an early French fort. EWT says that La Salle in 1680 built a fort on the Illinois R. about 150 m. from the Mississippi R. and named it Crevecoeur, probably in compliment to Louis XIV, in allusion to his capture of a Netherlands fortress bearing that name in 1672. The capture of this famous Dutch fortress, at the junction of the Dieze and the Meuse, which had been given this boastful name ("heart-breaker") because its defenders deemed it impregnable, was one of the notable events of the War with Holland (1670-1678). As an aristocratic family name, Crevecoeur is well known in French history; cf. General Philippe de Crevecoeur, marshall of France in 1492, and the American-French writer Hector Saint-John de Crevecoeur (1731-1831), author of the "Letters of an American Farmer" (1784). Doubtless this explanation of the name as borrowed, first from Illinois and then from France, is the correct one; but its transparent significance has stimulated many fanciful stories. Thomas tells the

story of an Indian maiden who fell in love with a Frenchman who visited her father's wigwam and confessed her love to him. When she saw his astonishment and embarrassment, she ran to a rock jutting over the lake and plunged into the water. Judge Wilson Primm, the narrator of many fanciful tales, tells the story of Alexis Lalands, or le vieux Alexis as he was usually called, who settled on the banks of the lake--then very remote from other settlements. His wife visited in St. Louis and when asked how she liked her new home, she replied, "C'est un vrai creve-coeur". (It is a true heart breaker) After that this epithet was applied to the community. Houck tells this story: In 1796 after a big flood of the Missouri R., there was much sickness in the bottom and among the first French settlers there. A large number died and the survivors abandoned the locality; hence the name. Others have explained the name as descriptive of the shape of the lake. These are interesting legends that have grown up about the place in an attempt to explain the name. (Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876--); Co. Atlas (1876); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), 264 ff.; Houck (1908); Violette (1918); Hertich (1934), 40; Primm (1870))

Creve Coeur Creek

Rises in w. Bonhomme T. and flows n.e. through Creve Coeur Lake and empties into the Missouri R. opposite St. Charles. It has many branches. Cf. above. (Plat Book (1909))

Creve Coeur Lake

In n. Bonhomme T. Really two lakes; the one farther w. is known as Upper Creve Coeur Lake. Cf. above. (Wetmore (1837); Plat Book (1909))

**Cross Keys

This place in St. Ferdinand T. was settled in 1850 by Obermeyer. A p.o. was established in 1886 and discontinued in 1902. Spelled Crosskeys in 1897 P.G. (unsolved). (P.G. (1886-1902); Thomas (1911), 315)

Crystal City (Jefferson)

A town in Joachim T. on the Mississippi R. In 1868 Forrest Shepherd, mineralogist and geologist, Dr. W. H. Bidwell, editor of the Eclectic Magazine, N. Y., and Prof. Vincent of London, Eng. came w. to examine the properties of the Missouri and Illinois Mineral and Land Co. of New Haven, Conn. They decided to build two plate glass factories. Dr. Bidwell received assistance from Capt. E. B. Ward of Detroit, Mich. and organized the American Plate Glass Co. The company, being envied in

St. Louis, did all their business in Detroit and employed Detroit mechanics. The town was called New Detroit at first, but at the first annual meeting of the directors at the main office in Detroit, in answer to the question of how the natives liked the name of the town, it was replied that they had their own name, Crystal City, which seemed so appropriate that it was at once adopted. In early days the place was known as Platin's Landing, for the creek of this name flows into the Mississippi R. here. There are two explanations of the name Crystal City: one is that it is from the sand from which glass is made and the other is that it is from the clear (crystal) water of Platin Creek, which is fed by springs. (P.G. (1876--); Mo. Gaz. (1876); Co. Atlas (1876); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Campbell (1876), 284; S. W. Immigration (1881); Co. Hist. (1888), 436 f.; Douglass (1912); Eaton (1916), 180; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Fitzgerald)

Crystal Heights (Jefferson)

The home of W. S. Jewett 1 m. n. of Crystal City on a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi R. Named for its high location and its proximity to Crystal City. (Co. Hist. (1888), 442')

Crystal Junction (Jefferson)

The junction of the St. L. - S. F. and the Mississippi R. and Bonne Terre R.R.'s just n. of Crystal City. The name is obviously from the junction of the railroads and Crystal City. (Nat. Map (1930))

Crystal Spring

In s. St. Ferdinand T. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909))

Cupples School

An elementary school at 4908 Cote Brillante Ave., established in 1917. Named for Samuel Cupples (b. 1831), merchant and manufacturer. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I. (G-D, May 14, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Kapiz

****Curby Memorial Church**

A Presbyterian church at Utah St. and Texas Ave., organized in 1873 (unsolved). (Pres. Blue Book (1902); Minutes Synod (1905-21))

****Damonville**

In s. St. Ferdinand T. (unsolved). (Plat Book (1909))

****Danby (Jefferson)**

A p.o. established in 1886 in s.e. Plattin T. (unsolved).
(P.G. (1886--); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938))

Darby Hill

In e. Central T. n. of Wellston. Darby's Hill in Co. Atlas (1878). Named for John F. Darby. (Plat Book (1909); Co. Atlas (1878); Breckenridge)

Darby's Hill

(See Darby Hill)

****Davis Cemetery**

A private cemetery on Telegraph Road. (Unsolved) (Thomas (1911))

Deer Creek Branch

A stream rising in w. Central T. and flowing e. into St. Louis City. It is the w. fork of River des Peres. Doubtless named for the animal in the days when it was plentiful in this section. (Plat Book (1909))

Deer Creek Village

In Central T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. now a part of Ladue Village. Named for the stream. (Highways (1930); Stevens)

De Hodiament

də 'hɒdɪəmənt or də hɒdəmənt

In Central T. just outside the St. Louis city limits. Said to have been named for a Polish nobleman, Baron de Hodiament. (Thomas (1911), 179; McDermott; Stevens)

Delany School

An elementary school for colored pupils at 6121 Minnesota Ave. The present building was erected in 1935. Probably named for Martin Robinson Delany (1812-1885), the first negro major in the U.S. Army. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9); Diet. Am. Biog. (1930), IV. 219)

Delor's Village

(See Carondelet)

Des Peres

də 'pærɪ

This is thought to be the oldest white settlement in Missouri, founded about December 3, 1700 by some Kaskaskia Indians and French who had left the camp of the confederated Illinois tribes on the Illinois R. The name of the settlement was St. Francis Xavier, honoring the famous Spanish missionary. The settlement was

called Des Peres, French for "The Fathers." The French settlers were of some Catholic order. This settlement was at the mouth of River des Peres and it is thought the first settlers found this region unhealthy, so moved across the Mississippi R. to a prairie about 25 m. from the mouth of the Kaskaskia R. Its name was changed to Hathaway City (unsolved) and back to Des Peres in 1876. A p.o. was established here before that time and was discontinued in 1902. (Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876-1902); Plat Book (1909); Cath. Hist. Rev. (1919); Ency. St. L. (1899); Thomas (1911), I. 179)

Des Peres Presbyterian Church

On Ceyer Road n. of Kirkwood, popularly known as the Old Stone Church, organized in 1833 by Rev. William M. Potts and Dr. Ingraham. The church building was begun in 1834 and was habitable, though not complete, in 1840. A cemetery is in the same church yard. Scharf (1883) says the building was erected about 1832. Named for the stream. (Thomas (1911), I. 75; Scharf (1883), II. 1708, 1913)

Derby City (Jefferson) (See Festus)

De Soto (Jefferson)

da 'so to

A town in n.e. Valle T. on Joachim Creek and the Mo. Pac. R.R. Van Home settled on a farm here in 1808. In 1855 Col. John W. Fletcher built the first house and a saw-mill. The town was laid out in September, 1857, by Thomas C. Fletcher (see Fletcher) and Louis James Rankin. The p.o. was established soon after the town was laid out. It was incorporated first on February 12, 1869. The St. L., I. M., and S. R.R. (now the Mo. Pac.) agreed to locate their machine shops here if the city would give a tract of land and exempt the railroad from city taxes. In order to do this, the city was disincorporated on August 12, 1872 and reincorporated so as to exclude the lands intended to be donated to the railroad. Named for Fernando De Soto, the great Spanish explorer, who discovered the Mississippi R. in 1541 and is reputed to have been the first white man on Missouri soil. (Goodwin (1867), 12; Parker (1865); Campbell (1874), 284; Co. Atlas (1876); Mo. Gaz. (1876); P.G. (1868--); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); S. W. Immigration (1881); Co. Hist. (1888), 431-6; Douglass (1912); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938)

Dessalines School

^{des a, lin}

An elementary school for colored pupils at 1745 Hadley St., established in 1871. Named for Jean Jacques Dessalines (1758-1806), negro revolutionist of Haiti. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Dewey School

An elementary school at 6746 Clayton Ave., established in 1917. Named for George Dewey (1837-1917), admiral in U.S. Navy. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Diamond Park

A phantom subdivision $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. n.w. of Allenton. The name was doubtless given for advertising reasons. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Diecke

^{daik}

In s.e. Meramec T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. (unsolved). Soil Survey (1919); Stevens)

Ditch Creek (Jefferson)

A creek rising in Washington County and flowing n.e. into Big River T. in w. Big River T. Named for the Ditch family who lived on the creek. (Nat. Map (1930); Miss Bailey)

Dittmer (Jefferson)

^{ditm}

A p.o. since 1876 in s.w. Meramec T. Named for William Dittmer, postmaster. Called Dittmer's Store in P.G. (1895-1899). (Campbell (1874), 284; Co. Atlas (1876); Mo. Gaz. (1876); Hand-Book Mo. (1860); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; Eaton (1916), 180; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); P.G. (1876--))

Dittmer's Store (Jefferson)

(See Dittmer)

Divoll School

^{da'val}

An elementary school for colored pupils at 2918 Dayton St. Named for Ira Divoll (1820-1871), superintendent of schools (1850-1867) and founder of public library system. (School Dir. (1938-9))

Dr. Fry Memorial Church

A Methodist church in Clifton Heights, organized in 1888. Named for Benjamin St. James Fry, the longtime editor of the Central Christian Advocate. (Ency. St. L. (1899), II. 1469)

Donnell (Jefferson)

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in s.w. Joachim T. Named for Eli Donnell, merchant, farmer, and dairyman. (b. 1831)

(Co. Hist. (1888), 879; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Weaver; Bailey; J. F. Donnell; Miss Donnell)

Douglas School
(See Brown School)

Douglass School ^{daglis}
A colored school at Webster Groves, established in 1869. Named for Frederick Douglass (1817-1895), famous negro abolitionist leader. (Thomas (1911), 350; Russell (1937); Goslin; Dict. Am. Biog. (1930), V. 406-7)

Dowling Creek (Jefferson) ^{davlin}
A small stream rising in s. Meramec T. and flowing n. into Heads Creek. Named for a family of Dowlings. Also called Dulin Creek. (Co. Atlas (1876); Nat. Map (1930); Miss Bailey)

Dozier ^{doz}
A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in s.w. Meramec T. Named for the Dozier family. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Dozier School
An elementary school at 5749 Maple Ave., established in 1887. Named for James Dozier (1806-1878), farmer, trader, merchant, and steamboat owner. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (May 14, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Drake
In s.w. Bonhomme T. on Mo. Pac. R.R. Named for the Drake family. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Drakes (Jefferson)
A settlement in n. Platten T. Named for H. B. Drake, a prominent merchant and farmer. (Nat. Map (1930); Weaver; Bailey; Fitzgerald)

Drew's Station
(See Chesterfield)

Dripping Spring
At Creve Coeur Lake. A descriptive name. (Thomas (1911), 264)

Dripping Spring (Jefferson)
A spring near De Soto. A descriptive name. (Couch)

Dripping Springs School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school near De Soto. Named for a spring nearby. (Lee (1932); Powers; Couch)

Dry Creek (Jefferson)

A small stream flowing into Big R. near its mouth. Named because the bed of the creek is dry except when it rains. (Wetmore (1837); Beck (1823); Weaver; Bailey)

Du Bois School

du'boi
An elementary school for colored pupils in Wellston, established in 1895. Named for William E. B. Du Bois (b. 1868), a negro educator and writer. (Russell (1937); Bush)

*Dulin Creek (Jefferson)

(See Dowling Creek)

Dumas School

'du'ma
An elementary school for colored pupils at 1241 S. Third St. The present building was erected in 1931. Named for Alexandre Dumas (1802-1870), French novelist, who is said to have been in part of negro descent. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Dunbar School

An elementary school for colored pupils at 1415 Garrison Ave., established in 1912. Probably named for the negro poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar (1872-1906). (School Dir. (1938-9))

Dutch Hollow

(See Hollow)

Dwyer

'dwaɪər
A p.o. from 1886-1904 in Central T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Named for John Dwyer (1851-1896), a real estate promoter, who laid out Dwyer's Subdivision as it was called. (P.G. (1886-1904); Plat Book (1909); Ency. St. L. (1899); Hertich)

Dwyer's Subdivision

(See Dwyer)

Eads Bridge

idz
A bridge across the Mississippi R., begun in 1867 and completed in 1874. It was dedicated on July 4, 1874. It was designed for both railway and vehicle traffic. Named for Captain James B. Eads, chief engineer. (Devoy (1898), 52; Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 229-233; Smith (1924), 783-786; Lange (1930), 50-2; Stevens (1911), I. 412-5)

Ebenezer Church

eb ə 'niz ə

A German Methodist church at 2600 Taylor Avenue, commonly known as the Taylor Avenue German Methodist Church, organized in 1886. Ebenezer means "Stone of Help." That was a name given to a stone set up by Samuel near Jerusalem to perpetuate his victory over the Philistines (I Sam. 7:12). (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1467)

Ebenezer Church

An Evangelical church on McNair Ave., between Pestalozzi and Arsenal Sts. It was founded in 1886. For the name, cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 703)

Eden Church

idn

A German Methodist church organized in 1845 at Broadway and Montgomery Sts., where a small church was erected. In 1854 a larger and better church was erected at Thirteenth and Benton Sts. and in 1883 a new church at Nineteenth and Warren Sts. Named Eden from second chapter of Genesis. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1466-7)

Eden Church

An Evangelical church at 5630 Page Blvd., organized in 1890. For the name cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 704)

Eden Church

(See Mount Auburn Church)

Eden Seminary

A Theological Seminary of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, 1 m. w. of Wellston on St. Charles Rock Road. Founded in 1850 near Marthasville in Warren County, Missouri. In 1883 it was moved to the present site. Students are prepared to preach in both English and German. The institution has now moved to Webster Groves. Cf. above. (Thomas (1911), 281; Hertich (1934), 14)

Eden Station

In Central T. on the Wabash R.R. w. of Wellston. Named for the seminary formerly located here. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Edgebrook Station

In Central T. on Mo. Pac. R.R. s.w. of Maplewood. Named for its location on the edge of the River des Peres. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Edgewood

A subdivision in n.e. Central T. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909))

El Camino Real
(See Le May Ferry Road)

El ka'mi no 'rial

Eliot School

'Eliat

An elementary school at 4242 Grove St., established in 1851 at Fifteenth and Pine Sts. The present building was erected in 1898. Named for Dr. William Greenleaf Eliot (1811-1887), member of board of education and minister. (Report Board Ed. (1929); Scharf (1883), I. 841; Ency. St. L. (1899); St. L. Schools, II (S-T, Sept. 21, 1930); School Dir. (1938-9)

**Elleard

This place was shown in Campbell (1874) at the w. border of St. Louis, but nothing could be learned of it. (Campbell (1873)

Ellendale

A subdivision now within the City of St. Louis. Named for the eldest daughter of William L. Thomas (b. 1846), publisher of School and Home and author of The History of St. Louis County. (Eaton (1916); Plat Book (1909)

Ellendale Home Place

A subdivision of Maplewood. Cf. above. (Thomas (1911), 322)

Ellisville

'Elias, vil

A town on the w. line of Bonhomme T. It was settled by Captain Harvey Ferris from Kentucky in 1835. In 1842 James E. Hereford (b. 1850), a lawyer who came from Virginia bought the location of p.o. and named it Ellisville for a p.o. in Virginia. The p.o. was discontinued in 1902. (Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876-1902); Scharf (1883), II. 1927; Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 225; Hertich; Gazetteer Va. (1904), 55)

Elm Grove School

An elementary school in St. Ferdinand T. A descriptive name. (Thomas (1911), I. 123; Russell (1937)

Elmwood Park

In Central T. on Chicago, R.I., and Pac. R.R. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909)

Emanuel Church

'maen ju æl

An Episcopal Church at Old Orchard, established before 1886. For the name, cf. Immanuel Church, below. (Journal (1886-1909)

Emmanuel Church

German Jewish congregation probably worshipped on Broadway between Washington and Lucas Avenue over a livery stable. This congregation united with B'nai B'rith to make B'nai El (q.v.). Cf. Immanuel Church, below. (Ency. St. L. (1899), II. 1128; Keyfitz)

Emerson

Emerson

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in w. Central T. Named for Mr. Emerson, who gave the right of way to the railroad. (Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911); Nat. Map (1930))

Emerson School

An elementary school at 5415 Page Blvd., established in 1901. Named for Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), American essayist, lecturer, and poet. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Emmanuel Church

An Episcopalian church at Webster Groves, familiarly known as Lockwood Church. The building was erected by Richard J. Lockwood (1808-1870), a merchant, at his own expense. It was built in 1866-1867. The church was at Old Orchard until it was removed to Webster Groves. Cf. Immanuel Church, below. (Thomas (1911), I. 139)

Emmanuel's Church of Central

An Evangelical Lutheran church at Central. Organized in 1844. A parochial school erected in 1888 is attached. Cf. Immanuel Church, below. (Scharf (1883), II. 1913-14)

Emmaus Church

Emmaus

An Evangelical church at Jefferson Ave. and Armand Place, organized in 1897. Named for the town near Jerusalem (Luke 24:15) which was the scene of one of Christ's appearances after the Resurrection. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 704; Cath. Ency., V. 405; Gould (1922))

Engel (Jefferson)

Engel

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in n. Joachim T. Named for the Engel family who lived here. Spelled Enge in R. M. Atlas. (R. M. Atlas (1938); Weaver)

Epiphany of Our Lord Church

A Catholic church at Smiley and Ivanhoe Aves., organized in 1911. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic is attached. Epiphany is a festival in commemoration of the visit of the Magi to Bethlehem, celebrated on January 6. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928))

Etherton

A settlement in n. Meramec T. So named for the Etherton family who lived here. Misspelled Atherton in Co. Atlas (1893). (Co. Atlas (1893); Hertich; Stevens)

Eureka

A p.o. in s. Meramec T. on the St. L. S.F. R.R. and Mo. Pac. R.R. Messrs. Strodt and Shands of St. Louis laid out the town in 1858. A motto name, which in Greek means "I have found it." It was adopted as the motto of the state of California under the inspiration of the great gold discovery of 1849, and probably the interest in California felt at this time inspired also its adoption as the name of the Missouri town. (Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876--); Plat Book (1909); Scharf (1883), II. 1923; Eaton (1916)

Evans School

A private school in Normandy established in 1910 by Miss Mabel Lawrence Evans, who is also principal. It was at first located on Union Blvd., but moved to Normandy in 1931. Named for the founder and principal. (St. L. Schools, II (June 12, 1932)

Fairfax

The home of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Marshall at Rock Hill and was modeled after and named for the Marshall family home, Fairfax, near Berlin, Maryland. It was completed in 1841. James C. Marshall was a son of Merrit H. Marshall, a carpenter who came from Maryland. (Thomas (1911)

Fair Lawn Station

In e. Kirkwood in Carondelet T. on St. L. and S. F. R.R. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909)

Fairmount Park

A negro subdivision in St. Ferdinand T., near Anglum. "Fair" is a prefix used frequently to mean pleasant. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Fairview School

(See West Walnut Manor Public Schools)

Fairview Station

In s.e. Central T. near St. Louis. A descriptive name. (Co. Atlas (1893)

Falling Garden

A terraced bank below Mounds, now on the site of St.

Louis. It suggested the idea of a place of assembly for the purpose of counselling on public occasions. The name is descriptive. (Barnes (1877))

Famous

In s.e. Meramec T. on St. L. and S.F. R.R. Named for the Famous-Barr Co., a department store in St. Louis, which owns a club house here used by its employees. (Nat. Map Mo. (1930); Stevens)

****Fanita**

fə'ni tə

In Central T. on the Chicago, R.I., and Pac. R.R. (unsolved). (Plat Book (1909))

Fanning School

fænɪŋ

An elementary school at 3417 Grace Ave., established in 1907. Named for Mrs. Rose Wright Fanning (b. 1844), principal of Pestalozzi School. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I. (G-D, May 21, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Farragut School

An elementary school at 4025 Sullivan Ave., established in 1905. Named for David G. Farragut (1801-1870), American Naval Commander. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Father Celine's House

(See Convent of the Good Shepherd)

Feefe

(See Pattonville)

Fee Fee

(See Pattonville)

Fee Fee Church

fɪ fɪ

A brick building still standing in Fee Fee Cemetery. The congregation was organized in 1807 by Rev. Thomas R. Musick, the first Baptist minister permanently established w. of the Mississippi R. The church served the first Protestant congregation in the county and the second in the territory. The church was built in 1815 (Hertich (1934) says it was completed in 1829.) The cemetery is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Pattonville and 2 miles from Bridgeton. The first grave was dug in 1822. Three congregations, Mizpah, Bridgeton, and Fee Fee, buried their dead here. Named for the Creek. (Hertich (1934), 12-13; Thomas (1911), I. 72 ff.)

Fee Fee Creek

A stream rising in Central T. and flowing n.w. into Creve Coeur Creek in e. St. Ferdinand R. Nicholas Beaugenou dit Fi-Fi (Fee Fee) came to St. Louis in 1764 with the first party of settlers. He spent his last years in St. Louis County, where Fee Fee Creek and Fee Fee Church and cemetery perpetuate his "by-name" or soubriquet. Most Frenchmen in the early days had these additional names (known technically as "dit-names"), which were the familiar nicknames by which they were distinguished from other members of their families. "Fi-fi" is an affectionate French diminutive formed by reduplicating the word "fils", son; it might be translated by the English "sonny." (Scharf (1883), II. 1896; Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911); St. Ferdinand (1923), 59)

Fenton

On the s. bank of the Meramec R. in s.e. Bonhomme T. It was laid out by William Long, a fruit grower and farmer, who was connected with the Sappington family. In 1854 the first bridge across the Meramec R. was built here. Named for a member of the Fenton family. (Wetmore (1837); Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876--); Plat Book (1909); Hertich (1934), 34; Thomas (1911), I. 408; II. 198-9; Stevens)

✓ Ferguson

In s. Ferdinand T. on Wabash R.R. William B. Ferguson, a native of Marietta, Ohio, arrived here with his bride in a covered wagon in 1845. The town was named for him. It has had a p.o. since 1876, and was incorporated in 1894. (P.G. (1876--); Scharf (1883), II. 1897; Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 290 ff.; Eaton (1916)

Fern Glen

In s.w. Bonhomme T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. So named for the many ferns in the hollow. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Fern Ridge

A p.o. established in 1886 and discontinued in 1904 in n.e. Bonhomme T. Spelled Fernridge in 1895 P.G. A descriptive name. (P.G. (1886-1904); Plat Book (1909)

Fern Ridge School

A rural school near Creve Coeur. In 1885 F. M. Wright donated the building site for the school. The building was erected in 1886 and named Wright School in honor of the donor. In 1888 the building was burned. Another building was erected and used until 1903 when it was

condemned. A new building was erected on another lot and the school was renamed Fern Ridge School. Cf. above. (Thomas (1911), I. 255; Russell (1937))

Festus (Jefferson)

festas

A town in s.e. Joachim T. In 1878 W. J. Adams laid out the first lots. D. McAlester laid out the n.e. part of the town and named it Derby City, for what reason is unknown. Derby is a stock name for American towns, being found twenty times in eighteen states. All come originally, of course, from Derby, England. A p.o. was established in 1886. The town was incorporated in 1887. It was originally known as Tanglefoot, because the whisky sold to some of the inhabitants caused them to get their feet tangled in the brush as they returned to their homes. As the town became more populous the inhabitants disowned the vulgar name and named the place Limitville, the name being suggested by the fact that the e. boundary of the town was the w. boundary of the lands of the Crystal City Plate Glass Co.; consequently its expansion toward Crystal City was limited. Another explanation of the name Limitville is that the glass co. owned all the land in Crystal City and they ordered that no intoxicating liquor be brought on their property; hence Festus was the limit of this law. This latter explanation is probably the correct one, for deeds to lots in Crystal City still stipulate that no intoxicating liquor may be brought on the premises. It was known by this name until the name Festus was adopted. The story concerning the naming of Festus that is generally believed is that when the p.o. was established and a name had to be selected, James H. Waggener, brother of S. T. Waggener, the first postmaster, selected the name by opening the Bible and choosing the first name which he saw. Festus was the governor of Caesarea before whom Paul was accused (Acts XXV). It has been suggested that the town may have been named for a poem, "Festus", written by Philip James Bailey (1816-1902), published in 1839, and very popular in England. By 1889 thirty pirated editions had been made in America. Sextus Pompeius Festus (2nd century A.D.), a Roman grammarian, may have been honored in the naming of the town. Little credence is given to the story that the town was named to honor Festus Wade, the St. Louis banker. (P.O. (1886--); Co. Hist. (1888), 440 f.; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1936); Kunitz (1936); Bailey; England; Fitzgerald)

Field School

An elementary school at 4466 Olive St., established in 1900. Named for Eugene Field (1850-1895), poet, born in St. Louis. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Finestown
(See Point)

**Fish Creek
(See Fish Pot Creek)

**Fish Pot Creek
A stream rising in w. Bonhomme T. and flowing s.e. into Meramec R. near Valley Park. Colton's Map Mo. (1860) called it Fish Creek. (Colton's Map Mo. (1860); Plat Book (1909)

Flat Creek
Rising in s. Meramec T. and flowing into the Meramec R. near Crescent. A name descriptive of the land through which the creek flows. (Plat Book (1909)

Fletcher (Jefferson) ^{'fletʃər}
A p.o. since 1896 except for the years 1899-1901, in s.e. Big River T. near the Washington County line. Named for Thomas C. Fletcher (1827-1899), lawyer and governor of Missouri (1865-1869), who was born at Herculaneum. (P.G. (1896-1899); (1910--); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey; Hoeken)

Fleurissant
(See Florissant)

**Floria Place
In w. section of Maplewood. (Thomas (1911)

Florissant ^{'flɒrəsənt}
Authorities seem to vary in their accounts of when this village was settled. EWT says it was founded as a trading post and a Jesuit mission soon after the founding of St. Louis. Scharf says the El Baron de Carondelet alluded to it in 1772 as a new settlement in the "district of Ylinoa by the name of San Fernando." Houck says that the date of the first settlement is not known, but that Perrin du Lac in his Travels states that it was established in 1790 by some inhabitants of St. Louis. According to Houck the region was known as Florissant or Fleurissant long before it received the name of St. Ferdinand or San Fernando de Florissant. Violette states that the first settlement was probably made in 1785, and that Florissant is an abbreviation for the longer name San Fernando de Florissant. Thomas says that the village was known as Fleurissant in 1772 and was incorporated in that year, making it the oldest town in St. Louis County. Probably San Fernando or St. Ferdinand was the official

name and Fleurissant the popular nickname (of St. Louis and Pain Court, Carondelet and Vide Poche), and later the two were combined. St. Ferdinand is, of course, the French form of the Spanish San Fernando, and Florissant is "Missouri French" for the correct French adjective "fleurissant", flowery, prosperous, or flourishing. St. Ferdinand (1198-1252) was king of Castile and Leon. The town has had a p.o. since 1830. (Green's P.G. (1831); Wetmore (1837); Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876--); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 296 ff.; EWT; Houck (1908); Violette (1918); Scharf (1883), I. 858; II. 1887, 1893)

Florissant Commons

(See St. Ferdinand Commons)

Flucom (Jefferson)

¹flu kəm

A p.o. established in 1892 and discontinued in 1918 in w. c. Platin T. This was a German settlement made soon after the Civil War by Christian Fink, a German who first settled in Texas, fought in the Civil War, and then came to Missouri. Mr. Fink is said to have named both the creek and the town for a small town in Germany. No such town appears to exist in Germany today. (P.G. (1892-1918); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Fink)

Flucom Creek (Jefferson)

A small stream flowing into Platin Creek s. of Platin. (See Flucom) (Co. Atlas (1876))

Fontaine Jaune

(See Yellow Spring)

¹fon,ten dʒon

Forder School

An elementary school at Mehlville established in 1932. Named for Sam Forder, lawyer, and Dr. Forder, who gave the school site. (Russell (1937); Bernard)

Forest Grove

In Bonhomme T. on St. L. and S.F. R.R. and on the Big Bend Road. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909))

Forest Park

¹faɪst ˈpɑːk

On w. border of the city. It was established in 1874 and is the largest park in St. Louis and the second largest in the United States. Formally opened June 25, 1876. In the park are a zoo, Municipal Open-Air Theater, art museum, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, golf links, soccer fields, lagoons for canoeing and skating, and Jefferson Memorial in which are housed the Missouri His-

torical Society and the famous Lindbergh trophies. Named because of its abundance of trees. (Head (1909), 87-89; Child's Geog. and Hist., 7; Pleasure Resorts (1881), 12; Pitzman (1878); Lange (1930), 114-119; Devoy (1898), 88-9)

Forest Park Heights

In e. Central T. bordering the City of St. Louis and now a part of Richmond Heights. Named from the neighboring park. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

- Forsyth Junction

The junction of the Mo. Pac. and Wabash R.R. in W. St. Louis. Named for Thomas Forsyth (1771-1832), a prominent St. Louis business man who owned a large part of what is now Forest Park. (Plat Book (1909); Ency. St. L. (1899), II. 812)

+ Fort Bellefontaine

An army cantonment established in 1866 by Gen. James Wilkinson, governor of the Territory of Louisiana, in n.e. St. Ferdinand T. It was one of the most important military posts w. of the Mississippi R. until 1827 when the troops were moved to Jefferson Barracks. The cantonment was built by Gen. Daniel Bissell (1768-1838), military commander of Missouri and Illinois after the Louisiana Purchase and the first commandant of the fort. The name, French for "beautiful fountain", was given the fort by French and Spanish traders because of a large spring at the foot of the bluff. (Wetmore (1837); Scharf (1883), II. 1886; EWT; Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 263; Hertich (1934), 15, 20; Register U.S. Army)

- Fort Charles the Prince

A fort erected by Captain Francisco Rios, who came to St. Louis to establish Spanish authority in 1767. Rios was not hospitably received by St. Louisans, so he removed his men to a point on the Missouri R., near its junction with the Mississippi R. He abandoned the fort, not yet completed, in 1768. Named for the Spanish Prince who became Charles IV in 1788. This was the site of Fort Bellefontaine (q.v.). (Billon (1886), 53; Hertich (1934), 20).

Foster Academy

(See Wyman's School)

Fountain Creek

Rising in St. Ferdinand T. and flowing into Cold Water Creek at Florissant. Doubtless so named because it is fed by a fountain or spring. (Plat Book (1909))

Four Ridge School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in w. Rock T. A descriptive name. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Fox Creek

A stream rising in w. Meramec T. and flowing s.e. into Meramec R. Scharf (1883) says that it was so named by an early hunter from Bridgeton who shot a very large fox there. (Scharf (1883), II. 1926; Plat Book (1909))

Fox Creek

In 1851 Fred G. Schulze, who settled here about 1838, opened a store and was appointed postmaster. The p.o., located in c. Meramec T., was discontinued in 1896. Named for the Creek. (Wetmore (1853); Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876-1904); Co. Atlas (1878); Scharf (1883), II. 1926; Thomas (1911), I. 390)

Franciscan Monastery of St. Anthony of Padua

A Catholic institution at 3140 Meramec St. The Franciscan Fathers arrived in St. Louis in 1862 and established a school which was raised to the rank of monastery in 1872. (Hist. Archdiocese (1928), II. 262-3; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Frank Hamsher School

frænk 'hæmʃɜ

A high school at Webster Groves, established in 1905 as Webster Groves High School and changed to the present name in 1926. Named to honor Frank Hamsher (1874-1924), former superintendent of schools in Webster Groves. (Russell (1937); Goslin)

Fremont School

'fri,mant

An elementary school at 2840 Wisconsin Ave., established in 1897. Named for Gen. John C. Fremont (1813-1890), explorer, soldier, and candidate for president of U.S. in 1856. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, May 28, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

****Frieden's Cemetery**

A private cemetery on Lemay Ferry Road near Kassebaum's place. (Thomas (1911), I. 89)

Frieden Lutheran Church

At Monroe and Harrison Aves. in Kirkwood. A Lutheran church in Kirkwood. (Thomas (1911), 140)

****Friedens Church**

An Evangelical church at Nineteenth St. and Newstead Ave., organized in 1858. A parochial school is attached. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 702)

Frisco Railroad

(See St. Louis - San Francisco Railway Co.)

'frisko

Froebel School

An elementary school at 3709 Nebraska Ave., established in 1895. Named for Frederick Wilhelm August Froebel (1782-1852), founder of kindergartens. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

'frubel

Frumet (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1876 and discontinued in 1910. The Frumet Company operated lead mines here; doubtless named for the company. (Campbell (1874), 282; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Co. Atlas (1876); Hand-Book No. (1880); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; P.G. (1876-1910); Bailey; Hoeken)

'frumet

Gabaret Island

(See Cabaret Island)

Gabberet Island

(See Cabaret Island)

Gallaudet School

A day school for the deaf at 1616 S. Grand Blvd., erected in 1925. Named for Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet (1787-1851), founder of deaf mute instruction in America. (School Dir. (1938-9))

**Gamble School

(See Laclede School)

Gardenia Place

In Central T. s. of St. Vincent Station. Doubtless given this name for advertising purposes. (Plat Book (1909))

Gardenville

A p.o. established in 1876 and discontinued in 1892 in Carondelet T. Nothing could be learned about this place, but the name is obviously descriptive. (P.G. (1876-1892); Thomas (1911), I. 179)

Gardenville School

An elementary school at 6681 Gravois Ave., established in 1907. Named for the town. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Garfield School

An elementary school at Normandy established in 1906. Named for James A. Garfield (1831-1881), president of U.S. in 1881. (Russell (1937); Miller)

'garfield

Garfield School

An elementary school at 2612 Wyoming St. Cf. above.
(Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

****Garrett School**

A rural elementary school near Florissant. (unsolved)
(Thomas (1911); Lee (1932))

Georgetown

In s. St. Louis County. Named for George Aff. (See Aff-
ton) (Thomas (1911); Stevens)

German Evangelical Zions Cemetery

A cemetery on the old St. Charles Rock Road. Zion is used
in the Bible for a part of Jerusalem. (Thomas (1911), I. 89)

German St. Vincent's Orphanage

A German Catholic institution at 1421 Hogan St. It was
organized in 1852. The Sisters of Christian Charity
are in charge. Not listed in the 1934-1937 Catholic
Directory. Named for St. Vincent, a Spanish saint who
lived about 555. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 282-3;
Lives of Saints (1914), March, 213)

****Gertrude Boys' Home**

At 3950 Washington Blvd., organized 1908 and incorpor-
ated in 1914. A home maintained by the Gertrude Charity
Society. A letter to this society was returned, so it
must not be in existence. (Char. Org. (1927))

***Gibson Heights**

A subdivision of w. St. Louis; probably named for a prom-
inent lawyer, Charles Gibson (b. 1825). (Ency. St. L.
(1899), II. 895-6)

Gibson Heights Church

A United Presbyterian church at Taylor and Arco Aves.,
organized in 1903. Named for the subdivision in which
it is located. (Gibson Heights Anniversary (1928))

Giddings Memorial Church

A Presbyterian church at Sarah and Washington. This was
the first Presbyterian church and also the first prot-
estant church in St. Louis. Founded in 1816 by Salmon
Giddings (1792-1828), a pioneer Presbyterian clergyman,
downtown on Pine St. (Ency. St. L. (1899), II. 897)

***Gingras Creek**

Rising in s. St. Ferdinand T. and flowing s. into the
Mississippi R. near n. St. Louis City. Spelled Gingres
Creek in Plat Book (1909). Probably named for the
Frenchman or Canadian who first settled here. (Reveille
(Aug. 21, 1848); Co. Atlas (1838); Campbell (1873);
Plat Book (1909); Stevens; Houck)

*Gingres Creek
(See Gingras Creek)

Glades
(See Benton)

Glaizeaubiche
A settlement in St. Ferdinand T. in 1860. Given as Glaizeau Biche on Campbell's Map Mo. (1873). A topographical name referring to the soil. Glaize au biche is French for "clay of the roebuck." (Colton's Map Mo. (1860); Campbell's Map Mo. (1873))

Glaize Creek (Jefferson)
(See Grand Glaize Creek)

Glasgow School
An elementary school at Garrison and Sheridan Aves. Named for William Glasgow, Jr. (1813-1872), manufacturer and commissioner of public schools. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, May 28, 1922))

Glencoe 'glen, ko
In s.e. Meramec T. on Mo. Pac. R.R. Laid out in 1854 by Woods, Christy, and Company. The original settler was Ninian Hamilton, who came here in 1803. Named for a pass or glen in Argyleshire, Scotland, where the massacre of the McDonalds by the Campbells took place February 13, 1692. (Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876--); Scharf (1883), II. 1924; Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 390; Eaton (1916); Ency. Brit.)

Glendale
In n.w. Carondelet T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Its name comes from the many beautiful dales or glens in the surrounding region. (Plat Book (1909); Eaton (1916))

Glen Echo Park
In Central T. near Normandy. Given as Glen Echo on Highway Map. Named for the Glen Echo Country Club. (Plat Book (1909); Highway Map Mo. (1930); Thomas (1911), I. 222)

Glenfinlas (Jefferson)
This name was listed by Hayward in 1853 among the post offices in Jefferson County, Missouri, but I have not found it mentioned elsewhere. (Hayward (1853))

Glen Park
A subdivision w. of Webster Groves in s.e. Central T.

Doubtless takes its descriptive name from Glendale near which it is located. (Co. Atlas (1878))

Glen Park (Jefferson)

A village in Joachim T. on the Mississippi R. and the Frisco R.R. So named for the Glen family who owned land here. (Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Miss Bailey; Bailey)

Glenwood (Jefferson)

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Probably named for the Glenwood Lime and Cement Co., which was located just s. of Glen Park. (Co. Hist. (1888), 446; Campbell (1874), 284; Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Ockerson (1892), 2)

Goldman (Jefferson)

A p.o. in n.e. Central T., established in 1895 and discontinued in 1901. Two Jews, brothers named Goldman, owned a store here and gave their name to the place. (P.G. (1895-1901); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Harken)

Goodall School

An elementary school at Webster Groves established in 1890 as Selma school, named for the street on which it was located. About 1901 the name was changed to Mark Twain to honor the Missouri humorist and in 1929 the name was changed to Goodall to honor Margaret M. Goodall (1872-1928), a teacher. (Russell (1937); Goslin)

Grace Church

An Episcopalian church at Kirkwood, organized in 1859. The building was completed in 1860. Named for the Christian virtue. (Scharf (1883), II. 1723; Thomas (1911), I. 139; Journal (1861-1909); Gould (1922))

Grace Church

A Presbyterian church at Wellston. See above. (Thomas (1911))

Grace Church

An Episcopal church on Warren St. between Eleventh and Twelfth Sts., organized in 1844. Cf. above. (Journal (1861-1909); Ency. St. L. (1899), 688; Gould (1922))

Grace Church

A Presbyterian church at Ridge and Clara Aves., organized in 1890. Cf. above. (Pres. Blue Book (1902), 56; Minutes Synod (1905-1921); Gould (1922))

Graham

In s.e. St. Ferdinand T. on the Wabash R.R. Spelled Grahams on Colton's Map. Named for the Graham family. (Colton's Map Mo. (1860); Co. Atlas (1878); Co. Atlas (1893); Stevens)

Grand Claize Creek

grænd glez

Rising in Bonhomme T. and flowing into the Meramec R. near Valley Park. Spelled Grand Glaze in Co. Atlas (1878) and Grand Glaize on Soil Survey Map (1919). Glaize is French for loam or clay. It was distinguished by the adjective "grand" (big) from smaller streams. (Plat Book (1909); Co. Atlas (1878); Soil Survey (1919))

Grand Glaize Creek (Jefferson)

A creek flowing into the Mississippi R. near Sulphur Springs. Grand Glaize is a French name and means "grand red earth"; the clay lands about Antonia probably gave rise to the name. Known also by the shorter name of Glaize Creek. (Co. Atlas (1878); Schneider (1936); Reppy)

Grand River (Jefferson)

(See Big River)

Grant

(See Grants)

Grants

In n.e. Carondelet T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. It was named in honor of U. S. Grant (1822-1885), who owned the farm on which it is located. Mrs. Grant was born at this place. Called Grant on Soil Survey Map (1919). Cf. below. (Plat Book (1909); Eaton (1916); Soil Survey (1919))

Grant School

An elementary school at 3009 Pennsylvania Ave., established in 1893. Named for U. S. Grant (1822-1885), general in Union Army during the Civil War and President of U.S. (1868-1872). (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, June 4, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Grant School

A rural elementary school in Carondelet T., established about 1875 as the Revis School. The name was changed to Glendale, the name of the community. The new building recently completed was named to honor U. S. Grant. Cf. above. (Russell (1937); Wohlschlaeger)

* Grant's Log Cabin

Built by Ulysses Grant (cf. above) on an 80 acre tract of land given him by his father-in-law, Col. Frederick Dent, upon his marriage in 1848. General Grant lived there until 1859. In 1890 the cabin was sold to Edward Joy for \$5,000 and moved to Old Orchard, where it was used to attract attention to the subdivision. C. F. Banks Coffee Company bought it for \$8,000 and removed it to the World's Fair grounds to advertise their coffee. Augustus A. Busch bought the cabin and returned it to the Grant farm, but not to its original location. Grant gave to this cabin the name, Hardscrabble, which was expressive of the bitter fight the owner was making for his daily bread. (Thomas (1911), I. 359; Hertich (1934), 29)

Gratiot

In w. part of St. Louis City. Now a street name. Cf. below. (Nat. Map (1930))

Gratiot's League Square

In Central T. Don Francisco Cruzat, lieutenant governor, gave a grant of one league or 84 arpens square on Feb. 14, 1785 to Charles Gratiot (1752-1817), who was born in Switzerland and came to St. Louis about 1777. On April 2, 1798, the Spanish government approved the grant. (Thomas (1911); Ency. St. L. (1899))

Gratiot School

An elementary school at 1615 Hampton Ave., established in 1882. Named for Charles Gratiot (cf. above), trader and the first presiding judge in St. Louis (1804). (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, June 4, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Gravois Creek

Rising in Carondelet T. and emptying into River Des Peres a short distance above the point where it flows into the Mississippi R. A term descriptive of the soil: gravois in French signifies plaster or rubbish, but as used here probably meant "gravelly, rocky." (Plat Book (1909); Primm (1870); Stevens)

Gravois Road

A road leading from St. Louis to the Meramec R. at Fenton. It was made a state road in 1839 and was the first road in the county to be treated to a concrete surface in 1914. (Hertich (1934), 27 ff.)

Gray Avenue School

(See Bristol School)

Great Trail

(See Bellefontaine Road)

Greely Memorial Church

A Presbyterian church at 2260 St. Louis Ave., organized in 1860. Probably named for Carlos S. Greely (b. 1812), a business man who was prominent in the Presbyterian church. (Minutes Synod (1905); Scharf (1883), I. 549-551)

**Green Island

Island No. 103 in the Missouri R. (unsolved). (Co. Atlas (1878))

Greenwood

A subdivision of Maplewood. A descriptive name. (Thomas (1911), 322; Co. Atlas (1909))

Gregg

In s.e. Central T. on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pac. R.R. Named for C. D. Gregg, who was interested in a brick manufacturing company. (Flat Book (1909); Stevens)

Griffiths School

An elementary school in Ferguson established in 1928. Named for W. W. Griffith (1859-1935), superintendent of schools (1902-1930). (Russell (1937); McCluer)

Grimsley Station

In S. Carondelet T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Called Grimsley's on Campbell's Map Mo. (1873). Probably named for Col. Thornton Grimsley (1798-1861), inventor, manufacturer of saddles, Missouri legislator, and soldier. (Co. Atlas (1878); Campbell's Map Mo. (1873); Scharf (1883), II. 1858-9; Stevens)

**Grover

A p.o. from 1889 to 1904 in Meramec T. It was once known as St. Friedling (unsolved). (P.G. (1889-1904); Flat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 389; Hertich (1934), 26)

Grubville (Jefferson)

A p.o. in w. Big River T. near the Franklin County line. The postal guides listed this p.o. in Franklin County from 1868 to 1889 and since 1889 in Jefferson County, but it could not be found that the county line had changed. When the postmaster asked for a name, a man by the name of Wilson had been "grubbing" or digging out small post-oaks, known locally as grubs, and suggested the name, Grubville. (P.G. (1868--); Goodwin (1867), 46; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Co. Hist. (1888); 446; Hart)

✓ Gumbo

gumbo

A p.o. in n.e. Meramec T., established in 1886 and discontinued in 1904. It was so named because of the rich, silty soil which when wet becomes gumbo-mud. (P.G. (1886-1904); Plat Book (1909); Hertich (1934), 41)

✓ Gundlach School

gundlak

An elementary school at 2931 Arlington Ave., established in 1931. Named for John H. Gundlach (1861-1926), a prominent St. Louis business man. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, II (G-D, July 24, 1930); School Dir. (1938-9))

Hadley Vocational School

A vocational school at 3405 Bell Ave. Named for Herbert Spencer Hadley (1872-1927), lawyer, professor, author, and Gov. of Missouri (1909-1913). (School Dir. (1938-9))

**Hagemann School

A rural elementary school in s.w. Carondelet T. (Soil Survey (1919); Russell (1937))

Haggerty Memorial Church

A Methodist church in Tuxedo. The church was opened for worship February 17, 1910. Dr. Haggerty was the pastor for eight months. (Thomas (1911))

Halls Ferry

On the Missouri R. in St. Ferdinand T. Named for Edward Hall who operated the ferry. Court entries show that the ferry was known as James' Ferry, Spring Ferry, and Musick's Ferry prior to 1836. Reuben Musick operated the ferry for a while, but it is not known why it was called Spring Ferry and James' Ferry. (Colton's Map Mo. (1860); Hertich (1934), 14)

Hamilton Creek

Rising in Meramec T. and flowing into the Meramec R. near Glencoe. Hamilton's Creek on Soil Survey Map (1919). Named for Ninan Hamilton, who had a watering and feeding place for stock on this creek. (Plat Book (1909); Soil Survey (1919); Stevens)

Hamilton School

An elementary school at 5819 Westminster Place, established in 1917. Named for Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804), American statesman. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Hancock Place

(See Hancock Place Schools)

Hancock Place Schools

There are five schools in this system, located s. of St. Louis, and established over 50 years ago. Named for Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock (1824-1886), an officer in the Union Army, whose home in this community was called Hancock Place. (Russell (1932), (1937); Mathias; Hancock)

*Hanover (Jefferson)

(See Bailey)

Hardscrabble

(See Grant's Log Cabin)

Harrison School

An elementary school in Normandy, established in 1900. Named for William H. Harrison (1773-1841), president of U. S. (1841). (Russell (1937); Miller)

Harrison School

An elementary school at 4163 Green Lea Place, established in 1899. Cf. above. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

- Harris Teachers College

A college for training teachers for St. Louis public schools at 1517 S. Theresa Ave. A normal school was established in 1857 at Fifteenth and Olive Sts. It has had many names and locations, and moved to its present location in 1905. In that year it was renamed Harris Teachers College for William Torrey Harris (1835-1909), superintendent of schools (1867-1880) and editor-in-chief of the 1900 edition of Webster's International Dictionary. (Lange (1930), 96-7; Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, date missing); II (Feb. 8, 1931); School Dir. (1938-9))

Harugari Cemetery

A cemetery at Manchester. The Harugari was a German fraternity or lodge organized to preserve the German language in the United States. (Scharf (1883), II. 1804-5; Thomas (1911), I. 89)

**Hathaway City

(See Des Peres)

Haverstick School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in s.w. Joachim T. Named for

the Haverstick family. (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

✓ Hazelwood

In St. Ferdinand T. about 3 m. s. of Florissant. A descriptive name. (Co. Atlas (1878))

Heads Creek (Jefferson)

A creek rising in s.e. Meramec T. and flowing n.w. into Big R. Named for James Head, who settled at House Springs in 1795. Called Hedge Creek in Co. Atlas (1876). (Nat. Map (1930); Weaver; Co. Atlas (1876); Co. Hist. (1888), 371-2)

Hedding Chapel

(See Trinity Church (Methodist))

*Hedge Creek (Jefferson)

(See Heads Creek)

✓ Hematite (Jefferson)

A p.o. in s.w. Joachim T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. laid out in August, 1861, by Stephen Osburn. Named for an important ore of iron which was found here. Spelled Hematite in Goodwin and Parker. (P.G. (1868--); Parker (1865); Campbell (1874), 284; Co. Atlas (1876); Mo. Gaz. (1876); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); S. W. Immigration (1881); Co. Hist. (1888), 445; Douglass (1912); Eaton (1916), 180; Bailey)

✓ Hempstead School

An elementary school at 5872 Minerva Ave., established in 1907. Named for Edward Hempstead (1817-1870), lawyer and first delegate from the Territory of Missouri to Congress. He secured legislation which granted public lands to Missouri and Arkansas school systems. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, June 4, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Henke (Jefferson)

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in n.e. Rock T. Named for the Henke family who lived here. (Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938))

Henry School

An elementary school at 1220 N. Tenth St., established in 1906. Named for Patrick Henry (1736-1799), American orator and patriot. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

↳ Herculaneum (Jefferson)

hə kju'le nɪəm

The first county seat of Jefferson County, located on the Mississippi R. in Joachim T. Laid out in 1808 by Moses Austin and Samuel Hammond. The p.o. established on November 1, 1811 was the only one in the county until 1837. Named by Moses Austin because the edges of the limestone strata are worn away so that they resemble the seats of the amphitheater of the ancient buried city near Naples. The poisonous smoke from the lead smelter may also have suggested to him the smoke rising from Mount Vesuvius. After the removal of the county seat to Hillsboro in 1839, the town began to decline, and like the city for which it was named, for a time threatened to be numbered among the things of the past. The towering cliffs near here furnished an excellent place for shot towers or factories. (Brown (1817); Beck (1823); Wetmore (1837), (1847); Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867), 46; Colton (1857); P.G. (1891--); Douglass (1912); Eaton (1916), 180; Stevens (1921); Co. Hist. (1888), 426-9; Fitzgerald; Houck (1908), III. 153, 186)

Herzog School

hə tʒ a g

An elementary school at 5831 Pamplin Ave., established in 1938. Named for Peter Herzog (1846-1925), who served in the St. Louis public schools for fifty years. (School Dir. (1938-9))

Hibler's Creek

A stream rising in e. Bonhomme T. and flowing n.w. into Creve Coeur Creek. Cf. below. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Hibler School

hɪ b lɪ

In e. Bonhomme T. s.w. of Hibler's Creek. The district was organized April 18, 1846, and the school was named for Samuel Hibler's family. Samuel Hibler, a Pennsylvanian Dutchman, came to this county in 1797 by way of Kentucky. (Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 259)

Highland School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Central T. n. of Hillsboro, established about 150 years ago. So named because the school is on high land. (Powers; Froelich)

Highland View

In e. Central T. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909))

↳ High Ridge (Jefferson)

A p.o. in n.e. Meramec T. Spelled Highridge in P.G. (1895-1904). Named for topography; it is the highest point in Jefferson County. (P.G. (1868--); Goodwin

(1867), 46; Campbell (1874), 284; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Weaver; Hart)

Hillcrest School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Central T. A descriptive name. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Hillside

A p.o. in Central T., established in 1892 and discontinued in 1904. A descriptive name. (P.C. (1892-1904); Thomas (1911))

Hillsboro

hilz bvrz

A settlement in s. Bonhomme T. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909))

* Hillsboro (Jefferson)

The county seat of Jefferson County located in c. Central T. It was declared the county seat by the Missouri Legislature on February 8, 1839 and was selected because it was more centrally located than Herculaneum, the former county seat. The town was laid out in June, 1839 by George W. Waters, the county surveyor. The name first given the place was Monticello from the home of Thomas Jefferson, but the name was soon changed to Hillsboro, for the hill just s. of town, because there was another Monticello in Missouri. Also spelled Hillsborough. (Goodwin (1867), 46; Parker (1867); Campbell (1874), 284; Hand-Book Mo. (1880); P.C. (1868--); Douglass (1912); Eaton (1916), 180; Co. Hist. (1888), 429-431; Hoeken)

Hilltown

(See Bellefontaine)

✓ Hine

A station on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pac. R.R. in n. Bonhomme T. It was formerly called Mona (unsolved). The West St. Louis Water Company Plant is here. Hine is the name of a family. (Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 267; Stevens)

Hoardstown

(See Manchester)

✓ Hodgen School

' had 3 in

An elementary school at 2748 Henrietta St., established in 1884. Named for John Thompson Hodgen (1826-1882), nationally known physician. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (Q-D, June 11, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Hoffmeister Heights

In Central T. Named for the Hoffmeister family. (Thomas (1911); Stevens)

Hollow

A p.o. in Meramec T., 4 m. n.w. of Allenton, established in 1886 and discontinued in 1904. It was originally known as Dutch Hollow from "Mine Host Dutch Charles", as Charley Pfaffrath was familiarly known, who conducted a store and tavern there. It was a relay station for St. Louis and Jefferson City Stage Coach Line. (P.G. (1886-1904); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 390; Hertich (1934), 26)

**Hollywood Station

In Central T. on the Central Car Line. (Plat Book (1909))

Holy Angels Church

A Catholic church at South Kinlock. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame is attached. The significance of the name is obvious. (Cath. Dir. (1934-1937))

Holy Angels Church

A Catholic church at St. Ange Ave. and La Salle St., organized in 1866. The parochial school is taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph. Cf. above. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), I. 464-5; Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Institutions (1911), 141)

Holy Cross Church

A Catholic church at 8117 Church Road, organized for Irish, German, and French people. The church was erected in 1863-4. In 1873 the English speaking parishioners withdrew and organized Our Lady of Mount Carmel Parish (q.v.) farther n. The parochial school was in charge of Sisters of Christian Charity, but is now in charge of the Sisters of the Third Order Regular of St. Francis. A new church was erected in 1909. The significance of the name is obvious. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 127; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Holy Family Church

A German Catholic Church at Oak Hill Avenue and Humphrey St., organized in 1898. The temporary church was erected the next year and in 1907 the church was completed. The parochial school is in charge of Sisters of the Most Precious Blood. Named for Christ's family. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 223; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Holy Ghost Church

A Catholic church at Taylor and Garfield Aves., organized for German Catholics in 1879. A building was erected, but in 1892 a new stone church was begun. It was dedicated in 1909. The name is derived from the third member of the Trinity. A parochial school is in charge of Notre Dame Sisters. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 177)

Holy Ghost Church

A Catholic church at Kinloch Park, organized about 1908. Cf. above. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937))

Holy Innocents' Church

A Catholic church at Brannon Ave. and Reber Place, organized in 1893. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood is attached. Named for the children massacred by Herod in Bethlehem (Matthew 2.16). (Cath. Institutions (1911), 217; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Holy Redeemer Church

A Catholic church at Webster Groves, organized in 1886. First there was a frame church, then the rock building was begun in 1895 and dedicated on May 2, 1897. There is a parochial school in connection with the church and in charge of the Dominican Sisters. Named for one of the titles of Christ. (Thomas (1911), I. 140; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937))

Holy Rosary Church

A Catholic church at St. Stanislaus Seminary in Florissant. Named for the Catholic aid to prayer. (Thomas (1911), I. 140; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Holy Rosary Church

A Catholic church at Clarence and Margaretta Aves., organized in 1891. The parochial school is in charge of the sisters of St. Joseph. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Institutions (1911), 201)

Holy Trinity Cemetery

A Catholic cemetery n. St. L. adjoining O'Fallon Park, opened in 1864 and closed 1871. Named for the Christian doctrine. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), II. 158)

Holy Trinity Church

A Catholic church at Fourteenth and Mallinckrodt Sts., organized in 1848. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. Cf. above. (Cath. Institu-

tions (1911), 103-5; Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), I. 112-7)

Holy Trinity Church

A Catholic church for Slovaks at Ninth and Lafayette Ave., organized in 1898. The parochial school is taught by Polish Franciscan Sisters. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Institutions (1928), 225)

Home Heights

A subdivision made in 1893 in Central T. on the St. Charles Electric Car Line. Now called St. John's. Also called Home Station. An ideal name. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Homer Dyke

(See Chain of Rocks)

Home Station

(See Home Heights)

Hope Church

A Congregational church on Belt Ave. near Easton Ave., organized in 1889 and was at first located on Florence near Easton, but moved to the present location in 1896. Named for the Christian virtue. (Report Congregational (1893), (1896); Year Book (1933))

Horine (Jefferson)

A p.o. in c. Joachim T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Laid out in August, 1868 by William L. Riley and others. Named for C. Thomas Horine (b. 1844), a soldier and lawyer. Also called Horines, Horine's, Horine's Station, and Horine Station. (Parker (1865); Goodwin (1867), 46; P.G. (1868--); Campbell (1874), 284; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Co. Atlas (1876); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Co. Hist. (1888), 444; Landmarks (1913); Eaton (1916), 181; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey; Hoeken)

Horine's (Jefferson)

(See Horine)

Horines (Jefferson)

(See Horine)

Horine Station (Jefferson)

(See Horine)

Horine's Station (Jefferson)

(See Horine)

Horneker School

¹horn ə kə

An elementary school in Meramec T., established in 1905. Named for Judge Horneker (1840-1906), who donated the school site. (Russell (1937); Devine)

Hosmer Hall

¹haz mɪ

A school for girls at 6584 Wydown Blvd., founded in 1883 by Miss Martha Matthews and Miss Clara Shepard. It was named in honor of Harriet Hosmer, the American sculptress. The first location of the school was Twenty-seventh and Locust Sts.; then Washington Blvd. and Pendleton Ave.; the building on Wydown was erected in 1917. The school was closed in 1936. (St. L. Schools, II (S-T, Sept. 16, 1936)

✓ House Springs (Jefferson)

In 1795 James Head, for whom Heads Creek is named, settled here and stayed for a year. He was followed by Adam House, who raised two crops on the place vacated by Head. Head was killed near the springs by the Indians. A p.o. was established here in 1837. Named for the early settler, Adam House, and the many springs gushing from the hills. Also called House's Springs. (Wetmore (1837); Hayward (1853); Parker (1865); Goodwin (1867), 46; P.G. (1868--); Campbell (1874), 285; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; Eaton (1916), 180; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Miss Bailey)

**Howard Place

In Central T. near Gregg (unsolved). (Flat Book (1909)

Howard School

An elementary school at 2333 Benton St., established in 1902. Named for Charles H. Howard (1846-1902), teacher and author. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, June 11, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9)

Howe (Jefferson)

¹hav

In n. Platten T. The Howe family, prominent farmers, gave their name to the station on the Mo. Pac. R.R., which runs through their estate. (Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey; Weaver)

Howell's Ferry

(See Howell's Ferry Landing)

Howell's Ferry Landing

Once a flourishing settlement on the Missouri R. A ferry boat was operated to Weldon Springs in St. Charles

County. Francis Howell and his three sons, Francis, Jr., Thomas, and Lewis, settled here in 1797 and operated the ferry to Weldon Springs, which was named for them. (Hertich (1934), 41-2; Watchman Advocate (June 8, 1939))

Howell Island

In the Missouri R. near Centaur. Named for the early settlers. Cf. above. (Nat. Map (1930))

✓ Hugo F. Buder School

An elementary school in the Ritenour System, which was formerly the Ashby school, named for the street on which it was located. A new school was erected on Baltimore and Gray Sts. and named for Hugo F. Buder (1879-1939). (Russell (1937); Hoech)

Humboldt School

An elementary school at 2516 Ninth St., established in 1908. Named for Alexander Humboldt (1769-1859), traveler and naturalist. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

**Hunters Ford

In s. Meramec T. on the Meramec R., near Eureka. (Soil Survey (1919))

✓ Huntleigh Village

In Central T., n. of Kirkwood. Now an incorporated town. Named for the Hunt family. (Highways (1930); Stevens)

**Huntley

In n.e. Central T. on the Wabash R.R. (unsolved). (Plat Book (1909))

Hunt's Mill

A mill on the farm of Wilson P. Hunt, in n. Carondelet T. on River Des Peres. (Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), 407)

**Hunts Switch

In s.w. Meramec T. on Mo. Pac. R.R. and St. L. and S.F. R.R. (Nat. Map Mo. (1930))

Huskey School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Big River T. Named for the family of which Peter Huskey, who came to this county in 1804, was a member. (Co. Hist. (1888), 375; Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

Hyatt School

h a i a t

A rural elementary school in n. St. Ferdinand T. Also known as Valley School. Named for a family. (Thomas (1911), I. 124)

Hyde Park

A park in n. St. Louis, bound by Bremen Ave., Salisbury, Twelfth and Fourteenth Sts., and purchased in 1854. Named for William Hyde (1836-1898), editor and historian. (Pitzman (1878); Pleasure Resorts (1881), 9; Ency. St. L. (1899), 1087-8)

Hyfield School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Valle T. Named for the Hyfield family. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Illinois (Jefferson)

(See Riverside)

Immaculate Conception Church

A Catholic church at Maplewood, organized in 1904. A parochial school, in charge of the Sisters of Loretto, is attached. Named for the Catholic doctrine of the conception or birth of the Virgin free of original sin. (Thomas (1911), I. 131; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Immaculate Conception (St. Kevin's) Church

A Catholic church at Lafayette Ave. and Longfellow Blvd., organized in 1875 and dedicated to St. Kevin (498-618), the patron saint of Dublin, Ireland. The first building was erected at Park and Cardinal Aves. In 1908 the new church on the present site was erected. The old St. Kevin's church is used as a parochial school in charge of Sisters of Loretto. Cf. above. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 173; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Immanuel Church

l m a e n j u a l

A Congregational church at 6737 Hancock Ave., organized in 1891. Immanuel means "God is with us": a name given to the Messiah in prophecy, and to Jesus Christ in fulfillment. (Isa. VII: 14; Matt. I: 23). Cf. Emmanuel Church, and Emanuel Church, above. In the Authorized Version, the spelling Immanuel is used in Isaiah, Emmanuel in Matthew; in the latter passage Luther's German version uses the spelling Emanuel. The spelling with Imm- is closer to the original Hebrew; in Greek the name appeared with Emm- or Em-. (Report Congregational (1893), (1896); Year Book (1933))

Immanuel Church

A Methodist church built in 1890 in w. St. Louis. Cf. above. (Ency. St. Louis (1899), 1475; Gould (1922))

Immanuel Church

A German Evangelical church at Ferguson, organized in 1888. In 1911 a parochial school was attached. Cf. above. (Thomas (1911), I. 142)

Immanuel Church

An Evangelical church at 3530 Marcus Ave., organized in 1889. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 704; Gould (1922))

Imperial (Jefferson)

Imperial

In e. Rock T. on Mo. Pac. R.R. Formerly was West Kimmswick, which grew up around the Mo. Pac. R.R., which did not run through Kimmswick. Name implies that it is to excel the old town, Kimmswick. During the World War the name was changed to Liberty, because of association of Imperial with the Imperial Powers. After the war the name was again Imperial. (R. M. Atlas (1938); Hoeken; Miss Bailey; Fitzgerald)

Indian Cave

In e. Carondelet T. on the Mississippi R. near Cliff Cave. So named because Indians lived here. (Co. Atlas (1878))

Indian Seminary

At Florissant. Founded by Father Charles Van Quickenborne in 1825 and was closed in 1830. It did not prove a success, as the Indian boys preferred the liberty of a wild life in the woods to the restraints of civilized society; they would escape and join tribes roving over the prairies. The school for boys was in charge of novices of St. Stanislaus Novitiate; the school for girls in charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. (Scharf (1883), II. 1647)

Ink's Cemetery

A cemetery near August Wengler's Store at Eureka. Named for the Ink family who lived near here. (Thomas (1911), I. 89; Hertich; Stevens)

Irving School

3 V m

An elementary school at 3829 n. Twenty-fifth St., established in 1871. Named for Washington Irving (1783-1859), American historian, novelist, and essayist. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Isle au Bois Creek (Jefferson)

'ilə bɔɪ or 'zɪlə bɔɪ

A small stream that forms the s.e. boundary between Jefferson County and St. Francois County and flows e. into the Mississippi R. The name is French meaning "Isle of the Woods" (of course incorrectly spelled, for "Ile au Bois"), derived from a wooded island or islands in the Mississippi R., presumably named by Marquette in 1673. Also spelled Isle au Boise and Isleaubs. The popular pronunciation Zile au Boy points to the plural form as probably the original one, for it could have arisen naturally by "liaison" from "Aux Iles au Bois"; cf. Auxvasse, Ozarks, etc. (Wetmore (1837); Campbell (1874), 281; Goodwin (1867); Co. Atlas (1876); Co. Hist. (1888), 363; Schneider (1936); Bailey; Miss Bailey)

Isle au Bois Island (Jefferson)
(See Isle au Bois Creek)

Iveland

'aɪv lənd

(See Iveland School)

Iveland School

An elementary school in the Ritenour system at Overland, established in 1936 and named for a subdivision. The subdivision was named for Professor Ives, an art teacher at Washington University. (Russell (1937); Hoech)

** Ivory

Near St. Louis City on the Mo. Pac. R.R. (unsolved). (Co. Atlas (1893))

Jackson School

An elementary school at 1632 Hogan St., established in 1898. Probably named for Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), seventh president of the U.S. (1829-1837). (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

** James' Ferry

(See Halls Ferry)

James School

(See Brown School)

** Jamestown

A subdivision in St. Ferdinand T. near the Missouri R. laid out, but undeveloped. Given as Jintown in Plat Book (1909). (Colton's Map Mo. (1860); Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Jarvis (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1889 and discontinued in 1904 in w. c. Joachim T. on the Central T. line. Named for Thornton Jarvis (b. 1806), farmer and pioneer. (Co. Hist. (1888), 923-4; P.G. (1889-1904); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey)

***Jedberg

A subdivision in w. Bonhomme T. on the Meramec T. line. A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. (Highways (1930); Stevens)

Jefferson (Jefferson)

'dʒɛf ɹ sən

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. just n. of Sulphur Springs. Evidently takes its name from the county in which it is located. (Goodwin (1867), 46; Campbell (1874), 285; Co. Atlas (1876); Hand-Book (1880); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; Parker (1865)

X Jefferson Barracks

On the Mississippi R. 10 m. s. of St. Louis. On Tuesday, July 4, 1826, Colonel Chambers left the old Post of Bellefontaine and marched 4 companies of the First Regiment, U.S. Infantry, down to the new site, christened it Cantonment Adams in honor of President Adams, and began chopping down the heavy timber which then covered it. On September 19, 1826, Col. Henry Leavenworth (d. 1831) and the Third Regiment of Infantry arrived and named the camping ground Camp Miller, in honor of John Miller, then governor of Missouri, who had been a colonel in the U.S. Army. July 4, 1826, the date of the founding of the post, was the date on which Thomas Jefferson died. About Christmas, 1826, the post was renamed Jefferson Barracks. (Green's P.G. (1831); Wetmore (1837); Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1886--); Thomas (1911), I. 410 ff.; Register U.S. Army; Houck, III. 199)

• Jefferson County

The boundaries of Jefferson County are as follows: St. Louis County and the Meramec R. on the n., the Mississippi R. on the e., Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, and Washington Counties on the s., and Franklin County on the w. The first settler was John Hilderbrand, of French descent, who founded the Meramec colony on Saline Creek in 1774. Meramec, so named because of its proximity to the Meramec R., is remembered today only as the first settlement in what became Jefferson County. In the days of Spanish ownership and domination, Jefferson County was a part of Ste. Genevieve District. After 1803 when the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory, the districts were called counties and the boundaries were

changed so that the part of Jefferson County n. of Platin Creek was in St. Louis County and that s. of the creek remained in Ste. Genevieve County. The county was organized by an act of the Legislature of the Territory of Missouri on December 8, 1818, and was named for Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), the third president of the United States, who was responsible for the Louisiana Purchase which added the Territory of Missouri to the Union. When Jefferson County was formed it was divided into three townships: Joachim on the e., Big River on the w., and Platin on the s. In 1821 Big River T. was divided and the n. part was called Meramec T.; in 1834 Valle T. was formed from the w. part of Platin T., and Rock T. from the n. part of Joachim T. Since the records at the county seat and at Jefferson City had all been destroyed by fire, the actual township lines were the subject of dispute. In 1838 the boundaries of the townships were again defined and have remained as defined then, except that Central T. was carved from the center of the county in 1842. (Co. Atlas (1876); Parker (1867); S. W. Immi-gration (1881); Co. Hist. (1888), 369 ff.; Ency. Mo. (1901); Eaton (1916), 179)

Jefferson Mills (Jefferson)

On Negro Creek (Big River) in n.e. Jefferson County. Doubtless named for the county. (Parker (1865))

Jefferson School

An elementary school in Normandy, established in 1938. Named for Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), the third president of the U.S. (1801-1809). (Miller)

Jefferson School

An elementary school for colored pupils at 903 Wash St. A public school was opened here in 1848. The present building was erected in 1872. Cf. above. (Scharf (1883), I. 841; Lange (1930); Ency. St. L. (1899); Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Jennings

A p.o. in n.e. Central T., established in 1876 and discontinued in 1904. It is a station on the Wabash R.R. Named for the Jennings family. (P.G. (1876-1904); Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Jennings Heights

A subdivision in n. Central T. which extends into the City of St. Louis. Named for the town. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Jerseydale (Jefferson)

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in n.e. Joachim T. It is a farm stocked with Jersey cows and owned by the Southern Hotel Co., of which Henry Douglass (b. 1855) was the manager. So named because the Jersey stock farm is here. (Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey; Hoeken; Co. Hist.

Jesus Church

An Evangelical church at Twelfth and Victor Sts., organized in 1894. Named for the Saviour. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 704; Gould (1922))

**Jintown

(See Jamestown)

* Joachim Creek (Jefferson)

(Pronounced almost universally *swaʃin* or *ʃwaʃin*; rarely the spelling-pronunciation *dʒoʹæ kəm* is used)

A stream rising in Valle T. and flowing n.e. into the Mississippi R. at Herculanum. Historically it is the most important stream in the county, as it was thickly settled during the Spanish regime. This creek is called Swashing or Swashin by the natives. The native pronunciation is obviously based on the French pronunciation of the name: *ʒo a ʃæ*. Occasionally this produces the spelling Swashin or Swashing. The origin of the name is unknown. In all probability it was a personal name. The family name Joachim, often spelled and pronounced Yokum after the German fashion, is still a common one in Missouri; it is of course ultimately derived from Joachim, the name of the husband of Susanna in the Apocryphal story of Susanna and the Elders, which was widely adopted as a Christian and family name in France, Germany, and Russia. (Beck (1823); Co. Atlas (1876); Nat. Map (1930); Schneider (1936); Fitch; Reppy; Fitzgerald)

Joachim Township (Jefferson)

The e.c. T. of Jefferson County on the Mississippi R. between Rock T. and Platten T. Formed in 1818 as one of the three original T's. (See Jefferson County) The spelling pronunciation is always used for the T. (Co. Hist. (1888), 391-3; Co. Atlas (1876); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938))

Johannes (Jefferson)

A station on the Frisco R.R. in e. Rock T. Named for a family who made lime and cement here. Incorrectly spelled Johanes on the Nat. Map. (Nat. Map (1930); Reppy)

John M. Vogt High School

A high school in Ferguson, established in 1930. Named for John M. Vogt (1853-1937), merchant and a member of the board of education. (Russell (1937); McCluer)

Jones Creek (Jefferson)

A stream rising near Grubville and flowing e. into Big R. in s.w. Jefferson County about 10 m. from the Franklin Co. line. Since Jones is such a common name, it would be difficult to determine just which Jones was honored by having the creek named for him. (Co. Atlas (1876); Hart)

****Jones Chapel**

A colored Methodist church on Lexington Ave. in 1899. (unsolved) (Ency. St. L. (1899), II. 1479)

****Junction School**

Near Robertson on the St. Charles Rock Road. Established in 1869 on ground leased for school purposes, on condition that colored children never be allowed in the school. (Thomas (1911), I. 124)

Kassebaum

A voting precinct in Carondelet T. Named for the Kassebaum family, Germans. (Thomas (1911), 179; Stevens)

Katy Railroad

(See Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Co.)

Keefer Creek

Rising in w. Meramec T. and e. Bonhomme T., flowing s.e. through Bonhomme T., and emptying into the Meramec R. near Fern Glen Station. A family named Keefer lived along this creek and gave their name to it. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

****Keith**

In n. Central T. on Creve Coeur Line. Also called Keith Inch Station. (unsolved) (Plat Book (1909))

****Keith Inch Station**

(See Keith)

Kelpe

A p.o. on Wild Horse Creek in Bonhomme T., established in 1888 and discontinued in 1896. Named for the Kelpe family. (P.G. (1888-1896); Thomas (1911), I. 225; Stevens)

****Kendall**

In s.e. Carondelet T. on the Mississippi R. and the Mo. Pac. R.R. (Soil Survey (1919))

✓ Kennard School

ka'naɹd

An elementary school at 5031 Potomac St., established in 1930. Named for Samuel M. Kennard (1842-1916), soldier and merchant. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, Sept. 17, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Kennett's Castle
(See Selma)

'kenɹɪk

*** Kenrick Seminary**

A seminary for Vincentian Fathers at Nineteenth St. and Cass Ave. The Vincentian Fathers had settled at the Barrens, Perry County, Missouri in 1818; moved to St. Louis in the block bound by Marion, Carrol, Eighth and Ninth Sts. in 1839; moved to the Soulard Mansion at Ninth and Marion Sts. in 1842; moved to Cape Girardeau in 1859; then moved back to St. Louis to the present location in 1893. The seminary is so named to honor Archbishop Kenrick, who in 1893 bought this property and gave it to the Vincentian Fathers for seminary purposes. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 286; Hist. Diocese St. L. (1928), 577-8; Cath. Dir. (1937))

****Kenwood**

A subdivision at Pine Lawn in n. Central T. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Keyes Summit Station

A subdivision in e. Bonhomme T., n. of the Meramec R. on the St. L. - S.F. R.R. Named for the Keyes family. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

✓ Kimmswick (Jefferson)

'kimz ,wɪk

A p.o. in e. Rock T. on the Frisco R.R. and the Mississippi R. Laid out in Oct., 1859 by Theodore Kimm and named in honor of him. (Parker (1865); Goodwin (1867), 46; P.G. (1868--); Campbell (1874), 285; Co. Atlas (1876); Mo. Gaz. (1876); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); S. W. Immigration (1881); Co. Hist. (1888), 442-3; Douglas (1912); Eaton (1916); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938))

Kingdom House

An institution of the Methodist church at 1102 Morrison St., an orphanage and an organization to do social settlement and evangelistic work among the people of the

neighborhood. Kingdom or Kingdom-Come is a common Am. term for Heaven or Paradise; cf. the Mark Twain Lexicon. (Char. Org. (1927))

✓ Kings Highway
(See Lemay Ferry Road)

King's Station
A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in Central T. Named for the King family. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Kings Trace
(See Lemay Ferry Road)

King's Trace Ford (Jefferson)
(See Vansant's Mill)

✓ Kinlock
(See Berkeley)

✓ Kirkwood ^{1 K 3 K, Wud}
A town in e. Bonhomme T., platted in 1852 and named for James P. Kirkwood, the first chief engineer of the Mo. Pac. R.R. Scharf (1883) says that the name was suggested by R. S. Elliot, partly from respect to James P. Kirkwood and partly in view of the fact that the building of churches (kirks) in the wood or groves of the town was already contemplated. (Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876--); Scharf (1883), II. 1904; Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 367 ff.; Eaton (1916))

Knorpp (Jefferson) ^{n o y p}
A p.o. established in 1891 and discontinued in 1910 in w. Platin T. Named in honor of C. F. Knorpp, postmaster and merchant. It is the p.o. for the Oakvale settlement, which took its name from the oak trees in this region. (P.G. (1891-1910); Eaton (1916), 181; Nat. Map (1930); Weaver)

✓ Koch ^{K o K}
A p.o. in e. Carondelet T. near the Mississippi R., established in 1915, discontinued in 1918, established in 1922, discontinued in 1925, and reestablished in 1927. Named for the Koch Hospital (q.v.) which is located here. (P.G. (1912-1918, 1922-1925, 1927--); Soil Survey (1919); Stevens)

✓ Koch Hospital
(See Koch) Named for the famous German physician and bacteriologist, Robert Koch (1843-1910)

****Koch Valley School (Jefferson)**

A rural elementary school in Rock T. (unsolved) (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

Kroening

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in n. Meramec T. Named for the Kroening family; Conrad Kroening was a pioneer. (Nat. Map Mo. (1930); Watchman Advocate (June 8, 1939); Stevens)

La Barque Creek (Jefferson)

A small stream in Meramec T. The name is French meaning "The Boat." (Sargent)

La Barque Hills (Jefferson)

N.w. of Byrnesville. Named for the creek. (Bailey; Reppy; Sargent)

La Barque School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in n.w. Meramec T. Named for the creek. (Powers; Weaver; Sargent)

La Butte de Terre

(See Big Mound)

La Charbonnier

(See La Charbonniere)

La Charbonniere

A coal hill 15 m. above the Missouri R.'s entrance into the Mississippi R. Scharf spells it La Charbonnier. Coal was mined from 1810 to 1858. La Charbonniere is French for "the coal bluff." (Brown (1817); Colton's Map Mo. (1860); Scharf (1883), II. 1893; McDermott)

Lackland

A p.o. in n. Central T., established in 1910 and discontinued soon after. It is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific R.R. Named for Rufus J. Lackland, president of the Boatman's Bank, St. Louis. (P.G. (1910); Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Laclede and Creve Coeur Lake R.R.

Incorporated November 26, 1880. The first train passed over the tracks on July 4, 1881. It is now a part of the Mo. Pac. R.R. system. (Scharf (1883), II. 1877)

Laclede Junction

In s.e. Central T. near St. Louis City. Named for the founder of St. Louis. (Co. Atlas (1878); Co. Atlas (1893))

Laclede Grammar School
(See Laclede School)

✓ Laclede Primary School

On corner of Fourth and Spruce Street. The building was erected in 1837-8, and was the first school established by the board of directors. Opened April 2, 1838, and was used until 1860 when it was abandoned. The pupils were transferred to the Laclede school at Fifth and Poplar Sts. Cf. below. (Scharf (1883), I. 837)

✓ Laclede School

An elementary school at 5821 Kennerly Ave. This school was first located at Fifth and Poplar Sts. and called Laclede Grammar School. It was established in 1851. In 1870 the school moved to Sixth and Poplar Sts. and was called Gamble School until it moved to its present location in 1914. Named for Pierre Laclede (1724-1778), founder of St. Louis. (Report Board Ed. (1929); Scharf (1883), I. 841; Ency. St. L. (1899); St. L. Schools, I (June 14, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9)

✓ Laclede's Village
(See St. Louis)

✓ Ladue Village

In Central T. s. of Bridgeton. Named for Peter A. Ladue, a French pioneer. (Highways (1930); Stevens)

✓ Lafayette Park

In c. St. Louis, bound by Lafayette, Missouri, Mississippi, and Park Aves. One of the oldest parks in city. Cf. below. (Pitzman (1878); Pleasure Resorts (1881), 9-11; Devoy (1898), 92-93)

Lafayette School

An elementary school at 815 Anne Ave. This school was first established in 1853 and moved to its present location in 1907. Named for Marie Jean Paul Lafayette (1757-1834), French general and statesman. (Report Board Ed. (1929); Scharf (1883), I. 841; School Dir. (1938-9)

La Grange de Terre
(See Big Mound)

**Lahoma

In Carondelet T. bordering the City of St. Louis. (Plat Book (1909)

Lake

A p.o. in n. Bonhomme T., established in 1876 and discontinued in 1904. So named because it is near Creve Coeur Lake. (P.G. (1876-1904); Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Lake Gumbo

In n.e. Meramec T. For name cf. Gumbo. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Lake Junction

A junction of the two Mo. Pac. lines, in s.e. Central T. The n. line runs to Creve Coeur Lake. Also called Lake Station. (Plat Book (1909))

Lake School

A rural elementary school in n. Bonhomme T. Named for the town. (Thomas (1911), I. 124)

Lake Station

(See Lake Junction)

La Petite Riviere

(See Mill Creek)

La Platte Mine

(See Plattin Creek)

Lard Pond

Near Spanish Lake on land granted to Hezekiah Lard by Zenon Trudeau (b. 1748), who was made Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1792. (Thomas (1911); Houck (1908), II. 57-8)

Larimore

In e. St. Ferdinand T. on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy R.R. Named in honor of Wilson L. Larimore, a farmer who owned a tract of land here. (Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 310; Scharf (1883), II. 1230)

**Larkin Williams School

A rural elementary school s. of the Meramec R. in Bonhomme T. Given as Williams School in Plat Book (1909). (Plat Book (1909); Russell (1932), (1937))

La Riviere Maligne

(See Moline Creek)

LaSalle Institute

A Novitiate and Juniorate of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Chapel of St. Joseph, at Glencoe. Named for the

French explorer, Cavalier LaSalle (1643-1687). (Cath. Dir. (1937))

Laughlin Lake

1 of 1 an

In Central T. near Elmwood Park. Named for Henry D. Laughlin, circuit judge. (Plat Book (1909); Hertich)

Lebanon Church (Jefferson)

A Baptist church in e. part of Jefferson County, organized about 1850. A Bible name: a mountain range in Syria famous for its cedars; cf. Psalms 92.12: "The righteous shall flourish...like a cedar in Lebanon." (Co. Hist. (1888), 455)

Le Beau Tract

12 b. tract

A tract of land between Butler Lake and the Meramec R. in s.w. Carondelet T. French for "The Beautiful Tract"; a descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909))

Le Chemin du Roi

(See Lemay Ferry Road)

Leicht School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Rock T. Named for a family of settlers. (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

Le Mais Ferry Road

(See Lemay Ferry Road)

Lemay

1/1, me

In s. Carondelet T. on the St. L. S.F. R.R. So named in honor of the Francis LeMais, Sr. and Francis LeMais, Jr. who operated a ferry across the Meramec R. near here. (See Lemay Ferry Road) (Plat Book (1909))

Lemay Ferry

In s. Carondelet T. on the Meramec R. (See Lemay Ferry Road) (Colton's Map Mo. (1860))

X Lemay Ferry Road

In Carondelet T. and identified with Kings Trace or Kings Highway. It followed in part the famous old road established in 1789, after a still earlier Indian trail, from St. Louis to New Madrid. This road was named El Camino Real by Col. George Morgan in honor of Charles IV, the reigning king of Spain (1788-1808). The Spanish name was translated by the French as Le Chemin du Roi, or Rue Royale, and by the Americans as King's Highway; Kingshighway is now an important street in St. Louis. In 1834 the road was laid out from Le Mais Ferry to Carondelet.

Francis Le Mais, Sr. and Francis Le Mais, Jr., being unable to write, made crosses; the person who wrote the names spelled them Lemay, the spelling which is used today. (Thomas (1911); Hertich (1934); Hamlett (1938), 97)

****Lenox Hall**

len a ks

A school for girls founded in 1907 by Mrs. Minnie Louise Thomas at Taylor and McPherson Aves. In 1911 a building was erected in University City and a grade school was added to the high school. In 1920 the school was moved to Kirkwood. In 1929 the school was closed and the building was offered for sale. (St. L. Schools, II (March 29, 1929); Thomas (1911))

- Lewis and Clark Bridge

A bridge across the Mississippi R. opened in 1929. Named for two explorers, Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809), and William Clark (1770-1838), who led the famous expedition from St. Louis to the Pacific in 1804-1806. (Lange (1950), 50)

****Lewisburgh**

(See St. Paul)

Lewis Chapel

A Methodist Episcopal Church South at Crescent. The church was originally built by Elizabeth Darby Lewis. The new church was built by Mrs. Lewis's sons. Burial grounds are in connection. (Thomas (1911), I. 138)

Liberty (Jefferson)

(See Imperial)

Lime Kilns

In w. Meramec T., the terminus of a branch of the Mo. Pac. R.R. So named because the lime kilns are located here. (Nat. Map Mo. (1930); Stevens)

Limitville (Jefferson)

(See Festus)

Lincoln School

An elementary school for colored pupils at 2236 Walnut St., established in 1923. Named for Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865), president of the U.S. (1861-1865). (School Dir. (1938-9))

Lincoln School

An elementary school in Normandy, established in 1906. Cf. above. (Russell (1937); Miller)

Lincoln School

A school for colored pupils at Maplewood. Cf. above.
(Russell (1937))

Lindenwood School

An elementary school at 3815 McCausland Ave., established in 1929. Named for the tree. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

****Lindhurst**

(See Lyndhurst Station)

***Linnville (Jefferson)**

Probably a mistake by Colton for Limitville (q.v.).
(Colton (1857))

Little Meramec

(See Meramec River)

****Local (Jefferson)**

A p.o. from 1888 to 1904, except for the years from 1893 to 1902, in s.e. Meramec T. (unsolved) (Co. Hist. (1888), 446; P.G. (1888-1893, 1902-1904); Nat. Map (1930); Weaver; Reppy)

Lockwood Church

(See Emmanuel Church)

Lockwood School

An elementary school at Webster Groves, established about 1870 as Old Orchard School (see Old Orchard). Name changed to Lockwood in 1916 to honor Richard J. Lockwood (1808-1870), a broker. (Russell (1937); Goslin)

Locust Grove School

An elementary school in Central T. n. of Central. A descriptive name. (Co. Atlas (1878); Russell (1937))

Loehr

A p.o. in Bonhomme T., established in 1899 and discontinued in 1902. Named for the Loehr family who lived here. (P.G. (1899-1902); Highways (1930); Stevens)

Lohmeyer Heights

A subdivision of Maplewood. Named for the Lohmeyer family. (Thomas (1911); Stevens)

Lonedell School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in w. Rock T. A descriptive name. Spelled Lone Dell in Lee (1932). (Lee (1932); Powers)

Longfellow School

An elementary school at 6593 Smiley Ave., established in 1891. Named for Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882), American poet. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Long School

An elementary school at 5028 Morganford Road, established in 1922. Named for Edward H. Long (1838-1911), superintendent of schools in St. Louis (1880-1895). (St. L. Schools, I (G-D, June 13, 1922); I (Jan. 12, 1923); II (Aug. 31, 1935); School Dir. (1938-9); Report Board Ed. (1929))

Longview (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1888 and discontinued in 1890. Probably a descriptive name. (P.G. (1888-1890); Co. Hist. (1888), 446)

**Longwood

A subdivision in Carondelet T. (Thomas (1911); Stevens)

Loretto Academy

The home of the Sisters of Loretto teaching in parochial schools of the city and also a high school for girls at 3407 Lafayette Ave., established in 1868 at Jefferson Ave. and Pine St. Moved to the present location before 1928. Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross was founded in Kentucky in 1812. They devoted their lives to Christian education. The name comes from Loretto, Italy, famous for its Holy Home, said to be that in which Jesus lived, brought by angels from Nazareth. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 269; Cath. Ency. (1913), IX. 360-1; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Louisbourg

(See Carondelet)

L'Ouverture School

An elementary school for colored pupils at 2612 Papin St., established in 1895. Named for Toussaint L'Ouverture (1743-1803), negro general and liberator of Haiti. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Loverings Ferry

On the Meramec R. a short distance above where it empties into the Mississippi R. It was established by Philip Fines, Sr. and so called after his son-in-law, Lawson Lovering. (Co. Atlas (1838); Hertich (1934), 4)

****Lowell**

Near the n. city limits of St. Louis in 1860, but later absorbed by the city. (Colton's Map Mo. (1860); Stevens)

Lowell School

An elementary school at 1409 Linton St., established in 1926. Named for James Russell Lowell (1819-1891), American poet. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Lower Ferry (St. Louis and Jefferson)

A ferry across the Meramec R. about a mile above its mouth, where King's Trace crossed the river. It was established by Jean Baptist Bomache. Named for its location. (Co. Hist. (1888); Co. Atlas (1876))

Luckey School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Central T. near Hillsboro, established about 1860. Named for a farmer who lived on the school site. (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver; Helbig)

Ludwig (Jefferson)

A small settlement in Joachim T. Named for Mr. Ludwig, who was the owner of the lime works here. (Nat. Map (1930); Bailey; Miss Bailey; Fitzgerald)

The Lutheran Altenheim

A home at 1906 Lafayette Ave. for aged people. The name means "old people's home." (Char. Org. (1927))

Lutheran Orphan Home

On Manchester Road at Des Peres. Founded by J. P. Buenger, pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church in 1867. In the parochial school in connection, instruction is given in both English and German. Zum Kindlein Jesu, which means in German "For the Baby Jesus," is the appropriate name of this orphanage. (Thomas (1911), I. 143)

Luxemburg

In n.e. Carondelet T. It was settled by emigrants from Luxemburg, Belgium, who had suffered losses in 1815, when William I, King of Netherlands, was given the Duchy of Luxemburg, and became Grand Duke. Because so many settled s. of Carondelet, the district became known as Luxemburg. (Plat Book (1909); Hertich (1934), 6)

****Lyndhurst Station**

A subdivision in Central T. on the St. Charles Electric Car Line. The name is also spelled Lindhurst. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Lyon Park

In s. St. Louis, bound by Arsenal, Utah, and Columbus Sts. and Carondelet Ave. Located in part of the old arsenal grounds. The site for the park was granted by Congress in 1869, on condition that Gen Lyon's monument be erected here. Cf. below. (Pitzman (1878); Head (1909), 92)

Lyon School

An elementary school at 7417 Vermont Ave., established in 1909. Named for Nathaniel Lyon (1819-1861), general in the Union Army, who was killed in action. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, June 18, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

**McClure Cemetery

A cemetery on the farm owned by Robert C. Allen (1838-1889), state senator and judge. (Thomas (1911), I. 89; II. 248-9)

McCormack School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Platten T., established in 1900. Named for the McCormack family, who were farmers in this community. (Powers; Reid)

*McCormic (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1891 and discontinued in 1902. Probably an incorrect spelling of McCormack; cf. above. (P.G. (1891-1902); Bailey; Weaver)

**McCoy (Jefferson)

A switch on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in n.e. Platten T. on the Mississippi R. just s. of Crystal City. (unsolved) (Nat. Map (1930); Weaver; Bailey; Fitzgerald)

McCree City

The twenty-sixth ward of St. Louis, a real estate addition made by the Laclede Race Track Association and Mrs. Mary McCree in 1869. Incorporated into the city in 1876. Named for Mrs. McCree. (Pitzman (1878); Ency. St. L. (1899), 1411; Scharf (1883), I. 162)

**McGehan School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Valle T. (unsolved) (Lee (1932); Powers)

**McKenzie School

A school at Affton, organized as a town school district at the April, 1931 school election; now it is a part of Affton Consolidated School District. (Russell (1932))

McKean School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Big River T. Named for an

Irish family who settled here. (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

McKinley Bridge

A bridge across the Mississippi R. for interurban cars. Named for the president. Cf. Below. (Lange (1930), 50)

McKinley High School

A high school at 2156 Russell Blvd., established in 1903. Named for William McKinley (1843-1901), president of the U.S. (1897-1901). (School Dir. (1938-9))

McKinley School

An elementary school at Normandy, established in 1900. Cf. above. (Russell (1937); Miller)

McKnight Village

In Central T. w. of Clayton. Named for the McKnight family. (Highways (1930); Stevens)

McMullen Branch (Jefferson)

A tributary of Joachim Creek rising in Valle T. and flowing n.w. into Joachim Creek s. of De Soto. Named for the McMullen family who own land along this creek. (Nat. Map (1930); Weaver; Bailey; Reppy)

McMullin School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Valle T. Named for a family who lived here. The branch is named for the same family, although the spelling varies slightly. (Lee (1932); Powers)

McNamee School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in w. Meramec T. Named for the Irish settlers, McNamee. (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

'mæknæmi

McNutt School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Joachim T. Named for a family. (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

Maddenville

In e. Central T. near Maplewood. Named for Thomas Madden, who operated a store and saloon here. It is now a part of Brentwood (q.v.). (Soil Survey (1919); Hertich; Stevens)

Madison School

An elementary school at 1118 S. Seventh St. The present building was erected in 1910. Named for James Madison (1751-1836), President of the U.S. (1809-1817). (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

****Malcolm**

A subdivision in w. Central T. Also given as Malcolm Terrace. (Plat Book (1909); Nat. Map Co. (1930); Stevens)

****Malcolm Terrace**
(See Malcolm)

Maline Creek
(See Moline Creek)

✓ Mallinckrodt School

¹ Mael in, Kr at

An elementary school at 6012 Pernod Ave., established in 1928. Named for Edward Mallinckrodt (1845-1928), chemist and philanthropist. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Mammoth Mine (Jefferson)

This mine was discovered in 1843 and contained an unbelievable amount of lead. Doubtless named for the abundance of mineral found here. (Co. Hist. (1888), 368)

Mammoth School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Valle T. Probably named for the mine (q.v.). (Lee (1932); Powers)

*** Manchester**

The oldest settlement on Manchester Road, in o. Bonhomme T. Travelers were attracted to this place because here was a spring of very fine water, where they could refresh themselves and their animals. Early in 1800 Bryson O'Hara (Scharf says he was an Indian) was the first permanent settler. Jesse Hoard soon followed him and the place became known as Hoardstown. In 1825 an Englishman came to this place and named it for his native city. A p.o. was established in 1831. (Green's P.G. (1831); Wetmore (1837); Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876--); Co. Atlas (1878); Plat Book (1909); Scharf (1883), II. 1899; Hertich (1934), 20-21; Watchman Advocate (April 1, 1932))

✓ Manchester Road

The road from St. Louis to Manchester was ordered laid out in 1835. In 1839 it was made a state road and became the "Road to Jefferson City." Now it follows Mo. Highway No. 50. (Hertich (1934), 21)

Maness School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Big River T. Named for a family. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Mann School

An elementary school at 4047 Juniata St., established in 1901. Named for Horace Mann (1796-1859), American educator. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Manual Training School

(See Washington University)

Maple Grove School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Central T. A descriptive name. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Maple Lawn

A subdivision of Maplewood. Took its name from the city of which it is a part. (Thomas (1911), 318)

Maplewood

A p.o. in Central T. bordering St. Louis City. It was laid out by James C. Sutton (d. 1877) on a tract of land purchased in 1835. A descriptive name. (P.G. (1893--); Plat Book (1909); Hertich; Thomas (1911), 511-12)

Marais des Liards

(See Bridgeton)

Maramec River

(See Meramec River)

Maremeg River

(See Meramec River)

Maramegoua River

(See Meramec River)

Maramet River

(See Meramec River)

Markham Memorial Church

A Presbyterian church at Menard and Julia Sts., organized in 1901. Previously it had been a mission. Named for W. H. Markham, a faithful worker, who had helped organize the mission. (Pres. Blue Book (1902), 75; Minutes Synod (1902-1921))

Mark Twain School

An elementary school at 5316 Ruskin Ave., established in 1911. Named for Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835-1910), Missouri humorist, whose pen name was Mark Twain. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Mark Twain School

An elementary school at Brentwood. Cf. above. (Russell (1937))

Mark Twain School

(See Goodall School)

Marquette School

An elementary school at 4015 McPherson Ave., established in 1894. Named for Jacques Marquette (1637-1675), French explorer and missionary. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Marshall Heights

In Central T. near King's Station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Named for Judge Marshall. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Marshall School

An elementary school for colored pupils at 4342 Aldine St., established in 1900. Named for John Marshall (1755-1835), American jurist. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

***Martigne Creek**

Rising in Carondelet T. and flowing into the Mississippi R., s. of Jefferson Barracks. Probably named for Jean B. Martigny, a wealthy immigrant who received a grant from St. Ange. (Co. Atlas (1838); McDermott; Houck (1908), II. 23)

Marvin Camp Grounds

A religious center on St. Charles Road. Named for Bishop Enoch Mather Marvin (1823-1877), a native of Wright City, Mo., whose parents came to this section in 1817, and who with other pioneer Methodist preachers, presided during the annual camp meetings. In 1903 Van Guard Mission Association bought the grounds; in 1918 they were sold to Trinity Methodist Church. Today the Marvin Park Methodist Church is here. The grounds have decreased in size from 49 acres to 18 acres. (Hertich (1934), 13)

Marvin Church

A Methodist church at Twelfth and Sidney Sts., dedicated in 1892. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1475)

Marvin Park Church

(See Marvin Camp Grounds)

Mary Institute

(See Washington University)

✓ Maryland Heights

A p.o. since 1926 on Chicago, R.I. and Pac. R.R. in n.w. Central T. Also called Maryland Heights Station. Doubtless named directly or indirectly for the state. (P.G. (1926--); Plat Book (1909))

Maryland Heights Station
(See Maryland Heights)

Mary Queen of Peace Church

A Catholic church at Glendale, organized in 1921. One of the favorite titles for the virgin. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937))

**Maryville College and Academy of the Sacred Heart

At 2900 Meramec St. Founded in 1869 and took the name of Maryville Convent. In 1890 it was enlarged and the name was changed to the School of St. Thomas of Aquin (see St. T. of A. Church). In 1923 it became the Maryville College and Academy. (St. Thomas of Aquin (1932); St. L. Schools, II (Feb. 9, 1930); Cath. Dir. (1937))

Maryville Convent

(See Maryville College and Academy of the Sacred Heart)

✓ Mason School

An elementary school at 6031 Southwest Ave., established in 1919. Named for Isaac M. Mason (1831-1909), steamboat captain and philanthropist. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, June 25, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Mattese

A discontinued p.o. in Carondelet T. Named for the creek (q.v.). Spelled Mattis by Dupre (1838) and P.G. (1876). (Dupre (1838); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876-1887, 1890-1904); Soil Survey (1919); Hertich (1934), 7-8)

Mattese Creek

Rising in Carondelet T. and flowing s. into the Meramec R. Doubtless Mattese is a phonetic spelling, used to indicate the pronunciation of the Frenchname Mattis or Matis. (Plat Book (1909))

Mattis

(See Mattese)

Maxville (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1876 and discontinued in 1904, in n.e. Rock T., 3 m. s. of the Meramec R. Named for a prominent citizen known as "Squire" Max. Spelled Maxwell

in Co. Atlas (1876), obviously by mistake. (Campbell (1874), 285; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Co. Atlas (1876); P.G. (1876-1904); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Hoeken)

Maxwell (Jefferson)
(See Maxville)

Mayfield Sanitarium

At 912 Taylor Ave., owned and controlled by Baptists, opened Sept., 1896. Named for: W. H. Mayfield, surgeon-in-chief, E. B. Mayfield, house physician, E. C. Mayfield, superintendent, and R. L. Mayfield, assistant superintendent. (Report Mayfield Sanit. (1897))

**Mayfield School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Central T. (unsolved) (Lee (1932); Powers)

Meacham Park

In Bonhomme T. s. of Kirkwood. Named for a real estate operator, Meacham, who developed this subdivision. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Mehlville

A p.o. established in 1886 and discontinued in 1904 in c. Carondelet T. Named for Charles Mehl, a native of Germany and a veteran of the Mexican War. It was settled before the Civil War. (P.G. (1886-1904); Plat Book (1909); Hertich (1934), 7)

Melrose

A p.o. discontinued in 1904 in w. Meramec T. It was laid out by Charles H. Haven, a philanthropic speculator, who bought a tract of government land in 1855 (Scharf says in 1851), settled, and made town lots of it. When his attempt to build a summer resort failed, he tried fruit growing and a grape vineyard, both of which failed too. Probably named directly or indirectly for the barough in Scotland. (Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876-1904); Co. Atlas (1878); Thomas (1911), I. 390)

Melzo (Jefferson)

A p.o. since 1902 in s. Valle T. Named by George Higginbotham, the first postmaster, for his son, Melzo. (P.G. (1902--); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Weaver; Jones)

**Memorial Church

A Presbyterian church at 201 S. Skinker. (unsolved) (Pres. Blue Book (1902), 63)

Memorial Church
(See Bethel Church)

****Memorial Home**

A home at 2609 South Grand Blvd., a branch of the W. C.A., organized in 1882 to provide a home for aged men and their wives. (unsolved) (Char. Org. (1927))

Mentor

A station on Mo. Pac. R.R. in s.e. Central T. Now a part of Rock Hill. Spelled Menton in Plat Book (1909). Mentor is the name given a township and village in Lake County, Ohio, for Mentor, the counselor of Telemachus in the Odyssey. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens; Breckenridge; Gannett (1902), 177)

Meramec

(See Valley Park)

¹ m e r a m æ k

Meramec Highlands

A summer resort on the Meramec R. in Bonhomme T., s. of Kirkwood. A p.o. was established in 1893 and discontinued in 1904. Also called Meramec Highlands Station, for it is a station on the Frisco R.R. Named for the river (q.v.). (Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 378); P.G. (1893-1904); Ency. St. L. (1899), III. 144)

Meramec Highlands Station
(See Meramec Highlands)

Meramec River (St. Louis and Jefferson)

A river which forms the boundary line between St. Louis County and Jefferson County except for the s. line of Bonhomme T. which is a straight line, above which the Meramec makes an irregular semicircle. The Meramec flows into the Mississippi at the s.e. point of St. Louis County and the n.e. point of Jefferson County. One of the oldest names in the region, which Hodge lists as Merameg from Manumaig, the Chippewa for catfish, and the name of a tribe living about the great lakes in 1672 according to the Jesuit Relations. Meramec, also spelled Maramet, and Maramegoua, is an Algonquin word signifying "a good fish," according to Rothensteines. Gannett also lists it as meaning "catfish." Mr. Bert Loewenstein, writing in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, gives a detailed account of the history of the name Meramec. He writes that Joliet and Marquette were probably the first Europeans to pass the mouth of the Meramec; for although they make no mention of the river in their account of the voyage down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas,

Father Marquette notes the location of the "Maroa" tribe in the country of the Illinois. The Recollect missionary, Father Membre, who accompanied La Salle and De Tonty, writes of "the village of the Tamaroas on the e. bank, about six leagues below the River of the Ozages." La Salle, De Tonty, Fathers Joutel, Marest, Pinet, and other missionaries mention the "Tamaroas" or "Maroas" and their villages, which they locate "ten leagues below the River of Illinois", or six miles below the mouth of the "Pekitanoui", the river of the "Missouries." The first historical notice of the river is found in the account of a voyage by Father James Gravier in the year 1700. He wrote: "We discovered the river Mearamigous where a rich lead mine is situated." Penicaut, a member of Le Seur's mineralogical expedition, mentions in 1700, "one finds a small stream called the Meramecsipy." In 1702 De Iberville applied to the French Government for the exclusive privilege to work the lead mines on the Riviere Maramiquisipi. The Sieur La Renaudiere explored the region in 1723 and wrote an "Account of the mines of M. de la Motte and M. de Maramet." In May, 1723, Dixon D'Artaguiette wrote, "About one o'clock M. Renault, director of the mines, arrived here from the Meramek Mines." On June 14, 1723, Pierre Dugue de Boisbriant and Marc Antoine de La Laine des Ursin, Intendant, granted to Renault a league and a half of ground upon the "Little Merameig" and in the "river Merameig." The "Maroa", the Indian tribe whose villages were nearest to the river's mouth, seems to be the origin of the word according to Mr. Loewenstein. The second syllable "mec", "mac", "meg", or "meq" is a term common among the Algonquin tribes. It apparently signifies a branch river or small stream as opposed to "missi", "mitchi" meaning great. The many spellings would naturally result from the difficulty of settlers with the original name.

(Mo. H. R., "Earliest History of Mine La Motte", John E. Rothensteines, vol. 20, 200; Salem Post, Feb. 8, 1934; Houck, Hist. Mo., vol. 1, 281; Gannett, 205; R. M.; Wetmore (1837), 250; Bert Loewenstein, St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Sept. 10, 1938); Miss O'Brien's thesis)

Meramec School

An elementary school at 2745 Meramec St., established in 1910. Named for the street on which it is located. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Meramec Station

A p.o. in 1876 in s. Central T. Named for the river. (P.G. (1876); Co. Atlas (1878))

✓ Meramec Township

The w. township of St. Louis County, bounded on the n. by the Missouri R., on the e. by Bonhomme T., on the s. by the Meramec R., and on the w. by Franklin County. The township is rocky, irregularly surfaced country. Some rich farm land, also lime, glass, and fire-clay constituents are found here. Named from the river. Spelled Meremack in Co. Atlas (1838). (Scharf (1883), II. 1917 ff.; Co. Atlas (1838); Plat Book (1909))

✓ Meramec Township (Jefferson)

The n.w. T. of Jefferson County and the largest township in the county. Formed in 1821 and named for the river which forms part of its n. boundary. (Co. Atlas (1876); R. M. Atlas (1938); Nat. Map (1930))

Merameg River

(See Meramec River)

✓ Mercantile Library

A library at Fifth and Locust Sts., established in 1846 by some men who were interested in mercantile pursuits. It moved to its present location in 1851. (Scharf (1883), I. 887-91; Lange (1930), 101-2)

✓ Merchants Bridge

A bridge across the Mississippi R. for railroad traffic. It was built for the use of St. Louis merchants (hence the name) to escape the additional charges on freight from the e. which was billed to East St. Louis and then brought over on Eads Bridge. St. Louisans objected to having St. Louis ignored in bills of lading and having their freight billed to a smaller city. The bridge was authorized in 1887, begun in 1889, and opened for traffic in 1890. (Cox (1894), 63; Devoy (1898), 52; Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 233-4; Head (1909), 51; Lange (1930), 50)

Michael School

A school for physically handicapped children at 4568 Forest Park Blvd., erected in 1925. Named for Elias Michael (1854-1913), member of Board of Education. (School Dir. (1938-9))

Midland

A p.o. established in 1902 and discontinued in 1904 in Central T. So named because the electric car track ran down the middle of the road. Given as Midland Heights in Plat Book (1909). (P.G. (1902-1904); Thomas (1911), I. 225; Stevens)

Midland Heights

(See Midland)

****Mill**

In Central T. (unsolved) (Colton's Map Mo. (1860)

Mill Creek

A small stream which had its source in Rock Spring, 3 m. w. of the Mississippi, wound through the valley in a s.e. direction, and in the village days of St. Louis, emptied its waters into the R. below the foot of Convent St. The French called it La Petite Riviere and Riviere au Tayon, meaning respectively "The Small River" and "Tayon's River." The Canadian Joseph Michel dit Taillon or Tayon constructed the first mill on this creek. The water was dammed up and a pond constructed, which became known as Chouteau's Pond, for Auguste Chouteau. The water power thus obtained was used to operate a flour mill, and in time the stream came to be generally known as Mill Creek. (Wetmore (1837); Colton's Map Mo. (1860); Ency. St. L. (1899); McDermott; Drumm; Mo. Hist. Soc. Col., V. 18-37; Houck (1908), II. 15)

****Milton Station**

In Central T. on the electric car line. (unsolved)
(Plat Book (1909)

Mincke

A station on St. L. & S.F. R.R. in s.e. Bonhomme T. Named for the Mincke family who lived here. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

*** Mississippi River (St. Louis and Jefferson)** , mis a'sipi

The Mississippi R., which forms the eastern boundary of Jefferson County, of St. Louis, and of St. Louis County except for the portion which borders the city of St. Louis, was discovered in 1519 by Pineda, who called it Rio Grande De Espiritu Santo "The Grand River of the Holy Spirit). The French Jesuits who explored it called it Riviere de St. Louis; Marquette gave it 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 Colbert, for the famous French statesman Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683), minister of finance under Louis XIV, who helped to finance LaSalle's expeditions; 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). (Mo. H. R., II. 191; Buel, 240-41; Miss Hamlett's thesis)

/ Missouri Botanical Garden
(See Shaw's Garden)

C Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company

This line was originally the Union Pacific Railway Co. (Southern Branch). It was begun in 1865. In 1870 when it reached Emporia, it passed into the hands of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. Named for the three states it serves. It is better known by its shorter name, Katy, formed from K-T, the initial letters of Kansas and Texas. (Scharf (1883), II. 1179)

X Missouri Pacific Railroad Company (St. Louis and Jefferson)

This railroad was begun at St. Louis in 1851 and was called the Pacific Railroad, an ambitious title, for it was the hope of the owners that the line would reach the ocean on the w. Progress was slow: by 1852 the track was ready for use to Cheltenham and by 1853 37 miles of track were completed and a train ran all the way across St. Louis County to Pacific in Franklin County. The Civil War retarded the progress of the road, but by 1865 the track was completed to Kansas City. It was incorporated as the Missouri Pacific in 1876. This company has absorbed several lines and now two lines run out of St. Louis: one, the original line, takes a southwesterly direction into Franklin County; the other, formerly the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R.R. (q.v.), takes a southerly direction and runs through Jefferson County near the Mississippi R. (Scharf (1883), II. 1144-71; Ency. St. L. (1899))

-Missouri River

māzura or mī'zuri

The Missouri River forms the n. boundary line of St. Louis County. Phil E. Chappell, a historian of the Missouri R., offers the opinion of various authorities to support his statement: "There is but little doubt that had the Missouri river been discovered before the Mississippi the name of the latter would have been applied to both streams, and the Missouri would have been considered the main streams and the upper Mississippi the tributary." The latest and the best authorities on the origin of the name state that the name for the river arose from the fact that a tribe of Indians known as Missouris inhabited the country at the mouth of the river; that is, near St. Louis. Allen Walker Read writes in regard to the meaning of the word: "The word Missouri is of Indian origin, said to mean the town of the large canoes", and came into the English language by way of the transliteration of French explorers." Indians who used other types of canoes from the Missouris tribe, first used the word, or a form of the word. The popular idea that the word means "muddy water" arose from the word Pekitanoui, an Indian word meaning muddy water and given by Marquette to the river. Various have been the pronunciations of this word, and caustic have been the controversies over

the pronunciation. The pronunciations indicated have been taken from Mr. Read's summary of the defensible pronunciations based upon Missouri usage. For an exhaustive study see Mr. Read's study. (Chappell, Hist. of Mo. R., I; Read, Pronun. of the Word Missouri, 22 ff.; Mo. Hist. Rev., XVII. 213, 377-8; Miss Atchison's thesis)

Wizpah Presbyterian Church

Organized on November 20, 1842. The congregation worshipped at the old Fee Fee Baptist Church until 1869 when the church was built. (Scharf (1883) says the building was erected in 1870.) The name is taken from Genesis 31:49, where it is interpreted as signifying: "The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another". (Scharf (1883), II. 1675; Thomas (1911), I. 139)

Mokeville

A p.o. in 1876 in n.w. Central T. Named for the Moke family, who were farmers here. (P.G. (1876); Co. Atlas (1878); Stevens)

x Moline Creek

'mo lin

A small stream rising in s.e. St. Ferdinand T. and flowing e. through the n. of St. Louis. On early maps this creek was known as Maline Creek, which name is explained in the Aug. 21, 1848 Reveille in this way: La Riviere Maligne (French for The Mischievous River) was so called from its rapid, sudden, and dangerous overflows. In early days the Indians along this creek added to its dangerousness. This is probably a folk etymology. It seems now that the name is Moline, a family name. Houck mentions Don Bernardo Moline, captain of the Spanish revenue cutter, Victoria, in 1797. (Wetmore (1837); Plat Book (1909); Houck (1908), II. 138; Reveille (Aug. 21, 1848); Hertich; McDermott)

x Moline Heights

A subdivision on Halls Ferry Road. Takes its name from Moline Creek on which it is located. (Thomas (1911), I. 315; Stevens)

Moline School

A rural elementary school near Ferguson. Named for the creek. (Thomas (1911), I. 124)

*Mona

(See Hine)

Monarch

A p.o. established in 1896 and discontinued in 1904 in n. Meramec T. on the Chicago, R.I., and Pac. R.R. Named

for its location high on a hill. (P.G. (1896-1904); Plat Book (1909); Hertich)

Monks' Church

(See St. Anthony of Padua Church)

Monroe School

An elementary school at 3701 S. Broadway, established in 1899. Named for James Monroe (1758-1831), president of U.S. (1817-1825). (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Montebello (Jefferson)

ˈmɒntəˌbɛlə

A station on the Frisco R.R. on the Mississippi R. in e. Rock T. It was a fort during the Civil War. The high bluff there furnished an excellent look out. It is now a summer Y.W.C.A. camp. The name is obviously Halian ("beautiful mountain") but when or why chosen is unknown. It has been incorrectly interpreted as Latin for "war mountain." (Nat. Map (1930); Bailey; Miss Bailey)

Montesano Springs (Jefferson)

ˈmɒntəˌsæno

A summer resort on Sylvan Heights, adjoining Kimmswick on n. Laid out on a picturesque plan with curved streets, in Oct., 1881, by the Montesano Springs Co., and intended for a company hotel and residences. Possibly coined on the model of Monticello, with the incorrect idea that it would mean "health mountain." (Co. Hist. (1888), 443; Nat. Map (1930); Miss Bailey)

Monticello (Jefferson)

(See Hillsboro)

****Moontown School (Jefferson)**

A rural elementary school in s.w. Valle T. (unsolved) (Lee (1932); Powers)

****Moore School**

A rural elementary school in e. Bonhomme T. (Plat Book (1909); Russell (1937))

Morschels

ˈmɔːrʃəlz

A station on St. L. and S.F. R.R. in s. Bonhomme T. Named for the Morschel family who lived here. (Nat. Map Mo. (1930); Stevens)

/Morse Mill (Jefferson)

A p.o. since 1867 in n.e. Big River T. Named for John H. Morse, the owner of the mill. Also called Morse's Mill. (Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1878--); Campbell (1874), 285; Co. Atlas (1876); Mo. Gaz. (1876); Co. Hist. (1888); Hand-

Book Mo. (1880); Eaton (1916), 181; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938)

Morse's Mill (Jefferson)
(See Morse Mill)

Moss (Jefferson)

A p.o. in 1892 n. of Hillsboro. It is better known as Moss Hollow. Named for the Moss family who live in that valley or hollow. (P.C. (1892-1893); Weaver; Bailey; Ogle)

Moss Hollow (Jefferson)
(See Moss)

Most Blessed Sacrament Church

A Catholic church at Kingshighway and Northland Ave., organized in 1907. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word is attached. Named in honor of the Most Blessed Sacrament of the mass. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), I. 695; Cath. Institutions (1911), 243)

Most Holy Name of Jesus Church

A Catholic church at Emily Ave. and Grand Blvd., organized in 1865. The parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The name is self-explanatory. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 131; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Mothershead (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Valle T. Named for Sterling Mothershead, who gave the school site. (Powers; Morris)

Mound Church

(See St. Paul's Church (Methodist))

Mound City

(See St. Louis)

Mound School

A public school opened in 1846 at Sixth and Howard Sts. This school was abandoned in 1866. Named for the great Indian mounds that once stood in the vicinity. See Mound City. (Scharf (1883), I. 839; Ency. St. L. (1889); St. L. Schools, II (P-D, Nov. 23, 1923))

Mount Auburn Church

A Methodist church in Wellston, descended from the Eden Church, built in 1857, and sold in 1892. A new church was erected and named Mount Auburn. Auburn, a stock name, refers to Oliver Goldsmith's poem, "The Deserted Village." (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1475; Gannett (1902), 31)

Mount Calvary Church

An Episcopal Church at Grand and Lafayette Aves., organized before 1861. A second building was erected at Lafayette and Jefferson, but was destroyed by the 1896 cyclone. The congregation returned to the first site. Named for the place of Christ's crucifixion. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 689; Journal (1861-1909))

Mount Carmel Church

A Methodist church at Centaur. Named for the mountain on which Elijah triumphed over the priests of Baal (I Kings 18:19). (Thomas (1911), I. 138)

Mount Hope School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Valle T. An ideal name. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Mount Olive

A village laid out and dedicated by M. F. Hanley in 1854. It was situated between Shaw's Garden and Forest Park and was made a part of St. Louis in 1876. (Ency. St. L. (1899); Co. Atlas (1878))

Mount Olive Cemetery

A Hebrew cemetery on Olive Street Road. Hebrews probably prefer to associate Mount Olivet with the scene of David's weeping over Absalom (II Samuel 15:30). (Thomas (1911), I. 89)

Mount Olive House

It was the temporary seat of justice for St. Louis County from the organization of the county in 1875 until 1878 when the court house was constructed at Clayton. (Scharf (1883), I. 162)

Mount Olive School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Valle T. Probably a Bible name, a variant of Mount of Olivet, the site of Christ's Ascension. (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

Mount Olive School

A school annexed to the University City school system in 1927. Not mentioned in the School Directory (1937). Cf. above. (Russell (1932))

Mount Pleasant School

A rural school in n.w. Central T. A name of approbation. (Plat Book (1909); Highways (1930); Russell (1937))

Mount Pleasant School

An elementary school at 4528 Nebraska Ave., established in 1900. Cf. above. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Directory (1938-9))

Mount St. Clement's Novitiate (Jefferson)

A Novitiate of the St. Louis Province of the Redemptorist Fathers at De Soto. St. Clement (d. about 100 A.D.) was one of the Apostolic Fathers and is said to have been the third Pope at Rome. (Cath. Dir. (1937))

Mount St. Rose Hospital

A Catholic hospital at 9101 S. Broadway, established in 1900 especially for consumptives. It is under the management of Sisters of St. Mary. (See St. Rose of Liria Church, below.) (Cath. Dir. (1937); Char. Org. (1927))

Mount Sinai Cemetery

In 1849 the B'nai El congregation purchased an acre of ground on Gravois Road. This was used for burials until 1868 when 6½ acres were added and the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association was incorporated. In 1872 a chapel and sexton's residence were erected. This cemetery is noted for the splendor of its monuments. All members of the congregations of B'nai El and Shaare Emeth are entitled to free burial, as are also the poor. Named for the mountain where Moses received the Law (Exodus 19:1-11). (Scharf (1883), II. 1752, 1883; Thomas (1911), I. 89)

Mount Zion Church

A Methodist church at Creve Coeur built in 1871 by Walker D. Shumate. A cemetery by the same name is attached. Named for the site of David's palace in Jerusalem (II Samuel 5:7). Thomas (1911), I. 138)

Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary for Girls
(See Wyman's School)

Muddy Creek (Jefferson)

A small stream flowing e. into the Mississippi R. s. of Rush Tower. So named because in early days it was mirey near the mouth. The Co. Atlas says that it was also known as Adam Creek, but is known now only as Muddy Creek. (Co. Atlas (1876); Bailey; Weaver)

Mullanphy Island

(See Charbonier Island)

Mullanphy School

mal'aenfi, or mal'aemfi

An elementary school at 4221 Shaw Ave., established in 1914. Named for Bryan Mullanphy (1809-1851), philanthropist. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, June 25, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9)

Munsons (Jefferson)

ˈmʌnsanz

A town in Joachim T. near Horine. Judge Munson settled here about 1880. It is just his farm home and a large dairy. (Nat. Map (1930); Bailey; Weaver)

Murphy (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1893 and discontinued in 1901 in n.w. Rock T. Named for the Murphy family who settled here. (P.C. (1893-1901); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey)

Musick's Ferry

(See Halls Ferry)

Musick's Ferry Inn

A nineteen-room stone inn built about 1816 for and operated by Mrs. Blackburn, known as "Aunt Betsey". It was very popular in olden days. Named because it was near the ferry of that name. (Hertich (1934), 16)

*Nadowesia

Nothing could be learned of this place listed by Wetmore. If it ever existed, it was probably an Indian name, a shortened form of the tribal name of the Sioux or Dakotas: Nadowe-ssiwag (Algonquin for snake-like ones or enemies), softened by the French to Nadowessieux, later shortened to Sioux. (Wetmore (1837)

Nasby

(See Valley Park)

Nativity of Our Lord Church

A Catholic church at Oriole and Harney Aves., organized in 1905. The parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The name honors the birth of Christ. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 235; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), 693; Cath. Dir. (1937)

Natural Bridge Road

Laid out in the 1840's from West Mound Street in St. Louis to Normandy or Florissant. It was so named because its original right-of-way passed over a natural stone arch under which flowed Rocky Branch Creek or Stony Creek. (Hertich (1934), 30)

Nazareth Cemetery

A Catholic cemetery near Nazareth Convent on Forder Ave. Named for the town of Christ's boyhood. (Thomas (1911), I. 89)

****Negro Creek**

(See Big River)

***Negro Fork of Merrimac (Jefferson)**

(See Big River)

***Neil**

(See O'Neill)

- New Alsace

niu æl'ses

A p.o. established in 1876 and discontinued in 1891 in n.c. Bonhomme T. The name is a tribute to the fatherland of the many settlers who came from Alsace to New Alsace in Bonhomme T. Alsace is a province of Germany, now of France, between Vosges and Black Forest w. of Rhine R. (P.G. (1876-1891); Co. Atlas (1878); Thomas (1911), I. 257; Ency. Brit.)

New Bremen

(See Bremen)

New Cathedral

(See Church of St. Louis, the King)

New Detroit (Jefferson)

(See Crystal City)

***New Hartford (Jefferson)**

Established about 1805 on the banks of the Mississippi R. at or near the present sight of Illinois (River-side). Christian Wilt and John W. Honey erected a shot tower and opened a store, the first one in the county. This was probably the extent of the place. Probably named for the town in Connecticut. (Co. Hist. (1888), 374, 426; Fitzgerald)

New Liberty School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school just n. of De Soto. An ideal name. (Lee (1932); Powers)

*** Normandy**

hɔɹmædi

A p.o. in n.e. Central T. It is known as "Little Rome of America" because of its many institutions of the Catholic religion. It was founded by Charles Lucas, who was killed in a duel by Thomas Hart Benton, and

whose father Jean Baptiste Charles Lucas (1758-1842), a Frenchman, had accepted the ground from the government as recompense for losses suffered in the New Madrid earthquake and had come to St. Louis County in 1815. Lucas evidently named the place for Normandy, France. (Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876--); Plat Book (1909); Hertich; Scharf (1883), II. 1410-1413)

Normandy Grove Station

In Central T. e. of Normandy, from which it takes its name. (Plat Book (1909))

Normandy Heights

A subdivision in Normandy from which it takes its name. (Plat Book (1909))

Normandy Hill

In n.e. Central T. n.w. of Normandy, from which it takes its name. (Plat Book (1909))

Normandy Park

In n.e. Central T. and s.w. of Normandy, from which it takes its name. (Plat Book (1909))

North St. Louis

Incorporated June 29, 1816 and annexed to St. Louis in 1841. A p.o. from 1876 to 1887. Named for its location. (P.G. (1876-1887); Stevens (1921))

Notre Dame de Lourdes Church

A Catholic church at Wellston, organized in 1902. The parochial school is taught by a lay teacher and the Sisters of St. Joseph. The name signifies "Our Lady of Lourdes." Lourdes, France, is celebrated as a place of pilgrimage for Catholics because the Virgin is said to have appeared there and still to perform miracles of healing. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 231; Cath. Dir. (1937))

**Nottingham Avenue School

An elementary school at 4920 Ivanhoe Ave., established in 1936. (School Dir. (1938-9))

Novitiate of St. Stanislaus

Rev. Charles Van Quickenborne, Superior 1823-1831, gave 230 acres for the novitiate, which was established in Florissant in 1823 for the purpose of providing a college and conducting missionary work among the Indians. In 1839 a plot of ground was cleared for a cemetery and

the remains of some who had died previously were brought to this place. A stone building was started in 1844 and completed in 1849. Incorporated as Stanislaus Seminary in 1870. It is locally known as Priest's Farm. (See St. Stanislaus Church). (Scharf (1883), II. 1647; Thomas (1911), I. 303)

****Nuelles (Jefferson)**

A p.o. in 1893. (unsolved) The location and the origin of the name could not be learned. (P.G. (1893)

Nuroad

(See Berkeley)

Nursery

A p.o. established in 1893 and discontinued in 1925 in Carondelet T. on Gravois Road. Weber's Nursery was here and the place took its name from it. (P.G. (1893); Thomas (1911), I. 225; Hertich)

Oakdale Cemetery

At Bobring near Lemay Ferry Road. A descriptive name. (Thomas (1911), I. 89)

Oak Grove

A settlement in w.c. Bonhomme T. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909)

Oak Grove Church (Jefferson)

A Baptist church. Obviously topographical. (Co. Hist. (1888), 455)

Oak Grove School

Near Chesterfield in w.c. Bonhomme T. Named for the settlement in which it was located. (Thomas (1911), I. 125; Russell (1932); (1937)

Oak Hill Cemetery

Near Woodlawn Station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. and Fairlawn on the St. L. - S.F. R.R. Incorporated in 1868 under the name of Oak Ridge. Because of financial troubles the property was sold in 1879, and in May of that year Oak Hill Cemetery Association came into existence. A descriptive name. (Thomas (1911), I. 89)

Oak Hill Church

A Presbyterian church at Bent Ave. and Humphrey St., organized in 1895. (Pres. Blue Book (1902), 88; Minutes Synod (1905-21)

Oak Hill School

An elementary school at 4300 Morganford Road, established in 1907. Cf. above. (School Dir. (1938-9); Report Board Ed. (1929))

Oak Hill School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Meramec T. A descriptive name. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Oakland Church (Jefferson)

A Baptist church, mentioned in the Co. Hist. Probably a topographical name. (Co. Hist. (1888), 455)

✓ Oakland Station

In Carondelet T. on St. L. - S.F. R.R. and on Mo. Pac. R.R. e. of Kirkwood. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909))

Oak Ridge

In n.w. Carondelet T. A descriptive name. (Co. Atlas (1893))

Oak Ridge Cemetery

(See Oak Hill Cemetery)

Oak Ridge Park

In Bonhomme T. s. of Kirkwood. Cf. above. (Plat Book (1909))

Oak Ridge School

A rural elementary school in e. Meramec T. Cf. above. (Plat Book (1909); Russell (1937))

Oakvale (Jefferson)

(See Knorpp)

✓ Oakville

A p.o. established in 1886 and discontinued in 1904, in s.e. Carondelet T. About 1866 J. S. Schulte, justice of peace and schoolteacher, impressed by the many sturdy oaks, gave the district the name of Oakville. (Hayward (1853); P.G. (1886-1904); Thomas (1911), I. 399)

Odd Fellows Cemetery

A cemetery on s. Broadway near Jefferson Barracks opened in 1893. Named for the lodge. (Thomas (1911), I. 89; Ency. St. L. (1899), 339)

✓ Oermann (Jefferson)

A p.o. since 1889 in n.w. Big River T. Named for

1 a man

Charles Oermann, the postmaster. P.C. (1937) spells the name Overmann. (Co. Hist. (1888), 446; P.C. (1889--); R. M. Atlas (1938); Hart)

O'Fallon Park

o'fael an

A park in n. St. Louis on Bellefontaine Road. It was purchased in 1875. It was named for Colonel John O'Fallon, (1791-1865), philanthropist and colonel in the U.S. Army, who formerly owned this tract. (Pitzman (1878); Pleasure Resorts (1881), 12; Devoy (1898), 93; Ency. St. L. (1899), 1666; Head (1909), 92)

O'Fallon School

An elementary school at 1409 n. Fifteenth St. Cr. above. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, June 25, 1922)

Olcott Station

The home of Charles H. Olcott, near Wellston. (Thomas (1911), I. 276)

Old Bonhomme Presbyterian Church

(See Bonhomme Presbyterian Church)

Old Bonhomme Road

(See Olive Street Road)

Old Cathedral

(See Church of St. Louis, the King)

Old Ditch (Jefferson)

An old settlement 18 m. s.w. of Hillsboro. Mo. Gaz. (1876) and Campbell (1874) say it was a p.o., but it is not listed in later postal guides. Named for a ditch or trench that was formed by removing a vein of mineral that was near the surface. The ditch was about 12 or 14 feet wide. (Campbell (1874), 285; Co. Atlas (1876); Mo. Gaz. (1876); Hand-Book (1880); Bailey)

Old Orchard

(See Clay Mansion and Webster Groves)

Old Orchard School

(See Lockwood School)

Old Stone Church

(See Des Peres Presbyterian Church)

Olive Branch Church

A Congregational church at Sidney St. and Missouri Ave., organized in 1884. A Bible name, symbolical of the church engrafted into Christ (Romans 11. 16-24). (Report Congregational (1893), (1896); Year Book (1933))

x Olive Street Road

From the Mississippi R. at St. Louis to the Missouri R. at Howell's Ferry beyond Gumbo. It was early known as Old Bonhomme Road; in 1851 the Central Plank Company acquired it and it became known as Central Plank Road. On August 9, 1868 the county secured it and it was given its present name. Legend says that the street was named by a pioneer who intended to grow olives along the road, but Mr. McCune Gill says the downtown streets names were named for streets of Philadelphia, because J. B. C. Lucas, one of the judges of the Louisiana Territory, and William Carr Lane, the first mayor of St. Louis, came from Philadelphia. Philadelphia and St. Louis do have many names of streets that are the same, including Olive Street. (Ency. St. L. (1899); Hertich (1934), 37; Cram (1924))

— Olivette

A p.o. established in 1910 and discontinued in 1915 in c. Central T. on Chicago, Rock Island and Pac. R.R. It has been incorporated since the 1930 census. Named for Olive Street Road, on which it is located. (P.G. (1910-1915); Plat Book (1909); Highways (1930); Hertich)

O'Neill

A p.o. established in 1889 and discontinued in 1891 in n.e. St. Ferdinand T. It was named for Congressman John J. O'Neill (1846-1898). Spelled Neil on Nat. Map (1930) (P.G. (1889-1891); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 310; Nat. Map (1930))

— Orrville

A p.o. established in 1876 and discontinued in 1895 in n. Meramec T. on Bonhomme Creek. Named for John K. Orr (1828-1869) of the Orr family who settled here. (Scharf (1883), II. 1928; P.G. (1876-1895); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), II. 337)

Our Lady of Czestochowa Church

A Polish Catholic church at Victor and Bismarek Sts., organized in 1907. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis is attached. The Lady of Czestochowa is the most celebrated miraculous Madonna

, tjes to 'kova

of all Poland. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), 687; Cath. Institutions (1911), 237)

Our Lady of Good Counsel Church

A Catholic church at Eleventh and Destrehan Sts., organized in 1894. Named for one of the favorite titles of the Virgin. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 219; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), 625; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Our Lady of Help Church

An Italian Catholic church at Tenth and Wash Sts., organized in 1899 at Nineteenth and Morgan Sts. and moved to the present location in 1902. A parochial in charge of missionary zelatrices of the Sacred Heart is attached. A favorite title of the Virgin. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), 682-3)

Our Lady of Lourdes Church

A Catholic church at University City. The parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Cf. Notre Dame de Lourdes Church, above. (Cath. Dir. (1937))

Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church

A Catholic church at Church Road and Halls Ferry Road. From 1863 to 1872 this church was a part of the Holy Cross parish. In 1872 the English speaking members decided to erect a church of their own. Mount Carmel, a well-known mountain ridge in Palestine, is called in Hebrew "the garden" or "the garden-land" and is the site of a famous Catholic monastery. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross is attached. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Institutions (1911), 157; Cath. Ency. (1913), III. 552)

Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church

(See St. Mary and Joseph Church)

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church

(See Our Lady of Perpetual Succor Church)

Our Lady of Perpetual Succor Church

A German-American Catholic Church at Twentieth and Linton Streets, organized in 1873. The first church was built in 1874 and a new one in 1888-1889. The parochial school is taught by one secular teacher and Sisters of Notre Dame. Also called Our Lady of Perpetual Help. The name is a title given The Virgin Mary. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 161-5; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Our Lady of Presentation Church

A Catholic church at St. John's Station, organized in 1916. A parochial school in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph is attached. The feast of the Presentation of the Virgin, celebrating her entrance into the Temple, is held on Nov. 21. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928))

Our Lady of Sorrows Church

A Catholic church on Kingshighway near Gravois Ave., organized in 1907. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame is attached. One of the favorite titles of the Virgin Mary. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 243; Cath. Dir. (1937))

****Overland**

A p.o. since 1915 in n. Central T. (Plat Book (1909); P.G. (1915--))

***Overmann (Jefferson)**

(See Oermann)

Owens' Port

(See Bridgeton)

Owens' Station

(See Bridgeton)

Pacific Railroad

(See Mo. Pac. R.R. Co.)

****Pacific School**

A rural school in 1932, but not mentioned in the 1937 Directory. (Russell (1932))

Pain Court

(See St. Louis)

Pain de Sucre

(See Carondelet)

Papin (Jefferson)

pe pin or pa pœ

A small settlement in s.w. Platin T. Named for the Papin family who live here. The pronunciation has been Americanized from the French *pa pœ*, which is occasionally still heard. (Nat. Map (1930); Bailey; Weaver)

Patterson's Settlement

In St. Ferdinand T., located on a grant of 1000 arpens of land given to James Richardson by a Spanish Alcalde,

to whom he had presented a side-saddle for the Spaniard's wife. John Patterson, from N. Carolina, came to this neighborhood. His descendants peopled the territory, consisting of from 1000 to 1500 acres, bound on the n. by the Missouri R., on the s. by Cold Water Creek, on the w. by Hall's Ferry Road, and on the e. by Bellefontaine Road. (Thomas (1911), I. 315; Hertich (1934), 16)

Pattonville

¹pætən,vil

A p.o. since 1886 in s.w. St. Ferdinand T. Formerly it was called Fee Fee (q.v.). Its present name was given for John and Alex Patton, early settlers. (Scharf says that a p.o. was established in 1876.) (Scharf (1883), II. 1896; P.G. (1886--); Plat Book (1909); Hertich (1934), 12)

Peabody School

An elementary school at 1606 S. Eighteenth St. Named for George Peabody (1795-1869), philanthropist, of Massachusetts and London. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Pelham Station

In Central T. on the Wabash R.R. Named for the Pelham family who lived here. (Plat Book (1909); Hertich; Stevens)

Penmar

¹pən,mɑr

In St. Ferdinand T. Named for the Penn family. Perhaps borrowed from Penmar on the border of Pennsylvania and Maryland, the name of which is a blend of the first syllables of these two states. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Penn School

A rural elementary school in s.w. St. Ferdinand T. Named for the Penn family. (Thomas (1911), I. 125; Stevens)

Penrose School

¹pən,rɔz

An elementary school at 2824 Madison St., established in 1894. Named for Clement Biddle Penrose (1771-1829), member of Board of Land Commissioners and one who was instrumental in securing property for public schools. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (July 2, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

The People's Hospital

A hospital for colored patients at 3447 Pine St., or-

ganized in 1918 to take care of the sick, whether pay or charity, and to conduct a training school for nurses. The name indicates its universal purpose. (Char. Org. (1927))

People's Tabernacle Church

A Congregational church at Twenty-third St. and Clark Ave., organized before 1893, but not existing in 1933. The name signifies its purpose to serve all people, like the tabernacle in the wilderness (Lev. 8.3). (Report Congregational (1893), (1896))

Pestalozzi School

pestal'latzi

An elementary school at 1428 S. Seventh St., established in 1870. Named for Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746-1827), Swiss educator. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Peter Moore School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Valle T. Named for Peter Moore, a farmer, who donated the ground on which the school was built. (Ahrens; Powers)

****Pevely (Jefferson)**

pivli

A p.o. in e. Joachim T. and on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Laid out Sept., 1860 by Judge Charles S. Rankin. The greatest shipping point in the county for milk and butter. (unsolved) (Parker (1865); P.G. (1868--); Campbell (1874), 285; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Co. Atlas (1876); Co. Hist. (1888), 444; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938))

Pfinister School (Jefferson)

fa'nist a

A rural elementary school in s. Jefferson County. Named for a family. (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

Pilgrim Congregational Church

A Congregational church at Washington and Ewing Aves., organized in 1866, now removed to Union Ave. "Pilgrim" as a church name is a favorite with Congregationalists, who remember the landing on Plymouth Rock in 1620 of the first members of their faith in the New World. The Mayflower "Pilgrims", had in mind in so calling themselves especially the Bible passage (Hebrews 11:13): "These all died in faith....and confessed that they were pilgrims and strangers on the earth." (Dir. Pilgrim Church (1884-1902); Year Book (1933))

Pilgrim's Rest Church (Jefferson)

A Baptist church organized in the 1840's. The building was erected in 1848 on Dry Creek. Duncan says the church was founded by Jacob Hudspeth, Nov. 11, 1854. An ideal name. (Duncan (1882); Co. Hist. (1888), 455)

✓ Pine Lawn

A p.o. established in 1904 and discontinued in 1910, but reestablished in 1922 and discontinued in 1933. In n.e. Central T. It was the home of the Francis family of which David R. Francis, governor of Missouri, was a member. A descriptive name. (P.G. (1904-1910), (1922-1933); Flat Book (1909); Hertich)

Pisgah Church (Jefferson)

¹pizgə

A Baptist church organized in 1875 by Rev. N. M. Price. A Bible name: the mountain from which Moses viewed The Promised Land (Numbers 21.20). (Co. Hist. (1888), 455)

Platine Creek (Jefferson)

(See Plattin Creek)

Platten Creek (Jefferson)

(See Plattin Creek)

✓ Plattin (Jefferson)

¹plætən

A p.o. since 1876 in e. part of Plattin T. Named from the creek. (Parker (1865); Campbell (1874), 285; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Co. Atlas (1876); P.G. (1876--); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Co. Hist. (1888), 486; Eaton (1916), 181; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938))

✓ Plattin Creek (Jefferson)

A creek flowing e. and emptying into the Mississippi R. at Crystal City. Plattin Creek, it is assumed, took its name somehow from the La Platte mine near its head, which in turn is named for its topographical situation; La Platte, French for flat or level country. Also spelled Platten in Beek (1823) and Platine in Parker (1865). (Beek (1823); Parker (1865); Co. Atlas (1876); Reppy; Schneider (1936))

Plattin's Landing (Jefferson)

(See Crystal City)

✓ Plattin Township (Jefferson)

The s.e. T. of Jefferson County and one of the three original townships. (See Jefferson County) Named for the creek of that name. (Co. Atlas (1876); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938))

Pleasant Grove School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in w. Platten T. The name is a descriptive one. (Powers; Lee (1932))

Pleasant Valley School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school near Pevely. A descriptive name. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Point

In s. Carondelet T. at the confluence of Mississippi and Meramec R.'s. Very early records designate Point or its near vicinity as Finestown, which was laid out by Philip Fines who came to St. Louis in 1781 and died in 1824. He operated a ferry at Point. The name designates the situation. (Co. Atlas (1878); Hertich (1934), 8)

Point Breeze

A voting precinct in n.e. Carondelet T. near St. Louis City. Its location is high and exposed. (Thomas (1911), I. 400; Highways (1930))

Point School

An elementary school in Carondelet T., established in 1864. The school district is located at a point where the Meramec R. and the Mississippi R. flow together, forming a point out of the district; therefore the name. (Russell (1937); Wilson)

Pond

A p.o. from 1876 to 1887 and from 1890 to 1904, in c. Meramec T. The place was settled by John Brockman, a native of Virginia in 1835. It was first called Speer's Pond for Cyrus Speers, an early settler, who owned land here and operated a store or tavern. Later the name was shortened to Pond. (P.G. (1876-1887), (1890-1904); Scharf (1883), II. 1927; Plat Book (1909); Hertich)

*Poro

A p.o. in 1929. Neither the exact location nor the origin of the name of this place was discovered. Several informants suggested that it might have been named for a notorious negress who operated a school for beauty culture in St. Louis within recent years and whose legal difficulties were widely publicized. (P.G. (1929))

Porter School

An open air school at 5436 Natural Bridge Ave., erected in 1911. Named for William Porter. (St. L. Schools, I (G-D, April 12, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9)

Port Royal

A station on the Rock Island R.R. in n.w. Meramec T. Probably named directly or indirectly for Port Royal in S. Carolina, so named "because of the fairness and bigness thereof." (Gannett (1902), 213; Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Possum Hollow

The lowlands $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. of the Burlington Bridge over the Missouri R. in St. Ferdinand T. Evidently named because possums were numerous in the lowlands. (Thomas (1911), I. 315; Hertich)

Powell W. Chambers School

(See St. John and James Church)

Price

A p.o. from 1876 to 1887 and from 1889 to 1902 in c. Central T. It is also known as Walnut Plains, probably a descriptive name, and Claytonville. (Cf. Clayton). Named for the Price family. (P.G. (1876-1887), (1889-1902); Co. Atlas (1878); Thomas (1911), I. 252; Stevens)

Price School

An elementary school in Ladue, established in 1872. It was formerly known as Kennerly School. Named for Mr. Price, a farmer, who owned the land on which the school was built. (Russell (1937); Reed)

Priests' Farm

(See Novitiate of St. Stanislaus)

Prigge School

A rural elementary school in e. St. Ferdinand T. called Prigge school for Charles F. Prigge who came into this community in the 1840's. (Thomas (1911), I. 125; Lee (1932); Russell (1937))

The Principia

An educational institution comprising lower school, upper school, and college, founded in 1898 by Mrs. Wm. Morgan for the education of Christian Scientists. The Junior College Department, established in 1910, has been removed to Elsau, Illinois. The name was adopted

prin'sipia

about 1900. It was coined on the model of such school names as Concordia Seminary in Lafayette County, Alexandria College in Clark County, and others, from the term "Principle", much used by C. Scientists as a name for God. (Templin (1926), 135-143; St. L. Schools, I (Jan. 8, 1928); Leonard)

*Progress

A p.o. in 1910. An ideal name. (P.G. (1910)

✓Prospect Hill

The first station on the Burlington R.R. in the county. The St. Louis Portland Cement works are located here. named for its situation just off Riverview Drive. (Thomas (1911), I. 309; Hertich)

Prospect School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in s. Valle T. Probably named for its situation. (Lee (1932); Powers)

✓Protestant Orphans' Home

At Webster Groves. In 1850 Artemas Bullard D.D., a Presbyterian minister, helped to establish Webster College for which the town was named. In 1857 it was converted into a boys' school, which was abandoned at the opening of the Civil War. The Sanitary commission acquired it and made it into the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. In 1869 it was donated to the St. Louis Protestant Asylum, which was established in 1834 and was the first orphan asylum in St. Louis. It moved to Webster Groves and took its present name, which is descriptive. (Scharf (1883), II. 1915-7; Thomas (1911), I. 357)

Providence Church (Jefferson)

A Baptist church. An ideal name. (Co. Hist. (1888), 455)

Quarantine

A p.o. from 1895 until 1910 in e. Carondelet T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. and the Mississippi R. In 1845 the city of St. Louis bought 58 acres of land to be used for the sequestration of persons afflicted with contagious diseases. (P.G. (1895-1910); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 400)

Quarantine Island

(See Arsenal Island)

The Queen's Daughters

A Catholic institution at 3731 Lindell Blvd., established in 1889 to maintain a boarding home for self-supporting girls and women. Named for the Virgin, who is called "Queen of Heaven" by Catholics. (Char. Org. (1927))

Quinette

In c. Bonhomme T. n. of the Meramec R. Named by and for Oliver Quinette on Feb. 17, 1859. (Ency. St. L. (1899); Co. Atlas (1878))

Ramona Heights

A subdivision n. of Carsonville in n. Central T. Named for the park. (Plat Book (1909); Hertich; Stevens)

Ramona Park

In s. St. Ferdinand T. Named for the heroine of Helen Hunt Jackson's famous novel Ramona (1884). (Plat Book (1909))

Ranken

A p.o. from 1886 until 1893 in Bonhomme T. s. of the Meramec R. on St. L. - S.F. R.R. Named for David Ranken, for whom cf. below. (P.G. (1886-1893); Plat Book (1909); Hertich)

Ranken School

In s. Meramec T., s. of the Meramec T. Cf. below. (Soil Survey (1919); Russell (1937))

Ranken School of Mechanical Trades

A school at Newstead and Finney Aves., established in 1907. Named for David Ranken, Jr., who established the school through a \$3,000,000 bequest. (St. L. Schools, I (Sept. 1, 1927))

**Rebel Bend

(See Crescent)

Reber Place Church

A Congregational church on Macklin Ave., near the Insane Asylum organized in 1896. From 1893 to 1896 it was known as the Manchester Road Mission. Both names were given because of location. (Report Congregational (1893), (1896); Year Book (1933))

Regina (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1886 and discontinued in 1904 in n. Central T. Isador Mandle named this place for

his sister, Regina. Clay for pottery ware was mined here. (P.G. (1886-1904); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; Nat. Map (1930); Hoeken)

Resurrection of Our Lord Church

A Catholic church at 3880 Meramec St. The parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of Christian Charity. (Cath. Dir. (1937))

**Revis School

(See Grant School)

Richmond Heights

A subdivision in Central T., bordering St. Louis, and made in 1896 and incorporated in 1907. During the Civil War this site was selected by General Sterling Price (1809-1867), governor of Missouri (1852-1856), representative, and Confederate soldier, for beleaguering St. Louis. Named for Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Southern Confederacy, and for its location on the highest point in this section. (Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 334; Niesen)

Rich Valley

(See Spanish Lake)

Riddick School

An elementary school at 4136 Evans Ave., established in 1870. Named for Thomas F. Riddick (1781-1830), earliest champion of public schools in Missouri. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. Louis Schools, II (C-D, July 2, 1922; Sept. 15, 1938); School Dir. (1938-9))

Ridge Farm Station

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in Bonhomme T., n. of Meramec R. Ridgefarm on Nat. Map Mo. (1930). Named for its situation. (Plat Book (1909); Nat. Map Mo. (1930))

Rinkelville

(See Wellston)

Rio Fernando

(See Cold Water Creek)

Rio Grande De Espiritu Santo

(See Mississippi River)

Ritenour School

Established as a rural school in 1867 and named for

the man who gave the school site. Now it is the name given to the public school system at Overland.
(Russell (1932), (1937); Hoech)

✓ River Des Peres

A stream flowing through w. St. Louis City into the Mississippi R. near the s. city limits. It is now a part of the St. Louis sewerage system. So named because it was the site of an early settlement of that name. (See Des Peres) (Plat Book (1909))

River Merameig

(See Meramec River)

✓ Riverside (Jefferson)

A p.o. from 1891 to 1893 and from 1901 to 1910 in Joachim T. on the Mississippi R. and Frisco R.R. So named because it is by the side of the river. It was formerly known as Illinois, obviously from the state just across the river. (Parker (1865); Goodwin (1867), 46; Campbell (1874), 285; Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; P.G. (1891-1893; 1901-1910); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1930); Miss Bailey; Fitzgerald)

✓ Riverview Gardens

In s.e. St. Ferdinand T. bordering St. Louis City. A descriptive name. (Highways (1930))

Riverview Gardens Schools

Formerly known as Science Hill, a humorous name often used for schools in early days, as being centers of "science" or knowledge. Named for Riverview Gardens.
(Russell (1932))

Riviere Colbert

(See Mississippi River)

Riviere de la Conception

(See Mississippi River)

Riviere de St. Louis

(See Mississippi River)

Riviere au Tayon

(See Mill Creek)

Riviere aux Biches

(See Cold Water Creek)

Riviere de L'eau Froide
(See Cold Water Creek)

Robertson

A p.o. since 1895 in w. St. Ferdinand T. Until 1929 the p.o. was known as Anglum. It was given its present name to honor the Robertson brothers, who were aviators and pioneer airplane manufacturers. Here is one of the greatest aviation centers in the U.S. (P.G. (1895--); Plat Book (1909); Hertich; Stevens)

Rock Bethel Church

A Methodist church on Wild Horse Creek; it was dedicated in 1859. Soon afterwards, it was found that it was placed on the wrong survey and the owner, Mr. Solf, refusing to sell, the building was lost. (Scharf (1883), II. 1931)

Rock Church

(See St. Alphonsus (Rock) Church)

Rock Creek (Jefferson)

A stream in c. Meramec T. So named because the bed is quite rocky. (Fitch; Bailey)

Rock Hill

A p.o. discontinued in 1897 in s.e. Central T. A descriptive name. (Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876-1897); Co. Atlas (1878)

Rockland Switch

In e. Meramec T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. A descriptive name. (Nat. Map Mo. (1930)

Rock Spring

The source of Mill Creek and one of three sources of water for Chouteau's Pond. Now the waters from this spring flow into the sewer. A descriptive name. (Ency. St. L. (1899), IV. 1932)

Rock Springs

A subdivision laid out and developed by John B. Sarpy (1799-1857), merchant and financier. It was incorporated into St. Louis in 1876. Named for the spring (q.v.). Also see Rock Springs School. (Ency. St. L. (1899), IV. 1932)

Rock Springs Cemetery

A Catholic cemetery on Bates and Sarah Sts., the first burying ground in the city over which the Bishop

exercised full control. Opened in 1849 and closed 1867. Named for the subdivision. (Hist. Archdiocese (1928), II. 157)

Rock Springs School

An elementary school at 3974 Sarpy Ave., established about 1870 at Manchester Road and Papin St. and moved to present location in 1899. Named for the subdivision which originally extended from Grand Ave. to McCausland Ave. on the w. and from Delmar Ave. on the n. to Arsenal St. on the s. A number of large springs fed Mill Creek, which was in this district. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (July 15, 1925); School Dir. (1938-9))

Rock Township (Jefferson)

The n.e. T. of Jefferson County. This T. was probably settled before any other section of Jefferson County. In 1774 John Hilterbrand made a settlement on the Meramec R.; later he moved to Kimmswick. Formed from Joachim T. in 1834. (See Jefferson County) So named because it is a rocky section. (Co. Atlas (1876); R. M. Atlas (1938); Nat. Map (1930); Weaver)

Rocky Branch

(See Stony Creek)

Roe School

An elementary school at 1921 Prather Ave., established in 1888. Named for John J. Roe (1809-1870), steamboat captain and business man. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, July 9, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Roosevelt High School

1902 a velt

A high school at 3230 Hartford St. The present building was erected in 1924. Named for Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919), President of U.S. (1901-1909). (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (April 23, 1923); School Dir. (1938-9))

Roosevelt School

An elementary school in Normandy, established in 1920. (Russell (1937); Miller)

**Rosa

A p.o. from 1902 to 1904. (P.G. (1902-1904))

Rosary School

A public elementary school near Florissant. Doubtless

takes its name from the church. Cf. Holy Rosary Church. (Thomas (1911), I. 125; Russell (1937))

Rosati-Kain High School

roʒ eta 'ken

A Catholic high school for girls on Kingshighway. Named for Bishop Joseph Rosati (1789-1843), the first bishop of the Diocese of St. Louis (1826-1841), and Archbishop John Joseph Kain (1841-1903), who was made archbishop of St. Louis in 1895. (The Church Progress (July 8, 1926); Lange (1930), 97; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Rosedale

A subdivision on the Wabash R.R. Now a part of University City. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Rose Hill

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in Kirkwood. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909); Nat. Map Mo. (1930))

Rott School

A school in e. Bonhomme T., organized about 1850. The log school was erected by Jacob Rott (1826-1871) and Martin Rott (1821-1897), brothers, German immigrants of some wealth and influence in the community. (Thomas (1911), I. 125; Russell (1932), (1937); Daugherty; Dedication Program (1931))

Ruegg

ʁʌg

A p.o. since 1910 in n. St. Ferdinand T. on the Missouri R. The Burlington R.R. tracks cross the river here. In 1903 John H. C. Ruegg established a store here. Named for John H. C. Ruegg (b. 1866), who established a store here in 1903. (Plat Book (1909); P.G. (1910--); Thomas (1911), II. 517-518)

Rue Royale

(See Lemay Ferry Road)

Rush Island (Jefferson)

(See Rush Tower)

Rush Tower (Jefferson)

A p.o. in s.e. Platte T. on the Mississippi R. Named because John Nicholas MacIot from Metz, France erected the first shot tower in the West near Herculaneum in 1809. He found a natural place for making shot--a cliff 200 feet high rises at the river's edge. Out from the top of the cliff he built a platform and a cage, from which melted lead was dropped to the ground

at the bottom of the cliff. It took on globular form and hardened in the descent. There was no inclosure for this primitive shot tower; all operations had to be suspended on windy days. Shot for the War of 1812 was made here. The tower was named for Rush Island in the Mississippi at this place; the island was so named because the river rushed down forming it. (Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867), 46; Campbell (1874), 285; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Parker (1885); P.G. (1876--); Co. Atlas (1876); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; Stevens (1921); Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey)

****The Russell Home**

1214 N. Garrison Ave., Branch of W.C.A. organized 1907. A boarding house for aged women who have limited incomes at 1214 N. Garrison Ave. A branch of the Women's Christian Association organized in 1907. (Char. Org. (1927))

****Ruwwé School**

A rural elementary school in e. Meramec T. (Thomas (1911); Russell (1937))

Sacred Heart Cemetery

A German cemetery at Florissant. In 1874 the old cemetery was too small to accommodate the demand, so twenty acres, bought from Mr. Joseph Chapee, were added. In 1875 the old burial ground was condemned, then the remains, with headstones, monuments and mortuary decorations, were placed in the new cemetery. Named for the heart of Jesus, a special object of Catholic veneration. (Thomas (1911), I. 386 ff.)

Sacred Heart Church

A Catholic church at Twenty-fifth and University Sts., organized in 1871. A building was erected the same year and a new one in 1898. The parish school is in charge of the Sisters of Loretto. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Institutions (1911), 153)

Sacred Heart Church

A Catholic church at Eureka. See above. (Thomas (1911), I. 140; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Sacred Heart Church

A Catholic church at Valley Park, dedicated July 4, 1903. Prior to this time a mission served the people. Attached is a parochial school opened October 9, 1904 and in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. For the name see above. (Thomas (1911), I. 140; Cath. Dir. (1937))

Sacred Heart Church (Jefferson)

A Catholic church at Festus, organized in 1881. The Ursuline Sisters have charge of the parochial school. See above. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese (1928))

Saenger Hall

At Manchester. A hall erected in 1881 for a meeting place for the Maennerchor, a singing society, organized by the German population on July 4, 1880. The society was incorporated in 1882 and was a pioneer institution of the kind in St. Louis County. "Saenger" is the German word for singers. (Scharf (1883), II. 1901)

St. Adalbert Church

a 'dæl bɜt

A Catholic church at Wren and Woodland Aves. A parochial school is in charge of the Polish Franciscan School Sisters. St. Adalbert (956-997) was the Bishop of Prague. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Ency. (1913))

St. Agatha Church

'æg ə θə

A Catholic church at Ninth and Utah Sts., organized and church built in 1871. In 1884 a new church was erected and in 1908 a new parochial school. The school is in charge of the Sisters of the Precious Blood. St. Agatha probably lived in the third century, a martyr of Sicily; she was put to death for her steadfast profession of faith. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 155; Cath. Ency. (1913), I. 203-4; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Agnes Church

(See Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church)

St. Aloysius Church

æ 'lɔɪ ə s

A German Catholic church at January and Magnolia Aves., organized in 1892. The parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. St. Aloysius Gonzaga (1568-1591) is revered by the Roman Catholics as the patron saint of the young. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Institutions (1911), 207)

St. Aloysius' Church

A Catholic church at Spanish Lake. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame is attached. Cf. above. (Thomas (1911), I. 140; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Alphonsus (Rock) Church

æ l'fən səs

A Catholic church at Grand and Finney Aves., organized in 1866. The parochial schools are in charge of Christian Brothers for the boys and Sisters of Notre

Dame for the girls. St. Alphonsus Ligouri (1696-1787) was an Italian missionary. Usually known as the "Rock Church", from its construction of rough-hewn stone. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 149; Cath. Ency. (1913), I. 334-40; Cath. Dir. (1937); Church Progress (July 8, 1926))

St. Alphonsus' Convent of the Redemptorist Fathers
At 1118 N. Grand Blvd. and connected with the congregation of Most Holy Redeemer. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Ambrose Church

An Italian Catholic church at Wilson and Cooper Aves., organized in 1903. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of Loretto. St. Ambrose (340-397) was the Bishop of Milan. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Institutions (1911), 229; Cath. Ency. (1913), I. 383)

St. Andrew

A small settlement now engulfed in the Missouri R. James Mackay, a native of the Parish of Kildonan County of Sutherland, n.e. part of Scotland, and one of the first English-speaking settlers, established a settlement known as "St. Andre del Misuri". Mackay was appointed commandant by Gayoso in May, 1798. St. Andrew, patron saint of Scotland. (Scharf, II. 1930)

St. Andrew's Church

An Episcopal church at Garrison Ave. and Glasgow Place, organized in 1892. Named for St. Andrew, the apostle. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 689; Journal (1897-1909))

St. Andrew's Church

A Catholic church at Hoffmeister Ave. and Military Road, organized in 1905. The parish school is in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Institutions (1911), 235)

St. Ann's Asylum and Orphan's Home

(See St. Ann's Widow's Home, Lying-In Hospital, and Foundling Asylum)

St. Ann's Church

A Catholic church at Normandy. In 1855 the first building was erected, which is now used as a library. In 1857 another building was erected. Attached is a parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Loretto

and a cemetery. Named for the mother of the Virgin. (Scharf (1883), II. 1914; Thomas (1911), I. 140; Cath. Dir. (1937))

✓ St. Ann Church

A Catholic church at Whittier St. and Page Blvd., built in 1897. A new church was erected in 1910. The parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Institutions (1911), 223; Lives of Saints (1914), July, 569)

✓ St. Ann's Widow's Home, Lying-In Hospital and Foundling Asylum

A Catholic institution at 5301 Page Ave., established in 1853 as a home for aged and destitute widows, a maternity home for poor or destitute women, and an asylum for foundlings. Also called St. Ann's Asylum and Orphan's Home. Cf. above. (Char. Org. (1927); Cath. Institutions (1911), 273)

St. Anthony of Padua Church

12en 0a n1 av/pædzua

A Catholic church at Michigan Ave. and Meramec St., organized in 1862 by the Franciscan Father Servatius Almicks, who came to St. Louis and received permission to found a Franciscan Convent in S. St. Louis and also a parish which was to be in charge of the fathers of that order. The church, called "Monk's Church", was consecrated in honor of St. Anthony of Padua (1195-1231), who performed many miracles. The parochial schools are in charge of the Brothers of Mary for the boys and the Sisters of St. Joseph for the girls. (Cath. Institutions (1911); Cath. Ency. (1913), I. 556-8)

St. Anthony's Church

A Catholic church at Centaur, organized in 1908. A parochial school taught by a lay teacher is attached. St. Anthony, the founder of Christian Monasticism, lived in the third century. (Thomas (1911), I. 140; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Anthony's Church (Jefferson)

A Catholic church at High Ridge. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1934), (1937)).

St. Anthony's Hospital

A Catholic hospital at Grand Ave. and Chippewa St., conducted by the Franciscan Sisters. In 1872 the sisters took charge of St. Boniface Hospital (for the name of which cf. St. Boniface Church, below) in s.

of Carondelet. When it burned they conducted St. Pius Hospital at Fourteenth and O'Fallon Sts. until 1900 when they moved to the present site in that year and called St. Anthony's Hospital. (Cf. above) (Cath. Institutions (1911), 273; Char. Org. (1927))

St. Anthony the Hermit Church

A Syro-Maronite Catholic church at St. Ange and Hickory St., organized in 1898. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Ency. (1913), I. 553-4; Cath. Institutions (1911), 225)

St. Augustine Church

A German Catholic church at Herbert and Lismore Sts., organized in 1874. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of Christian Charity. St. Augustine (d. 604) was the first missionary to England. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 167-71; Cath. Ency. (1913), II. 81-3; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Augustine's Church

An Episcopal church at Bruno Ave. and Blendon Place. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 689; Gould (1922))

St. Barbara Church

A Catholic church at Hamilton and Minerva Aves., organized in 1893. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. St. Barbara was a virgin martyr. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 215; Cath. Ency. (1913), II. 284-5; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Bernard Church

A Catholic church at Gratiot St. and Hawk Ave., organized in 1874. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Christian Charity is attached. St. Bernard (778-842) was the archbishop of Vienne, France. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 175; Cath. Ency. (1913), II. 496; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Bonaventura Church

St. Bonaventura (1221-1274) was one of the most noted medieval writers, as well as a saint. His day is July 14. (See St. Charles Borromeo Church) (Cath. Ency. (1913))

St. Boniface's Church

A Catholic church at Michigan Ave. and Schirmer St., organized in 1859. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Charity is attached. Named in honor of

St. Boniface (d. 755), apostle of Germany and martyr.
(Cath. Institutions (1911), 117; Cath. Ency. (1913)
658-8; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Boniface Hospital
(See St. Anthony's Hospital)

St. Bridget of Erin Church

A Catholic church at Jefferson Ave. and Carr St., organized in 1853. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Named in honor of St. Bridget (about 450-525), the patroness of Ireland. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 109; Cath. Ency. (1913), 782; Lives of Saints (1914), Feb., 14; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Casimir Church

Kaes ɔ̌ mɔ̌r

A Polish Catholic church at Eighth and Mullanphy Sts., organized in 1889. A parochial school is in charge of the Polish Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis. St. Casimir (1458-1484), a prince of Poland. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 199; Cath. Ency. (1913), III. 402; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Catherine of Alexandria Church

A Catholic church at Riverview Gardens. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Third Regular of St. Francis is attached. Named to honor St. Catherine of Alexandria, patroness of young maidens, who was especially famous for her brilliance of intellect. (Cath. Dir. (1934-1937); Cath. Ency. (1913), V. 445)

St. Catherine of Sienna Church

si'ɛn ə

A Catholic church at Page and Leroy Aves., Midland, organized in 1910. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Loretto at the foot of the Cross is attached. Named in honor of Catherine of Sienna (1347-1380), saint who died at Rome. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 263; Cath. Ency. (1913), III. 447-449; Cath. Dir. (1937); Lives of Saints (1914), April, 377)

St. Cecilia Church

sə'siljə or sə'siljə

A Catholic church at Eiller and Alaska Aves., organized in 1906. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. St. Cecilia, her patron saint of music, was a virgin martyr. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 243; Cath. Ency. (1913), III. 471-3; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Charles Borromeo Church

b'or'om'io

A Catholic church at Twenty-ninth and Locust Sts. In 1871 the Italian Catholics built a church at Sixth and Spruce Sts., named St. Bonaventura (q.v.), but abandoned it in 1880 and sold the property. In 1900 they reorganized and named their church for St. Charles Borromeo (1538-1584), the Italian saint. He was a prominent leader of the Catholic church during the period of the Reformation. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 229; Cath. Ency. (1913), II. 619; Cath. Dir. (1937))

✓ St. Charles Bridge (Highway)

A bridge over the Missouri R. at St. Charles was completed in May, 1904. It was used by the St. Louis, St. Charles and Western Electric R.R. Co. for their street cars until their line to St. Charles was abandoned. (Thomas (1911), I. 285)

✓ St. Charles Bridge (R.R.)

The Wabash R.R. bridge over the Missouri R. at St. Charles built in 1869. (Thomas (1911), 285)

✧ St. Charles Road

A road from St. Louis to St. Charles, laid out in 1772 along an old Indian trail and known as Kings Road. The present road does not cover the same route as the old road, although some sections of the old road, designated as the "Old St. Charles Road", are still in use and are narrow lanes practically the same width as when laid out. In 1819 the road was made a post and stage road, and in 1834 it was declared a public highway. In 1862 some of the road was macadamized, in 1865 the road was laid with rock and was known as "St. Charles Rock Road", or "Old Rock Road." In 1921 twelve miles had been concreted. It was the first concrete highway in St. Louis County. (Hertich (1934), 8-9)

St. Charles Rock Road

(See St. Charles Road)

St. Columbkil Church

Ko'lum Kil

A Catholic church at Michigan Ave. and Davis St., organized in 1872. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Named to honor St. Columba (Columbkil) (521-597), Irish saint and missionary to Scotland. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 157; Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Ency. (1913), IV. 136)

St. Columbkille's Church (Jefferson)

A Catholic church at Byrnesville. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1934), (1937))

St. Cronan Church

¹ K r o n a n

A Catholic church at Boyle and Swan Aves., organized in 1879. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Loretto is attached. Named to honor St. Cronan (d. 640), an Irish saint. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 175; Cath. Ency. (1913), IV. 515; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Edward Church

A Catholic church at Clara and Maffit Aves., organized in 1893. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Named to honor Edward the Confessor (1003-1066), saint and king of England. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 217; Cath. Ency. (1913), V. 322-3; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Elizabeth Academy

A Catholic institution at 3401 Arsenal St., founded in 1882 by the Sisters of the Precious Blood. Cf. St. Elizabeth Church, below. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 269; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Elizabeth Church

A Catholic church at 2721 Pine Blvd. for colored people and organized in 1873. Named for St. Elizabeth of Hungary (1297-1338), saint and daughter of Andrew (d. 1301), king of Hungary. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 59; Cath. Ency. (1913), V. 387; Lives of Saints (1914) May, 100; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Engelbert Church

¹ E n g e l b e r t

A Catholic church at Carter and Shreve Aves., organized in 1891. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. Named to honor Engelbert of Cologne (1185-1225), saint and archbishop. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 199; Cath. Ency. (1913), V. 429; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Ferdinand
(See Florissant)

¹ f 3 d a n æ n d

St. Ferdinand's Cemetery

At Florissant and used almost entirely by English-speaking people. In 1899-1900 the city authorities had all the bodies disinterred and, together with the slabs and all mortuary suggestions, carried away from the old grounds, which had been condemned. Now there is no sign of the old cemetery. It was in use as early as 1792. It retains the old name of Florissant. (Thomas (1911), I. 89; Scharf (1883), II. 1890)

- St. Ferdinand Commons

Near the c. of St. Ferdinand T. bounded on w. and n. by Cold Water Creek and extended s. to Kinlock. It was granted verbally by Lieutenant-Governor Trudeau to the village in 1793 and contained 5,000 arpens (4,350 acres). These were for fuel and pasturage and were used as common lands until the second incorporation of the town in 1857, when they were leased for long periods of time (usually 1,000 years) in 40 acre lots at nominal rent. Named for the town. (Scharf (1883), II. 1887; Plat Book (1909); Hertich (1934--))

St. Ferdinand Creek

(See Cold Water Creek)

- St. Ferdinand Township

The northeastern T. of St. Louis County, bounded on the n. by the Missouri R., on the e. by the Mississippi R. and St. Louis, on the s. by Central T. and St. Louis, and on the w. by Bonhomme T. and the Missouri R. Named for the town (q.v.). (Scharf (1883), II. 1884 ff.; Plat Book (1909); Nat. Map Mo. (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938))

St. Francis de Sales Church

¹frænsəs də sɛlz

A Catholic church at Gravois and Ohio Aves., organized in 1867. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame is attached. Named to honor St. Francis de Sales (1567-1622), bishop of Geneva. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 145; Cath. Ency. (1913), VI. 220; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Francis of Assisi Church

ə ˈsɪsɪ

A Catholic church at Oakville. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Named to honor St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226), the founder of the Franciscan Order. (Cath. Ency. (1913), VI. 221; Cath. Dir. (1937), (1934))

St. Francis' Orphan Asylum

A Catholic orphanage at Normandy for colored children. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Francis Xavier

ˈzɛvɪər

(See Des Peres)

St. Francis Xavier (College) Church

A Catholic church at Grand Ave. and Lindell Blvd. In 1624 when the Jesuit fathers erected St. Louis University at Ninth and Washington, they built a chapel

dedicated to St. Aloysius (q.v.). In 1841 a church was built on Ninth St. and Lucas Ave. and dedicated in honor of St. Francis Xavier. In 1884 when the University moved to Grand Ave., the present church was erected. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Charity is attached. (Great Spanish Missionary and Jesuit (1506-1552); Cath. Institutions (1911), 187-9; Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Ency. (1913), VI. 234; Lives of Saints (1914), Nov., 602)

**St. Friedling
(See Grover)

St. Gabriel the Archangel Church

A Catholic church at 4711 Tamm Ave., organized in 1934. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. Named to honor St. Gabriel the Archangel, who was sent to announce to the Blessed Virgin Mary that she was to become the mother of Christ. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Lives of Saints (1914), March, 312)

St. George's Chapel

An Episcopal church at Olive St. and Pendleton Ave., organized before 1861. St. George of Cappadocia (d. 303) was adopted as patron saint of England. Also called St. George's Church. (Journal (1861-1909); Ency. St. L. (1899), 688-9; Cath. Ency. (1913), VI. 453-6)

St. George's Church

(See St. George's Chapel)

St. George Church

A Catholic church at Gardenville. Cf. above. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood is attached. (Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Henry Church

A Catholic church at California Ave. and Rutger Sts., organized in 1885 as a German parish. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis is attached. Named to honor Henry II (972-1024), saint, German king, and Roman emperor. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 193; Cath. Ency. (1913), VII. 227; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Hedwig Church

A Polish Catholic church at Compton and Pulaski Sts., organized in 1904. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame is attached. Named to honor

St. Hedwig (1174-1243), duchess of Silesia. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 235; Cath. Ency. (1913), VII. 189; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Jacob's Church

An Evangelical Lutheran church at College and Blair Aves., organized in 1886. St. Jacob is the German equivalent of St. James (q.v.). (Ency. St. L. (1899), 703; Cath. Ency. (1913), VII. 261)

St. James

Near St. John on the old St. Charles Line. Named for the Apostle. (Plat Book (1909))

St. James Church

A Catholic church at 1360 Tamm Ave., organized in 1860. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Dominic is attached. Cf. above. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 121; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. James Memorial Church

An Episcopal church at Cote Brillante and Goode Aves., organized before 1886. Abandoned before 1922. (Journal (1886-1909); Ency. St. L. (1899), 688)

St. Johannes' Evangelical Lutheran Church

At Manchester. Organized in 1867 and the building was erected in 1869. Named for St. John the Apostle, with the German form of the name. Also known as St. John's Church. (Scharf (1883), II. 1901; Thomas (1911), I. 139)

St. John

(See St. Johns Station)

St. John Cantius' House of Studies

A Catholic institution at 3689 W. Pine Blvd., connected with the congregation of the Resurrection Church. St. John Cantius (1397-1473) was a saint of Silesia. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Lives of Saints (1914); Oct., 503)

St. John's Hospital

A Catholic hospital at 307 E. Euclid Ave., established in 1871. Cf. above. (Char. Org. (1927); Devoy (1898), 229; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. John Nepomuk Church

A Bohemian Catholic church at Eleventh and Soulard Sts., organized in 1854. A parochial school in charge

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of the Sisters of Notre Dame is attached. This parish maintains the Hessoun Orphanage at Fenton. Named for Msgr. Joseph Hessoun (1855-1906), priest and apostle of the Bohemians of America. St. John Nepomuk (1340-1393), was a native of Nepomuk, Bohemia. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 111; Cath. Ency. (1913), 467; Cath. Dir. (1837))

St. John's Cemetery

At Mehlville on Sappington-Barracks Road. Named for the Apostle. (Thomas (1911), I. 89)

St. John's Cemetery

On St. Cyr Road. Cf. above. (Thomas (1911), I. 89)

St. John's Church (Jefferson)

A Catholic church at Rock Creek, organized in 1861. Cf. above. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. John's Church

An Episcopal church at 3666 Arsenal St., organized in 1841. Cf. above. (Journal (1861-1909); Ency. St. L. (1899), 688; Gould (1922))

St. John's Church

An Evangelical church at Fourteenth and Madison Sts., organized in 1852. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 702; Gould (1922))

St. John's Church

A German Evangelical church at Bellefontaine, organized in 1891. A parochial school is attached. (Thomas (1911), I. 139)

St. John's Church

An Evangelical Lutheran church at Ellisville. The first services in homes began in 1852. In 1854 a log church was erected 1½ miles s.w. of Ballwin. In 1871 a brick building was erected at Ellisville. A parochial school is attached and instruction given in both English and German. Cf. above. (Thomas (1911), I. 139; Scharf (1883), II. 1733)

St. John's Church

(See St. Johannes' Evangelical Lutheran Church)

St. John's Church

A Methodist church at Washington Blvd. and Kingshighway,

organized in 1864 at Morgan and Fifteenth Sts. Moved to Twenty-ninth and Locust Sts. in 1869, and to the present location in 1902. Cf. above. (Year Book of St. Johns (1903); Head (1909), 106)

St. John's Evangelical Church

At Mehlville. The first building was erected in 1837 and in 1868 another one was built. A parochial school is attached. Named for the Apostle. (Thomas (1911), II. 1883)

St. John School

A public elementary school at Mehlville established in 1846. Named after the St. John Evangelical Church, which is the cradle of the N. A. Synod. (Thomas (1911), II. 1883; Russell (1937); Bernard)

St. Johns Station

A p.o. from 1924 to 1928 on the old St. Charles Line. It is said to have been named for Mr. John Ferguson's patron or "name" saint, St. John the Apostle. Thomas (1911) and Plat Book (1911) call it St. John. (Plat Book (1909); P.G. (1924-1928))

St. John the Apostle Church

A Catholic church at Sixteenth and Chestnut Sts., organized in 1847. Formerly it was a grand parish, but now it is surrounded by factories and is a poor parish. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph is attached. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 95; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), 98-100; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. John the Baptist Church

A Catholic church at 4204 Delor St. Named for the forerunner of Christ. A parochial school in charge of Sisters of the Most Precious Blood is attached. (Cath. Dir. (1934-1937))

Ss. John and James Church

A Catholic church at Ferguson. It was established in 1881 on land given by James E. Darst. Named for the Apostles. A parochial school in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph is called the Powell W. Chambers School, a gift of Mr. Chambers. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Scharf (1883), II. 895; Cath. Dir. (1937); St. L. Schools, I (July 9, 1925))

St. Joseph's Academy

A Catholic school in Carondelet built in 1841 by the Sisters of St. Joseph who had emigrated from Lyons,

France in 1836. Named to honor the husband of Mary. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 267; Hertich (1934), 6; Devoy (1898), 104)

St. Joseph Church

A Croatian Catholic church at Twelfth St. and Russell Ave., organized in 1904. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame is attached. Cf. above. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 225; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Joseph Church

A Luthuanian Catholic church at Park and Armstrong Ave. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1934-1937))

St. Joseph Church

A Catholic church at Eleventh and Biddle Sts., organized in 1845. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame is attached. Cf. above. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 91; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Joseph's Church (Jefferson)

A Catholic church at Kimmswick organized in 1877. A parochial school in charge of the Ursuline Sisters is attached. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese (1928))

St. Joseph's Church

A Catholic church at Manchester founded in 1839. It was first named St. Malachy's (cf. below) Church. Hertich (1934) says that the name was changed when the Germans became more numerous than the Irish, in 1869; Thomas (1911) says the name was changed in 1893. A parochial school has been attached since 1851. Cf. above. (Scharf (1883), II. 1901; Cath. Dir. (1937); Hertich (1934), 23-4)

St. Joseph's Church

A Catholic church at Clayton, organized in 1842. From 1845 to 1885 the church was at Central and named St. Martin's, for the great French Saint (about 316-397), whose day is celebrated on Nov. 11. In 1885 it was moved to Clayton and named St. Joseph's (cf. above). A parochial school in charge of Ursuline Sisters is attached. St. Martin (d. 601), b. at Nautes, Missionary to Britain. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937); Lives of Saints (1914), 618-9)

St. Joseph's Deaf Mute Institute

A Catholic institution at 901 N. Garrison Ave., established in 1836, to educate deaf and dumb. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1934); Char. Org. (1927))

St. Joseph's College

A preparatory college of the Redemptorist Fathers, at Windsor Springs. Cf. above. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 259; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Joseph's Convent (Jefferson)

A Catholic convent 3½ m. n.w. of Byrnesville in the La Barque Hills. Cf. above. Not mentioned in Cath. Dir. (1934-1937), so must be non-existent. (Co. Hist. (1888), 458)

St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy

A convent at Twenty-second and Locust Sts., maintained by the Sisters of Mercy, who also conduct St. John's Hospital at Twenty-third and Locust Sts. Cf. above. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 271-273)

St. Joseph Hill Infirmary for Aged and Chronic Incurable Men

A hospital conducted by the Franciscan Missionary Brothers of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Eureka. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Joseph's Inter-Parochial School

A high school for boys at 4701 S. Grand Blvd. in charge of the Brothers of the Society of Mary (Marianists). Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Joseph Orphanage for Boys

A Catholic institution at 4701 Grand Ave., established in 1835. The Sisters of St. Joseph have charge of the orphanage. Cf. above. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 283; Char. Org. (1927); Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Lawrence O'Toole Church

A Catholic church at Fourteenth and O'Fallon Sts., organized in 1855. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph is attached. Lawrence O'Toole (1128-1180) was an Irish saint. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 111; Cath. Ency. (1913), IX, 91-2; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Leo Church

A Catholic church at Twenty-third and Mullanphy Sts., organized in 1888. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph is attached. Leo I (440-461) was a saint and pope. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 195-7; Cath. Ency. (1913), IX, 154; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Liborius Church

A Catholic church at North Market and Hogan Sts., organized in 1855. St. Liborius (4th century) was the bishop of Sens in Gaul. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 113-115; Lives of Saints (1914), July, 521; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Louis

The pronunciation of St. Louis is an example of progressive Anglicization: French: *sɛ̃ 'lu'i* ; earlier American (now seldom heard): *sent 'lu* ; usual present pronunciation: *sent 'lu:is*

In 1762 Maxent, Laclède and Co., merchants at New Orleans, obtained a license from the French governor of Louisiana to trade with the Indians on the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri R. By February, 1763 France had ceded all her possessions in North America to Spain and England. On August 3, 1763, Pierre Liguist Laclède (d. 1778) and his party departed for the upper Mississippi and arrived at Fort Chartres on November 3. In December with a small party, Laclède selected and marked the spot where he wanted to build his trading post. He passed the winter of 1763-4 in Fort Chartres waiting for the river to open up so that he could establish his new trading post. During this winter the news of France's delivering her territory e. of the Mississippi to England reached Fort Chartres. Because there was so much excitement and fear in the minds of the French settlers, Laclède decided to build a village around his contemplated trading post so that those who were dissatisfied with the English government could move across the river to his village. Laclède sent the fourteen-year old Auguste Chouteau (1750-1829) with thirty men and boys to build the new settlement. They landed at the designated place on March 14, 1764 and began cutting trees the next day. Early in April Laclède came over to the new settlement and selected the spot for his house. Laclède assigned lots to the thirty men who had helped establish the village. By the following year so many settlers had come over from the Illinois side that quite a village had sprung up. The settlement was known as Laclède's village.

Chouteau selected the name St. Louis for the village in honor of Louis XV of France, whose subject he expected to be for a long time (he never imagined that he was the subject of the king of Spain), and the king's patron saint, Louis IX, who ruled France in the

thirteenth century and was commonly known as St. Louis. The derisive name, Pain Court, given to St. Louis, may be translated as "short of bread", indicating that very frequently there was a shortage of flour. It is said that St. Louis depended upon Ste. Genevieve for its flour and that often, due to the lack of money or to the poor method of transportation, the inhabitants were short of bread. Another explanation of the name is that the inhabitants of Carondelet were obliged to get their bread from St. Louis since they had no flour mills of their own. The loaves of bread were short or of short weight; this explanation gives a more nearly correct translation of the French name, Pain Court. It seems that the sense of humor of the early settlers manifested itself in the giving of derisive names to the neighboring villages, as in the case of Misere for Ste. Genevieve, and Vide Poche for Carondelet (q.v.). That the mocking name Pain Court for St. Louis had spread far beyond mere local usage is shown by its use in Thomas Jefferson's Notes on Virginia (1782). In the American statesman's famous descriptive account of his native state, the French nickname, in the spelling, "Pancore", is apparently preferred to St. Louis: Jefferson speaks (chap. 2, page 11 of the original edition) of "the Spanish merchants at Pancore, or St. Louis". A rather striking and remarkable feature of the site of St. Louis was the large number of Indian mounds. The soubriquet Mound City was aptly applied to the town and even after the mounds had been removed, the appellation stuck. A p.o. was established in 1808. In 1809 St. Louis was incorporated as a town, and in 1822 it was chartered as a city. The limits of the city have been extended many times. In 1875 the city withdrew from St. Louis County.

(Green's P.G. (1831); Wetmore (1837); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876--); EWT; Houck (1908); Thomas (1911); Eaton (1916); Violette (1918); Rader (1907); Williams and Shoemaker (1930); Ency. St. L. (1899); Scharf (1883), I. 64-7; Chouteau (1858); Switzler (1879); Fortier (1904), 341-2; Primm (1870); Mo. Hist. Col., Vol. V. 256; Drumm)

St. Louis Altenheim

A home for the aged at 5408 S. Broadway established in 1899. The name is German for "Old People's Home."
(Char. Org. (1927))

St. Louis Arsenal

An arsenal was established in 1826 on the Mississippi

R. The buildings were completed in 1840. During the Civil War this was an important distributing post for arms. A p.o. was established here in 1876, but discontinued soon after. Part of the Arsenal grounds was granted to the city as a public park and became Lyon Park (q.v.). Nothing of the old arsenal now remains. (P.G. (1876); Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 41-2)

St. Louis County

Just a short while before St. Louis was founded, France gave up all her territory in America. To England she ceded Canada and all that part of Louisiana e. of the Mississippi R., except New Orleans; to Spain, she ceded all that part of Louisiana w. of the Mississippi R. and New Orleans. Frenchmen disliked being under English power and it was believed that Spain could never exercise dominion over her newly acquired territory, so many Frenchmen crossed the Mississippi R. into Missouri. Spain did not formally take possession of her vast territory until 1770. Under Spanish rule this county was in the district of St. Louis, which embraced all the territory between the Missouri and Meramec Rs., w. of the Mississippi. There was no w. boundary. In 1800 by a secret treaty Napoleon acquired the territory owned by Spain, but the land was not delivered until 1802. At that time Napoleon was so busy with wars at home that he had little time for foreign territory. In 1803 the U.S. purchased the Louisiana territory from France. In 1804 the territory was divided and that n. of the 33rd parallel was known as the District of Louisiana. The same five districts in Missouri as under Spanish rule existed during the early territorial days, except that the district of St. Louis was extended s. to Platten Creek. By the Act of Congress in 1812 the Missouri Territory was formed and the five districts were called counties. St. Louis County then was established in 1812, but since that time the following counties and parts of counties have been taken from the original county: Franklin, Gasconade, Osage, the n. part of Jefferson, and the e. part of Maries, leaving the St. Louis County as it stood until 1876 when the city of St. Louis withdrew from the county. The Missouri R. forms the n. boundary of St. Louis County; the Mississippi R. and St. Louis City form the e.; the Meramec R. forms the s. (except the southern line of Bonhomme T. is a straight line s. of the Meramec R.); Franklin County is on the w. Rivers form all but a small portion of its boundary. Named from the city.

(Houck (1808), II. 377-380; Stevens (1909), 17 f.;
Ency. Mo. (1901), 457-61; Lange (1930), 5-52)

****St. Louise de Marillac Church**

A Catholic church at Jennings Heights organized in 1934.
(Cath. Dir. (1937))

- ✓ **St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway Company**
This company was formed in 1874 by the consolidation of four railroads, one of which was the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway Co. The later road was so named because St. Louis was the n. terminus and Iron Mountain the s. terminus. The new route extended from St. Louis to Texarkana via Iron Mountain; hence the name. This railroad was purchased by the Mo. Pac. (q.v.) in 1881 and became a part of its system. (Scharf (1883), II. 1172)

✓ **St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital**

A Catholic hospital at Grand Ave. and Montgomery St., the first Catholic hospital in the U.S., established in 1828 by the Sisters of Charity. Mr. John Mullanphy aided the Sisters in establishing the hospital at Fourth and Spruce Sts., its first location. The hospital was named for its chief benefactor, John Mullanphy. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 277; Devoy (1898), 229; Char. Org. (1927))

✓ **St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company (St. Louis and Jefferson)**

This railroad had its origin in the s.w. branch of the Pacific R.R. of Missouri, which became the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. in 1876. It used the Mo. Pac. line to the Pacific until a line which is almost parallel to the Mo. Pac., could be built. Now there is also a southern branch that runs s. from St. Louis through Jefferson County almost parallel to the Missouri Pac. R.R. and the Mississippi R. The name is an ambitious one, for the company hoped to make San Francisco its w. terminus. Frisco is the popular name for the line. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1855-6; Scharf (1883), II. 1168)

St. Louis Skin and Cancer Hospital

(See Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital)

✓ **St. Louis University**

A Catholic university at Grand and Lindell Aves. Founded as an academy in 1818, developed into a college in 1820, and received its charter as a university in 1824. Father Charles Van Quickenborne, Superior,

with his companion and assistant, Rev. Peter J. Timmerman and seven theological students, who established the Jesuit mission and Indian school at Florissant, were asked to found a school in St. Louis. The buildings were erected at Ninth and Lucas. About 1887 the university moved farther w. to the present location. Named for the city. (Devoy (1898), 104-106; Cath. Institutions (1911), 37, 191)

St. Lukas Church

A German Evangelical church at Sappington, organized in 1880. A parochial school and a cemetery are attached. A German variant spelling for Luke, the writer of the Gospel which bears his name. (Thomas (1911), I. 140)

St. Luke's Church

An Evangelical church at 2336 Tennessee Ave., organized in 1870. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 703; Gould (1922))

St. Luke's Church

A Methodist church at Potomac and Texas Aves., organized in 1875. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1468-9; Gould (1922))

St. Luke's Hospital

A hospital at 5535 Delmar Blvd., organized in 1866. The hospital maintains a training school for nurses. Cf. above. (Devoy (1898), 231; Char. Org. (1927))

St. Luke the Evangelist Church

A Catholic church at Richmond Heights. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph is attached. Named for the writer of the Gospel. (Cath. Dir. (1934-1937))

St. Malachy Church

A Catholic church at Clark and Ewing Aves., organized in 1858. A parochial school in charge of the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity is attached. St. Malachy (1094-1148), a native of Armagh, was canonized in 1199. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 117; Cath. Ency. (1913), IX. 565; Cath. Dir. (1937))

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St. Margaret's Church

A Catholic church at Flad and Vandeventer Aves., organized in 1898. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Loretto is attached. St. Margaret of Scotland (d. 1093) fled with her brother to Scotland

to escape the power of William the Conqueror and married Malcolm III of Scotland. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 227; Cath. Ency. (1913), IX. 652; Lives of Saints (1914), June, 136; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Mark's Church

A Catholic church at Page and Academy Aves., organized in 1893. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic is attached. Named to honor the Evangelist. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 213; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Mark's Church

An Evangelical Lutheran church at 6999 Clayton Ave., organized in 1843. (Anniversary of Rev. Rhodes (1896); Ency. St. L. (1899), 701-2)

St. Mark's Memorial Church

An Episcopal church at Washington Ave. and Fortieth St., organized in 1887. Abandoned before 1922. Cf. above. (Journal (1897-1909); Ency. St. L. (1899), 689)

St. Martin's Church

(See St. Joseph's Church at Clayton)

St. Mary Magdalen Church

A Catholic church at Kingshighway and Sutherland Ave., organized in 1919. A parochial school in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph is attached. Cf. above. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928))

St. Mary Magdalen's Church

A Catholic church at Brentwood, organized soon after 1896. Named for Mary of Magdala (Luke 8:2), devoted disciple of Jesus. A parochial school in charge of Sisters of Dominic is attached. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Mary of Victories Church

A Catholic church at Third and Gratiot Sts., organized in 1843. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame is attached. One of the favorite names for the Virgin. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 89; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Mary's Assumption Church

A Greek Ruthenian Catholic church at Dolman and Hickory Sts., organized in 1905, but not mentioned in the (1934-1937) Catholic Directories. The Assumption of

the Virgin, celebrated August 15, is the Catholic term for her bodily resurrection and reception into heaven. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 237)

St. Mary's Church

A Catholic church at Bridgeton. Mass was celebrated here first in 1851 by the Jesuit Father, J. L. Gleizal in the home of Dr. John S. Moore (b. 1807), who helped organize the Medical Department of Kemper College. A mission was established in 1852. Attached is a parochial school in charge of Sisters of St. Francis. Named for the Virgin. (Scharf (1883), II. 1527; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Mary's Infirmary

A Catholic hospital for colored patients at 1536 Papin St., established in 1877 and conducted by the Sisters of St. Mary. Cf. above. (Devoy (1898), 229; Cath. Institutions (1911), 275; Char. Org. (1927); Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Mary's Orphanage for Girls

A Catholic orphanage at 5341 Emerson Ave., established in 1841. The Sisters of Charity are in charge. Cf. above. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 282; Char. Org. (1927); Cath. Dir. (1937))

Ss. Mary and Joseph Church

A Catholic church at Minnesota and Kansas Aves., organized in 1823 and dedicated in honor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel (q.v.). In 1859 a new building was erected and dedicated in honor of Ss. Mary and Joseph. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph is attached. Named in honor of the Virgin and her husband. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 89; Hist. Archdiocese (1928), 204-5; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Matthew's Church

A Catholic church at Sarah and Kennerly Ave., organized in 1893. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Named for the Evangelist. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 211; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Matthew's Church

An Episcopal church at Clifton Heights organized in 1891. Abandoned by 1922. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899))

St. Matthew's Church

An Evangelical church at Jefferson and Potomac Aves.,

organized in 1875. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899); Gould (1922))

St. Michael's Church

A German Catholic church at Shrewsbury Park, organized in 1895. A parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. Named for the Archangel. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 245; Cath. Ency., X. 274; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Michael's Church

A Catholic church at Eleventh and Clinton Sts., organized in 1849. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Loretto is attached. Cf. above. (Cath. Institutions (1911); Hist. Archdiocese (1928), 100-3; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Monica's Church

Manakā

A Catholic church at Creve Coeur in Bonhomme T., organized and the building erected in 1872. The parish was founded and the building erected by Rev. H. Myhlsiepen. A parochial school formerly in charge of the Ursuline Sisters but now in charge of Sisters of Most Precious Blood is attached. Named for St. Monica (333-387), mother of Augustine. She was born in Africa, followed her son to Italy, and after 17 years converted him to Christianity. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Nicholas Church

A Catholic church at Nineteenth St. and Lucas Ave., organized in 1865. A parochial school for colored pupils in charge of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament is attached. St. Nicholas lived about 300 A.D. He is the patron saint of seafaring men, thieves, virgins, and children. From the last-named function sprang his evolution into our modern Santa Claus, a corrupted form of his name. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 139; Cath. Ency. (1913), XI. 54; Lives of Saints (1914), March, 421-34)

St. Patrick Church

A Catholic church at Sixth and Biddle Sts., organized in 1844. A parochial school in charge of the Daughters of Charity is attached. St. Patrick (387-458) was the great Irish saint. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 91; Lives of Saints (1914), March, 285; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Patrick's Day Nursery and Emergency Home

A Catholic institution at 1201 N. Sixth St., established in 1910 to care for the children of working

women and to provide temporary homes for delinquents and children without homes. Cf. above. (Char. Org. (1927); Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Paul

On e. line of Meramec T., on Mo. Pac. R.R. Named for the Apostle. Also is called Lewisburgh. (Co. Atlas (1878); Co. Atlas (1893))

St. Paul's Church

A Catholic Church at Fenton; the building was erected in 1879. A parochial school in charge of Sisters of the Most Precious Blood and a cemetery are attached. Cf. above. (Scharf (1883), II. 1903; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Paul's Church

An Episcopal church at Michigan Ave. and Malt St., organized in 1840. Disorganized in 1861 and reorganized in 1868 and moved to present location. Cf. above. (Journal (1861-1909); Ency. St. L. (1899), 688)

St. Paul's Church

An Evangelical Lutheran church at Des Peres in 1883. It was organized in 1848 and the church was erected in 1866. A parochial school is attached. Cf. above. (Scharf (1883), II. 1914)

St. Paul's Church

A German Evangelical church at Stratman in 1911. It was organized in 1843. A parochial school was attached. Cf. above. (Thomas (1911), I. 140)

St. Paul's Church

A Methodist church at 1927 St. Louis Ave., descended from the Mound Society which was organized in 1841. The church was known as Mound Church until 1872 when it moved to its present site. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899))

St. Paul's Evangelical Church

In Carondelet T., organized in 1838, 1 m. w. of Oakville on Baumgartner Road. A parochial school is attached, in which instruction is given in German. A cemetery was established at the same time as the church. Cf. above. (Scharf (1883), II. 1882)

St. Paul the Apostle Church

A Catholic church at Pine Lawn, organized in 1909. A

parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Loretto is attached. Cf. above. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 263; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Peter's Church

A Catholic church at Kirkwood; the church was erected in 1833. A school in charge of the Ursuline Sisters and a cemetery are attached. Named for the chief of the apostles. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Peter's Church

An Episcopal church at Lindell Blvd. and Spring Ave., organized in 1872. Cf. above. (Journal (1897-1909); Ency. St. L. (1899), 689)

St. Peter's Church

A German Evangelical church at 4015 St. Louis Ave., organized in 1843. This church has a cemetery on Hunt and Lucas Aves. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 702; Gould (1922))

St. Peter's Church

A German Evangelical church at Normandy in 1911, organized in 1863. A parochial school was attached. (Thomas (1911), I. 139)

Ss. Peter and Paul's Church

A Catholic church at Seventh St. and Allen Ave., organized in 1849. Parochial schools are maintained in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame and the Brothers of Mary. A cemetery, opened in 1870, is attached. Named for the two apostles. (Thomas (1911), I. 140; Cath. Institutions (1911), 99-101; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), I. 111; II. 158; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Philip's Church

An Episcopal church at Union and Maple Aves., organized in 1895. Named for the apostle. (Ency. St. L. (1899); Gould (1922))

St. Philip Neri Church

A Catholic church at Durant and Thekla Aves., organized in 1919. A parochial school in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph is attached. Named to honor St. Philip Neri (1515-1595), the founder of the congregation of oratory of Italy. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937); Lives of Saints (1914, May), 391)

St. Philomena's Technical School

A Catholic institution at 5300 Cabanne Ave., estab-

lished as an orphanage in 1832 at Third and Gratiot Sts. Took its present name in 1861. It provides a home for poor girls and gives a common school education and teaches them a trade so that they become self-reliant. St. Philomena was a Roman saint, about whom nothing is known. (Devoy (1898), 104; Cath. Institutions (1911), 283; Cath. Ency. (1913), XI. 25; Char. Org. (1927); Cath. Dir. (1938))

St. Pius Church

A Catholic church at Grand Ave. and Utah St., organized in 1905. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Loretto is attached. Named to honor Pius V (1504-1572), saint and pope. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 239-41; Cath. Dir. (1937); Lives of Saints (1941), May, 80)

St. Pius Hospital

(See St. Anthony's Hospital)

St. Rita Church

A Catholic church at Vanita Park, organized in 1913. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph is attached. St. Rita (1386-1456) performed many miracles. (Cath. Ency. (1913); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Raymond Church

A Syro-Maronite Catholic church at 931 LaSalle St. St. Raymond (d. 1240) was a Catalonian saint whose life was filled with miracles. (Cath. Dir. (1934-1937); Lives of Saints (1914), Aug., 401)

St. Roch Church

A Catholic church at Waterman and Rosedale Aves., organized in 1911. A parochial school in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph is attached. Named for St. Roch, 14th century saint, native of Montpellier. (Hist. Archdiocese (1928); Cath. Dir. (1937); Lives of Saints (1914), Aug., 155)

St. Rose of Lima Church

A Catholic church at Maple and Goodfellow Aves., organized in 1883. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Loretto is attached. St. Rose of Lima, Peru (1586-1617) was a saint, virgin, and patroness of America. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 185; Cath. Ency. (1913), XIII, 192-3; Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Rose of Lima Church (Jefferson)

A Catholic church at De Soto, organized in 1870. A

parochial school in charge of Ursuline Sisters is attached. Cf. above. (Co. Hist. (1888); Cath. Dir. (1937); Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), 525-7)

St. Stanislaus Church

Stæn is las

A Polish Catholic church at 1413 N. Twentieth St., organized in 1882. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis is attached. St. Stanislaus Kotska (1550-1568) was a Polish saint. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 181; Cath. Ency. (1913); Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Stanislaus Seminary

(See Novitiate of St. Stanislaus)

St. Stephen, Protomartyr, Church

A Catholic church at 3949 Wilmington Ave. A parochial school in charge of Sisters of Precious Blood is attached. The name emphasizes St. Stephen's distinctive as first Christian Martyr. (Cath. Dir. (1937))

St. Stephens

In s. Meramec T. on St. L. - S.F. R.R. and Mo. Pac. R.R. Cf. above. (Nat. Map Mo. (1930); Stevens)

St. Stephen's Church

An Episcopal church at Ferguson organized before 1897. Cf. above. (Journal (1897-1909); Thomas (1911), I. 138)

St. Stephen's Church

An Evangelical church at 8404 Halls Ferry Road; organized in 1896. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 704; Gould (1922))

St. Stephen's Memorial Church

An Episcopal church at Sixth and Rutger Sts., organized in 1899. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899); Gould (1922))

St. Teresa Church

Tævi sæ

A Catholic church at Grand Ave. and N. Market St., organized in 1865. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame is attached. Named to honor St. Teresa of Avila (1515-1582), writer and nun. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 137; Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Ency. (1913), XIV. 516)

St. Thomas Church

A German Evangelical church at Gumbo, organized in

1907. A parochial school is attached. Named for the Apostle. (Thomas (1911), I. 139)

St. Thomas of Aquin Church

¹de Kwin

A Catholic church at Iowa Ave. and Osage St., organized in 1882 by the English speaking parishioners of St. Anthony's (q.v.). A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph is attached. Thomas of Aquin or Aquinas (1225?-1275) was a saint, philosopher, theologian, doctor of the church, patron of Catholic universities, colleges, and schools. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 193; St. Thomas Aquin (1932); Cath. Ency. (1913), XIV, 663; Cath. Dir. (1937)

St. Vincent

The station for St. Vincent's Insane Asylum in n.e. Central T. St. Vincent was a Spanish martyr under Diocletian in 304. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

St. Vincent de Paul Church

A Catholic church at Ninth and Barry Sts., organized in 1839 and dedicated in honor of the Holy Trinity (q.v.). In 1844 the name was changed to St. Vincent De Paul to honor the French saint who lived from 1580 to 1660. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph is attached. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 93; Cath. Ency. (1913), XV, 434; Cath. Dir. (1937)

St. Vincent's Asylum for the Insane

(See St. Vincent's Institution)

St. Vincent's Institution

On St. Charles Road a short distance from Wellston. A self-sustaining institution under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, established in 1858. This asylum was until 1894 located on the corner of Marion and Decatur Sts. in St. Louis. It is also known as St. Vincent's Asylum for the Insane. Cf. above. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 278)

St. Wenceslaus Church

¹Wen sas las

A Bohemian Catholic church on Oregon between Crittenden and Arsenal Sts., organized in 1894. A parochial school in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame is attached. Named to honor St. Wenceslaus (903-935), duke, martyr, and patron of Bohemia. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 219; Cath. Ency. (1913), XV, 587; Cath. Dir. (1937)

Saline Creek (Jefferson)

A small stream in Rock T. Probably a name descriptive of the water. (Ockerson (1892), 2)

Saline School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in n.e. Rock T. Probably named for the creek. (Powers; Lee (1932))

Salem Church

An Evangelical church at Margareta and Marcus Aves. Organized in 1885. Salem is another name for Jerusalem, meaning "peace". (Ency. St. L. (1899), 703-4; Gould (1922))

Salem Church

A German Methodist Episcopal church at Page Blvd. and Pendleton Ave., the first of its kind w. of the Mississippi R., organized in 1841. A building was erected on Wash St. near Eleventh St. in 1842 and served the congregation for 26 years, when another building was erected at Fifteenth and Wash Sts. In 1905 the present building was constructed. Cf. above. (Salem M. E. Church (1908); Ency. St. L. (1899), 1465-5; Gould (1922))

Salem Church

A reformed German Presbyterian church at Sullivan Ave. and Fourteenth St., organized in 1888. This church is not listed in Minutes Synod (1905-1921). Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1812; Gould (1922))

Salem Methodist Church

At Ballwin. (Thomas (1911), I. 138)

Salt Peter School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Plattin T. Saltpeter is the common name for niter. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Samuel's Church

A German Evangelical church at Clayton. It was organized in 1905 by Rev. Uhdau. The congregation bought Mount Olive Saengerbund Hall, remodeled it, and dedicated it in the fall of 1906. A parochial school is attached. Named for Samuel, Hebrew judge and prophet. (Thomas (1911), I. 139)

Sn. Andre del Misuri

(See St. Andrew)

Sancta Maria en Ripa Convent

On the Mississippi R. at 9900 S. Ripa Ave. It is the

Mother-House of the Sisters of Notre Dame established in 1896. The name means in Spanish "St. Mary of the Shore." (Cath. Institutions (1911), 271; The Church Progress (July 8, 1926); Cath. Dir. (1937))

*Sands

In n.w. St. Ferdinand T. on the Wabash R.R., on the Missouri R. opposite St. Charles. Originally it was named Brotherton in honor of Judge Marshall Brotherton (1811-1875), sheriff, judge, banker, and merchant, who owned the land and established a ferry here. In 1883 the town was swallowed up by the June rise. Very little of the village now remains. Doubtless named for the soil. (Eaton (1916); Hertich (1934), 11-12; Co. Atlas (1878); Co. Atlas (1909); Ency. St. L. (1891))

**Sandy Bridge (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1886 and discontinued in 1888. (unsolved) (P.G. (1886-1888); Co. Hist. (1888), 446)

Sandy Creek (Jefferson)

A stream rising in Central T. and flowing into Joachim Creek near Horine. So named because the bed of the creek is sandy. (Beck (1823); Co. Atlas (1876); Nat. Map (1930); Weaver)

Sandy Creek Church (Jefferson)

A Baptist church organized by Rev. Thomas Donahue about 1835 and located 1½ m. e. of Sandy Mines. This was the pioneer Baptist church of Jefferson County. The log church, which was first constructed, was replaced by a frame building in 1843. A brick church was erected in 1878. Named for the stream. (Co. Hist. (1888), 454)

*Sandy Mines (Jefferson)

A p.o. in Jefferson County in 1867, about which nothing is remembered. The name is commonly used for the silica mines in the county (cf. Silica). (Goodwin (1867), 46; Co. Hist. (1888), 367)

Sandy School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Joachim T., established about 1824. So named because of the sandy soil and the abundance of quicksand. (Powers; Weppner)

San Fernando

(See Florissant)

- Sappington

'sæpɪŋ tən

A p.o. that was discontinued from 1904 until 1915 in e. Carondelet T. It was named for a family of pioneers. (Hayward (1853); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876-1904; 1915--); Plat Book (1909); Eaton (1916)

Sappington Grave Yard

Near Georgetown; the oldest burial ground in Missouri. It was purchased and laid out by Judge John Long. It is also known as the Sappington and Eddie Cemetery. Named for the Sappington and Eddie families, who established it. (Thomas (1911), I. 89; Stevens)

Sappington and Eddie Cemetery
(See Sappington Grave Yard)

Scheve (Jefferson)

siv

A p.o. established in 1887 and discontinued in 1904, in w.c. Meramec T. Named for B. Scheve, merchant and first postmaster. (Co. Hist. (1888), 446; P.G. (1887-1904); Eaton (1916), 181)

Schmitt (Jefferson)

smit

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in n.c. Joachim T. Named for a German family of that name. (Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Miss Bailey)

- Schofield Place

'sko, fild

In Central T. w. of University City. Probably named for John H. Schofield (b. 1850), editor of the Mo. Gaz., St. Louis. (Plat Book (1909); Ency. St. L. (1899), 2010)

School of St. Thomas of Aquin

(See Maryville College and Academy of the Sacred Heart)

Schroeder School

An elementary school at 7306 Gravois Ave., established in 1930. Named for John H. Schroeder (1842-1917), business man. (School Dir. (1938-9)

Science Hill School

(See Riverview Gardens School)

Scruggs Memorial Church

SKRʌg z

A Methodist church at the corner of Cook and Spring Aves. The church is an outgrowth of a Mission Sunday School at 3700 Page Ave., organized about 1875 by Nathan Coleman. A church was organized in 1877 and a building was erected in 1884-5. Mr. Richard M. Scruggs gave \$30,000 for the building. The church was

known as Cook Ave. Church until 1907, when the name was changed to honor Mr. Scruggs (cf. below), an ardent and generous worker. (Year Book Scruggs Memorial (1909))

Scruggs School

An elementary school at 4611 S. Grand Blvd., established in 1917. Named for Richard M. Scruggs (1822-1904), merchant and philanthropist. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, July 9, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Scudder

¹Skndʒ

A station on the old West End Narrow Gauge R.R. in St. Ferdinand T. Named for the Scudder family. (Scharf (1883), II. 1353; Stevens)

Scullin School

¹Sknlən

An elementary school at 4160 N. Kingshighway Blvd., established 1928. Named for John Scullin (1836-1920). (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, Sept. 17, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Seckman (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1891 and discontinued in 1904 in c. Rock T. Named for Judge Henry Seckman, county judge, who lived here. (P.G. (1891-1904); Nat. Map (1930); Bailey; Hoeken)

Seckman School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in c. Rock T. Named for the discontinued p.o. (Lee (1932); Powers)

Seemel School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Central T. Named for a family. (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

Selica (Jefferson)

(See Silica)

Selma (Jefferson)

¹Selma

A p.o. from 1837 to 1867 and again in 1902, in n.e. Platten T. on the St. L. - S. F. R.R. and the Mississippi R. Selma is noted as the home of Col. Ferdinand Kennett, whose residence, Selma Hall or Kennett's Castle, was one of the finest in the state. Work on this home was begun in 1854 and it took four years to complete it. It burned during the winter of 1938. The name was taken from the Ossian poems, which James MacPherson (1736-1796) wrote and offered as the translation of poems written by Ossian, a third century

bard. A stock place-name in America, being borne by 13 other towns in as many states, a striking proof of the wide-spread popularity of the Ossian poetry. (Wetmore (1837), (1847); Hayward (1853); Colton (1857); Parker (1865), (1867); Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1902); Eaton (1916), 121; Co. Atlas (1876); Co. Hist. (1888), 859; Nat. Map (1930); Fitzgerald)

- Selma

In n. Carondelet T. on St. L. - S.F. R.R. Cf. above.
Now a part of Webster Groves. (Plat Book (1909))

Selma Hall (Jefferson)
(See Selma)

Selma School
(See Goodall School)

Seven Holy Founders Church

A Catholic church at Affton. A parochial school in charge of Ursuline Sisters is attached. The Seven Holy Founders were the 7 founders of the Order of Servites in 1233 in Florence. (Cath. Dir. (1934-1937); Cath. Ency. (1913), XIII, 736)

Shaare Emeth

שַׁאֲרֵי אֱמֶת

A Jewish church that in 1867 withdrew from B'nai El and built in 1869 an edifice at 17th and Pine Sts. A new temple at Lindell and Vandeventer was built in 1897. Name means "Gates of Truth." (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1129; Keyfitz)

- Shaw's Garden

Also known as Missouri Botanical Garden on Tower Grove Ave. It was founded in 1860 and endowed by the Englishman, Henry Shaw (1800-1889), philanthropist for whom it was named. (Pitzman (1878); Pleasure Resorts (1881), 13-4; Devoy (1898), 95-102; Lange (1930), 119-20)

Shaw School

An elementary school at 5329 Columbia Ave., established in 1907. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, July 9, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Shenandoah School

An elementary school at 5329 Shenandoah Ave., established in 1926. Named for the street on which it is located. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Shepard School

An elementary school at 3450 Wisconsin Ave., estab-

lished in 1905. Named for Elihu H. Shepard (1795-1876), founder of the Missouri Historical Society, pioneer, teacher, and veteran of three wars. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, July 18, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

*Sherman

^{ʃɜːmən}
A p.o. since 1876 near the w. line of Bonhomme T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. General William T. Sherman lived in St. Louis for a while, but it is not known whether the town was named for him or not. (Plat Book (1909); P.G. (1876--))

Sherman School

An elementary school at 3942 Flad Ave., established in 1898. Named for William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891), general in the Union Army. (St. L. Schools, I (G-D, July 18, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

Sherwood

A p.o. established in 1900 and discontinued in 1904; in Bonhomme T. s. of Barrett Station. Doubtless named directly or indirectly for the forest in England. (P.G. (1900-1904); Soil Survey (1919))

Shores Switch

A p.o. established in 1893 and discontinued in 1896, in Carondelet T. Named for the Shores family who lived here. (P.G. (1893-1896); Stevens)

-Shrewsbury

^{ʃrɪz, bɹɪ}
A p.o. established in 1893 and discontinued in 1904 in Central T. on St. L. - S.F. R.R. Many places in the U.S. are named Shrewsbury for the town in England. (P.G. (1893-1904); Thomas (1911), I. 363; Gannett (1902), 238)

Sigel School

^{ʃɪɡəl}
An elementary school at 2050 Allen Ave., established in 1906. Named for Franz Sigel (1824-1902), general in the Union Army and teacher. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, July 18, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

-Silica (Jefferson)

^{ʃɪləkə}
A p.o. established in 1886 and discontinued in 1918 in c. Joachim T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Laid out in 1885 by S. W. Crawford. So named because sand, or sillex, for making glass is plentiful. Also known as Silica City. Eaton (1916) spells the name Selica.

(P.G. (1886-1918); Co. Hist. (1888), 444-5; Eaton (1916), 181; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey)

Silica City (Jefferson)
(See Silica)

Simmons School

An elementary school for colored pupils at 4306 St. Louis Ave. Established in 1898. Named for William J. Simmons (1849-1890), Baptist clergyman, educator, and author of Men of Mark. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-39))

Simpson Chapel
(See Trinity Church (Methodist))

Sinking Spring

In Bonhomme T. Descriptive name. (Colton's Map Mo. (1860))

Sinks

Many sink holes, varying from one to five acres in size, may be seen from Old Hall's Ferry to the Missouri R. w. of the Robin's Mill Road. They are fertile and susceptible of profitable farming providing the hole in each one does not get stopped up and interfere with the natural drainage. So named from the sink holes. (Thomas (1911), I. 315)

Sisters of Loretto Convent.

At Florissant. On June 12, 1847 six Sisters of Loretto took possession of the establishment abandoned by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. The Sisters of Loretto was founded in 1812 at Hardin's Creek, Washington County, Kentucky. The order was so named in honor of "Our Lady of Loretto" in Italy. The new building was completed in 1882. (Scharf (1883), II. 1890; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), I. 292)

Skinker

A p.o. established in 1918 and discontinued in 1922; w. of St. Louis City. Named for Thos. K. Skinker, lawyer. (P.G. (1918-1922); Nat. Map Mo. (1930); Hertich)

Skullbone Creek (Jefferson)

A small stream rising in n. Big River T. and flowing n.e. into Big R. near Cedar Hill. The name was supposed to have originated because the skull of some

one was found in the region of this creek, probably a victim of an Indian massacre. (Nat. Map (1930); Hart; Bailey)

Smith Academy
(See Washington University)

Smith School

A rural elementary school in Meramec T., established in 1857. The school site was acquired from Peter Schmidt and his wife, Catherine, farmers. The English name was given to the school rather than the German. (Thomas (1911), I. 126; Russell (1937); Propst)

Smizer Creek

^{Smaz z}

A stream rising in Bonhomme T. and flowing e. into the Meramec R. Named for Smizer's distillery which was on this creek. (Plat Book (1909); Hertich; Stevens)

- Soldan High School

^{Soldan}

A high school at 918 N. Union Blvd., established in 1909. Named for F. Louis Soldan (1842-1908), superintendent of schools (1895-1908). (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (C-D, date missing); School Dir. (1938-9))

Soldiers' Orphans' Home

(See Protestant Orphans' Home)

Soulard School (Jefferson)

^{Su'la'd}

A rural elementary school in e. Rock T. near the Mississippi R. Named for a French family of early settlers. (Lee (1932); Powers; Weaver)

South Carondelet

In e. Carondelet T. just s. of St. Louis. Named for its location. (Plat Book (1909))

- South Kinlock

(See Berkeley)

South Kirkwood

In Bonhomme T. s. of Kirkwood. It is also known as Windsor Springs. Named for its location. (Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911))

- South St. Louis

A p.o. established in 1876 and discontinued in 1887. See also Carondelet. Named for its location. (P.G. (1876-1887))

Southside

In s.w. Bonhomme T. s. of the Meramec R. Named for its location. (Co. Atlas (1893))

Southwest High School

A high school at 3125 S. Kingshighway Blvd. Named for its location. (School Dir. (1938-9))

- Spanish Lake

A lake in n.e. St. Ferdinand T. It was so named because the Spanish Gov. Zenon Trudeau used it as a place of rest and retirement. It was owned by James De St. Vrain, who came to this county in 1795. It is also called Spanish Pond. (Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 311; Hertich (1934), X. 21)

Spanish Lake

A p.o. established in 1886 and discontinued in 1899 in n.e. St. Ferdinand T. on Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy R.R. The p.o. was first known as Rich Valley. Takes its name from the lake. (P.G. (1886-1899); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 311; Hertich (1934), 21)

Spanish Pond

(See Spanish Lake)

Speer's Pond

(See Pond)

Spencer (Jefferson)

A station on the Frisco R.R. in e. Rock T. and on the Mississippi R. Named for the Spencer family. (Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Reppy)

*Speede School

A rural elementary school in w.o. Central T. (un-solved) (Plat Book (1909); Russell (1937)) Spod

Springdale School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school located in Valle T. and established in 1900. So named because of the many springs here. (Powers; Bernhardt)

Spring Ferry

(See Halls Ferry)

*Spring Park

In Bonhomme T. on the St. L. - S.F. R.R. Nothing was learned about this place. Probably a descriptive name. (Co. Atlas (1893))

Stein Heights

In Carondelet T. Named for a family. (Thomas (1911), I. 226; Stevens)

Stevens

In n. Meramec T. on Chicago, R.I. and Pac. R.R. Named for Lewis Stevens, a farm owner, who came from Virginia to Missouri in 1832. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Stix School

An elementary school at 226 S. Euclid Ave., established in 1922. Named for William Stix (1838-1914), St. Louis merchant. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (C-D, July 23, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9)

*Stockey

In Carondelet T. on St. L. - S.F. R.R. (Nat. Map Mo. (1930)

Stony Creek

Rising in St. Louis and empties into Mississippi R. It is also called Rocky Branch. Both names are descriptive of its bed. (Co. Atlas (1838)

Stowe Teachers College

A training school for colored teachers in St. Louis public schools at 4318 St. Louis Ave. Named for Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896), American novelist. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9)

Stratman

A p.o. established in 1886 and discontinued in 1904 near c. of Central T. Spelled Stratmann in the 1901 P.G. Named for the Stratman family, Germans, who lived here. (P.G. (1886-1904); Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Stringtown

In w.c. Bonhomme T. 2 m. w. of Florissant. Said to have been so named for the Frenchmen, who went to Florissant and came home drunk, and who would "string" along the road to their homes. The road was known as Stringtown Road. The name is a common one in Missouri for any town strung along a single street. (Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 315; Breckinridge)

Stringtown School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Meramec T. Doubtless a humorous name, as frequently elsewhere in Missouri, for a settlement strung along a single road or street. (Powers; Lee (1932)

Studt

STAT

A p.o. established in 1897 and discontinued in 1902; near Creve Coeur Lake. Named for Jacob Studt, farmer and resort operator. (P.G. (1897-1902); Hertich)

Studts Heights

In Central T., n. of Ballas. Cf. above. (Plat Book (1909))

Sugar Creek

Rising in s.e. Carondelet T. and flowing into the Mississippi R. Doubtless named for sugar maples along its banks. (Soil Survey (1919))

Sugar Creek

Rising in Bonhomme T. and flowing into Grand Glaze Creek. Cf. above. (Plat Book (1909))

✓ Sulphur Springs (Jefferson)

A p.o. in s.e. Rock T. on the St. L. - S.F. R.R. and the Mississippi R. Laid out in May, 1860 by James Burgess, Jr. and Thomas Burgess, Jr. Fine sulphur springs are here. (Colton (1857); Parker (1865); Goodwin (1867), 46; P.G. (1868--); Campbell (1874), 285; Co. Atlas (1876); Mo. Gaz. (1876); S. W. Immigration (1881); Co. Hist. (1888), 444; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey)

Sulphur Springs

(See Cheltenham)

Sumner High School

A high school for colored pupils at 4248 W. Cottage Ave., established in 1910. Named for Charles Sumner (1811-1874), U.S. senator (1851-1874) and champion of the negro. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, Sept. 23, 1923); School Dir. (1938-9))

Sunnyside (Jefferson)

A station on the St. L. - S.F. R.R. on the Mississippi R. in s.e. Rock T. So named for its location on the river bank. (R. M. Atlas (1938); Weaver)

Sunny Side Church (Jefferson)

A Methodist church on Buck Creek. The church burned and was never rebuilt. Doubtless descriptive of the location. (Co. Hist. (1888), 455; Bailey; Weaver)

Sunset Inn

An inn in w. Carondelet T. between Sappington and Fenton opened about 1911. A descriptive name. (Thomas (1911), I. 402-3; Highways (1930))

Sutter

A p.o. established in 1887 and discontinued in 1904 in Central T. and now a part of University City. Named for the Sutter family who were land owners here. (P.G. (1887-1904); Hertich; Stevens)

Sutton School

An elementary school in Maplewood, established in 1854 and called Washington Institute. James C. Sutton, Sr. donated the site. James C. Sutton, Sr. was chairman of the board of trustees from 1854-1866; John L. Sutton, Sr. followed him in the same office; and James C. Sutton, Jr. followed him and held the office until 1908. The school was probably named to honor all three. (Russell (1937); Dille)

Sutton Station

In Central T. on Mo. Pac. R.R. s. of Maplewood. It was named for James C. Sutton (b. 1847), a farmer, who owned a large farm on which is the city of Maplewood. (q.v.) (Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 321)

Swashin Creek (Jefferson)
(See Joachim)

Swashin

Swashing Church (Jefferson)

Swashin

A Baptist church organized by James Williams (1789-1861), a pioneer minister, and W. Stephens on July 17, 1843, and located about 10 m. s.e. of Hillsboro. The church building was erected in 1868 on the Donnell farm, but is not in existence now. Doubtless named for Joachim Creek (q.v.) for the spelling and pronunciation). (Duncan (1882); Co. Hist. (1888), 445; Weaver; Booth)

Swashing Creek (Jefferson)
(See Joachim Creek)

Swedish Church

A Congregational church at Eleventh and Locusts Sts. in 1893. Moved to Armstrong Ave. and Hickory St. in 1896. So named because it served the Swedish people. (Report of Congregational (1893), (1896))

Sylvan Heights (Jefferson)
(See Montesano)

Tanglefoot (Jefferson)
(See Festus)

Taussig School

An open air school at 1540 S. Grand Ave., erected in 1915. Named for William Taussig (1826-1913), physician, financier, and member of Board of Education (1899-1911). (St. L. Schools, I (G-D, July 23, 1922); School Dir. (1938-9))

**Tavern Creek

A stream rising in w. Meramec T. and flowing into Franklin County. (Unsolved) (Flat Book (1909))

Taylor Avenue German Methodist Church
(See Ebenezer Church)

Telegraph Road

From St. Louis City s. through Carondelet T. So named because it followed the telegraph line from St. Louis s. (Co. Atlas (1873))

Telegraph School (Jefferson)

A school near Judge Madison's farm on Platin Creek. This is the only memorial of the telegraph line constructed from St. Louis to New Orleans. This was the first line w. of the Mississippi and the first message was sent over it July 27, 1850. About 1857-8 the telegraph line from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau disappeared when the I.C.R.R. was finished from Chicago to the Ohio R. (Telegraph Line (1913))

Temperance Mission Church (Jefferson)

A Baptist church. An ideal name. (Co. Hist. (1888), 455)

Temple Israel

In 1886 a faction withdrew from Shaare Emeth and dedicated this house of worship at Twenty-eighth and Pine Streets in 1888. A new temple was erected at Washington Blvd. and Kingshighway. Named in honor of the father of the twelve Jewish tribes. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1129)

Ten Brook (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1904 and discontinued soon after; located on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in n.e. Rock T. A family that owned a large tract of land here gave

their name to the place. (P.G. (1904); R. M. Atlas (1938); Nat. Map (1930); Bailey; Hoeken)

Thomas Station

In Central T. on the old St. Charles Electric Line. Named for the Thomas family who lived here. (Plat Book (1909))

**Topper Hill

In c. Central T. w. of Central. (Co. Atlas (1878))

- Tower Grove

In w. St. Louis, a station on the St. L. - S.F. R.R. and the Mo. Pac. R.R. Named for the home of Henry Shaw, founder of Shaw's Garden (q.v.), who lived nearby. (Nat. Map Mo. (1930); Stevens; Breckenridge)

- Tower Grove Park

A park in s.w. St. Louis adjoining Shaw's Garden. Part of the 276 acres was a gift of Mr. Shaw, who named the park. (Pitzman (1878); Pleasure Resorts (1881), 11-2; Devoy (1898), 90-1; Head (1909), 86-7; Scharf (1883), I. 753-4)

Trinity Church (Jefferson)

An Episcopal church at De Soto organized before 1897. Named for the Christian doctrine. (Journal (1897-1909))

Trinity Church

A Methodist church at Thirteenth and Tyler Sts. This is said to be the oldest M.E. church in St. Louis because of its descent from Simpson Chapel which was named for a prominent Methodist family. Before Simpson Chapel there was a house of worship called Hedding Chapel, in honor of Bishop Hedding, at Eleventh and Destrahan Sts. Organized in 1856, lot purchased and Simpson Chapel erected; in 1869-70 present building was erected. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1468; Gould (1922))

Trinity Church

An Episcopal church at 4005 Washington Blvd., organized in 1855. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 689; Journal (1861-1909); Gould (1922))

Trinity Church

An Evangelical church on Neosho St. and Michigan Ave., organized in 1892. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 704)

Trinity Church (Jefferson)

An Episcopal church organized in 1865 by Rev. R. Burrough and located at De Soto. A stone church was erected in 1871. Cf. above. (Co. Hist. (1888), 456)

Tunnel (Jefferson)

(See Vineland)

Tunnel Station (Jefferson)

(See Vineland)

Turner School

A school for physically handicapped colored children at 4235 Kennerly Ave., established in 1925. Named for Charles H. Turner (1867-1923), scientist. (School Dir. (1938-9))

*Tuxedo

tuk¹si do

A p.o. established in 1895 and discontinued in 1904 in Central T. on Mo. Pac. R.R. One of the buroughs making up Webster Groves. Probably borrowed, as are many other places in the U.S., from Tuxedo or Tuxedo Park, N.Y. The name was originally an Indian one, derived from P'tauk-seet-tough, meaning "the place of bears." (P.G. (1895-1904); Thomas (1911); Hertich; Gannett (1902), 257)

Tuxedo Park

A subdivision. Named for the town (q.v.).

Tuxedo Park School

(See Avery School)

*Twillmann School

A rural elementary school in e. St. Ferdinand T. (Thomas (1911), I. 126; Russell (1937))

*Tyro (Jefferson)

(See Vineland)

Tyson

¹taɪ sn

In Bonhomme T. s. of the Meramec R. on St. L. - S.F. R.R. Named for the Tyson family. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Union Church

A Congregational church at 1433 N. Tenth St. near Cass Ave., organized before 1893. The church does not exist now. Abandoned before 1922. An ideal name. (Report Congregational (1893), (1896))

Union Church

A Methodist church at 3610 Delmar Blvd., established in 1863. At first they worshipped in a Presbyterian church at Eleventh and Locust Sts., which they purchased. In 1880 the church at Lucas and Garrison Aves. was erected. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899))

Union Church (Jefferson)

A Methodist church n. of De Soto, built at an early date. Cf. above. (Woodard (1893), 409; Co. Hist., 453)

Uniondale

In Central T. on St. Charles Road. Cf. above. (Soil Survey (1919))

University City

In e. Central T. Developed by E. J. Lewis, who hoped to make it a city of universities. He was successful in getting Washington U. to locate here. It was incorporated in 1906, and has been a p.o. since 1925. (P.G. (1925--); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 268)

Upper Creve Coeur Lake

(See Creve Coeur Lake)

Ursuline Convent

A Catholic convent at Kirkwood, organized in 1848 on Fifth St. in St. Louis by the Ursuline Sisters from Vienna. In 1850 they built a convent at Twelfth and Russell Ave. and later moved to Kirkwood. The Ursuline order is a religious one for education of young girls, founded in the sixteenth century by St. Angela Merici, a native of Italy. It is so called from its patron, St. Ursula, a British princess martyred, according to legend, at Cologne about 300 A.D. (Cath. Institutions (1911), 267; Cath. Ency. (1913), XV. 228; Devoy (1898), 104; Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), 37-41)

Valles Mines (Jefferson)

A p.o. since 1887 in s.e. Valle T. Named for Francois Valle, who mined lead here. The Valle family came from Normandy, France, to near Quebec, Canada in 1645. From Canada they came to Kaskaskia and then to Ste. Genevieve. Francois (also known as Don Francesco) Valle, Jr., held the same office from 1798 until his death in 1804. One of these men came into Jefferson County and opened the mines which bear their name. At Valles Mines lead is found in caves (as they are called, but they are not caves until the ore is removed) mixed with tiff and iron, and in some places

zinc. Valle's Mines and Valle Mines are variants. The pronunciation is Americanized from the French *va'lle*. (Colton (1857); Co. Atlas (1876); P.G. (1887--); Co. Hist. (1888), 368, 446; Eaton (1916), 181; Nat. Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Houck (1909), I. 344-50)

Valle Mines (Jefferson)
(See Valles Mines)

- Valle Township (Jefferson)
The s.w. T. of Jefferson County. So named for the Valle mines in this T. (Co. Atlas (1876); R. M. Atlas (1938); Nat. Map (1930))

Valley
(See Bartold)

- Valley Park
A p.o. since 1887 in Bonhomme T. on St. L. - S.F. R.R. and Mo. Pac. R.R. The station and community were called Meramec for the river. The p.o. is listed as Nasby in the 1886 P.G. Thomas (1911) says it is possible that the fame of Petroleum V. Nasby, pseudonym of D. R. Locke (1833-1888), American humorist, had penetrated to this remote spot. From 1896 to 1904 the p.o. is spelled Valley Park in the P.G.'s. A descriptive name. (P.G. (1886--); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 379 ff.)

Valley School
(See Bartold Valley School)

*Valley School
(See Hyatt School)

*Vandover School
A rural elementary school in s. Bonhomme T. (Thomas (1911), I. 126; Russell (1937))

*Vanita Park
In n.e. Central T. on the old St. Charles Line. (Plat Book (1909))

- Vansant Mill (Jefferson)
A grist mill erected by Abner Vansant on Joachim Creek near Horine early in 1812. The mill was near the spot where King's Trace (q.v.) crossed the creek, at King's Trace Ford, which became known from it as Vansant's Ford. The mill was extensively patronized by Illinois farmers. Vansant was appointed judge of the County Court, June 3, 1821 by Governor Alexander

McNair and surveyor of the county in 1822. (Landmarks (1913))

Vansant's Ford (Jefferson)
(See Vansant Mill)

Van Studiford Station *Væn 'stndə fɔd*
In Central T. Said to be named for an actress, Grace Van Studiford, about whom nothing could be found.
(Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

*Vashon High School *'Væʃən*
A high school for colored pupils at 3026 Laclede Ave., established in 1925. Named for George B. Vashon (1824-1878) and John B. Vashon (1859-1924), educators.
(School Dir. (1938-9))

*Vernon School
An elementary school for colored pupils at Ferguson, established in 1928. (Russell (1937); McCluer)

Vide Poche
(See Carondelet)

-Victoria (Jefferson)
A p.o. in s.w. Joachim T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Laid out in May, 1859 by Henry B. Belt. Also known as Victoria Station. It is a stock name in the U.S., being borne by ten towns in as many states. (Parker (1865); Parker (1867); Goodwin (1867), 46; P.G. (1868--); Campbell (1874), 285; Mo. Gaz. (1876); Co. Atlas (1867); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); S. W. Immigration (1881); Co. Hist. (1888), 445; R. M. Atlas (1938))

Victoria Station (Jefferson)
(See Victoria)

-Vigus *'Vai gəs*
Settled in 1889 and a p.o. since 1900 in s.w. St. Ferdinand T. on the Chicago, R.I., and Pac. R.R. The name is said by the postmaster to be an Indian one meaning "Broken Promise", but this could not be verified. (P.G. (1900--); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 226; Postmaster at Vigus)

Villa de Roberts
(See Bridgeton)

-Villa Duchesne *'Vila du'ken*
A convent maintained by the religious of the Sacred Heart at Conway and Spodee Roads near Clayton, opened

in 1929. The Sacred Heart is a French order established by Madeleine Sophie Barat in 1800. In 1818 Mother Barat sent Mother Rose Phillipine Duchesne to America with three nuns. They were the first of this order to set foot in this country. They came to St. Charles and established a school. (St. L. Schools, I (Oct., 1928); II (Feb. 9, 1930); Cath. Dir. (1937)

Village a Robert
(See Bridgeton)

Ville de Roberts
(See Bridgeton)

Vineland (Jefferson)

This place in s. Valle T. was first known as Tyro. No reason for this name was found. When the Mo. Pac. R.R. built its track through here and made a tunnel through the mountain, the place was known as Tunnel or Tunnel Station. A p.o. was established here in 1868 and named Vineland, because some Easterners planted vineyards in this community. The town was laid out in January, 1869. The 1902 P.G. lists Tunnel as a p.o. for that year. (Parker (1865); P.G. (1868--); Campbell (1874), 285; Co. Atlas (1876); Mo. Gaz. (1876); Hand-Book Mo. (1880); Co. Hist. (1888), 448; Nat. Map Mo. (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey; Miss Bailey; Weaver; Fitch; Wilson)

Virginia Avenue School

An elementary school at 6134 Virginia Ave., established in 1911. Named for the street on which it is located. (School Dir. (1938-9)

Visitation Church

A Catholic church at Evans and Taylor Aves., organized in 1881. The parochial school is in charge of the Sisters of Loretto. The Visitation of the Virgin to Elizabeth is celebrated on July 2. (Cath. Dir. (1937); Cath. Institutions (1911), 179)

Von Schrader

In s. Central T. on Mo. Pac. R.R. Named for the Von Schrader family. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Van Fred x

Vossenkemper School

Near Florissant. A rural elementary school in n. St. Ferdinand T. Named for a family who live in this community. (Thomas (1911), I. 126; Russell (1932), (1937)

Va sn, Kemp x

Voteau Ford

Voto

In s. Meramec T. on the Meramec R. near Eureka. Voteau is a family name. (Co. Atlas (1878); Hertich)

Wabash Railway Company

! w o , b æ f

This railway company was organized in 1853 to build a road through Indiana and took its name from the river, the valley of which the railroad was to traverse. Twenty-two railroads have consolidated to make the present Wabash system. In St. Louis County the line runs n.w. out of St. Louis, across the Missouri T. at St. Charles, and into St. Charles County. (Scharf (1883), II. 1188; Ency. St. L. (1899), 1848-9)

Wade School

An elementary school at 2030 Vandeventer Ave., established in 1930. Named for Festus J. Wade (1859-1927), bank president. (School Dir. (1938-9))

Walbridge School

An elementary school at 5000 Davison Ave., established in 1922. Named for Cyrus P. Walbridge (1849-1921), mayor of St. Louis (1893-1897) and merchant. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (G-D, July 23, 1922; Feb. 9, 1924); School Dir. (1938-9))

Walnut Park

A subdivision (See Walnut Park School)

Walnut Park School

An elementary school at 5814 Thekla Ave., established in 1908. Named for the subdivision in which it is located, which was named for the tree. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Walnut Plains

(See Price)

Walnut Plains Camp Grounds

Established in 1843 by Americans. In August, 1843, the first German camp meeting ever held in U.S. was held here by the German Methodists. Named for its location. (Thomas (1911), I. 86)

Walnut Plains Cemetery

The first burial here was in December, 1834. It is the burial place for the Clayton family. Keeps the old name of Price. (Thomas (1911), 86)

Waltonham

This place was listed as a p.o. in St. Louis County

from 1830 to 1853, but nothing else was learned about it. (Green's P.C. (1830); Wetmore (1837); Hayward (1853))

*Walton House

In St. Ferdinand T. (unsolved) (Co. Atlas (1878))

Ware (Jefferson)

A p.o. established in 1886 and discontinued in 1904 in e. Big River T. Named for Bob Ware, merchant. (P.C. (1886-1904); Co. Hist. (1888), 446; R. M. Atlas (1938); Bailey)

*Waring School

An elementary school for colored pupils at 2841 Laclede Ave., established in 1872. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Washington Church

An African Methodist church, established in 1864 on Spring St. w. of Twelfth St., and known as Zion church. After several moves, a church was erected on Morgan Ave., midway between Jefferson and Beaumont Sts. in 1891. Named in honor of J. M. Washington (d. 1898), who built the first church and served as pastor. No longer a church. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1479)

Washington Institute

(See Sutton School)

Washington Park

Near Union Dept. Bounded by Thirteenth, Market, Twelfth Sts., and Clark Ave. Originally a part of the Chouteau Mill tract, purchased in 1840. Several important city buildings are located here. Cf. below. (Pleasure Resorts (1881), 9; Ency. St. L. (1899), 2457)

Washington Park School

A rural elementary school near Webster Groves. Cf. below. (Thomas (1911), I. 126; Russell (1937))

Washington School

An elementary school in Normandy, established in 1931. Named for George Washington (1732-1799), the first president of U.S. (1789-1797). (Russell (1937); Miller)

Washington School

An elementary school in s.w. Carondelet T., established in 1842. Cf. above. (Russell (1937); Bradley; Plat Book (1909))

Washington School

An elementary school at 1131 N. Euclid Ave., established in 1893. Cf. above. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Washington University

Incorporated by an act of the Missouri Legislature on February 22, 1853, as Eliot Seminary, named in honor of William G. Eliot, the president of the institution. At the first board meeting on February 22, 1854, Dr. Eliot suggested that the name be changed to Washington University to honor George Washington, whose birthday it was. Three preparatory schools were maintained by the university. Smith Academy for boys was established in 1854 as an evening school in the old Benton school at Sixth and St. Charles Sts. In 1856 it was moved to Seventeenth and Washington and was known as the Academy. In 1879 a new building was erected at Washington and Nineteenth with funds bequeathed the school by James Smith, for whom it was then named. Mary Institute for girls was established in 1859 at 1417 Lucas Place; soon after 1878 the school was moved to Locust and Twenty-seventh; now it is on Ladue Road in the county. Named for Dr. Smith's daughter, Mary. Manual Training School, the third preparatory school, was established in 1880. Edwin Harrison, one of the directors of the university, donated the funds for the building and Samuel Cupples, another director, gave the equipment. (Reavis (1876), 170-2; Scharf (1883), I. 865-75; Devoy (1898), 111; Ency. St. L. (1899), IV. 2458-64; Snow (1908), I. 42-6; Stevens (1911), II. 630)

*Water Tower Church

(See Bowman Church)

Watkins Creek

Rises in e. St. Ferdinand T. and flows into the Mississippi R. n. of St. Louis. Named for John Watkins who lived on the creek. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Watsonia

wat'soniz

In Central T. near Gregg. Laid out by Jesse Watson, a real estate agent and grandson of Wesley Watson. (See Watson Road) (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Watson Road

Traverses Carondelet in a zigzag course from St. Louis to the Meramec. It was named for Wesley Watson, a former land owner in the county. (Thomas (1911), I. 406)

Wayman Crow School

¹Weman Kro

An elementary school at 3325 Bell Ave. for colored pupils. Named for Wayman Crow (1808-1885), merchant and founder of Washington University in 1853. (School Dir. (1938-9); Report Board Ed. (1929))

- Weber School

A rural elementary school in Bonhomme T., established in 1884. Named for Mr. Weber, a farmer. (Russell (1937); Niehoff)

Webster

(See Webster Groves)

- Webster College

(See Protestant Orphans' Home)

- Webster Groves

A p.o. since 1867 in n. Carondelet T. on St. L. - S.F. R.R. and Mo. Pac. R.R. It took its name from Webster College, established by Artemas Bullard, a New Englander, who honored Daniel Webster (1782-1852). The town was first named Webster, but when the p.o. was established, it was found that there was another Webster in Mo., and Groves was added to the name. (Goodwin (1867); P.G. (1876--); Scharf (1883), II. 1912; Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 348 ff.; Eaton (1916))

Webster School

An elementary school at 2127 N. Eleventh St., established in 1883 and moved to its present location in 1906. Named for Daniel Webster (1782-1852), American statesman and orator. (Scharf (1883), I. 843; Lange (1930); Ency. St. L. (1899); Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Wells School

An elementary school at Clarence and Carter Aves. Named for Erastus Wells (1822-1893), the pioneer street railroad man of St. Louis. (Report Board Ed. (1929); St. L. Schools, I (C-D, date missing))

- Wellston

¹Welz + an

A p.o. established in 1889 and discontinued in 1904, in e. Central T. From 1876 to 1886 the p.o. was known as Rinkerville, named for the Rinkel family. Later it was named for Erastus Wells (1823-1893), who developed the street car system of St. Louis of which the old Narrow Gauge R.R. to Florissant which passed through Wellston was a part. It was incorporated June 26, 1909.

(P.G. (1876-1886); P.G. (1889-1904); Co. Atlas (1878); Plat Book (1909); Thomas (1911), I. 273 ff.)

Wesleyan Cemetery

¹Wes li ən

N. of Clayton on the corner of Hanley Road and Olive St. Road. For many years this cemetery occupied grounds at Grand and Laclède Aves., but was moved to its present location because building space was needed. Doubtless named for John Wesley (cf. below). (Thomas (1911), I. 85)

Wesley House Settlement

A Methodist organization at 3035 Bell Ave., organized in 1903, to do social settlement and evangelistic work among the people in the neighborhood. Named in honor of John Wesley, the father of Methodism. (Char. Org. (1927))

*West Ashby Station

In Central T. on the Creve Coeur Electric Car Line. (Plat Book (1909))

West Belle School

An elementary school for colored pupils, at 3963 West Belle Place. The present building was erected in 1937. Named for the street on which it is located. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

West Clayton

In Central T. s.w. of Vanita Station on St. L. - Belt Line. Named for its location. (Plat Book (1909))

West Ellendale

A subdivision of Maplewood. Named for its location. Cf. Ellendale. (Thomas (1911), I. 320-1)

West End Park

At Wilkinson. Named for its location. (Plat Book (1909))

West Kimmswick

(See Imperial)

Westminster Church

¹west, min st ə or ¹west, min ist ə

A Presbyterian church at 5318 Delmar Blvd., organized in 1873. A favorite Presbyterian name, taken from Westminster Abbey, where the Westminster Confession of the Presbyterian Church was formulated (1643-1649). (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1807-8)

West St. Louis

A p.o. from 1876 until 1887 when it was discontinued.
Named for its location. (P.G. (1876-1887))

West Walnut Manor

In n.e. Central T. near St. Louis City. Named for its
location and for the tree. (Highways (1930))

West Walnut Manor School

Formerly was known as Fairview School. It separated
from the Jennings school district in April, 1916.
(Russell (1932))

***Wetzel Memorial Baptist Church**

At Kirkwood; organized in July, 1870. The building
was completed in May, 1874. (Thomas (1911), I. 138)

Wheat Bush

(See Carondelet)

Wheatley School

An elementary school for colored pupils at 4239 Papin
St., established in 1895. Named for Phillis Wheatley
(1753-1783), negro poetess. (Report Board Ed. (1929);
School Dir. (1938-9))

***Wheaton**

A subdivision in Central T. (unsolved) (Plat Book
(1909))

White Oak School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in n. Meramec T. Named for
the species of trees. (Powers; Lee (1932))

***Wickes (Jefferson)**

A p.o. established in 1889 and discontinued in 1890,
in n.e. Rock T. on the St. L. - S.F. R.R. and the
Mississippi R. (unsolved) (P.G. (1889-1890); Nat.
Map (1930); R. M. Atlas (1938); Weaver)

Wild Horse Creek

Rising in w.c. Meramec T., flowing n. and emptying
into the Missouri R. near Centaur. A legend says that
a queer old hermit, Johann Kuhschwanz, who lives a
solitary life near the creek, owned a white horse that
he never worked and that was allowed to roam about
until he became quite wild. One night the settlers
were disturbed by the wild beating of horses' hoofs and,
looking out their windows, they saw a small man, his
face toward the animal's tail, clinging wildly to the

back of an old white horse. Neither Johann nor the horse was ever seen again. (Wetmore (1837); Plat Book (1909); Folk Tales (1935), 88-91)

Wildwood Station

On the Creve Coeur Electric Line. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909))

Wilkinson

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in Central T. Named for the family. Cf. below. (Plat Book (1909); Stevens)

Wilkinson School

An elementary school at 7212 Arsenal St., established in 1927. Named for Melville Wilkinson (1865-1925), merchant. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

William Cullen McBride High School

An interparochial high school for boys in charge of the Brothers of Mary at 1910 N. Kingshighway. The school erected in 1924 was a gift of Mrs. McBride as a memorial to her departed husband, William Cullen McBride. (Hist. Archdiocese St. L. (1928), 733; Cath. Dir. (1937))

***Wilson's Island**

An island that was in the Mississippi R. n. of St. Louis, but disappeared before 1900. (unsolved) (Co. Atlas (1878); Ency. St. L. (1899), I. 34)

***Windom**

A p.o. established in 1893 and discontinued in 1904 in Central T. Now is a part of Rock Hill. (unsolved) (P.G. (1893-1904); Thomas (1911), I. 225; Stevens)

Windsor Harbor (Jefferson)

The river landing on the Mississippi for Kimmswick. Laid out in September, 1859, by Freeman D. Waters. A stock name, borne by 18 towns in as many states. (Co. Hist. (1888), 443; Wilson; Reppy)

***Windsor Springs**

(See South Kirkwood)

Winner

A p.o. in 1910 and in 1921. Named for Williard E. Winner, a Kansas City real estate promoter. (P.G. (1910; 1921); Breckinridge)

Woerner School

Werner

An elementary school at 6131 Leona St. The building was erected in 1931. Named for J. Gabriel Woerner (1826-1900), lawyer and judge. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Woodland

In s.e. St. Ferdinand T. on Wabash R.R. A descriptive name. (Plat Book (1909))

Woodlawn

A station on the Mo. Pac. R.R. in Kirkwood. A descriptive name. (Campbell (1873))

*Woodstock

In s. St. Ferdinand T. on Wabash R.R. (unsolved) (Plat Book (1909))

Woodward School

An elementary school at 725 Bellerive Blvd., established in 1921. Named for Calvin Milton Woodward (1837-1825), educator. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

*Wright School

An elementary school near Clayton. (unsolved) (Russell (1932), (1937))

Wright School

(See Fern Ridge School)

Wyman School

Wyman

An elementary school at 1547 S. Theresa Ave., established in 1901. Named for Edward Wyman (1815-1888), educator. (Report Board Ed. (1929); School Dir. (1938-9))

Wyman's High School

An English and Classical high school for boys, established in 1843 by Edward Wyman (1815-1888) at Fourth and Olive Sts. Later it was moved to Fourth and Market Sts. The school closed when Wyman went into other business in 1852. (Stevens (1911), II. 618; St. L. Schools, I (G-D, date missing))

Wyman's School

A high school and college founded by Edward Wyman in 1861 at Sixteenth and Pine Sts. and called City University. In 1867 Wyman retired and the school became Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary for Girls, and was allied

with the Presbyterian church. The seminary passed out of existence in the late 90's. Foster Academy was established at this same address. (St. L. Schools, I (G-D, date missing); II (P-D, Aug. 28, 1936); II (Aug. 16, 1933)

Yeatman

Yeatman

In e. Meramec T. on the Mo. Pac. R.R. Yeatman Station in Plat Book (1909). Named for the Yeatman family. (Plat Book (1909); Campbell (1873); Nat. Map (1930); Stevens)

Yellow Hill

An elevation of yellow clay in Florissant, known also by the French name, Cote Jaune (yellow hill). (Thomas (1911), I. 305)

Yellow Spring

In Florissant. It was the scene of exciting episodes in frontier life. A log stockade once protected the settlers from a two-days' siege by Indian marauders. The spring also is known by its French name Fontaine Jaune and still flows freely. (Thomas (1911), I. 305)

Zile au Boy Creek (Jefferson)

(See Isle au Bois Creek)

Zion Church

A German Evangelical Church at Altheim, organized in 1838. A parochial school was attached in 1911. A Bible name, for part of ancient Jerusalem. (Thomas (1911), I. 139)

Zion Church

(See Washington Church)

Zion Church (Jefferson)

A Methodist church 4 m. w. of Pevely, built before 1867. Cf. above. (Co. Hist. (1888), 454; Hoeken; Morgan)

Zion's Church

An Evangelical church at Benton St. and Twenty-fifth St., established in 1868. Cf. above. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 702; Gould (1922)

Zion's Church

A German Evangelical church at Clayton. It existed as early as 1838. Cf. above. (Scharf (1883), II. 1734)

Zion School (Jefferson)

A rural elementary school in Joachim T., established in 1867. School was held in the Zion Methodist church until 1876 when a school building was erected. Named for the church. (Powers; Morgan)

Zoar Church

A German Methodist church at Gano and Carter Aves., established in 1888. The building was dedicated in 1889. Zoar was the name of the little city to which Lot fled for refuge from doomed Sodom (Genesis 19.19-22). No longer in existence. (Ency. St. L. (1899), 1467)

Zum Kindlein Jesu

(See Lutheran Orphan Home)

CHAPTER TWO

CLASSES OF PLACE-NAMES

Place-names fall logically into five classes: Borrowed Names, Historical Names, Personal Names, Environmental Names, and Subjective Names. All the place-names in the preceding dictionary, with the exception of the Unsolved Names, added in an appendix, have been classified in these five groups, each of which has been further subdivided into its natural smaller sub-groups.

The following table shows the distribution of the names:

I. Borrowed Names.....	253	or	16.9%	of	1499
II. Historical Names.....	81	or	5.4%	of	1499
III. Personal Names.....	685	or	45.7%	of	1499
IV. Environmental Names..	215	or	14.3%	of	1499
V. Subjective Names.....	415	or	27.7%	of	1499
Unsolved Names.....	125	or	8.3%	of	1499

These divisions make a total of 1774; but because of multiple classification of some names, there is an overlapping of 275. The total number of different place-names studied in the St. Louis, St. Louis County, and Jefferson County area is 1499.

I. BORROWED NAMES (253)

Americans have been accused of a lack of originality in choosing place-names; they have also been praised for the richness and the variety of their nomenclature. Their names are said by some observers to be meaningless and uninteresting, and by others to be picturesque and melodious. One is inclined to dismiss the controversy by taking the middle of the road and saying, as the old inn-keeper in Silas Marner was wont to say whenever there was a difference of opinion among his guests: "You're both right, and you're both wrong". A classification shows conclusively that, although Missouri place-names are not always original, they have usually been chosen for definite reasons, and they are nearly always well suited to the places named.

Naturally the borrowed names can lay no claim to originality, and least original of all are the stock names. Stock names are those that have been used over and over again for many different places. Most of these stock names were perhaps originally borrowed from some one older place-name, but continued borrowing has caused them to lose their identity. The particular place in the mind of the man who gave the name has been forgotten, and conflicting answers are offered to the question, "Where did this place get its name?" In this

region twenty of these stock names have been found, all of which are liberally scattered over the map of the United States outside of Missouri.

Of the forty-seven names borrowed from foreign countries, all but fifteen come from ancient Palestine. They are used principally as names of religious institutions. In crowded areas such as this one is, where each denomination has a number of churches, every church must have a distinctive name, whereas in smaller communities a church can simply be called the Presbyterian Church or the Crystal City Presbyterian Church, for there is only one of that denomination. Zion, Eden, Salem, and Bethlehem are the church names occurring most frequently.

One name came from ancient Italy. It might seem to the casual observer that Herculaneum would not be a suitable name to transfer to a new and undeveloped country, but Moses Austin saw in the cliffs a formation that reminded him of old Herculaneum. Remarkably enough, the long classical name has lasted for more than a hundred years. Surely its spelling and pronunciation must have proved troublesome to many who were unfamiliar with ancient history.

Five was the largest number of names borrowed from any one modern country. The five names from England were selected by Englishmen who had immigrated to this country and wanted to perpetuate the memory of their

former homes in the names of their new homes. Certainly Manchester in 1825, when it was named, could hardly have resembled Manchester in England. The name Sherwood may have been suggested because the region at that time resembled the forest that the Robin Hood stories have popularized. Chesterfield was given a new significance as a name, when the Chesterfield potato was developed here. Whether the potato was named for the town or the town for the potato, the name probably now suggests the tuber to the natives more than it does the English city or the Earl. Cheltenham and Shrewsbury were the other two English names.

In 1848 the great German immigration began to flow into St. Louis. The revolution that enveloped practically all of Europe had failed in Germany, and the revolutionists were forced to expatriate themselves. Prior to this time many Germans had immigrated into this state, and a number of them had settled in St. Louis. Missouri had a soil and climate similar to that of Germany, and they found themselves in a pleasant and friendly country, so it is not surprising that, in the three years from March 18, 1848 to the same date in 1851, more than thirty-four thousand Germans arrived at St. Louis. Of this number about two-thirds remained permanently. The census of 1870 shows that there were fifty-nine thousand German-born residents in St. Louis out of about three

hundred and ten thousand inhabitants. From Baden alone almost six thousand Germans came to St. Louis. It is not surprising that the German names Baden, Bremen, and Luxemburg migrated to Missouri along with their former inhabitants. Hanover also probably has an interesting history, but those who remembered the settlement by that name are no longer living. Evidently the significance of the name was lost when it was changed to Bailey.

It seems strange that only three French place-names were transferred to this region, for it was the French who were the first settlers and who selected many of the place-names. The French names, however, were usually descriptive or personal ones. Normandy was settled and named by the Frenchman, Charles Lucas. Alsace, that much disputed territory between France and Germany, may have been transplanted to Missouri either by a Frenchman or a German. Creve Coeur has been one of the most interesting names in this study, for so many legends have grown up concerning its romantic name. As yet the circumstances of its founding are shrouded in mystery, but it seems much more probable that it was the French place-name transferred by way of the Illinois fort than that the name arose from one of the fantastic romances. After it had once been so named, its sentimental signification furnished ample room for the exercise of the imagination in inventing stories to explain the name.

Two names, Glencoe and Melrose, are Scotch place-names.

Sixteen names were transferred from other states. It is not surprising that all of them were taken from eastern states, for the Missouri settlers were a part of the great westward migration.

St. Charles was the only Missouri place-name borrowed from outside the section. St. Charles, across the Missouri River from St. Louis County, was the western terminus of the first road that ran through St. Louis County. When the railroad and highway bridges were built across the Missouri River, it was convenient to name them for the town on the other side.

Of the names that are local transfers from natural features, by far the greater number, as is usually the case, are borrowed from the streams. Considering the great number of streams, large and small, named and nameless, that are in this region, it is to be expected that they should influence the nomenclature.

Many names have been borrowed from the names of towns, post offices, and other settlements, while only a few have come from county and township names. Nine places take their names from industries, and of these nine four were from the names of lime or lime and cement companies--a natural circumstance in view of the numerous limestone bluffs and other formations found in the region.

A. Stock Names (20)

Bellemont (Bellemonte)
Berkeley (Berkeley Acres)
Bridgeton
Chelsea
Columbia
Derby City
Monticello
Mount Auburn Church
Selma (2)
Selma School
Tuxedo (Tuxedo Park, Tuxedo Park School)
Victoria (Victoria Station)
Windsor Harbor (Windsor Springs)

B. From Foreign Places (47)

Ancient Palestine: Antioch Church, Asealon, Beth-
ania Church, Bethel Church, Bethesda Homes,
Bethesda Church, Bethlehem, Bethlehem Church
(3), Eden, Eden Church (3), Eden Seminary,
Emmaus Church, Lebanon Church, Mount Zion
Church, Mount Sinai Cemetery, Nazareth Ceme-
tery, Pisgah Church, Salem Church (4), Zion
Church (5), Zion School
Ancient Italy: Herculaneum
England: Cheltenham, Chesterfield, Manchester,
Sherwood, Shrewsbury
France: Creve Coeur (?), New Alsace, Normandy
Germany: Baden, Bremen, Flucom (?), Hanover,
Luxemburg
Scotland: Glencoe, Melrose (?)

C. From Other States (16)

Connecticut: New Hartford
Illinois: Creve Coeur (?), Illinois
Kentucky: Ashland, Ashland School
Maryland: Fairfax, Maryland Heights, Maryland
Heights Station
Michigan: New Detroit
North Carolina: Bunkum (Buncombe)
Ohio: Mentor
Pennsylvania: Olive Street Road
South Carolina: Port Royal (?)
Virginia: Ellisville, Monticello, Richmond

D. Local Transfers (170)

1. From Other Sections of Missouri (4)

St. Charles: St. Charles Bridge (Highway), St.
Charles Bridge (R.R.), St. Charles Rock
Road, Old St. Charles Rock Road

2. From Natural Features (52)

a. Streams (35)

Bear Creek: B. C. School
Belews Creek: Belews Creek (p.o.)
Big River: B. R. Township
Bonhomme Creek: Bonhomme, B. Presbyterian
Church, B. Township, Old B. Presbyterian
Church, Old B. Road
Calvey Creek: C. School
Cold Water Creek: C. W. Cemetery, C. W.
School
Cow Mire Creek: C. M. Island
Deer Creek: D. C. Village
Fee Fee Creek: Fee Fee (Feefe), Fee Fee
Church
Fox Creek: Fox Creek (p.o.)
Gravois Creek: G. Road
Joachim (Swashing) Creek: J. Township, S.
Church
La Barque Creek: L. B. Hills, L. B. School
Meramec River: M. Highlands, M. Highlands
Station, M. Township (2), Meramec
Moline Creek: M. Heights, M. School
Plattin Creek: Plattin, P's. Landing, P.
Township
River Des Peres: D. P. Presbyterian Church,
Des Peres (p.o.)
Saline Creek: S. School
Sandy Creek: S. C. Church

b. Springs and Lakes (7)

Big Spring: B. S. Church
Creve Coeur Lake: Lake, Lake Junction, Laclede
and Creve Coeur R.R.
Dripping Spring: D. S. School
Rock Spring: Rock Springs
Spanish Lake: Spanish Lake (p.o.)

c. Hills (3)

Cedar Hill: C. H. School

La Charbonnier: Charbonnier Island
Compton Hill: C. H. Church

d. Islands (2)

Isle au Bois: I. a. B. Creek
Rush Island: R. Tower

e. Bottoms (1)

Columbia Bottoms: Columbia

f. Rocks (1)

Chain of Rocks: C. of R. Bridge

g. Indian Mounds (3)

Big Mound: Mound City, Mound School, Pain
de Sucre (?)

3. From Earlier Artificial Features (15)

a. Churches (4)

Bethlehem Church: B. School
Rosary Church: R. School
St. John Church: St. J. School
Zion Church: Z. School

(See also on pp. 295-298
lists of churches with parochial schools and
with cemeteries attached; these have not
been listed separately in the Dictionary.)

b. Schools (4)

Chaminade College: Chaminade
Eden Seminary: Eden Station
Webster College: Webster, Webster Groves

c. Mills (2)

Byrne's Mill: Byrnesville
Chouteau's Mill: Mill Creek

d. Mines (5)

Frumet Mine Co.: Frumet
Mammoth Mine: Mammoth School
La Platte Mine: Plattin (Platine, Plateen)
Creek

Valle Mines: Valles Miles (p.o.), Valle T.

4. From Towns, Post Offices, and Settlements (64)

Affton: A. Heights
Baden: B. School
Bartold: B's Inn, B. Valley, B. Valley School
Bellfontaine: B. School
Bel-nor: B. School
Berkeley Acres: Berkeley
Bismarck Heights: B. H. Church
Black Jack: B. J. Lutheran Church
Bonfils: B. School
Bridgeton: B. Commons
Carondelet: C. Commons, C. Park, C. School, C. Township, South Carondelet
Carson Heights: Carsonville
Clayton: C. Heights, Claytonville
Creve Coeur: C. C. Creek
Crystal City: C. Heights, C. Junction
Fern Ridge: F. R. School
Florissant: Florissant Commons
Flucom: Flucom Creek
Gardenville: G. School
Gibson Heights: G. Church
Glendale: Glen Park
Hancock Place: H. P. Schools
Iveland: I. School
Jennings: J. Heights
Kinlock: South K.
Kirkwood: South K.
Lake: Lake School
Manchester: M. Road
Maplewood: Maple Lawn
Mound City: M. School
Normandy: N. Grove Station, N. Heights, N. Hill, N. Park
Old Orchard: O. O. School
Point: P. School
Ramona: R. Heights
Riverview Gardens: R. G. Schools
Rock Springs: R. S. Cemetery, R. S. School
St. Louis: St. L. Altenheim, St. L. Arsenal, St. L. County, St. L. - San Francisco R.R., St. L. Mullanphy Hospital, St. L., Iron Mountain and Southern R.R., St. L. Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. L. University, South St. L.
Seckman: Seckman School
Selma: S. Hall

Tuxedo: T. Park
Walnut Park: W. P. School
Walnut Plains: W. P. Cemetery
West Walnut Manor: W. W. M. School

5. From Townships, Counties, or States (4)

Central Township: Central German Lutheran Church
Jefferson County: Jefferson, J. Mills
Missouri: Missouri Botanical Garden

6. From Industries and Trade Names (10)

Centaur Lime Co.: Centaur Station
Continental Portland Lime and Cement Co.: Continental
Famous-Barr Co.: Famous
Glenwood Lime and Cement Co.: Glenwood
Jersey Cattle Stock Farm: Jerseydale
Lime Kilns: Lime Kilns (p.o.)
Rush Island Shot Tower: Rush Tower
Smizer's Distillery: Smizer Creek
Telegraph Line: Telegraph Road, Telegraph School

7. From Railroads and Highways (7)

Ballas Road: Ballas
Kings Trace: Kings Trace Ford
Olive Street: Olivette, Mount Olive, Olive House
Mo. Pac. R.R. Tunnel: Tunnel, Tunnel Station

8. From Streets and Parks (9)

Arsenal St.: Arsenal Island
Forest Park: Forest Park Heights
Gray Ave.: Gray Ave. School
Ashby Ave.: Ashby School
Meramec St.: Meramec School
Shenandoah St.: Shenandoah School
Taylor Ave.: Taylor Avenue German Methodist Church
Virginia Ave.: Virginia Ave. School
West Belle Place: West Belle School

9. From Ferries (3)

Howell's Ferry: H. F. Landing
Lemay Ferry: L. F. Road
Musick's Ferry: M. F. Inn

10. Miscellaneous (2)

Koch Hospital: Koch
Tower Grove: T. G. Park

II. HISTORICAL NAMES (81)

The historical names are classified in two ways: the general historical names tell the origin of the name, that is, to what historical period, incident, or person the name can be traced; and the table of periods gives the date when the place was named. Only eighty-one names can be classed in the first of these ways as historical names proper, that is, historical by origin.

The Indians found in the vicinity of St. Louis when the first white settlers came were on the whole friendly ones. Although the history of the French period is full of accounts of Indian outrages, most of them are minor ones. The attack, or the massacre as it is sometimes called, of 1780 was the most serious, and that year has become known as the year of the Indian Attack. It is surprising that only six Indian names were found in this section; however, it is interesting to notice that the important rivers, the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Meramec, still retain their Indian names, a fact that has attracted the attention of the poets. Lydia Huntley Sigourney in her poem, "Indian Names", writes:

"Ye say that all have passed away--
That noble race and brave...
But their name is on your waters
Ye may not wash it out."

Felicia D. Hemans in the "Song of Emigration" says:

"We will give the names of our fearless race
To each bright river whose course we trace."

The names of the great Italian, Spanish, and French explorers, Columbus, DeSoto, LaSalle, and Marquette, are among those borrowed from the French and Spanish period. Laclède, the founder of St. Louis, Chouteau, the fourteen-year-old boy upon whom rested the responsibility of directing the work of building the new settlement, Carondelet, the Frenchman by birth who became a Spanish officer, Delor de Treget, the French settler, Gratiot, to whom a grant of a league square was made by the Spanish government, Charles, the Spanish prince, and the English, French, and Spanish names for a very important road, King's Highway, complete the list of names taken from the period of French and Spanish domination. At its end come the names of the two great American pathfinders to the West, Lewis and Clark.

The Revolutionary War had little effect upon those who lived in the Mississippi region, for they were too remote from the Atlantic coast where most of the activity of the war was. But ten names were borrowed from Revolutionary War characters, and of these ten, seven took the name of George Washington. The fiery Virginia orator, Patrick Henry, the statesman, Alexander Hamilton, and the negro, Attucks, who lost his life in the Boston Massacre are the only names besides Washington's that can be traced to this great epoch in American history.

The names borrowed from other periods in American history are those of prominent figures who are familiar to everyone. The one name traced to the World War was Liberty, which might have belonged to any period of American history.

A few of the churches, which are so numerous in this section, are named for leaders in their denominations, and a few are of such importance that they have made church history in their communities. The local history classification contains the names that are significant to this region alone.

The table of periods speaks for itself. From the coming of the white men, we have an almost continuous list of names. The large number of names during the French and Spanish period shows that the settlement of this country must have been rather rapid during that time. The vast number of names during the middle and late nineteenth century indicates that the growth of population was phenomenal in those years. In the last few years there has been a decrease in the number of names given, but 1932 is the only year since 1874 that did not witness the giving of some new name.

A. General

1. Indian (6)

Chippewa

Indian Cave

Meramec (Little Merameig, Maramec, Maramegoua,

Maremeg, Maramet, Meremeg) River
Mississippi River
Missouri River
Nadowesia

2. French and Spanish Period (17)

Carondelet	King's Highway
Chouteau's Island	King's Trace
Chouteau's Pond	Laclede Station
Columbus Park	Laclede's Village
Delor's Village	LaSalle Institute
De Soto	Le Chemin du Roi
El Camino Real	Marquette School
Fort Charles the Prince	Rue Royale
Gratiot's League Square	

3. Revolutionary War (10)

Attucks School	Washington Park
Hamilton School	Washington Park School
Henry School	Washington School (3)
Washington Institute	Washington University

4. Louisiana Purchase and American Annexation (10)

Adams School	Jefferson
Camp Miller	Jefferson Barracks
Cantonment Adams	Jefferson County
Clark School	Jefferson School
Fort Bellefontaine	Lewis and Clark Bridge

5. American Settlement (7)

Clay Mansion	Madison School
Clay School	Monroe School
Clinton School	Marshall School
Jackson School	

6. Civil War (16)

Benton Barracks	Grants (Grant)
Camp Jackson	Grant School (2)
Delaney School	Grant's Log Cabin
Douglass School	Hancock Place
Farragut School	Lincoln School (3)
Fletcher School	Sherman (?)
Fremont School	

7. Spanish American War (1)

Dewey School

8. World War (1)

Liberty

9. Church History (7)

Bonhomme Presbyterian Church
Centenary Church
Concordia Church (Baptist)
Giddings Memorial Church
Marvin Camp Grounds
Wesleyan Cemetery
Wesley House Settlement

10. Local History (6)

Benton Barracks	House Springs
Bloody Island	Skullbone Creek
Sads Bridge	Telegraph School

B. A Table of Periods

(There is reason to believe that the name goes back in each case at least to the date mentioned, although the form given has sometimes been modernized or translated.)

1. Native Period (before the coming of the white man) (3)

Mississippi
Missouri
Meramec

2. French and Spanish Period (till 1803) (70)

1519 (Pineda): Rio Grande de Espiritu Santo
1673 (Marquette): Riviere de la Conception, Isle au Bois (?)
1682 (La Salle): Riviere de Colbert
About 1700: Riviere des Peres (de St. Francis Xavier), Des Peres
1764: Laclede's Village, St. Louis, Paincourt
1767: Delor's Village, Riviere de l'Eau Froide
1768: Fort Prince Henry
1769: Church of St. Louis the King
1772 (?): San Fernando, San Fernando de Florissant, St. Ferdinand, Florissant
1781: Finestown
1782: Catholic Protectorate
1785: Gratiot's League Square
1786: Owen's Station (Owen's Fort), Marais des Liards
1789: El Camino Real, Rue Royale
Before 1792: Pain de Sucre, Vide Poche, Catalan's Prairie
1792: Church of St. Ferdinand, St. Ferdinand Cemetery, Louisbourg
About 1793: Carondelet, St. Ferdinand Commons
1794: Bridgeton
1795: Heads Creek
1796: House Springs
1797: Drew's Station, Howell's Ferry
1798: St. Andrew (Sn. Andre del Misuri)
1800: Hoardstown
Before 1803: Big Spring, Cabaret (Cabaret, Gabberet) Island, Charboniere Island, Chouteau's Pond, Chauvin's Ferry, Creve Coeur, Creve Coeur Creek, Creve Coeur Lake, Fee Fee Creek, Gingras (Gingres) Creek, Glaize (Grand Glaize) Creek, Grand River (Grande

Riviere), Isle au Bois Creek, Joachim Creek, La Charboiniere, La Petite Riviere, Lemay Ferry, Lemay Ferry Road, Martigne Creek, Mattese Creek, Mill Creek, Maline Creek (Moline Creek, La Riviere Maligne), Platin Creek, Rio Fernando, Riviere au Tayon, Riviere aux Biches, Valle Mines
1803: Glencoe

3. Territorial Period (1803-1821) (18)

1805: Belland's Ferry, New Hartford
1806: Fort Bellefontaine
1807: Fee Fee Church
1808: Herculanum
1809: Rush Tower
1812: Bridgeton Commons, Vansant Mill, Vansant's Ford, St. Louis County
1816: Bonhomme Presbyterian Church, Giddings Memorial Church
1817 or 1818: Chesterfield
1818: Big River Township, Jefferson County, Joachim T., Platin T.
1819: Christ Church Cathedral

4. Settlement and County Organization (1821-1840) (50)

1823: Novitiate of St. Stanislaus (Priest's Farm), Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church
1824: St. Louis University, Sandy School
1825: Indian Seminary, Manchester
1826: Arsenal Island, Cantonment Adams, Camp Miller, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Arsenal
1828: St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital
1829: Bethlehem Church
1830: Bartold (Bartold's Inn, Bartold Valley), Waltonham
1833: Des Peres Presbyterian Church (Old Stone Church), St. Peter's Church
1834: Protestant Orphans' Home, Walnut Plains Cemetery
1835: Cedar Grove, Manchester Road, Maplewood, St. Joseph's Orphanage for Boys, Sandy Creek Church
Before 1836: James' Ferry, Spring Ferry, Musick's Ferry
1836: Fort St. Charles, Hall's Ferry, St. Joseph Deaf Mute Institute
1837: Central, Fenton, Laclede Primary School, St. John's Evangelical Church, Selma
1838: St. Paul's Evangelical Church, Zion Church, Zion's Church

1839: Centenary Church, Church of the Assumption of B. V. M., Church of the Holy Innocents, Gravois Road, Hillsboro, Kenrick Seminary, Monticello, St. Joseph's Church, St. Vincent de Paul

5. From 1840 to the Civil War (1840-1860) (120)

1840: Pilgrim's Rest Church (?), Black Jack (?)

1841: Fairfax, Mound Church, St. Francis Xavier (College) Church, St. John's Church, St. Joseph's Academy, St. Mary's Orphanage for Girls, St. Paul's Church, Salem Church

1842: Benton School, Carr Park, Mizpah Presbyterian Church, St. Joseph's Church, Washington School

1843: Bethel Church, St. Mark's Church, St. Mary of Victories Church, St. Paul's Church, St. Peter's Church, Swashing Church, Walnut Plains Camp Ground, Wyman High School

1844: Emmanuel's Church of Central, Grace Church, St. Patrick's Church

1845: Central Church, Clay Mansion, Eden Church, Ferguson, Quarantine, St. Joseph Church

1846: Hibler School, Mercantile Library, Mound School, St. John's School

1847: St. John the Apostle Church, Sisters of Loretto Convent

1848: Grant's Log Cabin, Holy Trinity Church, Jefferson School, St. Paul's Church, Ursuline Convent

Before 1849: Father Celine's House, St. Michael's Church, Ss. Peter and Paul's Church

1849: Bellefontaine Cemetery; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R.; Convent of the Good Shepherd; Rock Springs Cemetery

1850: Bremen, Eden Seminary, James School, Lebanon School, Rott School

1850's: Glades, Webster College

1851: Central Plank Road, Christian Brothers College, Eliot School, Fox Creek (p.o.), Laclede Grammar School, Pacific R.R., St. Mary's Church

1852: Allenton, Benton(?), Central High School, German St. Vincent's Orphanage, St. John's Church (2)

- 1853: Argyle (?), Avoca, Bonhomme, Cote Briliante, Ellisville, St. Ann's Widows' Home, etc., St. Bridget of Erin, Wabash R.R., Washington University, Webster School
- 1854: Bethel Cemetery, Calvary Cemetery, Cedar Hill Church, Convent and Academy of the Visitation, Hyde Park, Mount Olive, St. John Nepomuk Church, Washington Institute
- 1855: Calvary Church, Melrose (?), St. Ann's Church, St. Lawrence O'Toole Church, St. Liborius Church, Trinity Church
- 1857: Eden Church, Smith School
- 1858: Eureka, Friedens Church, Olive Street Road, St. Malachy Church, St. Vincent's Institution (Asylum)
- 1859: Annunciation Church, Grace Church, Kimmswick, Quinette, Rock Bethel Church, St. Boniface's Church, St. Mary and Joseph Church, Victoria, Windsor Harbor
- 1860: Barry's Tavern, Greely Memorial Church, St. James Church, Shaw's Garden (Missouri Botanical Garden), Pevely
- Before 1861: St. George's Chapel (Church), St. John's Church

6. From the Civil War to 1900 (354)

- 1861: Assumption of the B. V. M. Church, Benton Barracks, Camp Jackson, Hematite, Mount Calvary Church, St. Philomena's Technical School, Wyman's School
- 1862: St. Anthony of Padua Church
- 1863: Holy Cross Church, St. Peter's Church, Union Church
- 1864: Big Springs Church, Holy Trinity Church, Point School, St. John's Church, Zion Church
- 1865: Illinois, Missouri-Kansas-Texas R.R., Most Holy Name of Jesus Church, St. Nicholas Church, St. Teresa Church
- 1866: Clinton School, Emmanuel (Lockwood) Church, Holy Angels Church, Pilgrim Congregational Church, St. Alphonsus (Rock) Church, St. John's Church, St. Luke's Hospital
- 1867: Baden, Bellevue Creek (p.o.), Cheltenham, Church of the Sacred Heart, Eads Bridge, Morse Mill, Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary, Witenour School, St. Francis de Sales Church, St. Johannes Evangelical Lutheran

- Church, Sandy Mines, Shaare Emeth, Webster Groves, Zion School
- 1868: Bailey, Bethel Mission, Grubville, Homer Dyke, Morine, Loretto Academy, Mount Sinai Cemetery, New Detroit, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Zion's Church
- 1869: Alexian Brothers Hospital, Bethania Church, Church of the Ascension, Crystal City, Douglass School, Gray Ave. School, Junction School, Lyon Park, McCree City, Maryville Convent, Vineland
- 1870: Camble School, Old Orchard School, Pestalozzi School, Riddick School, Rock Springs School, St. James Church, St. Luke's Church, St. Rose of Lima Church, Tuxedo Park School, Wetzel Memorial Baptist Church
- 1871: Carondelet School, Church of the Holy Innocents, Dessalines School, Irving School, Mount Zion Church, Sacred Heart Church, St. Agatha Church, St. Bonaventura Church, St. John's Hospital, Trinity Church
- 1872: Academy of the Sacred Heart, Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Franciscan Monastery of St. Anthony of Padua, Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, St. Columbkil Church, St. Monica's Church, St. Paul's Church, St. Peter's Church, Waring School
- 1873: All Saints' Church, Ames School, Banneker School, Concordia Church, Curby Memorial Church, Our Lady of Perpetual Succor (Help) Church, St. Elizabeth Church, Westminster Church
- 1875: Carondelet Park, Mount Olive House, O'Fallon Park, Pisgah Church, Revis School, St. Kevin's Church, St. Luke's Church, St. Matthew's Church, Scruggs Memorial Church
- Before 1876: Hathaway City
- 1876: Antonia, Ballwin, Beckville, Bellefontaine, Bonfil's Station (Bonfils), Bushberg, Frumet, Gardenville, Jennings, Lake Maxville, Meramec Station, Missouri Pacific R.R., Mokeville, New Alsace, North St. Louis, Orrville, Platten, Pond, Price, St. Louis - San Francisco R.R., Sherman West St. Louis
- 1877: St. Joseph's Church, St. Mary's Infirmary
- After 1877: Cabanne Place

- 1878: Adams School, Derby City, Mary Institute
1879: Holy Ghost Church, Oak Hill Cemetery, St. Cronan Church, St. Paul's Church, Smith Academy, Water Tower Church
1880: Laclede and Creve Coeur Lake R.R., Manual Training School, Munsons, St. Lucas Church
1881: Church of Jesus Christ, Compton Hill Church, Douglass School, Montesano, Sacred Heart Church, Saenger Hall, St. John and James Church, Visitation Church
1882: Memorial Home, St. Elizabeth Academy, St. Stanislaus Church, St. Thomas of Aquin, Blair School, Evangelical Theological Seminary, Gratiot School
1883: Hosmer Hall, St. Rose of Lima Church
1884: Hodgen School, Olive Branch Church, Weber School
1885: St. Henry Church, Salem Church, Wright School
Before 1886: Church of the Holy Communion, Hollow
1886: Affton, All Saints Church, Altheim, Beaumont Hospital and Medical College, Bobring, Byrnesville, Cedar Hill, Church of the Good Shepherd, Crescent, Cross Keys, Darby, Dwyer (Dwyer's Subdivision), Ebenezer Church, Emanuel Church, Fern Ridge, Festus, Gumbo, Holy Redeemer Church, Mokeville, Nasby, Oakville, Pattonville, Ranken, Regina, St. Jacob's Church, St. James Memorial Church, Silica, Spanish Lake (p.o.), Stratman, Temple Israel, Ware
1887: Dozier School, Merchants Bridge, St. Mark's Memorial Church, Scheve, Sutter, Valles Mines, Valley Park
1888: Ascension Church, Christ Church, Dr. Fry Memorial Church, Immanuel Church, Kelpe, Local, Longview, Roe School, St. Leo Church, Salem Church, Zoar Church
1889: Bethesda Home for Old People, Grover, Hope Church, Immanuel, Jarvis, Longfellow School, Germann, O'Neill, The Queen's Daughters, St. Casimir's Church, Wellston, Wickes
About 1890: Hancock Place School
1890: Bethlehem Church, Castello, Christus Evangelical Church, Eden Church, Grace Church, Immanuel Church, Memorial Church, St. Thomas of Aquin School, Selma School

- 1891: Barretts Station (Barret's Station), Bethlehem Church, Holy Rosary Church, Immanuel Church, Knorpp, Longfellow School, McCormic, Riverside, St. Engelbert Church, St. John's Church, St. Matthew's Church, Seckman, Washington Church
- 1892: Barnes Medical College, Bethesda Maternity Home, Centaur Station, Church of the Redeemer, Flucom, Hillside, Marvin Church, Moss, St. Aloysius Church, St. Andrews Church, Trinity Church
- Before 1893: People's Tabernacle Church, Union Church
- 1893: Bowman Church, Church of the Covenant, Fletcher, Grant School, Holy Innocents' Church, Home Heights, Kinlock, Manchester Road Mission, Meramec Highlands (Meramec Highlands Station), Murphy, Nuelles, Nursery, Odd Fellows Cemetery, St. Barbara Church, St. Edward Church, St. Mark's Church, St. Matthew's Church, Sandy Bridge, Shrewsbury, Shores Switch, Swedish Church, Washington School, Windom
- 1894: Chouteau School, Christy Chapel, Jesus Church, Marquette School, Our Lady of Good Counsel Church, Penrose School, St. Wenceslaus Church
- 1895: Bethesda Foundlings' Home, Charless School, Du Bois School, Froebel School, Goldman, High Ridge, Oak Hill Church, Robertson, Rosati-Kain High School, St. Michael's Church, St. Philip's Church, Tuxedo, Wheatley School
- 1896: Bissell (Bissell Station), Fletcher, Mayfield Sanitarium, Monarch, Reber Place Church, Richmond Heights, St. Mary Magdalen's Church, St. Stephen's Church, Sandy Bridge
- Before 1897: Church of the Ascension, St. Stephen's Church, Trinity
- 1897: Ascalon, Emmaus Church, Rock Hill, St. Ann Church, Studt
- 1898: Holy Family Church, Holy Trinity Church, Jackson School, The Principia, St. Anthony the Hermit, St. Margaret's Church, Sherman, Simmons School
- 1899: Arlington School, Church, Harrison School, Loehr, Monroe School, Our Lady of Help Church, St. Louis Altenheim, St. Stephen's Memorial Church, Vigus

7. The Twentieth Century (188)

- 1900: Beck, Bethesda Home for Incurables, Field School, Harrison School, McCormack School, McKinley School, Marshall School, Mount Pleasant School, Mount St. Rose Hospital, St. Anthony's Hospital, St. Charles Borromeo Church, Sherwood, Springdale School
- 1901: Convent of Our Lady of Help, Emerson School, Mark Twain School, Markham Memorial Church, Mann School, Wyman School
- 1902: All Saints Church, Barnhart, Howard School, Melzo, Midland (M. Heights), Notre Dame de Lourdes Church, Rosa
- 1903: Blow School, Fern Ridge School, Gibson Heights Church, McKinley High School, Ruegg, St. Ambrose Church, Wesley House Settlement
- 1904: Cote Brillante School, Immaculate Conception Church, Pine Lawn, St. Hedwig Church, St. Joseph Church, Ten Brook
- 1905: Ben Moshab Zekeinim, Blewett High School, Christ Church, Clay School, Farragut School, Harris Teachers College, Horneker School, Nativity of Our Lord Church, St. Andrew's Church, St. Louis Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Mary's Assumption Church, St. Pius Church, Samuel's Church, Shepard School
- 1906: Garfield School, Henry School, Lincoln School, St. Cecelia Church, Sigel School, University City
- 1907: Baden School, Fanning School, Gardenville School, Hempstead School, Most Blessed Sacrament Church, Oak Hill School, Our Lady of Czestochowa Church, Our Lady of Sorrows Church, Ranken School of Mechanical Trades, The Russell Home, St. Thomas Church, Shaw School
- 1908: All Souls' Church, Bethesda Church, Carr School, Gertrude Boys' Home, Holy Ghost Church, Humbolt School, Immaculate Conception (St. Kevin's) Church, Sacred Heart Church, St. Anthony's Church, Walnut Park School
- 1909: Ashland School, Booker T. Washington School, Lyon School, St. Paul the Apostle Church, Soldan High School

- 1910: Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital,
Chaminade College, Evans School, Hag-
gerty Memorial Church, Lackland,
Meramec School, Progress, St. Catherine
of Sienna Church, St. Patrick's Day
Nursery, etc., Sumner High School,
William C. McBride High School, Winner
- 1911: Epiphany of Our Lord Church, Mark Twain
School, Porter School, St. Roch Church,
Sunset Inn, Virginia Ave. School
- 1912: Ben Akibah Home for Girls, Bryan Hill
School, Dunbar School
- 1913: St. Rita's Church
- 1914: Barnes Hospital, Mullanphy School
- 1915: Cleveland School, Corpus Christi Church,
Koch Hospital, Overland
- 1916: Avery School, Bates School, Bristol
School, Church of the Assumption of B.
V. M., Lockwood School, Our Lady of
Presentation Church
- 1917: Cupples School, Dewey School, Hamilton
School, Liberty, Scruggs School
- 1918: The People's Hospital, Skinker
- 1919: Catherine Springer Home, Mason School, St.
Mary Magdalen Church, St. Philip Neri
Church
- 1920: Buder School, Roosevelt School
- 1921: Mary Queen of Peace Church, Woodward School
- 1922: Long School, Stix School, Walbridge School
- 1923: Attucks School, Lincoln School, Maryville
College and Academy of the Sacred Heart
- 1924: S. Kinlock Park, Roosevelt High School
- 1925: Gallaudet School, Meramec School, Turner
School
- 1926: Bel-Nor School, Frank Hamsher, Maryland
Heights (Maryland Heights Station),
Shenandoah School
- 1927: Wilkinson School
- 1928: Central School, Griffiths School, Mallin-
ckrodt School, Nuroad, Scullin School
- 1929: Busch School, Chain of Rocks Bridge,
Columbia School, Goodall School, Lewis
and Clark Bridge, Lindenwood School,
Poro, Villa Duchesne
- 1930: John M. Vogt School, Kennard School,
Schroeder School, Wade School
- 1931: Cole School, Dumas School, Gundlach School,
McKenzie School, Washington School,
Woerner School
- 1932: Forder School

- 1934: Church of the Good Shepherd, St. Gabriel
the Archangel Church, St. Louise de
Marillac Church
- 1935: Delaney School
- 1936: Herzog School, Iveland School, Nottingham
Ave. School
- 1937: Berkeley
- 1938: Jefferson School
- 1939: Grant School

III. PERSONAL NAMES (685)

A person's name is his most prized possession. By giving his name to a place we always honor him; sometimes we also honor the place by associating ourselves with him. When the person has been closely associated with the place, those who name it after him have found the best of all ways to remember him. When he is a prominent figure of other lands and other days, the use of his name gives to the place some of his own distinction. There is little wonder, then, that the class of personal names is larger than any other.

The first four groups into which personal names have been subdivided reveal some interesting facts about the objects of admiration of the people of the St. Louis area. That two hundred and sixteen places take their names from famous foreigners may seem at first a little astonishing. But when we consider the great number of churches and religious institutions in the region, and remember that most of the great religious leaders were foreigners, their predominance will appear more natural. Just one hundred of them have been named for Bible characters, and ninety-nine for saints who are not mentioned in the Bible. This leaves but seventeen other places which have been named from foreigners whose fame is secular.

The range of these seventeen names, however, is rather wide, in time, in rank, and in race: from the Haitian soldier, Toussaint L'Ouverture, a negro despised by the white men who were his masters, to King Louis XVI of France of noble birth; from Festus, the ancient Roman grammarian to Dr. Robert Koch, who lived to see the twentieth century; from the Jewish leader Akibah to the German statesman, Prince Bismarck; from the explorer Columbus, generally called the discoverer of this country, to Lafayette, the French soldier who came to help us gain freedom. Other contrasts might be made, but these serve to show that the foreign personal names do not belong to one race, nation, rank, or era.

The next classification is closely related to this one, for the French and Spanish explorers, officials and pioneers were really foreigners, but they chose to come to the new world, explore its rivers, hills, and valleys, and many were so well pleased with what they found that they did not return to their native lands. De Soto, Marquette, and LaSalle were among the first white men who explored the great Middle West. At the time that the name De Soto was given to the town, it was thought by some that De Soto had gone inland that far, but recent research shows that this could not have been true. Five names are those of the first settlers

who came to build the village on the site selected by Laclède. These were Pierre Laclède himself, Auguste Chouteau, Joseph or Robert Taillon (Tayon), Jean B. Martigny, and Nicholas Beaugenou dit Fi-Fi. The Heberts came to St. Louis in 1765, but it is not known just which of the Heberts was called, or "dit", Bonhomme. Charles Gratiot moved to St. Louis in 1781 and became a Spanish subject so that he might carry on trade with the Indians on both sides of the Mississippi River. In addition to his activities as a trader and merchant, on his grant of a league square, which was then about four miles from the village and is now a part of St. Louis, he built a mill and a distillery, and on the Meramec River he operated a tannery and salt works. He was a presiding justice of the first court formed after the Louisiana Purchase, a justice of peace, and a member of the board of trustees for the town of St. Louis from 1809 to 1813. The Valle family, who settled at Ste. Genevieve, became one of the most influential in this region. Attracted to this country because of the vast mineral deposits, they came as mine operators and, by reason of their ability, became officers at Ste. Genevieve.

A glance at the names of national figures leads us to conclude that the people of St. Louis had great admiration for the presidents. The names of thirteen

presidents of the United States have been given to thirty-four places. Washington, the first president, was honored most frequently, for we find his name occurring seven times; Jefferson and Grant were next with four places each; Lincoln, McKinley, and Adams each with three; Garfield, Harrison, and Roosevelt with two; and the other four one each. With the exception of John Adams, all of the first seven presidents' names are to be found in this region. The popularity of Grant's name was probably not only because he was a famous president and general, but also because he married Julia Dent from St. Louis and lived in St. Louis County on a farm that his father-in-law gave him for a wedding present. The name of Lincoln, the emancipator of the negroes, is the most popular name for negro schools. The name of only one vice-president, Clinton, was found.

Of the national figures who were military leaders Grant, Sherman, Farragut, Hancock, and Sigel were all officers in the Civil War, Jackson in the War of 1812, and Dewey in the Spanish American War. Henry of the Revolutionary War period, Hamilton who helped mold our government, and Webster and Clay of the pre-Civil War times are all names familiar in American history. The cabinet officer, Coleman, congressmen Allen and Sumner,

the philanthropist Peabody, the educator Gallaudet, and the negroes Attucks, who lost his life in the Boston Massacre, and Douglass, the champion of freedom for his race, complete the list of national statesmen.

The names of Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson, and Irving have long had a place in American literature and have become so familiar that one expects to find their names transferred to places. Two authors were native Missourians, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), and Eugene Field; three were negroes, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, William E. B. Du Bois, and Phyllis Wheatley. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin which caused so much controversy, was honored in the name of the college for negro teachers. A town was named for a short while for Petroleum V. Nasby, one of Mark Twain's predecessors in the field of humor. A private school was named for the sculptress, Harriet Hosmer.

The state and territorial figures include the names of governors and congressmen, who were prominent in state or territorial affairs. Lewis and Clark, the explorers, both of whom became territorial governors, and Thomas H. Benton are perhaps the best-known of these. The others were prominent in their day and merit the place given them in the history of the state and the honor accorded them by having their names perpetuated in the names of towns, parks, schools, camps, and bridges.

By far the greater number of personal names belong to the groups of distinctly local people, many of whom would be forgotten now were it not for the place-names which keep their memories alive. Most of these were names of prominent families or of early settlers, whose names were not formally bestowed upon the places, but became associated with the places by reason of the prominence of the family or their long residence in the community. County and city officials represent the largest number of officials and local leaders, whose names were used as place-names. Among the professional men, educators lead in number, and in every instance their names were given to schools. New post offices were frequently established in a store and consequently named for the store or store owner, a fact which in part explains the names of merchants being the largest class among the business men.

Very few places were given Christian or middle names: four were masculine, three feminine, and eight were combined with the surname. Ten places were named for groups of persons.

A. Famous Foreigners (216)

Akibah: Ben Akibah Home for Girls
Bismarck, Prince Otto Leopold von: Bismarck Heights
Charles, Prince of Spain: Fort Charles the Prince
Chesterfield, Earl Philip Dormer Stanhope: Chester-
field
Colbert, Jean Baptiste: Riviere Colbert

Columbus, Christopher: Columbus Park
Dessalines, Jean Jacques: Dessalines School
Dumas, Alexandre: Dumas School
Festus, Sextus Pompeius(?): Festus
Froebel, Friedrich William: Froebel School
Humboldt, Alexander: Humboldt School
Koch, Robert: Koch Hospital
Lafayette, Marie Jean Paul: Lafayette Park,
Lafayette School
Louis XVI: Louisbourg
L'Ouverture, Toussaint: L'Ouverture School
Pestalozzi, Johann Henrich: Pestalozzi School

(Here should be included also the 100 Bible characters included in the list of Bible names on page 249, and the 99 saints not in the Bible listed on page 251.)

B. French and Spanish Explorers, Officials, and Pioneers (32)

Beaugenou, Nicholas dit Fi-Fi: Fee Fee Creek
Cabaret (Gabaret, Gabberet): Cabaret (Gabaret, Gabberet) Island
Carondelet, Baron Don Francisco Luis Hector: Carondelet
Catalan, Louis: Catalan's Ford, Catalan's Prairie
Chauvin, Lafreniere Jacques: Chauvin's Ferry
Chouteau, Auguste: Chouteau's Pond, Chouteau School
Hodiamont, Baron de: Hodiamont
De Soto, Hernando: De Soto
Gingras (Gingres): Gingras (Gingres) Creek
Gratiot, Charles: Gratiot, Gratiot's League Square, Gratiot School
Hamilton, Ninian: Hamilton's Creek
Hebert dit Bonhomme (?): Bonhomme Creek
Laclede, Pierre L.: Laclede and Creve Coeur R.R., Laclede Grammar School, Laclede Junction, Laclede Primary School, Laclede School, Laclede's Village
Ladue, Peter A.: Ladue Village
La Salle, Cavalier: La Salle Institute
Marquette, Jacques: Marquette School
Martigny, Jean B. (?): Martigne Creek
Owens, Robert: Village a Robert, Villa de Roberts, Ville de Roberts
Taillon (Tayon): Riviere au Tayon
Valle, Francois: Valle Mines, Valle Township

C. National Figures (73)

1. Statesmen (58)

Adams, President John Z.: Adams School (2),
Cantonment Adams
Allen, Senator Thomas R.: Allenton
Attucks, Crispus: Attucks School
Clay, Henry: Clay Mansion, Clay School
Cleveland, President Grover: Cleveland High
School
Clinton, Vice-President George: Clinton School
Coleman, Norman J. (Cabinet Officer): Coleman
Dewey, Admiral George: Dewey School
Douglass, Frederick: Douglass School
Farragut, Commander David: Farragut School
Fremont, John C.: Fremont School
Gallaudet, Thomas Hopkins: Gallaudet School
Garfield, President James A.: Garfield
School (2)
Grant, President U. S.: Grants (Grant), Grant
School (2), Grant's Log Cabin
Hamilton, Alexander: Hamilton School
Hancock, General Winfield Scott: Hancock Place
Harrison, President William H.: Harrison
School (2)
Henry, Patrick: Henry School
Jackson, President Andrew: Jackson School
Jefferson, President Thomas: Jefferson County,
Jefferson Barracks, Jefferson School (2)
Lincoln, President Abraham: Lincoln School (3)
McKinley, President William: McKinley
Madison, President James: Madison School
Mann, Horace: Mann School
Marshall, John: Marshall School
Monroe, President James: Monroe School
Peabody, George: Peabody School
Roosevelt, President Theodore: Roosevelt High
School, Roosevelt School
Sherman, General William T.: Sherman (?),
Sherman School
Sigel, General Franz: Sigel School
Sumner, Senator Charles: Sumner High School
Washington, Booker T.: Booker T. Washington
School
Washington President George: Washington Insti-
tute, Washington Park, Washington Park
School, Washington School (3), Washington
University
Webster, Daniel: Webster College, Webster
School

2. Authors and Artists (15)

Burroughs, John: Burroughs Country Day School
Clemens, Samuel L. (Mark Twain): Mark Twain
School (3)
Du Bois, William E. B.: Du Bois School
Dunbar, Paul Lawrence: Dunbar School
Emerson, Ralph Waldo: Emerson School
Field, Eugene: Field School
Hosmer, Harriet: Hosmer Hall
Irving, Washington: Irving School
Longfellow, Henry W.: Longfellow School
Lowell, James Russell: Lowell School
Nasby, Petroleum V.: Nasby
Stowe, Harriet B.: Stowe Teachers College
Wheatley, Phillis: Wheatley School

D. State and Territorial Figures (20)

Allen, Senator Thomas R.: Allenton
Benton, Senator Thomas H.: Benton, Benton Barracks,
Benton Park, Benton School
Blair, Frank P.: Blair School
Blow, Congressman Henry T.: Blow School
Clark, Governor William: Clark School, Lewis and
Clark Bridge
Fletcher, Governor Thomas C.: Fletcher
Hadley, Governor Herbert Spencer: Hadley Voca-
tional School
Hempstead, Congressman Edward: Hempstead School
Jackson, Governor Claiborne Fox: Camp Jackson
Lewis, Meriwether: Lewis and Clark Bridge
Miller, Governor John: Camp Miller
O'Neill, Congressman John J.: O'Neill
Penrose, Commissioner Clement Biddle: Penrose
School
Ranken, David: Ranken, Ranken School, Ranken
School of Mechanical Trades
Riddick, Thomas F.: Riddick School

E. Local Figures (318)

1. Officials and Local Leaders (53)

a. County and City Officials (15)

Brotherton, Judge and Sheriff Marshall:
Brotherton
Carr, Judge William C.: Carr Park, Carr
School
Castello, Charles: Castello (?)

Eads, Captain James B.: Eads Bridge
Homer, --- (City Engineer): Homer Dyke
Horneker, Judge: Horneker School
Lane, Mayor William Carr: Carr Lane School
Laughlin, Judge Henry D.: Laughlin Lake
Marshall, Judge ---: Marshall Heights
Max, "Squire": Maxville
Munson, Judge ---: Munsons
Seckman, Judge Henry: Seckman
Walbridge, Mayor Cyrus D.: Walbridge School
Woerner, Judge J. Gabriel: Woerner School

b. Postmasters (4)

Dittmer, William: Dittmer (Dittmer's Store)
Knorpp, C. F.: Knorpp
Oermann, Charles: Oermann (Overmann)
Scheve, B.: Scheve

c. Board of Education (4)

Eliot, Dr. William: Eliot School
Michael, Elias: Michael School
Taussig, William: Taussig School
Vogt, John M.: John M. Vogt School

d. Military Men (11)

Bissell, General Daniel: Bissel (Bissell Station)
Bissell, Captain Lewis: Bissell's Point
Delany, Major Martin Robinson: Delany School
Grimsley, Colonel Thornton: Grimsley's Station
Kennard, Samuel M.: Kennard School
Kennett, Colonel Ferdinand: Kennett's Castle
Lyon, General Nathaniel: Lyon Park, Lyon School
Mehl, Charles: Mehlville
O'Fallon, Colonel John: O'Fallon Park, O'Fallon School

e. Founders and Promoters (5)

Brent, ---: Brentwood (Brentwood Station)
Dwyer, ---: Dwyer (Dwyer's Subdivision)
Kimm, Theodore: Kimmswick
Meacham, ---: Meacham Park
Winner, Willard E.: Winner

f. Philanthropists (14)

Barnard, George D.: Barnard Free Skin and
Cancer Hospital
Barnes, Robert A.: Barnes Hospital, Barnes
Medical College
Buder, Susan R.: Buder School
Busch, Adolphus: Busch School
Mullanphy, Bryan: Mullanphy Island, Mullanphy
School, St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital
O'Fallon, John: O'Fallon Park, O'Fallon
School
Shaw, Henry: Shaw's Garden, Shaw School
Smith, James: Smith Academy
Springer, Catherine: Catherine Springer Home

2. Professional Men (59)

a. Clergymen (15)

Bowman, Bishop Thomas: Bowman Church
Chaminade, Ven. William Joseph: Chaminade
College
Cellini, Father: Father Cellini's House
Duchesne, Mother Rose P.: Villa Duchesne
Giddings, Reverend Salmon: Giddings Memorial
Church
Haggerty, Dr. ---: Haggerty Memorial Church
Hedding, Bishop ---: Hedding Chapel
Kain, Archbishop John Joseph: Rosati-Kain
High School
Kenrick, Archbishop: Kenrick Seminary
Marvin, Bishop Enoch Mather: Marvin Camp
Grounds, Marvin Church, Marvin Memorial
Church
Robertson, Bishop Charles F.: Bishop Robert-
son Hall
Rosati, Bishop: Rosati-Kain High School
Simmons, Reverend William J.: Simmons School
Washington, Reverend J. M.: Washington
Church

b. Educators (24)

Avery, E. M.: Avery School
Blewett, Ben: Blewett High School
Blow, Susan Elizabeth: Blow School
Cole, Richard H.: Cole School
Divoll, Ira: Divoll School
Evans, Mabel: Evans School

Fanning, Rose Wright: Fanning School
Hamsher, Frank: Frank Hamsher School
Goodall, Margaret M.: Goodall School
Griffith, W. W.: Griffiths School
Harris, William Torrey: Harris Teachers College
Herzog, Peter: Herzog School
Howard, Charles H.: Howard School
Ives, Professor ---: Iveland
Long, Edward H.: Long School
Cuthbert, Mrs. ---: Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary
for Girls
Shepard, Elihu: Shepard School
Smith, James: Smith Academy
Soldan, Frank Louis: Soldan High School
Vashon, George B. and John B.: Vashon High
School
Woodward, Calvin Milton: Woodward School
Wyman, Edward: Wyman's High School, Wyman
School, Wyman's School

c. Physicians (6)

Beaumont, Dr. William: Beaumont High School,
Beaumont Hospital
Bonfils, Dr. ---: Bonfils (Bonfil's Station)
Cabanne, Dr. J. S.: Cabanne Place
Forder, Dr. ---: Forder School
Hodgen, Dr. John Thompson: Hodgen School

d. Lawyers (5)

Avery, E. M.: Avery School
Bates, Edward: Bates School
Forder, Sam: Forder School
Gibson, Charles: Gibson Heights
Skinker, Thomas K.: Skinker

e. Journalists (5)

Charless, Joseph: Charless School
Coleman, Norman J.: Coleman
Fry, Dr. Benjamin St. James: Dr. Fry Memorial
Church
Hyde, William: Hyde Park
Schofield, John H.: Schofield

f. Scientists (3)

Banneker, Benjamin: Banneker School
Mallinckrodt, Edward: Mallinckrodt School
Turner, Charles H.: Turner School

h. Actress (1)

Van Studiford, Grace: Van Studiford

3. Business Men (51)

a. Merchants (20)

Aff, Johann George: Affton
Beck, ---: Beck
Crow, Wayman: Wayman Crow School
Cupples, Samuel: Cupples School
Donnell, Eli: Donnell
Drake, H. B.: Drakes
Forsyth, Thomas: Forsyth Junction
Goldman (brothers): Goldman
Greely, Carlos S.: Greely Memorial Church
Gundlach, John H.: Gundlach School
Kennard, Samuel: Kennard School
Lockwood, Richard J.: Lockwood Church, Lock-
wood School
Madden, Thomas: Maddenville
Ruegg, John H. C.: Ruegg
Schroeder, John H.: Schroeder
Scruggs, Richard M.: Scruggs Memorial Church,
Scruggs School
Stix, William: Stix School
Vogt, John M.: John M. Vogt School

b. Bankers (4)

Brotherton, Marshall: Brotherton
Lackland, Rufus J.: Lackland
Wade, Festus J.: Wade School, Festus (?)

c. Manufacturers (4)

Cupples, Samuel: Cupples School
Glasgow, William, Jr.: Glasgow School
Gregg, C. D.: Gregg
Robertson (brothers): Robertson

d. Millers (5)

Byrne, M. F.: Byrnesville (Byrne's Mill)
Hunt, Wilson P.: Hunt's Mill
Morse, John H.: Morse Mill (Morse's Mill)
Vansant, Abner: Vansant Mill, Vansant's Ford

e. Railroad Men (3)

Kirkwood, James P.: Kirkwood
Wells, Erastus: Wells School, Wellston

f. Steamboat Men (3)

Dozier, James: Dozier School
Mason, Isaac M.: Mason School
Roe, John J.: Roe School

g. Ferrymen (8)

Belland, John B.: Belland's Ferry
Brown, ---: Brown's Ferry
Hall, Edward: Halls Ferry
Howell, Francis, Sr. and three sons: Howell's
Ferry, Howell Island
Le Mais (Lemay), Francis, Sr. and Francis,
Jr.: Lemay, Lemay Ferry
Musick, Reuben: Musick's Ferry

h. Others (including mines, resorts, nurseries,
dairies, etc.) (4)

Ludwig, ---: Ludwig
Studdt, Jacob: Studdt Heights
Bush, ---: Bushberg
Donnell, Eli: Donnell

4. Settlers and Landowners (omitting early French,
for which see B. above) (47)

Aff, George: Affton, Georgetown
Bailey, John Martin: Bailey (Bailey Station)
Ball, John: Ballwin
Bartold, Frederick or Henry: Bartold (Bartold
Valley), Bartold's Inn
Bates, Adam: Bates Creek
Bristol, B. I.: Bristol School
Brown, Joseph: Brown School
Clayton, Ralph: Clayton, Claytonville
Coleman, Norman J.: Coleman
Cotter, Dave: Cotter Creek
Donnell, Eli: Donnell
Dozier, James: Dozier School
Emerson, ---: Emerson
Ferguson, William B.: Ferguson
Fines, Phillip: Finestown
Hamilton, Ninian: Hamilton's Creek

Head, James: Heads Creek
Hibler, Samuel: Hibler School
Hoard, Jesse: Hoardstown
Horine, Tom: Horine (Horine's, Horines, Horine
Station, Horine's Station)
House, Adam: House Springs
James, William: James School
Jarvis, Thornton: Jarvis
Lard, Hezekiah: Lard Pond
Larimore, Wilson L.: Larimore
Moore, Peter: Peter Moore School
Mothershead, Sterling: Mothershead School
Munson, Judge: Munsons
Orr, John K.: Orrville
Patterson, John: Patterson's Settlement
Patton, John and Alex: Pattonville
Price, ---: Price School
Prigge, Charles F.: Frigge School
Ritenour, ---: Ritenour School
Rott, Jacob and Martin: Rott School
Schmidt, Peter and Catherine: Smith School
Stevens, Lewis: Stevens
Sutton, James C.: Sutton Station
Watkins, John: Watkins Creek
Watson, Jesse: Watsonia
Watson, Wesley: Watson Road
Weber, ---: Weber School
Wilkinson, Melville: Wilkinson
Wright, F. M.: Wright School

5. Prominent Families (91)

Armbruster: Armbruster School
Avis: Ben Avis
Barnhart: Barnhart
Barrett: Barretts Station
Below: Belews Creek
Bobring: Bobring
Bowles: Bowles School
Broschert: Broschert Addition
Brouster: Brouster Cemetery
Butler: Butler Lake
Cahn: Cahn Station
Calvey: Calvey Creek
Carson: Carson Heights
Caulk: Caulks Creek
Chapman: Chapman
Chouteau: Chouteau Island
Clayburn (Claiborne): Clayburn
Ditch: Ditch Creek

Dowling: Dowling Creek
Dozier: Dozier
Eddie: Sappington and Eddie Cemetery
Engel: Engel
Etherton: Etherton
Fenton: Fenton
Glen: Glen Park
Graham: Graham (Grahams)
Haverstick: Haverstick School
Hibler: Hibler Creek
Hine: Hine
Hoffmeister: Hoffmeister Heights
Howe: Howe
Huskey: Huskey School
Hunt: Huntleigh Village
Hyfield: Hyfield School
Ink: Ink's Cemetery
Jennings: Jennings
Joachim(?): Joachim Creek
Johannes: Johannes
Jones: Jones Creek
Kassebaum: Kassebaum
Keefer: Keefer Creek
Kelp: Kelp
Keyes: Keyes Summit
King: King's Station
Kroenung: Kroenung
Leicht: Leicht School
Loehr: Loehr
Lohmeyer: Lohmeyer Heights
Luckey: Luckey School
McCormack: McCormack, McCormick(?)
McKean: McKean School
McKnight: McKnight Village
McMullen: McMullen Branch, McMullin School
McNamee: McNamee School
Maness: Maness School
Mayfield: Mayfield Sanitarium
Mincke: Mincke
Moke: Mokeville
Moline: Moline Creek
Morschel: Morschel
Moss: Moss (Moss Hollow)
Murphy: Murphy
Papin: Papin
Penn: Penmar, Penn School
Pfinister: Pfinister School
Price: Price
Rinkel: Rinkelville
Sappington: Sappington, Sappington Grave Yard,
Sappington and Eddie Cemetery

Schmidt: Schmidt
Scudder: Scudder
Seemel: Seemel School
Shores: Shores Switch
Simpson: Simpson Chapel
Spencer: Spencer
Soulard: Soulard School
Stein: Stein Heights
Stratman: Stratman (Stratmann)
Sutter: Sutter
Sutton: Sutton School
Ten Brook: Ten Brook
Thomas: Thomas Station
Tyson: Tyson
Von Schrader: Von Schrader
Vossenkemper: Vossenkemper School
Voteau: Voteau Ford
Wilkinson: Wilkinson
Yeatman: Yeatman

6. Unknown (17)

Alt, John, Sr.: Altheim; Alt School
Ames, Henry: Ames School
Brown, James: Brown School
Douglas, Benjamin: Douglas School
Christy, Calvin M.: Christy Chapel
Darby, John F.: Darby Hill (Darby's Hill)
Buder, Hugo F.: Hugo F. Buder School
Lewis, Elizabeth Darby: Lewis Chapel
Lovering, Lawson: Loverings Ferry
McCree, Mary: McCree City
Markham, R. H.: Markham Memorial Church
Mattis, ---: Mattese Creek
Olcott, Charles H.: Olcott Station
Porter, William: Porter School
Quinette, Oliver: Quinette
Scullin, John: Scullin School
Zeigenheim, Peter: Altheim

F. Christian and Middle Names (26)

1. Masculine (4)

Anton Yerger: Antonia
Dutch Pfaffrath: Dutch Hollow
Johan George Aff: Georgetown
Melzo Higginbotham: Melzo

2. Feminine (4)

Ellen Thomas: Ellendale, West Ellendale

Mary Smith: Mary Institute
Regina Mandle: Regina

3. Combined with Surnames (8)

Booker T. Washington: Booker T. Washington School
Catherine Springer: Catherine Springer Home
Frank Hamsher: Frank Hamsher School
Hugo F. Buder: Hugo F. Buder School
John M. Vogt: John M. Vogt School
Peter Moore: Peter Moore School
Wayman Crow: Wayman Crow School
William Cullen McBride: William Cullen McBride
High School

4. Names of Groups of Persons, Tribes, etc. (10)

Chinese Cemeteries
Harugari Cemetery
Indian Cave
Indian Seminary
Monks' Church
Odd Fellows Cemetery
Priests' Farm
River des Peres
Spanish Lake (Spanish Pond)
Swedish Church

IV. NAMES OF ENVIRONMENT (215)

Names of environment, closely associated with the country itself, are perhaps the easiest resort of the one who gives the place its name. He can simply look about him and select the name of whatever is most in evidence. In most instances the origin of the name is obvious, as the name itself tells the location, the direction from some place already named, the size, the shape, or number, the most prevalent characteristics of the landscape, the flora, the fauna, or the soil.

In this region the names that describe the situation and landscape were the most numerous. A great many of these names refer to the hills and valleys of this section. Almost this whole area is covered with hills varying in size from small knolls to lofty mountains.

Among the forty-three names from flora are sixteen formed by combinations of the word oak, a tree found in abundance in this region. Maple trees, for which five places are named, furnished sugar for the early settlers. James Head, for whom Heads Creek was named, must have engaged in sugar making, for when he was found murdered by the Indians, a piece of sugar had been placed in his mouth. The cedar, the elm, and the walnut are also represented.

The names taken from fauna are surprisingly few, only seven in all. In this predominantly urban region the names from wild animals are mostly old ones, going back to the long-past hunting days, and the animals mentioned are now largely extinct in this area. There are a goodly number of names from minerals and soil, including silex, or silica, a sort of sand used in glass-making, of which there are notable deposits in the region; also saltpeter, hematite, sulphur, coal, and salt (Cf. Saline Creek). Among kinds of soil that have influenced the place-names are gravel, sand, "gumbo", and clay with its French synonym "glaize".

A. Names of Definition (47)

1. Location (23)

Center Creek	Lower Ferry
Centerton	Midland (Midland Heights)
Centerton Village	Missouri-Kansas-Texas
Central	R.R.
Central Church	Missouri Pacific R.R.
Central High School	Pacific R.R.
Central Plank Road	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R.R.
Central School (2)	St. Louis - San Francisco R.R.
Central Township (2)	
City University	Upper Creve Coeur Lake
Junction	
Laclede and Creve	
Coeur Lake R.R.	
Limitville	

2. Direction (13)

North St. Louis	Southside
South Carondelet	Southwest High School
South Kinlock	West Clayton
South Kirkwood	West Ellendale
South St. Louis	West End Park

West Kimmswick
West St. Louis
West Walnut Manor

3. Number, Size, and Shape (11)

Big Bend	Grand Glaize Creek (2)
Big Mound	Grand River
Big River	La Petite Riviere
Big Spring	Mammoth Mines
Crescent	
Four Ridge School	

B. Names of Description (154)

1. Situation and Landscape (47)

Breezy Heights	Manchester Road Mission
Castlewood	Prospect Hill
Clifton Heights	Prospect School
Cote Brilliante	Reber Place
Edgebrook	Richmond Heights
Edgewood	Ridge Farm Station
Flat Creek	Riverside
Florissant	Riverview Gardens
Forest Grove	Springdale School
Forest Park	Spring Park
Glades	Sunnyside
Glendale	Sunny Side Church
Greenwood	Sunset Inn
High Ridge	Sylvan Heights
Highland School	Valley Park
Highland View	Wildwood Station
Hillcrest School	
Hillsboro (2)	
Hillside	
Hilltown	
Hollow (Dutch Hollow)	
Isle au Bois School	
Kirkwood	
La Butte de Terre	
La Grange de Terre	
La Platte Mines	
Monarch	
Natural Bridge Road	
Point	
Point Breeze	

2. Flora (43)

Black Jack	Oak Hill Cemetery
Buckeye School	Oak Hill Church
Cedar Grove	Oak Hill School (2)
Cedar Hill	Oakland
Cedar School	Oakland Station
Elm Grove	Oak Ridge
Elmwood Park	Oak Ridge Cemetery
Fern Glen	Oak Ridge Park
Fern Ridge	Oak Ridge School
Gardenia Place	Oakvale
Gardenville	Oakville
Hazelwood	Rosedale
Lindenwood	Rose Hill
Locust Grove School	Sugar Creek (2)
Maple Grove School	Walnut Park
Maple Lawn	Walnut Plains
Maplewood	White Oak School
Marais des Liards	Woodland
Oakdale Cemetery	Woodlawn
Oak Grove (2)	
Oak Grove School	

3. Fauna (7)

Bear Creek	Glaizeaubiche
Buck Creek	Possum Hollow
Deer Creek	Wild Horse Creek
Fox Creek	

4. Mineral and Soil (29)

Cow Mire Creek	Rock Township
Glaizeaubiche	Rocky Branch
Glaize Creek	Saline Creek
Grand Glaize Creek (2)	Salt Peter School
Gravois Creek	Sands
Gumbo	Sandy Bridge
Hematite	Sandy Creek
La Charboniere	Sandy Mines
Lake Gumbo	Sandy School
Rock Bethel Church	Silica (Silica City)
Rock Church	Sinks
Rock Creek	Stony Creek
Rock Hill	Sulphur Springs (2)
Rockland Switch	

5. Other Descriptive Names (28)

Chain of Rocks	Clear Creek
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Cliff Cave	Lonedell School
Clifty Creek	Muddy Creek
Cold Water Creek	New Cathedral
College View Hill	Old Bonhomme Presbyterian
Cote Jaune	Church
Crystal Spring	Old Bonhomme Road
Dripping Spring (2)	Old Cathedral
Dry Creek	Old Orchard
Falling Garden	Old Stone Church
Fontaine Jaune	Sinking Spring
Fountain Creek	Skullbone Creek
La Riviere de l'Eau	Yellow Hill
La Riviere Maligne	Yellow Spring

C. Names of Approbation (14)

Bellefontaine	Fairview School
Bellemont (Bellemonste)	Fairview Station
Bellevue	Mount Pleasant
Bonita Park	LeBeau Tract
Diamond Park	Pleasant Grove School
Fair Lawn	Pleasant Valley School
Fairmount	Rich Valley

V. SUBJECTIVE NAMES (415)

Next to the Personal Names, this is by far the largest group of names in this area. Their predominance is due, of course, to the extraordinary number of religious names. St. Paul might have said to St. Louis, as he said to the Athenians, "I perceive that in all things you are very religious." Most of the 352 religious names belong, naturally, to churches and kindred institutions. There are 100 names taken from Bible characters and 60 other Bible names, to which are added 99 names from saints not mentioned in the Bible, and 93 other names of later religious connotation. The favorite Bible character in St. Louis is the Virgin, to whom no fewer than 30 names have reference; to Christ are dedicated 25 churches and kindred institutions; while St. John, the beloved disciple, and St. Joseph, the husband of Mary, each have 16 names in their honor. The favorite saint from outside the Bible is, not surprisingly, St. Louis, with 10 names.

The literary names, seven in number, are fewer than might be expected; but to them must be added the fifteen names from authors and artists listed on page 232. Among them are Selma, taken from Ossian, which has been used so frequently as a place-name in America that it may be classed among stock names. Centaur is the only

name from mythology; actually, it is merely a trade name transferred to the station. The humorous and mocking names reflect the keen sense of humor possessed by the early French settlers, whose particular delight seems to have been in making fun of their neighbors. Coined names are likewise few; they are attempts, not always happy, to invent an original name that should also be suitable to the place.

A. Names of Purpose (14)

Ben Moshab Zekeinim
Home Heights
Lutheran Altenheim
Lutheran Orphans Home
Manual Training School
Merchants Bridge
Mercantile Library
People's Hospital
People's Tabernacle
Protestant Orphans' Home
Quarantine Island
Saenger Hall
Soldiers' Orphans' Home
University City

B. Ideals, Emblems, and Mottoes (24)

Acme Heights
Columbia School
Concord Church
Concordia Church
Concordia Lutheran Church
Concord School
Eureka
Friedens Cemetery
Friedens Church
Imperial
Liberty
Mount Hope School
New Liberty School
Pilgrim Congregational Church
Pilgrim's Rest Church
Progress

Providence
Shaare Emeth
Temperance Mission Church
Union Church (3)
Uniondale
Vigus

C. Religious Names (352)

1. Bible Characters (100)

Christ Church (2)
Christ Church Cathedral
Christus Evangelical Church
Church of the Good Samaritan
Church of Jesus Christ
Church of Our Savior
Festus (?)
Jesus Church
Joachim Creek (Apocrypha)
Mary Queen of Peace
Most Holy Name of Jesus Church
Sn. Andre del Misuri
St. Andrew
St. Andrew's Church (2)
St. Ann's Asylum and Orphan's Home
St. Ann's Church (2)
St. Ann's Widow's Home, Lying-In Hospital, and
Foundling Asylum
St. Jacob Church
St. James
St. James Memorial Church
St. James' Church (2)
St. Johannes Evangelical Lutheran Church
St. John
St. John School
St. John Station
St. John's Cemetery (2)
St. John's Church (7)
St. John's Hospital
St. John's Evangelical Church
St. John the Apostle Church
St. John the Baptist Church
St. John and James Church
St. Joseph Church (3)
St. Joseph Hill Infirmary for the Aged and
Chronic Incurable Men
St. Joseph's Academy
St. Joseph's Church (3)
St. Joseph's College
St. Joseph's Convent

St. Joseph's Deaf Mute Institute
St. Joseph's Inter-Parochial School
St. Joseph Orphanage for Boys
St. Lukas Church
St. Luke's Church (2)
St. Luke's Hospital
St. Luke the Evangelist Church
St. Mark's Church (3)
St. Mark's Memorial Church
St. Mary Magdalen Church
St. Mary Magdalen's Church
St. Mary's Assumption Church
St. Mary's Church
St. Mary's Infirmary
St. Mary's Orphanage for Girls
Ss. Mary and Joseph Church
St. Matthew's Church (3)
St. Michael's Church (2)
St. Paul
St. Paul's Church (6)
St. Paul's Evangelical Church
St. Paul the Apostle
St. Peter's Church (4)
St. Philip's Church
St. Stephen, Protomartyr, Church
St. Stephens
St. Stephen's Church (2)
St. Stephen's Memorial Church
St. Thomas Church
Samuel's Church
Sancta Maria en Ripa Convent

2. Other Bible Names (60)

Antioch Baptist Church	Eden Seminary
Ascalon	Eden Station
Bethania Church	Emanuel Church (2)
Bethel Cemetery	Emanuel Church
Bethel Church	Emanuel Church of
Bethel Mission	Central
Bethesda Church	Emmaus Church
Bethesda Homes	German Evangelical Zions
Bethlehem	Cemetery
Bethlehem Church	Immanuel Church (4)
Bethlehem Mission	Lebanon Church
Bethlehem School	Mizpah Presbyterian
Carmelite Monastery	Church
Calvary Cemetery	Mount Carmel Church (2)
Calvary Church (2)	Mount Olive
Ebenezer Church (2)	Mount Olive Cemetery
Eden Church (3)	Mount Olive House

Mount Olive School (2)	Salem Methodist Church
Mount Sinai Cemetery	Temple Israel
Olive Branch Church	Zion Church (3)
Our Lady of Mount	Zion School
Carmel Church (2)	Zion's Church (2)
Pisgah Church	Zoar Church
Rock Bethel Church	
Salem Church (3)	

3. Saints Names Not from the Bible (99)

Church of St. Ferdinand
Church of St. Louis, the King
Common Field of St. Ferdinand
Franciscan Monastery of St. Anthony of Padua
German St. Vincent's Orphanage
Mount St. Clement's Novitiate
Mount St. Rose Hospital
Novitiate of St. Stanislaus
St. Adelbert Church
St. Agatha Church
St. Agnes Church
St. Aloysius Church (2)
St. Alphonsus' Convent of the Redemptorist
Fathers
St. Alphonsus (Rock) Church
St. Ambrose Church
St. Anthony's Church (2)
St. Anthony of Padua Church
St. Anthony Hospital
St. Anthony the Hermit Church
St. Augustine Church (2)
St. Barbara Church
St. Bernard Church
St. Bonaventura Church
St. Boniface Church
St. Boniface Hospital
St. Bridget of Erin Church
St. Casimir Church
St. Catherine of Alexandria Church
St. Catherine of Sienna Church
St. Cecilia Church
St. Charles Borromeo Church
St. Columbkil Church
St. Columbkille's Church
St. Cronan Church
St. Edward Church
St. Elizabeth Church
St. Elizabeth Academy

St. Engelbert Church
St. Ferdinand
St. Ferdinand's Cemetery
St. Ferdinand Commons
St. Ferdinand Creek
St. Ferdinand Township
St. Francis de Sales Church
St. Francis of Assisi Church
St. Francis Orphan Asylum
St. Francis Xavier
St. Francis Xavier (College) Church
St. Friedling
St. Gabriel the Archangel
St. George's Chapel
St. George's Church
St. George Church
St. Henry Church
St. Hedwig Church
St. John Cantius House of Studies
St. John Nepomuk Church
St. Laurence O'Toole Church
St. Leo Church
St. Liborius Church
St. Louis
St. Louis Altenheim
St. Louis Arsenal
St. Louis County
St. Louise de Marillac Church
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R.R.
St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital
St. Louis - San Francisco R. Co.
St. Louis Skin and Cancer Hospital
St. Louis University
St. Malachy
St. Margaret's Church
St. Martin's Church
St. Monica's Church
St. Nicholas Church
St. Patrick Church
St. Patrick's Day Nursery and Emergency Home
St. Philip Neri Church
St. Philomena Technical School
St. Pius Church
St. Pius Hospital
St. Rita Church
St. Raymond Church
St. Roch Church
St. Rose of Lima Church (2)
St. Stanislaus Church
St. Stanislaus Seminary

St. Teresa Church
St. Thomas of Aquin Church
St. Vincent
St. Vincent de Paul Church
St. Vincent's Asylum for Insane
St. Vincent's Institution
St. Wenceslaus Church

4. Other Religious Names (93)

Academy of the Sacred Heart
Alexian Brothers Hospital
All Saints Church (3)
All Souls' Church
Annunciation Church
Ascension Church
Assumption of the B. V. M. Church
B'nai Amoona
B'nai B'rith
B'nai El
Catholic Protectorate
Christian Brothers College
Church of the Annunziata
Church of the Ascension
Church of the Assumption
Church of the Assumption of B. V. M. (2)
Church of the Covenant (2)
Church of the Good Shepherd (3)
Church of the Holy Communion
Church of the Holy Innocents
Church of the Immaculate Conception
Church of the Redeemer
Church of the Sacred Heart
Corpus Christi Church
Convent and Academy of the Visitation
Convent of Our Lady of Help
Convent of Sisters of St. Joseph
Convent of the Good Shepherd
Des Peres
Epiphany of Our Lord Church
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church
Evangelical Theological Seminary
Evangelical Zion Cemetery
Franciscan Monastery of St. Anthony of Padua
Grace Church (4)
Holy Angels Church (2)
Holy Cross Church
Holy Family Church
Holy Ghost Church (2)
Holy Innocents' Church

Holy Redeemer Church
Holy Rosary Church (2)
Holy Trinity Church (3)
Hope Church
Immaculate Conception Church
Immaculate Conception (St. Kevin's) Church
Kingdom House
Loretto Academy
Lutheran Orphan Home
Monks Church
Most Blessed Sacrament Church
Nativity of Our Lord Church
Notre Dame de Lourdes Church
Our Lady of Czestochowa Church
Our Lady of Good Counsel Church
Our Lady of Help Church
Our Lady of Lourdes Church
Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church
Our Lady of Perpetual Succor Church
Our Lady of Presentation Church
Our Lady of Sorrows Church
The Queen's Daughters
Rio Grande de Espiritu Santo
Rivière de la Conception
Sacred Heart Cemetery
Sacred Heart Church (4)
Seven Holy Founders Church
Sisters of Loretto Convent
Trinity Church (3)
Ursuline Convent
Visitation Church
Westminster Church

D. Literary and Mythological Names (7)

Avoca
Centaur Station
Festus
Ramona
Selma (2)
Selma School

(Cf. also the names of famous authors listed on
p. 232)

E. Humorous and Mocking Names (12)

Hardscrabble
Frisco Railroad
Katy Railroad
Limitville

Pain Court
Pain de Sucre
Science Hill School
Stringtown
Stringtown School
Tanglefoot
Vide Poche
Wheat Bush

F. Coined Names (6)

Bel-Nor
Montbello
Montesano
Nuroad
Pen-Mor
The Principia

APPENDIX: UNSOLVED NAMES (125)

Unusually large is the number of unsolved names remaining in this area. Twelve of them are names that probably never existed, being mere mistakes or misspellings of some map-maker or historian. For the others insufficient information has as yet been obtainable. For some of them conjectures, more or less plausible, have been made; others will doubtless be solved upon further investigation. But there will probably always remain a considerable number of place-names in this long-settled area the origin of which is entirely forgotten and irrecoverable.

A. Unsolved Because Probably Non-Existent (12)

Allentown	Colman
Atherton	Hedge Creek
Baldwin	Maxwell
Bushbey	Neil
Centauk	Overmann
Chevin's Ferry	Selica

B. Unsolved for Lack of Information (113)

Adam Creek	Breen School
Alderney	Brighton Mills
Andrae	Brousan
Anglum	Brown's Place
Annadale	Bryan Hill
Arlington	Byers
Barry's Tavern	Charter Church
Beckville	Chesley's Station
Belmont Heights	Church
Bete Creek	Clarks Station
Black Hawk School	Clifton Heights
Bourne Creek	Copper Mill
Bowen School	Cross Keys
Frank Memorial Church	Curby Memorial Church

Damonville
Danby
Davis Cemetery
Diecke
Drew's Station
Elleard
Fish Creek
Fish Pot Creek
Foster Academy
Gamble School
Garrett School
Gertrude Boys' Home
Glen Echo Park
Green Island
Grover
Hagemann School
Hathaway City
Hollywood Station
Howard Place
Hunters Ford
Huntley
Hunt's Switch
Ivory
James Ferry
Jamestown
Jedberg
Jintown
Keith
Keith Inch Station
Kendall
Kenwood
Kinlock
Lahoma
Larkin Williams School
Lenox Hall
Lewisburgh
Longwood
Lowell
Lyndhurst
McClure Cemetery
McCoy
McKenzie School

Malcolm (Malcolm Terrace)
Maryville College and
Academy of the Sacred
Heart (Maryville Convent)
Memorial Church (2)
Memorial Home
Mill
Milton Station
Mona
Moontown School
Moore School
Nottingham Ave. School
Overland
Pacific School
Pevely
Poro
Rebel Bend
Revis School
Rosa
The Russell Home
Ruwwer School
St. Louise de Marillac
Spode School
Spring Ferry
Stockey
Tavern Creek
Topper Hill
Twillman School
Vandover School
Vanita Park
Vernon School
Waltonham
Walton House
Waring School
Water Tower Church
West Ashby
Wetzel Memorial Baptist
Church
Wheaton
Wickes
Wilson's Island
Windom
Windsor Springs
Woodstock
Wright School

CHAPTER THREE

SPECIAL FEATURES OF PLACE-NAMES

The third chapter deals with the place-names of the St. Louis area in an entirely different way from Chapter Two. It does not attempt a classification, nor does it discuss all the place-names listed. The words studied in the following pages have been selected because they illustrate one or more of five special fields of interest to students of language, history, or social life. The first division tabulates the elements used in the formation and composition of place-names. The second discusses other linguistic features, orthographical, phonetic, and dialectical. The third lists under their various groups all the place-names of non-English origin. The fourth division analyzes the changes that have occurred in the place-names, and endeavors to discover their causes. The fifth and last division deals with the social institutions, traditions, customs, folklore, and folkways that are connected with or illustrated by the place-names of this region of Missouri.

I. COMPOSITION OF PLACE-NAMES (1395)

This section deals with the elements that make up place-names. Only those names that are a combination of two or more elements are considered. An attempt is made to point out certain characteristics in the formation of place-names of this region.

The twelve words that are compounds or combinations present an interesting group for study. Three of them are coined words, Bel-Nor, which is the only compound that has a hyphen, Montebello, and Montesano. Two of the names, Chain of Rocks and Isle au Bois, have prepositions. Hardscrabble and Hillcrest have been merged into one word. The remaining five are combinations of two or more nouns, Pilgrim's Rest Church being the only one having a possessive form.

The tendency to attach certain prefixes and suffixes to place-names is a noticeable one. Although many of the names studied do not have either prefixes or suffixes, the number of names having common elements is almost as great as the total number of names studied. One hundred and fifty-five common elements were attached to one thousand three hundred and eighty-six names. As in other regions, school and church are by far the most frequently used common elements. Sixty-two names used creek, eighteen used river or the French form

riviere, and four used branch, making a total of seventy-four names using three common elements applied to streams. Closely associated with the streams are the forty-six names that use the suffixes ferry, island, bridge, ford, landing, brook, and harbor.

A group of names that describe natural features are those that refer to the hills. Heights was used in twenty-three names, hill in fourteen, ridge in seven, highlands in two, and hills in one, making a total of forty-seven names which forms a contrast to the sixteen names that use elements that refer to valleys: -dale, -dell, dell, -vale, valley, and hollow. Where there are hills there are valleys, but it seems that hills were more popular as sites for settlements or towns. That the region has some natural beauty explains the thirty-two names using park, the twelve using grove or groves, and the six using garden or gardens.

Forty-four names have elements applied to them that refer to railroads; forty-one names use station and three switch.

Certain attached suffixes may be described as "living" or "active"; they are the first resort of the one who must name a town or settlement. Among the common ones are: -ville, -town, -ton, and -burg. -Ville was suffixed to nineteen names, -town to nine, -ton to six, and -berg, -bourg, -burg, -burgh, and -borough were each found once and -buro twice. City, a detached

suffix, which was formerly used to denote a place of some size, was found only seven times, and three of the seven places using this suffix are no longer names of existing places and could hardly have been more than villages when they did exist. Seven names were combinations of village, one of which, Village a Robert, shows the French influence by placing the village at the beginning of the name. Ville and villa as detached prefixes show French influence in the same manner.

Thirteen names have detached prefixes telling direction: north, south, and west. New is prefixed to five words and old to seven; big to five names and little to one.

A. Compounds and Combinations (12)

Bel-Nor
Chain of Rocks
Cross Keys
Fish Pot Creek
Hardscrabble
Hillcrest School
Isle au Bois
Keith Inch Station
Montebello
Montesano
Pilgrim's Rest Church
Temperance Mission Church

B. Common Elements of Place-Names (1363)

Academy: (8) of the Sacred Heart
Convent and ____ of the Visitation
Foster
Loretto
Maryville College and ____ of the
Sacred Heart
St. Elizabeth
St. Joseph's
Smith

Acres (1: Berkeley

Addition (1: Broscherts

Arsenal (1: St. Louis

Asylum (4: St. Ann's ____ and Orphans' Home
St. Ann's Widows' Home, Lying-In Hos-
pital and Foundling
St. Francis' Orphan
St. Vincent's ____ for Insane

Barracks (2: Benton, Jefferson

Bel- (3: -mont, -nor, -nor School

Belle- (7: -fontaine, -fontaine Cemetery, -fon-
taine Road, -fontaine School, -mont
(monte), -vue

Ben (1: Avis Park

Bend (1: Rebel

-berg (2: Bush-, Jed-

Big (5: Bend, Mound, River, Spring, Springs Church

-boro (2: Hills- (2)

-borough (1: Hills-

-bourg (1: Louis-

Branch (4: Bates, Deer Creek, McMullen, Rocky

Bridge (8: Chain of Rocks, Mads, Lewis and Clark,
McKinley, Merchants, Natural ____
Road, St. Charles (Highway), St.
Charles (R.R.), Sandy

-brook (1: Edge ____ Station

-burg (1: Luxem-

-burgh (1: Lewis-

Cabin (1: Grant's Log

Camp (2: Jackson, Miller

Camp Ground (2: Marvin, Walnut Plains

Cantonment (1: Adams

Cathedral (1: Christ Church

Cave (2: Cliff, Indian

Cemetery (26: Bellefontaine, Bethel, Brouster, Calvary, Cold Water, Creve Coeur, Davis, German Evangelical Zions, Fee Fee, Frieden's, Harugari, Holy Trinity, Ink's, McClure, Mount Olive, Mount Sinai, Nazareth, Odd Fellows, Rock Springs, Sacred Heart, St. John's (2), St. Ferdinand, Sappington and Eddie, Walnut Plains, Wesleyan

Cemeteries (1: Chinese

Central (7: Central Church, Central High School, Central Plank Road, Central School (2), Central Township (2)

Chapel (5: Christy, Hedding, Jones, Lewis, Simpson

Church (304: (See pp. 292-298)

City (7: Crystal, Derby, Hathaway, McCree, Mound, Silica, University

College (9: Barnes Medical, Beaumont Hospital Medical, Chaminade, Harris Teachers, Maryville _____ and Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph's, Stowe Teachers, Webster, View Hill

Common (1: Field of St. Ferdinand

Commons (4: Bridgeton, Carondelet, Florissant, St. Ferdinand

Convent (10: _____ and Academy of the Visitation, _____ of Our Lady of Help, _____ of Sisters of St. Joseph, _____ of the Good Shepherd, Maryville, St. Alphonsus' _____ of the Redemptorist Fathers, St. Joseph's, St. Joseph's _____ of Mercy, Sancta Maria en Ripa, Sisters of Loretto, Ursuline

Cote (3: Brilliante, Brilliante School, Jaune

County (2: Jefferson, St. Louis

Creek (62: Antire, Bear, Belegs, Belegs (p.o.),
Bete, Bonhomme, Bourne, Buck, Calvey,
Clear, Clifty, Cold Water, Cotter,
Cow Mire, Deer _____ Branch, Ditch,
Dowling, Dry, Fish, Fish Pot, Flat,
Flucom, Fountain, Fox, Gingras
(Gingres), Glaize, Grand Glaize (2),
Gravois, Hamilton, Heads, Hedge,
Hibler's, Isle au Bois, Joachim,
Jones, Keefer, Maline, Martigne,
Mattese, Mill, Moline, Muddy, Negro,
Platine, Platten, Plattin, Rock, St.
Ferdinand, Saline, Sandy, Smizer,
Skullbone, Stony, Sugar (2), Swashin,
Swashing, Tavern, Watkins, Wild Horse

-dale (9: Anna-, Ellen-, Ellen- Home Place, Glen-,
Jersey-, Oak- Cemetery, Rose-,
Spring-, Union-

Dell: (1: Lone

-dell: (1: Lone

Dyke: (1: Homer

-ette (1: Oliv-

Fair (1: Lawn Station

Fair (5: -fax, -mount, -view School, -view Station

Farm (2: Priest's, Ridge _____ Station

Ferry (14: Belland's, Brown's, Chauvin's (Chevins),
Halls, Howell's, Howell's _____ Landing,
Lemay, Lemay _____ Road, Loverings,
Lower, Musick's, Musick's _____ Inn,
Spring

-field (1: Chester-

Ford (5: Catalan's, Hunters, King's Trace, Vansant's,
Voteau

Fork (1: Negro ____ of Merrimac

Fort (3: Bellefontaine, Owen's, St. Charles the Prince

Garden (3: Falling, Missouri Botanical, Shaw's

Gardens (2: Riverview, Riverview ____ School

Glen (2: Fern, Echo Park

Grand (3: Glaize Creek (2), River

Grave Yard (1: Sappington

Grounds (1: Marvin Camp

Grove (11: Cedar, Elm, Forest, Maple ____ School, Normandy ____ Station, Oak, Oak ____ Church, Oak ____ School, Pleasant ____ School, Tower ____, Tower ____ Park ____

Groves (1: Webster

Hall (5: Bishop Robertson, Hosmer, Lenox, Saenger, Selma

-ham (1: Walton-

Harbor (1: Windsor

Heights (23: Acme, Affton, Bismarck, Lutheran Church, Breezy, Clifton, Crystal, Forest Park, Gibson, Gibson ____ School, Hoffmeister, Home, Jennings, Lohmeyer, Marshall, Maryland, Maryland ____ Station, Midland, Moline, Normandy, Ramona, Richmond, Stein, Studts

-heim (3: Alt-, The Lutheran Alten-, St. Louis Alten-

Highlands (2: Meramec, Meramec ____ Station

High School (13: Beaumont, Blewett, Central, Cleveland, John M. Vogt, McKinley, Roosevelt, Rosati-Kain, Soldan, Southwest, Sumner, Vashon, Wyman's

Highway (1: Kings

Hill (14: Bryan _____ School, College View, Compton
_____ Church, Darby (Darby's), Normandy,
Oak, Oak _____ Church, Oak _____ School,
Prospect, Rock, Rose, Topper, Yellow

Hills (1: La Barque

Hollow (3: Dutch, Moss, Possum

Home (15: Bethesda _____ for Old People, Bethesda
Foundling's, Bethesda Maternity, Beth-
esda _____ for Incurables, Catherine
Springer, Gertrude Boys, Lutheran Or-
phan, Memorial, Protestant Orphans'
Home, The Russell, St. Ann's Asylum
and Orphan's, St. Ann's Widow's _____,
Lying-In Hospital and Foundling Asylum,
St. Patricks Day Nursery and Emergency,
Soldiers' Orphans'

Hospital (14: Alexian Brothers, Barnard Free Skin
and Cancer, Barnes, Koch, Mount
St. Rose, The People's, St. Ann's
Widow's Home, Lying-In _____ and
Foundling Asylum, St. Anthony's,
St. Boniface, St. John's, St.
Louis Mullanphy, St. Louis Skin
and Cancer, St. Luke's, St. Pius

House (5: Father Cellini's, Kingdom, Mount Olive,
Walton, Wesley _____ Settlement

-in (5: Anton-, Columb-, Columb- Bottoms, Columb-
School, Watson-

Infirmary (2: St. Joseph Hill _____ for Aged and
Chronic Incurable Men, St. Mary's
_____ for Girls

Inn (3: Bartold's, Musick's Ferry, Sunset

Institute (2: LaSalle, Washington

Institution (1: St. Vincent's

Island (15: Arsenal, Bloody, Cabaret (Cabaret,
Gabberet), Charbonier, Chouteau's,
Cow Mire, Green, Howell, Isle au

Bois, Mullanphy, Quarantine, Rush,
Wilson's

Junction (4: Crystal, Forsyth, Laclede, Lake

Lake (7: Butler, Creve Coeur, Laclede and Creve
Coeur Lake R.R., Laughlin, Spanish,
Spanish (p.o.), Upper Creve Coeur

-land (12: Ash-, High-, High- View, Ive-, Ive-
School, Mid-, Mid- Heights, Oak-
Church, Oak- Station, Over-, Rock-
Switch, Vine-, Wood-

Landing (2: Howell's Ferry, Platten's

Lawn (2: Maple, Pine

-lawn (1: Wood-

Library (1: Mercantile

Lime (1: Kilns

Little (1: Merameig

Manor (2: West Walnut, West Walnut ____ School

Mansion (1: Clay

Mill (6: Byrne's, Copper, Hunt's, Morse, Morse's,
Vansant

Mills (2: Brighton, Jefferson

Mines (4: La Platte, Sandy, Valles, Valle

Monastery (2: Carmelite, Franciscan ____ of St.
Anthony of Padua

Mount (12: Hope School, Olive, Olive Cemetery,
Olive House, Olive School (2),
Pleasant School (2), St. Clement's
Novitiate, St. Rose Hospital, Sinai
Cemetery, Zion Church

New (5: Alsace, Bremen, Cathedral, Hartford,
Liberty School

North (1: St. Louis

Novitiate (2: Mount St. Rose, ____ of St.
Stanislaus

Nursery (1: St. Patrick's Day ____ and Emergency
Home

Old (7: Bonhomme Presbyterian Church, Bonhomme
Road Cathedral, Ditch, Orchard, Orchard
School, Stone Church

Park (32: Benton, Bonita, Carondelet, Carr,
Columbus, Diamond, Elmwood, Forest,
Forest ____ Heights, Glen (2), Glen
Echo, Hyde, Lafayette, Lyon, Marvin
____ Church, Meacham, Normandy, Oak
Ridge, O'Fallon, Ramona, Spring,
Tower Grove, Tuxedo, Tuxedo ____
School, Valley, Vanita, Walnut, Wal-
nut ____ School, Washington, Washing-
ton ____ Schools, West End

Place (9: Browns, Cabanne, Ellendale Home,
Floria, Gardenia, Hancock, Hancock ____
Schools, Howard, Schofield

Plains (2: Walnut, Walnut ____ Camp Grounds

Point (2: Bissell's, Breeze

-pond (1: Beaver-

Pond (4: Chouteaus, Lard, Spanish, Speer's

Port (1: Royal

Prairie (1: Catalan's

Primary School (1: Laclede

Protectorate (1: Catholic

Railroad (5: Frisco, Katy, Laclede and Creve Coeur
Lake, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Co.,
Missouri Pacific ____ Co.

Railway (3: St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern,
St. Louis - San Francisco ____ Co.,
Wabash ____ Co.

Ridge (7: Fern, Fern ____ School, Four, Oak, Oak
____ Cemetery, Oak ____ School, Oak ____ Park

River (10: Big, Meramec (Merameg, Little Merameig, Maramec, Maremeg, Maramegoue, Maramet), Mississippi, Des Peres

Riviere (8: Colbert, de la Conception, au Tayon, aux Biches, de L'eau Froide, de St. Louis, La ____ Maligne, La Petite

-road (1: Nu-

Road (13: Bellefontaine, Central Plank, Gravois, King's, Lemay (Le Mais) Ferry, Manchester, Natural Bridge, Olive Street, St. Charles, St. Charles Rock, Telegraph, Watson

Rock (3: Bethel ____ Church, Church, St. Charles ____ Road

School (277: (See pp. 298-301)

Seminary (5: Eden, Indian, Kenrick, Mrs. Cuthbert's ____ for Girls, St. Stanislaus

-side (5: Hill-, River-, Sunny- Church, Sunny-

South (4: Carondelet, Kinlock, Kirkwood, St. Louis

South- (2: -side, -west High School

Spring (7: Big, Crystal, Dripping (2), Rock, Sinking, Yellow

Springs (8: House, Montesano, Rock, Rock ____ Cemetery, Rock ____ School, Sulphur (2), Windsor

Station (41: Bailey, Barretts, Bissell, Bonfil's, Brentwood, Cahn, Centaur, Chesley's, Clark's, Drew's, Eden, Edgebrook, Fair Lawn, Fairview, Grimsley's, Hollywood, Home, Horine, Horine's, Keyes Summit, King's, Lake, Lyndhurst (Lindhurst), Maryland Heights, Meramec Highlands, Meramec, Milton, Normandy Grove, Oakland, Olcott, Owen's, Ridge Farm, St. John's, Sutton, Thomas, Tunnel, Van Studiford, Victoria, West Ashby, Wildwood

Store (1: Dittmer's
Subdivision (1: Dwyer's
Summit (1: Keyes ____ Station
Switch (3: Hunts, Rockland, Shores
Tabernacle (1: People's ____ Church
Tavern (1: Barry's
Temple (1: Israel
Terrace (1: Malcolm
-ton (8: Aff-, Allen-, Bridge-, Center-, Center-
Village, Wells-
Tower (2: Rush-, Water- Church
-town (9: Fines-, George-, Hill-, Hoards-, James-,
Jim-, String-, String- School
Township (11: Big River, Bonhomme, Carondelet,
Central (2), Joachim, Meramec,
Plattin, Rock, St. Ferdinand, Valle
Trace (1: King's
Tract (1: Le Beau
University (3: City, St. Louis, Washington
Upper (1: Creve Coeur Lake
-vale (1: Oak
Valley (4: Bartold, Bartold ____ School, Koch ____
School, Pleasant ____ School
View (1: Highland
-view (3: Long-, River- Gardens, River- Gardens
School
Villa (2: de Roberts, Duchesne
Village (7: Delor's ____, Centerton, Deer Creek,
Huntleigh, Laclede's, McKnight,
____ a Robert

-ville (19: Beck-, Byrnes-, Carson-, Clayton-,
Damon-, Ellis-, Garden-, Garden-
Schools, Grub-, Limit-, Linn-,
Madden-, Max-, Mehl-, Moke-, Oak-,
Orr-, Patton-, Rinkel-

Ville (1: a Robert

West (8: Ashby Station, Belle School, Clayton,
Ellendale, End Park, St. Louis, Walnut
Manor, Walnut Manor School

-wick (1: Kimms-

-wood (15: Brent-, Brent- Station, Castle-, Edge-,
Elm- Park, Glen-, Green-, Hazel-,
Holly- Station, Ken-, Kirk-, Linden-
School, Long-, Maple-, Wild- Station

II. OTHER LINGUISTIC FEATURES (133)

A. Variations in Spelling and Writing (49)

The orthographical variants may usually be attributed to errors made by mapmakers or historians. Sometimes they are due merely to an ignorant attempt to make the spelling harmonize with the pronunciation, as in the case of Lemay and Fee Fee. The dropping of the apostrophe is a phenomenon, due to carelessness or ignorance, is probably more widespread than the twelve examples cited would indicate; doubtless many other names ending in -s and uniformly written without an apostrophe once possessed it. The consolidation of detached elements is another common process of simplification, the cause of which may be traced to the same dominant human trait of laziness that has led to the omission of the apostrophe.

1. Orthographical Variants (29)

Ballwin (Baldwin)
Barretts (Barret's)
Cabaret (Cabaret, Gabberet)
Centaur (Centauk)
Chauvin's (Chevins)
Coleman (Colman)
Dowling (Dulin) Creek
Engel (Enge)
Etherton (Atherton)
Fi-fi (Fee Fee)
Florissant (Fleurissant)
Gingras (Gingres)
Grants (Grant)
Heads (Hedge) Creek
Hematite (Hemetite)
Hillsboro (Hillsborough)
Isle au Bois and Isle au Boise (for Ile au
Bois) Creek (Zile au Boy)

Johannes (Johanes)
La Charboniere (La Charbonnier)
Lemay (Le Mais)
Lyndhurst (Lindhurst)
McCormack School (McCormie)
McMullen Branch (McMullin School)
Meramec (Merameg, Little Maremeig, Maramec,
Maremeg, Maramegoua, Maramet)
Mattese (Mattis or Matis)
O'Neill (Neil)
Platin (Platine, Platteen)

2. Omission of Apostrophe or Possessive Ending (12)

Barret's Station to Barretts Station
Belew's Creek to Belews Creek
Bonfil's Station to Bonfils
Chauvin's Ferry to Chevins Ferry
Darby's Hill to Darby Hill
Grimsley's Station to Grimsley Station
Hall's Ferry to Halls Ferry
Horine's to Horines
Horine's Station to Horine Station
House's Springs to House Springs
Morse's Mill to Morse Mill
Valle's Mines to Valle Mines

3. Consolidation of Detached Elements (8)

Black Jack to Blackjack
Cedar Hill to Cedarhill
De Soto to Desoto
Fern Ridge to Fernridge
High Ridge to Highridge
Lone Dell School to Lonedell School
Rock Creek to Rockcreek
Salt Peter School for Saltpeter or Saltpetre

B. Phonetic Peculiarities (26)

Two foreign languages, French and German, have played a large part in the place-names of this area. Whenever names have passed from either of these languages into the mouths of American users, the customary processes of Anglicization have found abundant illustration.

French names have suffered changes of two sorts: the usual French accent on the last syllable has regularly been changed to the first, in accordance with the recessive law of English accent; and certain peculiar French sounds have been replaced by the nearest English sound. Only the latter of these changes, naturally, has affected the German names.

Some interesting illustrations are also given among our names of the phonetic processes known as contamination, blending, and folk etymology. Other pronunciations are to be ascribed to special features of French or Missouri French phonology, and to what is called "spelling pronunciation".

1. Anglicization of Sound and Accent

Baden:	now pronounced	¹ bædæn
Bremen:	" "	¹ bri mæn
Cabanne:	" "	¹ kæbæni
Carondelet:	" "	·kə ¹ ran dæ, lət
Chaminade:	" "	¹ ʃæm, ə nəd
De Hodiament:	" "	də ¹ hɒdiə, mant or də ¹ hɒdə, mant
Diecke:	" "	¹ dæikɪ
Dozier:	" "	dɒzɪə
Glaize:	" "	glez
Gratiot:	" "	¹ græɪət

Kassebaum:	now pronounced	'kæs ə bɒm
Koch:	" "	kɒk
Kroenung:	" "	krenɪŋ
Le Mais (Lemay):	" "	'li, me
Loehr:	" "	lɒð
Papin:	" "	'pe pən
Morschels:	" "	'mɔ:ʃəlz
St. Louis: formerly	"	sent 'luɪ
(now usually)	"	sent 'lu:ɪs
Studd:	now	stʌt

2. Blends

Bel-Nor: an artificial blending of Belle and Normandy (?)

Delmar: perhaps a blend of Delaware and Maryland (?)

Penmar: a blend of Pennsylvania and Maryland

3. Contamination

Baldwin (for Ballwin): perhaps by contamination with the personal name Baldwin

4. Folk Etymology

Swashing (for Joachim; cf. the French pronunciation ʒo a ʃæ)

Wheat Bush (for Vide Poche)

5. Spelling Pronunciation

Joachim Township: now pronounced dʒo 'æ kəm

6. French Phonology

Chouteau: "Missouri French" pronunciation 'ʃoto
for ʃu'to

Zile au Boy (for Isle au Boise): pronounced 'zɪlə bɔɪ (This colloquial form is probably a consequence of the French "liaison" pronunciation of the plural form: "Aux Iles au Bois", with the preposition and article prefixed, as in Ozarks)

C. Dialect Words and Americanisms (58)

The dialect words occurring in the place-names of this area have all been fully treated in previous theses; hence it has been deemed sufficient to list them here with references. For the former place-names theses where each of them has been discussed, the following abbreviations have been used: A for Miss Atchison, 1937; H for Miss Hamlett, 1938; E for Miss Elliott, 1938; W for Mr. Weber, 1938; and O for Miss O'Brien, 1939. Reference is also made (by the abbreviation MT) to A Mark Twain Dictionary, by R. L. Ramsay and Frances G. Emberson, 1938. For a full bibliographical description of these authorities, see Bibliography at the end of the volume.

Academy: E, O
 Addition: A, E, O
 Avenue: E, MT
 Bend: A, E, H, O, MT
 Black Jack: A, O
 Bottoms: A, E, H, MT
 Branch: A, E, W, O, MT
 Buck: W
 Buckeye: A, O
 Bunkum (Buncombe): MT
 -burg, -burgh: A, E, H, W, O
 cabin: A, E, O, MT
 camp: A, E, H, O
 cedar: O
 chapel: A, E, H, W, O
 city: E, O
 clifty: W
 college: E, O
 commons: E
 county: E, H, O, MT
 creek: A, H, E, W, O, MT

Episcopal: E, O
 Evangelical: E, W
 fork: A, E, W, O
 glades: H
 graveyard: E, H, O, MT
 gumbo: H
 hardscrabble: O (see also "scrabble", v., in MT)
 high school: E
 hollow: A, H, W, O, MT
 institute: A, E
 landing: A, H, W, MT
 linn (for linden; see Linville): A, O
 locust: A, E, H, W
 mammoth: MT
 Methodist: E, O, MT
 Missionary Baptist: E, H, O
 Mound: A, E, H, W, O
 Mound City: MT
 Place: A, H

Plank Road: E
Point: A, E, H, W, MT
Possum: A, H, O, MT
Prairie: A, E, H, W, O,
MT
Railroad: A, E, H, O, MT
Settlement: E, W, MT
Sinks: E, W, O, MT
Station: O, MT
Store: A, E, H, W, MT
Stringtown (School): O

Sugar (for Sugar Maple):
H, W
Switch: H, O
Tanglefoot: MT
Township: A, E, H, W, O
Trace: O
Trail: A, E, O, MT
Walnut: A, E, W, O, MT
White Oak (School): A, H,
O, MT

III. NON-ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES (79)

Eight foreign languages have contributed place-names to this region. From the Indian speech of the Algonquin Family which was used in Missouri before the white man came are descended the names of the three chief rivers: Mississippi, Missouri, and Meramec,--although the Missouri was originally probably not a river-name but a tribal epithet. Chippewa, Illinois, and Nadowesia no longer exist in this area, and Tuxedo was borrowed by the white man from an Indian name used in New York State. Upon the French fell the chief burden of naming the hills, islands, and earliest settlements. Thirty-six of the place-names of foreign origin are French, and twenty-three of them are descriptive names for the streams, the landscape, or the flora and fauna. Of the seven Spanish names, only one is in use today, Sancta Maria en Ripa Convent; the other six were names given by the Spaniards when they ruled the territory of Louisiana, and all of them have been translated into French or English.

The three Italian names are combinations of the element, monte or monti. The Hebrew names are, with the exception of Ascalon which is the name of a town, names of churches or charitable institutions. There are two Greek words, one a motto and the other a personal name, Latin has contributed five words if Montebello and Montesano are coined from the Latin and not the Italian.

The large percentage of the population of this region that is of German extraction might make one think that most of the foreign words would be from the German language; however, this is not the case, for there are only six German words, five of which are names of German towns.

A. Indian (7)

Chippewa
Illinois
Meramec
Mississippi

Missouri
Madowesia (?)
Tuxedo

B. French (36)

Bellefontaine
Bete Creek (?)
Cote Brilliante
Cote Jaune
Creve Coeur
Des Peres
Fleurissant (Florissant)
Fontaine Jaune
Glaizeaubiche
Glaize Creek
Grand Glaize Creek
Grande Riviere
Isle au Bois
La Butte de Terre
La Charboniere (La
Charbonnier)
La Grange de Terre
La Petite Riviere
La Platte
La Riviere Maligne

La Barque
Le Beau Tract
Le Chemin du Roi
Marais des Liards
Notre Dame de Lourdes
Pain Court
Pain de Sucre
Riviere au Tayon
Riviere aux Biche
Riviere Colbert
Riviere de la Conception
Riviere de St. Louis
Riviere de l'Eau Froide
Rue Royale
Vide Poche
Village a Robert
Ville de Robert

C. Spanish (7)

El Camino Real
Rio Fernando
Rio Grande De Espiritu Santo
Sn. Andre del Misuri
Sancta Maria en Ripa Convent
San Fernando
Villa de Roberts

D. Italian (3)

Montebello
Montesano
Monticello

E. Hebrew (13)

Ascalon
Ben Akibah
Ben Moshab Zekeinim
Bethel
Bethlehem
B'nai Amoonah
B'nai Brith

B'nai El
Joachim
Pisgah
Salem
Shaare Emeth
Zion

F. Greek (2)

Eureka
Mentor

G. Latin (5)

Corpus Christi
Festus
Herculaneum
Montebello (if coined to mean "War Mountain")
Montesano (if coined to mean "Health Mountain")

H. German (6)

Baden
Bremen
Flucom (?)

Hanover
Luxemburg
Zum Kindlein Jesu

IV. CHANGES IN PLACE-NAMES (139)

Other place-name workers have mentioned the tendency of new countries to change their place-names. This region was no exception, for no fewer than one hundred and thirty-nine changes in name have been found. Often the older name has been entirely forgotten by the present inhabitants, but has been recorded by some old mapmaker or historian. These vanished names are apt to be difficult to explain, since at times nothing but the name itself has been preserved. The changes of names have been made for material, practical, personal, and esthetic reasons; for some changes no reason can be discovered, and in other cases the rivalry between two or more names still exists, both names remaining in use side by side, one usually being the official name and the other a popular nickname or familiar epithet, as for example St. Louis and Mound City.

Of the twenty-six names that have been changed for material reasons, six were due to changes in location, eight to changes of ownership, and twelve to the growth of the community. When the place became large enough to have a post office, it was found that the name had been pre-empted by some other Missouri office; thus Webster had to add Groves to its name to avoid duplicating another Webster in the State. The building of

the railroads also brought about a number of changes in names, as in the case of Glades, renamed Benton when it became a station.

Of the names that were changed for practical reasons, only one was changed to avoid confusion: Monticello to Hillsboro. The tendency to shorten and simplify names has already been mentioned in connection with the omission of the apostrophe. This tendency is still further illustrated by a group of names in this classification that have omitted such common elements as: station, heights, city, or store. In one instance the name was simplified by the omission of the personal name: Speer's Pond to Pond.

A few names, seven to be exact, are translations of foreign words which furnish difficulty in spelling and pronunciation for the natives. Occasionally the name was translated twice, first from French to Spanish, and then from Spanish to English, as in the case of Le Chemin du Roi, which was turned first into El Camino Real and then into King's Highway.

Only four of the names that were changed for personal reasons were changed because of dislike or unpopularity. By far the largest number of personal changes were made to honor some one. In most instances the person honored was a local figure, but occasionally he was a saint, a king, or some nationally known figure.

Two names were changed for aesthetic reasons, and nine nicknames were adopted as names, two of which are known both by their nicknames and their real names: Novitiate of St. Stanislaus and Priests' Farm, and St. Anthony of Padua Church and Monk's Church. Fifteen place-names were changed for various and unknown reasons, and twenty-three are known, or have been known, by two rival names.

A. Material Reasons (26)

1. Changes in Location or Surroundings (6)

Arsenal Island to Quarantine Island
Carondelet to South St. Louis
Kimmswick to West Kimmswick
Kinlock to South Kinlock
St. Bonaventura Church to St. Charles Borromeo Church
Windsor Springs to South Kirkwood

2. Changes of Ownership (8)

Central Plank Road to Olive Street Road
James' Ferry to Spring Ferry
Musick's Ferry to Halls Ferry
Old Bonhomme Road to Central Plank Road
Soldiers' Orphans' Home to Protestant Orphans' Home
Spring Ferry to Musick's Ferry
Wyman's School to Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary
Wyman's School to Foster Academy

3. Growth of a community as signified by incorporation, establishment of a post office, or coming of the railroad (12)

Byrne's Mill to Byrnesville
Carondelet to South St. Louis
Glades to Benton
Illinois to Riverside
Limitville to Festus
Meramec to Nasby
Plattin's Landing to New Detroit

Sulphur Springs to Cheltenham
Tunnel to Vineland
Tyro to Tunnel Station
Webster to Webster Groves
West Kimmswick to Imperial

B. Practical Reasons (27)

1. To Avoid Confusion (1)

Monticello to Hillsboro

2. To Shorten and Simplify (19)

Bailey Station to Baileys
Bartold Valley to Bartold
Bissell Station to Bissell
Bonfil's Station to Bonfils
Brentwood Station to Brentwood
Dittmer's Store to Dittmer
Fish Pot Creek to Fish Creek
Grand Glaize Creek to Glaize Creek
Grants to Grant
Horine's Station to Horine's
Keith Inch Station to Keith
Lindhurst Station to Lindhurst
Malcolm Terrace to Malcolm
Meramec Highlands Station to Meramec Highlands
Midland Heights to Midland
St. Johns Station to St. John
Silica City to Silica
Speer's Pond to Pond
Tunnel Station to Tunnel

3. To Translate a Foreign Name (7)

Cote Jaune to Yellow Hill
Fontaine Jaune to Yellow Spring
Grande Riviere to Grand River to Big River
Riviere de l'Eau Froide to Cold Water Creek
Rue Royale or Le Chemin du Roi to El Camino
Real to King's Highway and King's Trace

C. Personal Reasons (39)

1. Dislike or Unpopularity (4)

Imperial to Nuroad
St. Malachy's Church to St. Joseph's Church
South Kinlock to Nuroad
Imperial to Liberty

2. To Show Honor (35)

Anglum to Robertson
Catalan's Prairie to Louisbourg
Claytonville to Price
Delor's Village to Catalan's Prairie
Douglas School to Brown School
Fee Fee to Pattonville
Gamble School to Laclede School
Hanover to Bailey
James School to Douglas School
King's Trace Ford to Vansant's Ford
Laclede's Village to St. Louis
Louisbourg to Carondelet
Mark Twain School to Goodall School
Maryville Convent to School of St. Thomas of
Aquin
Meramec to Nasby
Oakvale to Knorpp
Old Orchard Church to Lockwood Church
Owen's Fort and Owen's Station to Village a
Robert and Villa de Roberts
Pain Court to St. Louis
Pain de Sucre to Carondelet
Revis School to Grant School
Rinkelville to Wellston
St. Louis Skin and Cancer Hospital to Barnard
Free Skin and Cancer Hospital
Sands to Brotherton
School of St. Thomas of Aquin to Maryville Con-
vent and Academy of the Sacred Heart
Selma Hall to Kennett's Castle
Selma School to Mark Twain School
Simpson Chapel to Hedding Chapel
Tuxedo Park School to Avery School
Valley to Bartold Valley
Vide Poche to Carondelet
Walnut Plains to Price
Washington Institute to Sutton School
Water Tower Church to Bowman Church

D. Aesthetic Reasons (9)

1. To Advertise or Make "High Sounding" (2)

Nuroad to Berkeley
Science Hill School to Riverview Gardens School

2. A Nickname Later Adopted (7)

Adam Creek to Muddy Creek
Derby City to Tanglefoot

St. Ferdinand to Florissant
New Detroit to Crystal City
Novitiate of St. Stanislaus to Priests' Farm
St. Anthony of Padua Church to Monk's Church
St. Francis Xavier to Des Peres

E. Various and Unknown Reasons (16)

Bethel Church to Memorial Church
Brotherton to Sands
Church of Our Saviour to Church of the Good Samaritan
Church of the Good Samaritan to All Saints Church
Des Peres to Hathaway City
Drew's Station to Chesterfield
Hedding Chapel to Trinity Church
Laclede Grammar School to Gamble School
Hilltown to Bellefontaine
Marais des Liards to Bridgeton
Mona to Hine
Nasby to Valley Park
Negro Creek and Negro Fork of the Merrimac to Big River
Oak Ridge Cemetery to Oak Hill Cemetery
St. Friedling to Sands
Villa de Roberts and Village a Robert to Bridgeton

F. Two or More Names (rival names both of which are still in use) (22)

Bellefontaine Road and Great Trail
Church of St. Louis, the King, and Old Cathedral
Church of St. Louis, the King, and New Cathedral
Emmanuel Church and Lockwood Church
Des Peres Presbyterian Church and Old Stone Church
Home Heights and Home Station
Jamestown and Jintown
Lake Station and Lake Junction
Lemay Ferry Road and Kings Highway
St. Alphonsus Church and Rock Church
St. Ann's Asylum and Orphan's Home and St. Ann's Widow's Home, Lying-In Hospital, and Foundling Asylum
St. Georges Chapel and St. George's Church
St. Louis and Mound City
St. Paul and Lewisburgh
St. Stanislaus Seminary and Novitiate of St. Stanislaus

St. Vincent's Institution and St. Vincent's Asylum
for the Insane
Sappington and Eddie Cemetery and Sappington Grave
Yard
Spanish Lake and Spanish Pond
Stony Creek and Rocky Branch
Taylor Avenue Church and Ebenezer Church
Wyman's School and City University
Zum Kindlein Jesu and Lutheran Orphan Home

V. FOLKWAYS AND FOLKLORE (769)

An analysis and classification of the leading institutions and industries of any region gives a clear picture of its life. When in addition we come to know its traditions and its customs, we gain an intimate understanding of its specific individuality. Both the present institutions and the past traditions of the St. Louis area are amply reflected in its place-names.

As the largest urban area of the State, St. Louis and its vicinity stands pre-eminent in the fields of religion and education, transportation and industry. Three hundred and four churches have been included in the dictionary, without by any means exhausting the field. There are two hundred and ninety-nine schools of various grades and qualifications. Other institutions include mills and roads, river and railway traffic, resorts and amusements, and a huge variety of industries. In all these manifestations of present wealth and activity, it leads the State by a wide margin. But when one looks for its wealth of past traditions and customs, and all that goes under the head of folklore, one finds comparatively little, at least so far as is indicated by its place-names. Many of the remoter and more thinly settled regions of Missouri are decidedly richer than St. Louis in their stores of local legend and custom.

The number of churches listed in the dictionary gives evidence of the importance of religion in this region. In classifying the churches, those having a parochial school and a cemetery were placed in lists separate from the churches not having parochial schools. The following table shows the distribution of the denominations:

Denominations	Number of churches having parochial schools	Number of churches not having parochial schools	Total
Catholic	121	21	142
Evangelical and Evangelical Lutheran	10	34	44
Methodist	0	35	35
Episcopal	0	31	31
Presbyterian	0	20	20
Baptist	0	17	17
Congregational	0	9	9
Jewish	0	6	6
Total	131	173	304

No attempt has been made to include the names of all churches; only those churches that have distinctive names were listed in the dictionary. No accurate conclusions can be drawn from the table as to the actual number of churches of each denomination, but the tabulation does show the strength of the Catholic in this region.

The total number of schools was almost as great as the number of churches. Most of the schools are named for a person, either a local figure or some famous person. Among the local figures a large number of men who owned the land on which the school building was erected have been honored in the name; a number of schools were named for former teachers or administrators. The famous people for whom schools are named include presidents, authors, statesmen, military leaders, and educators. A few of the schools have names that are descriptive of environment, like Locust Grove and Oak Ridge; and a few have idealistic names, like New Liberty and Mount Hope.

The mills built along the streams were of great importance to the early settlers, who took the grain they had raised to the mills to have it made into flour. Now the smaller local mills have been replaced by the large milling companies; and little remains of the old mills but the names.

Only a few of the older roads are treated in this thesis. They were important in the development of the country, for they were the only routes of overland travel. Many of these roads followed very closely the old Indian trails; however with the improvement of the surface, the roads were shortened and took a more direct route than the Indian trails had used.

Much of the glory of the river and river traffic has gradually passed into oblivion with the coming of the railroads, which furnished much faster and more direct transportation than the river. Simultaneous with the decline of river traffic was the decline of many small towns and landings along the river. Some of the very fertile land along the river is subject to overflow, but this is not the area where frequent and disastrous floods occur. Rivers are constantly changing, as Mark Twain pointed out in his book, Life on the Mississippi. A few of the sites of towns have been washed into the rivers; islands have shifted their positions and disappeared; new islands have been formed. This region is almost surrounded by the rivers that have had such an important part in the settlement and development of the territory.

Mining has been one of the chief industries of Jefferson County, but most of the lead deposits that were so easily accessible have been exhausted. The mines have been abandoned and the miners have gone to richer deposits outside this region. Silica is the important mineral of the county now, and the deposits are ample to supply one of the largest plate glass factories in the United States.

Closely related to lead mining was shot manufacture. This was an ideal location for shot towers for two reasons: great quantities of lead were available, and the limestone bluffs formed a sort of natural tower from which the molten lead was dropped.

The region is traversed by four of the larger railroad systems, two of which have two lines running through this section. The place of railroads in the development of the country can hardly be estimated. New towns have sprung up along the railroad lines, and old ones fast declining have experienced a new growth.

A. Local Institutions and Industries (755)

1. Churches (304)

a. Without Parochial Schools or Cemeteries Attached (173)

All Saints Church (Episcopal) (2)
Annunciation Church (Catholic)
Antioch Baptist Church
Ascension Church (Episcopal)
Bethania Church (Evangelical)
Bethel Church (German Methodist)
Bethlehem Church (Evangelical)
Bethlehem (Missionary Baptist) (2)
Big Springs (Missionary Baptist)
Bismarck Lutheran Church
Black Jack Lutheran Church
Bonhomme Presbyterian Church
Bowman Church (Methodist)
B'Nai Amoonah (Jewish)
B'Nai Brith (Jewish)
B'Nai El (Jewish)
Brank Memorial Church (Presbyterian)
Calvary (Missionary Baptist)
Cedar Hill (Baptist)
Centenary (Methodist)
Central (Presbyterian)
Central (German Lutheran)
Charter (Methodist)

Christ (Evangelical)
Christ (Episcopal)
Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal)
Christus Evangelical
Christy Chapel (Methodist)
Church of the Annunziata (Catholic)
Church of the Ascension (Episcopal)
Church of Assumption (Catholic)
Church of the Covenant (Congregational)
Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian)
Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal)
Church of the Good Samaritan (Episcopal)
Church of the Holy Communion (Episcopal)
Church of the Holy Innocents (Episcopal)
Church of Jesus Christ (Episcopal)
Church of Our Saviour (Episcopal)
Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal)
Concord (Baptist)
Curby Memorial (Presbyterian)
Des Peres Presbyterian
Dr. Fry Memorial (Methodist)
Ebenezer (German Methodist)
Ebenezer (Evangelical)
Eden (German Methodist)
Eden (Evangelical)
Eden (Methodist)
Emanuel (Episcopal)
Emanuel (Jewish)
Emanuel (Episcopal)
Emmanuel's Church of Central (Ev. Lutheran)
Emmaus (Evangelical)
Fee Fee (Baptist)
Frieden Lutheran
Giddings Memorial (Presbyterian)
Grace (Episcopal) (2)
Grace (Presbyterian) (2)
Greely Memorial (Presbyterian)
Haggerty Memorial (Presbyterian)
Hedding Chapel (Methodist)
Holy Ghost (Catholic)
Holy Rosary (Catholic)
Hope Church (Congregational)
Immanuel (Congregational)
Immanuel (Methodist)
Immanuel (German Evangelical)
Immanuel (Evangelical)
Jesus (Evangelical)
Jones Chapel (Methodist)
Lebanon (Baptist)
Lockwood (Episcopal)

Markham Memorial (Presbyterian)
Marvin (Methodist)
Marvin Park (Methodist)
Mary Queen of Peace (Catholic)
Memorial (Presbyterian)
Memorial (German Methodist)
Mizpah Presbyterian
Mound (Methodist)
Mount Auburn (Methodist)
Mount Calvary (Episcopal)
Mount Carmel (Methodist)
Oak Grove (Baptist)
Oak Hill (Presbyterian)
Oakland (Baptist)
Old Bonhomme Presbyterian
Old Stoner (Presbyterian)
Olive Branch (Congregational)
Our Lady of Good Counsel (Catholic)
People's Tabernacle (Congregational)
People's Congregational
Pilgrim's Rest (Baptist)
Pisgah (Baptist)
Providence (Baptist)
Reber Place (Congregational)
Rock Bethel (Methodist)
Sacred Heart (Catholic)
St. Andrew's (Episcopal)
St. Anthony's (Catholic)
St. Anthony the Hermit (Catholic)
St. Augustine (Episcopal)
St. Bonaventura (Catholic)
St. Charles Borromeo (Catholic)
St. Columbkille's (Catholic)
St. Elizabeth (Catholic)
St. George's Chapel or Church (Episcopal)
St. Jacob's (Ev. Lutheran)
St. James' (Episcopal)
St. James Memorial (Episcopal)
St. Johannes Evangelical Lutheran
St. John's (Catholic)
St. John's (Episcopal)
St. John's (Evangelical) (2)
St. John's (German Evangelical) (2)
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran
St. John's (Methodist)
St. Joseph (Catholic)
St. Liborius (Catholic)
St. Louise de Marillac (Catholic)
St. Luke's (Methodist)
St. Mark's (Evangelical Lutheran)

St. Mark's (Episcopal)
St. Martin's (Catholic)
St. Mary's Assumption (Catholic)
St. Matthew's (Episcopal)
St. Matthew's (Evangelical)
St. Paul's (Episcopal)
St. Paul's (Methodist)
St. Paul's (Evangelical)
St. Peter's (Episcopal)
St. Peter's (German Evangelical) (2)
St. Philips (Episcopal)
St. Raymond (Catholic)
St. Stephen's (Episcopal)
St. Stephen's (Evangelical)
St. Stephen's Memorial (Church)
Salem (Evangelical)
Salem (German Methodist)
Salem (Ref. Ger. Presbyterian)
Salem (Methodist)
Sandy Creek (Baptist)
Scruggs Memorial (Methodist)
Shaare Emeth (Jewish)
Simpson Chapel (Methodist)
Sunny Side (Methodist)
Swashing (Baptist)
Swedish (Congregational)
Taylor Avenue German Methodist
Temperance Mission (Baptist)
Temple Israel (Jewish)
Trinity (Episcopal) (3)
Trinity (Methodist)
Trinity (Evangelical)
Union (Congregational)
Union (Methodist) (2)
Washington (Methodist)
Westminster (Presbyterian)
Wetzel Memorial (Baptist)
Zion (Methodist) (2)
Zion's (Evangelical)
Zion's (German Evangelical)
Zoar (German Methodist)

b. With Parochial Schools Attached (131)

All Saints Church (Catholic)
All Souls' Church (Catholic)
Assumption of the B. V. M. Church (Catholic)
Bethesda Church (German Evangelical)
Christ the King (Catholic)

Church of the Assumption of B. V. M.
(Catholic) (2)
Church of the Good Shepherd (Catholic)
Church of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic)
Church of the Sacred Heart (Catholic)
Church of St. Ferdinand (Catholic)
Church of St. Louis, the King (Catholic)
Concordia (Evangelical Lutheran) (2)
Corpus Christi (Catholic)
Epiphany of Our Lord (Catholic)
Friedens (Evangelical)
Holy Angel (Catholic) (2)
Holy Cross (Catholic)
Holy Family (Catholic)
Holy Ghost (Catholic)
Holy Innocents (Catholic)
Holy Redeemer (Catholic)
Holy Rosary (Catholic)
Holy Trinity (Catholic) (2)
Immaculate Conception (Catholic) (2)
Monks' Church (Catholic)
Most Blessed Sacrament (Catholic)
Most Holy Name of Jesus (Catholic)
Nativity of Our Lord (Catholic)
Notre Dame de Lourdes (Catholic)
Our Lady of Czestochowa (Catholic)
Our Lady of Help (Catholic)
Our Lady of Lourdes (Catholic)
Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Catholic) (2)
Our Lady of Perpetual Succor (Help) (Catholic)
Our Lady of Presentation (Catholic)
Our Lady of Sorrows (Catholic)
Resurrection of Our Lord (Catholic)
Rock
Sacred Heart (Catholic) (3)
St. Adalbert (Catholic)
St. Agatha (Catholic)
St. Agnes (Catholic)
St. Aloysius (Catholic) (2)
St. Alphonsus (Catholic)
St. Ambrose (Catholic)
St. Andrew's (Catholic)
St. Ann (Catholic)
St. Ann's (Catholic)
St. Anthony's (Catholic)
St. Anthony of Padua (Catholic)
St. Augustine (Catholic)
St. Barbara (Catholic)
St. Bernard (Catholic)
St. Boniface's (Catholic)

St. Bridget of Erin (Catholic)
St. Casimir (Catholic)
St. Catherine of Alexandria (Catholic)
St. Catherine of Sienna (Catholic)
St. Cecilia (Catholic)
St. Columbkil (Catholic)
St. Cronan (Catholic)
St. Edward (Catholic)
St. Engelbert (Catholic)
St. Francis de Sales (Catholic)
St. Francis Xavier (College) (Catholic)
St. Gabriel the Archangel (Catholic)
St. George (Catholic)
St. Henry (Catholic)
St. Hedwig (Catholic)
St. James (Catholic)
St. John Nepomuk (Catholic)
St. John the Apostle (Catholic)
St. John the Baptist (Catholic)
Ss. John and James (Catholic)
St. Joseph (Catholic) (2)
St. Joseph's (Catholic) (3)
St. Lawrence O'Toole
St. Leo (Catholic)
St. Lukas (German Evangelical)
St. Luke the Evangelist (Catholic)
St. Malachy (Catholic)
St. Margaret (Catholic)
St. Mark's (Catholic)
St. Mary Magdalen (Catholic) (2)
St. Mary of Victories (Catholic)
St. Mary's Church (Catholic)
Ss. Mary and Joseph (Catholic)
St. Matthew (Catholic)
St. Michael's (Catholic) (2)
St. Monica's (Catholic)
St. Nicholas (Catholic)
St. Patrick (Catholic)
St. Paul's (Catholic)
St. Pauls (Evangelical Lutheran) (2)
St. Paul the Apostle (Catholic)
St. Peter's (Catholic)
Ss. Peter and Paul's (Catholic)
St. Philip Neri (Catholic)
St. Pius (Catholic)
St. Rita (Catholic)
St. Roch (Catholic)
St. Rose of Lima (Catholic) (2)
St. Stanislaus (Catholic)
St. Stephen, Protomartyr (Catholic)

St. Teresa (Catholic)
 St. Thomas (German Evangelical)
 St. Thomas of Aquin (Catholic)
 St. Vincent de Paul (Catholic)
 St. Wenceslaus (Catholic)
 Samuel's (German Evangelical)
 Seven Holy Founders (Catholic)
 Visitation (Catholic)
 Zion (German Evangelical)

c. With Cemeteries Attached (5)

Bethania (Evangelical)
 Church of St. Ferdinand (Catholic)
 St. Lukas (German Evangelical)
 St. Peter's (Catholic)
 Pee Pee Church (Baptist)

2. Schools (298) (All but 21 use the common element "School")

Academy of the Sacred Heart	
Adams (2)	Bristol
Alt	Brown (2)
Ames	Bryan Hill
Arlington	Buckeye
Ashby	Buder
Ashland	Burroughs Country Day
Attucks	Busch
Avery	Calvey
Baden	Carondelet
Banneker	Carr
Barnes Medical College	Cedar
Bartold Valley	Central High
Bates	Central (2)
Bayless	Chaminade College
Bear Creek	Charless
Beaumont High	Chouteau
Bel-Mor	Christian Brothers
Benton	College
Bethlehem	Clay
Bishop Robertson Hall	Cleveland High
Black Hawk	Clinton
Blair	Cold Water
Blewett High	Cole
Blow	Columbia
Bonfils	Compton Hill
Booker T. Washington	Concord
Bowen	Convent and Academy of
Bowles	the Visitation
Breen	Cote Brillante

Cupples	Horneker
Delany	Hosmer Hall
Dessalines	Howard
Dewey	Hugo F. Buder
Divoll	Humboldt
Douglas	Huskey
Douglass	Hyatt
Dozier	Hyfield
Du Bois	Irving
Dumas	Iveland
Dunbar	Jackson
Eden Seminary	James
Eliot	Jefferson (2)
Emerson	John M. Vogt High
Evangelical Theological	Junction
College	Kennard
Evans	Kenrick Seminary
Fanning	La Barque
Farragut	Laclede Grammar
Fern Ridge	Laclede Primary
Field	Laclede
Forder	Lafayette
Four Ridge	Lake
Frank Hamsher	Larkin Williams
Fremont	LaSalle Institute
Gallaudet	Leicht
Gamble	Lenox Hall
Gardenville	Lincoln (3)
Garfield (2)	Lindenwood
Garret	Lockwood
Gibson Heights	Locust Grove
Glasgow	Lonedell (Lone Dell)
Goodall	Longfellow
Grant (2)	Long
Gratiot	Loretto Academy
Griffiths	L'Ouverture
Gundlach	Lowell
Hadley Vocational	Luckey
Hagemann	Lyon
Hamilton	McCormack
Hancock Place	McGehan
Harrison (2)	McKean
Harris Teachers College	McKenzie
Haverstick	McKinley High
Hempstead	McKinley
Henry	McMullin
Herzog	McNamee
Hibler	McNutt
Highland	Madison
Hillcrest	Mallinckrodt
Hodgen	Mammoth

Maness	Ritenour
Mann	Roe
Manual Training	Roosevelt High
Mark Twain (3)	Roosevelt
Maple Grove	Rosary
Marquette	Rosati-Kain High
Marshall	Rott
Mary Institute	Ruwwe
Mason	St. John
Mayfield	St. Joseph's Inter-
Meramec	Parochial
Michael	St. Louis University
Moline	Saline
Monroe	Salt Peter
Moontown	Sandy
Moore	School of St. Thomas
Mothershead	of Aquin
Mound	Schroeder
Mount Hope	Science Hill
Mount Olive (2)	Scruggs
Mount Pleasant (2)	Scullin
Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary	Seemel
for Girls	Selma
Mullanphy	Shaw
New Liberty	Shenandoah
Nottingham Avenue	Shepard
Oak Grove	Sherman
Oak Hill (2)	Sigel
Oak Ridge	Simmons
O'Fallon	Smith
Old Orchard	Soldan High
Pacific	Soulard
Peabody	Southwest High
Penrose	Spode
Peter Moore	Springdale
Pfinister	Stix
Pleasant Grove	Stowe Teachers College
Pleasant Valley	Stringtown
Point	Sumner High
Porter	Sutton
Powell W. Chambers	Taussig
Price	Telegraph
Prigge	Turner
The Principia	Tuxedo Park
Prospect	Twillmann
Ranken	Valley (2)
Ranken ____ of Mechanical	Vandover
Trades	Vashon High
Revis	Vernon
Riddick	Virginia Ave.

Vossenkemper	Wells
Wade School	West Belle
Walbridge	West Walnut Manor
Walnut Park	Wheatley
Waring	Wilkinson
Washington Institute	William Cullen McBride High
Washington Park	Woerner
Washington (3)	Woodward
Washington University	Wright (2)
Wayman Crow	Wyman
Weber	Wyman's High
Webster College	Wyman's
Webster School	Zion

3. Mills (8)

Brighton Mills	Jefferson Mills
Byrne's Mill	Morse Mill
Copper Mill	Morse's Mill
Hunt's Mill	Vansant Mill

4. Roads (13)

Bellefontaine (Great Trail)
Central Plank Road
El Camino Real
Kings Highway
King's Trace
Le Chemin du Roi
Lemay Ferry Road
Old Bonhomme Road
Olive Street Road
Rue Royale
St. Charles (Rock) Road
Watson Road

5. River Traffic and River Towns (26)

Big Bend	McKinley Bridge
Bissell's Point	Merchants Bridge
Chauvin's Ferry	Musick's Ferry
Crescent	Plattin Landing
Eads Bridge	Point
Halls Ferry	Riverside
Howell's Ferry	Rush Tower
Howell's Ferry Landing	St. Charles (Highway)
James Ferry	Bridge
Lemay Ferry	St. Charles (R.R.) Bridge
Lewis and Clark Bridge	Spring Ferry
Lovering's Ferry	Sunnyside
Lower Ferry	Voteau Ford
	Windsor Harbor

6. Railroads and Railroad Towns (62)

Allenton	Lake Junction
Bailey Station	Lake Station
Barnhart	Lyndhurst Station
Barretts Station	Maryland Heights
Bissell Station	Station
Bonfil's Station	Meramec Highlands
Brentwood Station	Station
Cahn Station	Milton Station
Centaur Station	Missouri-Kansas-Texas
Cheltenham	R.R. Co.
Chesley's Station	Missouri Pacific R.R.
Chicago, Burlington	Co.
and Quincy Ry. Co.	Montebello
Clark's Station	Oakland
Crystal Junction	Olcott
De Soto	Pacific R.R.
Donnell	Pevely
Eden Station	Ridge Farm Station
Edgebrook Station	St. Charles (R.R.) Bridge
Emerson	St. John's Station
Engel	St. Louis, Iron Mountain,
Fair Lawn Station	and Southern Ry. Co.
Fairview Station	St. Louis-San Francisco
Foreyth Junction	Ry. Co.
Grimsley's Station	Schmidt
Henke	Spencer
Hollywood Station	Sunnyside
Home Station	Sutton Station
Horine	Thomas Station
Imperial	Tunnel Station
Keyes Summit Station	Van Studiford Station
Kimmswick	Victoria Station
King's Station	Wabash Ry. Co.
Laclede and Creve	West Kimmswick
Coeur Lake R.R.	Wildwood Station

7. Resorts and Amusements (6)

Famous	Montesano
Meramec Highlands	Sulphur Springs
Montebello	Sunset Inn

8. Other Occupations (37)

a. Water Works (2)

Bissell
Hine

b. Agriculture and Horticulture (7)

Bushberg
Chesterfield
Melrose
Missouri Botanical Garden
Nursery
Shaw's Garden
Vineland

c. Stock Breeding (1)

Jerseydale

d. Mining (10)

Frumet	Old Ditch
Hematite	Regina
La Platte Mine	Salt Peter School
Ludwig	Silica
Mammoth	Valles Mines

e. Lime and Cement Manufacturing (4)

Centaur
Continental
Glenwood
Johannes

f. Shot Towers (3)

Herculaneum
New Hartford
Rush Tower

g. Dairy (1)

Pevely

h. Real Estate Business (8)

Ashland	Bonita Park
Bel-Nor	Broscherts Addition
Ben Avis Park	Dwyer (Dwyer's Subdivision)
Berkeley Acres	Melrose

i. Plate Glass Factory (1)

Crystal City

B. Local Traditions and Customs (14)

1. Indian Mounds (4)

Big Mound
La Butte de Terre
La Grange de Terre
Mound City

2. Pioneer Customs (6)

Hunting: Bear Creek
Buck Creek
Fox Creek
Possum Hollow

Drinking: Tanglefoot

Clearing: Grubville

3. Local Legends and Superstitions (4)

Creve Coeur
Fee Fee
Fox Creek
Wild Horse Creek

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To aid in following the arrangement of the Bibliography, the following outline is given.

PRIMARY SOURCES

I. Personal

- A. Interviews
- B. Correspondence

II. Documentary

- A. Early Travels
- B. Postal Guides
- C. Plats

SECONDARY SOURCES

I. Histories

- A. General Histories of Missouri
- B. County and Local Histories
- C. Church Histories and Records
- D. Newspaper and Magazine Articles
- E. Pamphlets

II. Geographical References

- A. Gazetteers and Directories
- B. Maps and Atlases

III. General References

- A. Dictionaries and Encyclopedias
- B. Miscellaneous

IV. Previous Place-Name Studies

- A. General
- B. Missouri

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I. Personal

A. Interviews

Mr. James Bailey, 87 years old, life-long resident of Jefferson County
Miss Stella Bailey, Festus, teacher and daughter of James Bailey
Mrs. Lilly Booth, Clerk to Probate Judge, Hillsboro
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Mr. R. F. Panchot, justice of peace, Festus
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B. Correspondence

Mr. John F. Ahrens, Clerk of School Board, Peter
Moore School, De Soto
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Switzer Place, St. Louis
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Mr. John H. Reppy, Hillsboro; Probate Judge of Jefferson County
Mrs. Arthur Rogers, Route 1, Grubville; Clerk of School Board, Brown School
Mr. A. L. Rougely, De Soto
Mr. J. S. Sargent, Clerk of LaBarque School
Mr. Fred Vornberg, High Ridge; Clerk of Board of Education, Cedar School
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A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

References to authorities are usually made by author's name and date; these may be easily located under their proper headings in the Bibliography, which is arranged chronologically. For personal informants, see the alphabetical list of persons interviewed and of correspondents on pp. 307-310. Other abbreviations used in the thesis are as follows:

Am.	.....	American
Biog.	.....	Biography
c.	.....	central
Cath.	.....	Catholic
cf.	.....	compare
Char.	.....	Charitable
Co.	.....	County
Dict.	.....	Dictionary
Dir.	.....	Directory
e.	.....	east, eastern
Ed.	.....	Education
Ency.	.....	Encyclopedia
EW	.....	Early Western
		Travels
Gaz.	.....	Gazetteer
Mo.	.....	Missouri
Mo. H. R.	.....	Missouri
		Historical
		Review
n.	.....	north,
		northern
Nat.	.....	National
Org.	.....	Organizations
P.G.	.....	Postal Guide
p.o.	.....	post office
q.v.	.....	which see
R.R.		Railroad
R.M.		Rand McNally
s.		south,
		southern
St. L.		St. Louis
T.		Township
w.		west, western

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